AECOM
40 British American Boulevard
Latham, New York 12110
aecom.com

August 08, 2025
Revised October 14, 2025
Revised December 5, 2025

AECOM Project: 60323713

Mr. Matthew Dunham, P.E.
NYSDEC Region IV
1130 North Westcott Road
Schenectady, NY 12306

PFAS Investigation Work Plan for Study Area - 2
BASF – Manufacturing Plant
Rensselaer, New York
NYSDEC Site No. 442027

Dear Mr. Dunham,

AECOM USA, Inc. (AECOM) has developed this Work Plan in response to a specific New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) request following a December 2023 subsurface investigation that was performed at the above referenced site (the "Site", Figure 1). Specifically, in letter correspondence to BASF from NYSDEC dated January 13, 2025, Comment #10 in the letter requested:

> *"Based on the levels of PFAS in Study Area-2, please provide a work plan for additional sampling within the study area. The sampling should include sufficient soil and groundwater samples to define the nature and extent of the PFAS [per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances] contamination."*

Under this Work Plan, AECOM is proposing to install a series of direct push soil borings and monitoring wells in Study Area-2 (see attached Figure 2) to further assess subsurface conditions, characterize the nature and extent of PFAS compounds, and assess if PFAS compounds are migrating from the Site or onto the Site from adjoining properties. This investigation will include collecting additional soil and groundwater samples in Study Area-2, analyzing the samples via EPA Method 1633A for the list of 40 PFAS compounds specified in Appendix G of NYSDEC's *Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs* (attached), and mapping the confining layer and groundwater surface in the area. The results of the field investigation will be documented in a Site Investigation Report (SIR).

1. Health and Safety Plan

AECOM will update the existing site Health and Safety Plan (HASP) to incorporate the proposed onsite drilling and sampling work which includes a Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP). The CAMP monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the NYSDOH Generic CAMP and as outlined in the Interim Site Management Plan (ISMP). Data will be downloaded from the monitoring equipment daily and included as part of our Daily Field Reports. CAMP reports will be submitted to NYSDEC/NYSDOH on a weekly basis while ground-intrusive and soil handling activities are taking place. NYSDEC and NYSDOH will be notified of monitoring results which exceed the action levels set up by the CAMP, including the duration and actions taken in response to any such exceedance. These notifications will be provided to NYSDEC and NYSDOH within one business day of the event. The NYSDOH generic CAMP is included in Attachment 1.

2. Investigation Field Work

As shown in Figure 2, Study Area 2 encompasses an area extending from the eastern edge of Riverside Avenue approximately 400 feet and to the west and approximately centered at the location of the former fire house. The

investigation will include the advancement of 14 soil borings in a grid pattern in the vicinity of Study Area 2, which will be converted to temporary wells. Figure 3 shows the adjacent sites in the NYSDEC's remedial programs and Figure 4 depicts our current understanding of groundwater flow direction and depth across the site. Figure 5, prepared by Roux Associates in June 2007, has been included to show historical groundwater flow direction and depth. According to the City of Rensselaer Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. James Brady, the City of Rensselaer is completely serviced by municipal water, which is purchased from the City of Troy, and is sourced from the Tomhannock Reservoir, 17.75 miles northeast of the site. Additionally, AECOM reviewed the NYSDEC Information Locator GIS service. The review identified an industrial well associated with the Rensselaer Cogeneration Facility, 39 Riverside Drive, located 0.2 miles south to south-southwest of the site. The well is approximately 60-feet deep, and listed as an industrial well. No other wells were identified within 0.5 mile of the site. The next nearest water well was over 0.6 miles to the south-southeast associated with Brad Rose Landscaping, across the Town of East Greenbush line. According to the well completion reports, it is purposed as an "irrigation" well. Copies of the well completion reports are included as Attachment 1.

The field investigation will comprise the following general sequence of activities:

1. AECOM will clear brush, trees, and general high vegetation within the Study Area to provide access to each drilling location.

2. An AECOM utility locating subcontractor will use ground penetrating radar and other standard industry methods to clear each drilling location of underground utilities and continue to investigate the potential for and map an underground utility in the northern portion of the Site, along the fence line.

3. AECOM's drilling subcontractor will use direct push drilling techniques (DPT) to drill and install the fourteen soil borings/temporary monitoring wells. Each boring will be hand cleared by the driller to a minimum of 5 feet below ground surface (bgs). Soil boring logs will identify soil types/composition and depth interval. Logs will be recorded during hand clearing by visual inspection and bagging each foot of hand cleared material. Investigation Derived Waste (IDW) resulting from the hand clearing activities will be managed in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 3.3, Subdivision (e) of DER-10, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation.

   At each location, the DPT soil boring will be advanced and continuously sampled to a depth of 20' or refusal, whichever comes first. An AECOM geologist will oversee the drilling and log the soil lithology encountered in each boring. Thirty-six (36) soil samples will be collected and analyzed for PFAS via EPA method 1633A. Three soil samples will be collected from each boring, one from 0 to 2 inches below ground surface, one in the remaining upper two-feet of the vadose zone, and one at the groundwater interface. Additionally, two sets of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) soil samples will be collected. Each QA/QC sample will consist of a matrix spike and a matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD), field duplicate, and field rinsate blank.

   The borings will be converted to temporary monitoring wells (Figure 2). Wells will be constructed of 2-inch PVC, and each well will have 10-feet of #10 slot screen. As subsurface conditions allow, the screen will be placed as follows: 3-feet of the screen above the water table and 7-feet below the water table. A silica sandpack will extend 2-feet above the screen interval and a 1-foot bentonite seal will be placed above the sand pack. The annular space above the bentonite seal will be further sealed with a cement-bentonite mixture. The wells will be finished with stickup casing and a locking lid. The groundwater monitoring wells will be maintained, accessible, and usable until the PFAS focused Site Investigation is complete, and a remedial decision is finalized.

4. During drilling, the drill rod will be decontaminated between each boring in a lined decontamination pad, with a pressure washer. The DPT sampler will be decontaminated between each sample in a 5-gallon bucket using Liquinox© and fresh-water rinse.

5. As required by NYSDEC, the generic NYSDOH Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be followed during earth disturbing operations. AECOM will deploy upwind and downwind particulate monitors and photo-ionization detectors (PIDs) to monitor particulates and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). A copy of the generic NYSDOH CAMP is included as Attachment 2.

6. Newly installed temporary wells will be developed by an AECOM field geologist after 24 hours have elapsed from the completion of installation. Each monitoring well to be sampled will be developed by pumping with an inertial pump, surge block, and foot valve until the discharged water is below 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) and the indicator parameters (pH, temperature, and specific conductivity) have reached steady state, or until a

maximum of ten well volumes have been purged. Developing the monitoring wells removes excess sediment and generally improves the hydraulic communication between the well screen and formation. Well development parameters will be closely monitored to keep the volume of discharged water to the relative minimum necessary to obtain representative groundwater samples. Well development water will be containerized in 55-gallon drums, which will be staged on site and handled as Investigation Derived Waste.

7. The as-built locations and ground surface and top of PVC casing elevations of each monitoring well will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor (C.T. Male Associates) in the Site datum (New York State Plane NAD 83 (CORS96) [horizontal], NAVD 88 [vertical]) to 0.1 foot in the horizontal and 0.01 foot in the vertical.

8. AECOM will collect one synoptic round of water level measurements from all existing wells on the Site using an electronic water level indicator a minimum of 24 hours after development, which will be washed in a non-phosphate detergent solution, (LiquiNox® and potable water), and rinsed with distilled water before each use. Following the completion of the synoptic water level measurement, AECOM will conduct one round of groundwater sampling from fourteen of the newly installed monitoring wells and from previously installed wells TPZ-01, TPZ-02, TPZ- 03, TPZ-04, TPZ-05, TPZ-9, TPZ-10, TPZ-11 and TPZ-12. Thirty-one (31) groundwater samples, including 2 sets of QA/QC samples (one for every twenty samples), will be collected. The wells will be purged and sampled with a peristaltic pump using low flow purging techniques. New disposable high-density polyethylene tubing will be used to facilitate sample collection at all wells. The end of the dedicated tubing will be placed at the center of each wells' saturated well screen. Water will then be pumped continuously, and flowrate will be recorded between each 5-minute interval. Field parameter readings for turbidity, dissolved oxygen (DO), oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), specific conductivity, pH and temperature will be measured during purging with a YSI 556 Multiparameter meter (or similar) every 5-minute interval. Stabilization will be considered complete when three consecutive readings fall within the following parameters:

   - Turbidity - 10% for values greater than one Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)
   - DO - 10%
   - Specific conductance - 3%
   - Temperature - 3%
   - pH - ± 0.1 unit
   - ORP/Eh -± 10 millivolts

   Groundwater will be purged from each well until field parameters have stabilized and/or three well volumes are removed.

   Purge water generated during sampling will be containerized in steel 55-gallon drums. Samples will be collected in bottle ware provided by the laboratory. Each sample will be collected for PFAS analysis by EPA Method 1633A and in accordance with Appendix C of the NYSDEC Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) guidance dated April 2023 (Attachment 3). Two sets of QA/QC samples consisting of a matrix spike, matrix spike duplicate, field duplicate and field blank will also be collected. Upon collection, samples will be placed on ice in a cooler and shipped under proper chain-of-custody protocol via overnight courier or direct delivery to Eurofins (Buffalo, NY) for analysis. The laboratory will report the results as Category B deliverables. Data Usability Summary Reports (DUSRs) will be prepared for each laboratory package.

9. Soil boring drill cuttings, purge water and decon-related waste generated during the field investigation will be placed in DOT-approved 55-gallon drums and contained on site in a secure staging area as directed by BASF for subsequent waste characterization analysis. Once the subsurface investigation is complete, and the wastes are profiled, they will be shipped off-site to a permitted facility for treatment/disposal. IDW will be handled according to DER-10, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, Chapter 3, Section 3.3, Subdivision (e).

10. AECOM will complete and submit Daily Field Reports, that will include CAMP data, for the duration of all on-site work. AECOM standard operating procedures that may be utilized during completion of the field activities are included in Attachment 4.

3. Site Investigation Report

At the conclusion of the field work, AECOM will prepare a Site Investigation Report (SIR). The tabulated/ validated data, DUSR, and the laboratory reports will be provided to the NYSDEC within 90 calendar days of the sampling events. The SIR will summarize the work completed and will include an assessment of the sampling results and recommendations for next steps. Supporting documents, tabulated analytical results, a DUSR, boring and well construction logs and associated figures of well locations will be included. CAMP data and a figure showing the location of the equipment for each day of monitoring will also be included in the SIR.

AECOM currently anticipates beginning field investigation tasks in February 2026. We will notify NYSDEC no less than 10-days prior to our planned mobilization date to the Site.

Please contact me if you have any questions or require additional information.

Yours sincerely,



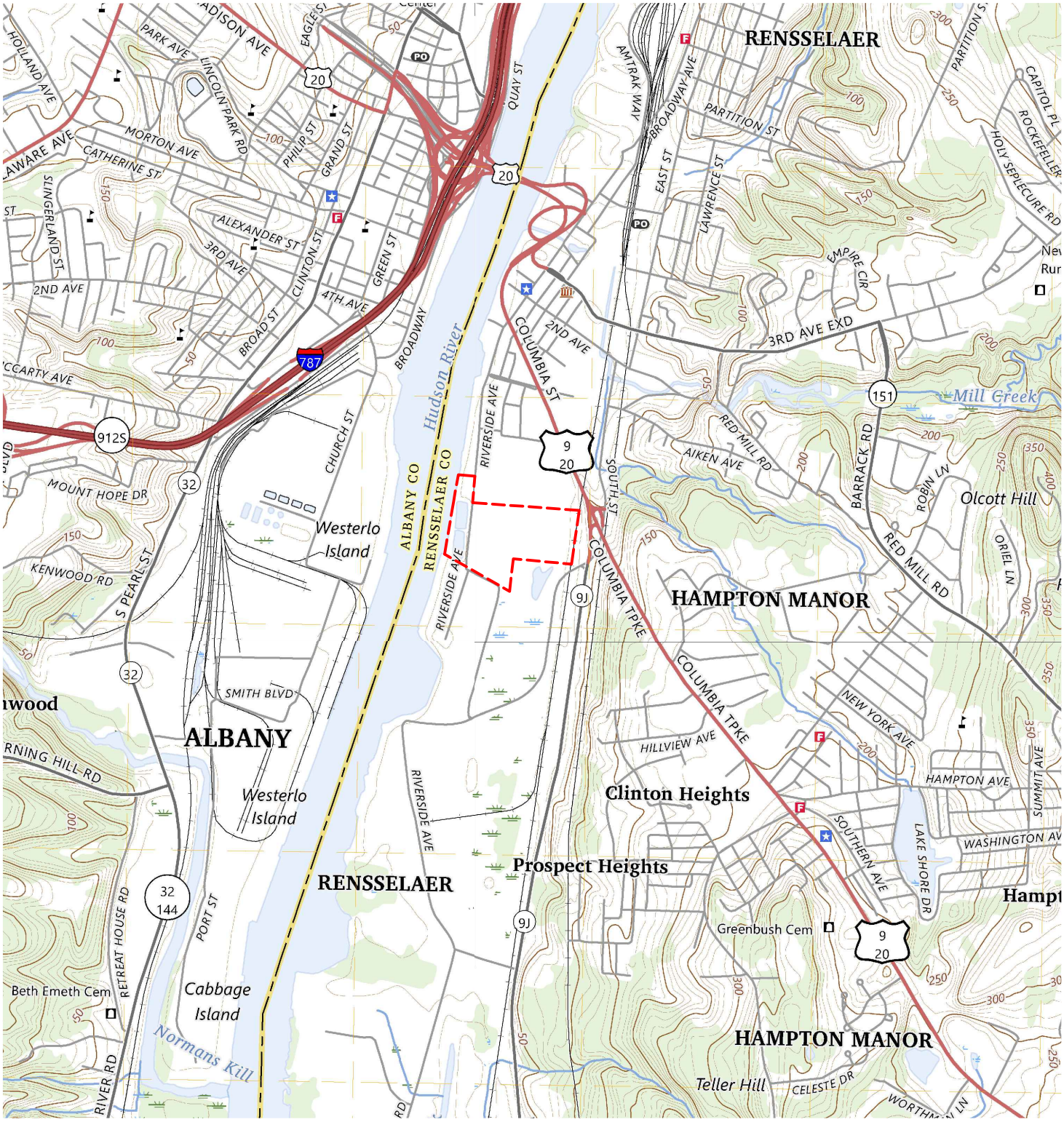
Kristine Garbarino, P.G.
Senior Project Manager
AECOM
E: kristine.garbarino@aecom.com

Attachments:

Figure 1 – Site Location Map
Figure 2 – Boring / Monitoring Well Location Map for Study Area 2
Figure 3 – Adjacent Sites in NYSDEC's Remedial Program
Figure 4 – Groundwater Contour Map
Figure 5 – BASF Rensselaer GW Elevation Map 2007 (Roux Associates)

Attachment 1: Well Completion Reports
Attachment 2: NYSDOH Generic CAMP
Attachment 3: Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of PFAS Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs
Attachment 4: Relevant AECOM SOPs

FIGURES



0 2000 4000

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
SCALE= 1:24000

LEGEND:

- - - - Approximate Site Boundary

BASEMAP SOURCES:

USGS 7.5-minute Series Topographic Map 2023
Troy South, NY Quadrangle, Rensselaer Co. New York
East Greenbush, NY Quadrangle, Rensselaer Co. New York
Delmar, NY Quadrangle, Albany Co. New York
Albany, NY Quadrangle, Albany Co. New York

Title:	SITE LOCATION
Location:	BASF - Manufacturing Plant Site SITE NO. 442027 36 RIVERSIDE AVENUE RENSSELAER, NEW YORK 12144
Client:	BASF CORPORATION FLORHAM PARK, NEW JERSEY

AECOM

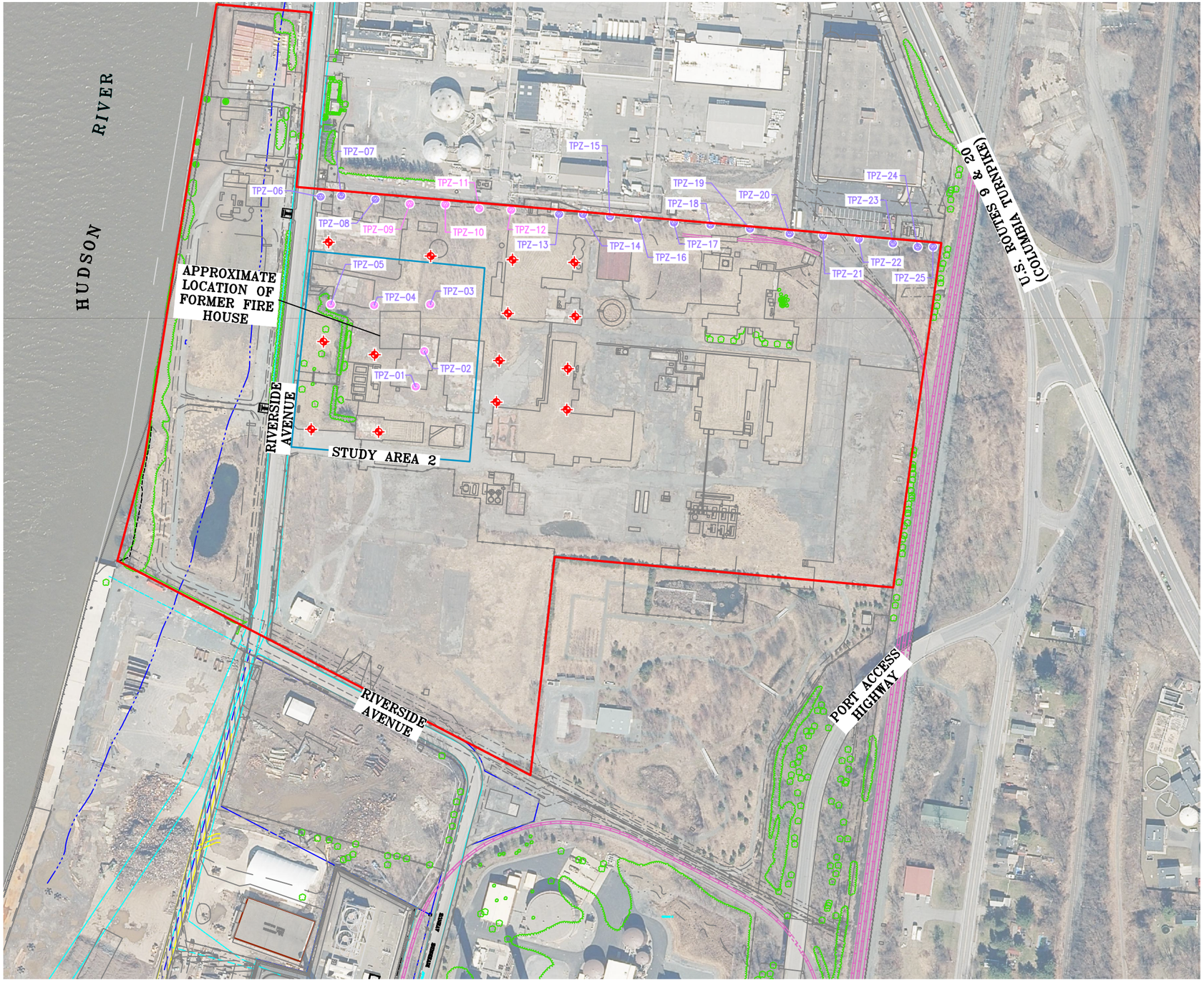
Drafter: CLS	Date: November 2025
Drg. Size: 8.5 x 11	Job No.: 60323713

FIGURE 1

D:\BASF\November 2025 Figures\Figure 1 Site Location BASF November 2025.dwg User: corrie.szczeponski Nov 18, 2025 - 11:55am

Last saved by: CARRIE.SZCZEPANSKI(2025-11-18) Last Plotted: 2025-11-18
Filename: D:\BASF\NOVEMBER 2025 FIGURES\WORKING-DWG_NOV2025.DWG

Project Management Initials: Designer: Checked: Approved: ANSI B 17" x 11"



LEGEND

- BASF – MANUFACTURING PLANT SITE
- FORMER BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- STUDY AREA 2
- TREE LINE
- VEGETATION AND SHRUBS
- RAILROAD
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS
- TPZ-9 EXISTING PIEZOMETER LOCATIONS TO BE SAMPLED FOR PFAS
- TPZ-1 PIEZOMETER INSTALLED DECEMBER 2023. NO SAMPLING PROPOSED AT THESE WELLS DURING THE SUBJECT INVESTIGATION.

REFERENCE DWG:
ROUX
GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA 2015 THROUGH 2022,
PROJECT # 0251.0011Y058, DATED: 26JUN23, PLATE 1.
FILE: 0251.0011Y672.01.DWG.

DATA SOURCES:
ORTHOIMAGERY ACCESSED FROM GIS.NY.GOV ORTHOIMAGERY CLEARINGHOUSE. ORTHOIMAGERY DATED 2017.

0 250' 500'

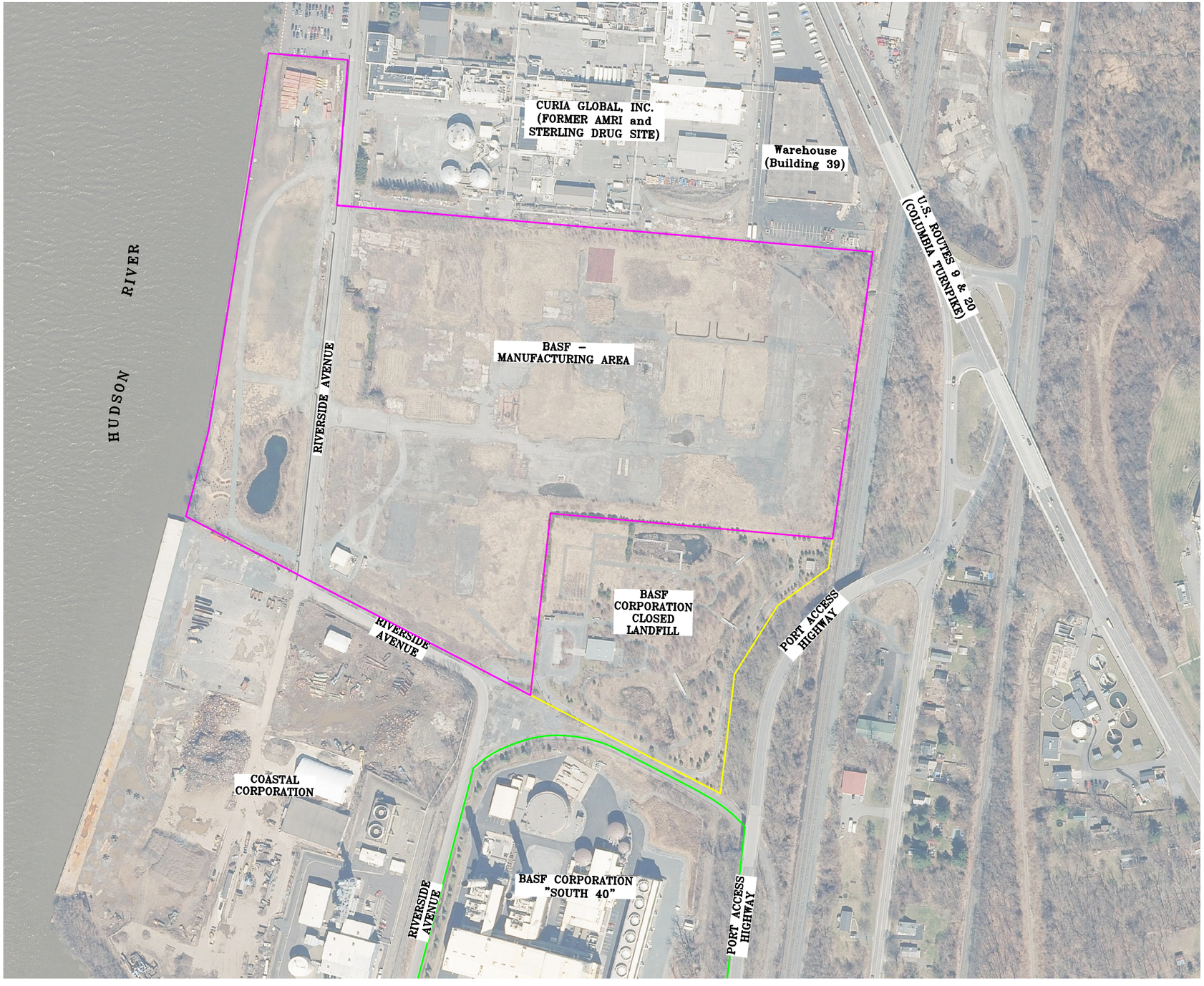
1" = 250'

BASF - Manufacturing Plant Site No. 442027
36 Riverside Avenue
Rensselaer, New York
Project No.: 60323713 Date: 2025-11-18

PROPOSED BORING LOCATION PLAN

AECOM

Figure: 2



REFERENCE DWG:
ROUX
GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA 2015 THROUGH 2022,
PROJECT # 0251.0011Y058, DATED: 26JUN23, PLATE 1.
FILE: 0251.0011Y672.01.DWG.

DATA SOURCES:
ORTHOIMAGERY ACCESSED FROM GIS.NY.GOV ORTHOIMAGERY CLEARINGHOUSE. ORTHOIMAGERY DATED 2017.

0 300' 600'

1" = 300'

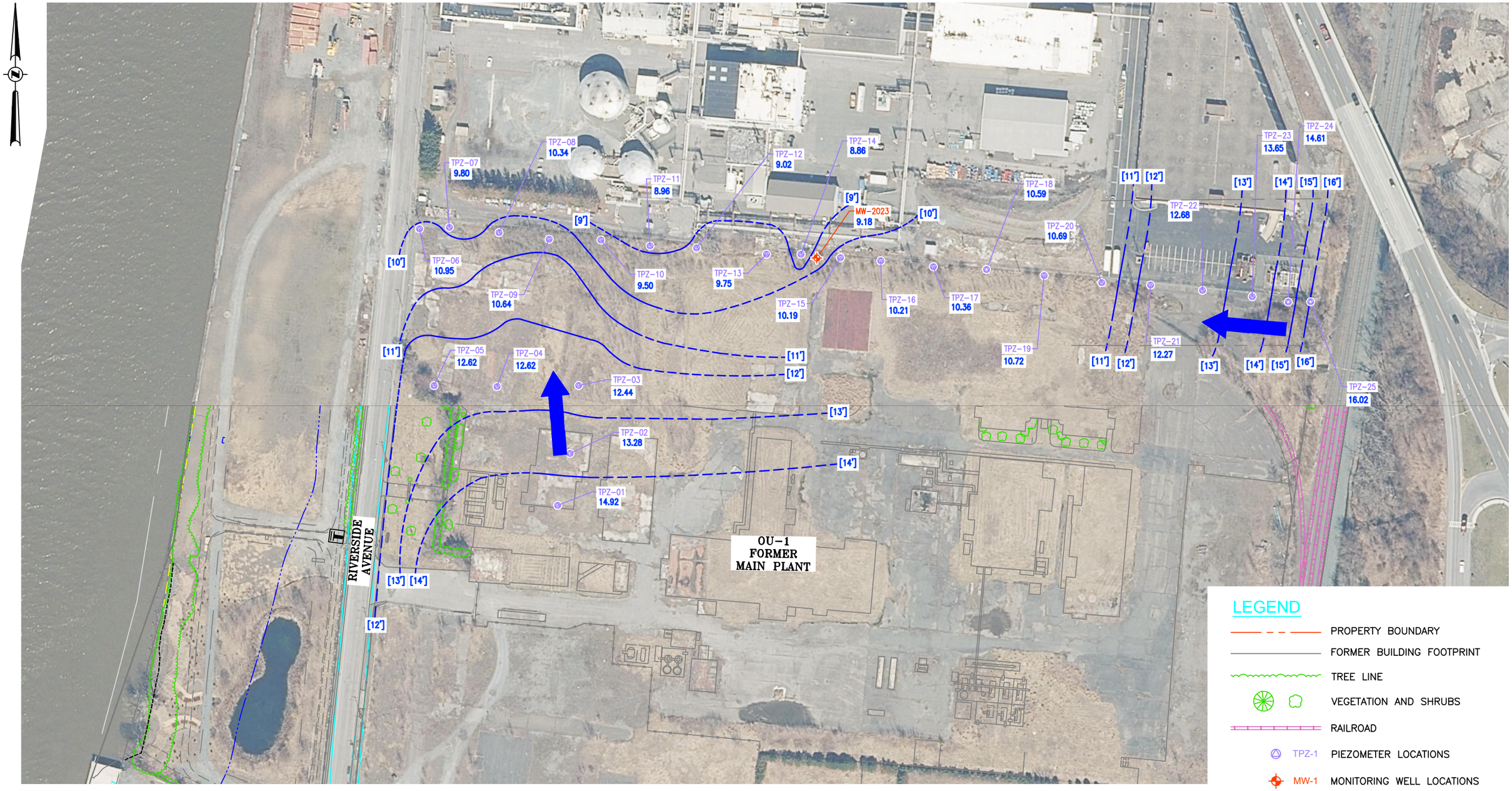
BASF - Manufacturing Plant Site No. 442027
36 Riverside Avenue
Rensselaer, New York
Project No.: 60323713 Date: 2025-11-18

ADJACENT SITES IN NYSDECs REMEDIAL PROGRAM

AECOM

Figure: 3

Filename: D:\BASF\NOVEMBER 2025 FIGURES\WORKING-DWG_REV2.DWG



REFERENCE DWG:
ROUX
GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA 2015 THROUGH 2022, PROJECT # 0251.0011Y058, DATED: 26JUN23, PLATE 1.
FILE: 0251.0011Y672.01.DWG.

DATA SOURCES:
ORTHOIMAGERY ACCESSED FROM GIS.NY.GOV ORTHOIMAGERY CLEARINGHOUSE. ORTHOIMAGERY DATED 2017.

0 150' 300'

1" = 150'

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- FORMER BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- TREE LINE
- VEGETATION AND SHRUBS
- RAILROAD
- TPZ-1 PIEZOMETER LOCATIONS
- MW-1 MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS
- 9.18 GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS
- GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION
- [10'] GROUNDWATER ISOCONTOUR (DASHED WHERE INFERRED)

BASF - Manufacturing Plant Site No. 442027
36 Riverside Avenue
Rensselaer, New York
Project No.: 60323713 Date: 2025-11-18

GROUNDWATER ISOCONTOUR MAP

AECOM

Figure: 4



LEGEND

LOCATION PREFIXES
- LG – LAGOON
- MP – MAIN PLANT
- LF – LANDFILL
- ST – STERLING DRUG SITE 1
- OS – OFFSITE

- EXISTING BUILDING AS OF 2007
- FORMER BUILDING
- STORM SEWER GRATE
- MP-MW-15 — MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND DESIGNATION
- MP-PZ-107 — PIEZOMETER LOCATION AND DESIGNATION
- GCS-EW-14 — GCS EXTRACTION WELL SUMP LOCATION AND DESIGNATION
- MP-PW-1 — PUMPING WELL LOCATION AND DESIGNATION
- MP-PP-4 — PERFORATED PIPE RISER LOCATION AND DESIGNATION
- LG-MH-6 — MANHOLE LOCATION AND DESIGNATION
- *11.39* — WATER-LEVEL ELEVATION IN FEET RELATIVE TO MEAN SEA LEVEL
- *NM* — WATER-LEVEL NOT MEASURED
- *NA* — WELL NOT AVAILABLE
- * — WATER LEVEL NOT USED IN MAP CONSTRUCTION
- 14 — CONTOUR OF EQUAL WATER LEVEL ELEVATION IN FEET RELATIVE TO MEAN SEA LEVEL (DASHED WHERE INFERRED)
- INFERRED DIRECTION OF FLOW
- INFERRED LOCATION OF GROUNDWATER DIVIDE
- GROUNDWATER CONTAINMENT SYSTEM TRENCH
- BARBED WIRE FENCE
- CHAINLINK FENCE

NOTES:

(1) BASE MAP ADAPTED FROM PLATE 1, "REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN" (MALCOLM PIRNIE, INC., 1998)

(2) WATER LEVELS MEASURED ON JUNE 18, 2007.

(3) WATER LEVELS FOR WELLS LOCATED ON THE STERLING DRUG SITE WERE PROVIDED BY ALBANY MOLECULAR.

100' 0 100'

Title:

GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS JUNE 2007

BASF RENSSELAER MAIN OPERABLE UNIT NO. 1
(SITE NO. 4-42-027)

Prepared for:
BASF CORPORATION
FLORHAM PARK, NEW JERSEY

ROUX

Compiled by: K.S.	Date: 19JAN21	FIGURE 5
Prepared by: B.H.C.	Scale: AS SHOWN	
Project Mgr: N.E.	Project: 0251.0011Y056	
File: 0251.0011Y662.02.DWG		

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ATTACHMENT 1 – WELL COMPLETION REPORTS

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

(1) COUNTY Rensselaer

(2) TOWN E. Greenbush

WATER WELL COMPLETION REPORT

(3) DEC Well Number
RE 6760

(4) OWNER
Rose, Brad Landscaping Inc

(5) ADDRESS
8 Stephie-Rae Lane Rensselaer NY 12144

(6) LOCATION OF WELL (See Instructions On Reverse) (Check here ☐ if address is same as above)
3609 River Rd Rensselaer

(7) LATITUDE/LONGTIUDE AND METHOD USED
☐ GPS ☐ Map

(8) TAX MAP NO.

(9) DEPTH OF WELL BELOW LAND SURFACE (feet) 220'

(10) DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER BELOW LAND SURFACE (feet) 30ft DATE MEASURED 3/19/12

CASINGS

(11) DIAMETER	6 in.	in.	in.	in.
(12) LENGTH	50' ft.	ft.	ft.	in.

(13) GROUT TYPE / SEALING Bentonite/Drive Shoe

(14) GROUT / SEALING INTERVAL (feet) FROM 40 TO 20

SCREENS

(15) MAKE & MATERIAL		(16) OPENINGS		
(17) DIAMETER	in.	in.	in.	in.
(18) LENGTH	ft.	ft.	ft.	in.

(19) DEPTH TO TOP OF SCREEN, FROM TOP OF CASING (Feet)

YIELD TEST

(20) DATE 3/19/12

(21) DURATION OF TEST 4 hrs.

(22) LIFT METHOD ☐ Pump ☑ Air Lift ☐ Bailer

(23) STABILIZED DISCHARGE (GPM) 3½

(24) STATIC LEVEL PRIOR TO TEST (feet/inches below top of casing) 30ft

(25) MAXIMUM DRAWDOWN (Stabilized) (feet/inches below top of casing) 220ft

(26) RECOVERY (Time in hours/minutes) 2 hrs

(27) Was the water produced during the test discharged away from immediate area? Yes ✓ No ____

PUMP INSTALLATION

(28) PUMP INSTALLED? YES ____ NO ✗	(29) DATE	(30) PUMP INSTALLER
(31) TYPE	(32) MAKE	(33) MODEL
(34) MAXIMUM CAPACITY (GPM)	(35) PUMP INSTALLATION LEVEL FROM TOP OF CASING (Feet)	

DRILLER INFORMATION

(36) METHOD OF DRILLING ☑ Rotary ☐ Cable Tool ☐ Other

(37) USE OF WATER (See instructions for choices) Irrigation

(38) DATE DRILLING WORK STARTED 3-19-12

(39) DATE DRILLING WORK COMPLETED 3-19-12

(40) DATE REPORT FILED 4-18-12

(41) REGISTERED COMPANY Gould, W. Gordon Inc

(42) DEC REGISTRATION NO. NYRD 10055

(43) CERTIFIED DRILLER (Print name) Roberts, Brent

(44) CERTIFIED DRILLER SIGNATURE * Brent Roberts

* By signing this document I hereby affirm that: (1) I am certified to supervise water well drilling activities as defined by Environmental Conservation Law 15-1502; (2) this water well was constructed in accordance with water well standards promulgated by the New York State Department of Health; (3) under the penalty of perjury the information provided in this Well Completion Report is true, accurate and complete, and I understand that any false statement made herein is punishable as a Class A Misdemeanor under Penal Law §210.45.

09/2010

(45) WELL LOG

Depth to Bedrock 5ft (ft. below land surface)

Ground Elevation _____ (ft. above sea level)

Top of Casing 1 (ft. above (+) or below (-) land surface)

TOP OF WELL

0-5	Clay
5-220	Shale

220

BOTTOM OF HOLE

NYSDEC

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

(1) County RENSSELAER

(2) Township RENSSELAER

(3) DEC Well Number RE 2280

WELL COMPLETION REPORT

(4) OWNER
EL PASO NORTH AMERICA

(5) ADDRESS
39 RIVERSIDE AVENUE, RENSSELAER, NY 12144

(6) LOCATION OF WELL (See Instructions On Reverse)
Show Lat/Long if available and method used: 39 RIVERSIDE AVENUE, RENSSELAER, NY 12144
☐ GPS ☐ DEC Website ☐ Map Interpolation

(7) DEPTH OF WELL BELOW LAND SURFACE (Feet) 79 FEET

(8) DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER BELOW LAND SURFACE (Feet) 17'9" DATE MEASURED 11/20/02

CASINGS

(9) DIAMETER	8" steel in.	in.	in.	in.
(10) LENGTH	69 feet ft.	ft.	ft.	in.

(11) GROUT TYPE / SEALING
bentonite grout & drive shoe

(12) GROUT / SEALING INTERVAL (Feet) FROM 21' TO 5'

SCREENS

(13) MAKE & MATERIAL
JOHNSON STAINLESS STEEL HO

(14) OPENINGS
60 SLOT

(15) DIAMETER	*1 in.	in.	in.	in.
(16) LENGTH	8 FEET OF 8" 60 SLOT 2 FEET OF TIGHT WOUND			in.

(17) DEPTH TO TOP OF SCREEN, FROM TOP OF CASING (Feet)
69 FEET

YIELD TEST

(18) DATE
11/15/02

(19) DURATION OF TEST
8 HOURS

(20) LIFT METHOD
☒ Pump ☐ Air Lift ☐ Bail

(21) STABILIZED DISCHARGE (GPM)
20 GPM

(22) STATIC LEVEL PRIOR TO TEST (feet/inches below top of casing) 17'9"

(23) MAXIMUM DRAWDOWN (Stabilized) (feet/inches below top of casing) 60 FEET

(24) RECOVERY (Time in hours/minutes)
1 HOUR

(25) Was the water produced during test discharged away from immediate area? Yes X No ___

PUMP INSTALLATION

(26) PUMP INSTALLED? YES ___ NO X	(27) DATE	(28) PUMP INSTALLER
(29) TYPE	(30) MAKE	(31) MODEL

(32) MAXIMUM CAPACITY (GPM)

(33) PUMP INSTALLATION LEVEL FROM TOP OF CASING (Feet)

(34) METHOD OF DRILLING
☐ Rotary ☒ Cable Tool ☐ Other ___

(35) USE OF WATER (see instructions for choices) INDUSTRIAL

(36) DATE DRILLING WORK STARTED
10/9/02

(37) DATE DRILLING WORK COMPLETED
11/15/02

(38) DATE REPORT FILED	(39) DRILLER & COMPANY	(40) DEC REGISTRATION NO.
12/20/02	HANSON WELL DRILLING & PUMP HAROLD E. CORLEW	10005

* Show log of geologic materials encountered with depth below ground surface, water bearing beds and water levels in each; casings; screens; pump; additional pumping tests and other matters of interest, e.g., water quality (sulphur, salt, methane). Describe repair work. Attach separate sheet if necessary.

See further instructions titled "Instructions for New York State Well Completion Report".

