



**HILCORP SWANSON RIVER FIELD GROUNDWATER
MONITORING PROGRAM
FINAL 2023 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM**

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Date: | 6/1/2023 |
| Revision: | 0 |
| Project: | Swanson River Field |
| To: | Peter Campbell, ADEC |
| From: | Drew Anderson, Hilcorp Alaska, LLC |
| Attachments: | Attachment 1 – Figures Attachment 2 - Tables Attachment 3 – Standard Operating Procedures Attachment 4 – Laboratory Certifications Attachment 5 – Resumes |

1. INTRODUCTION

This Work Plan Addendum describes the sampling activities that will be performed by ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC (Aleut) as part of long-term groundwater monitoring at Swanson River Field (SRF) in Cook Inlet and Kenai, Alaska (Attachment 1, Figure 1) during the 2023 field effort. It is intended to supplement the Final 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Program Work Plan prepared by Brice Engineering, LLC (Brice 2021), referred to hereinafter as the 2021 Work Plan. Sites included in this project are SRF Tank Settings (TS) 1-4, 1-9, 1-27, 1-33, 2-15, 3-4, and 3-9. Table 1-1 summarizes the site names and associated Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Hazard identification numbers (IDs).

Table 1-1: SRF ADEC Hazard IDs

| SITE NAME | ADEC HAZARD ID |
|-------------|----------------|
| SRF TS 1-4 | 441 |
| SRF TS 1-9 | 448 |
| SRF TS 1-27 | 442 |
| SRF TS 1-33 | 443 |
| SRF TS 2-15 | 444 |
| SRF TS 3-4 | 445 |
| SRF TS 3-9 | 446 |

1.1 Site Background

Previous monitoring activities have been conducted at the site since 2000, as described in the 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Program Report for SRF (Brice 2022).

1.2 Key Personnel and Qualifications

The key personnel on this project, along with their roles and contact information, are provided in Table 1-2. Groundwater monitoring activities will be conducted by Aleut personnel who meet the requirements of ADEC Qualified Environmental Professionals in accordance with 18 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 75.333 (ADEC 2023). Resumes are provided in Attachment 5.

Table 1-2: Key Personnel and Contact Information

| NAME | ORGANIZATION | TITLE | PHONE NUMBER | EMAIL |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Drew Anderson | Hilcorp | Project Manager | O: (907) 777-8488 C: (907) 382-0987 | ananderson@hilcorp.com |
| Shauna Holben | Hilcorp | Environmental Representative | O: (907) 283-1358 C: (907) 947-9137 | sholben@hilcorp.com |
| Jacob Nordwall | Hilcorp | Health and Safety Representative | O: (907) 777-8418 C: (907) 748-0753 | jacob.nordwall@hilcorp.com |
| Chris Walgenbach | Hilcorp | SRF Foreman | (907) 283-2541 | bhershberger@hilcorp.com |
| Taylor Malone/ Jason Yeoman | Hilcorp | SRF Lead Operators | (907) 283-2543 | tmalone@hilcorp.com |
| Kelly Carson | Hilcorp | Project Chemist | (907) 350-6472 | kelly.carson@hilcorp.com |
| Quinn Meehan | Aleut | Program Manager | (808) 394-7940 | quinn.meehan@aar.aleutfederal.com |
| Sara Hadden | Aleut | Project Manager | (907) 350-0712 | sara.hadden@aar.aleutfederal.com |
| Nicole Mattice | Aleut | Field Manager/ Engineer | (970) 301-6960 | nicole.mattice@aar.aleutfederal.com |
| Kyle Therrien | Aleut | Field Support/ Geologist/ Surveyor | (907) 350-0023 | kyle.therrien@aar.aleutfederal.com |
| Karina Packer | Aleut | Field Support/ Engineer | (907) 306-2259 | karina.packer@aar.aleutfederal.com |
| Jacob Bougere | Aleut | Field Support/ Engineer | (907) 230-6983 | jacob.bougere@aar.aleutfederal.com |
| Nathaniel Gingery | Aleut | Field Support/ Chemist | (907) 947-7905 | nathaniel.gingery@aar.aleutfederal.com |

1.3 Project Schedule

The proposed project schedule is provided in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Project Schedule

| DESCRIPTION | DURATION (DAYS) | START DATE | END DATE |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Planning | | | |
| Draft Work Plan | 35 | 3/6/2023 | 4/10/2023 |
| ADEC review | 30 | 4/10/2023 | 5/10/2023 |
| Response to ADEC comment | 7 | 5/10/2023 | 5/17/2023 |
| Final Work Plan | | 5/17/2023 | 5/17/2023 |
| Field Work | | | |
| Mobilization | 1 | 6/14/2023 | 6/14/2023 |
| SRF Field Activities | 7 | 6/14/2023 | 6/21/2023 |
| Demobilization | 1 | 6/22/2023 | 6/22/2023 |
| Laboratory analysis | 30 | 6/22/2023 | 7/22/2023 |
| Reporting | | | |
| Draft reporting | 90 | 7/22/2023 | 10/22/2023 |
| ADEC review | 30 | 10/22/2023 | 11/22/2023 |
| Response to ADEC comments | 7 | 11/22/2023 | 11/29/2023 |
| Final Report | | 11/29/2023 | 11/29/2023 |

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Analytical results from groundwater samples will be compared to the cleanup levels listed in 18 AAC 75.345, Table C (ADEC 2023) as presented in Table 2-1. Laboratory reporting limits for the selected laboratories, SGS North America, Inc. (SGS) in Anchorage, Alaska and Bio-Chem Laboratory in Grand Rapids, MI, are also provided in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Groundwater Cleanup Levels and Laboratory Limits

| ANALYTE | ANALYTICAL METHOD | PROJECT SCREENING LEVELS ¹ (µG/L) | LAB DETECTION LIMIT (µG/L) | LAB LIMIT OF DETECTION (µG/L) | LAB LIMIT OF QUANTITATION (µG/L) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| GRO | AK101 | 2,200 | 45 | 50 | 100 |
| DRO | AK102 LV | 1,500 | 200 | 300 | 600 |
| Benzene | SW8260D | 4.6 | 0.12 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Toluene | SW8260D | 1,100 | 0.31 | 0.5 | 1 |
| Ethylbenzene | SW8260D | 15 | 0.31 | 0.5 | 1 |
| Xylenes | SW8260D | 190 | 1 | 1.5 | 3 |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | SW8260D | 56 | 0.31 | 0.5 | 1 |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | SW8260D | 60 | 0.31 | 0.5 | 1 |
| Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | SW8260D | 450 | 0.31 | 0.5 | 1 |
| n-Butylbenzene | SW8260D | 1,000 | 0.31 | 0.5 | 1 |
| sec-Butylbenzene | SW8260D | 2,000 | 0.31 | 0.5 | 1 |
| tert-Butylbenzene | SW8260D | 690 | 0.31 | 0.5 | 1 |
| 1-Methylnaphthalene | SW8270D SIM | 11 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |

Table 2-1: Groundwater Cleanup Levels and Laboratory Limits

| ANALYTE | ANALYTICAL METHOD | PROJECT SCREENING LEVELS ¹ (µG/L) | LAB DETECTION LIMIT (µG/L) | LAB LIMIT OF DETECTION (µG/L) | LAB LIMIT OF QUANTITATION (µG/L) |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | SW8270D SIM | 36 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Acenaphthene | SW8270D SIM | 530 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Acenaphthylene | SW8270D SIM | 260 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Anthracene | SW8270D SIM | 1,800 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Benzo[a]anthracene | SW8270D SIM | 0.3 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | SW8270D SIM | 0.25 | 0.0062 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | SW8270D SIM | 2.5 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | SW8270D SIM | 600 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | SW8270D SIM | 25 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Chrysene | SW8270D SIM | 250 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene | SW8270D SIM | 0.25 | 0.0062 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Fluoranthene | SW8270D SIM | 800 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Fluorene | SW8270D SIM | 290 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene | SW8270D SIM | 2.5 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Naphthalene | SW8270D SIM | 1.7 | 0.031 | 0.05 | 0.1 |
| Phenanthrene | SW8270D SIM | 170 | 0.031 | 0.05 | 0.1 |
| Pyrene | SW8270D SIM | 120 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.05 |
| Ethylene glycol ² | SW8015C | 40,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

Notes:

¹ Groundwater cleanup levels as listed in 18 AAC 75.345, Table C (ADEC 2023)

² Limits presented are for Bio-Chem Laboratory. Ethylene glycol is the only analyte that will be sent to this laboratory.