LOG *

Ground Surface EL. _____ ft. above sea level

Top Of Casing is located +2' ft.above (+) or below (-) ground surface

TOP OF WELL

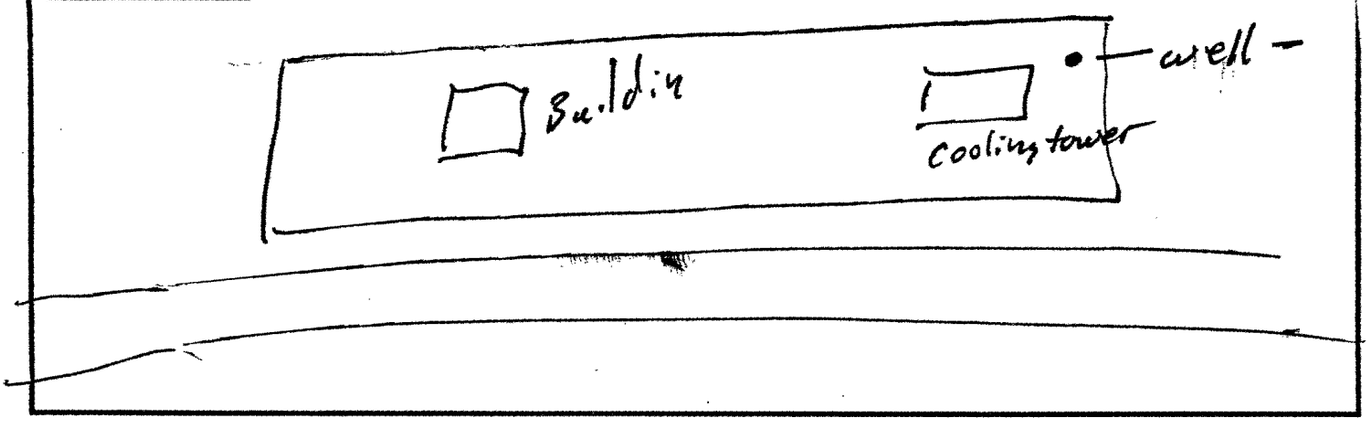
0' to 21'	GRAVEL & CLAY
0' to 21'	12" GROUT SLEEVE
21' to 30'	CLAY & SILT
30' TO 65'	BLUE CLAY
65' to 69'	FINE GRAY SAND
69' to 79'	GRAVEL WITH FINE SAND

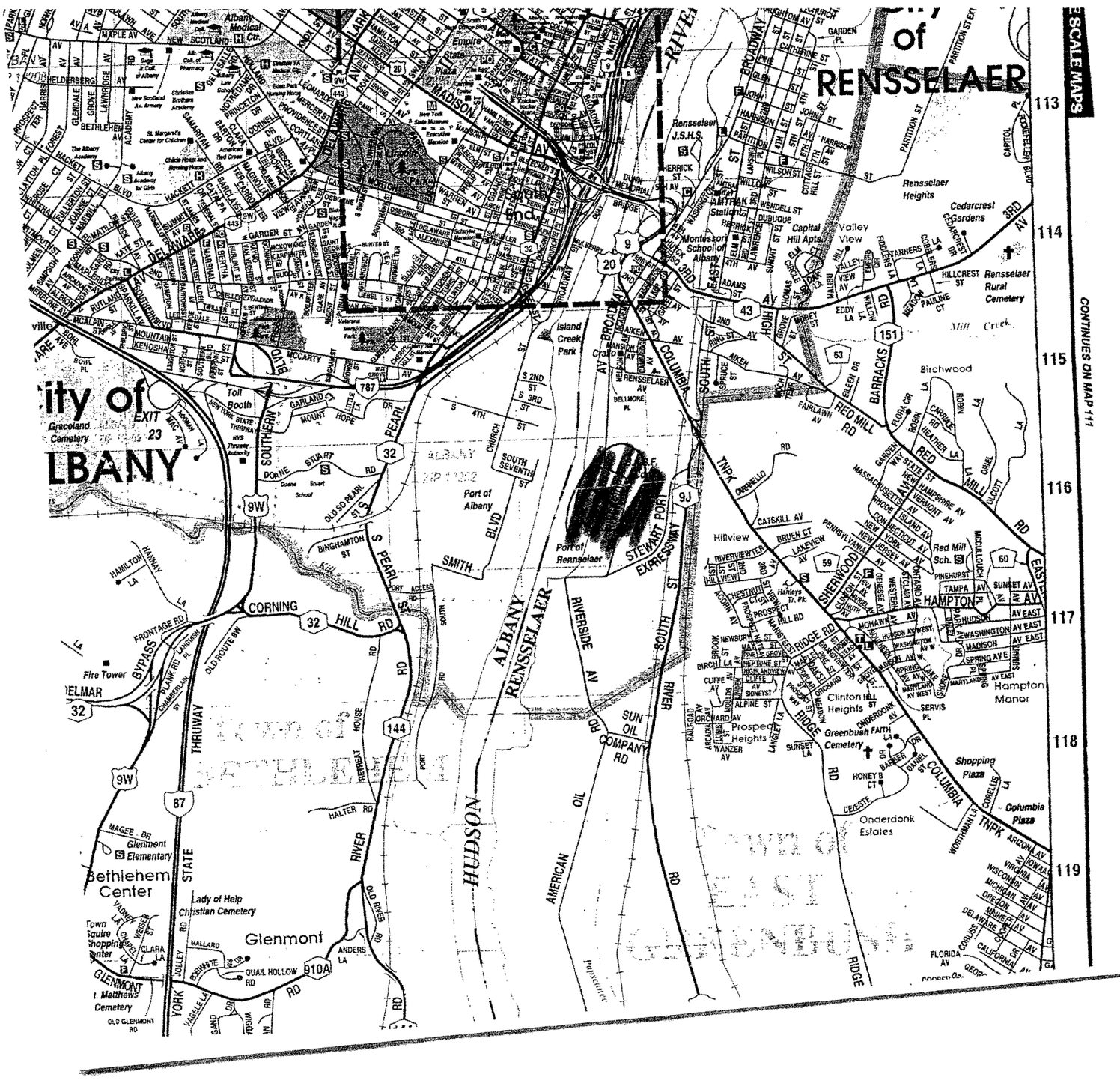
79' BOTTOM OF HOLE

NYSDEC COPY

MAP 110

LOCATION SKETCH - Indicate north





ATTACHMENT 2 – NYSDOH GENERIC CAMP

APPENDIX B

Appendix 1A
New York State Department of Health
Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

Overview

A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) requires real-time monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates (i.e., dust) at the downwind perimeter of each designated work area when certain activities are in progress at contaminated sites. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. Rather, its intent is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences and businesses and on-site workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of investigative and remedial work activities. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown. Additionally, the CAMP helps to confirm that work activities did not spread contamination off-site through the air.

The generic CAMP presented below will be sufficient to cover many, if not most, sites. Specific requirements should be reviewed for each situation in consultation with NYSDOH to ensure proper applicability. In some cases, a separate site-specific CAMP or supplement may be required. Depending upon the nature of contamination, chemical- specific monitoring with appropriately-sensitive methods may be required. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, more stringent monitoring or response levels than those presented below may be required. Special requirements will be necessary for work within 20 feet of potentially exposed individuals or structures and for indoor work with co-located residences or facilities. These requirements should be determined in consultation with NYSDOH.

Reliance on the CAMP should not preclude simple, common-sense measures to keep VOCs, dust, and odors at a minimum around the work areas.

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Depending upon the nature of known or potential contaminants at each site, real-time air monitoring for VOCs and/or particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be necessary. Most sites will involve VOC and particulate monitoring; sites known to be contaminated with heavy metals alone may only require particulate monitoring. If radiological contamination is a concern, additional monitoring requirements may be necessary per consultation with appropriate DEC/NYSDOH staff.

Continuous monitoring will be required for all ground intrusive activities and during the demolition of contaminated or potentially contaminated structures. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pitting or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be required during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. "Periodic" monitoring during sample collection might reasonably consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or

overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. In some instances, depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be required during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) must be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis or as otherwise specified. Upwind concentrations should be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions, particularly if wind direction changes. The monitoring work should be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment should be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment should be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

1. If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.

2. If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities must be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.

3. If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.

4. All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and NYSDOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes should also be recorded.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations should be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring should be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

1. If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.

2. If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

3. All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and NYSDOH) and County Health personnel to review.

December 2009

ATTACHMENT 3 – SAMPLING, ANALYSIS, AND ASSESSMENT OF PFAS UNDER NYSDEC'S PART 375 REMEDIAL PROGRAMS

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY.

Department of Environmental Conservation

SAMPLING, ANALYSIS, AND ASSESSMENT OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs

April 2023



www.dec.ny.gov

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ERRATA SHEET for

SAMPLING, ANALYSIS, AND ASSESSMENT OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs Issued January 17, 2020

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Title of Appendix I, page 32	Appendix H	Appendix I	2/25/2020
Document Cover, page 1	Guidelines for Sampling and Analysis of PFAS	Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs	9/15/2020
Data Assessment and Application to Site Cleanup Page 3	Until such time as Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) and Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for PFOA and PFOS are published	Until such time as Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for PFOA and PFOS are published	3/28/2023
Water Sample Results Page 3	PFOA and PFOS should be further assessed and considered as potential contaminants of concern in groundwater or surface water if PFOA or PFOS is detected in any water sample at or above 10 ng/L (ppt) and is determined to be attributable to the site, either by a comparison of upgradient and downgradient levels, or the presence of soil source areas, as defined below.	NYSDEC has adopted ambient water quality guidance values for PFOA and PFOS. Groundwater samples should be compared to the human health criteria of 6.7 ng/l (ppt) for PFOA and 2.7 ng/l (ppt) for PFOS. These guidance values also include criteria for surface water for PFOS applicable for aquatic life, which may be applicable at some sites. Drinking water sample results should be compared to the NYS maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ng/l (ppt).Analysis to determine if PFOA and PFOS concentrations are attributable to the site should include a comparison between upgradient and downgradient levels, and the presence of soil source areas, as defined below.	3/28/2023
Soil Sample Results Page 3	Soil cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS have been proposed in an upcoming revision to 6 NYCRR Part 375-6. Until SCOs are in effect, the following are to be used as guidance values:	NYSDEC will delay adding soil cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS to 6 NYCRR Part 375-6 until the PFAS rural soil background study has been completed. Until SCOs are in effect, the following are to be used as guidance values:	3/28/2023
Protection of Groundwater Page 3	PFOA (ppb) 1.1 PFOS (ppb) 3.7	PFOA (ppb) 0.8 PFOS (ppb) 1.0	3/28/2023

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Footnote 2 Page 3	The movement of PFAS in the environment is being aggressively researched at this time; that research will eventually result in more accurate models for the behaviors of these chemicals. In the meantime, DEC has calculated the guidance value for the protection of groundwater using the same procedure used for all other chemicals, as described in Section 7.7 of the Technical Support Document (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/techsuppdoc.pdf).	The Protection of Groundwater values are based on the above referenced ambient groundwater guidance values. Details on that calculation are available in the following document, prepared for the February 2022 proposed changes to Part 375 (https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/part375techsupport.pdf). The movement of PFAS in the environment is being aggressively researched at this time; that research will eventually result in more accurate models for the behaviors of these chemicals. In the meantime, DEC has calculated the guidance value for the protection of groundwater using the same procedure used for all other chemicals, as described in Section 7.7 of the Technical Support Document (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/techsuppdoc.pdf).	3/28/2023
Testing for Imported Soil Page 4	If the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in leachate are at or above 10 ppt (the Maximum Contaminant Levels established for drinking water by the New York State Department of Health), then the soil is not acceptable.	If the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in leachate are at or above the ambient water quality guidance values for groundwater, then the soil is not acceptable.	3/28/2023
Routine Analysis, page 9	"However, laboratories analyzing environmental samples…PFOA and PFOS in drinking water by EPA Method 537, 537.1 or ISO 25101."	"However, laboratories analyzing environmental samples…PFOA and PFOS in drinking water by EPA Method 537, 537.1, ISO 25101, or Method 533."	9/15/2020
Additional Analysis, page 9, new paragraph regarding soil parameters	None	"In cases where site-specific cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS are to be assessed, soil parameters, such as Total Organic Carbon (EPA Method 9060), soil pH (EPA Method 9045), clay content (percent), and cation exchange capacity (EPA Method 9081), should be included in the analysis to help evaluate factors affecting the leachability of PFAS in site soils."	9/15/2020

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Data Assessment and Application to Site Cleanup Page 10	Until such time as Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) and Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for PFAS are published, the extent of contaminated media potentially subject to remediation should be determined on a case-by-case basis using the procedures discussed below and the criteria in DER-10. Target levels for cleanup of PFAS in other media, including biota and sediment, have not yet been established by the DEC.	Until such time as Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) and Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for PFOA and PFOS are published, the extent of contaminated media potentially subject to remediation should be determined on a case-by-case basis using the procedures discussed below and the criteria in DER-10. Preliminary target levels for cleanup of PFOA and PFOS in other media, including biota and sediment, have not yet been established by the DEC.	9/15/2020
Water Sample Results Page 10	PFAS should be further assessed and considered as a potential contaminant of concern in groundwater or surface water (…) If PFAS are identified as a contaminant of concern for a site, they should be assessed as part of the remedy selection process in accordance with Part 375 and DER-10.	PFOA and PFOS should be further assessed and considered as potential contaminants of concern in groundwater or surface water (…) If PFOA and/or PFOS are identified as contaminants of concern for a site, they should be assessed as part of the remedy selection process in accordance with Part 375 and DER-10.	9/15/2020

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Soil Sample Results, page 10	"The extent of soil contamination for purposes of delineation and remedy selection should be determined by having certain soil samples tested by Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) and the leachate analyzed for PFAS. Soil exhibiting SPLP results above 70 ppt for either PFOA or PFOS (individually or combined) are to be evaluated during the cleanup phase."	"Soil cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS will be proposed in an upcoming revision to 6 NYCRR Part 375-6. Until SCOs are in effect, the following are to be used as guidance values. " [Interim SCO Table] "PFOA and PFOS results for soil are to be compared against the guidance values listed above. These guidance values are to be used in determining whether PFOA and PFOS are contaminants of concern for the site and for determining remedial action objectives and cleanup requirements. Site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater can also be presented for evaluation by DEC. Development of site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater will require analysis of additional soil parameters relating to leachability. These additional analyses can include any or all the parameters listed above (soil pH, cation exchange capacity, etc.) and/or use of SPLP. As the understanding of PFAS transport improves, DEC welcomes proposals for site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater. DEC will expect that those may be dependent on additional factors including soil pH, aqueous pH, % organic carbon, % Sand/Silt/Clay, soil cations: K, Ca, Mg, Na, Fe, Al, cation exchange capacity, and anion exchange capacity. Site-specific remedial objectives should also consider the dilution attenuation factor (DAF). The NJDEP publication on DAF can be used as a reference: https://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/guidance/rs/daf.pdf. "	9/15/2020

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Testing for Imported Soil Page 11	Soil imported to a site for use in a soil cap, soil cover, or as backfill is to be tested for PFAS in general conformance with DER-10, Section 5.4(e) for the PFAS Analyte List (Appendix F) using the analytical procedures discussed below and the criteria in DER-10 associated with SVOCs. If PFOA or PFOS is detected in any sample at or above 1 µg/kg, then soil should be tested by SPLP and the leachate analyzed for PFAS. If the SPLP results exceed 10 ppt for either PFOA or PFOS (individually) then the source of backfill should be rejected, unless a site-specific exemption is provided by DER. SPLP leachate criteria is based on the Maximum Contaminant Levels proposed for drinking water by New York State's Department of Health, this value may be updated based on future Federal or State promulgated regulatory standards. Remedial parties have the option of analyzing samples concurrently for both PFAS in soil and in the SPLP leachate to minimize project delays. Category B deliverables should be submitted for backfill samples, though a DUSR is not required.	Testing for PFAS should be included any time a full TAL/TCL analyte list is required. Results for PFOA and PFOS should be compared to the applicable guidance values. If PFOA or PFOS is detected in any sample at or above the guidance values then the source of backfill should be rejected, unless a site-specific exemption is provided by DER based on SPLP testing, for example. If the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in leachate are at or above 10 ppt (the Maximum Contaminant Levels established for drinking water by the New York State Department of Health), then the soil is not acceptable. PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-dioxane are all considered semi-volatile compounds, so composite samples are appropriate for these compounds when sampling in accordance with DER-10, Table 5.4(e)10. Category B deliverables should be submitted for backfill samples, though a DUSR is not required.	9/15/2020

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Footnotes	None	[1] TOP Assay analysis of highly contaminated samples, such as those from an AFFF (aqueous film-forming foam) site, can result in incomplete oxidation of the samples and an underestimation of the total perfluoroalkyl substances. [2] The movement of PFAS in the environment is being aggressively researched at this time; that research will eventually result in more accurate models for the behaviors of these chemicals. In the meantime, DEC has calculated the soil cleanup objective for the protection of groundwater using the same procedure used for all other chemicals, as described in Section 7.7 of the Technical Support Document (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/techsuppdoc.pdf).	9/15/2020
Additional Analysis, page 9	In cases… soil parameters, such as Total Organic Carbon (EPA Method 9060), soil…	In cases… soil parameters, such as Total Organic Carbon (Lloyd Kahn), soil…	1/8/2021
Appendix A, General Guidelines, fourth bullet	List the ELAP-approved lab(s) to be used for analysis of samples	List the ELAP- certified lab(s) to be used for analysis of samples	1/8/2021
Appendix E, Laboratory Analysis and Containers	Drinking water samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS by ISO Method 25101.	Drinking water samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS by EPA Method 537, 537.1, 533, or ISO Method 25101	1/8/2021
Water Sample Results Page 9	"In addition, further assessment of water may be warranted if either of the following screening levels are met: a. any other individual PFAS (not PFOA or PFOS) is detected in water at or above 100 ng/L; or b. total concentration of PFAS (including PFOA and PFOS) is detected in water at or above 500 ng/L"	Deleted	6/15/2021

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Routine Analysis, Page XX	Currently, New York State Department of Health's Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)… criteria set forth in the DER's laboratory guidelines for PFAS in non-potable water and solids (Appendix H - Laboratory Guidelines for Analysis of PFAS in Non-Potable Water and Solids).	Deleted	5/31/2022
Analysis and Reporting, Page XX	As of October 2020, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not have a validated method for analysis of PFAS for media commonly analyzed under DER remedial programs (non-potable waters, solids). DER has developed the following guidelines to ensure consistency in analysis and reporting of PFAS.	Deleted	5/31/2022
Routine Analysis, Page XX	LC-MS/MS analysis for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1 is the procedure to use for environmental samples. Isotope dilution techniques should be utilized for the analysis of PFAS in all media.	EPA Method 1633 is the procedure to use for environmental samples.	
Soil Sample Results, Page XX	Soil cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS will be proposed in an upcoming revision to 6 NYCRR Part 375-6	Soil cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS have been proposed in an upcoming revision to 6 NYCRR Part 375-6	
Appendix A	"Include in the text… LC-MS/MS for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1"	"Include in the text ….EPA Method 1633"	
Appendix A	"Laboratory should have ELAP certification for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water by EPA Method 537, 537.1, EPA Method 533, or ISO 25101"	Deleted	
Appendix B	"Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1"	"Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using EPA Method 1633"	

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Appendix C	"Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1"	"Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using EPA Method 1633"	
Appendix D	"Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1"	"Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using EPA Method 1633"	
Appendix G		Updated to include all forty PFAS analytes in EPA Method 533	
Appendix H		Deleted	
Appendix I	Appendix I	Appendix H	
Appendix H	"These guidelines are intended to be used for the validation of PFAS analytical results for projects within the Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) as well as aid in the preparation of a data usability summary report."	"These guidelines are intended to be used for the validation of PFAS using EPA Method 1633 for projects within the Division of Environmental Remediation (DER)."	
Appendix H	"The holding time is 14 days…"	"The holding time is 28 days…"	
Appendix H, Initial Calibration	"The initial calibration should contain a minimum of five standards for linear fit…"	"The initial calibration should contain a minimum of six standards for linear fit…"	
Appendix H, Initial Calibration	Linear fit calibration curves should have an R^2 value greater than 0.990.	Deleted	
Appendix H, Initial Calibration Verification	Initial Calibration Verification Section	Deleted	
Appendix H	secondary Ion Monitoring Section	Deleted	
Appendix H	Branched and Linear Isomers Section	Deleted	

Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs

Objective

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) performs or oversees sampling of environmental media and subsequent analysis of PFAS as part of remedial programs implemented under 6 NYCRR Part 375. To ensure consistency in sampling, analysis, reporting, and assessment of PFAS, DER has developed this document which summarizes currently accepted procedures and updates previous DER technical guidance pertaining to PFAS.

Applicability

All work plans submitted to DEC pursuant to one of the remedial programs under Part 375 shall include PFAS sampling and analysis procedures that conform to the guidelines provided herein.

As part of a site investigation or remedial action compliance program, whenever samples of potentially affected media are collected and analyzed for the standard Target Analyte List/Target Compound List (TAL/TCL), PFAS analysis should also be performed. Potentially affected media can include soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment. Based upon the potential for biota to be affected, biota sampling and analysis for PFAS may also be warranted as determined pursuant to a Fish and Wildlife Impact Analysis. Soil vapor sampling for PFAS is not required.

Field Sampling Procedures

DER-10 specifies technical guidance applicable to DER's remedial programs. Given the prevalence and use of PFAS, DER has developed "best management practices" specific to sampling for PFAS. As specified in DER-10 Chapter 2, quality assurance procedures are to be submitted with investigation work plans. Typically, these procedures are incorporated into a work plan, or submitted as a stand-alone document (e.g., a Quality Assurance Project Plan). Quality assurance guidelines for PFAS are listed in Appendix A - Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Guidelines for PFAS.

Field sampling for PFAS performed under DER remedial programs should follow the appropriate procedures outlined for soils, sediments, or other solids (Appendix B), non-potable groundwater (Appendix C), surface water (Appendix D), public or private water supply wells (Appendix E), and fish tissue (Appendix F).

QA/QC samples (e.g. duplicates, MS/MSD) should be collected as specified in DER-10, Section 2.3(c). For sampling equipment coming in contact with aqueous samples only, rinsate or equipment blanks should be collected. Equipment blanks should be collected at a minimum frequency of one per day per site or one per twenty samples, whichever is more frequent.

Analysis and Reporting

The investigation work plan should describe analysis and reporting procedures, including laboratory analytical procedures for the methods discussed below. As specified in DER-10 Section 2.2, laboratories should provide a full Category B deliverable. In addition, a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) should be prepared by an independent, third-party data validator. Electronic data submissions should meet the requirements provided at: https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/62440.html.

DER has developed a *PFAS Analyte List* (Appendix G) for remedial programs to understand the nature of contamination at sites. It is expected that reported results for PFAS will include, at a minimum, all the compounds listed. If lab and/or matrix specific issues are encountered for any analytes, the DER project manager, in consultation with the DER chemist, will make case-by-case decisions as to whether certain analytes may be temporarily or permanently discontinued from analysis at each site. As with other contaminants that are analyzed for at a site, the *PFAS Analyte List* may be refined for future sampling events based on investigative findings.

Routine Analysis

EPA Method 1633 is the procedure to use for environmental samples. Reporting limits for PFOA and PFOS in aqueous samples should not exceed 2 ng/L. Reporting limits for PFOA and PFOS in solid samples should not exceed 0.5 µg/kg. Reporting limits for all other PFAS in aqueous and solid media should be as close to these limits as possible. If laboratories indicate that they are not able to achieve these reporting limits for the entire *PFAS Analyte List*, site-specific decisions regarding acceptance of elevated reporting limits for specific PFAS can be made by the DER project manager in consultation with the DER chemist. Data review guidelines were developed by DER to ensure data comparability and usability (Appendix H - Data Review Guidelines for Analysis of PFAS in Non-Potable Water and Solids).

Additional Analysis

Additional laboratory methods for analysis of PFAS may be warranted at a site, such as the Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) and Total Oxidizable Precursor Assay (TOP Assay).

In cases where site-specific cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS are to be assessed, soil parameters, such as Total Organic Carbon (Lloyd Kahn), soil pH (EPA Method 9045), clay content (percent), and cation exchange capacity (EPA Method 9081), should be included in the analysis to help evaluate factors affecting the leachability of PFAS in site soils.

SPLP is a technique used to determine the mobility of chemicals in liquids, soils and wastes, and may be useful in determining the need for addressing PFAS-containing material as part of the remedy. SPLP by EPA Method 1312 should be used unless otherwise specified by the DER project manager in consultation with the DER chemist.

Impacted materials can be made up of PFAS that are not analyzable by routine analytical methodology. A TOP Assay can be utilized to conceptualize the amount and type of oxidizable PFAS which could be liberated in the environment, which approximates the maximum concentration of perfluoroalkyl substances that could be generated if all polyfluoroalkyl substances were oxidized. For example, some polyfluoroalkyl substances may degrade or transform to form perfluoroalkyl substances (such as PFOA or PFOS), resulting in an increase in perfluoroalkyl substance concentrations as contaminated groundwater moves away from a source. The TOP Assay converts, through oxidation, polyfluoroalkyl substances (precursors) into perfluoroalkyl substances that can be detected by routine analytical methodology.[1]

[1] TOP Assay analysis of highly contaminated samples, such as those from an AFFF (aqueous film-forming foam) site, can result in incomplete oxidation of the samples and an underestimation of the total perfluoroalkyl substances.

Commercial laboratories have adopted methods which allow for the quantification of targeted PFAS in air and biota. The EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) is currently developing methods which allow for air emissions characterization of PFAS, including both targeted and non-targeted analysis of PFAS. Consult with the DER project manager and the DER chemist for assistance on analyzing biota/tissue and air samples.

Data Assessment and Application to Site Cleanup

Until such time as Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for PFOA and PFOS are published, the extent of contaminated media potentially subject to remediation should be determined on a case-by-case basis using the procedures discussed below and the criteria in DER-10. Preliminary target levels for cleanup of PFOA and PFOS in other media, including biota and sediment, have not yet been established by the DEC.

Water Sample Results

NYSDEC has adopted ambient water quality guidance values for PFOA and PFOS. Groundwater samples should be compared to the human health criteria of 6.7 ng/l (ppt) for PFOA and 2.7 ng/l (ppt) for PFOS. These human health criteria should also be applied to surface water that is used as a water supply. This guidance also includes criteria for surface water for PFOS applicable for aquatic life, which may be applicable at some sites. Drinking water sample results should be compared to the NYS maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ng/l (ppt). Analysis to determine if PFOA and PFOS concentrations are attributable to the site should include a comparison between upgradient and downgradient levels, and the presence of soil source areas, as defined below.

If PFOA and/or PFOS are identified as contaminants of concern for a site, they should be assessed as part of the remedy selection process in accordance with Part 375 and DER-10.

Soil Sample Results

NYSDEC will delay adding soil cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS to 6 NYCRR Part 375-6 until the PFAS rural soil background study has been completed. Until SCOs are in effect, the following are to be used as guidance values:

Guidance Values for Anticipated Site Use	PFOA (ppb)	PFOS (ppb)
Unrestricted	0.66	0.88
Residential	6.6	8.8
Restricted Residential	33	44
Commercial	500	440
Industrial	600	440
Protection of Groundwater[2]	0.8	1.0

PFOA and PFOS results for soil are to be compared against the guidance values listed above. These guidance values are to be used in determining whether PFOA and PFOS are contaminants of concern for the site and for determining remedial action objectives and cleanup requirements. Site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater can also be presented for evaluation by DEC. Development of site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater will require analysis of additional soil parameters relating to leachability. These

[2] The Protection of Groundwater values are based on the above referenced ambient groundwater guidance values. Details on that calculation are available in the following document, prepared for the February 2022 proposed changes to Part 375 (https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/part375techsupport.pdf). The movement of PFAS in the environment is being aggressively researched at this time; that research will eventually result in more accurate models for the behaviors of these chemicals. In the meantime, DEC has calculated the guidance value for the protection of groundwater using the same procedure used for all other chemicals, as described in Section 7.7 of the Technical Support Document (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/techsuppdoc.pdf).

additional analyses can include any or all the parameters listed above (soil pH, cation exchange capacity, etc.) and/or use of SPLP.

As the understanding of PFAS transport improves, DEC welcomes proposals for site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater. DEC will expect that those may be dependent on additional factors including soil pH, aqueous pH, % organic carbon, % Sand/Silt/Clay, soil cations: K, Ca, Mg, Na, Fe, Al, cation exchange capacity, and anion exchange capacity. Site-specific remedial objectives should also consider the dilution attenuation factor (DAF). The NJDEP publication on DAF can be used as a reference: https://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/guidance/rs/daf.pdf.

Testing for Imported Soil

Testing for PFAS should be included any time a full TAL/TCL analyte list is required. Results for PFOA and PFOS should be compared to the applicable guidance values. If PFOA or PFOS is detected in any sample at or above the guidance values then the source of backfill should be rejected, unless a site-specific exemption is provided by DER based on SPLP testing, for example. If the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in leachate are at or above the ambient water quality guidance values for groundwater, then the soil is not acceptable.

PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-dioxane are all considered semi-volatile compounds, so composite samples are appropriate for these compounds when sampling in accordance with DER-10, Table 5.4(e)10. Category B deliverables should be submitted for backfill samples, though a DUSR is not required.

Appendix A - Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Guidelines for PFAS

The following guidelines (general and PFAS-specific) can be used to assist with the development of a QAPP for projects within DER involving sampling and analysis of PFAS.

General Guidelines in Accordance with DER-10

- Document/work plan section title – Quality Assurance Project Plan
- Summarize project scope, goals, and objectives
- Provide project organization including names and resumes of the project manager, Quality Assurance Officer (QAO), field staff, and Data Validator
    - The QAO should not have another position on the project, such as project or task manager, that involves project productivity or profitability as a job performance criterion
- List the ELAP certified lab(s) to be used for analysis of samples
- Include a site map showing sample locations
- Provide detailed sampling procedures for each matrix
- Include Data Quality Usability Objectives
- List equipment decontamination procedures
- Include an "Analytical Methods/Quality Assurance Summary Table" specifying:
    - Matrix type
    - Number or frequency of samples to be collected per matrix
    - Number of field and trip blanks per matrix
    - Analytical parameters to be measured per matrix
    - Analytical methods to be used per matrix with minimum reporting limits
    - Number and type of matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples to be collected
    - Number and type of duplicate samples to be collected
    - Sample preservation to be used per analytical method and sample matrix
    - Sample container volume and type to be used per analytical method and sample matrix
    - Sample holding time to be used per analytical method and sample matrix
- Specify Category B laboratory data deliverables and preparation of a DUSR

Specific Guidelines for PFAS

- Include in the text that sampling for PFAS will take place
- Include in the text that PFAS will be analyzed by EPA Method 1633
- Include the list of PFAS compounds to be analyzed (*PFAS Analyte List*)
- Include the laboratory SOP for PFAS analysis
- List the minimum method-achievable Reporting Limits for PFAS
    - Reporting Limits should be less than or equal to:
        - Aqueous – 2 ng/L (ppt)
        - Solids – 0.5 µg/kg (ppb)
- Include the laboratory Method Detection Limits for the PFAS compounds to be analyzed
-
- Include detailed sampling procedures
    - Precautions to be taken
    - Pump and equipment types
    - Decontamination procedures
    - Approved materials only to be used
- Specify that regular ice only will be used for sample shipment
- Specify that equipment blanks should be collected at a minimum frequency of 1 per day per site for each matrix

Appendix B - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Soils, Sediments and Solids

General

The objective of this protocol is to give general guidelines for the collection of soil, sediment and other solid samples for PFAS analysis. The sampling procedure used should be consistent with Sampling Guidelines and Protocols – Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYS DEC Spill Response Program – March 1991 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/sgpsect5.pdf), with the following limitations.

Laboratory Analysis and Containers

Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using EPA Method 1633.

The preferred material for containers is high density polyethylene (HDPE). Pre-cleaned sample containers, coolers, sample labels, and a chain of custody form will be provided by the laboratory.

Equipment

Acceptable materials for sampling include stainless steel, HDPE, PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene. Additional materials may be acceptable if pre-approved by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation.

No sampling equipment components or sample containers should come in to contact with aluminum foil, low density polyethylene, glass, or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon™) materials including sample bottle cap liners with a PTFE layer.

A list of acceptable equipment is provided below, but other equipment may be considered appropriate based on sampling conditions.

- stainless steel spoon
- stainless steel bowl
- steel hand auger or shovel without any coatings

Equipment Decontamination

Standard two step decontamination using detergent (Alconox is acceptable) and clean, PFAS-free water will be performed for sampling equipment. All sources of water used for equipment decontamination should be verified in advance to be PFAS-free through laboratory analysis or certification.

Sampling Techniques

Sampling is often conducted in areas where a vegetative turf has been established. In these cases, a pre-cleaned trowel or shovel should be used to carefully remove the turf so that it may be replaced at the conclusion of sampling. Surface soil samples (e.g. 0 to 6 inches below surface) should then be collected using a pre-cleaned, stainless steel spoon. Shallow subsurface soil samples (e.g. 6 to ~36 inches below surface) may be collected by digging a hole using a pre-cleaned hand auger or shovel. When the desired subsurface depth is reached, a pre-cleaned hand auger or spoon shall be used to obtain the sample.

When the sample is obtained, it should be deposited into a stainless steel bowl for mixing prior to filling the sample containers. The soil should be placed directly into the bowl and mixed thoroughly by rolling the material into the middle until the material is homogenized. At this point the material within the bowl can be placed into the laboratory provided container.

Sample Identification and Logging

A label shall be attached to each sample container with a unique identification. Each sample shall be included on the chain of custody (COC).

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- Immediately place samples in a cooler maintained at 4 ± 2º Celsius using ice
- Collect one field duplicate for every sample batch, minimum 1 duplicate per 20 samples. The duplicate shall consist of an additional sample at a given location
- Collect one matrix spike / matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) for every sample batch, minimum 1 MS/MSD per 20 samples. The MS/MSD shall consist of an additional two samples at a given location and identified on the COC
- Request appropriate data deliverable (Category B) and an electronic data deliverable

Documentation

A soil log or sample log shall document the location of the sample/borehole, depth of the sample, sampling equipment, duplicate sample, visual description of the material, and any other observations or notes determined to be appropriate. Additionally, care should be performed to limit contact with PFAS containing materials (e.g. waterproof field books, food packaging) during the sampling process.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

For most sampling Level D PPE is anticipated to be appropriate. The sampler should wear nitrile gloves while conducting field work and handling sample containers.

Field staff shall consider the clothing to be worn during sampling activities. Clothing that contains PTFE material (including GORE-TEX®) or that have been waterproofed with PFAS materials should be avoided. All clothing worn by sampling personnel should have been laundered multiple times.

Appropriate rain gear (PVC, polyurethane, or rubber rain gear are acceptable), bug spray, and sunscreen should be used that does not contain PFAS. Well washed cotton coveralls may be used as an alternative to bug spray and/or sunscreen.

PPE that contains PFAS is acceptable when site conditions warrant additional protection for the samplers and no other materials can be used to be protective. Documentation of such use should be provided in the field notes.

Appendix C - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Monitoring Wells

General

The objective of this protocol is to give general guidelines for the collection of groundwater samples for PFAS analysis. The sampling procedure used should be consistent with Sampling Guidelines and Protocols – Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYS DEC Spill Response Program – March 1991 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/sgpsect5.pdf), with the following limitations.

Laboratory Analysis and Container

Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using EPA Method 1633.

The preferred material for containers is high density polyethylene (HDPE). Pre-cleaned sample containers, coolers, sample labels, and a chain of custody form will be provided by the laboratory.

Equipment

Acceptable materials for sampling include: stainless steel, HDPE, PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene. Additional materials may be acceptable if pre-approved by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation.

No sampling equipment components or sample containers should come in contact with aluminum foil, low density polyethylene, glass, or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon™) materials including plumbers tape and sample bottle cap liners with a PTFE layer.

A list of acceptable equipment is provided below, but other equipment may be considered appropriate based on sampling conditions.

- stainless steel inertia pump with HDPE tubing
- peristaltic pump equipped with HDPE tubing and silicone tubing
- stainless steel bailer with stainless steel ball
- bladder pump (identified as PFAS-free) with HDPE tubing

Equipment Decontamination

Standard two step decontamination using detergent (Alconox is acceptable) and clean, PFAS-free water will be performed for sampling equipment. All sources of water used for equipment decontamination should be verified in advance to be PFAS-free through laboratory analysis or certification.

Sampling Techniques

Monitoring wells should be purged in accordance with the sampling procedure (standard/volume purge or low flow purge) identified in the site work plan, which will determine the appropriate time to collect the sample. If sampling using standard purge techniques, additional purging may be needed to reduce turbidity levels, so samples contain a limited amount of sediment within the sample containers. Sample containers that contain sediment may cause issues at the laboratory, which may result in elevated reporting limits and other issues during the sample preparation that can compromise data usability. Sampling personnel should don new nitrile gloves prior to sample collection due to the potential to contact PFAS containing items (not related to the sampling equipment) during the purging activities.

Sample Identification and Logging

A label shall be attached to each sample container with a unique identification. Each sample shall be included on the chain of custody (COC).

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- Immediately place samples in a cooler maintained at 4 ± 2º Celsius using ice
- Collect one field duplicate for every sample batch, minimum 1 duplicate per 20 samples. The duplicate shall consist of an additional sample at a given location
- Collect one matrix spike / matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) for every sample batch, minimum 1 MS/MSD per 20 samples. The MS/MSD shall consist of an additional two samples at a given location and identified on the COC
- Collect one equipment blank per day per site and minimum 1 equipment blank per 20 samples. The equipment blank shall test the new and decontaminated sampling equipment utilized to obtain a sample for residual PFAS contamination. This sample is obtained by using laboratory provided PFAS-free water and passing the water over or through the sampling device and into laboratory provided sample containers
- Additional equipment blank samples may be collected to assess other equipment that is utilized at the monitoring well
- Request appropriate data deliverable (Category B) and an electronic data deliverable

Documentation

A purge log shall document the location of the sample, sampling equipment, groundwater parameters, duplicate sample, visual description of the material, and any other observations or notes determined to be appropriate. Additionally, care should be performed to limit contact with PFAS containing materials (e.g. waterproof field books, food packaging) during the sampling process.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

For most sampling Level D PPE is anticipated to be appropriate. The sampler should wear nitrile gloves while conducting field work and handling sample containers.

Field staff shall consider the clothing to be worn during sampling activities. Clothing that contains PTFE material (including GORE-TEX®) or that have been waterproofed with PFAS materials should be avoided. All clothing worn by sampling personnel should have been laundered multiple times.

Appropriate rain gear (PVC, polyurethane, or rubber rain gear are acceptable), bug spray, and sunscreen should be used that does not contain PFAS. Well washed cotton coveralls may be used as an alternative to bug spray and/or sunscreen.

PPE that contains PFAS is acceptable when site conditions warrant additional protection for the samplers and no other materials can be used to be protective. Documentation of such use should be provided in the field notes.

Appendix D - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Surface Water

General

The objective of this protocol is to give general guidelines for the collection of surface water samples for PFAS analysis. The sampling procedure used should be consistent with Sampling Guidelines and Protocols – Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYS DEC Spill Response Program – March 1991 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/sgpsect5.pdf), with the following limitations.

Laboratory Analysis and Container

Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using EPA Method 1633.

The preferred material for containers is high density polyethylene (HDPE). Pre-cleaned sample containers, coolers, sample labels, and a chain of custody form will be provided by the laboratory.

Equipment

Acceptable materials for sampling include: stainless steel, HDPE, PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene. Additional materials may be acceptable if pre-approved by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation.

No sampling equipment components or sample containers should come in contact with aluminum foil, low density polyethylene, glass, or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon™) materials including sample bottle cap liners with a PTFE layer.

A list of acceptable equipment is provided below, but other equipment may be considered appropriate based on sampling conditions.

- stainless steel cup

Equipment Decontamination

Standard two step decontamination using detergent (Alconox is acceptable) and clean, PFAS-free water will be performed for sampling equipment. All sources of water used for equipment decontamination should be verified in advance to be PFAS-free through laboratory analysis or certification.

Sampling Techniques

Where conditions permit, (e.g. creek or pond) sampling devices (e.g. stainless steel cup) should be rinsed with site medium to be sampled prior to collection of the sample. At this point the sample can be collected and poured into the sample container.

If site conditions permit, samples can be collected directly into the laboratory container.

Sample Identification and Logging

A label shall be attached to each sample container with a unique identification. Each sample shall be included on the chain of custody (COC).

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- Immediately place samples in a cooler maintained at 4 ± 2º Celsius using ice
- Collect one field duplicate for every sample batch, minimum 1 duplicate per 20 samples. The duplicate shall consist of an additional sample at a given location
- Collect one matrix spike / matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) for every sample batch, minimum 1 MS/MSD per 20 samples. The MS/MSD shall consist of an additional two samples at a given location and identified on the COC
- Collect one equipment blank per day per site and minimum 1 equipment blank per 20 samples. The equipment blank shall test the new and decontaminated sampling equipment utilized to obtain a sample for residual PFAS contamination. This sample is obtained by using laboratory provided PFAS-free water and passing the water over or through the sampling device and into laboratory provided sample containers
- Request appropriate data deliverable (Category B) and an electronic data deliverable

Documentation

A sample log shall document the location of the sample, sampling equipment, duplicate sample, visual description of the material, and any other observations or notes determined to be appropriate. Additionally, care should be performed to limit contact with PFAS containing materials (e.g. waterproof field books, food packaging) during the sampling process.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

For most sampling Level D PPE is anticipated to be appropriate. The sampler should wear nitrile gloves while conducting field work and handling sample containers.

Field staff shall consider the clothing to be worn during sampling activities. Clothing that contains PTFE material (including GORE-TEX®) or that have been waterproofed with PFAS materials should be avoided. All clothing worn by sampling personnel should have been laundered multiple times.

Appropriate rain gear (PVC, polyurethane, or rubber rain gear are acceptable), bug spray, and sunscreen should be used that does not contain PFAS. Well washed cotton coveralls may be used as an alternative to bug spray and/or sunscreen.

PPE that contains PFAS is acceptable when site conditions warrant additional protection for the samplers and no other materials can be used to be protective. Documentation of such use should be provided in the field notes.

Appendix E - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Private Water Supply Wells

General

The objective of this protocol is to give general guidelines for the collection of water samples from private water supply wells (with a functioning pump) for PFAS analysis. The sampling procedure used should be consistent with Sampling Guidelines and Protocols – Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYS DEC Spill Response Program – March 1991 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/sgpsect5.pdf), with the following limitations.

Laboratory Analysis and Container

Drinking water samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS by EPA Method 537, 537.1, 533, or ISO Method 25101. The preferred material for containers is high density polyethylene (HDPE). Pre-cleaned sample containers, coolers, sample labels, and a chain of custody form will be provided by the laboratory.

Equipment

Acceptable materials for sampling include stainless steel, HDPE, PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene. Additional materials may be acceptable if pre-approved by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation.

No sampling equipment components or sample containers should come in contact with aluminum foil, low density polyethylene, glass, or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon™) materials (e.g. plumbers tape), including sample bottle cap liners with a PTFE layer.

Equipment Decontamination

Standard two step decontamination using detergent (Alconox is acceptable) and clean, PFAS-free water will be performed for sampling equipment. All sources of water used for equipment decontamination should be verified in advance to be PFAS-free through laboratory analysis or certification.

Sampling Techniques

Locate and assess the pressure tank and determine if any filter units are present within the building. Establish the sample location as close to the well pump as possible, which is typically the spigot at the pressure tank. Ensure sampling equipment is kept clean during sampling as access to the pressure tank spigot, which is likely located close to the ground, may be obstructed and may hinder sample collection.

Prior to sampling, a faucet downstream of the pressure tank (e.g., washroom sink) should be run until the well pump comes on and a decrease in water temperature is noted which indicates that the water is coming from the well. If the homeowner is amenable, staff should run the water longer to purge the well (15+ minutes) to provide a sample representative of the water in the formation rather than standing water in the well and piping system including the pressure tank. At this point a new pair of nitrile gloves should be donned and the sample can be collected from the sample point at the pressure tank.

Sample Identification and Logging

A label shall be attached to each sample container with a unique identification. Each sample shall be included on the chain of custody (COC).