µg/L – microgram per liter

DRO – diesel range organics

GRO – gasoline range organics

LV – low volume

3. FIELD ACTIVITIES

Visual site assessments; groundwater monitoring well inspections; maintenance (as needed); gauging, purging and sampling; free product recovery; and surface water sampling will be conducted in accordance with the ADEC *Field Sampling Guidance* (ADEC 2022a), procedures in the 2021 Work Plan (Brice 2021), and the updated 2023 field activities described below. Table 3-1 summarizes the anticipated field activities for 2023, including the total number of wells at each site to be inspected and sampled/gauged, the number of wells anticipated to contain light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL), and planned surface water samples. Table 3-2 identifies updates to the 2021 Work Plan (Brice 2021). All monitoring wells sampled on a biennial basis and most wells scheduled for sampling once every four years fall on the same 2023 sampling schedule. The

wells that will be sampled in 2023 with a once every four years sampling frequency are noted in the attached Well Status Table (Table 1, Attachment 2). Additionally, site-specific sampling information and 2023 recommendations are provided in the attached Well Status Table (Table 1, Attachment 2). The 2021 Work Plan (Brice 2021) and this 2023 Work Plan Addendum will be provided in the field for field personnel to reference.

Table 3-1: 2023 Site Summary

| SITE NAME | WELLS TO BE INSPECTED ¹ | WELLS TO BE SAMPLED ² AND GAUGED | WELLS TO BE GAUGED ONLY | ANTICIPATED LNAPL WELLS | SURFACE WATER SAMPLES |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| SRF TS 1-4 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| SRF TS 1-9 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| SRF TS 1-27 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| SRF TS 1-33 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| SRF TS 2-15 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| SRF TS 3-4 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| SRF TS 3-9 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 |

Notes:

¹ Maintenance to be conducted as needed.

² Primary samples only, QC not included in totals.

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Table 3-2: 2023 Updates to the Work Plan

| FIELD ACTIVITY | UPDATE(S) | UPDATED REFERENCE ² |
|--|--|---|
| 2021 Work Plan (Brice 2021) ¹ | 2023 Work Plan Addendum | |
| Section 3.1 Monitoring Well Inspection and Maintenance | If product is indicated in an anticipated LNAPL well (indicated in Attachment 2), product recovery activities will be conducted as needed and no samples will be collected. Product recovery efforts will be conducted using a poly bailer. Poly bailers will be deployed to remove product with as much product and as little water removed as possible. Sorbent socks in LNAPL wells will be removed, assessed, and recorded during maintenance and gauging activities. Sorbent socks containing less than 50% saturation will be flipped and placed back down the well after gauging activities are complete. Removed sorbent socks will be disposed of in an oily-waste bag segregated by site and labeled with the site name and well. A new sorbent sock will be placed in the well, if necessary. | None |
| Section 3.2 Monitoring Well Gauging Procedures | Groundwater levels will be gauged in all viable monitoring wells at each SRF TS site within a 12-hour time period. | SOP-10 Groundwater Gauging, Monitoring, and Sampling |
| Section 3.3 Monitoring Well Decommissioning, Installation, and Development | If redevelopment of a well is necessary, SOP-09 will be referenced. No other well decommissioning or installation activities are included in the 2023 scope. | SOP-09 Monitoring Well Installation, Development, and Decommissioning |
| Section 3.4 Analytical Sampling | Surface water sampling added for 2023 only. If surface water is observed at SRF TS 1-4 in the location identified on Figure 3 (Attachment 1), a surface water sample will be collected. The surface water sample will be analyzed for ethylene glycol only to assess exposure pathways to the site surface. Color, odor, and presence of sheen (if observed) will be noted on the surface water sampling digital field form. A clean container will be used to transfer surface water into the appropriate laboratory-supplied containers. | SOP-11 Surface Water Sampling |
| Section 3.4.1 Groundwater Sampling Procedures | If no product is indicated in an anticipated LNAPL well (Table 1, Attachment 2) and this is the first or second time the well is being sampled, the well will be sampled for petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs. | SOP-10 Groundwater Gauging, Monitoring, and Sampling |
| Section 3.4.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control | At a minimum, one field duplicate (FD) sample will be collected for every 10 or fewer primary samples, for each matrix sampled, and for each target analyte. FDs will be collected at the | SOP-14 Quality Control Samples |