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- Immediately place samples in a cooler maintained at 4 ± 2º Celsius using ice
- Collect one field duplicate for every sample batch, minimum 1 duplicate per 20 samples. The duplicate shall consist of an additional sample at a given location
- Collect one matrix spike / matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) for every sample batch, minimum 1 MS/MSD per 20 samples. The MS/MSD shall consist of an additional two samples at a given location and identified on the COC
- If equipment was used, collect one equipment blank per day per site and a minimum 1 equipment blank per 20 samples. The equipment blank shall test the new and decontaminated sampling equipment utilized to obtain a sample for residual PFAS contamination. This sample is obtained by using laboratory provided PFAS-free water and passing the water over or through the sampling device and into laboratory provided sample containers.
- A field reagent blank (FRB) should be collected at a rate of one per 20 samples. The lab will provide a FRB bottle containing PFAS free water and one empty FRB bottle. In the field, pour the water from the one bottle into the empty FRB bottle and label appropriately.
- Request appropriate data deliverable (Category B) and an electronic data deliverable
- For sampling events where multiple private wells (homes or sites) are to be sampled per day, it is acceptable to collect QC samples at a rate of one per 20 across multiple sites or days.

Documentation

A sample log shall document the location of the private well, sample point location, owner contact information, sampling equipment, purge duration, duplicate sample, visual description of the material, and any other observations or notes determined to be appropriate and available (e.g. well construction, pump type and location, yield, installation date). Additionally, care should be performed to limit contact with PFAS containing materials (e.g. waterproof field books, food packaging) during the sampling process.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

For most sampling Level D PPE is anticipated to be appropriate. The sampler should wear nitrile gloves while conducting field work and handling sample containers.

Field staff shall consider the clothing to be worn during sampling activities. Clothing that contains PTFE material (including GORE-TEX®) or that have been waterproofed with PFAS materials should be avoided. All clothing worn by sampling personnel should have been laundered multiple times.

Appendix F - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Fish

This appendix contains a copy of the current SOP developed by the Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) entitled "General Fish Handling Procedures for Contaminant Analysis" (Ver. 8). This SOP should be followed when collecting fish for contaminant analysis. Note, however, that the Bureau of Ecosystem Health will not be supplying bags or tags. All supplies are the responsibility of the collector

Procedure Name: General Fish Handling Procedures for Contaminant Analysis

Number: FW-005

Purpose: This procedure describes data collection, fish processing and delivery of fish collected for contaminant monitoring. It contains the chain of custody and collection record forms that should be used for the collections.

Organization: Environmental Monitoring Section
Bureau of Ecosystem Health
Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-4756

Version: 8

Previous Version Date: 21 March 2018

Summary of Changes to this Version: Updated bureau name to Bureau of Ecosystem Health. Added direction to list the names of all field crew on the collection record. Minor formatting changes on chain of custody and collection records.

Originator or Revised by: Wayne Richter, Jesse Becker

Date: 26 April 2019

Quality Assurance Officer and Approval Date: Jesse Becker, 26 April 2019

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

GENERAL FISH HANDLING PROCEDURES FOR CONTAMINANT ANALYSES

A. Original copies of all continuity of evidence (i.e., Chain of Custody) and collection record forms must accompany delivery of fish to the lab. A copy shall be directed to the Project Leader or as appropriate, Wayne Richter. All necessary forms will be supplied by the Bureau of Ecosystem Health. Because some samples may be used in legal cases, it is critical that each section is filled out completely. Each Chain of Custody form has three main sections:

   1. The top box is to be filled out **and signed** by the person responsible for the fish collection (e.g., crew leader, field biologist, researcher). This person is responsible for delivery of the samples to DEC facilities or personnel (e.g., regional office or biologist).

   2. The second section is to be filled out **and signed** by the person responsible for the collections while being stored at DEC, before delivery to the analytical lab. This may be the same person as in (1), but it is still required that they complete the section. Also important is the **range of identification numbers** (i.e., tag numbers) included in the sample batch.

   3. Finally, the bottom box is to record any transfers between DEC personnel and facilities. Each subsequent transfer should be **identified, signed, and dated**, until laboratory personnel take possession of the fish.

B. The following data are required on each **Fish Collection Record** form:

   1. Project and Site Name.

   2. DEC Region.

   3. All personnel (and affiliation) involved in the collection.

   4. Method of collection (gill net, hook and line, etc.)

   5. Preservation Method.

C. The following data are to be taken on each fish collected and recorded on the **Fish Collection Record** form:

   1. Tag number - Each specimen is to be individually jaw tagged at time of collection with a unique number. Make sure the tag is turned out so that the number can be read without opening the bag. Use tags in sequential order. For small fish or composite samples place the tag inside the bag with the samples. The Bureau of Ecosystem Health can supply the tags.

   2. Species identification (please be explicit enough to enable assigning genus and species). Group fish by species when processing.

   3. Date collected.

   4. Sample location (waterway and nearest prominent identifiable landmark).

   5. Total length (nearest mm or smallest sub-unit on measuring instrument) and weight (nearest g or

smallest sub-unit of weight on weighing instrument). Take all measures as soon as possible with calibrated, protected instruments (e.g. from wind and upsets) and prior to freezing.

6. Sex - fish may be cut enough to allow sexing or other internal investigation, but do not eviscerate. Make any incision on the right side of the belly flap or exactly down the midline so that a left-side fillet can be removed.

D. General data collection recommendations:

1. It is helpful to use an ID or tag number that will be unique. It is best to use metal striped bass or other uniquely numbered metal tags. If uniquely numbered tags are unavailable, values based on the region, water body and year are likely to be unique: for example, R7CAY11001 for Region 7, Cayuga Lake, 2011, fish 1. If the fish are just numbered 1 through 20, we have to give them new numbers for our database, making it more difficult to trace your fish to their analytical results and creating an additional possibility for errors.

2. Process and record fish of the same species sequentially. Recording mistakes are less likely when all fish from a species are processed together. Starting with the bigger fish species helps avoid missing an individual.

3. If using Bureau of Ecosystem Health supplied tags or other numbered tags, use tags in sequence so that fish are recorded with sequential Tag Numbers. This makes data entry and login at the lab and use of the data in the future easier and reduces keypunch errors.

4. Record length and weight as soon as possible after collection and before freezing. Other data are recorded in the field upon collection. An age determination of each fish is optional, but if done, it is recorded in the appropriate “Age” column.

5. For composite samples of small fish, record the number of fish in the composite in the Remarks column. Record the length and weight of each individual in a composite. All fish in a composite sample should be of the same species and members of a composite should be visually matched for size.

6. Please submit photocopies of topographic maps or good quality navigation charts indicating sampling locations. GPS coordinates can be entered in the Location column of the collection record form in addition to or instead for providing a map. These records are of immense help to us (and hopefully you) in providing documented location records which are not dependent on memory and/or the same collection crew. In addition, they may be helpful for contaminant source trackdown and remediation/control efforts of the Department.

7. When recording data on fish measurements, it will help to ensure correct data recording for the data recorder to call back the numbers to the person making the measurements.

E. Each fish is to be placed in its own individual plastic bag. For small fish to be analyzed as a composite, put all of the fish for one composite in the same bag but use a separate bag for each composite. It is important to individually bag the fish to avoid difficulties or cross contamination when processing the fish for chemical analysis. Be sure to include the fish’s tag number inside the bag, preferably attached to the fish with the tag number turned out so it can be read. Tie or otherwise secure the bag closed. **The Bureau of Ecosystem Health will supply the bags.** If necessary, food grade bags may be procured from a suitable vendor (e.g., grocery store). It is preferable to redundantly label each bag with a manila tag tied between the knot and the body of the bag. This tag should be labeled with the project name, collection location, tag number, collection date, and fish species. If scales are collected, the scale envelope should be labeled with

the same information.

F. Groups of fish, by species, are to be placed in one large plastic bag per sampling location. **The Bureau of Ecosystem Health will supply the larger bags.** Tie or otherwise secure the bag closed. Label the site bag with a manila tag tied between the knot and the body of the bag. The tag should contain: project, collection location, collection date, species and **tag number ranges**. Having this information on the manila tag enables lab staff to know what is in the bag without opening it.

G. Do not eviscerate, fillet or otherwise dissect the fish unless specifically asked to. If evisceration or dissection is specified, the fish must be cut along the exact midline or on the right side so that the left side fillet can be removed intact at the laboratory. If filleting is specified, the procedure for taking a standard fillet (SOP PREPLAB 4) must be followed, including removing scales.

H. Special procedures for PFAS: Unlike legacy contaminants such as PCBs, which are rarely found in day to day life, PFAS are widely used and frequently encountered. Practices that avoid sample contamination are therefore necessary. While no standard practices have been established for fish, procedures for water quality sampling can provide guidance. The following practices should be used for collections when fish are to be analyzed for PFAS:

No materials containing Teflon.
No Post-it notes.
No ice packs; only water ice or dry ice.
Any gloves worn must be powder free nitrile.
No Gore-Tex or similar materials (Gore-Tex is a PFC with PFOA used in its manufacture).
No stain repellent or waterproof treated clothing; these are likely to contain PFCs.
Avoid plastic materials, other than HDPE, including clipboards and waterproof notebooks.
Wash hands after handling any food containers or packages as these may contain PFCs.
Keep pre-wrapped food containers and wrappers isolated from fish handling.
Wear clothing washed at least six times since purchase.
Wear clothing washed without fabric softener.
Staff should avoid cosmetics, moisturizers, hand creams and similar products on the day of sampling as many of these products contain PFCs (Fujii et al. 2013). Sunscreen or insect repellent should not contain ingredients with “fluor” in their name. Apply any sunscreen or insect repellent well downwind from all materials. Hands must be washed after touching any of these products.

I. All fish must be kept at a temperature <45° F (<8° C) immediately following data processing. As soon as possible, freeze at -20° C ± 5° C. Due to occasional freezer failures, daily freezer temperature logs are required. The freezer should be locked or otherwise secured to maintain chain of custody.

J. In most cases, samples should be delivered to the Analytical Services Unit at the Hale Creek field station. Coordinate delivery with field station staff and send copies of the collection records, continuity of evidence forms and freezer temperature logs to the field station. For samples to be analyzed elsewhere, non-routine collections or other questions, contact Wayne Richter, Bureau of Ecosystem Health, NYSDEC, 625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-4756, 518-402-8974, or the project leader about sample transfer. Samples will then be directed to the analytical facility and personnel noted on specific project descriptions.

K. A recommended equipment list is at the end of this document.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
FISH COLLECTION RECORD

Project and Site Name _____ DEC Region _____

Collections made by (include all crew) _____

Sampling Method: □Electrofishing □Gill netting □Trap netting □Trawling □Seining □Angling □Other _____

Preservation Method: □Freezing □Other _____ Notes (SWFDB survey number): _____

FOR LAB USE ONLY- LAB ENTRY NO.	COLLECTION OR TAG NO.	SPECIES	DATE TAKEN	LOCATION	AGE	SEX &/OR REPROD. CONDIT	LENGTH ( )	WEIGHT ( )	REMARKS

richter: revised 2011, 5/7/15, 10/4/16, 3/20/17; becker: 3/23/17, 4/26/19

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
CHAIN OF CUSTODY

I, _____, of _____ collected the
(Print Name) (Print Business Address)

following on _____, 20____ from _____
(Date) (Water Body)

in the vicinity of _____
(Landmark, Village, Road, etc.)

Town of _____, in _____ County.

Item(s) _____

_____

Said sample(s) were in my possession and handled according to standard procedures provided to me prior to collection. The sample(s) were placed in the custody of a representative of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation on _____, 20_____.

_____ _____
Signature Date

I, _____, received the above mentioned sample(s) on the date specified and assigned identification number(s) _____ to the sample(s). I have recorded pertinent data for the sample(s) on the attached collection records. The sample(s) remained in my custody until subsequently transferred, prepared or shipped at times and on dates as attested to below.

_____ _____
Signature Date

SECOND RECIPIENT (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	PURPOSE OF TRANSFER
SIGNATURE	UNIT	
THIRD RECIPIENT (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	PURPOSE OF TRANSFER
SIGNATURE	UNIT	
FOURTH RECIPIENT (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	PURPOSE OF TRANSFER
SIGNATURE	UNIT	
RECEIVED IN LABORATORY BY (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	REMARKS
SIGNATURE	UNIT	
LOGGED IN BY (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	ACCESSION NUMBERS
SIGNATURE	UNIT	

richter: revised 21 April 2014; becker: 23 March 2017, 26 April, 2019

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

By signature to the chain of custody (reverse), the signatory warrants that the information provided is truthful and accurate to the best of his/her ability. The signatory affirms that he/she is willing to testify to those facts provided and the circumstances surrounding the same. Nothing in this warranty or chain of custody negates responsibility nor liability of the signatories for the truthfulness and accuracy of the statements provided.

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

On day of collection, collector(s) name(s), address(es), date, geographic location of capture (attach a copy of topographic map or navigation chart), species, number kept of each species, and description of capture vicinity (proper noun, if possible) along with name of Town and County must be indicated on reverse.

Retain organisms in manila tagged plastic bags to avoid mixing capture locations. Note appropriate information on each bag tag.

Keep samples as cool as possible. Put on ice if fish cannot be frozen within 12 hours. If fish are held more than 24 hours without freezing, they will not be retained or analyzed.

Initial recipient (either DEC or designated agent) of samples from collector(s) is responsible for obtaining and recording information on the collection record forms which will accompany the chain of custody. This person will seal the container using packing tape and writing his signature, the time and the date across the tape onto the container with indelible marker. Any time a seal is broken, for whatever purpose, the incident must be recorded on the Chain of Custody (reason, time, and date) in the purpose of transfer block. Container then is resealed using new tape and rewriting signature, with time and date.

EQUIPMENT LIST

Scale or balance of appropriate capacity for the fish to be collected.

Fish measuring board.

Plastic bags of an appropriate size for the fish to be collected and for site bags.

Individually numbered metal tags for fish.

Manila tags to label bags.

Small envelops, approximately 2” x 3.5”, if fish scales are to be collected.

Knife for removing scales.

Chain of custody and fish collection forms.

Clipboard.

Pens or markers.

Paper towels.

Dish soap and brush.

Bucket.

Cooler.

Ice.

Duct tape.

Appendix G – PFAS Analyte List

Group	Chemical Name	Abbreviation	CAS Number
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	375-73-5
	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	PFPeS	2706-91-4
	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4
	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	375-92-8
	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1
	Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	PFNS	68259-12-1
	Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3
	Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid	PFDoS	79780-39-5
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids	Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	375-22-4
	Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3
	Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4
	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9
	Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1
	Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1
	Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2
	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2058-94-8
	Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	307-55-1
	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	72629-94-8
	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeDA	376-06-7
Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6
	4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	919005-14-4
	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	PFMPA	377-73-1
	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	PFMBA	863090-89-5
	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	NFDHA	151772-58-6
Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids	4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	4:2-FTS	757124-72-4
	6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	6:2-FTS	27619-97-2
	8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	8:2-FTS	39108-34-4
Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids	3:3 Fluorotelomer carboxylic acid	3:3 FTCA	356-02-5
	5:3 Fluorotelomer carboxylic acid	5:3 FTCA	914637-49-3
	7:3 Fluorotelomer carboxylic acid	7:3 FTCA	812-70-4
Perfluorooctane sulfonamides	Perfluorooctane sulfonamide	PFOSA	754-91-6
	N-methylperfluorooctane sulfonamide	NMeFOSA	31506-32-8
	N-ethylperfluorooctane sulfonamide	NEtFOSA	4151-50-2
Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids	N-methylperfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	N-MeFOSAA	2355-31-9
	N-ethylperfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	N-EtFOSAA	2991-50-6
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanols	N-methylperfluorooctane sulfonamidoethanol	MeFOSE	24448-09-7
	N-ethylperfluorooctane sulfonamidoethanol	EtFOSE	1691-99-2

Group	Chemical Name	Abbreviation	CAS Number
Ether sulfonic acids	9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (F-53B Major)	9Cl-PF3ONS	756426-58-1
	11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (F-53B Minor)	11Cl-PF3OUdS	763051-92-9
	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid	PFEESA	113507-82-7

Appendix H - Data Review Guidelines for Analysis of PFAS in Non-Potable Water and Solids

General

These guidelines are intended to be used for the validation of PFAS using EPA Method 1633 for projects within the Division of Environmental Remediation (DER). Data reviewers should understand the methodology and techniques utilized in the analysis. Consultation with the end user of the data may be necessary to assist in determining data usability based on the data quality objectives in the Quality Assurance Project Plan. A familiarity with the laboratory's Standard Operating Procedure may also be needed to fully evaluate the data. If you have any questions, please contact DER's Quality Assurance Officer, Dana Barbarossa, at dana.barbarossa@dec.ny.gov.

Preservation and Holding Time

Samples should be preserved with ice to a temperature of less than 6°C upon arrival at the lab. The holding time is 28 days to extraction for aqueous and solid samples. The time from extraction to analysis for aqueous samples is 28 days and 40 days for solids.

Temperature greatly exceeds 6ºC upon arrival at the lab*	Use professional judgement to qualify detects and non-detects as estimated or rejected
Holding time exceeding 28 days to extraction	Use professional judgement to qualify detects and non-detects as estimated or rejected if holding time is grossly exceeded

*Samples that are delivered to the lab immediately after sampling may not meet the thermal preservation guidelines. Samples are considered acceptable if they arrive on ice or an attempt to chill the samples is observed.

Initial Calibration

The initial calibration should contain a minimum of six standards for linear fit and six standards for a quadratic fit. The relative standard deviation (RSD) for a quadratic fit calibration should be less than 20%.

The low-level calibration standard should be within 50% - 150% of the true value, and the mid-level calibration standard within 70% - 130% of the true value.

%RSD >20%	J flag detects and UJ non detects

Continuing Calibration Verification

Continuing calibration verification (CCV) checks should be analyzed at a frequency of one per ten field samples. If CCV recovery is very low, where detection of the analyte could be in question, ensure a low level CCV was analyzed and use to determine data quality.

CCV recovery <70 or >130%	J flag results

Blanks

There should be no detections in the method blanks above the reporting limits. Equipment blanks, field blanks, rinse blanks etc. should be evaluated in the same manner as method blanks. Use the most contaminated blank to evaluate the sample results.

Blank Result	Sample Result	Qualification
Any detection	<Reporting limit	Qualify as ND at reporting limit
Any detection	>Reporting Limit and >10x the blank result	No qualification
>Reporting limit	>Reporting limit and <10x blank result	J+ biased high

Field Duplicates

A blind field duplicate should be collected at rate of one per twenty samples. The relative percent difference (RPD) should be less than 30% for analyte concentrations greater than two times the reporting limit. Use the higher result for final reporting.

RPD >30%	Apply J qualifier to parent sample

Lab Control Spike

Lab control spikes should be analyzed with each extraction batch or one for every twenty samples. In the absence of lab derived criteria, use 70% - 130% recovery criteria to evaluate the data.

Recovery <70% or >130% (lab derived criteria can also be used)	Apply J qualifier to detects and UJ qualifier to non detects

Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate

One matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate should be collected at a rate of one per twenty samples. Use professional judgement to reject results based on out of control MS/MSD recoveries.

Recovery <70% or >130% (lab derived criteria can also be used)	Apply J qualifier to detects and UJ qualifier to non detects of parent sample only
RPD >30%	Apply J qualifier to detects and UJ qualifier to non detects of parent sample only

Extracted Internal Standards (Isotope Dilution Analytes)

Problematic analytes (e.g. PFBA, PFPeA, fluorotelomer sulfonates) can have wider recoveries without qualification. Qualify corresponding native compounds with a J flag if outside of the range.

Recovery <50% or >150%	Apply J qualifier
Recovery <25% or >150% for poor responding analytes	Apply J qualifier
Isotope Dilution Analyte (IDA) Recovery <10%	Reject results

Signal to Noise Ratio

The signal to noise ratio for the quantifier ion should be at least 3:1. If the ratio is less than 3:1, the peak is discernable from the baseline noise and symmetrical, the result can be reported. If the peak appears to be baseline noise and/or the shape is irregular, qualify the result as tentatively identified.

Reporting Limits

If project-specific reporting limits were not met, please indicate that in the report along with the reason (e.g. over dilution, dilution for non-target analytes, high sediment in aqueous samples).

Peak Integrations

Target analyte peaks should be integrated properly and consistently when compared to standards. Ensure branched isomer peaks are included for PFAS where standards are available. Inconsistencies should be brought to the attention of the laboratory or identified in the data review summary report.

ATTACHMENT 4 – RELEVANT AECOM SOPS

Utility Clearance

Procedure 3-01

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes the process for determining the presence of subsurface utilities and other cultural features at locations where planned site activities involve the physical disturbance of subsurface materials.

1.2 This procedure is the Program-approved professional guidance for work performed by AECOM under the client contract.

1.3 The procedure applies to the following activities: soil gas surveying, excavating, trenching, drilling of borings and installation of monitoring and extraction wells, use of soil recovery or slide-hammer hand augers, and all other intrusive sampling activities.

1.4 The primary purpose of the procedure is to minimize the potential for damage to underground utilities and other subsurface features, which could result in physical injury, disruption of utility service, or disturbance of other subsurface cultural features.

1.5 If there are procedures, whether it be from AECOM, state, and/or federal, that are not addressed in this SOP and are applicable to utility clearance, those procedures should be added as an appendix to the project specific Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

1.6 As guidance for specific activities, this procedure does not obviate the need for professional judgment. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved in accordance with Program requirements for technical planning and review.

2.0 Safety

2.1 Field and subcontractor personnel shall adhere to a site-specific health and safety plan (HASP).

3.0 Terms and Definitions

3.1 Utility

For the proposes of this SOP, a utility is defined as a manmade underground line or conduit, cable, pipe, vault or tank that is, or was, used for the transmission of material or energy (e.g., gas, electrical, telephone, steam, water or sewage, product transfer lines, or underground storage tanks).

3.2 As-Built Plans

As-built plans are plans or blueprints depicting the locations of structures and associated utilities on a property.

3.3 One-Call

The Utility Notification Center is the one-call agency for nationwide call before you dig. The Utility Notification Center is open 24 hours a day and accepts calls from anyone planning to dig. The phone number 811 is the designated call before you dig phone number that directly connects you to your local one-call center. Additional information can be found at www.call811.com.

Calling before you dig ensures that any publicly owned underground lines will be marked so that you can dig around them safely. Having the utility lines marked not only prevents accidental damage to the lines but prevents property damage and personal injuries that could result in breaking a line.

The following information will need to be provided when a call is placed to One-Call:

- Your name, phone number, company name (if applicable), and mailing address.
- What type or work is being done.
- Who the work is being done for.
- The county and city the work is taking place in.
- The address or the street where the work is taking place.
- Marking instructions, (specific instructions as to where the work is taking place).

Under normal circumstances it takes between 2 to 5 days from the time you call (not counting weekends or holidays) to have the underground lines marked. Because these laws vary from state to state, exactly how long it will take depends on where your worksite is located. You will be given an exact start time and date when your locate request is completed, which will comply with the laws in your area.

In the event of an emergency (any situation causing damage to life or property, or a service outage), lines can be marked sooner than the original given time if requested.

3.4 Toning

Toning is the process of surveying an area utilizing one or more surface geophysical methods to determine the presence or absence of underground utilities. Typically, toning is conducted after identifying the general location of utilities and carefully examining all available site utility plans. Each location is marked according to the type of utility being identified. In addition, areas cleared by toning are flagged or staked to indicate that all identified utilities in a given area have been toned.

4.0 Training and Qualifications

4.1 The **Task Order (TO) Manager** is responsible for verifying that these utility locating procedures are performed prior to the initiation of active subsurface exploration.

4.2 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

4.3 The **Field Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all utility locating activities are performed in accordance with this procedure.

4.4 All **Field Personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

5.0 Equipment and Supplies

5.1 Equipment and supplies necessary for locating subsurface utilities will be provided by the subcontractor; however, the project **Field Manager/Field Personnel** will provide any additional equipment and supplies as needed as well as maintain information regarding the utility clearance activities in the field logbook.

6.0 Procedure

Proceed with the following steps where subsurface exploration will include excavations, drilling, or any other subsurface investigative method that could damage utilities at a site. In addition to the steps outlined below, always exercise caution while conducting subsurface exploratory work.

6.1 Prepare Preliminary Site Plan

- Prepare a preliminary, scaled site plan depicting the proposed exploratory locations as part of the project specific QAPP. Include as many of the cultural and natural features as practical in this plan.

6.2 Review Background Information

- Search existing plan files to review the as-built plans to identify the known location of utilities at the site. Plot the locations of utilities identified onto a preliminary, scaled site plan. Inform the TO Manager if utilities lie within close proximity to a proposed exploration or excavation location. The TO Manager will determine if it is necessary to relocate proposed sampling or excavation locations.
- Include the utility location information gathered during previous investigations (e.g., remedial investigation or remedial site evaluation) in the project design documents for removal or remedial actions. In this manner, information regarding utility locations collected during implementation of a TO can be shared with the subcontractor during implementation of a particular task order. In many instances, this will help to reduce the amount of additional geophysical surveying work the subcontractor may have to perform.
- Conduct interviews with onsite and facility personnel familiar with the site to obtain additional information regarding the known and suspected locations of underground utilities. In addition, if appropriate, contact shall be made with local utility companies to request their help in locating underground lines. Pencil in the dimensions, orientation, and depth of utilities, other than those identified on the as-built plans, at their approximate locations on the preliminary plans. Enter the type of utility, the personnel who provided the information, and the date the information was provided into the field log.
- During the pre-field work interviewing process, the interviewer will determine which site personnel should be notified in the event of an incident involving damage to existing utilities. Record this information in the field logbook with the corresponding telephone numbers and addresses.

6.3 Site Visit/Locate Utilities/Toning

- Prior to the initiation of field activities, the Field Task Manager or similarly qualified field personnel shall visit the site and note existing structures and evidence of associated utilities, such as fire hydrants, irrigation systems, manhole and vault box covers, standpipes, telephone switch boxes, free-standing light poles, gas or electric meters, pavement cuts, and linear depression. Compare notes of the actual site configuration to the preliminary site plan. Note deviations in the field logbook and on the preliminary site plan. Accurately locate or survey and clearly mark with stakes, pins, flags, paint, or other suitable devices all areas where subsurface exploration is proposed. These areas shall correspond with the locations drawn on the preliminary site plan.
- Following the initial site visit by the Field Task Manager, a trained utility locating subcontractor will locate, identify, and tone all utilities depicted on the preliminary site plan. The Field Task Manager or similarly qualified field personnel shall visit the site and identify the areas of subsurface disturbance with white spray paint, chalk, white pin flags or some other easily identifiable marking. The utility locator should utilize appropriate sensing equipment to attempt to locate utilities that might not have appeared on the as-built plans. At a minimum, the utility subcontractor should utilize a metal detector and/or magnetometer; however, it is important to consider the possibility that non-metallic utilities or tanks might be present at the site. Use other appropriate surface geophysical methods such as Ground Penetrating Radar, Radio detection, etc. as appropriate. Clear proposed exploration areas of all utilities in the immediate area where subsurface exploration is proposed. Clearly tone all anomalous areas. Clearly identify all toned areas on the preliminary site plan. All utilities near the area of subsurface disturbance should also be marked out by the utility subcontractor using the universal colors for subsurface utilities (i.e., red – electric; blue – water; green – sewer; yellow – gas; etc.). After toning the site and plotting all known or suspected buried utilities on the preliminary site plan, the utility locator shall provide the Field Task Manager with a copy of the completed preliminary site plan. Alternatively, the Field Task Manager or designee shall document the results of the survey on the preliminary site plan.
- Report to the Field Task Manager anomalous areas detected and toned that are in close proximity to the exploration or excavation areas. The Field Task Manager shall determine the safe distance to maintain from the known or suspected utility. It may be necessary to relocate the proposed

exploration or excavation areas. If this is required, the Field Task Manager or designee shall relocate them and clearly mark them using the methods described above. Completely remove the markings at the prior location. Plot the new locations on the site plan and delete the prior locations from the plan. In some instances, such as in areas extremely congested with subsurface utilities, it may be necessary to dig by hand or use techniques such as air knife to determine the location of the utilities.

6.4 Prepare Site Plan

- Prior to the initiation of field activities, draft a final site plan that indicates the location of subsurface exploration areas and all known or suspected utilities present at the site. Provide copies of this site plan to the client, the TO Manager, and the subcontractor who is to conduct the subsurface exploration/excavation work. Review the site plan with the client to verify its accuracy prior to initiating subsurface sampling activities.

7.0 Quality Control and Assurance

7.1 Utility locating must incorporate quality control measures to ensure conformance to these and the project requirements.

8.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

8.1 A bound field logbook will be kept detailing all activities conducted during the utility locating procedure.

8.2 The logbook will describe any changes and modifications made to the original exploration plan. The trained utility locator shall prepare a report and keep it in the project file. Also, a copy of the final site plan will be kept in the project file.

9.0 Attachments or References

Department of Defense, United States (DoD). 2005. *Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans, Part 1: UFP-QAPP Manual.* Final Version 1. DoD: DTIC ADA 427785, EPA-505-B-04-900A. In conjunction with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy. Washington: Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force. March. On-line updates available at: http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/pdf/ufp_qapp_v1_0305.pdf.

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Caryn DeJesus Senior Scientist	Bob Shoemaker Senior Scientist	Rev 0 – Initial Issue (June 2012)
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

Logbooks

Procedure 3-02

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes the activities and responsibilities pertaining to the identification, use, and control of logbooks and associated field data records.

1.2 As guidance for specific activities, this procedure does not obviate the need for professional judgment. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved in accordance with Program requirements for technical planning and review.

2.0 Safety

2.1 In order to keep the logbook clean, store it in a clean location and use it only when outer gloves used for PPE have been removed.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

3.1 Logbook

A logbook is a bound field notebook with consecutively numbered, non-water-repellent binding or pages that is clearly identified with the name of the relevant activity, the person assigned responsibility for maintenance of the logbook, and the beginning and ending dates of the entries.

3.2 Data Form

A data form is a predetermined format utilized for recording field data that may become, by reference, a part of the logbook (e.g., soil boring logs, trenching logs, surface soil sampling logs, groundwater sample logs, and well construction logs are data forms).

4.0 Training and Qualifications

4.1 The **Task Order (TO) Manager** or **designee** is responsible for determining which team members shall record information in field logbooks and for obtaining and maintaining control of the required logbooks. The **TO Manager** shall review the field logbook on at least a monthly basis. The **TO Manager** or **designee** is responsible for reviewing logbook entries to determine compliance with this procedure and to ensure that the entries meet the project requirements.

4.2 A knowledgeable individual such as the **Field Manager**, **TO Manager**, or **Program Quality Manager** shall perform a technical review of each logbook at a frequency commensurate with the level of activity (weekly is suggested, or, at a minimum, monthly). Document these reviews by the dated signature of the reviewer on the last page or page immediately following the material reviewed.

4.3 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

4.4 The **Field Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all **field personnel** follow these procedures and that the logbook is completed properly and daily. The **Field Manager** is also responsible for submitting copies to the **TO Manager**, who is responsible for filing them and submitting a copy (if required by the TO Statement of Work).

4.5 The **logbook user** is responsible for recording pertinent data into the logbook to satisfy project requirements and for attesting to the accuracy of the entries by dated signature. The **logbook user** is also responsible for safeguarding the logbook while having custody of it.

4.6 All **field personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

5.0 Equipment and Supplies

5.1 Field logbooks shall be bound field notebooks with non-water-repellent binding or pages.

5.2 Ballpoint pens shall have indelible black ink.

6.0 Procedure

6.1 The field logbook serves as the primary record of field activities. Make entries chronologically and in sufficient detail to allow the writer or a knowledgeable reviewer to reconstruct the applicable events. Store the logbook in a clean location and use it only when outer gloves used for personal protective equipment (PPE) have been removed.

6.2 Individual data forms may be generated to provide systematic data collection documentation. Entries on these forms shall meet the same requirements as entries in the logbook and shall be referenced in the applicable logbook entry. Individual data forms shall reference the applicable logbook and page number. At a minimum, include names of all samples collected in the logbook even if they are recorded elsewhere.

6.3 Enter field descriptions and observations into the logbook, as described in Attachment 1, using indelible black ink.

6.4 Typical information to be entered includes the following:

- Dates (month/day/year) and times (military) of all on-site activities and entries made in logbooks/forms;
- Site name and description;
- Site location by longitude and latitude, if known;
- Weather conditions, including temperature and relative humidity;
- Fieldwork documentation, including site entry and exit times;
- Descriptions of, and rationale for, approved deviations from the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) or field sampling plan;
- Field instrumentation readings;
- Names, job functions, and organizational affiliations of on-site personnel;
- Photograph references;
- Site sketches and diagrams made on site;
- Identification and description of sample morphology, collection locations, and sample numbers;
- Sample collection information, including dates (month/day/year) and times (military) of sample collections, sample collection methods and devices, station location numbers, sample collection depths/heights, sample preservation information, sample pH (if applicable), analysis requested (analytical groups), etc., as well as chain of custody (CoC) information such as sample identification numbers cross-referenced to COC sample numbers;
- Sample naming convention;
- Field quality control (QC) sample information;
- Site observations, field descriptions, equipment used, and field activities accomplished to reconstruct field operations;

- Meeting information;
- Important times and dates of telephone conversations, correspondence, or deliverables;
- Field calculations;
- PPE level;
- Calibration records;
- Contractor and subcontractor information (address, names of personnel, job functions, organizational affiliations, contract number, contract name, and work assignment number);
- Equipment decontamination procedures and effectiveness;
- Laboratories receiving samples and shipping information, such as carrier, shipment time, number of sample containers shipped, and analyses requested; and
- User signatures.

6.5 The logbook shall reference data maintained in other logs, forms, etc. Correct entry errors by drawing a single line through the incorrect entry, then initialing and dating this change. Enter an explanation for the correction if the correction is more than for a mistake.

6.6 At least at the end of each day, the person making the entry shall sign or initial each entry or group of entries.

6.7 Enter logbook page numbers on each page to facilitate identification of photocopies.

6.8 If a person's initials are used for identification, or if uncommon acronyms are used, identify these on a page at the beginning of the logbook.

6.9 At least weekly and preferably daily, the **preparer** shall photocopy and retain the pages completed during that session for backup. This will prevent loss of a large amount of information if the logbook is lost.

7.0 Quality Control and Assurance

7.1 Review per Section 4.2 shall be recorded.

8.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

8.1 Retain the field logbook as a permanent project record. If a particular TO requires submittal of photocopies of logbooks, perform this as required.

8.2 Deviations from this procedure shall be documented in field records. Significant changes shall be approved by the **Program Quality Manager**.

9.0 Attachments or References

9.1 Attachment 1 – Description of Logbook Entries

9.2 Department of Defense, United States (DoD). 2005. *Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans, Part 1: UFP-QAPP Manual*. Final Version 1. DoD: DTIC ADA 427785, EPA-505-B-04-900A. In conjunction with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy. Washington: Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force. March. On-line updates available at: http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/pdf/ufp_qapp_v1_0305.pdf.

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Mark Kromis Program Chemist	Chris Barr Program Quality Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

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Attachment 1
Description of Logbook Entries

Logbook entries shall be consistent with Section A.1.4 *Field Documentation SOPs* of the UFP-QAPP Manual (DoD 2005) and contain the following information, as applicable, for each activity recorded. Some of these details may be entered on data forms, as described previously.

Name of Activity	For example, Asbestos Bulk Sampling, Charcoal Canister Sampling, Aquifer Testing.
Task Team Members and Equipment	Name all members on the field team involved in the specified activity. List equipment used by serial number or other unique identification, including calibration information.
Activity Location	Indicate location of sampling area as indicated in the field sampling plan.
Weather	Indicate general weather and precipitation conditions.
Level of PPE	Record the level of PPE (e.g., Level D).
Methods	Indicate method or procedure number employed for the activity.
Sample Numbers	Indicate the unique numbers associated with the physical samples. Identify QC samples.
Sample Type and Volume	Indicate the medium, container type, preservative, and the volume for each sample.
Time and Date	Record the time and date when the activity was performed (e.g., 0830/08/OCT/89). Use the 24-hour clock for recording the time and two digits for recording the day of the month and the year.
Analyses	Indicate the appropriate code for analyses to be performed on each sample, as specified in the WP.
Field Measurements	Indicate measurements and field instrument readings taken during the activity.
CoC and Distribution	Indicate CoC for each sample collected and indicate to whom the samples are transferred and the destination.
References	If appropriate, indicate references to other logs or forms, drawings, or photographs employed in the activity.
Narrative (including time and location)	Create a factual, chronological record of the team's activities throughout the day including the time and location of each activity. Include descriptions of general problems encountered and their resolution. Provide the names and affiliations of non-field team personnel who visit the site, request changes in activity, impact the work schedule, request information, or observe team activities. Record any visual or other observations relevant to the activity, the contamination source, or the sample itself. It should be emphasized that logbook entries are for recording data and chronologies of events. The logbook author must include observations and descriptive notations, taking care to be objective and recording no opinions or subjective comments unless appropriate.
Recorded by	Include the signature of the individual responsible for the entries contained in the logbook and referenced forms.
Checked by	Include the signature of the individual who performs the review of the completed entries.

PRINTED COPIES ARE UNCONTROLLED. CONTROLLED COPY IS AVAILABLE ON COMPANY INTRANET.

AECOM

Recordkeeping, Sample Labeling, and Chain of Custody

Procedure 3-03

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 The purpose of this standard operating procedure is to establish standard protocols for all field personnel for use in maintaining field and sampling activity records, writing sample logs, labeling samples, ensuring that proper sample custody procedures are utilized, and completing chain of custody (CoC) /analytical request forms.

1.2 As guidance for specific activities, this procedure does not obviate the need for professional judgment. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved in accordance with Program requirements for technical planning and review.

2.0 Safety

Not applicable.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

3.1 Logbook

A logbook is a bound field notebook with consecutively numbered, non-water-repellent binding or pages that is clearly identified with the name of the relevant activity, the person responsible for maintenance of the logbook, and the beginning and ending dates of the entries.

3.2 Chain of Custody

A CoC is documentation of the process of custody control. Custody control includes possession of a sample from the time of its collection in the field to its receipt by the analytical laboratory, and through analysis and storage prior to disposal.

4.0 Training and Qualifications

4.1 The **Task Order (TO) Manager** is responsible for determining which team members shall record information in the field logbook and for checking sample logbooks and CoC forms to ensure compliance with these procedures. The **TO Manager** shall review CoC forms on a monthly basis at a minimum.

4.2 The **TO Manager** and **Program Quality Manager** are responsible for evaluating project compliance with the Project Procedures Manual.

4.3 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

4.4 The **Laboratory Project Manager** or **Sample Control Department Manager** is responsible for reporting any sample documentation or CoC problems to the **TO Manager** or **TO Laboratory Coordinator** within 24 hours of sample receipt.

4.5 The **Field Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all **field personnel** follow these procedures. The **TO Laboratory Coordinator** is responsible for verifying that the CoC/analytical request forms have been completed properly and match the sampling and analysis plan. The **TO Manager** or **TO Laboratory Coordinator** is responsible for notifying the **laboratory**, **data managers**, and **data validators** in writing if analytical request changes are required as a corrective action. These small changes are different from change orders, which involve changes to the scope of the subcontract with the laboratory and must be made in accordance with a respective contract (e.g., client remedial action contract).

4.6 All **field personnel** are responsible for following these procedures while conducting sampling activities. **Field personnel** are responsible for recording pertinent data into the logbook to satisfy project requirements and for attesting to the accuracy of the entries by dated signature.

5.0 Procedure

This procedure provides standards for documenting field activities, labeling the samples, documenting sample custody, and completing CoC/analytical request forms. The standards presented in this section shall be followed to ensure that samples collected are maintained for their intended purpose and that the conditions encountered during field activities are documented.

5.1 Recordkeeping

The field logbook serves as the primary record of field activities. Make entries chronologically and in sufficient detail to allow the writer or a knowledgeable reviewer to reconstruct each day's events. Field logs such as soil boring logs and ground-water sampling logs will also be used. These procedures are described in Procedure 3-02, *Logbooks*.

5.2 Sample Labeling

Affix a sample label with adhesive backing to each individual sample container. Place clear tape over each label (preferably prior to sampling) to prevent the labels from tearing off, falling off, being smeared, and to prevent loss of information on the label. Record the following information with a ballpoint pen or pre-printed text on each label:

- Project name or number (optional);
- CoC sample number;
- Date and time of collection;
- Sampler's initials;
- Matrix (optional);
- Sample preservatives (if applicable); and
- Analysis to be performed on sample (this shall be identified by the method number or name identified in the subcontract with the laboratory).

These labels may be obtained from the analytical laboratory or printed from a computer file onto adhesive labels.

5.3 Custody Procedures

For samples intended for chemical analysis, sample custody procedures shall be followed through collection, transfer, analysis, and disposal to ensure that the integrity of the samples is maintained. Maintain custody of samples in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) CoC guidelines prescribed in EPA *NEIC Policies and Procedures*, National Enforcement Investigations Center, Denver, Colorado, revised May 1986; EPA *RCRA Ground Water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document* (TEGD); *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA* (EPA OSWER Directive 9355 3-01); Appendix 2 of the *Technical Guidance Manual for Solid Waste Water Quality Assessment Test (SWAT) Proposals and Reports*; and *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste* (EPA SW-846)

A description of sample custody procedures is provided below.

5.3.1 Sample Collection Custody Procedures

According to the U.S. EPA guidelines, a sample is considered to be in custody if one of the following conditions is met:

- It is in one's actual physical possession or view;
- It is in one's physical possession and has not been tampered with (i.e., it is under lock or official seal);
- It is retained in a secured area with restricted access; and
- It is placed in a container and secured with an official seal such that the sample cannot be reached without breaking the seal.

Place custody seals on sample containers immediately after sample collection and on shipping coolers if the cooler is to be removed from the sampler's custody. Place custody seals in such a manner that they must be broken to open the containers or coolers. Label the custody seals with the following information:

- Sampler's name or initials; and
- Date and time that the sample/cooler was sealed.

These seals are designed to enable detection of sample tampering. An example of a custody seal is shown in Attachment 1.

Field personnel shall also log individual samples onto CoC forms (carbon copy or computer generated) when a sample is collected. These forms may also serve as the request for analyses. Procedures for completing these forms are discussed in Section 5.4, indicating sample identification number, matrix, date and time of collection, number of containers, analytical methods to be performed on the sample, and preservatives added (if any). The **samplers** will also sign the CoC form signifying that they were the personnel who collected the samples. The CoC form shall accompany the samples from the field to the laboratory. When a cooler is ready for shipment to the analytical laboratory, the **person delivering the samples for transport** will sign and indicate the date and time on the accompanying CoC form. One copy of the CoC form will be retained by the **sampler** and the remaining copies of the CoC form shall be placed inside a self-sealing bag and taped to the inside of the cooler. Each cooler must be associated with a unique CoC form. Whenever a transfer of custody takes place, **both parties** shall sign and date the accompanying carbon copy CoC forms, and the **individual relinquishing the samples** shall retain a copy of each form. One exception is when the samples are shipped; the **delivery service personnel** will not sign or receive a copy because they do not open the coolers. The **laboratory** shall attach copies of the completed CoC forms to the reports containing the results of the analytical tests. An example CoC form is provided in Attachment 2.

5.3.2 Laboratory Custody Procedures

The following custody procedures are to be followed by an **independent laboratory** receiving samples for chemical analysis; the procedures in their Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center-evaluated Laboratory Quality Assurance Plan must follow these same procedures. A **designated sample custodian** shall take custody of all samples upon their arrival at the analytical laboratory. The **custodian** shall inspect all sample labels and CoC forms to ensure that the information is consistent, and that each is properly completed. The **custodian** will also measure the temperature of the temperature blank in the coolers upon arrival using either a National Institute for Standards and Technology calibrated thermometer or an infra-red temperature gun. The **custodian** shall note the condition of the samples including:

- If the samples show signs of damage or tampering;
- If the containers are broken or leaking;
- If headspace is present in sample vials;
- If proper preservation of samples has occurred (made by pH measurement, except volatile organic compounds [VOCs] and purgeable total petroleum hydrocarbons [TPH] and temperature). The pH of VOC and purgeable TPH samples will be checked by the **laboratory analyst** after the sample aliquot has been removed from the vial for analysis; and
- If any sample holding times have been exceeded.

All of the above information shall be documented on a sample receipt sheet by the **custodian**.

Discrepancies or improper preservation shall be noted by the **laboratory** as an out-of-control event and shall be documented on an out-of-control form with corrective action taken. The out-of-control form shall be signed and dated by the **sample control custodian** and **any other persons** responsible for corrective action. An example of an out-of-control form is included as Attachment 4.

The **custodian** shall then assign a unique laboratory number to each sample and distribute the samples to secured storage areas maintained at 4 degrees Celsius (soil samples for VOC analysis are to be stored in a frozen state until analysis). The unique laboratory number for each sample, CoC sample number, client name, date and time received, analysis due date, and storage shall also be manually logged onto a sample receipt record and later entered into the laboratory's computerized data management system. The **custodian** shall sign the shipping bill and maintain a copy.

Laboratory personnel shall be responsible for the care and custody of samples from the time of their receipt at the laboratory through their exhaustion or disposal. Samples should be logged in and out on internal laboratory CoC forms each time they are removed from storage for extraction or analysis.

5.4 Completing CoC/Analytical Request Forms

CoC form/analytical request form completion procedures are crucial in properly transferring the custody and responsibility of samples from field personnel to the laboratory. This form is important for accurately and concisely requesting analyses for each sample; it is essentially a release order from the analysis subcontract.

Attachment 2 is an example of a generic CoC/analytical request form that may be used by **field personnel**. Multiple copies may be tailored to each project so that much of the information described below need not be handwritten each time. Attachment 3 is an example of a completed site-specific CoC/analytical request form, with box numbers identified and discussed in text below.

CoC forms tailored to each TO can be drafted and printed onto multi-ply forms. This eliminates the need to rewrite the analytical methods column headers each time. It also eliminates the need to write the project manager, name, and number; QC Level; TAT; and the same general comments each time.

Complete one CoC form per cooler. Whenever possible, place all VOC analyte vials into one cooler in order to reduce the number of trip blanks. Complete all sections and be sure to sign and date the CoC form. One copy of the CoC form must remain with the field personnel.

Box 2 **Bill To:** List the name and address of the person/company to bill only if it is not in the subcontract with the laboratory.

Box 3 **Sample Disposal Instructions:** These instructions will be stated in the Master Service Agreement or each TO statement of work with each laboratory.

Shipment Method: State the method of shipment (e.g., hand carry or air courier via FedEx or DHL).

Comments: This area shall be used by the field team to communicate observations, potential hazards, or limitations that may have occurred in the field or additional information regarding analysis (e.g., a specific metals list, samples expected to contain high analyte concentrations).

Box 4 **Cooler No.:** This will be written on the inside or outside of the cooler and shall be included on the CoC. Some laboratories attach this number to the trip blank identification, which helps track samples for VOC analysis. If a number is not on the cooler, field personnel shall assign a number, write it on the cooler, and write it on the CoC.

QC Level: Enter the reporting quality control (QC) requirements (e.g., Full Data Package, Summary Data Package).

Turnaround time (TAT): TAT will be determined by a sample delivery group (SDG), which may be formed over a 14-day period, not to exceed 20 samples. Once the SDG has been completed, standard TAT is 21 calendar days from receipt of the last sample in the SDG. Entering NORMAL or STANDARD in this field will be acceptable. If quicker TAT is required, it shall be in the subcontract with the laboratory and reiterated on each CoC to remind the laboratory.

Box 5 **Type of Containers:** Write the type of container used (e.g., 1-liter glass amber, for a given parameter in that column).

Preservatives: Field personnel must indicate on the CoC the correct preservative used for the analysis requested. Indicate the pH of the sample (if tested) in case there are buffering conditions found in the sample matrix.

Box 6 **Sample Identification (ID) Number:** This is typically a five-character alphanumeric identifier used by the contractor to identify samples. The use of this identifier is important since the laboratories are restricted to the number of characters they are able to use. Sample numbering shall be in accordance with the project-specific sampling and analysis plan.

Description (Sample ID): This name will be determined by the location and description of the sample, as described in the project-specific sampling and analysis plan. This sample identification should not be submitted to the laboratory, but should be left blank. If a computer CoC version is used, the sample identification can be input, but printed with this block black. A cross-referenced list of the CoC Sample Number and sample identification must be maintained separately.

Date Collected: Record the collection date in order to track the holding time of the sample. Note: For trip blanks, record the date it was placed in company with samples.

Time Collected: When collecting samples, record the time the sample is first collected. Use of the 24-hour military clock will avoid a.m. or p.m. designations (e.g., 1815 instead of 6:15 p.m.). Record local time; the laboratory is responsible for calculating holding times to local time.

Lab ID: This is for laboratory use only.

Box 7 **Matrix/QC:** Identify the matrix (e.g., water, soil, air, tissue, fresh water sediment, marine sediment, or product). If a sample is expected to contain high analyte concentrations (e.g., a tank bottom sludge or distinct product layer), notify the laboratory in the comment section. Mark an "X" for the sample(s) that have extra volume for laboratory QC matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) purposes. The sample provided for MS/MSD purposes is usually a field duplicate.

Box 8 **Analytical Parameters:** Enter the parameter by descriptor and the method number desired (e.g., BTEX 8260B, PAHs 8270C, etc.). Whenever practicable, list the parameters as they appear in the laboratory subcontract to maintain consistency and avoid confusion.

If the CoC does not have a specific box for number of sample containers, use the boxes below the analytical parameter, to indicate the number of containers collected for each parameter.

Box 9 **Sampler's Signature:** The person who collected samples must sign here.

Relinquished By: The person who turned over the custody of the samples to a second party other than an express mail carrier, such as FedEx or DHL, must sign and date here.

Received By: Typically, a representative of the receiving laboratory signs and dates here. Or, a field crew member who delivered the samples in person from the field to the laboratory might sign here. A courier, such as FedEx or DHL, does not sign here because they do not open the coolers. It must also be used by the prime contracting laboratory when samples are to be sent to a subcontractor.

Relinquished By: In the case of subcontracting, the primary laboratory will sign and date the Relinquished By space and fill out an additional CoC to accompany the samples being subcontracted.

Received By (Laboratory): This space is for the final destination (e.g., at a subcontracted laboratory). A representative of the final destination (e.g., subcontracted laboratory) must sign and date here.

Box 10 **Lab No. and Questions:** This box is to be filled in by the laboratory only.

Box 11 **Control Number:** This number is the "CoC" followed by the first contractor identification number in that cooler or contained on that CoC. This control number must be unique (i.e., never used twice). Record the date the CoC is completed. It should be the same date the samples are collected.

Box 12 **Total # of Containers:** Sum the number of containers in that row.

Box 13 **Totals:** Sum the number of containers in each column. Because CoC forms contain different formats depending on who produced the form, not all of the information listed in items 1 to 13 may be recorded; however, as much of this information as possible shall be included.

6.0 Quality Control and Assurance

6.1 Recordkeeping, sample labeling, and CoC activities must incorporate quality control measures to ensure accuracy and completeness.

6.2 Deviations from this procedure or the project-specific TO Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) shall be documented in field records. Significant changes shall be approved by the **Program Quality Manager**.

7.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

7.1 The CoC/analytical request form shall be faxed approximately daily to the **TO Laboratory Coordinator** for verification of accuracy. Following the completion of sampling activities, the sample logbook and CoC forms will be transmitted to the **TO Manager** for storage in project files. The **data validators** shall

receive a copy also. The original CoC/analytical request form shall be submitted by the **laboratory** along with the data delivered. Any changes to the analytical requests that are required shall be made in writing to the laboratory. A copy of this written change shall be sent to the data validators and placed in the project files. The reason for the change shall be included in the project files so that recurring problems can be easily identified.

7.2 Deviations from this procedure or the project-specific sampling and analysis plan shall be documented in the records. Significant changes shall be approved by the **Program Quality Manager**.

8.0 Attachments or References

8.1 Attachment 1 – Chain-of-Custody Seal

8.2 Attachment 2 – Generic Chain-of-Custody/Analytical Request Form

8.3 Attachment 3 – Sample Completed Chain-of-Custody

8.4 Attachment 4 – Sample Out-of-Control Form

8.5 Environmental Protection Agency, United States (EPA). 1988. *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA.* Interim Final. EPA/540/G-89/004. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. October.

8.6 EPA. 1992. *RCRA Groundwater Monitoring Draft Technical Guidance*. EPA/530/R-93/001. Office of Solid Waste. November.

8.7 EPA. 1997. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, SW-846. 3rd ed., Final Update IIIA. Office of Solid Waste.

8.8 Water Resources Control Board, State of California. 1988. *Technical Guidance Manual for Solid Waste Water Quality Assessment Test (SWAT) Proposals and Reports*. August.

8.9 Procedure 3-02, *Logbooks.*

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Mark Kromis Program Chemist	Chris Barr Program Quality Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

Attachment 1
Chain of Custody Seal

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY SEAL

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">[LABORATORY]</td><td>SAMPLE NO.</td><td>DATE</td><td>SEAL BROKEN BY</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">SIGNATURE</td><td>DATE</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">PRINT NAME AND TITLE (Inspector, Analyst or Technician</td></tr>
</table>

Attachment 2
Generic Chain of Custody/Analytical Request Form

M001378

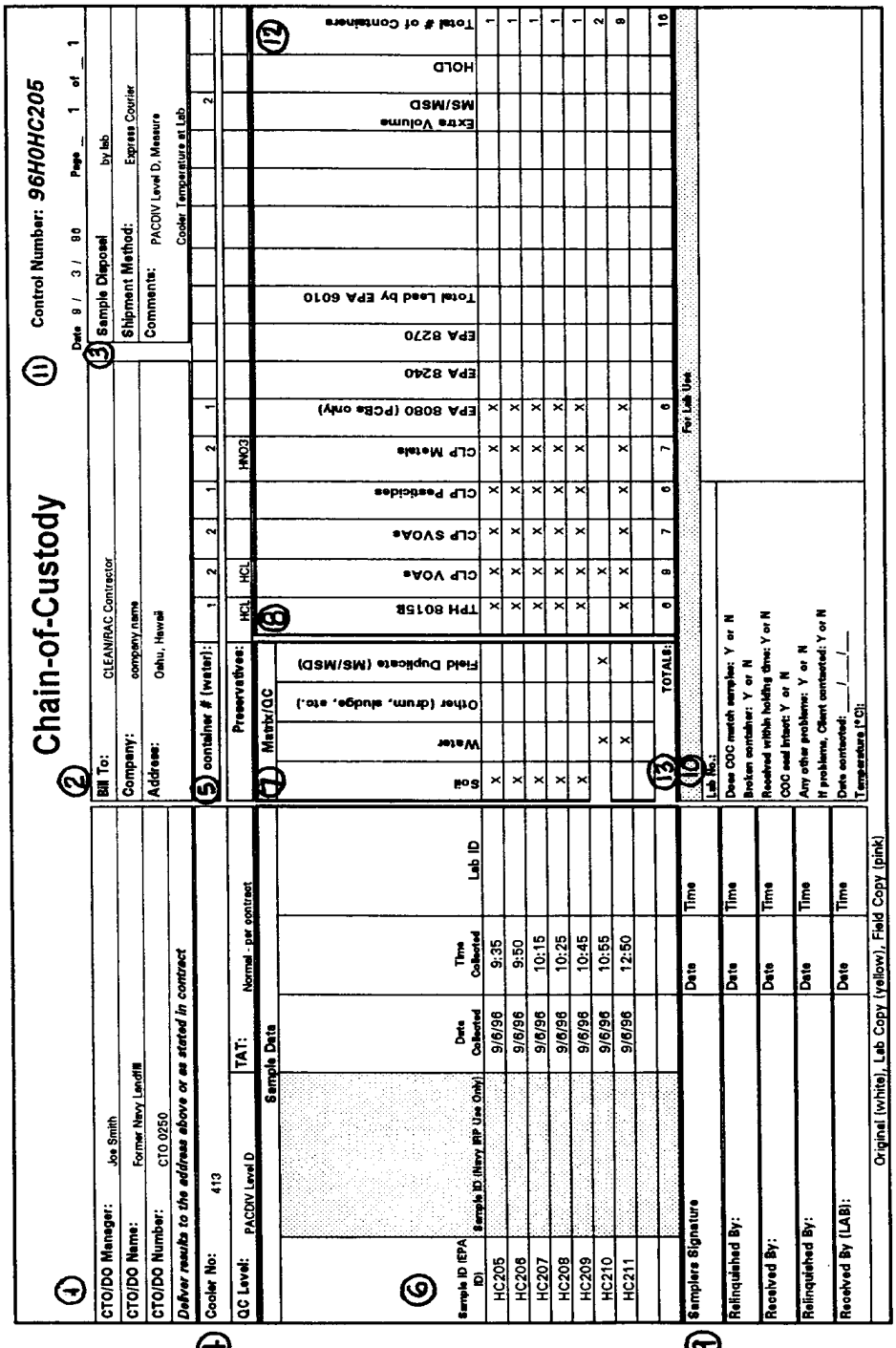
CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD Page ____ of ____

Client/Project Name:	Project Location:	Analysis Requested
Project Number:	Field Logbook No.:	
Sampler: (Print Name) / Affiliation:	Chain of Custody Tape No.:	
Signature:	Send Results/Report to:	

Field Sample No./ Identification	Date	Time	Grab	Comp	Sample Container (Size/Matl)	Sample Type (Liquid, Sludge, Etc.)	Preservative	Field Filtered							Lab I.D.	Remarks

Relinquished by: (Print Name)	Date:	Received by: (Print Name)	Date:	Analytical Laboratory (Destination):
Signature:	Time:	Signature:	Time:	
Relinquished by: (Print Name)	Date:	Received by: (Print Name)	Date:	
Signature:	Time:	Signature:	Time:	
Relinquished by: (Print Name)	Date:	Received by: (Print Name)	Date:	
Signature:	Time:	Signature:	Time:	Serial No.

Attachment 3
Sample Completed Chain of Custody



Attachment 4
Sample Out-of-Control Form

OUT OF CONTROL FORM	Status	Date	Initial
	Noted OOC		
	Submit for CA*		
	Resubmit for CA*		
	Completed		

Date Recognized:	By:
Dated Occurred:	Matrix
Parameter (Test Code):	Method:
Analyst:	Supervisor:

Samples Affected (List by Accession AND Sample No.)

1. Type of Event (Check all that apply)		2. Corrective Action (CA)* (Check all that apply)	
	Calibration Corr. Coefficient <0.995		Repeat calibration
	%RSD>20%		Made new standards
	Blank >MDL		Reran analysis
	Does not meet criteria:		Sample(s) redigested and rerun
	Spike		Sample(s) reextracted and rerun
	Duplicate		Recalculated
	LCS		Cleaned system
	Calibration Verification		Ran standard additions
	Standard Additions		Notified
	MS/MSD		Other (please explain)
	BS/BSD		
	Surrogate Recovery		
	Calculations Error		
	Holding Times Missed		
	Other (Please explain	Comments:	

3. Results of Corrective Action	
	Return to Control (indicated with)
	Corrective Actions Not Successful - DATA IS TO BE FLAGGED with _____.

Analyst:	Date:
Supervisor:	Date:
QA Department:	Date:

Sample Handling, Storage, and Shipping

Procedure 3-04

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This standard operating procedure describes the actions to be used by personnel engaged in handling, storing, and transporting samples. The objective is to obtain samples of actual conditions with as little alteration as possible.

1.2 As guidance for specific activities, this procedure does not obviate the need for professional judgment. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved in accordance with Program requirements for technical planning and review.

2.0 Safety

2.1 Avoid lifting heavy coolers with back muscles; instead, use leg muscles or dollies.

2.2 Wear powderless nitrile gloves, as defined in the project-specific health and safety plan, when handling sample containers to avoid contacting any materials that may have spilled out of the sample containers.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

None.

4.0 Training and Qualifications

4.1 The **Task Order (TO) Manager** and the **Laboratory Project Manager** are responsible for identifying instances of non-compliance with this procedure and ensuring that future sample transport activities comply with this procedure.

4.2 The **Field Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all samples are shipped according to this procedure.

4.3 **Field personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

4.4 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring that sample handling, storage, and transport activities conducted during all TOs comply with this procedure.

4.5 All **field personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

5.0 Procedure

5.1 Handling and Storage

Immediately following collection, label all samples according to Procedure 3-03, *Recordkeeping, Sample Labeling, and Chain of Custody*. The lids of the containers shall not be sealed with duct tape but may be covered with custody seals or placed directly into self-sealing polyethylene (e.g., Ziploc brand) bags. Place the sample containers in an insulated cooler with water ice in double, sealed self-sealing Ziploc bags. Samples should occupy the lower portion of the cooler, while the ice should occupy the upper portion. Place an absorbent material (e.g., proper absorbent cloth material) on the bottom of the cooler to contain liquids in case of spillage. Fill all empty space between sample containers with PFAS-free fill material. Prior to shipping, wrap glass sample containers on the sides, tops, and bottoms with polyethylene plastic wrap or other appropriate padding and/or surround them in Styrofoam to prevent breakage during transport. Pack all glass containers for water samples in an upright position, never

stacked or on their sides. Prior to shipment, replace the ice in the coolers so that samples will be maintained as close to 4 degrees Celsius (°C) as possible from the time of collection through transport to the analytical laboratory. Ship samples within 24 hours or on a schedule allowing the laboratory to meet holding times for analyses. The procedures for maintaining sample temperatures at 4°C pertain to all field samples.

5.2 Shipping

Follow all appropriate U.S. Department of Transportation regulations (e.g., 49 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 171-179) for shipment of air, soil, water, and other samples. Elements of these procedures are summarized below.

5.2.1 Hazardous Materials Shipment

Field personnel must state whether any sample is suspected to be a hazardous material. A sample should be assumed hazardous unless enough evidence exists to indicate it is non-hazardous. If not suspected to be hazardous, shipments may be made as described in the Section 5.2.2 for non-hazardous materials. If hazardous, follow the procedures summarized below.

Any substance or material that is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to life, health, or property when transported is classified as hazardous. Perform hazardous materials identification by checking the list of dangerous goods for that particular mode of transportation. If not on that list, materials can be classified by checking the Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR 172.102 including Appendix A) or by determining if the material meets the definition of any hazard class or division (49 CFR Part 173), as listed in Attachment 2.

All **persons shipping hazardous materials** must be properly trained in the appropriate regulations, as required by HM-126F, Training for Safe Transportation of Hazardous Materials (49 CFR HM-126F Subpart H). The training covers loading, unloading, handling, storing, and transporting of hazardous materials, as well as emergency preparedness in the case of accidents. **Carriers**, such as commercial couriers, must also be trained. Modes of shipment include air, highway, rail, and water.

When shipping hazardous materials, including bulk chemicals or samples suspected of being hazardous, the proper shipping papers (49 CFR 172 Subpart C), package marking (49 CFR 172 Subpart D), labeling (49 CFR 172 Subpart E), placarding (49 CFR 172 Subpart F, generally for carriers), and packaging must be used. Attachment 1 shows an example of proper package markings. Refer to a copy of 49 CFR each time hazardous materials/potentially hazardous samples are shipped.

According to Section 2.7 of the International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations publication, very small quantities of certain dangerous goods may be transported without certain marking and documentation requirements as described in 49 CFR Part 172; however, other labeling and packing requirements must still be followed. Attachment 2 shows the volume or weight for different classes of substances. A “Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities” label must be completed and attached to the associated shipping cooler (Attachment 3). Certain dangerous goods are not allowed on certain airlines in any quantity.

As stated in item 4 of Attachment 4, the Hazardous Materials Regulations do not apply to hydrochloric acid (HCl), nitric acid (HNO_3), sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4), and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) added to water samples if their pH or percentage by weight criteria is met. These samples may be shipped as non-hazardous materials as discussed below.

5.2.2 Non-Hazardous Materials Shipment

If the samples are suspected to be non-hazardous based on previous site sample results, field screening results, or visual observations, if applicable, then samples may be shipped as non-hazardous.

When a cooler is ready for shipment to the laboratory, place two copies of the chain of custody (CoC) form inside a self-sealing polyethylene (e.g., Ziploc brand) bag and tape it to the inside of the insulated

cooler. Then, seal the cooler with waterproof tape and label it with "Fragile," "This-End-Up" (or directional arrows pointing up), or other appropriate notices. Place custody seals on the coolers as discussed in Procedure 3-03, *Recordkeeping, Sample Labeling, and Chain of Custody*.

5.2.3 Shipments from Outside the Continental United States

Shipment of sample coolers to the United States from locations outside the continental United States is controlled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is subject to their inspection and regulation. A "USDA Soil Import Permit" is required to prove that the receiving analytical laboratory is certified by the USDA to receive and properly dispose of soil. In addition, all sample coolers must be inspected by a **USDA representative**, affixed with a label indicating that the coolers contain environmental samples, and accompanied by shipping forms stamped by the **USDA inspector** prior to shipment.

In addition, the U.S. Customs Service must clear samples shipped from U.S. territorial possessions or foreign countries upon entry into the United States. As long as the commercial invoice is properly completed (see below), shipments typically pass through U.S. Customs Service without the need to open coolers for inspection.

Completion and use of proper paperwork will, in most cases, minimize or eliminate the need for the USDA and U.S. Customs Service to inspect the contents. Attachment 5 shows an example of how paperwork may be placed on the outside of coolers for non-hazardous materials. For hazardous materials, refer to Section 5.2.1.

In summary, tape the paperwork listed below to the outside of the coolers to accompany sample shipments. If a shipment is made up of multiple pieces (e.g., more than one cooler), the paperwork need only be attached to one cooler, provided that the **courier** agrees. All other coolers in the shipment need only to be taped and have the address and custody seals affixed.

1. **Courier Shipping Form & Commercial Invoice:** See Attachment 6 and Attachment 7 for examples of the information to be included on the commercial invoices for soil and water, respectively. Place the courier shipping form and commercial invoice inside a clear, plastic, adhesive-backed pouch that adheres to the package (typically supplied by the courier) and place it on the cooler lid as shown in Attachment 5.

2. **Soil Import Permit (soil only):** See Attachment 8 and Attachment 9 for examples of the soil import permit and soil samples restricted entry labels, respectively. The **laboratory** shall supply these documents prior to mobilization. The USDA often stops shipments of soil without these documents. Staple together the 2-inch × 2-inch USDA label (described below) and soil import permit and place them inside a clear plastic pouch. The **courier** typically supplies the clear, plastic, adhesive-backed pouches that adhere to the package.

   Placing one restricted entry label as shown in Attachment 5 (covered with clear packing tape) and one stapled to the actual permit is suggested.

   The USDA does not control water samples, so the requirements for soil listed above do not apply.

3. **Custody Seals:** The **laboratory** should supply the seals. **TO personnel** must sign and date these. At least two seals should be placed in such a manner that they stick to both the cooler lid and body. Placing the seals over the tape (as shown in Attachment 5), then covering it with clear packing tape is suggested. This prevents the seal from coming loose and enables detection of tampering.

4. **Address Label:** Affix a label stating the destination (laboratory address) to each cooler.

5. **Special Requirements for Hazardous Materials:** See Section 5.2.1.

Upon receipt of sample coolers at the laboratory, the **sample custodian** shall inspect the sample containers as discussed in Procedure 3-03, *Recordkeeping, Sample Labeling, and Chain of Custody*. The samples shall then be immediately extracted and/or analyzed, or stored in a refrigerated storage

area until they are removed for extraction and/or analysis. Whenever the samples are not being extracted or analyzed, they shall be returned to refrigerated storage.

6.0 Quality Control and Assurance

6.1 Sample handling, storage, and shipping must incorporate quality control measures to ensure conformance to these and the project requirements.

7.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

7.1 Maintain records as required by implementing these procedures.

7.2 Deviations from this procedure or the project-specific sampling and analysis plan shall be documented in field records. Significant changes shall be approved by the **Program Quality Manager**.

8.0 Attachments or Reference

8.1 Attachment 1 – Example Hazardous Material Package Marking

8.2 Attachment 2 – Packing Groups

8.3 Attachment 3 – Label for Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities

8.4 Attachment 4 – SW-846 Preservative Exception

8.5 Attachment 5 – Non-Hazardous Material Cooler Marking Figure for Shipment from Outside the Continental United States

8.6 Attachment 6 – Commercial Invoice – Soil

8.7 Attachment 7 – Commercial Invoice – Water

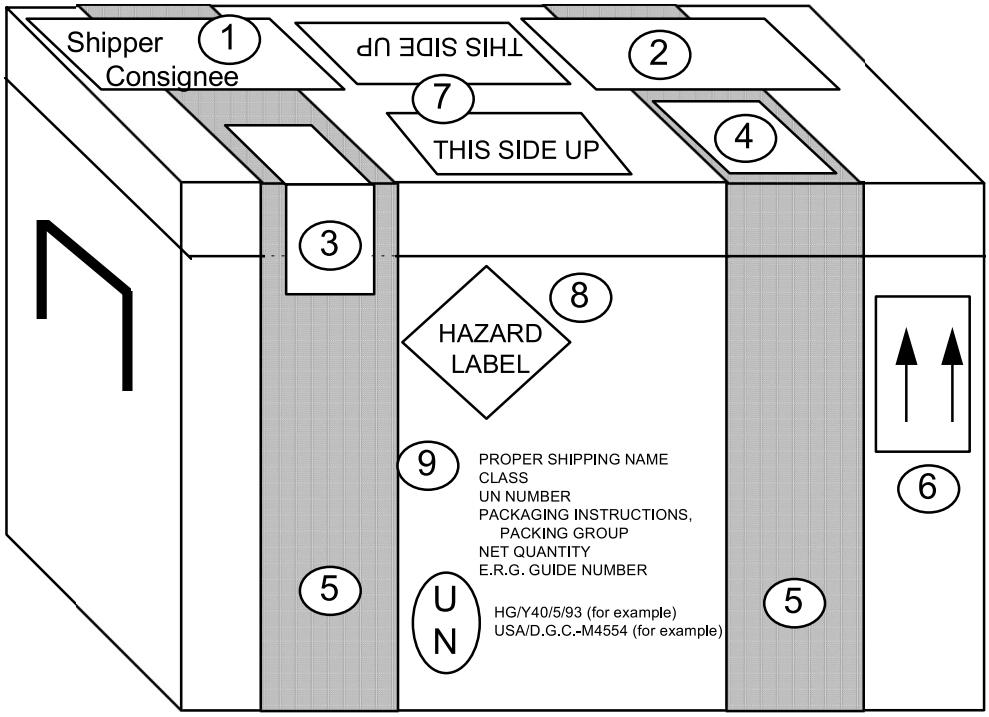
8.8 Attachment 8 – Soil Import Permit

8.9 Attachment 9 – Soil Samples Restricted Entry Labels

8.10 Procedure 3-03, *Recordkeeping, Sample Labeling, and Chain of Custody*.

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Mark Kromis Program Chemist	Chris Barr Program Quality Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

Attachment 1
Example Hazardous Material Package Marking



1. **AIR BILL/COMMERCIAL INVOICE**
2. **USDA PERMIT (Letter to Laboratory from USDA)**
3. **CUSTODY SEAL**
4. **USDA 2" X 2" SOIL IMPORT PERMIT**
5. **WATERPROOF STRAPPING TAPE**
6. **DIRECTION ARROWS STICKER - TWO REQUIRED**
7. **THIS SIDE UP STICKERS**
8. **HAZARD LABEL**
9. **HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION**
10. **PACKAGE SPECIFICATIONS**

Attachment 2
Packing Groups

PACKING GROUP OF THE SUBSTANCE	PACKING GROUP I		PACKING GROUP II		PACKING GROUP III	
CLASS or DIVISION of PRIMARY or SUBSIDIARY RISK	Packagings		Packagings		Packagings	
	Inner	Outer	Inner	Outer	Inner	Outer
1: Explosives	---------- Forbidden (Note A) ----------					
2.1: Flammable Gas	---------- Forbidden (Note B) ----------					
2.2: Non-Flammable, non-toxic gas	---------- See Notes A and B ----------					
2.3: Toxic gas	---------- Forbidden (Note A) ----------					
3. Flammable liquid	30 mL	300 mL	30 mL	500 mL	30 mL	1 L
4.1 Self-reactive substances	Forbidden		Forbidden		Forbidden	
4.1: Other flammable solids	Forbidden		30 g	500 g	30 g	1 kg
4.2: Pyrophoric substances	Forbidden		Not Applicable		Not Applicable	
4.2 Spontaneously combustible substances	Not Applicable		30 g	500 g	30 g	1 kg
4.3: Water reactive substances	Forbidden		30 g or 30 mL	500 g or 500 mL	30 g or 30 mL	1 kg or 1 L
5.1: Oxidizers	Forbidden		30 g or 30 mL	500 g or 500 mL	30 g or 30 mL	1 kg or 1 L
5.2: Organic peroxides (Note C)	See Note A		30 g or 30 mL	500 g or 250 mL	Not Applicable	
6.1: Poisons - Inhalation toxicity	Forbidden		1 g or 1 mL	500 g or 500 mL	30 g or 30 mL	1 kg or 1 L
6.1: Poisons - oral toxicity	1 g or 1 mL	300 g or 300 mL	1 g or 1 mL	500 g or 500 mL	30 g or 30 mL	1 kg or 1 L
6.1: Poisons - dermal toxicity	1 g or 1 mL	300 g or 300 mL	1 g or 1 mL	500 g or 500 mL	30 g or 30 mL	1 kg or 1 L
6.2: Infectious substances	---------- Forbidden (Note A) ----------					
7: Radioactive material (Note D)	---------- Forbidden (Note A) ----------					
8: Corrosive materials	Forbidden		30 g or 30 mL	500 g or 500 mL	30 g or 30 mL	1 kg or 1 L
9: Magnetized materials	---------- Forbidden (Note A) ----------					
9: Other miscellaneous materials (Note E)	Forbidden		30 g or 30 mL	500 g or 500 mL	30 g or 30 mL	1 kg or 1 L

Note A: *Packing groups are not used for this class or division.*
Note B: *For inner packagings, the quantity contained in receptacle with a water capacity of 30 mL. For outer packagings, the sum of the water capacities of all the inner packagings contained must not exceed 1 L.*
Note C: *Applies only to Organic Peroxides when contained in a chemical kit, first aid kit or polyester resin kit.*
Note D: *See 6.1.4.1, 6.1.4.2, and 6.2.1.1 through 6.2.1.7, radioactive material in excepted packages.*
Note E: *For substances in Class 9 for which no packing group is indicated in the List of Dangerous Goods, Packing Group II quantities must be used.*

Attachment 3
Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities

DANGEROUS GOODS IN EXCEPTED QUANTITIES

This package contains dangerous goods in excepted small quantities and is in all respects in compliance with the applicable international and national government regulations and the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.

_____
Signature of Shipper

_____ _____
Title Date

_____

_____
Name and address of Shipper

This package contains substance(s) in Class(es)
(check applicable box(es))

Class:	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

and the applicable UN Numbers are:

Attachment 4
SW-846 Preservative Exception

Measurement	Vol. Req. (mL)	Container[2]	Preservative[3,4]	Holding Time[5]
MBAS	250	P, G	Cool, 4ºC	48 Hours
NTA	50	P, G	Cool, 4ºC	24 Hours

1. More specific instructions for preservation and sampling are found with each procedure as detailed in this manual. A general discussion on sampling water and industrial wastewater may be found in ASTM, Part 31, p. 72-82 (1976) Method D-3370.

2. Plastic (P) or Glass (G). For metals, polyethylene with a polypropylene cap (no liner) is preferred.

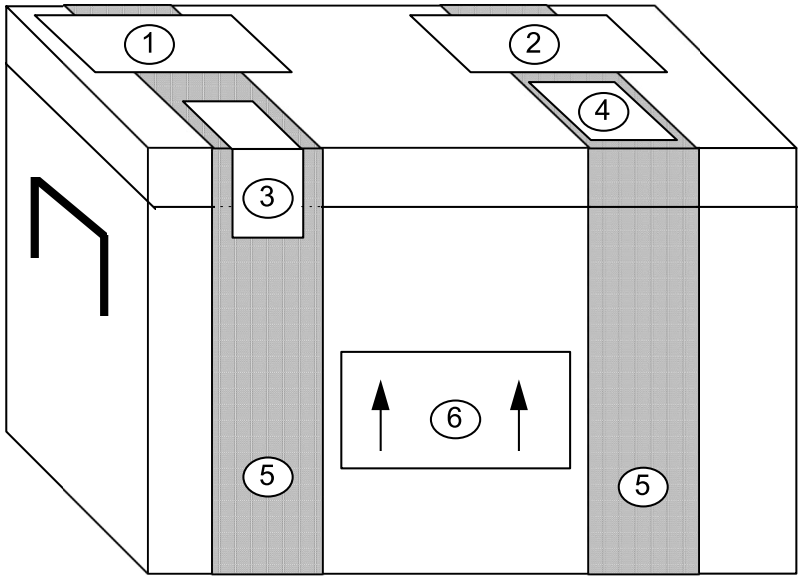
3. Sample preservation should be performed immediately upon sample collection. For composite samples each aliquot should be preserved at the time of collection. When use of an automated sampler makes it impossible to preserve each aliquot, then samples may be preserved by maintaining at 4ºC until compositing and sample splitting is completed.

4. When any sample is to be shipped by common carrier or sent through the United States Mail, it must comply with the Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR Part 172). The person offering such material for transportation is responsible for ensuring such compliance. for the preservation requirements of Table 1, the Office of Hazardous Materials, Materials Transportation Bureau, Department of Transportation has determined that the Hazardous Materials regulations do not apply to the following materials: Hydrochloric acid (HCl) in water solutions at concentration of 0.04% by weight or less (pH about 1.96 or greater); Nitric acid (HNO_3) in water solutions at concentrations of 0.15% by weight or less (pH about 1.62 or greater); Sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) in water solutions at concentrations of 0.35% by weight or less (pH about 1.15 or greater); Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) in water solutions at concentrations of 0.080% by weight or less (pH about 12.30 or less).

5. Samples should be analyzed as soon as possible after collection. The times listed are the maximum times that samples may be held before analysis and still considered valid. Samples may be held for longer periods only if the permittee, or monitoring laboratory, has data on file to show that the specific types of sample under study are stable for the longer time, and has received a variance from the Regional Administrator. Some samples may not be stable for the maximum time period given in the table. A permittee, or monitoring laboratory, is obligated to hold the sample for a shorter time if knowledge exists to show this is necessary to maintain sample stability.

6. Should only be used in the presence of residual chlorine.

Attachment 5
Non-Hazardous Material Cooler Marking Figure for Shipment from Outside the Continental United States



1. **AIR BILL/COMMERCIAL INVOICE**
2. **USDA PERMIT (Letter to Laboratory from USDA)**
3. **CUSTODY SEAL**
4. **USDA 2" X 2" SOIL IMPORT PERMIT**
5. **WATERPROOF STRAPPING TAPE**
6. **DIRECTION ARROWS STICKER - TWO REQUIRED**

Attachment 6
Commercial Invoice – Soil

DATE OF EXPORTATION 1/1/94	EXPORT REFERENCES (i.e., order no., invoice no., etc.) <TO #>
SHIPPER/EXPORTER (complete name and address) Joe Smith Ogden c/o <hotel name> <hotel address>	CONSIGNEE Sample Receipt <Lab Name> <Lab Address>
COUNTRY OF EXPORT Guam, USA	IMPORTER - IF OTHER THAN CONSIGNEE
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF GOODS Guam, USA	
COUNTRY OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION USA	
INTERNATIONAL AIR WAYBILL NO.	(NOTE: All shipments must be accompanied by a Federal Express International Air Waybill)

MARKS/NOS	NO. OF PKGS	TYPE OF PACKAGING	FULL DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QTY	UNIT OF MEASURE	WEIGHT	UNIT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE
	3	coolers	Soil samples for laboratory analysis only				$1.00	$3.00
	TOTAL NO. OF PKGS.					TOTAL WEIGHT		TOTAL INVOICE VALUE
	3							$3.00
								Check one ☐ F.O.B. ☐ C&F ☐ C.I.F.

THESE COMMODITIES ARE LICENSED FOR THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION SHOWN.

DIVERSION CONTRARY TO UNITED STATES LAW IS PROHIBITED.

I DECLARE ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS INVOICE TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT

SIGNATURE OF SHIPPER/EXPORTER (Type name and title and sign)

Joe Smith, Ogden	Joe Smith	1/1/94
Name/Title	Signature	Date

Attachment 7
Commercial Invoice – Water

DATE OF EXPORTATION 1/1/94	EXPORT REFERENCES (i.e., order no., invoice no., etc.) <TO #>
SHIPPER/EXPORTER (complete name and address) Joe Smith Ogden c/o <hotel name> <hotel address>	CONSIGNEE Sample Receipt <Lab Name> <Lab Address>
COUNTRY OF EXPORT Guam, USA	IMPORTER - IF OTHER THAN CONSIGNEE
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF GOODS Guam, USA	
COUNTRY OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION USA	

INTERNATIONAL AIR WAYBILL NO. _____ (NOTE: All shipments must be accompanied by a Federal Express International Air Waybill)

MARKS/NOS	NO. OF PKGS	TYPE OF PACKAGING	FULL DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QTY	UNIT OF MEASURE	WEIGHT	UNIT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE
	3	coolers	Water samples for laboratory analysis only				$1.00	$3.00

TOTAL NO. OF PKGS.	TOTAL WEIGHT	TOTAL INVOICE VALUE
3		$3.00

Check one
☐ F.O.B.
☐ C&F
☐ C.I.F.

THESE COMMODITIES ARE LICENSED FOR THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION SHOWN.

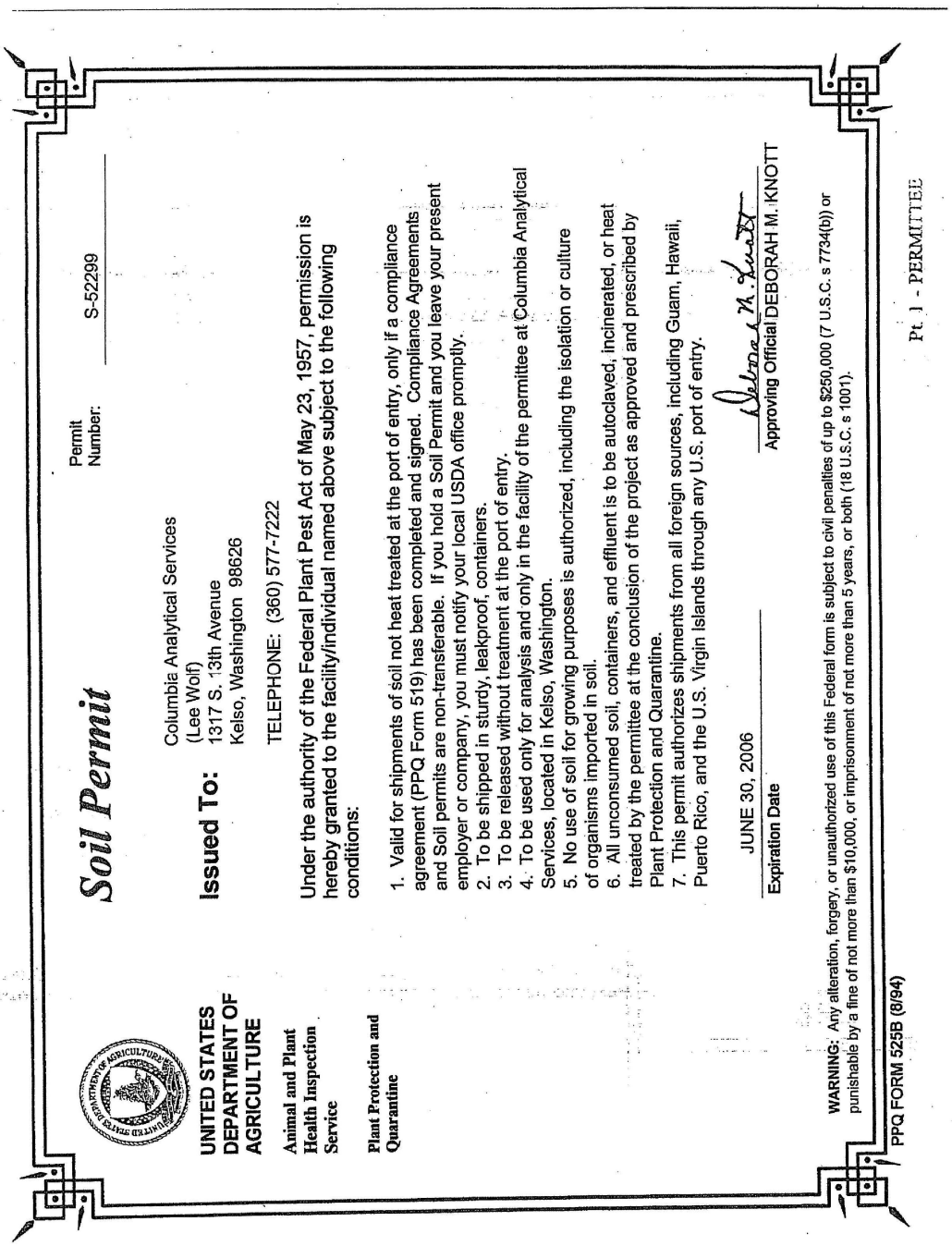
DIVERSION CONTRARY TO UNITED STATES LAW IS PROHIBITED.

I DECLARE ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS INVOICE TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT

SIGNATURE OF SHIPPER/EXPORTER (Type name and title and sign)

Joe Smith, Ogden _____ Joe Smith _____ 1/1/94 _____

Attachment 8
Soil Import Permit



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine

Soil Permit

Permit Number: S-52299

Issued To: Columbia Analytical Services
(Lee Wolf)
1317 S. 13th Avenue
Kelso, Washington 98626

TELEPHONE: (360) 577-7222

Under the authority of the Federal Plant Pest Act of May 23, 1957, permission is hereby granted to the facility/individual named above subject to the following conditions:

1. Valid for shipments of soil not heat treated at the port of entry, only if a compliance agreement (PPQ Form 519) has been completed and signed. Compliance Agreements and Soil permits are non-transferable. If you hold a Soil Permit and you leave your present employer or company, you must notify your local USDA office promptly.
2. To be shipped in sturdy, leakproof, containers.
3. To be released without treatment at the port of entry.
4. To be used only for analysis and only in the facility of the permittee at Columbia Analytical Services, located in Kelso, Washington.
5. No use of soil for growing purposes is authorized, including the isolation or culture of organisms imported in soil.
6. All unconsumed soil, containers, and effluent is to be autoclaved, incinerated, or heat treated by the permittee at the conclusion of the project as approved and prescribed by Plant Protection and Quarantine.
7. This permit authorizes shipments from all foreign sources, including Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands through any U.S. port of entry.

JUNE 30, 2006
Expiration Date

Approving Official DEBORAH M. KNOTT

WARNING: Any alteration, forgery, or unauthorized use of this Federal form is subject to civil penalties of up to $250,000 (7 U.S.C. s 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. s 1001).

PPQ FORM 525B (8/94)

Pt. 1 - PERMITTEE

Attachment 9
Soil Samples Restricted Entry Labels



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE

HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

SOIL SAMPLES

RESTRICTED ENTRY

The material contained in this package is imported under authority of the Federal Plant Pest Act of May 23, 1957.

For release without treatment if addressee is currently listed as approved by Plant Protection and Quarantine.

PPQ FORM 550 *Edition of 12/77 may be used*

(JAN 83)

Investigation Derived Waste Management

Procedure 3-05

1.0 Purpose and Scope

This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes activities and responsibilities of the client with regard to management of investigation-derived waste (IDW). The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidance for the minimization, handling, labelling, temporary storage, inventory, classification, and disposal of IDW generated under the client contract. This procedure will also apply to personal protective equipment (PPE), sampling equipment, decontamination fluids, non-IDW trash, non-indigenous IDW, and hazardous waste generated during implementation of removal or remedial actions. The information presented will be used to prepare and implement work plans (WPs) for IDW-related field activities. The results from implementation of WPs will then be used to develop and implement final IDW disposal plans.

If there are procedures whether it be from AECOM, state and/or federal that are not addressed in this SOP and are applicable to IDW then those procedures may be added as an appendix to the project specific SAP.

This procedure shall serve as management-approved professional guidance for the client and is consistent with protocol in the Uniform Federal Policy-Quality Assurance Project Plan (DoD 2005). As professional guidance for specific activities, this procedure is not intended to obviate the need for professional judgment during unforeseen circumstances. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved by both the Task Order (TO) Manager and the Quality Assurance (QA) Manager or Technical Director and documented.

This procedure was developed to serve as management-approved professional guidance for the management of IDW generated under the client contract. It focuses on the requirements for minimizing, segregating, handling, labeling, storing, and inventorying IDW in the field. Certain drum inventory requirements related to the screening, sampling, classification, and disposal of IDW are also noted in this procedure.

2.0 Safety

The health and safety considerations for the work associated with this SOP, including both potential physical and chemical hazards, will be addressed in the project Health and Safety Plan (HASP). In the absence of a HASP, work will be conducted according to the TO WP and/or direction from the **Site Safety Officer (SSO)**.

All **Field Personnel** responsible for IDW management must adhere to the HASP and must wear the PPE specified in the site-specific HASP. Generally, this includes, at a minimum, steel-toed boots or steel-toed rubber boots, safety glasses, American National Standards Institute-standard hard hats, and hearing protection (if heavy equipment is in operation). If safe alternatives are not achievable, discontinue site activities immediately.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

None.

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4.0 Training and Qualifications

4.1 The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that IDW management activities comply with this procedure. The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all personnel involved in IDW management shall have the appropriate education, experience, and training to perform their assigned tasks.

4.2 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

4.3 The **Field Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all IDW is managed according to this procedure.

4.4 All **Field Personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

All AECOM personnel who will perform any duties related to management of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous wastes or shipping of Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Materials will be properly trained in accordance with 40 CFR § 262.34 and §265.16 for RCRA Waste Generators, as well as 49 CFR § 172.704 for DOT Hazardous Materials Shippers. All RCRA Hazardous Wastes are by definition DOT Hazardous Materials. See Section 6.1 for details on determining the IDW waste classification.

5.0 Equipment and Supplies

The equipment and supplies required for implementation of this SOP include the following:

- Containers for waste (e.g., [U.S. Department of Transportation] DOT approved 55-gallon open and closed top drums) and material to cover waste to protect from weather (e.g., plastic covering);
- Hazardous /non-hazardous waste drum labels (weatherproof);
- Permanent marking pens;
- Inventory forms for project file;
- Plastic garbage bags, zip lock storage bags, roll of plastic sheeting; and
- Steel-toed boots, chemical resistant gloves, coveralls, safety glasses, and any other PPE required in the HASP.

6.0 Procedure

The following procedures are used to handle the IDW.

6.1 Drum Handling

6.1.1 IDW shall be containerized using DOT approved drums. The drums shall be made of steel or polyethylene, be completely painted or opaque, and have removable lids (i.e., United Nations Code 1A2 or 1H2). Always consider IDW physical and chemical characteristics to make sure the drum material is compatible. Typically, 55-gallon drums are used, however small drums may be used depending on the amount of waste generated. Large overpack drums may be used if smaller drums become damaged. New drums are preferred. The use of recycled drums should be avoided.

6.1.2 Recycled drums should not be used for hazardous waste, PCBs or other regulated shipments. For short-term storage of liquid IDW prior to discharge, double-walled bulk steel or plastic storage tanks may be used. For this scenario, consider the scheduling and cost-effectiveness of this type of bulk storage, treatment, and discharge system versus longer-term drum storage.

6.1.3 For long-term IDW storage at other project locations, the DOT approved drums with removable lids are recommended. Verify the integrity of the foam or rubber sealing ring located on the underside of some drum lids prior to sealing drums containing IDW liquids.

6.1.4 If the sealing ring is only partially attached to the drum lid, or if a portion of the sealing ring is missing, select another drum lid with a sealing ring that is in sound condition.

6.1.5 To prevent damage to drums, loss of drum integrity/containment, and/or presenting hazards to drum handlers, the following "Rules-of-Thumb" should be applied when filling drums.

- Liquid, soil, PPE/plastics, and construction debris must be segregated by media into individual drums.
- A **void space of 4 to 6 inches** from the top of the drum (the upper drum ring on most drums) will be left in the drum to allow room for ice expansion when filling drums with water or oil/water emulsions. Under freezing temperatures, expanding ice in a full drum can deform the bottom of a drum such that it is no longer DOT compliant, cause ruptures and/or dislodge the drum lid and present a containment breach. The consequences of this damage can be both economic and environmental.
- Compatibility between the chemical component(s) of the IDW and the drum material must be considered before choosing the type of drum/container to use. Steel drums are susceptible to corrosion and loss of integrity when in contact with high pH water. Lime-based products (cement, concrete, grout, etc.) should not be disposed in steel drums containing water or soil water mixtures, and liquid IDW should not be disposed in steel drums used to mix lime-based products (separate reusable containers for mixing should be used when possible). If high (>12) or low (<2) pH conditions are possible, IDW liquids should be monitored for pH using a calibrated pH meter or pH test strips. The use of plastic drum liners or polyethylene drums is also recommended for high or low pH liquid IDW.
- Soil drums will be filled to no more than two thirds of the drum capacity. Drums completely full of soil can weigh over 600 pounds. Although drum handling tools and carts provide some assistance, moving such excessive weights present significant hazards, including; muscle strain, crushing (foot and fingers), and loss of drum control, such as sliding off of lift gates.
- Drums should not be overfilled filled with PPE and plastic (tubing, old macrocores) such that the material is excessively compacted. Pinch points are presented as the drum is closed under force, and the compressed material can spring up when the drums are opened.

6.1.6 Stacking full or partially full drums is prohibited.

6.1.7 To prepare IDW drums for labelling, wipe clean the outer wall surfaces and drum lids of all material that might prevent legible and permanent labelling. If potentially contaminated material adheres to the outer surface of a drum, wipe that material from the drum, and segregate the paper towel or rag used to remove the material with visibly soiled PPE and disposable sampling equipment. Label all IDW drums and place them on pallets prior to storage.

6.2 Labelling

6.2.1 Containers used to store IDW must be properly labelled. Two general conditions exist: 1) from previous studies or on-site data, waste characteristics are known to be either hazardous or nonhazardous; or 2) waste characteristics are unknown until additional data are obtained.

6.2.2 For situations where the waste characteristics are known, the waste containers should be packaged and labelled in accordance with state regulations and any federal regulations that may govern the labelling of waste.

6.2.3 The following information shall be placed on all non-hazardous waste labels:

- Description of waste (i.e., purge water, soil cuttings);
- Contact information (i.e., contact name and telephone number);
- Date when the waste was first accumulated.

6.2.4 The following information shall be placed on all hazardous waste labels:

- Description of waste (i.e., purge water, soil cuttings);
- Generator information (i.e., name, address, contact telephone number); •

  EPA identification number (supplied by on-site client representative);
- Date when the waste was first accumulated.

6.2.5 When the final characterization of a waste is unknown, a notification label should be placed on the drum with the words "waste characterization pending analysis" and the following information included on the label:

- Description of waste (i.e., purge water, soil cuttings);
- Contact information (i.e., contact name and telephone number);
- Date when the waste was first accumulated.

6.2.6 Once the waste has been characterized, the label should be changed as appropriate for a nonhazardous or hazardous waste.

6.2.7 Waste labels should be constructed of a weatherproof material and filled out with a permanent marker to prevent being washed off or becoming faded by sunlight (faded entries should be remarked during inspections performed as specified in Section 6.2.4). It is recommended that waste labels be placed on the side of the container, since the top is more subject to weathering. However, when multiple containers are accumulated together, it may also be helpful to include labels on the top of the containers to facilitate organization and disposal. In addition to a label, each drum should be numbered on the side and top with a paint pen or wax pencil for easy identification.

6.2.8 Each container of waste generated shall be recorded in the field notebook used by the person responsible for labelling the waste. After the waste is disposed of, either by transportation off-site or disposal on-site in an approved disposal area, an appropriate record shall be made in the same field notebook to document proper disposition of IDW.

6.3 Types of Site Investigation Waste

Several types of waste are generated during site investigations that may require special handling. These include solid, liquid, and used PPE, as discussed further below.

Solid Waste

Soil cuttings from boreholes will typically be placed in containers unless site specific requirements allow for soil cuttings to be placed back into the borehole after drilling is complete. Drilling mud generated during investigation activities shall be collected in containers. Covers should be included on the containers and must be secured at all times and only open during filling activities. The containers shall be labelled in accordance with this SOP. An inventory containing the source, volume, and description of material put in the containers shall be logged on prescribed forms and kept in the project file.

Waste will be disposed of at a facility that is permitted to accept it.

Liquid Waste

Groundwater generated during monitoring well development, purging, and sampling can be collected in truck-mounted containers and/or other transportable containers (i.e., 55-gallon drums). Lids or bungs on drums must be secured at all times and only open during filling or pumping activities. The containers shall be labelled in accordance with this SOP. Liquid waste will be disposed off-site at an approved landfill.

Personal Protective Equipment

PPE that is generated throughout investigation activities shall be placed in plastic garbage bags. If the solid or liquid waste that was being handled is characterized as hazardous waste, then the corresponding PPE should also be disposed as hazardous waste. Trash that is generated as part of field activities may be disposed of in the landfill as long as the trash was not exposed to hazardous media.

6.4 IDW Waste Classification

State and federal regulations require specific handling and storage requirements for wastes classified as hazardous, such as secondary containment and waste removal deadlines (see Section 6.2.2). The Site owner/operator must determine whether the IDW may contain a listed hazardous waste based on the source of contamination, contaminants, and waste manifests or any other documentation of wastes generated at the Site. It is presumed that the IDW will be considered a solid waste (40 CFR 261.2) but this should be verified during the work plan development. If the available documentation indicates that a listed hazardous waste was generated at the Site, then the IDW will be considered a hazardous waste regulated under RCRA.

If there is inconclusive documentation concerning the IDW generated at the Site, then the U.S. EPA has stated the IDW is not a listed hazardous waste. However, in this case, further evaluation is necessary to evaluate whether the IDW in question exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. This is determined by analytical testing or knowledge. An IDW that may be characteristically hazardous should be evaluated for the following hazardous characteristics:

- Characteristic of ignitability (40 CFR §261.21)
- Characteristic of corrosivity (40 CFR §261.22)
- Characteristic of reactivity (40 CFR §261.23)
- Characteristic of toxicity (40 CFR §261.24)

If the IDW contains a listed hazardous waste, then a contained in determination request will be evaluated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Materials Management, Bureau of Hazardous Waste and Radiation Management.

Generally, IDW that does not (or no longer) contain hazardous waste are not subject to RCRA, but in some circumstances, the IDW that contained hazardous waste when first generated remain subject to land disposal restrictions (LDR) (40 CFR §268.45). There are also special LDR standards specific to contaminated debris (40 CFR §268.45).

6.5 Waste Accumulation On-Site

6.5.1 Solid, liquid, or PPE waste generated during investigation activities that are classified as nonhazardous or "characterization pending analysis" should be disposed of as soon as possible. Until off-site transport and disposal is arranged, drums should be moved to a staging location accessible by pickup by truck. This location should be relatively flat, have a hard surface (densely compact dirt, concrete, or asphalt), and be secure (by a fence or building).

6.5.2 Solid, liquid, or PPE waste generated during investigation activities that are classified as hazardous **shall not** be accumulated on-site longer than **90 days.** All hazardous waste containers shall be stored in a secured storage area. The following requirements for the hazardous waste storage area must be implemented:

- Proper hazardous waste signs shall be posted as required by any state or federal statutes that may govern the labelling of waste;
- Secondary containment to contain spills;
- Spill containment equipment must be available;
- Fire extinguisher;
- Adequate aisle space for unobstructed movement of personnel.

6.5.3 When possible, drums should be segregated in the storage area by media and or classification (liquid, solid, non-hazardous, hazardous, etc.) to facilitate type identification during characterization sampling and pickup and reduce the need to rearrange drums if multiple pickups by type are required.

6.5.4 Throughout the project, an inventory shall be maintained to itemize the type and quantity of the waste generated. During active site work, weekly storage area inspections should be performed and documented to ensure compliance with the requirements specified above. Monthly storage area inspections should be performed following the completion of active site work and the date the IDW is removed from the storage area by the waste hauler. Containers should be inventoried and inspected regularly. Labels should be checked to make sure they remain legible. Inspection notes should include the condition of the staging area as this will be important when coordinating the labor and equipment the waste hauler will require. Anomalies should be documented and photographed.

6.6 Waste Disposal

6.6.1 Solid, liquid, and PPE waste will be characterized for disposal through the use of client knowledge, laboratory analytical data created from soil or groundwater samples gathered during the field activities, and/or composite samples from individual containers. The selected disposal facility will prepare a waste profile based on the characterization results. The waste generator (or authorized agent) will review and sign the profile.

6.6.2 All waste generated during field activities will be handled according to "DER-10, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, Chapter 3, Section 3.3, Subdivision (e): Management of Investigation Derived Waste (IDW)."

6.6.3 Disposal facilities for waste generated during activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) will require EPA approval under the Off-Site Rule (OSR) procedures (40 CFR 300.440) to ensure the facility is operating in compliance with RCRA or other Federal and State requirements. After the

waste profile is finalized, the generator will submit it with an OSR request form to the EPA project manager for approval. An example OSR request form is provided in Attachment A. IDW may not be shipped to the facility until approval is granted by the EPA. OSR approvals per waste profile are valid for 90 days.

6.6.4 In general, waste disposal should be carefully coordinated with the facility receiving the waste. Facilities receiving waste have specific requirements that vary even for non-hazardous waste, so characterization should be conducted to support both applicable regulations and facility requirements.

6.7 Regulatory Requirements

The following federal and state regulations shall be used as resources for determining waste characteristics and requirements for waste storage, transportation, and disposal:

- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Part 261;
- CFR, Title 49, Parts 172, 173, 178, and 179.

New York State is a delegated RCRA state. New York State regulations will supersede federal requirements where they are more stringent.

6.8 Waste Transport

A state-certified hazardous waste hauler shall transport all wastes classified as hazardous. Typically, the facility receiving any waste can coordinate a hauler to transport the waste. Shipped hazardous waste shall be disposed of in accordance with all RCRA/USEPA requirements. All waste manifests or bills of lading will be signed either by the client or the client's designee.

7.0 Quality Control and Assurance

7.1 Management of IDW must incorporate quality control measures to ensure conformance to these and the project requirements.

8.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

8.1 Maintain records as required by implanting the procedures in this SOP.

8.2 Deviations from this procedure or the sampling and analysis plan shall be documented in field records.

Significant changes shall be approved by the **Program Quality Manager**.

9.0 Attachments or References

Department of Defense, United States (DoD). 2005. *Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans, Part 1: UFP-QAPP Manual*. Final Version 1. DoD: DTIC ADA 427785, EPA-505-B-04-900A. In conjunction with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy. Washington: Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force. March. On-line updates available at: http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/pdf/ufp_qapp_v1_0305.pdf.

Department of Energy, United States (DOE). 1994. *The Off-Site Rule*. EH-231-020/0194. Office of Environmental Guidance. March.

1999. *Management of Remediation Waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)*. Office of Environmental Policy and Assistance. 20 December.

Environmental Protection Agency, United States (EPA). 1991. *Management of Investigative-Derived Wastes During Site Inspections*. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. EPA/540/G-91/009. May.

1992a. *Guidance for Performing Site Inspections under CERCLA*. EPA/540/R-92/021. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. September.

1992b. *Guide to Management of Investigative-Derived Wastes*. Quick reference fact sheet. OSWER Dir. 9345.3-03FS. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. January.

1997a. *Sending Wastes Off Site? OSC and RPM Responsibilities under the Off-Site Rule*. EPA/540-F- 97-006, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. September.

1997b. *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, SW-846.* 3rd ed., Final Update IIIA. Office of Solid Waste. Updates available: www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/test/new-meth.htm.

1998. *Management of Remediation Waste under RCRA*. EPA/530-F-98-026. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. October.

(No Date). *Compliance with the Off-Site Rule During Removal Actions.* Office of Regional Counsel (Region 3). Hendershot, Michael.

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Mark Kromis Program Chemist	Chris Barr Program Quality Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue (May 2012)
Joshua Millard Senior Geologist	Andrew Borden Geologist	Rev 1 – Technical (Jan 2017)
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 2 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

ATTACHMENT A – OFF SITE RULE REQUEST FORM

United States Environmental Protection Agency – Region 1

Off-Site Rule Compliance Request Form

Date: (mm/dd/yy)		Supporting Documentation Required-Attached? (yes/no)	

RECEIVING FACILITY INFORMATION:		
1	**Name of Facility receiving CERCLA waste:**	
2	**Address of Facility:**	
3	**City:**	
4	**State:**	
5	**Zip Code:**	
6	**EPA/State Facility ID:**(e.g. Haz. Waste/Municipal Waste ID)	
7	**Other Pertinent ID Numbers:** (e.g. License #, permit #)	
8	**Phone Number** (if available):	
9	**Contact Name** (if available):	
10	**FAX Number** (if available):	
11	**E-mail address** (if available):	

GENERATING FACILITY INFORMATION:		
12	**CERCLA Site Name:**	
13	**CERCLA Site Address:**	
14	**City:**	
15	**State:**	
16	**Zip Code:**	
17	**CERCLA Site ID:** (i.e. alpha-numeric)	
18	**EPA CERCLA ID #:**	
19	**Waste Media:** (e.g., Soil, Water, Air, etc.)	
20	**CERCLA Hazardous Waste Contaminates:** (e.g. tce, lead)	
21	**Amount of CERCLA Waste:** (e.g. gallons, pounds, tons, ft^3, yd^3)	
22	**EPA representative making waste determination:** (e.g. OSC, RPM & Tel.#)	
23	**Basis of Waste Determination:** (e.g. analyses, TCLP, etc.)	

[Form: Off-Site Compliance Request] [Rev. G – August 25, 2016] [MacLeod.Donald@epa.gov]

For more information on the Off-Site Rule, please contact the appropriate Regional Off-Site Contact (ROC) listed at **http://www.epa.gov/waste/hazard/wastetypes/wasteid/offsite/index.htm**

	Regional Off-Site Contacts (listed as of April 8, 2014)	
Region # U.S. & DC,PR,VI	**Contact Name**	**Telephone #**
1 CT,MA,ME,NH,RI,VT	Donald MacLeod (macleod.donald@epa.gov)	**617.918.1405**
2 NY,NJ,PR,VI	Beckett Grealish (Region2_OSR@epa.gov)	**732.321.4341**
3 DC,DE,MD,PA,VA,WV	Stacie Pratt (pratt.stacie@epa.gov)	**215.814.5173**
4 AL,FL,GA,KY,MS,NC,SC,TN	Paula Whiting (whiting.paula@epa.gov)	**404.562.9277**
5 IL,IN,MI,MN,OH,WI	William Damico (damico.william@epa.gov)	**312.353.8207**
6 AR,LA,NM,OK,TX	Wilkin (Ron) Shannon (shannon.wilkin@epa.gov)	**214.665.2282**
7 IA,KS,MO,NE	Nicole Moran (moran.nicole@epa.gov)	**913.551.7641**
8 CO,MT,ND,SD,UT,WY	Linda Jacobson (jacobson.linda@epa.gov)	**303.312.6503**
9 AZ,CA,HI,NV	Kandice Bellamy (bellamy.kandice@epa.gov)	**415.972.3304**
10 AK,ID,OR,WA	Kevin Schanilec (schanilec.kevin@epa.gov) Ofelia Erickson (erickson.ofelia@epa.gov)	**206.553.1061** **206.553.2583**

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Equipment Decontamination

Procedure 3-06

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes methods of equipment decontamination, to be used for activities where samples for chemical analysis are collected or where equipment will need to be cleaned before leaving the site or before use in subsequent activities.

1.2 As guidance for specific activities, this procedure does not obviate the need for professional judgment. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved in accordance with Program requirements for technical planning and review.

2.0 Safety

It is the responsibility of the **Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)** to set up the site zones (i.e., exclusion, transition, and clean) and decontamination areas. Generally, the decontamination area is located within the transition zone, upwind of intrusive activities, and serves as the washing area for both personnel and equipment to minimize the spread of contamination into the clean zone. Typically, for equipment, a series of buckets are set up on a visqueen-lined bermed area. Separate spray bottles containing cleaning solvents as described in this procedure or the Task Order (TO) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and deionized water are used for final rinsing of equipment. Depending on the nature of the hazards and the site location, decontamination of heavy equipment, such as augers, pump drop pipe, and vehicles, may be accomplished using a variety of techniques.

All **Field Personnel** responsible for equipment decontamination must adhere to the site-specific Accident Prevention Plan (APP)/Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) and must wear the personal protective equipment (PPE) specified in the site-specific APP/SSHP. Generally, this includes, at a minimum, Tyvek® coveralls, steel-toed boots with boot covers or steel-toed rubber boots, safety glasses, American National Standards Institute-standard hard hats, and hearing protection (if heavy equipment is in operation). Air monitoring by the **SSHO** may result in an upgrade to the use of respirators and cartridges in the decontamination area; therefore, this equipment must be available on site. If safe alternatives are not achievable, discontinue site activities immediately.

In addition to the aforementioned precautions, the following sections describe safe work practices that will be employed.

2.1 Chemical Hazards associated with Equipment Decontamination

- Avoid skin contact with and/or incidental ingestion of decontamination solutions and water.
- Utilize PPE as specified in the site-specific APP/SSHP to maximize splash protection.
- Refer to material safety data sheets, safety personnel, and/or consult sampling personnel regarding appropriate safety measures (i.e., handling, PPE including skin and respiratory).
- Take the necessary precautions when handling detergents and reagents.

2.2 Physical Hazards associated with Equipment Decontamination

- To avoid possible back strain, it is recommended to raise the decontamination area 1 to 2 feet above ground level.

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- To avoid heat stress, over exertion, and exhaustion, it is recommended to rotate equipment decontamination among all site personnel.
- Take necessary precautions when handling field sampling equipment.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

None.

4.0 Training and Qualifications

4.1 The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that decontamination activities comply with this procedure. The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all personnel involved in equipment decontamination shall have the appropriate education, experience, and training to perform their assigned tasks.

4.2 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

4.3 The **Field Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all field equipment is decontaminated according to this procedure.

4.4 All **Field Personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

5.0 Procedure

Decontamination of equipment used in soil/sediment sampling, groundwater monitoring, well drilling and well development, as well as equipment used to sample groundwater, surface water, sediment, waste, wipe, asbestos, and unsaturated zone, is necessary to prevent cross-contamination and to maintain the highest integrity possible in collected samples. Planning a decontamination program requires consideration of the following factors:

- Location where the decontamination procedures will be conducted
- Types of equipment requiring decontamination
- Frequency of equipment decontamination
- Cleaning technique and types of cleaning solutions appropriate to the contaminants of concern
- Method for containing the residual contaminants and wash water from the decontamination process
- Use of a quality control measure to determine the effectiveness of the decontamination procedure

The following subsections describe standards for decontamination, including the frequency of decontamination, cleaning solutions and techniques, containment of residual contaminants and cleaning solutions, and effectiveness.

5.1 Decontamination Area

Select an appropriate location for the decontamination area at a site based on the ability to control access to the area, the ability to control residual material removed from equipment, the need to store clean equipment, and the ability to restrict access to the area being investigated. Locate the decontamination area an adequate distance away and upwind from potential contaminant sources to avoid contamination of clean equipment.

5.2 Types of Equipment

Drilling equipment that must be decontaminated includes drill bits, auger sections, drill-string tools, drill rods, split barrel samplers, tremie pipes, clamps, hand tools, and steel cable. Decontamination of monitoring well development and groundwater sampling equipment includes submersible pumps, bailers,

interface probes, water level meters, bladder pumps, airlift pumps, peristaltic pumps, and lysimeters. Other sampling equipment that requires decontamination includes, but is not limited to, hand trowels, hand augers, slide hammer samplers, shovels, stainless-steel spoons and bowls, soil sample liners and caps, wipe sampling templates, composite liquid waste samplers, and dippers. Equipment with a porous surface, such as rope, cloth hoses, and wooden blocks, cannot be thoroughly decontaminated and shall be properly disposed of after one use.

5.3 Frequency of Equipment Decontamination

Decontaminate down-hole drilling equipment and equipment used in monitoring well development and purging prior to initial use and between each borehole or well. Down-hole drilling equipment, however, may require more frequent cleaning to prevent cross-contamination between vertical zones within a single borehole. When drilling through a shallow contaminated zone and installing a surface casing to seal off the contaminated zone, decontaminate the drilling tools prior to drilling deeper. Initiate groundwater sampling by sampling groundwater from the monitoring well where the least contamination is suspected. Decontaminate groundwater, surface water, and soil sampling devices prior to initial use and between collection of each sample to prevent the possible introduction of contaminants into successive samples.

5.4 Cleaning Solutions and Techniques

Decontamination can be accomplished using a variety of techniques and fluids. The preferred method of decontaminating major equipment, such as drill bits, augers, drill string, and pump drop-pipe, is steam cleaning. To steam clean, use a portable, high-pressure steam cleaner equipped with a pressure hose and fittings. For this method, thoroughly steam wash equipment and rinse it with potable tap water to remove particulates and contaminants.

A rinse decontamination procedure is acceptable for equipment such as bailers, water level meters, new and re-used soil sample liners, and hand tools. The decontamination procedure shall consist of the following: (1) wash with a PFAS-free detergent (Alconox®) and deionized water solution, and (2) rinse in triplicate with deionized water. If possible, disassemble equipment prior to cleaning. Add an additional wash as needed at the beginning of the process if equipment is very soiled.

Decontaminating submersible pumps requires additional effort because internal surfaces become contaminated during usage. Decontaminate these pumps by washing and rinsing the outside surfaces using the procedure described for small equipment or by steam cleaning. Decontaminate the internal surfaces by recirculating fluids through the pump while it is operating. This recirculation may be done using a relatively long (typically 4 feet) large-diameter pipe (4-inch or greater) equipped with a bottom cap. Fill the pipe with the decontamination fluids, place the pump within the capped pipe, and operate the pump while recirculating the fluids back into the pipe. The decontamination sequence shall include: (1) detergent and deionized water solution, and (2) rinse in triplicate with deionized water rinse. Change the decontamination fluids after each decontamination cycle.

Solvents other than isopropyl alcohol may be used, depending upon the contaminants involved. For example, if polychlorinated biphenyls or chlorinated pesticides are contaminants of concern, hexane may be used as the decontamination solvent; however, if samples are also to be analyzed for volatile organics, hexane shall not be used. In addition, some decontamination solvents have health effects that must be considered. Decontamination water shall consist of deionized water. Decontamination solvents to be used during field activities will be specified in the TO QAPP.

Rinse equipment used for measuring field parameters, such as pH (indicates the hydrogen ion concentration – acidity or basicity), temperature, specific conductivity, and turbidity with deionized water after each measurement. Also wash new, unused soil sample liners and caps with a fresh detergent solution and rinse them with deionized water to remove any dirt or cutting oils that might be on them prior to use.

5.5 Containment of Residual Contaminants and Cleaning Solutions

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A decontamination program for equipment exposed to potentially hazardous materials requires a provision for catchment and disposal of the contaminated material, cleaning solution, and wash water.

When contaminated material and cleaning fluids must be contained from heavy equipment, such as drill rigs and support vehicles, the area must be properly floored, preferably with a concrete pad that slopes toward a sump pit. If a concrete pad is impractical, planking can be used to construct solid flooring that is then covered by a nonporous surface and sloped toward a collection sump. If the decontamination area lacks a collection sump, use plastic sheeting and blocks or other objects to create a bermed area for collection of equipment decontamination water. Situate items, such as auger flights, which can be placed on metal stands or other similar equipment, on this equipment during decontamination to prevent contact with fluids generated by previous equipment decontamination. Store clean equipment in a separate location to prevent recontamination. Collect decontamination fluids contained within the bermed area and store them in secured containers as described below.

Use wash buckets or tubs to catch fluids from the decontamination of lighter-weight drilling equipment and hand-held sampling devices. Collect the decontamination fluids and store them on site in secured containers, such as U.S. Department of Transportation-approved drums, until their disposition is determined by laboratory analytical results. Label containers in accordance with Procedure 3-05, *IDW Management*.

6.0 Quality Control and Assurance

A decontamination program must incorporate quality control measures to determine the effectiveness of cleaning methods. Quality control measures typically include collection of equipment blank samples or wipe testing. Equipment blanks consist of analyte-free deionized water that has been poured over or through the sample collection equipment after its final decontamination rinse. Wipe testing is performed by wiping a PFAS-free cotton cloth over the surface of the equipment after cleaning. These quality control measures provide "after-the fact" information that may be useful in determining whether or not cleaning methods were effective in removing the contaminants of concern.

7.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

Any project where sampling and analysis is performed shall be executed in accordance with an approved sampling and analysis plan. This procedure may be incorporated by reference or may be incorporated with modifications described in the plan.

Deviations from this procedure or the sampling and analysis plan shall be documented in field records. Significant changes shall be approved by the **Program Quality Manager**.

8.0 Attachments or References

8.1 ASTM Standard D5088. 2008. *Standard Practice for Decontamination of Field Equipment Used at Waste Sites.* ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA. 2008. DOI: 10.1520/D5088-02R08. www.astm.org.

8.2 Procedure 3-05, *IDW Management*.

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Mark Kromis Program Chemist	Chris Barr Program Quality Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

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Soil and Rock Classification

Procedure 3-16

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 The purpose of this document is to define the standard operating procedure (SOP) to thoroughly describe the physical characteristics of the sample and classify it according to the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS).

1.2 This procedure is the Program-approved professional guidance for work performed by AECOM under the client contract.

1.3 As guidance for specific activities, this procedure does not obviate the need for professional judgment. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved in accordance with Program requirements for technical planning and review. If there are procedures whether it be from AECOM, state and/or federal that are not addressed in this SOP and are applicable to surface water sampling then those procedures may be added as an appendix to the project-specific Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

1.4 It is fully expected that the procedures outlined in this SOP will be followed. Procedural modifications may be warranted depending upon field conditions, equipment limitations, or limitations imposed by the procedure. Substantive modification to this SOP will be approved in advance by the Program Quality Manager. Deviations to this SOP will be documented in the field records.

2.0 Safety

2.1 Depending upon the site-specific contaminants, various protective programs must be implemented prior to sampling. All **field sampling personnel** responsible for sampling activities must review the project-specific Accident Prevention Plan (APP)/Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP), paying particular attention to the control measures planned for the sampling tasks. Conduct preliminary area monitoring to determine the potential hazard to field sampling personnel. If significant contamination is observed, minimize contact with potential contaminants in both the vapor and liquid phase through the use of respirators and disposable clothing.

2.2 In addition, observe standard health and safety practices according to the project-specific APP/SSHP. Suggested minimum protection during well sampling activities includes inner disposable vinyl gloves, outer chemical-protective nitrile gloves, rubberized steel-toed boots, and an American National Standards Institute-standard hard hat. Half-face respirators and cartridges and Tyvek® suits may be necessary depending on the contaminant concentrations, and shall always be available on site.

2.3 Daily safety briefs will be conducted at the start of each working day before any work commences. These daily briefs will be facilitated by the **Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)** or designee to discuss the day's events and any potential health risk areas covering every aspect of the work to be completed. Weather conditions are often part of these discussions. As detailed in the APP/SSHP, everyone on the field team has the authority to stop work if an unsafe condition is perceived until the conditions are fully remedied to the satisfaction of the SSHO.

2.4 The health and safety considerations for the work associated with soil classification include:

- At no time during classification activities are personnel to reach for debris near machinery that is in operation, place any samples in their mouth, or come in contact with the soils/rocks without the use of gloves.

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- Stay clear of all moving equipment and be aware of pinch points on machinery. Avoid wearing loose fitting clothing.
- When using cutting tools, cut away from yourself. The use of appropriate, task specific cutting tools is recommended.
- To avoid heat/cold stress as a result of exposure to extreme temperatures and PPE, drink electrolyte replacement fluids (1 to 2 cups per hour is recommended) and in case of extreme cold, wear insulating clothing.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

None.

4.0 Interference

None.

5.0 Training and Qualifications

5.1 The **Task Order (TO) Manager** is responsible for ensuring that the soil and rock classification procedures comply with this procedure. The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all personnel involved in soil and rock classification shall have the appropriate education, experience, and training to perform their assigned tasks.

5.2 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

5.3 The **Site Supervisor (SS)** is responsible for ensuring that all project **field personnel** follow these procedures.

5.4 Field personnel are responsible for the implementation of this procedure. Minimum qualifications for **field sampling personnel** require that one individual on the field team shall have a minimum of 6 months of experience with soil and rock classification.

5.5 The **project geologist** and/or **task manager** is responsible for directly supervising the soil and rock classification procedures to ensure that they are conducted according to this procedure, and for recording all pertinent data collected. If deviations from the procedure are required because of anomalous field conditions, they must first be approved by the **Program Quality Manager** and then documented in the field logbook and associated report or equivalent document.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 The following equipment list contains materials which may be needed in carrying out the procedures outlined in this SOP. Not all equipment listed below may be necessary for a specific activity. Additional equipment may be required, pending field conditions.

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) and other safety equipment, as required by the APP/SSHP
- Field log book and pen with indelible ink
- Boring log
- Munsell Soil Color Chart
- Scoopula, spatula, and/or other small hand tools
- California Sampler
- Hand-held penetrometer

7.0 Calibration or Standardization

None.

8.0 Procedure

8.1 Soil Classification

The basic purpose of the classification of soil is to thoroughly describe the physical characteristics of the sample and to classify it according to an appropriate soil classification system. The USCS was developed so that soils could be described on a common basis by different investigators and serve as a "shorthand" description of soil. A classification of a soil in accordance with the USCS includes not only a group symbol and name, but also a complete word description.

Describing soil on a common basis is essential so that soil described by different site qualified personnel is comparable. Site individuals describing soil as part of site activities *must* use the classification system described herein to provide the most useful geologic database for all present and future subsurface investigations and remedial activities.

The site geologist or other qualified individual shall describe the soil and record the description in a boring log, logbook, and/or electronic field data collection device. The essential items in any written soil description are as follows:

- Classification group name (e.g., silty sand)
- Color, moisture, and odor
- Range of particle sizes and maximum particle size
- Approximate percentage of boulders, cobbles, gravel, sand, and fines
- Plasticity characteristics of the fines
- In-place conditions, such as consistency, density, and structure
- USCS classification symbol

The USCS serves as ”shorthand“ for classifying soil into 15 basic groups:

GW[1] Well graded (poorly sorted) gravel (>50 percent gravel, <5percent fines)

GP[1] Poorly graded (well sorted) gravel (>50percent gravel, <5percent fines)

GM[1] Silty gravel (>50 percent gravel, >15 percent silt)

GC[1] Clayey gravel (>50 percent gravel, >15 percent clay)

SW[1] Well graded (poorly sorted) sand (>50 percent sand, <5 percent fines)

SP[1] Poorly graded (well sorted) sand (>50 percent sand, <5 percent fines)

SM[1] Silty sand (>50 percent sand, >15 percent silt)

SC[1] Clayey sand (>50 percent sand, >15 percent clay)

ML[2] Inorganic, low plasticity silt (slow to rapid dilatancy, low toughness, and plasticity)

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[1] If percentage of fine is 5 percent to 15 percent, a dual identification shall be given (e.g., a soil with more than 50 percent poorly sorted gravel and 10 percent clay is designated GW-GC.

[2] If the soil is estimated to have 15 percent to 25 percent sand or gravel, or both, the words “with sand” or “with gravel” (whichever predominates) shall be added to the group name (e.g., clay with sand, CL; or silt with gravel, ML).

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CL[2]	Inorganic, low plasticity (lean) clay (no or slow dilatancy, medium toughness and plasticity)
MH[2]	Inorganic elastic silt (no to slow dilatancy, low to medium toughness and plasticity)
CH[2]	Inorganic, high plasticity (fat) clay (no dilatancy, high toughness, and plasticity)
OL	Organic low plasticity silt or organic silty clay
OH	Organic high plasticity clay or silt
PT	Peat and other highly organic soil

Figure8-1 defines the terminology of the USCS. Flow charts presented in Figure 8-2 and indicate the process for describing soil. The particle size distribution and the plasticity of the fines are the two properties of soil used for classification. In some cases, it may be appropriate to use a borderline classification (e.g., SC/CL) if the soil has been identified as having properties that do not distinctly place the soil into one group.

8.1.1 Estimation of Particle Size Distribution

One of the most important factors in classifying a soil is the estimated percentage of soil constituents in each particle size range. Being proficient in estimating this factor requires extensive practice and frequent checking. The steps involved in determining particle size distribution are listed below:

1. Select a representative sample (approximately 1/2 of a 6-inch long by 2.5-inch diameter sample liner).
2. Remove all particles larger than 3 inches from the sample. Estimate and record the percent by volume of these particles. Only the fraction of the sample smaller than 3 inches is classified.
3. Estimate and record the percentage of dry mass of gravel (less than 3 inches and greater than 1/4 inch).
4. Considering the rest of the sample, estimate, and record the percentage of dry mass of sand particles (about the smallest particle visible to the unaided eye).
5. Estimate and record the percentage of dry mass of fines in the sample (do not attempt to separate silts from clays).
6. Estimate percentages to the nearest 5 percent. If one of the components is present in a quantity considered less than 5 percent, indicate its presence by the term “trace”.
7. The percentages of gravel, sand, and fines must add up to 100 percent. “Trace” is not included in the 100 percent total.

8.1.2 Soil Dilatancy, Toughness, and Plasticity

8.1.2.1 Dilatancy

To evaluate dilatancy, follow these procedures:

1. From the specimen, select enough material to mold into a ball about 1/2 inch (12 millimeters [mm]) in diameter. Mold the material, adding water if necessary, until it has a soft, but not sticky, consistency.
2. Smooth the soil ball in the palm of one hand with the blade of a knife or small spatula. Shake horizontally, striking the side of the hand vigorously against the other hand several times. Note the reaction of water appearing on the surface of the soil. Squeeze the sample by closing the hand or pinching the soil between the fingers, and note the reaction as none, slow, or rapid in accordance with the criteria in Table 8-1. The reaction is the speed with which water appears while shaking and disappears while squeezing.

If the soil is estimated to have 30 percent or more sand or gravel, or both, the words “sandy” or “gravely” (whichever predominates) shall be added to the group name (e.g., sandy clay, CL). If the percentage of sand is equal to the percent gravel, use “sandy.”

Table 8-1: Criteria for Describing Dilatancy

Description	Criteria
None	No visible change in specimen.
Slow	Water appears slowly on the surface of the specimen during shaking and does not disappear or disappears slowly upon squeezing.
Rapid	Water appears quickly on the surface of the specimen during shaking and disappears quickly upon squeezing.

8.1.2.2 Toughness

Following the completion of the dilatancy test, shape the test specimen into an elongated pat and roll it by hand on a smooth surface or between the palms into a thread about 1/8 inch (3 mm) in diameter. (If the sample is too wet to roll easily, spread it into a thin layer and allow it to lose some water by evaporation.) Fold the sample threads and re-roll repeatedly until the thread crumbles at a diameter of about 1/8 inch. The thread will crumble at a diameter of 1/8 inch when the soil is near the plastic limit. Note the pressure required to roll the thread near the plastic limit. Also, note the strength of the thread. After the thread crumbles, lump the pieces together and knead it until the lump crumbles. Note the toughness of the material during kneading. Describe the toughness of the thread and lump as low, medium, or high in accordance with the criteria in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2: Criteria for Describing Toughness

Description	Criteria
Low	Only slight pressure is required to roll the thread near the plastic limit. The thread and the lump are weak and soft.
Medium	Medium pressure is required to roll the thread near the plastic limit. The thread and the lump have medium stiffness.
High	Considerable pressure is required to roll the thread near the plastic limit. The thread and the lump have very high stiffness.

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Figure8-1: Unclassified Soil Classification System (USCS)

DEFINITION OF TERMS					
MAJOR DIVISIONS			**SYMBOLS**		**TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS**
COARSE GRAINED SOILS More Than Half of Material is Larger Than No. 200 Sieve Size	**GRAVELS** More Than Half of Coarse Fraction is Smaller Than No. 4 Sieve	**CLEAN GRAVELS** (Less than 6% Fines)		**GW**	Well graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
				GP	Poorly graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
		GRAVELS With Fines		**GM**	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures, non-plastic fines
				GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures, plastic fines
	SANDS More Than Half of Coarse Fraction is Smaller Than No. 4 Sieve	**CLEAN SANDS** (Less than 6% Fines)		**SW**	Well graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines
				SP	Poorly graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines
		SANDS With Fines		**SM**	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures, non-plastic fines
				SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures, plastic fines
FINE GRAINED SOILS More Than Half of Material is Smaller Than No. 200 Sieve Size	**SILTS AND CLAYS** Liquid Limit is Less Than 50%			**ML**	Inorganic silts, rock flour, fine sandy silts or clays, and clayey silts with non- or slightly-plastic fines
				CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, silty clays, sandy clays, lean clays
				OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity
	SILTS AND CLAYS Liquid Limit is Greater Than 50%			**MH**	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts, clayey silt
				CH	inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays
				OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				**PT**	Peat and other highly organic soils

GRAIN SIZES								
SILTS AND CLAYS	SAND			GRAVEL		COBBLES	BOULDERS	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE			
200	40	10	4	3/4"	3"	12"		
U.S. STANDARD SERIES SIEVE				CLEAR SQUARE SIEVE OPENINGS				

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Figure 8-2: Flow Chart for Fine Grain Soil Classification

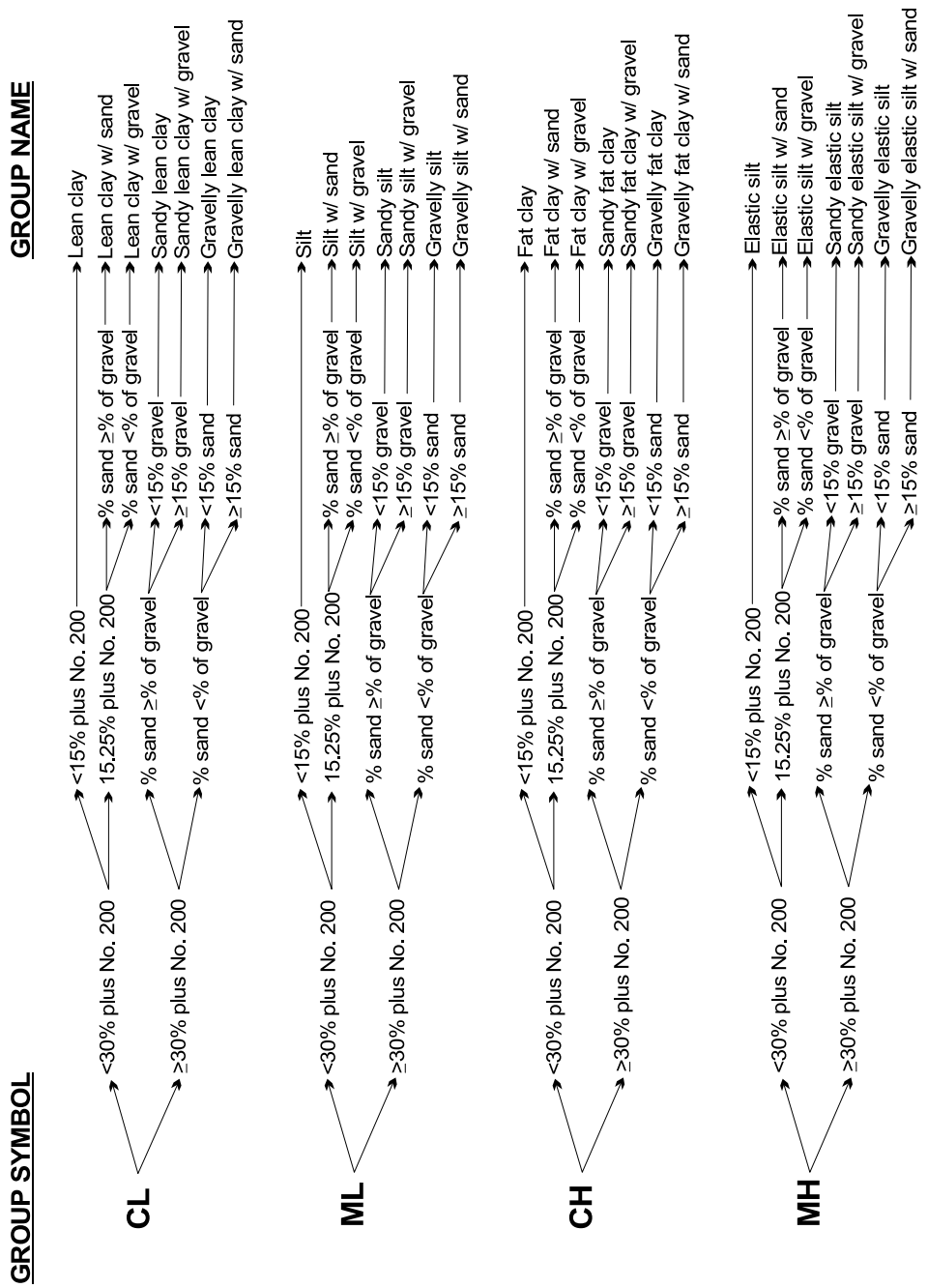
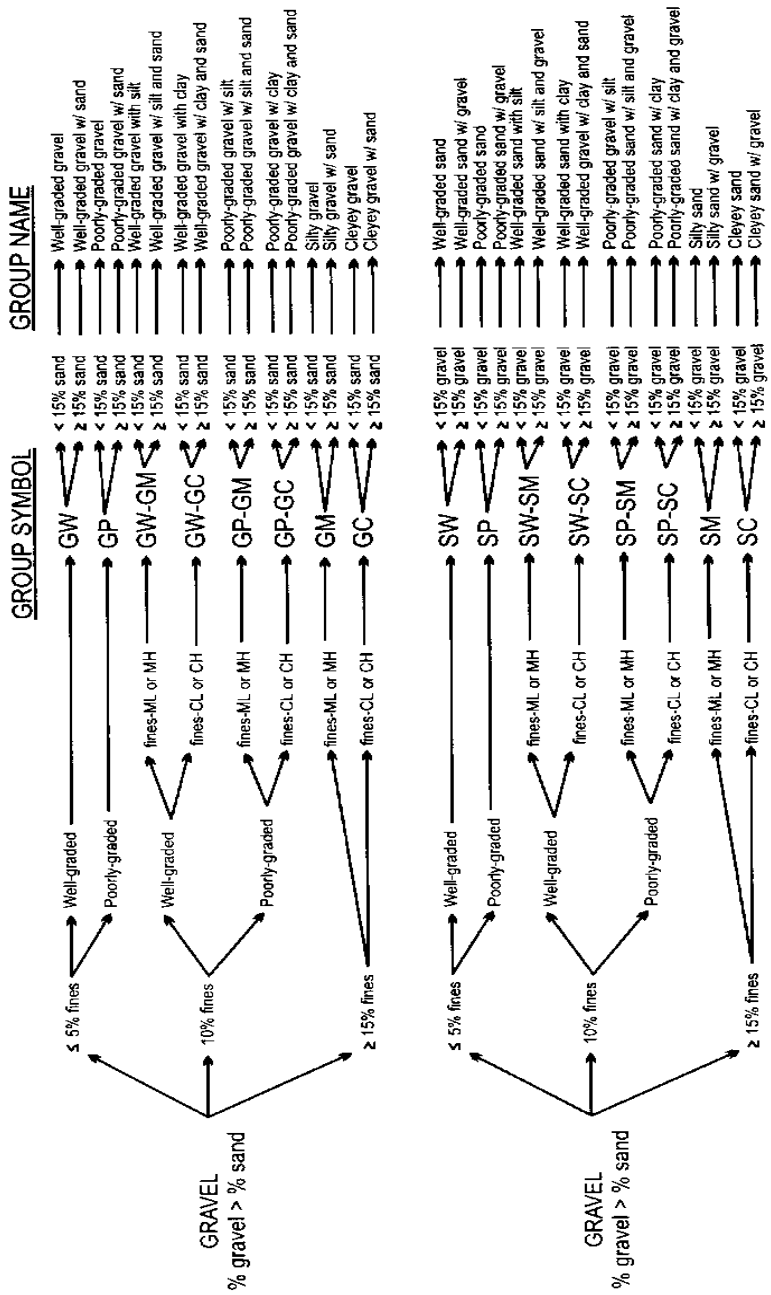


Figure 8-3: Flow Chart for Soil with Gravel



8.1.2.3 Plasticity

The plasticity of a soil is defined by the ability of the soil to deform without cracking, the range of moisture content over which the soil remains in a plastic state, and the degree of cohesiveness at the plastic limit. The plasticity characteristic of clays and other cohesive materials is defined by the liquid limit and plastic limit. The liquid limit is defined as the soil moisture content at which soil passes from the liquid to the plastic state as moisture is removed. The test for the liquid limit is a laboratory, not a field, analysis.

The plastic limit is the soil moisture content at which a soil passes from the plastic to the semi-solid state as moisture is removed. The plastic limit test can be performed in the field and is indicated by the ability to roll a 1/8-inch (0.125-inch) diameter thread of fines, the time required to roll the thread, and the number of times the thread can be re-rolled when approaching the plastic limit.

The plasticity tests are not based on natural soil moisture content, but on soil that has been thoroughly mixed with water. If a soil sample is too dry in the field, add water prior to performing classification. If a soil sample is too sticky, spread the sample thin and allow it to lose some soil moisture.

Table 8-3 presents the criteria for describing plasticity in the field using the rolled thread method.

Table 8-3: Criteria for Describing Plasticity

Description	Criteria
Non-Plastic	A 1/8-inch thread cannot be rolled.
Low Plasticity	The thread can barely be rolled.
Medium Plasticity	The thread is easy to roll and not much time is required to reach the plastic limit.
High Plasticity	It takes considerable time rolling the thread to reach the plastic limit.

8.1.3 Angularity

The following criteria describe the angularity of the coarse sand and gravel particles:

- **Rounded** particles have smoothly-curved sides and no edges.
- **Subrounded** particles have nearly plane sides but have well-rounded corners and edges.
- **Subangular** particles are similar to angular but have somewhat rounded or smooth edges.
- **Angular** particles have sharp edges and relatively plane sides with unpolished surfaces. Freshly broken or crushed rock would be described as angular.

8.1.4 Color, Moisture, and Odor

The natural moisture content of soil is very important. Table **8-4** shows the terms for describing the moisture condition and the criteria for each.

Table 8-4: Soil Moisture Content Qualifiers

Qualifier	Criteria
Dry	Absence of moisture, dry to the touch
Moist	Damp but no visible water
Wet	Visible water, usually soil is below water table

Color is described by hue and chroma using the Munsell Soil Color Chart (Munsell 2000). For uniformity, all site geologists shall utilize this chart for soil classification. Doing so will facilitate correlation of geologic units between boreholes logged by different geologists. The Munsell Color Chart is a small booklet of numbered color chips with names like “5YR 5/6, yellowish-red.” Note mottling or banding of colors. It is particularly important to note and describe staining because it may indicate contamination.

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In general, wear a respirator if strong organic odors are present. If odors are noted, describe them if they are unusual or suspected to result from contamination. An organic odor may have the distinctive smell of decaying vegetation. Unusual odors may be related to hydrocarbons, solvents, or other chemicals in the subsurface. An organic vapor analyzer may be used to detect the presence of volatile organic contaminants.

8.1.5 In-Place Conditions

Describe the conditions of undisturbed soil samples in terms of their density/consistency (i.e., compactness), cementation, and structure utilizing the following guidelines:

8.1.5.1 Density/Consistency

Density and consistency describe a physical property that reflects the relative resistance of a soil to penetration. The term “density” is commonly applied to coarse to medium-grained sediments (i.e., gravels, sands), whereas the term “consistency” is normally applied to fine-grained sediments (i.e., silts, clays). There are separate standards of measure for both density and consistency that are used to describe the properties of a soil.

The density or consistency of a soil is determined by observing the number of blows required to drive a 1 3/8-inch (35 mm) diameter split barrel sampler 18 inches using a drive hammer weighing 140 lbs. (63.5 kilograms [kg]) dropped over a distance of 30 inches (0.76 meters). Record the number of blows required to penetrate each 6 inches of soil in the field boring log during sampling. The first 6 inches of penetration is considered to be a seating drive; therefore, the blow count associated with this seating drive is recorded, but not used in determining the soil density/consistency. The sum of the number of blows required for the second and third 6 inches of penetration is termed the “standard penetration resistance,” or the “N-value.” The observed number of blow counts must be corrected by an appropriate factor if a different type of sampling device (e.g., Modified California Sampler with liners) is used. For a 2 3/8-inch inner diameter (I.D.) Modified California Sampler equipped with brass or stainless-steel liners and penetrating a cohesionless soil (sand/gravel), the N-value from the Modified California Sampler must be divided by 1.43 to provide data that can be compared to the 1 3/8-inch diameter sampler data.

For a cohesive soil (silt/clay), the N-value for the Modified California Sampler should be divided by a factor of 1.13 for comparison with 1 3/8-inch diameter sampler data.

Drive the sampler and record blow counts for each 6-inch increment of penetration until one of the following occurs:

- A total of 50 blows have been applied during any one of the three 6-inch increments; a 50-blow count occurrence shall be termed “refusal” and noted as such on the boring log.
- A total of 150 blows have been applied.
- The sampler is advanced the complete 18 inches without the limiting blow counts occurring, as described above.

If the sampler is driven less than 18 inches, record the number of blows per partial increment on the boring log. If refusal occurs during the first 6 inches of penetration, the number of blows will represent the N-value for this sampling interval. Table 8-5 8-5 and Table 8-6 present representative descriptions of soil density/consistency vs. N-values.

Table 8-5: Measuring Soil Density with a California Sampler – Relative Density (Sands, Gravels)

Description	Field Criteria (N-Value)	
	1 3/8 in. ID Sampler	2 in. ID Sampler using 1.43 factor
Very Loose	0–4	0–6
Loose	4–10	6–14
Medium Dense	10–30	14–43
Dense	30–50	43–71

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Description	Field Criteria (N-Value)	
	1 3/8 in. ID Sampler	2 in. ID Sampler using 1.43 factor
Very Dense	> 50	> 71

Table 8-6: Measuring Soil Density with a California Sampler – Fine Grained Cohesive Soil

Description	Field Criteria (N-Value)	
	1 3/8 in. ID Sampler	2 in. ID Sampler using 1.13 factor
Very Soft	0–2	0–2
Soft	2–4	2–4
Medium Stiff	4–8	4–9
Stiff	8–16	9–18
Very Stiff	16–32	18–36
Hard	> 32	> 36

For undisturbed fine-grained soil samples, it is also possible to measure consistency with a hand-held penetrometer. The measurement is made by placing the tip of the penetrometer against the surface of the soil contained within the sampling liner or Shelby tube, pushing the penetrometer into the soil a distance specified by the penetrometer manufacturer, and recording the pressure resistance reading in pounds per square foot (psf). The values are as follows (Table 8-7):

Table 8-7: Measuring Soil Consistency with a Hand-Held Penetrometer

Description	Pocket Penetrometer Reading (psf)
Very Soft	0–250
Soft	250–500
Medium Stiff	500–1000
Stiff	1000–2000
Very Stiff	2000–4000
Hard	>4000

Consistency can also be estimated using thumb pressure using Table 8-8.

Table 8-8: Measuring Soil Consistency Using Thumb Pressure

Description	Criteria
Very Soft	Thumb will penetrate soil more than 1 inch (25 mm)
Soft	Thumb will penetrate soil about 1 inch (25 mm)
Firm	Thumb will penetrate soil about 1/4 inch (6 mm)
Hard	Thumb will not indent soil but readily indented with thumbnail
Very Hard	Thumbnail will not indent soil

8.1.5.2 Cementation

Cementation is used to describe the friability of a soil. Cements are chemical precipitates that provide important information as to conditions that prevailed at the time of deposition, or conversely, diagenetic effects that occurred following deposition. Seven types of chemical cements are recognized by Folk (1980). They are as follows:

- Quartz – siliceous

- Chert – chert-cemented or chalcedonic
- Opal – opaline
- Carbonate – calcitic, dolomitic, sideritic (if in doubt, calcareous should be used)
- Iron oxides – hematitic, limonitic (if in doubt, ferruginous should be used)
- Clay minerals – if the clay minerals are detrital or have formed by recrystallization of a previous clay matrix, they are not considered to be a cement. Only if they are chemical precipitates, filling previous pore space (usually in the form of accordion-like stacks or fringing radial crusts) should they be included as "kaolin-cemented," "chlorite-cemented," etc.
- Miscellaneous minerals – pyritic, collophane-cemented, glauconite-cemented, gypsiferous, anhydrite-cemented, baritic, feldspar-cemented, etc.

The degree of cementation of a soil is determined qualitatively by utilizing finger pressure on the soil in one of the sample liners to disrupt the gross soil fabric. The three cementation descriptors are as follows:

- Weak – friable; crumbles or breaks with handling or slight finger pressure
- Moderate – friable; crumbles or breaks with considerable finger pressure
- Strong – not friable; will not crumble or break with finger pressure

8.1.5.3 Structure

This variable is used to qualitatively describe physical characteristics of soil that are important to incorporate into hydrogeological and/or geotechnical descriptions of soil at a site. Appropriate soil structure descriptors are as follows:

- Granular – spherically shaped aggregates with faces that do not accommodate adjoining faces
- Stratified – alternating layers of varying material or color with layers at least 6 mm (1/4 inch) thick; note thickness
- Laminated – alternating layers of varying material or color with layers less than 6 mm (1/4 inch) thick; note thickness
- Blocky – cohesive soil that can be broken down into small angular or subangular lumps that resist further breakdown
- Lensed – inclusion of a small pocket of different soil, such as small lenses of sand, should be described as homogeneous if it is not stratified, laminated, fissured, or blocky. If lenses of different soil are present, the soil being described can be termed homogeneous if the description of the lenses is included
- Prismatic or Columnar – particles arranged about a vertical line, ped is bounded by planar, vertical faces that accommodate adjoining faces; prismatic has a flat top; columnar has a rounded top
- Platy – particles are arranged about a horizontal plane

8.1.5.4 Other Features

- Mottled – soil that appears to consist of material of two or more colors in blotchy distribution
- Fissured – breaks along definite planes of fracture with little resistance to fracturing (determined by applying moderate pressure to sample using thumb and index finger)
- Slickensided – fracture planes appear polished or glossy, sometimes striated (parallel grooves or scratches)

8.1.6 Development of Soil Description

Develop standard soil descriptions according to the following examples. There are three principal

categories under which all soil can be classified. They are described below.

8.1.6.1 Coarse-grained Soil

Coarse-grained soil is divided into sands and gravels. A soil is classified as a sand if over 50 percent of the coarse fraction is "sand-sized." It is classified as a gravel if over 50 percent of the coarse fraction is composed of "gravel-sized" particles.

The written description of a coarse-grained soil shall contain, in order of appearance: Typical name including the second highest percentage constituent as an adjective, if applicable (underlined); grain size of coarse fraction; Munsell color and color number; moisture content; relative density; sorting; angularity; other features, such as stratification (sedimentary structures) and cementation, possible formational name, primary USCS classification, secondary USCS classification (when necessary), and approximate percentages of minor constituents (i.e., sand, gravel, shell fragments, rip-up clasts) in parentheses.

Example: POORLY-SORTED SAND WITH SILT, medium- to coarse-grained, light olive gray, 5Y 6/2, saturated, loose, poorly sorted, subrounded clasts, SW/SM (minor silt with approximately 20 percent coarse-grained sand-sized shell fragments, and 80 percent medium-grained quartz sand, and 5 percent to 15 percent ML).

8.1.6.2 Fine-grained Soil

Fine-grained soil is further subdivided into clays and silts according to its plasticity. Clays are rather plastic, while silts have little or no plasticity.

The written description of a fine-grained soil should contain, in order of appearance: Typical name including the second highest percentage constituent as an adjective, if applicable (underlined); Munsell color; moisture content; consistency; plasticity; other features, such as stratification, possible formation name, primary USCS classification, secondary USCS classification (when necessary), and the percentage of minor constituents in parentheses.

Example: SANDY LEAN CLAY, dusky red, 2.5 YR 3/2, moist, firm, moderately plastic, thinly laminated, CL (70 percent fines, 30 percent sand, with minor amounts of disarticulated bivalves [about 5 percent]).

8.1.6.3 Organic Soil

For highly organic soil, describe the types of organic materials present as well as the type of soil constituents present using the methods described above. Identify the soil as an organic soil, OL/OH, if the soil contains enough organic particles to influence the soil properties. Organic soil usually has a dark brown to black color and may have an organic odor. Often, organic soils will change color, (e.g., from black to brown) when exposed to air. Some organic soils will lighten in color significantly when air-dried. Organic soils normally will not have a high toughness or plasticity. The thread for the toughness test will be spongy.

8.2 Example: ORGANIC CLAY, black, 2.5Y, 2.5/1, wet, soft, low plasticity, organic odor, OL (100 percent fines), weak reaction to HCl.

8.3 Rock Classification

The purpose of rock classification is to thoroughly describe the physical and mineralogical characteristics of a specimen and to classify it according to an established system. The generalized rock classification system described below was developed because, unlike the USCS for soils, there is no universally accepted rock classification system. In some instances, a more detailed and thorough rock classification system may be appropriate. Any modifications to this classification system, or the use of an alternate classification system should be considered during preparation of the site work plan. Both the TO Manager and the QA Manager or Technical Director must approve any modifications to this classification system, or the use of another classification system.

Describing rock specimens on a common basis is essential so that rocks described by different site geologists are comparable. Site geologists describing rock specimens as a part of investigative activities

must use the classification system described herein, or if necessary, another more detailed classification system. Use of a common classification system provides the most useful geologic database for all present and future subsurface investigations and remedial activities.

In order to provide a more consistent rock classification between geologists, a rock classification template has been designated as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**. The template includes classification of rocks by origin and mineralogical composition. When classifying rocks, all site geologists shall use this template.

The site geologist shall describe the rock specimen and record the description in a boring log or logbook. The items essential for classification include (i.e., metamorphic foliated):

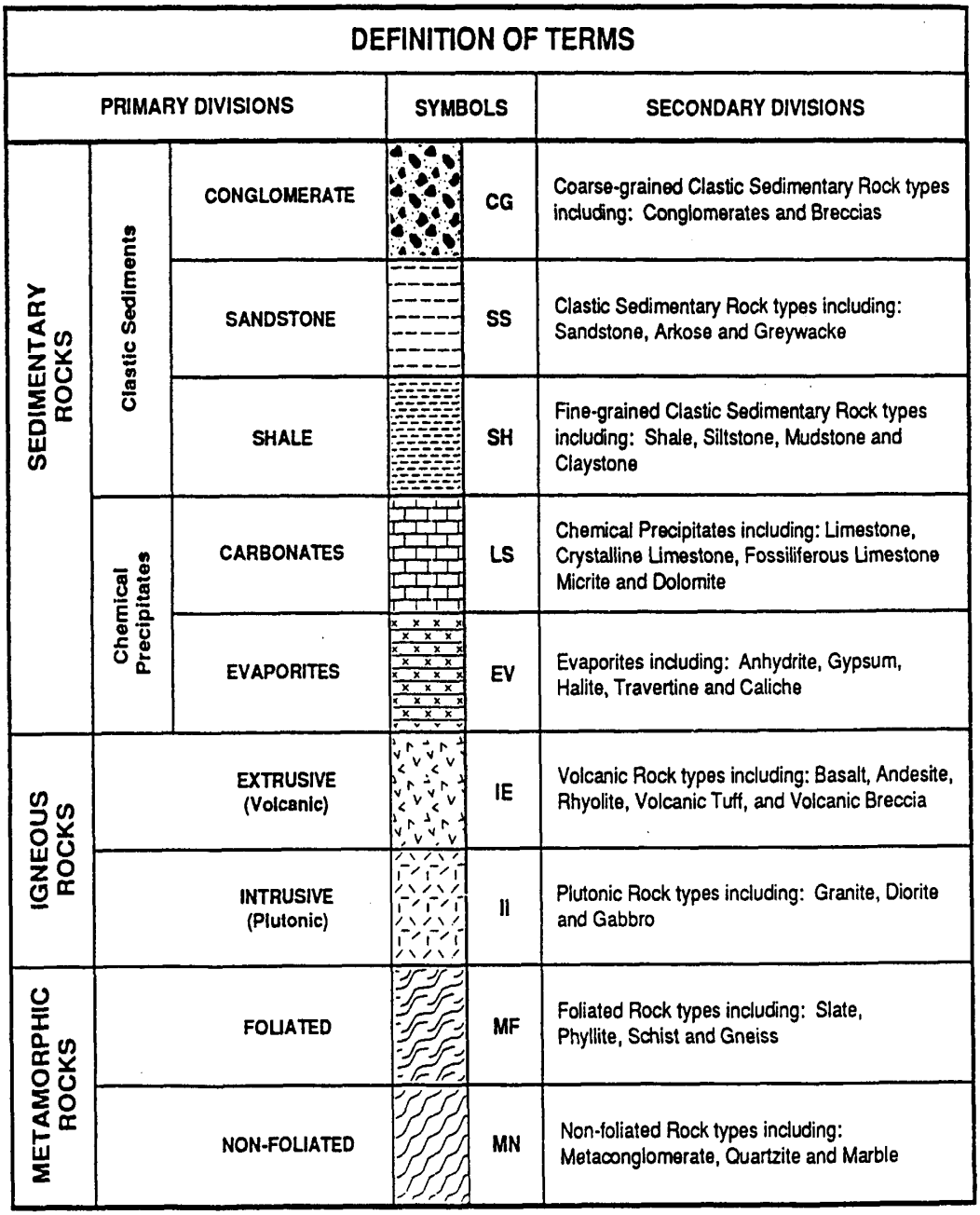
- Classification Name (i.e., schist)
- Color
- Mineralogical composition and percent
- Texture/Grain size (i.e., fine-grained, pegmatitic, aphlitic, glassy)
- Structure (i.e., foliated, fractured, lenticular)
- Rock Quality Designation (sum of all core pieces greater than two times the diameter of the core divided by the total length of the core run, expressed as a percentage)
- Classification symbol (i.e., MF)

Example: Metamorphic foliated schist: Olive gray, 5Y, 3/2, Garnet 25 percent, Quartz 45 percent, Chlorite 15 percent, Tourmaline 15 percent, Fine-grained with Pegmatite garnet, highly foliated, slightly wavy, MF.

9.0 Quality Control and Assurance

None

Figure 8-4: Rock Classification System



DEFINITION OF TERMS					
PRIMARY DIVISIONS			SYMBOLS		SECONDARY DIVISIONS
SEDIMENTARY ROCKS	Clastic Sediments	CONGLOMERATE		CG	Coarse-grained Clastic Sedimentary Rock types including: Conglomerates and Breccias
		SANDSTONE		SS	Clastic Sedimentary Rock types including: Sandstone, Arkose and Greywacke
		SHALE		SH	Fine-grained Clastic Sedimentary Rock types including: Shale, Siltstone, Mudstone and Claystone
	Chemical Precipitates	CARBONATES		LS	Chemical Precipitates including: Limestone, Crystalline Limestone, Fossiliferous Limestone Micrite and Dolomite
		EVAPORITES		EV	Evaporites including: Anhydrite, Gypsum, Halite, Travertine and Caliche
IGNEOUS ROCKS	EXTRUSIVE (Volcanic)			IE	Volcanic Rock types including: Basalt, Andesite, Rhyolite, Volcanic Tuff, and Volcanic Breccia
	INTRUSIVE (Plutonic)			II	Plutonic Rock types including: Granite, Diorite and Gabbro
METAMORPHIC ROCKS	FOLIATED			MF	Foliated Rock types including: Slate, Phyllite, Schist and Gneiss
	NON-FOLIATED			MN	Non-foliated Rock types including: Metaconglomerate, Quartzite and Marble

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10.0 Data and Records Management

10.1 Document soil classification information collected during soil sampling onto the field boring logs, field trench logs, and into the field notebook. Copies of this information shall be sent to the **TO Manager** for the project files.

10.2 Field notes will be kept during coring activities in accordance with SOP 3-03 – Recordkeeping, Sample Labeling, and Chain of Custody. The information pertinent to soil classification activities includes chronology of events, sample locations (x,y,z), time/date, sampler name, methods (including type of core liner/barrel, if applicable), sampler penetration and acceptability, sample observations, and the times and type of equipment decontamination. Deviations to the procedures detailed in the SOP should be recorded in the field logbook.

11.0 Attachments or References

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Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Robert Shoemaker Senior Scientist	Naomi Ouellette, Project Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

Direct Push Sampling Techniques

Procedure 3-17

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) provides guidance on the use of direct push techniques.

1.2 This procedure is the Program-approved professional guidance for work performed by AECOM under the client contract.

1.3 This procedure shall serve as management-approved professional guidance and is consistent with protocol in the Uniform Federal Policy-Quality Assurance Project Plan (UFP-QAPP; DoD 2005). As professional guidance for specific activities, this procedure is not intended to obviate the need for professional judgment during unforeseen circumstances. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved by both the Task Order (TO) Manager and the Quality Assurance (QA) Manager or Technical Director, and documented.

1.4 If there are procedures whether it be from AECOM, state and/or federal that are not addressed in this SOP and are applicable to direct push sampling then those procedures may be added as an appendix to the project-specific QAPP.

2.0 Safety

2.1 Field personnel shall perform work in accordance with the Accident Prevention Plan (APP)/Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). During monitoring well installation, subcontractors in direct contact with potentially contaminated media shall wear the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) as outlined in the APP/SSHP. Failure to comply will result in disciplinary action.

2.2 If circumstances warrant, a real-time immediate response instrument, such as a Miniram Dust Monitor, organic vapor analyzer, HNu, Thermo, Draeger or Sensidyne tubes, or explosimeter, should be used to monitor the work area. When real/time instrument response exceeds the permissible exposure limit, personnel shall don the appropriate PPE and alternate control measures to ensure personnel safety. If safe control measures are not achievable, field activities shall be discontinued immediately. Company-specific APP/SSHPs offer guidelines on air surveillance and on selection of PPE. In addition, the site-specific APP/SSHP includes an air monitoring program and suggested PPE.

2.3 In addition to the aforementioned precautions and depending upon the type of contaminant expected, employ the following safe work practices:

Particulate, Metal Compounds, or PFAS/PFOS

1. Avoid skin contact and/or incidental ingestion of soil.
2. Wear protective clothing, steel-toed boots, powderless Nitrile gloves with non-water-repellent protective leather gloves, safety glasses, and hearing protection as warranted.

VOCs

1. Avoid breathing constituents venting from holes by approaching upwind, and/or by use of respiratory protection.
2. Pre-survey the area with a flame ionization detector (FID) or photoionization detector (PID) prior to sampling.
3. If monitoring results indicate organic vapors that exceed action levels as specified in the site-specific APP/SSHP, sampling activities may need to be conducted in Level C protection. At a

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minimum, skin protection will be required by use of gloves and Tyvek or other media that is protective against the media being encountered.

Flammable or Explosive Conditions

1. Monitor explosive gases as continuously as possible using an explosimeter and oxygen meter.
2. Place all ignition sources upwind or crosswind of the borehole.
3. If explosive gases exceed the designated action levels as specified in the site-specific APP/SSHP, cease operations and evaluate conditions.

Physical Hazards Associated with Soil Sampling

1. To avoid possible back strain associated with sample collection, use the large muscles of the legs, not the back, when retrieving soil samplers.
2. Stay clear of all moving equipment, and avoid wearing loose fitting clothing.
3. To avoid slip/trip/fall hazards, be wary of open trenches, pits, or holes.
4. Be aware of restricted mobility due to PPE.
5. To avoid hand, wrist, arm, shoulder, and back trauma due to the use of slide hammers or hand augers, rotate sampling among field personnel

3.0 Terms and Definitions

3.1 Direct push techniques are methods for subsurface sampling or monitoring that involve the application of downward pressure (usually supplied through hydraulic means) without the benefit of cutting tool rotation to enter soil. A variety of systems are available under several trade names, such as GeoProbe®. Equipment may be skid-mounted, trailered, or mounted directly on the frame of a vehicle.

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Potential interferences could result from cross-contamination between samples or sample locations. Minimization of the cross contamination will occur through the following:

- The use of clean sampling tools at each location as necessary.
- Avoidance of material that is not representative of the media to be sampled.

5.0 Training and Qualifications

5.1 Qualifications and Training

The individual executing these procedures must have read, and be familiar with, the requirements of this SOP.

5.2 Responsibilities

5.2.1 The TO Manager is responsible for ensuring that these standard direct push technique procedures are followed during projects conducted under the ER Program and that a qualified individual conducts or supervises the projects. A qualified individual for subsurface sampling or monitoring using direct push techniques is defined as a person with a degree in geology, hydrogeology, or geotechnical/civil engineering with at least 1 year of experience supervising soil boring construction using conventional drilling or direct push techniques. The TO Manager or designee is responsible for ensuring that all personnel involved in direct push sampling techniques shall have the appropriate education, experience, and training to perform their assigned tasks as specified in Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 5090.1c (DON 2007).

5.2.2 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

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5.2.3 The **Site Supervisor (SS)** is responsible for ensuring that all field personnel follow these procedures.

5.2.4 All **Field Personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

5.2.5 The **Field Personnel** and/or **SS** are responsible for directly supervising the direct push sampling activities to ensure that they are conducted according to this procedure, and for recording all pertinent data collected during sampling.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

In addition to those materials provided by the subcontractor, the project **SS/Field Personnel** will require:

- Boring Logs;
- Spoons or scoops;
- Sample kit (bottles, labels, custody records and tape, cooler, wet ice), if laboratory analysis is required;
- Sample collection pan;
- Folding rule or tape measure;
- Polyethylene plastic sheeting;
- Utility knife;
- Equipment decontamination materials (as described in SOP 3-06, *Equipment Decontamination*);
- Health and safety equipment (as required by APP/SSHP); and
- Non-water-repellent field project notebook/pen.

7.0 Procedure

Direct push techniques may be used as a cost-effective alternative to conventional drilling techniques for obtaining subsurface soil and groundwater samples and for monitoring subsurface conditions.

7.1 Method Selection

Base the decision to use direct push techniques on: (1) their ability to achieve the required information at the required level of quality control and (2) their cost-effectiveness compared to conventional drilling methods. Major limitations of direct push techniques are their inability to penetrate rock or cobbles and a shallow maximum depth of penetration. The capabilities of direct push systems vary significantly among vendors. Consider these differences in capabilities when evaluating the method for a subsurface exploration program.

Use direct push techniques to obtain groundwater samples for confirmatory analyses only if the screen placement method protects the screen from clogging during installation and allows the installation of a sand-pack around the exterior of the well screen.

7.2 Inspection of Equipment

Inspect direct push equipment prior to use for signs of fluid leakage, which could introduce contaminants to the soil. If, at any time during equipment operation, fluid is observed leaking from the rig, cease operations and immediately repair or contain the leak. Collect, containerize, and label soil and other materials affected by the leak for proper disposal (see SOP 3-05, *IDW Management*).

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7.3 Preparation of Work Site

Inspect the work site prior to commencing operations to ensure that no overhead hazards exist that could impact the direct push equipment, and the work area should cleared and/or marked by the local underground utility locating service (e.g., DigSafe). In addition, clear locations planned for subsurface exploration using either geophysical methods and/or hand excavate locations to a depth of 2 to 3 feet prior to soil penetration, unless it is certain (by virtue of subsurface clearing activities) that no utilities or other hazardous obstructions will be encountered in the first 2 to 3 feet. Hand excavation may be waived when it is not practical.

Locate the direct push rig so that it is downslope from the penetration point, if the work is to be performed on a grade. Locate the rig downwind or crosswind of the penetration point, if possible. Cover the area surrounding, and in the vicinity of, the penetration point with plastic. Establish required exclusion zones using plastic tape or cones to designate the various areas.

7.4 Equipment Decontamination

To avoid cross-contamination, thoroughly decontaminate equipment used for direct push exploration and sampling as described in SOP 3-06, *Equipment Decontamination*. Decontaminate sampling tools and downhole equipment between each sampling event and between penetration points. At a minimum, steam clean or wash and rinse the equipment. Collect, containerize, and label all wash and rinse water for proper disposal. Clean equipment (e.g., drive rods and samplers) shall not come into contact with contaminated soils or other contaminated materials. Keep equipment on plastic or protect it in another suitable fashion. Store push rods and other equipment removed from a hole on plastic sheeting until properly decontaminated.

7.5 Soil Sampling

This SOP assumes that the subcontractor will perform sampling; therefore, detailed procedures regarding sample acquisition are not provided. Vendors of direct push equipment offer a variety of sampling systems designed specifically for their equipment. Both continuous and discreet soil samples may be obtained using sampling equipment similar to that described in Procedure 3-21, *Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling*. The preferred methods for soil sampling using direct push techniques use stainless steel split-tube samplers that are driven through the horizon to be sampled. Use plastic sample tubes (e.g., Macro-Core Samplers) only for screening purposes or, in the case of confirmatory sampling, if samples will not be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs).

7.6 Groundwater Sampling

Direct push vendors offer numerous methods for obtaining groundwater samples. Key differences among methods involve: (1) the maximum well diameter achievable; (2) the ability to protect the well screen from exposure to contaminated overburden soils during installation; (3) the ability to install packing around the screen; (4) flexibility in the size, materials of construction, and design of well screens; and (5) the ability to convert sampling points into permanent monitoring wells. The limitations and abilities of a given system must be thoroughly understood and matched to the needs of the project before committing to the collection of groundwater samples using direct push techniques.

Use direct push techniques only to collect screening samples unless it is confirmed that the system:

1. Effectively protects the well screen from exposure to contaminated overburden soils during installation
2. Allows the installation of effective packing around the well screen
3. Allows the well screen to be effectively sealed against the downward infiltration of overlying groundwater or surface precipitation
4. Is constructed of materials compatible with the intended sampling and analysis goals of the project

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5. Allows the use of a well screen properly sized and slotted for the needs of the project

Additional information on the collection of groundwater samples can be found in SOP 3-14 Monitoring Well Sampling.

It is the responsibility of the **TO Manager** to evaluate and determine the appropriateness of direct push systems prior to committing to their use on any project involving groundwater sampling. As part of this evaluation, it is recommended to obtain concurrence from regulatory authorities in advance for the method selection.

7.7 Borehole Abandonment

There are four primary well decommissioning methods. These methods are:

1. Grouting in place;
2. Perforating the casing followed by grouting in-place;
3. Grouting in-place followed by casing pulling;
4. Over-drilling and grouting with or without a temporary casing.

In a complex situation, one or more decommissioning procedures may be used for different intervals of the same well.

To take into account the geologic and hydrogeologic conditions at the borehole, abandonment will be conducted in compliance with the acceptable guidance procedures for decommissioning monitoring wells in New York State, outlined in Commissioner Policy *CP-43: Groundwater Monitoring Well Decommissioning Policy*. AECOM field personnel will utilize the NYSDEC Monitoring Well Decommissioning Procedure Selection chart (Attachment 2) in conjunction with *CP-43* if additional details are needed, to determine the most effective way of decommissioning each borehole. The anticipated method of decommissioning at this site will be “grouting in-place”.

The grout used for borehole abandonment will be a standard mixture consisting of one 94-pound bag of Type I Portland cement, 3.9 pounds of powdered bentonite, and 7.8 gallons of potable water. In a situation where an excessive use of grout is required, a mixture of one 94-pound bag of Type I Portland cement, 3.9 pounds of powdered bentonite, 1 pound of calcium chloride and 7.8 gallons of potable water will be used. The grout mixture will be homogenized in an adequately sized container.

Grout will be injected into the borehole using a tremie and the borehole will be filled with grout from bottom to top. Grout will be pumped into the borehole until grout appears at the land surface (an open hole in bedrock will be grouted to top of bedrock surface) and any contaminated water will be contained for proper disposal. Grout settling will be monitored, and grout will continue to be added to maintain a level between 0-5’ below ground surface as drilling equipment is removed from the hole.

Upon completion of grouting, the uppermost five feet of the borehole will be filled with material similar to the natural soil, and the surface of the borehole will be restored to it’s pre-existing condition. AECOM personnel will provide DEC with a Well Decommissioning Record (Attachment 3) for each decommissioned borehole following completion of field work.

8.0 Quality Control and Assurance

8.1 Collection of representative samples will be ensured through adherence to the procedures in this SOP and the sampling strategy outlined in the QAPP. The field quality control samples identified in the QAPP must be collected. These samples may include field duplicates, equipment rinsate blanks, trip blanks, and matrix spike/matrix spike duplicates.

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9.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

9.1 Various forms are required to ensure that adequate documentation is made of the sample collection activities. These forms may include:

- Boring logs;
- Non-water-repellent field logbook;
- Sample collection records;
- Chain-of-custody forms; and
- Shipping labels.

9.2 Boring logs (Attachment 1) will provide visual and descriptive information for samples collected at each soil boring and are often the most critical form of documentation generated during a soil sampling program.

9.3 The field logbook is kept as a general log of activities and should not be used in place of the boring log.

9.4 Chain-of-custody forms are transmitted with the samples to the laboratory for sample tracking purposes.

9.5 Shipping labels are required is sample coolers are to be transported to a laboratory by a third party (courier service).

10.0 Attachments or References

10.1 Attachment 1 – Boring Log

10.2 Attachment 2 – NYSDEC Monitoring Well Decommissioning Procedure Selection

10.3 Attachment 3 – Well Decommissioning Record

10.4 Department of Defense, United States (DoD). 2005. *Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans, Part 1: UFP-QAPP Manual*. Final Version 1. DoD: DTIC ADA 427785, EPA-505-B-04-900A. In conjunction with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy. Washington: Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force. March. On-line updates available at: http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/pdf/ufp_qapp_v1_0305.pdf.

10.5 SOP 3-05, *IDW Management.*

10.6 SOP 3-06, *Equipment Decontamination.*

10.7 SOP 3-21, *Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling.*

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Mark Kromis Program Chemist	Chris Barr Program Quality Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue (May 2012)
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

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Attachment 1
Boring Log

Boring ID:

Page 1 of _____

Project Name:	Drilling Company:	Type of Surface Material:
Project Number:	Drilling Method:	Patching Material:
Date Started Drilling:	Rig Type:	Drilling Water Level:
Date Finished Drilling:	Core Size:	Boring Total Depth (bgs):
Physical Location:		Logged By:

(Note: bgs = below ground surface)

Depth Range	Re covery ft/ft	PID (ppm)	Moisture Content	GA Class.	USCS	GA Class: Garfield Avenue Sites classification & Modified Unified Soil Clasiffication System	
						Ground Surface Cover and Thickness:	Sample name & #:
0-1							
1-2							
2-3							
3-4							
4-5							
5-6							
6-7							
7-8							
8-9							
9-10							
10-11							
11-12							
12-13							
13-14							
14-15							
15-16							
16-17							
17-18							
18-19							
19-20							

Stratigraphic Unit Intervals:		Comments:
1.)	5.)	
2.)	6.)	
5.)	6.)	

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Attachment 2
NYSDEC Monitoring Well Decommissioning Procedure Selection

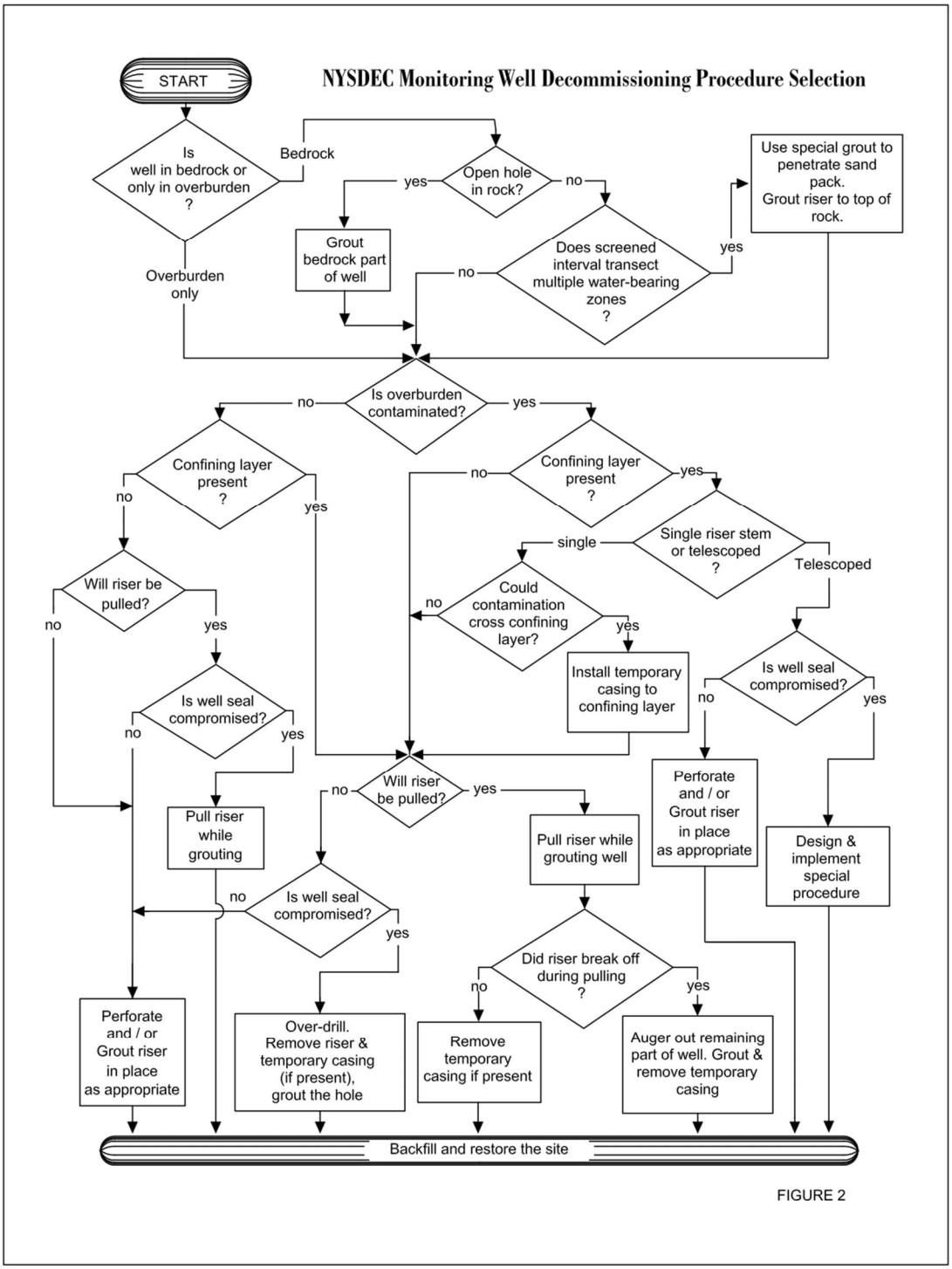


FIGURE 2

Attachment 3
Well Decommissioning Record

FIGURE 3
WELL DECOMMISSIONING RECORD

Site Name:	Well I.D.:
Site Location:	Driller:
Drilling Co.:	Inspector:
	Date:

DECOMMISSIONING DATA
(Fill in all that apply)

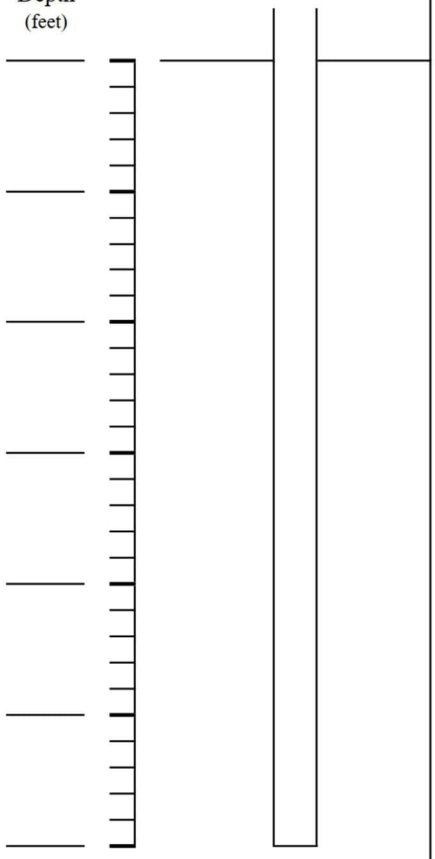
OVERDRILLING
Interval Drilled
Drilling Method(s)
Borehole Dia. (in.)
Temporary Casing Installed? (y/n)
Depth temporary casing installed
Casing type/dia. (in.)
Method of installing

CASING PULLING
Method employed
Casing retrieved (feet)
Casing type/dia. (in)

CASING PERFORATING
Equipment used
Number of perforations/foot
Size of perforations
Interval perforated

GROUTING
Interval grouted (FBLS)
# of batches prepared
For each batch record:
Quantity of water used (gal.)
Quantity of cement used (lbs.)
Cement type
Quantity of bentonite used (lbs.)
Quantity of calcium chloride used (lbs.)
Volume of grout prepared (gal.)
Volume of grout used (gal.)

WELL SCHEMATIC*



COMMENTS:

* Sketch in all relevant decommissioning data, including: interval overdrilled, interval grouted, casing left in hole, well stickup, etc.

Drilling Contractor

Department Representative

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Headspace Screening for Total VOCs

Procedure 3-19

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes the basic techniques for using headspace analysis to screen for volatile organics in contaminated soils using a portable Photo Ionization Detector (PID) or Flame Ionization Detector (FID).

1.2 As guidance for specific activities, this procedure does not obviate the need for professional judgment. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved in accordance with Program requirements for technical planning and review.

2.0 Safety

2.1 The health and safety considerations for the work associated with this SOP will be addressed in the project Accident Prevention Plan (APP)/Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). Work will also be conducted according to the Task Order (TO) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and/or direction from the **Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)**. Note that headspace screening usually requires Level D personal protection unless there is a potential for airborne exposure to site contaminants. Under circumstances where potential airborne exposure is possible respiratory protective equipment may be required based on personal air monitoring results. Upgrades to Level C will be coordinated with the **SSHO** or **TO Manager**.

2.2 Health and safety hazards and corresponding precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

2.2.1 Dermal contact with contaminated soil. Personnel should treat all soil as potentially contaminated and wear chemically impervious gloves. Minimize skin contact with soil by using sampling instruments such as stainless-steel spades or spoons. Do not touch any exposed skin with contaminated gloves.

2.2.2 Inhalation hazards. Appropriate air monitoring should be conducted to ensure that organic vapor concentrations in the breathing zone do not exceed action levels as specified in the APP/SSHP. When ambient temperatures are low enough to require warming samples using the vehicle heater, the vehicle's windows should be opened enough to prevent the build-up of any organic vapors. Use the PID or FID to verify the airborne concentrations in the vehicle remain below applicable action levels. Note that many volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are flammable and all precautions must be observed to eliminate any potential ignition sources.

2.2.3 Shipping limitations. Follow applicable regulations when shipping FID/PID equipment. When shipping an FID by air, the hydrogen tank must be bled dry. Calibration gas canisters are considered dangerous goods and must be shipped according to International Air Transport Association and Department of Transportation regulations. Consult your Safety, Health, and Environment (SH&E) Coordinator and check with your shipping company to determine the correct shipping procedures

3.0 Terms and Definitions

None.

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Regardless of which gas is used for calibration, the instrument will respond to all analytes present in the sample that can be detected by the type of lamp used in the PID.

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4.2 Moisture will generate a positive interference in the concentration measured for a PID and is characterized by a slow increase in the reading as the measurement is made. Care must be taken to minimize uptake of moisture to the extent possible. Refer to the manufacturers' instructions for care, cleaning, and maintenance.

4.3 Uptake of soil into the PID must be avoided as it will compromise instrument performance by blocking the probe, causing a positive interference, or dirtying the PID lamp. Refer to the manufacturers' instructions for care, cleaning, and maintenance.

4.4 The user should listen to the pitch of the sampling pump. Any changes in pitch may indicate a blockage and corrective action should be initiated.

5.0 Training and Qualifications

5.1 Qualifications and Training

The individual executing these procedures must have read, and be familiar with, the requirements of this SOP.

5.2 Responsibilities

5.2.1 The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that the collection of headspace readings comply with this procedure. The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all personnel involved in the collection of headspace readings shall have the appropriate education, experience, and training to perform their assigned tasks.

5.2.2 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

5.2.3 The **Site Supervisor (SS)** is responsible for ensuring that all headspace readings are conducted according to this procedure as well as verifying that the PID/FID is in proper operating condition prior to use and for implementing the calibration.

5.2.4 All **Field Personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 The following materials must be on hand in good operating condition and/or in sufficient quantity to ensure that proper field analysis procedures may be followed:

- Calibrated PID/FID instrument;
- Top-sealing "Zip-Loc" type plastic bags – or – 16 ounces of soil or "mason-" type glass jars and aluminum foil;
- Project field book and/or boring logs;
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as specified in the project APP/SSHP; and
- Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for any chemicals or site-specific contaminants.

7.0 Procedure

7.1 Preparation

Review available project information to determine the types of organic vapors that will likely be encountered to select the right instrument. The two basic types of instruments are FIDs and PIDs.

FIDs work well with organic compounds that have relatively lightweight molecules, but may have problems detecting halogenated compounds or heavier organic compounds; FIDs can detect methane for example. Since the FID uses a flame to measure organic compounds, ensure that work is conducted

in an atmosphere, which is free of combustible vapors. If ambient temperatures are below 40°F, the flame of the FID may be difficult to light.

When using a PID, select an instrument that can measure the ionization potential of the anticipated contaminants of concern. PIDs work well with a range of organic compounds and can detect some halogenated hydrocarbons; PIDs cannot detect methane. The correct ultraviolet (UV) light bulb must be selected according to the types of organic vapors that will likely be encountered. The energy of the UV light must equal or exceed the ionization potential of the organic molecules that the PID will measure. The NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards is one source for determining ionization potentials for different chemicals. Bulbs available for PIDs include 9.4 eV, 10.6 (or 10.2) eV, and 11.7 eV bulbs. The 10.6 eV bulb is most commonly used as it detects a fairly large range of organic molecules and does not burn out as easily as the 11.7 eV bulb. The 9.4 eV bulb is the most rugged but detects only a limited range of compounds. Under very humid or very cold ambient conditions, the window covering the UV light may fog up, causing inaccurate readings. Ask the **SSHO** about correction factors when high humidity conditions exist.

After selecting the correct instrument, calibrate the PID/FID according to the manufacturer's instructions. Record background/ambient levels of organic vapors measured on the PID/FID after calibration and make sure to subtract the background concentration (if any) from your readings. Check the PID/FID readings against the calibration standard every 20 readings or at any time when readings are suspected to be inaccurate, and recalibrate, if necessary. Be aware that, after measuring highly contaminated soil samples, the PID/FID may give artificially high readings for a time.

7.2 Top-Sealing Plastic Bag

Place a quantity of soil in a top-sealing plastic bag and seal the bag immediately. The volume of soil to be used should be determined by the **TO Manager** or **SS**. The volume of soil may vary between projects but should be consistent for all samples collected for one project. Ideally, the bag should be at least 1/10th-filled with soil and no more than half-filled with soil. Once the bag is sealed, shake the bag to distribute the soil evenly. If the soil is hard or clumpy, use your fingers to gently work the soil (through the bag) to break up the clumps. Do not use a sampling instrument or a rock hammer since this may create small holes in the plastic bag and allow organic vapors to escape. Alternatively, the sample may be broken up before it is placed in the bag. Use a permanent marker to record the following information on the outside of the bag:

- Site identification information (i.e., borehole number);
- Depth interval; and
- Time the sample was collected. For example: "SS-12, 2-4 ft, @1425".

Headspace should be allowed to develop before organic vapors are measured with a PID/FID. The amount of time required for sufficient headspace development will be determined by the project-specific sampling plan and the ambient temperature. Equilibration time should be the same for all samples to allow an accurate comparison of organic vapor levels between samples. However, adjustments to equilibration times may be necessary when there are large variations in ambient temperature from day to day. When ambient temperatures are below 32°F, headspace development should be within a heated building or vehicle. When heating samples, be sure there is adequate ventilation to prevent the build-up or organic vapors above action levels.

Following headspace development, open a small opening in the seal of the plastic bag. Insert the probe of a PID/FID and seal the bag back up around the probe as tightly as possible. Alternatively, the probe can be inserted through the bag to avoid loss of volatiles. Since PIDs and FIDs are sensitive to moisture, avoid touching the probe to the soil or any condensation that has accumulated inside of the bag. Since the PID/FID consumes organic vapors, gently agitate the soil sample during the reading to release fresh organic vapors from the sample. Erratic meter response may occur at high organic vapor concentrations

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or conditions of elevated headspace moisture, in which case, headspace data should be discounted. Record the highest reading on the field form or in the field notebook as described in Section 9.

7.3 Jar and Aluminum Foil (Alternate Method)

Half-fill a clean glass jar with the soil sample to be screened. Quickly cover the jar's opening with one to two sheets of clean aluminum foil and apply the screw cap to tightly seal the jar. Allow headspace development for at least ten minutes. Vigorously shake the jar for 15 seconds, both at the beginning and at the end of the headspace development period. Where ambient temperatures are below 32°F (0°C), headspace development should be within a heated area. When heating samples, be sure there is adequate ventilation to prevent the build-up of organic vapors above action levels.

Subsequent to headspace development, remove the jar lid and expose the foil seal. Quickly puncture the foil seal with the instrument sampling probe, to a point about one-half of the headspace depth. Exercise care to avoid uptake of water droplets or soil particulates. As an alternative, use a syringe to withdraw a headspace sample, and then inject the sample into the instrument probe or septum-fitted inlet. This method is acceptable contingent upon verification of methodology accuracy using a test gas standard. Following probe insertion through the foil seal or sample injection to probe, record the highest meter response on the field form or in the field notebook. Using foil seal/probe insertion method, maximum response should occur between two and five seconds. Erratic meter response may occur at high organic vapor concentrations or conditions of elevated headspace moisture, in which case, headspace data should be discounted.

8.0 Quality Control and Assurance

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) will include the collection of duplicate samples. In general, one duplicate will be collected per 20 samples. Organic vapor concentrations measured in the primary and duplicate samples should be similar within plus or minus 20 percent. The frequency of headspace duplicate collection will be determined by the project manager/task manager. The PID/FID instrument must be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions before beginning screening and checked or recalibrated every 20 analyses or when readings are suspected to be inaccurate. Record ambient organic vapor levels in the field notebook and on the field form. Periodically check ambient organic vapor levels. If ambient levels have changed more than 20 percent, recalibrate the PID/FID. Make sure readings are not collected near a vehicle exhaust or downwind of a drill rig exhaust. If grossly contaminated soil is encountered, decontaminate sampling instruments between samples and/or change contaminated gloves to avoid cross contaminating less contaminated samples.

9.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

9.1 All data generated (results and duplicate comparisons) will be recorded in the field notebook and/or on the field form. Any deviation from the outlined procedure will also be noted. Field conditions (ambient temperature, wind, etc.) should also be recorded in the field notebook.

9.2 Readings may be recorded in a field notebook, on a boring log, or on an appropriate form specific to the project. The form should include the following information:

- When the PID/FID was calibrated (date/time) and calibration standard used;
- Background/ambient concentrations measured after PID/FID calibration;
- Location of sample (i.e., bore-hole number);
- Depth interval of sample measured;
- Lithology of material measured; and
- PID/FID reading and units of measure.

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9.3 Note that if PID/FID measurements are recorded on a boring log, it is not necessary to duplicate information in the column where the PID/FID readings are recorded (e.g., borehole number, depth interval, lithology type).

9.4 All documentation will be stored in the project files and retained following completion of the project.

10.0 Attachments or References

SOP 3-20 Operation and Calibration of a Photoionization Detector

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Robert Shoemaker Senior Scientist	Chris Barr Program Quality Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue (May 2012)
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

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Operation and Calibration of a Photoionization Detector

Procedure 3-20

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Purpose and Applicability

1.1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes the procedures that will be followed by field staff for operation and calibration of a photoionization detector (PID). The PID is primarily used by AECOM personnel for safety and survey monitoring of ambient air, determining the presence of volatiles in soil and water, and detecting leakage of volatiles.

1.1.2 PIDs routinely used by field personnel include the Photovac Microtip, Thermoelectron 580EZ, MiniRAE 2000, and MiniRae 3000. Personnel responsible for using the PID should first read and thoroughly familiarize themselves with the instrument instruction manual.

1.2 Principle of Operation

1.2.1 The PID is a non-specific vapor/gas detector. The unit generally consists of a hand-held probe that houses a PID, consisting of an ultraviolet (UV) lamp, two electrodes, and a small fan which pulls ambient air into the probe inlet tube. The probe is connected to a readout/control box that consists of electronic control circuits, a readout display, and the system battery. Units are available with UV lamps having an energy from 9.5 electron volts (eV) to 11.7 eV.

1.2.2 The PID analyzer measures the concentration of trace gas present in the atmosphere by photoionization. Photoionization occurs when an atom or molecule absorbs a photon of sufficient energy to release an electron and become a positive ion. This will occur when the ionization potential of the molecule (in electron volts (eV) is less than the energy of the photon. The source of photons is an ultraviolet lamp in the probe unit. Lamps are available with energies ranging from 9.5 eV to 11.7 eV. All organic and inorganic vapor/gas compounds having ionization potentials lower than the energy output of the UV lamp are ionized and the resulting potentiometric change is seen as a positive reading on the unit. The reading is proportional to the concentration of organics and/or inorganics in the vapor.

1.2.3 Sample gases enter the probe through the inlet tube and enter the ion chamber where they are exposed to the photons emanating from the UV lamp. Ionization occurs for those molecules having ionization potentials near to or less than that of the lamp. A positive- biased polarizing electrode causes these positive ions to travel to a collector electrode in the chamber. Thus the ions create an electrical current which is amplified and displayed on the meter. This current is proportional to the concentration of trace gas present in the ion chamber and to the sensitivity of that gas to photoionization.

1.2.4 In service, the analyzer is first calibrated with a gas of known composition equal to, close to, or representative of that to be measured. Gases with ionization potentials near to or less than the energy of the lamp will be ionized. These gases will thus be detected and measured by the analyzer. Gases with ionization potentials greater than the energy of the lamp will not be detected. The ionization potentials of the major components of air, i.e., oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide, range from about 12.0 eV to 15.6 eV and are not ionized by any of the lamps available. Gases with ionization potentials near to or slightly higher than the lamp are partially ionized, with low sensitivity.

1.3 Specifications

1.3.1 Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for the technical specifications of the instrument being used. The operating concentration range is typically 0.1 to 2,000 ppm isobutylene equivalent.

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2.0 Safety

2.1 The health and safety considerations for the work associated with this SOP, including both potential physical and chemical hazards, will be addressed in the project Accident Prevention Plan (APP)/Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). Work will also be conducted according to the Task Order (TO) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and/or direction from the **Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)**.

2.2 Only PIDs stamped Division I Class I may be used in explosive atmospheres. Refer to the project APP/SSHP for instructions pertaining to instrument use in explosive atmospheres.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

None.

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Regardless of which gas is used for calibration, the instrument will respond to all analytes present in the sample that can be detected by the type of lamp used in the PID.

4.2 Moisture will generate a positive interference in the concentration measured for a PID and is characterized by a slow increase in the reading as the measurement is made. Care must be taken to minimize uptake of moisture to the extent possible. Refer to the manufacturers' instructions for care, cleaning, and maintenance.

4.3 Uptake of soil into the PID must be avoided as it will compromise instrument performance by blocking the probe, causing a positive interference, or dirtying the PID lamp. Refer to the manufacturers' instructions for care, cleaning, and maintenance.

4.4 The user should listen to the pitch of the sampling pump. Any changes in pitch may indicate a blockage and corrective action should be initiated.

5.0 Training and Qualifications

5.1 Qualifications and Training

The individual executing these procedures must have read, and be familiar with, the requirements of this SOP.

5.2 Responsibilities

5.2.1 The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that the operation and calibration activities comply with this procedure. The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that all personnel involved in the operation and calibration shall have the appropriate education, experience, and training to perform their assigned tasks.

5.2.2 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

5.2.3 The **Site Supervisor (SS)** is responsible for ensuring that all operation and calibration activities are conducted according to this procedure.

5.2.4 All **Field Personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

- Calibration Gas: Compressed gas cylinder of isobutylene in air or similar stable gas mixture of known concentration. The selected gas should have an ionization potential similar to that of the vapors to be monitored, if known. The concentration should be at 50-75% of the range in which the instrument is to be calibrated;
- Regulator for calibration gas cylinder;

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- Approximately 6 inches of Teflon® tubing;
- Tedlar bag (optional);
- Commercially-supplied zero grade air (optional);
- "Magic Marker" or “Sharpie” or other waterproof marker;
- Battery charger;
- Moisture traps;
- Spare lamps;
- Manufacturer’s instructions; and
- Field data sheets or logbook/pen.

7.0 Procedure

7.1 Preliminary Steps

7.1.1 Preliminary steps (battery charging, check-out, calibration, maintenance) should be conducted in a controlled or non-hazardous environment.

7.2 Calibration

7.2.1 The PID must be calibrated in order to display concentrations in units equivalent to ppm. First a supply of zero air (ambient air or from a supplied source), containing no ionizable gases or vapors is used to set the zero point. A span gas, containing a known concentration of a photoionizable gas or vapor, is then used to set the sensitivity.

7.2.2 Calibrate the instrument according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Record the instrument model and identification number, the initial and adjusted meter readings, the calibration gas composition and concentration, and the date and the time in the field records.

7.2.3 If the calibration cannot be achieved or if the span setting resulting from calibration is 0.0, then the lamp must be cleaned (Section 7.4).

7.3 Operation

7.3.1 Turn on the unit and allow it to warm up (minimum of 5 minutes). Check to see if the intake fan is functioning; if so, the probe will vibrate slightly and a distinct sound will be audible when holding the probe casing next to the ear. Also, verify on the readout display that the UV lamp is lit.

7.3.2 Calibrate the instrument as described in Section 7.2, following the manufacturer’s instructions. Record the calibration information in the field records.

7.3.3 The instrument is now operational. Readings should be recorded in the field records.

7.3.4 When the PID is not being used or between monitoring intervals, the unit may be switched off to conserve battery power and UV lamp life; however, a “bump” test should be performed each time the unit is turned on and prior to taking additional measurements. To perform a bump test, connect the outlet tubing from a Tedlar bag containing a small amount of span gas to the inlet tubing on the unit and record the reading. If the reading is not within the tolerance specified in the project plan, the unit must be recalibrated.

7.3.5 At the end of each day, recheck the calibration. The check will follow the same procedures as the initial calibration (Section 7.2) except that no adjustment will be made to the instrument. Record the information in the field records.

7.3.6 Recharge the battery after each use (Section 7.4).

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7.3.7 When transporting, ensure that the instrument is packed in its stored condition in order to prevent damage.

7.4 Routine Maintenance

7.4.1 Routine maintenance associated with the use of the PID includes charging the battery, cleaning the lamp window, replacing the detector UV lamp, replacing the inlet filter, and replacing the sample pump. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for procedures and frequency.

7.4.2 All routine maintenance should be performed in a non-hazardous environment.

7.5 Troubleshooting Tips

7.5.1 One convenient method for periodically confirming instrument response is to hold the sensor probe next to the tip of a magic marker. A significant reading should readily be observed.

7.5.2 Air currents or drafts in the vicinity of the probe tip may cause fluctuations in readings.

7.5.3 A fogged or dirty lamp, due to operation in a humid or dusty environment, may cause erratic or fluctuating readings. The PID should never be operated without the moisture trap in place.

7.5.4 Moving the instrument from a cool or air-conditioned area to a warmer area may cause moisture to condense on the UV lamp and produce unstable readings.

7.5.5 A zero reading on the meter should not necessarily be interpreted as an absence of air contaminants. The detection capabilities of the PID are limited to those compounds that will be ionized by the particular probe used.

7.5.6 Many volatile compounds have a low odor threshold. A lack of meter response in the presence of odors does not necessarily indicate instrument failure.

7.5.7 When high vapor concentrations enter the ionization chamber in the PID the unit can become saturated or "flooded". Remove the unit to a fresh air environment to allow the vapors to be completely ionized and purged from the unit.

8.0 Quality Control and Assurance

8.1 The end use of the data will determine the quality assurance requirements that are necessary to produce data of acceptable quality. These quality assurance requirements will be defined in the site-specific QAPP.

8.2 Calibration of the PID will be conducted at the frequency specified in the project plan. In the absence of project-specific guidance, calibration will be performed at the beginning of each day of sampling and will be checked at the end of the sampling day or whenever instrument operation is suspect. The PID will sample a calibration gas of known concentration. The instrument must agree with the calibration gas within ±10%. If the instrument responds outside this tolerance, it must be recalibrated.

8.3 Checks of the instrument response (Section 7.5) should be conducted periodically and documented in the field records.

9.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

Safety and survey monitoring with the PID will be documented in a bound field logbook, or on standardized forms, and retained in the project files. The following information is to be recorded:

- Project name and number;
- Instrument manufacturer, model, and identification number;
- Operator's signature;

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- Date and time of operation;
- Calibration gas used;
- Calibration check at beginning and end of day (meter readings before adjustment);
- Span setting after calibration adjustment;
- Meter readings (monitoring data obtained);
- Instances of erratic or questionable meter readings and corrective actions taken; and
- Instrument checks and response verifications – e.g., battery check, magic marker response (Section 7.5) or similar test.

10.0 Attachments or References

United States Environmental Protection Agency. Environmental Investigations Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual (EISOPQAM). USEPA, Region 4, SESD, Enforcement and Investigations Branch, Athens, GA. November 2001.

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Robert Shoemaker Senior Scientist	Chris Barr Program Quality Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue (May 2012)
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)

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Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling Procedures

Procedure 3-21

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes the procedures for soil sampling. The procedure includes surface and subsurface sampling by various methods using hand auguring, test pit, direct-push, sonic drilling, and split-spoon equipment.

1.2 For project specific information (e.g., sampling depths, equipment to be used, and frequency of sampling), refer to the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), which takes precedence over these procedures. Surface soil sampling, typically considered to be up to two feet below ground surface by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) standards, is typically accomplished using hand tools such as shovels or hand augers. Test pit samples are considered subsurface samples, although normally collected via hand tools similar to surface soil sampling or by excavation machinery. Direct-push and split-spoon sampling offer the benefit of collecting soil samples from a discrete or isolated subsurface interval without the need of extracting excess material above the target depth. These methods dramatically reduce time and cost associated with disposal of material from soil cuttings when compared to test pit sampling. In addition, direct-push, sonic drilling, and split-spoon sampling methods can obtain samples at targeted intervals greater than 15 feet in depth, allowing for discrete depth soil sampling while speeding up the sampling process. Direct-push methods work best in medium to fine-grained cohesive materials, such as medium to fine sands, silts, and silty clay soils. Sonic drilling sampling works well in all types of soil and bedrock. Split-spoon sampling works well in all types of soil but is somewhat slower than direct-push and sonic drilling methods. With the exception of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) samples, the soil sample interval is composited so that each sample contains a homogenized representative portion of the sample interval. Due to potential loss of analytes, samples for VOC analysis are not composited. Samples for chemical analysis can be collected by any of the above-mentioned sampling methods, as disturbed soil samples. Undisturbed samples are best collected with direct push or by Shelby Tube (not covered in this SOP). They are collected, sealed, and sent directly to the laboratory for analysis without homogenizing.

2.0 Safety

2.1 The health and safety considerations for the work associated with this SOP, including both potential physical and chemical hazards, will be addressed in the project Accident Prevention Plan (APP)/Site Safety and Health Plan. Work will also be conducted according to the Task Order (TO) QAPP and/or direction from the **Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)**.

2.2 Before soil sampling commences, appropriate entities (e.g. DigSafe, local public works departments, company facilities) must be contacted to assure the anticipated soil sampling locations are marked for utilities, including electrical, telecommunications, water, sewer, and gas.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

None.

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Low recovery of soil from sampling equipment will prevent an adequate representation of the soil profile and sufficient amount of soil sample. If low recovery is a problem, the hole may be offset and re-advanced, terminated, or continued using a larger diameter sampler.

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4.2 Asphalt in soil samples can cause false positive results for hydrocarbons. To ensure samples are free of asphalt, do not collect samples that may contain asphalt. If the collection of samples potentially containing asphalt is unavoidable, note the sampling depths at which the presence of asphalt are suspected.

4.3 Instrumentation interferences addressed in SOPs for Calibration of the Photoionization Detector (PID), Headspace Screening for Total Volatile Organics, and Equipment Decontamination must also be considered.

4.4 Cross contamination from sampling equipment must be prevented by using sampling equipment constructed of stainless steel that is adequately decontaminated between samples.

5.0 Training and Qualifications

5.1 Qualifications and Training

The individual executing these procedures must have read, and be familiar with, the requirements of this SOP.

5.2 Responsibilities

5.2.1 The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that soil sampling activities comply with this procedure. The TO Manager is responsible for ensuring that all personnel involved in soil sampling shall have the appropriate education, experience, and training to perform their assigned tasks.

5.2.2 The **Program Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

5.2.3 The **Site Supervisor (SS)** is responsible for ensuring that all soil sampling activities are conducted according to this procedure.

5.2.4 All **Field Personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

The depth at which samples will be collected and the anticipated method of sample collection (direct-push, split-spoon, hand auger, shovel, or test pits) will be presented in the QAPP. The following details equipment typically needed for soil sampling, based on the various methods. See the QAPP for specific detail of equipment and supply needs.

6.1 Depending on the nature of suspected contamination, field screening instrumentation may be used for direct sampling. Appropriate instrumentation and calibration standards should be available. If volatile organic contaminants are suspected and a PID will be used, refer to the equipment and instrumentation listed in SOP 3-20 Operation and Calibration of a Photoionization Detector. Equipment in this SOP includes but is not limited to:

- PID/FID;
- Calibration gas; and
- Tedlar® gas bags (for calibration).

6.2 If field screening methods include jar headspace screening for volatile organics, refer to the equipment and procedure in SOP 3-19 Headspace Screening for Total VOCs. Equipment in this SOP includes but is not limited to:

- Clean soil (“drillers jars”) jars;
- HDPE sample jars for PFAS/PFOS samples; and
- Aluminum foil for non-PFAS/PFOS sampling.

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6.3 Appropriate decontamination procedures must be followed for sampling equipment. Refer to SOP 3-06 Equipment Decontamination. Equipment in this SOP includes but is not limited to:

- Alconox® or Liquinox®;
- Isopropyl Alcohol;
- Deionized Ultra-Filtered (DIUF) Water (confirmed PFAS-free);
- Plastic buckets or washbasins;
- Brushes; and
- Polyethylene sheeting.

6.4 The following general equipment is needed for all soil sampling, regardless of method:

- Stainless steel bowls;
- Stainless steel trowels;
- Appropriate sample containers for laboratory analysis;
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE);
- Non-water-repellent logbook;
- Cooler and ice for preservation; and
- Stakes and flagging to document sampling location.

6.5 The following additional equipment is needed for volatile organic sampling:

- Electronic pan scale and weights for calibration; and
- Syringes or other discrete soil core samplers.

6.6 The following additional equipment may be needed for surface and test pit soil sampling:

- Hand Auger

6.7 The following additional equipment may be needed for soil sampling from direct push and/or split-spoon equipment:

- Tape measure or folding carpenter's rule for recording the length of soil recovered.

Note: All subsurface drilling equipment will be provided and maintained by the subcontractor.

7.0 Procedure

7.1 General Soil Sampling Procedure for All Soil Sampling Methods

7.1.1 Record the weather conditions and other relevant on-site conditions.

7.1.2 Select the soil sampling location, clear vegetation, if necessary, and record the sampling location identification number and pertinent location details.

7.1.3 Verify that the sampling equipment is properly decontaminated, in working order, and situated at the intended sampling location.

7.1.4 Place polyethylene sheeting on the ground and assemble all necessary sampling equipment on top of it. Cover surfaces onto which soils or sampling equipment will be placed (i.e., tables with polyethylene sheeting).

7.1.5 Follow the appropriate procedures listed below for either surface, split-spoon, sonic drilling, direct push, or test pit sample collection (7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, and 7.6, respectively).

7.1.6 Collect soil samples according to procedures listed in Section 7.7 depending on project specific analyses.

7.1.7 Record date/time, sample ID, and sample descriptions in the field logbook or field form. A sketch or description of the location may also be recorded so the sample location can be re-constructed, especially if the location will not be recorded using global positioning satellite (GPS) equipment.

7.1.8 Immediately label the sample containers and place them on ice, if required for preservation. Complete the chain-of-custody form(s) as soon as possible.

7.1.9 Dispose of all excess excavated soil in accordance with the QAPP.

7.1.10 If required, mark the sample location with a clearly labelled wooden stake or pin flag. If the location is on a paved surface, the location may be marked with spray paint.

7.1.11 Decontaminate the sampling equipment according to SOP 3-06 Equipment Decontamination.

7.2 Surface Sampling

7.2.1 The criteria used for selecting surface soil locations for sampling may include the following:

- Visual observations (soil staining, fill materials);
- Other relevant soil characteristics;
- Site features;
- Screening results;
- Predetermined sampling approach (i.e., grid or random); and
- Sampling objectives as provided in the QAPP.

7.2.2 The following procedures are to be used to collect surface soil samples. Surface soils are considered to be soils that are up to two feet below ground surface, though state regulations and project objectives may define surface soils differently; therefore, the QAPP should be consulted for direction on the depth from which to collect the surface soil samples. Sampling and other pertinent data and information will be recorded in the field logbook and/or on field forms. Photographs may be taken as needed or as specified in the QAPP.

1. Gently scrape any vegetative covering until soil is exposed. Completely remove any pavement.
2. Remove soil from the exposed sampling area with a stainless-steel trowel, hand auger, or shovel. Put soils within the sampling interval in a stainless-steel bowl for homogenizing. Monitor the breathing zone and sampling area as required in the APP/SSHP.
3. For VOC analyses, collect representative soil samples directly from the recently-exposed soil using a syringe or other soil coring device (e.g., TerraCore®, EnCore®). Follow procedures in Section 7.7.1 for VOC sampling.
4. Collect sufficient soil to fill all remaining sample jars into a stainless-steel bowl. Homogenize the soil samples to obtain a uniform soil composition which is representative of the total soil sample collected according to the following procedure:
    a) Remove all rocks and non-soil objects using a stainless-steel spoon or scoop.

b) Form a cone shaped mound with the sample material, then flatten the cone and split the sample into quarters.

c) Use the stainless-steel spoon/scoop to mix the quarter samples that are opposite.

d) After mixing the opposite quarters, reform the cone shaped mound.

e) Repeat this procedure a minimum of five (5) times, removing any non-soil objects and breaking apart any clumps.

7.3 Split-Spoon Sampling

7.3.1 At each boring location, the frequency and depth of split-spoon samples will be determined from the QAPP. Split-spoon samples may be collected continuously, intermittently, or from predetermined depths.

7.3.2 Split-spoon samplers shall be driven into undisturbed soil by driving the spoon ahead of the drill augers/casing. In cohesive soils, or soils where the borehole remains open (does not collapse), two split-spoon samples may be taken prior to advancing the augers/casing.

7.3.3 After split-spoons are retrieved, open the split-spoon and measure the recovery of soil. If a PID will be used for screening, immediately scan the recovered sample for VOCs using the PID. Scan the recovered soil boring by making a hole in the soil with a decontaminated trowel and placing the PID inlet very close to the hole. Be very careful not to get soil on the tip of the PID. Take PID readings every 6 inches along the split-spoon and/or in any areas of stained or disturbed soil. Record the highest PID reading and the depth at which it was observed along with all other pertinent observations. If required in the QAPP, VOC and headspace samples should be collected (see Section 7.7.1) prior to logging the sample.

7.3.4 If headspace screening for VOCs is required in the QAPP, collect a soil sample (as defined in the QAPP) and perform headspace screening according to SOP 3-19 Headspace Screening for Total VOCs.

7.3.5 Soils collected using the split-spoon sampler will be logged by the field representative using the procedure required in the QAPP.

7.3.6 Collect the remainder of the sample volume required into a stainless-steel bowl. Homogenize the soil so the material is uniform in composition and representative of the total soil sample collected. Follow homogenizing techniques as described in Section 7.2.

7.3.7 The QAPP may specify that intervals to be sent to the laboratory be determined by visual observation and/or highest PID screening or headspace results, which can only be determined once the boring is complete. In this instance, a VOC sample should be collected at each interval. The remainder of the soil from that interval will be set aside in a clearly labelled stainless steel bowl covered with polyethylene sheeting. Once the boring has been completed and the sample interval has been determined, the remainder of the soil can be homogenized according to Section 7.2 and submitted for laboratory analysis.

7.3.8 Once a boring is complete and all required samples have been collected, the boring must be completed as specified in the QAPP (e.g., completed as a monitoring well, backfilled with bentonite, etc.).

7.4 Sonic Drilling Sampling

7.4.1 At each boring location, the frequency and depth of sonic drilling samples will be determined from the QAPP.

7.4.2 Sonic drilling methods, also known as vibratory drilling, use an eccentrically oscillating drill head to produce high-frequency vibratory energy that is then transmitted down a drill string to a core barrel to quickly advance through the subsurface. Sonic drilling utilizes a double-cased system using an inner core barrel and a larger override casing. This ensures that the borehole is continuously cased to the total depth, minimizing the potential for borehole collapse and providing the means to alter casing diameters to telescope through semi-confining units to prevent downhole cross contamination.

7.4.3 Upon retrieval of the core barrel, place the tubular plastic sleeve (confirmed PFAS-free) with sealed bottom over the bottom of the core barrel. The core barrel will then be vibrated, causing the soil sample to be extruded into the sleeve. Place the sleeve on the work surface (i.e. PFAS-free plastic covered table or ground). Open the sleeve and measure the recovery of soil.

7.4.4 If a PID will be used for screening, immediately scan the recovered sample for VOCs using the PID. Scan the recovered soil boring by making a hole in the soil with a decontaminated trowel and placing the PID inlet very close to the hole. Be very careful not to get soil on the tip of the PID. Take PID readings every 6 inches along the soil core and/or in any areas of stained or disturbed soil. Record the highest PID reading and the depth at which it was observed along with all other pertinent observations. If required in the QAPP, VOC and headspace samples should be collected (see Section 7.7.1) prior to logging the sample.

7.4.5 If headspace screening for VOCs is required in the QAPP, collect a soil sample (as defined in the QAPP) and perform headspace screening according to SOP 3-19 Headspace Screening for Total VOCs.

7.4.6 Soils collected using sonic drilling will be logged by the field representative using the procedure required in the QAPP.

7.4.7 Collect the remainder of the sample volume required into a stainless-steel bowl. Homogenize the soil so the material is uniform in composition and representative of the total soil sample collected. Follow homogenizing techniques as described in Section 7.2.

7.4.8 The QAPP may specify that intervals to be sent to the laboratory be determined by visual observation and/or highest PID screening or headspace results, which can only be determined once the boring is complete. In this instance, a VOC sample should be collected at each interval. The remainder of the soil from each interval will be set aside. Once the boring has been completed and the sample interval has been determined, the remainder of the soil can be homogenized according to Section 7.2 and submitted for laboratory analysis.

7.4.9 Once a boring is complete and all required samples have been collected, the boring must be completed as specified in the QAPP (e.g., completed as a monitoring well, backfilled with bentonite, etc.).

7.5 Direct Push Sampling

At each boring location, the frequency of direct-push samples will be determined from the QAPP. Typically, samples with direct-push equipment are collected in 4-foot (ft) intervals, but smaller (e.g., 2 ft) and larger (e.g., 5 ft) intervals are also possible.

1. Sample using Macro-Core samplers with acetate liners to obtain discrete soil samples at the depths specified in the QAPP.
2. Cut open the acetate liner. If required in the QAPP, immediately scan the recovered soil boring for VOCs using a PID by making a hole in the soil with a decontaminated trowel and placing the PID inlet very close to the hole. Be very careful not to get soil on the tip of the PID. Take PID readings every 6 inches along the split-spoon and/or in any areas of stained or disturbed soil. Record the highest PID reading and the depth at which it was observed along with all other pertinent observations. VOC and headspace samples, if required in the QAPP should be collected (see Section 7.7.1) prior to logging the sample.
3. If required in the QAPP, collect a soil sample (as defined in the QAPP) and perform headspace screening according to SOP 3-19 Headspace Screening for Total VOCs.
4. Soils collected using the direct-push sampler will be logged by the by the field representative using the procedure required in the QAPP.
5. Collect the remainder of the sample into a stainless-steel bowl. Homogenize the soil collected so that the material is uniform in composition and representative of the total soil sample collected. Follow homogenizing techniques as described in Section 7.2.

6. Once a boring is complete and all required samples have been collected, the boring must be completed as specified in the QAPP (e.g., completed as a monitoring well, backfilled with bentonite, etc.).

7.6 Test Pit Sampling

7.6.1 Excavate the test pit to the desired depth.

7.6.2 Using the excavator bucket, collect soil samples as specified in the QAPP. Collect a sample and perform screening analyses as required by the QAPP. If VOCs contamination is suspected, perform headspace screening according to SOP 3-19 Headspace Screening for Total VOCs.

7.6.3 Collect the sample from center of the bucket to avoid potential contamination from the bucket.

7.6.4 VOC samples should also be collected from an undisturbed section soil in the excavator bucket. The top layer of exposed soil should be scraped away just prior to collecting the VOC samples.

7.6.5 Collect the remainder of the sample volume required into a stainless-steel bowl. Homogenize the soil so the material is uniform in composition and representative of the total soil sample collected. Follow homogenizing techniques as described in Section 7.2.

7.6.6 Dispose of all excavated soil according to the QAPP.

7.7 Sample Collection Methods

7.7.1 Volatile Organics Sampling

For soils collected for analyses of volatile organics, including Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons (VPH) or other purgeable compounds, a closed system is maintained. From collection through analysis, the sample bottles are not opened. The bottle kit for a routine field sample for these analyses will typically include three 40-mL VOA vials and one soil jar. Two 40-mL VOA vials will contain either 5 mL reagent water or 5 mL sodium bisulfate and magnetic stir bars (i.e., low level vials). The third VOA vial will contain 15 mL methanol with no magnetic stir bar (i.e., high level vial). These vials are usually provided by the laboratory and are pre-weighed, with the tare weight recorded on the affixed sample label. No additional sample labels are affixed to the VOA vials, as addition of a label would alter the vial weight. All information is recorded directly on the sample label using an indelible marker. The soil jar is provided for percent solids determination. For VOC or VPH analyses, samples are collected prior to sample homogenization. Collect the VOC sample in accordance with the procedure described below.

1. Determine the soil volume necessary for the required sample weight, typically 5 grams:
   a) Prepare a 5 mL sampling corer (e.g., Terra Core®) or cut-off plastic syringe.
   b) Tare the sampler by placing it on the scale and zeroing the scale.
   c) Draw back the plunger to the 5-gram mark or 5mL (5cc) mark on cut-off syringe and insert the open end of the sampler into an undisturbed area of soil with a twisting motion, filling the sampler with soil. Note the location of the plunger with respect to the milliliter (cc) or other graduation printed on the sampler.
   d) Weigh the filled sampler and remove or add soil until the desired weight is obtained. Note the location of the plunger which corresponds to this weight. Do not use this sample for laboratory analysis.
2. Once the required soil volume has been determined, pull the plunger back to this mark and hold it there while filling the syringe for each sample.
3. Collect 5 grams of soil using the cut-off syringe or Terra Core® sample device. Extrude the 5-grams of soil into one of the low level 40-mL VOA vials. Quickly wipe any soil from the threads of the VOA vial with a clean Kimwipe® and immediately close the vial. It is imperative that the

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threads be free from soil or other debris prior to replacing the cap on the vial in order to maintain the closed system necessary for the analysis.

4. Gently swirl the vial so that all of the soil is fully wetted with the preservative.
5. Fill the other low level 40 mL VOA vial in this manner.
6. Repeat the process for the high-level VOA vials, only for the high-level VOA vial three 5-gram aliquots (i.e., 15 grams total) should be extruded into the high-level VOA vial.

   NOTE: Depending on the laboratory, some high-level VOA vials only contain 5 mL or 10 mL of methanol. If this is the case, either 5 grams total or 10 grams total, respectively, should be extruded into the high-level VOA vial. In other words, the mass of soil in grams should be identical to the volume of methanol in mL (i.e., 1:1 ratio of soil to methanol).

7. Collect any additional QC sample collected (e.g., field duplicate, MS, and MSD) in the same manner as above.
8. Fill the 4-oz glass jar with soil from the same area for percent moisture determination.

7.7.2 Soil Sampling Method (All other analyses except VOC/VPH)

When all the required soil for a sampling location has been obtained, the soil can be homogenized as described in section 7.2. Collect sufficient volume to fill all of the remaining sample containers at least ¾ full for all other analyses. Homogenize the soil in a decontaminated stainless-steel bowl, removing rocks, sticks, or other non-soil objects and breaking apart any lumps of soil prior to filling the remaining sample containers.

NOTE: Soil samples must contain greater than 30% solids for the data to be considered valid.

8.0 Quality Control and Assurance

8.1 Sampling personnel should follow specific quality assurance guidelines as outlined in the QAPP. Proper quality assurance requirements should be provided which will allow for collection of representative samples from representative sampling points. Quality assurance requirements outlined in the QAPP typically suggest the collection of a sufficient quantity of field duplicate, field blank, and other samples.

8.2 Quality control requirements are dependent on project-specific sampling objectives. The QAPP will provide requirements for equipment decontamination (frequency and materials), sample preservation and holding times, sample container types, sample packaging and shipment, as well as requirements for the collection of various quality assurance samples such as trip blanks, field blanks, equipment blanks, and field duplicate samples.

9.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

All data and information (e.g., sample collection method used) must be documented on field data sheets, boring logs, or within site logbooks with permanent ink. Data recorded may include the following:

- Weather conditions;
- Arrival and departure time of persons on site;
- Instrument type, lamp (PID), make, model and serial number;
- Calibration gas used;
- Date, time and results of instrument calibration and calibration checks;
- Sampling date and time;
- Sampling location;
- Samples collected;
- Sampling depth and soil type;
- Deviations from the procedure as written; and
- Readings obtained.

10.0 Attachments or References

SOP 3-06, *Equipment Decontamination*

SOP 3-19, *Headspace Screening for Total VOCs*

SOP 3-20, *Operation and Calibration of a Photoionization Detector*

Author	***Reviewer***	***Revisions (Technical or Editorial)***
Robert Shoemaker, PMP Senior Scientist	Chris Barr Program Quality Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue (May 2012)
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)
Robert Shoemaker, PMP Senior Scientist	Josh Millard, PG, CPG	Rev 2 – Addition of Sonic Drilling Methods (January 2020)

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Grab Groundwater Sampling Techniques

Procedure 3-37

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) defines the procedures for collecting grab-groundwater samples from temporary well points installed using direct push or other drilling.

1.2 This procedure is the Program-approved professional guidance for work performed by AECOM under the client contract.

1.3 As guidance for specific activities, this procedure is not intended to obviate the need for professional judgment during unforeseen circumstances. Deviations from this procedure while planning or executing planned activities must be approved by both the **Task Order (TO) Manager** and the **Program Quality Manager** and documented.

1.4 If there are procedures, whether they be from AECOM, state, and/or federal that are not addressed in this SOP and are applicable to direct push sampling, then those procedures may be added as an appendix to the project-specific Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

2.0 Safety

2.1 **Field Personnel** shall perform work in accordance with the Accident Prevention Plan (APP) and Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). During grab groundwater collection, subcontractors in direct contact with potentially contaminated media shall wear the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) as outlined in the APP/SSHP. Failure to comply will result in disciplinary action.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

3.1 Grab groundwater collection techniques are designed to collect screening-level groundwater data in an efficient manner such that informed field decisions can be made when delineating contaminant plumes, inferring source areas, and identifying other potential soil sample locations and/or locations for permanent monitoring well installation.

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Contaminants that are known to adsorb to particulates, such as metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), etc., will be impacted by elevated turbidity (i.e., >25 Nephelometric Turbidity Units [NTU]). For grab groundwater samples with turbidity above 25 NTU, AECOM may collect filtered samples using a 0.45-micron field filter as well as unfiltered samples, providing that the use of a filter does not potentially compromise sample quality.

4.2 Gas bubbles present in discharge tubing during purging and sampling are a problem; their presence indicates off-gassing from groundwater or poor purging connections in the airline or groundwater tubing. Sunlight can exacerbate this problem when low pumping rates are used. Check connections at the surface, and if bubbles persist, check connections at the pump. During purging and sampling, observe the flow of groundwater in the sample tubing and keep the tubing filled with groundwater, removing all air pockets and bubbles, to the extent possible. Gas bubbles may be reduced by increasing flow, if possible, and keeping tubing shaded.

4.3 Pump tubing lengths above the top of well casing should be kept as short as possible to minimize heating the groundwater in the tubing by exposure to sun light and ambient air temperatures. Heating

may cause the groundwater to degas, which is unacceptable for the collection of samples for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and dissolved gases analyses.

5.0 Training and Qualifications

5.1 Qualifications and Training

The individual executing these procedures must have read, and be familiar with, the requirements of this SOP.

5.2 Responsibilities

5.2.1 The **TO Manager** is responsible for ensuring that these standard grab groundwater collection procedures are followed during projects conducted under the Program and that a qualified individual conducts or supervises the projects.

5.2.2 The **Program Quality Manage**r is responsible for ensuring overall compliance with this procedure.

5.2.3 The **Site Supervisor (SS)** is responsible for ensuring that all **Field Personnel** follow these procedures.

5.2.4 All **Field Personnel** are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

5.2.5 The **Field Personnel** and/or **SS** are responsible for directly supervising the grab groundwater collection procedures to ensure that they are conducted according to this procedure, and for recording all pertinent data collected during sampling.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Bladder Pump

The bladder pump system contains the following components: a pressurized cylinder of inert gas (typically nitrogen), a pump controller, air intake and discharge lines, and bladder pumps. The controller regulates total flow of nitrogen from the pressurized nitrogen cylinder to the pump assembly located in the well. AECOM typically samples one well per nitrogen cylinder. Note that if the bladder pumps are placed at the same depth in each well, multiple wells may be sampled simultaneously with one nitrogen cylinder or air compressor. In this case, a three-way cross splitter with quick-connect air line fittings is attached to the tubing connected to the nitrogen cylinder. Up to three controllers can then be connected to the nitrogen cylinder. If nitrogen cylinders are not available, air compressors may be used to power the bladder pumps.

The tubing bundle connected to the pump has three components: an air line with fittings to the pump and the controller, a sample line, and a support cable. For pumps that use nipple tubing connectors, the support cable may not be necessary. The sample line, through which purge water is removed, must to be composed entirely of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) if samples for VOCs or PFAS are to be collected, depending on the project data quality objectives.

Temporary well points installed using direct push or other drilling methods are typically 1” or 0.75” in diameter. The diameter of the bladder pump should be sufficiently small (e.g., 0.850”, 0.675”, etc.) to allow for the easy deployment of the pump, associated tubing, and water level indicator.

6.2 Peristaltic Pump

Peristaltic pumps are not submerged in the well but remain outside of the well and function by pulling water to the surface. A peristaltic pump has a rotating pump head with stepless variable speed that compresses a short stretch of flexible Pharmaceutical-grade (e.g., Pharmed) silicone tubing to pull water up from the well using mechanical peristalsis. The sample water does not come into direct contact with the pump. HDPE tubing is connected to either end of the silicone tubing. The pumps typically used, the GeoTech GeoPump or GeoPump II, operate off an external 12-volt (V) battery or 120 V alternating current (AC) power source. Commercially available “JumpStart” 12 V batteries are typically preferred

since electrical hookup is typically not available; since they are safe, easy to carry, and easy to recharge; and since the potential contamination issues associated with use of a generator are avoided. Peristaltic pumps cannot be used when the depth to water is greater than 27 feet.

6.3 Tubing

HDPE tubing is preferred for all parameters. Pharmaceutical-grade (e.g., Pharmed) silicon tubing may be required to be used around the rotor head of the peristaltic pump and, if necessary, as a connecting tubing to the flow-through cells. Inner tubing diameter should be kept to the smallest size possible to reduce the generation of air pockets during low flow. Tubing typically used with the peristaltic pumps is HDPE of 1/4-inch outside diameter and 3/16-inch inner diameter.

6.4 Electronic water level indicator: Solinst Model 101 or similar

Inner casing diameter and pump diameter should be considered when selecting a water level indicator that will fit into the well with the pump. A smaller diameter probe will be required for temporary well points. Electronic water level indicators will be confirmed with the vendor to be Teflon-free.

6.5 Flow controllers and compressed inert gases for submersible bladder pumps

QED Model MP-10 flow controller and nitrogen gas are typically used unless nitrogen is an analyte of interest. Portable air compressors may be used in place of compressed gas (e.g., QED Well Wizard).

6.6 Power Source

Marine battery, battery pack, compressed gas, portable air compressor, and a flow-controller are typically used.

6.6.1 Bladder Pumps

For bladder pump operation, the cylinders of inert compressed gas or portable air compressors function with the flow controller as the power source, although the flow controller requires batteries.

6.6.2 Peristaltic Pumps

The peristaltic pumps typically used by AECOM require an external 12 V battery or 120 V AC power source. Commercially available 12 V batteries designed for jump-starting a car battery (“JumpStart” or similar) are preferred since electrical hookup is typically not available; since they are safe, easy to carry, and easily rechargeable; and since the potential contamination issues associated with use of a generator are avoided.

6.7 Turbidity Meter

LaMotte 2020 turbidity meter or similar model.

7.0 Procedure

7.1 Pre-Sampling Activities

Place polyethylene sheeting on the ground and assemble all necessary sampling equipment on top of it. This process helps to prevent contamination of the sampling equipment by the ground surface, reduces wear on the sampling equipment, and reduces the likelihood that contaminated purge water will spill onto the ground surface.

Prior to beginning sampling activities, measure the depth to water and total depth by using the water level indicator and determine the amount of water in the temporary well point. Record this information in the field logbook. If the depth to water is greater than 27 feet, a bladder pump will have to be used.

Wells should be inspected for the presence of light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL). Wells with LNAPL cannot be sampled using bladder pumps or peristaltic pumps and must be sampled with a bailer.

All non-dedicated down-well measuring devices will be thoroughly decontaminated before sampling and between monitoring locations.

7.2 Purging the Temporary Well Point

Temporary well points are typically single-use and are sampled shortly after installation. Purging of temporary well points is completed just prior to sampling in an effort to remove the first water that enters the open borehole.

The following procedures should be followed when collecting grab samples from temporary well points:

Connect all the tubing to the pump. Attach the water discharge line to a 5-gallon purge bucket or carboy using a squeeze clamp or similar device. Connect the pump to the power source (i.e., battery, pump controller and compressed gas cylinder, or air compressor). Lower the tubing or pump to the bottom of the well and begin slowly pumping.

- Note the purge start time.
- Start by surging the tubing up and down several times within the lower part of the screened interval to loft sediment from the bottom of the well. Immediately raise the tubing or pump to the mid-point of the screened interval to remove dislodged sediment from the well. Secure the tubing in place.
- The pump controller should be set to allow for adequate recharge such that a maximum flow rate with no drawdown is achieved and a smooth, laminar discharge flow is achieved. Measure the flow rate using a graduated cylinder and time piece and monitor the water level and pumping rate.
- If drawdown cannot be reasonably controlled at any point during purging, especially to the extent that the well begins to purge dry, collect the groundwater sample immediately.
- If sufficient recharge is available, continue purging. Once drawdown has stabilized and an acceptable flow rate established, begin monitoring turbidity every 5 minutes and continue monitoring flow rate and water level. Water quality parameters should be monitored concurrently using an in-line device (i.e., multi-parameter probe and flow through cell) separate from the turbidity meter at the discharge end of the tubing. Field measurements should be taken after a visible 'break' in turbidity is noted in order to avoid running sediment-laden water, which may foul the sensors, through the field meters.
- Purge the temporary well for a period of 20 minutes or until a target turbidity reading of ≤ 25 NTU is achieved, whichever occurs first. Turbidity readings should be collected at a minimum of every 5 minutes.
- If the target turbidity has not been achieved at the end of 20 minutes, assess whether a decreasing turbidity trend exists (i.e., consecutive decreasing readings of >10%). If turbidity is decreasing, continue purging for another 20 minutes. Repeat this process until the target turbidity is achieved or for a maximum purge time of 1 hour (three 20-minute cycles).
- If, at the end of a 20-minute cycle, turbidity readings are not observed to be significantly decreasing and appear instead to stabilize (i.e., three consecutive readings with ±10%), the sample may be collected. The final turbidity must be noted at the time of sample collection.

7.3 Sampling

In keeping with convention, samples should be collected in order of decreasing volatility and reactivity so that the most volatile or reactive samples are collected first. The following are general guidelines.

- Gases (methane/ethane/ethene/hydrogen/CO_2)
- VOCs
- Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)

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- Pesticides
- PCBs
- Dioxins/furans
- Metals
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

During sample collection, allow the water to flow directly into and down the side of the sample container without allowing the tubing to touch the inside of the sample container or lid in order to minimize aeration and maintain sample integrity.

- If groundwater turbidity is above 25 NTU at the time of sampling, collect filtered and unfiltered samples using a 0.45-micron filter for analyses that may be impacted by the elevated turbidity (e.g., metals, PCBs). Do not collect filtered samples if the use of a filter may potentially compromise sample quality (e.g., PFAS).

8.0 Quality Control and Assurance

8.1 Collection of representative samples will be ensured through adherence to the procedures in this SOP and the sampling strategy outlined in the QAPP. The field quality control samples identified in the QAPP must be collected. These samples may include field duplicates, equipment rinsate blanks, trip blanks, and matrix spike/matrix spike duplicates.

9.0 Records, Data Analysis, Calculations

9.1 Various forms are required to ensure that adequate documentation is made of the sample collection activities. These forms may include:

- Non-waterproof field logbook;
- Sample collection records;
- Chain-of-custody (CoC) forms; and
- Shipping labels.

9.2 The field logbook is kept as a general log of activities and should not be used in place of the boring log.

9.3 CoC forms are transmitted with the samples to the laboratory for sample tracking purposes.

9.4 Shipping labels are required if sample coolers are to be transported to a laboratory by a third party (courier service).

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Suzy Baird Project Scientist	Robert Shoemaker TO Manager	Rev 0 – Initial Issue (February 2013)
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)
Matt Costakis, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 2 – Purging the Temporary Well Point update (January 2021)

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Field Sampling Protocol

Procedure 3-41

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) presents sampling practices to be used in the field at per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)-impacted Sites. The protocol is intended to supplement existing Resolution Consultants (Resolution) SOPs for field sampling and provide guidance in the collection of PFAS samples across various environmental media as listed in Section 7.5 without introducing cross-contaminants from personnel protective equipment (PPE), sampling equipment, or other field supplies used during sampling. This procedure applies to all qualified personnel and subcontractors who collect or otherwise handle field samples for PFAS analysis. This SOP should be reviewed by **Task Order (TO) Managers**, **Field Personnel**, and **Project Chemists** on projects where samples will be analyzed for PFAS prior to implementation of field activities, including during the planning stage, and prior to submitting a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

1.2 This procedure is the program-approved professional guidance for work performed by Resolution under the client contract.

1.3 Use of this SOP does not replace the need for pre-field mobilization planning and discussion. The **TO Manager** and **Site Supervisor (SS)** should use this SOP in the development of planning documents and emphasize the procedures during kick-off meetings prior to the start of field mobilization.

2.0 Safety

2.1 It is the responsibility of the **TO Manager**, **SS**, **Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)**, and **Field Personnel** to be aware of the physical, chemical, and biological hazards associated with the Site. The mitigation of potential hazards will be documented in the project Accident Prevention Plan (APP) and Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP), which will include Task Hazard Assessments (THAs) and will be incorporated into daily tailgate safety meetings. The ubiquitous nature of PFAS presents several constraints to specific types of PPE which are commonly used to mitigate health and safety concerns. As a result, certain commonly used articles of PPE should be avoided or assessed prior to use on-site. Refer to the attached **Table 1** for a summary of these items.

2.2 Field sampling occurring during wet weather (e.g., rainfall and snowfall) should be conducted while wearing appropriate clothing that will not pose a risk for cross-contamination (see below **Section 7.2** on Field Clothing and PPE). Sampling programs that include PFAS should take these factors into consideration during the planning phase and be aware of field conditions prior to mobilization.

2.3 In addition to water resistant and waterproof clothing, chemically-treated clothing for insect resistance and UV protection should also be avoided for PFAS sampling programs, unless the items have been pre-screened. This particularly poses a health and safety hazard given the prevalence of biological hazards (e.g., ticks) and risks to prolonged sun exposure. Field personnel should tuck pant legs into socks and/or boots and use duct tape and use pre-screened insect repellents to reduce the risk of being bitten by ticks. Furthermore, light-colored shirts and pants should be worn to easily identify ticks during field activities. Light-colored clothing, long sleeves, and wide-brimmed hats should also be worn to prevent sunburn, as many sunscreen products contain PFAS and should be avoided during PFAS sampling. Additional details pertaining to personal care products (e.g., sunscreen, moisturizer, make-up) are available in Section 9.0 below.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

3.1 Aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF): Class B firefighting foams stored and used for fire suppression, fire training, and flammable vapor suppression. Foams manufactured today may be fluorinated (i.e., contain PFAS) or fluorine free (i.e., do not contain PFAS).

3.2 Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): A family of complex synthetic chemicals containing fluorine and carbon atoms, which make them extremely persistent in the environment. PFAS were

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developed to make various products including (but not limited to) non-stick cookware, stain and water repellents, cleaning products, food packaging, paints, and AFFF.

3.3 Perfluoroalkyl substances: A broad term for a class of synthetic fluorinated organic chemicals in which all carbon molecules are fully fluorinated.

3.4 Polyfluoroalkyl substances: A class of synthetic fluorinated organic chemicals in which some carbon molecules are not fully fluorinated (i.e., some carbons have hydrogen or other functional groups attached).

3.5 PFAS-Free Water — Deionized water that has been laboratory-certified as PFAS free for use in decontamination and blanks.

4.0 Interferences

See SOP 3-06 for general information regarding cross-contamination and equipment decontamination. Due to the potential for cross-contamination, this SOP describes additional precautionary procedures to be followed when collecting PFAS samples and decontaminating sampling equipment. Decontamination procedures are presented in **Section 8.0** and appropriate decontamination materials are listed in **Table 1.**

5.0 Training and Qualifications

The individual executing these procedures must have read, and be familiar with, the requirements of this SOP. Multiple analytical techniques for sampling PFAS are available, and the appropriate protocol will be determined by the media sampled, its uses (e.g., drinking water and non-drinking water) and will be defined in the site-specific SAP/WP. Analytical methods may include additional requirements for each media. The individual must also have read all associated project planning documents and referenced sampling SOPs for the media being sampled (these may include U.S. EPA-, State-, or AECOM-specific SOPs).

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

Sampling equipment will change depending on the site and scope of work. Bottleware and preservatives will be specific to the method and media being sampled. Specific instructions for equipment and supplies pertaining to PFAS sampling are provided in **Section 7.3** of this SOP. Additionally, a summary of PFAS cross contamination concerns relative to equipment and materials is provided in **Table 1.**

7.0 Procedure

7.1 Given the low detection limits associated with PFAS analysis and the many potential sources of trace levels of PFAS, specific equipment and supplies may not be permitted or used during field sampling activities. As a result, it is important that **Field Personnel** are aware of these procedures and that they act on the side of caution by strictly following these procedures in the field. Refer to Section 7.5 for media-specific precautions and considerations.

7.2 Field Clothing and PPE

A summary of the acceptable materials to use in the PFAS sampling environment is provided in **Table 1**. Additionally, personnel should complete the PFAS checklist prior to beginning field work each day (**Table 2**).

Do not wear water resistant, waterproof, or stain-treated clothing during the field program. Field clothing made of synthetic and natural fibers (preferably cotton) are acceptable.

Field clothing should be well laundered (a minimum of 6 times from time of purchase) as new clothing may contain PFAS-related treatments. Do not use new clothing or clothing that has been treated with fabric softener while sampling or sample handling.

Do not wear clothing or boots containing Gore-Tex™ while sampling or sample handling as they contain a PFAS membrane.

If steel-toed boots are required, they must be made with polyurethane and polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Or, polyurethane/PVC boot covers must be worn.

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Do not wear coated Tyvek® suits and clothing that contains Tyvek®, as these may contain fluorinated compounds. Non-coated Tyvek® may be used if required for safety concerns, but collection of an equipment blank prior to Tyvek® use is recommended.

Powderless nitrile gloves must be worn at all times while collecting and handling samples. Nitrile gloves should be donned prior to the following activities at each sample location:

- Decontamination of reusable sampling equipment;
- Contact with sample bottles or water containers;
- Insertion of anything into the well (e.g., pump, tubing, bailer, etc.);
- Insertion of silicone tubing into the peristaltic pump;
- Completion of monitor well purging, prior to sample collection;
- Handling of any quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples, including field blanks and equipment blanks; and
- After the handling of any non-dedicated sampling equipment, contact with non-decontaminated surfaces, or when judged necessary by field personnel.

7.3 Equipment and Supplies

Do not use Teflon® containing materials (e.g., Teflon® tubing, bailers, tape, plumbing paste, or other Teflon® materials), as Teflon® contains fluorinated compounds. Before sampling, check pump materials (check valves, O-rings, and valves) for fluoropolymer materials. Additional research into field materials may be required to document they are PFAS free. This may include:

- additional research into materials to determine if prior tests/certifications have been documented
- requesting testing/certification that materials are PFAS free from vendors/suppliers (verify that methods/detection limits are comparable to what is being required by project sampling plans)
- performing PFAS sampling of materials

High-density polyethylene (HDPE), and medical grade silicone materials are acceptable for sampling (i.e., tubing). Do not use any bonded tubing, as the bonding material is Teflon®-based.

Do not use waterproof field books (e.g., Rite in the Rain®) within the sampling area and during sample collection, as these may contain a plastic coating or adhesive containing PFAS. If you touch the field book, you must change gloves prior to handling samples or performing sampling activities. Field notes should be documented in untreated Composite® notebooks or on loose paper on Masonite or aluminum clipboards (i.e., plastic clipboards, binders, or spiral hard cover notebooks are not acceptable).

Post-It Notes® are not allowed on project sites.

Sharpies® are acceptable to use in PFAS sampling programs if they are fine-tipped and used in the staging area only. Ballpoint pens should be used when documenting field activities in field notebooks or on field forms, as well as labeling sample containers and preparing chains of custody (CoCs).

Do not use chemical (blue) ice packs during the sampling program. This includes the use of ice packs for the storage of food and/or samples. Only wet ice (water ice) should be used during the sampling program.

Do not use non-stick aluminum foil during sampling or sample handling.

Do not use a vehicle with seat covers with water proofing such as Scotchgard®.

7.4 Sample Containers and Handling

Samples should be collected in laboratory-provided polypropylene or HDPE bottles fitted with an unlined (no Teflon®), polypropylene or HDPE screw cap. Note that different media require different containers and preservative. Work with your analytical lab to ensure the correct bottleware is selected.

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Teflon-lined bottleware may not be used in sample collection. Glass and LDPE containers should also be avoided due to potential loss of analyte through adsorption. Glass filters should not be used due to adsorption risk.

When bottleware have been received at a project site, the field team should confirm the appropriate materials have been provided.

For each item in the sampling environment that is questionable or for which the absence of PFAS was not previously documented, equipment blanks should be collected by passing lab-certified, PFAS-free deionized water over and through equipment used for sampling.

Collect field blank samples. These can be prepared by using a bottle-to-bottle transfer of lab-certified, PFAS-free deionized water in order to assess contaminants in the blank water and/or the atmosphere surrounding sample collection.

7.5 Media Specific Precautions and Procedures.

The following table discusses procedures and precautions for specific environmental media. These should be considered as a supplement to existing Resolution SOPs.

Media	**Precaution**
Groundwater	Compatible materials should be evaluated for both well development and well sampling. The most inert material (e.g., stainless steel, silicone, HDPE), with respect to known or anticipated co-contaminants in wells, should be used whenever possible. For long-term investigations with dedicated Teflon tubing and/or passive diffusion bags, monitoring wells shall be re-developed using HDPE tubing by removing three well volumes. Redeveloped wells should recover for approximately 24 hours prior to PFAS sampling. Alternatively, samples may be collected in duplicate, with and without existing dedicated equipment. If PFAS analyses show that the equipment does not affect results, the equipment may be kept and used long-term. This determination depends on project-specific requirements, however, and should only be used by a project team with full disclosure to all stakeholders.
Surface Water	To avoid cross-contamination from sampling materials to surface waters, the outside of all capped sample containers should be rinsed multiple times with the surface water being sampled before filling the containers. When site conditions require, remote sampling into sample containers can be accomplished by clamping the container onto the end of a clean extension rod. The extension rod must be made of PFAS-free material and shall have been decontaminated. Within the context of sample collection objectives, the sample location in the water column should consider the potential stratification of PFAS in solution and their tendency to accumulate at the air/water interface.
Porewater	Peristaltic pumps with silicone and HDPE tubing are typically used for porewater sample collection, along with push point samplers, porewater observation devices, or drive point piezometers. Push point samplers and drive point piezometers are made of stainless steel and shall be decontaminated between sampling locations. Tubing and porewater observation devices, consisting of slotted PVC pipe and silicone tubing, should be dedicated and not reused across a site or multiple sites.
Soil/Sediment	Most core and grab sampling devices are constructed of stainless steel. Some core samplers include an HDPE sleeve inserted in the core barrel to retain the sample. PPE, such as waders and personal flotation devices, may be required. Ensure that materials that contact the media to be sampled do not have water-resistant coatings that contain PFAS. (Refer to **Section 2**).
Fish Tissue	Clothing and PPE, such as waders and personal flotation devices, may be required. Ensure that materials that contact the media to be sampled do not have water-resistant coatings which contain PFAS. (Refer to Section 2). Waders made of PVC or neoprene can be used. Life jackets made of polyethylene foam and nylon shell fabric can be used. Protective coatings that could contain PFAS might still be used in the manufacturing of life jackets and this may not be apparent. Every effort shall be made to keep samples away from the life jackets during sampling. When planning tissue sample collection, discuss whether whole fish, fillets, or other field preparation is required; review packaging and preservation requirements per EPA Draft Method 1633 with the receiving laboratory.

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Media	Precaution
Potable Water	Samples should be collected from a cold-water faucet that is free of potential PFAS-contaminated devices such as screens, aeration devices, hoses, purification devices, Teflon tape, or swiveled faucets. Care must be taken to not flush out the Trizma preservation reagent during sampling. After sample collection, the bottle should be capped and agitated by hand until the preservative is dissolved. Blanks should be collected at each potable water sample location in accordance with EPA Method 537.1 requirements.
High Concentration Samples: AFFF	All aqueous film-forming foam product samples must be considered high concentration samples. These samples should be segregated from other samples during sampling and shipping to avoid cross contamination. These areas should be sampled last, whenever feasible, and shall be segregated during shipping to the laboratory. Sample collection using single-use, disposable equipment is recommended. If single-use equipment is not available, take additional precautions such as implementing a greater frequency of decontamination blanks and not reusing equipment to sample potentially low PFAS concentration samples. Samples that may contain high concentrations of PFAS shall be clearly identified on the chain-of-custody.
High Concentration Samples: Landfill Leachate	Per EPA Draft Method 1633, leachate samples from landfills may be difficult to analyze, therefore reduced volumes are collected for analysis. Two 100 mL aliquots are collected. As above, sample collection using single-use, disposable equipment is recommended. If single-use equipment is not available, take additional precautions such as implementing a greater frequency of decontamination blanks and not reusing equipment to sample potentially low PFAS concentration samples. Samples that may contain high concentrations of PFAS shall be clearly identified on the chain-of-custody.
Other Media	Reach out to your TO Manager and project leadership if a sampling media has been requested that does not appear in this table.

8.0 Equipment Decontamination

8.1 It is highly recommended that disposable equipment be utilized when collecting samples for PFAS analysis. However, if equipment re-use is performed, field sampling equipment, including oil/water interface meters and water level indicators, that are utilized at each sample location will require cleaning between uses in accordance with SOP 3-06. For example, if disposable HDPE scoops cannot be used for sampling, stainless steel spoons may be an option but must be decontaminated before and after use.

8.2 Several additional procedures should be followed by field personnel regarding decontamination.

Alconox® and Liquinox® soap is acceptable for use since the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) do not list fluoro-surfactants as an ingredient and these soaps have been analyzed for PFAS and it has been determined they are PFAS-free. However, Decon 90 must not be used during decontamination activities.

The water rinse will be lab-certified, PFAS-free deionized water.

Municipal potable water may be used for decontamination purposes, particularly for large equipment (e.g., drilling rigs, rods), if it has been tested prior to use and is determined to be acceptable by the Project Team. Equipment blanks should be collected from equipment decontaminated with potable water sources using lab-certified, PFAS-free deionized water.

Recycled paper towels will not be used during sample collection or in the immediate sampling environment.

9.0 Additional Considerations

Project teams should consider the following when planning PFAS sampling events.

9.1 Personnel Hygiene

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Field personnel should not use cosmetics, moisturizers, hand cream, or other related products as part of their personal cleaning/showering routine on the morning of a sampling event. These products may contain surfactants and represent a potential source of PFAS.

Many manufactured sunblock and insect repellents contain PFAS and should not be brought or used on-site. Sunblock and insect repellents that are used on-site should consist of 100% natural ingredients. As mentioned in **Section 2**, steps can be taken to reduce the hazards associated with insects and prolonged sun exposure.

9.2 Food Considerations

Many food snack products are packaged in wrappers treated with PFAS. Therefore, hands must be thoroughly washed after handling fast food, carry-out food, or snacks. Pre-wrapped food or snacks (e.g., candy bars, microwave popcorn, etc.) must not be in the possession of field personnel during sampling.

Food and drink will be handled and consumed only outside of the sampling environment.

9.3 Analytical Methods

EPA Method 537.1 will be used for sampling potable water, and Draft Method 1633 for all other environmental matrices.

9.4 Shipping

PFAS analytical methods have specific holding time and storage requirements. If specific PFAS analytes are suspected to be present, Draft Method 1633 recommends analysis as soon as possible. Consult with the project team, project chemist, and analytical laboratory when planning sampling events and sample shipments.

10.0 References

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NYSDEC, 2022. Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). November.

SOP 3-06, Equipment Decontamination

Author	Reviewer	Revisions (Technical or Editorial)
Ken O'Donnell, PG Geologist	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP Senior Engineer	Rev 1 – PFAS sampling update (July 2019)
Rose Kelley Environmental Scientist	Richard Purdy Project Scientist Mark MacEwan PFAS Subject Matter Expert	Rev 2 – Update & Review (June 2022)
JV PFAS Team (Sam Bartlett, Lori Goetz) Savannah Wolfe		Rev 3 – Update & Review (October 2022)

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Table 1 Field Equipment Evaluation			
Material or Equipment Type	**Do Not Use Or Do Not Have in the Immediate Sampling Environment**	**Evaluate Prior to Use at a Sampling Event**	**Acceptable for Use in the Sampling Environment**
Teflon	Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) items, sample containers or equipment that contains PTFE parts that will be in direct contact with sampling media, such as Teflon®; no Teflon® lined bottle caps; no Teflon-bearing plumber's tape. Do not use any other fluoropolymer (Hostaflon, Neoflon, Kynar, Tefzel, etc.).		
Polyethylene	Low-density polyethylene (LDPE) items or equipment that contains LDPE parts and that will be in direct contact with the sampling media	Other plastic components (e.g., acrylonitrile butadiene styrene [ABS]) should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Request vendor analysis and/or perform sampling of individual components.	Items or equipment made of polypropylene (PP); high-density polyethylene (HDPE); polyurethane, polyvinyl chloride (PVC); silicon, stainless steel, nylon, acetate
Equipment Lubricants		Equipment with moving parts that may be lubricated with PFAS containing lubricants or greases Drilling fluids	Crisco® or other vegetable-based greases for lubricating parts
Washers and O-rings	Viton® O-rings in pressure washers	Internal valves and equipment parts (pumps, pressure, washers, etc.)	Natural rubber, PVC, nylon, polyethylene, silicone are examples of acceptable materials
Glass	Glass sample containers (jars) and glass fiber filters		
Decon Materials	Decon 90	Water for Decontamination must be PFAS-free	Alconox®, Citronex®, LIquinox®, Methanol®
Buckets/spoons/bowls	LDPE or unidentifiable plastic items		HDPE-stamped items, stainless steel
Plastic Sheeting/Tarps	LDPE sheeting		HDPE sheeting

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Sample storage	Non-stick Aluminum Foil	Bulk sample containers must be evaluated (e.g., contractor bags), aluminum foil (primarily used for tissue samples	Polyethylene plastic bags (e.g., Ziploc® bags)
Towels	Recycled Paper Towels		Regular paper towels
Field Notes	Water-proof (Rite in the Rain®) field notebooks; Post-it notes®		Plain paper notebooks with unbleached, non-recycled paper
Writing Implements	Any type of markers	Non-brand name markers	Fine point Sharpie®- okay for use in the staging area only; ball point pens and pencils can be used in the immediate sampling environment; pencils can be used for pre-labeling but must be written over with pen or marker; using pre-labeled bottles can avoid labeling in the field altogether.
Sample Cooling	Blue Ice or Chemical Ice		Wet Ice
Water for Equipment Blanks			Lab-certified PFAS-free water and water from the site or public water supply that has been verified to be PFAS-free (as defined for project) prior to use
PPE - Fabrics & Materials	Gore-Tex® treated fabrics or clothes; new and unwashed clothing (fabric treatment may contain PFAS); no fabric softener	Clothes described as waterproof, water-resistant, or stain-resistant	Neoprene, clothing made of waxed fabric, synthetic and natural fibers (preferably cotton); well laundered clothes (washed several times after purchase)
PPE- Clothing & Coveralls	Clothing that has been washed with fabric softener	Tyvek® or coated Tyvek®	Well-washed (washed several times) cotton coveralls
PPE – Waders	Gore-Tex		Polyurethane, neoprene, rubber, PVC

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PPE – Rain Gear		Plastic gazebo tent that is only touched or moved prior to and following sampling activities may be used.	Rain gear made from polyurethane, PVC, or wax-coated materials may be used.
PPE - Gloves	Powdered Nitrile or Powdered Latex Gloves		Powderless Nitrile Gloves
PPE - Boots	Gore-Tex® treated boots (unless worn with PVC or polyurethane boot covers)		Steel-toed boots with polyurethane and PVC, or polyurethane/PVC boot covers
Personnel Hygiene	Avoid cosmetics, moisturizers, hand cream, and other items placed on hands that could potentially result in cross contamination with anything touching the sample media		
PPE - Sunscreen		Any untested sunscreens should be tested and added to the approved list.	Alba Organics Natural Sunscreen, Yes To Cucumbers, Aubrey Organics, Jason Natural Sun Block, Kiss my face, and baby sunscreens that are “free” or “natural”
PPE - Insect Repellent		Any untested insect repellent should be tested and added to the approved list.	Jason Natural Quit Bugging Me, Repel Lemon Eucalyptus Insect repellant, Herbal Armor, California Baby Natural Bug Spray, BabyGanics, OFF Deep Woods, Sawyer Permethrin Treatment

Table 2 **PFAS Daily Sampling Checklist**	
Project No.:	
Project Location:	
Site/SWMU:	
Field Team Lead Signature:	
Date:	
Team Member Acknowledgement	**Description**
SOP Compliance	
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have the PFAS SOP (RC 3-41) and project planning documents (SAP/WP/SOPs) been reviewed by all team members?
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have sampling staff received PFAS-specific training?
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Was briefing held for field sampling staff?
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have personal clothing and PPE requirements been followed by all field sampling staff?
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Were lotion and sunscreen guidelines (outlined in RC 3-41) followed by field sampling staff?
	Comments:
Sample Collection	
☐ Yes ☐ No	Has a PFAS-free water source been identified for decontamination?
	Comments:
	Source of PFAS-free water:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Has the laboratory provided PFAS-free deionized water for blanks?
	Comment:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have all sampling items, parts, and equipment been inspected and/or verified to be free of PFAS?
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Has sampling location sequence been communicated to avoid cross-contamination?
	Comments:

☐ Yes ☐ No	Have drilling fluids been evaluated and shown to be free of PFAS?
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have sampling setups been reviewed to ensure minimal cross contamination (i.e., logbooks, Sharpies, etc.).
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have materials in close proximity to samples been validated against Table 1 requirements as being PFAS-free?
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have all sample shipping materials (ice, Ziplock bags, etc.) been inspected and deemed to be PFAS-free?
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have all blanks been collected to verify cross contamination?
	Comments:
Document Control	
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have all variances from sampling guidance been documented?
	Comments:
☐ Yes ☐ No	Have all variances from the SAP been documented?
	Comments:
Additional comments:	