Table 3-2: 2023 Updates to the Work Plan

| FIELD ACTIVITY | UPDATE(S) | UPDATED REFERENCE ² |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 2021 Work Plan (Brice 2021) ¹ | 2023 Work Plan Addendum | |
| | <p>same location as the primary sample and will be submitted to the laboratory blind with unique sample IDs. When possible, a FD will be included with every sample delivery group (SDG). FDs will be designated by adding a “Z” after the sample location (e.g., SRF215-TS215OZ-23). A sample collection time of 1 hour before sample collection will be created for the duplicate and recorded on the sample labels and CoC forms to ensure it is a blind duplicate.</p> <p>Matrix spike (MS)/matrix spike duplicate (MSD) samples will be collected at a frequency of 5 percent (%) (one MS/MSD set for every 20 or fewer primary samples). When possible, an MS/MSD set will be included with every SDG.</p> <p>One trip blank will accompany each cooler that contains volatile samples. Trip blanks will be identified consecutively (e.g., SRF-TB01, SRF-TB02, etc.).</p> | |
| Section 3.4.3 Sample Identification | <p>Collected samples will be assigned a unique field-sample ID reflecting the sample year and location. Groundwater samples will be numbered with unique identifiers as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first set of digits designates the site identification (e.g., “SRF14” for SRF TS 1-4, “SRF19” for SRF TS 1-9, “SRF127” for SRF TS 1-27, “SRF133” for SRF TS 1-33, “SRF215” for SRF TS 2-15, “SRF34” for SRF TS 3-4, and “SRF39” for SRF TS 3-9) • The second set of digits indicates the sample location (e.g., “FS14E” for monitoring well FS1-4E, “TS127L” for monitoring well TS1-27L) • The third set of digits indicates the last two digits of the fiscal year (e.g., “23” for 2023) <p>Examples of sample IDs are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRF133-FS133F-23 • SRF39-TS39CR-23 | None |
| Section 3.5 Sample Handling and Chain-of-Custody | Samples will be transported to Anchorage on the Hilcorp Twin Otter. | SOP-17 Sample Management |
| Section 3.6 Decontamination | None | SOP-15 Equipment Decontamination |

Table 3-2: 2023 Updates to the Work Plan

| FIELD ACTIVITY | UPDATE(S) | UPDATED REFERENCE ² |
|--|--|--|
| 2021 Work Plan (Brice 2021) ¹ | 2023 Work Plan Addendum | |
| Section 3.7 Waste Management | Estimated waste stream quantities were updated in the attached Anticipated Waste Streams Table (Table 2, Attachment 2). | None |
| Section 3.8 Field Documentation | Field personnel will document sample handling activities, observations, and data using digital field sampling records, including field forms (e.g., field instrument calibration logs, visual site assessments, well inspection/ maintenance/ groundwater gauging, groundwater sampling, surface water sampling, CoCs, waste-tracking log, etc.) and photographs. | SOP-18 Logbook Documentation and Field Notes |
| Section 3.9 Reporting and Documentation | None | None |
| | <p>Addition to the 2023 Work Plan Addendum</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>Monitoring wells can be affected by freeze-thaw processes creating frost heaving that vertically affects the original well installment. If any well is heaved or jacked to the extent the well cover cannot be closed and locked, the change in well condition will be documented during groundwater monitoring activities and the well casing cut down prior to the survey effort. The vertical position of all wells will be resurveyed to ensure accurate top-of-casing elevations. The PVC elevation, ground surface elevation, and top-of-casing elevation at all viable SRF monitoring wells will be surveyed utilizing the previously established survey control monuments and their respective values, based on historical data made available by Hilcorp. Elevations will be determined using third order differential leveling, using an automatic level.</p> <p>Northing and easting will also be surveyed at monitoring wells not previously surveyed and historical position locations will be reused for any monitoring well previously surveyed.</p> <p>Horizontal positions will be determined using real-time-kinematic Global Navigation Satellite System surveying techniques. The survey will be performed with a horizontal accuracy of 1.0 foot and vertical accuracy of 0.01 feet. Geospatial data resulting from the surveys will be</p> | None |

Table 3-2: 2023 Updates to the Work Plan

| FIELD ACTIVITY | UPDATE(S) | UPDATED REFERENCE ² |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 2021 Work Plan (Brice 2021) ¹ | 2023 Work Plan Addendum | |
| | provided in North American Datum (NAD) of 1983 (2011) (more specifically, IGS08 [Epoch 20010.0000]) Northing and Easting, in U.S. survey feet. Elevations will be provided in the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, in feet. Features created from the survey data will be projected in the NAD 1983 (2011) Alaska State Plane, Zone 4. | |

Notes:

¹ Sections referenced from the 2021 Work Plan (Brice 2021).

² Referenced SOPs are included in Attachment 3.

4. DATA QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the data quality management program is to establish the analytical and documentation protocols to be used when reviewing and analyzing data collected for this project. The overall QC objectives for the laboratory activities are to develop and implement procedures for obtaining and evaluating data in an accurate, precise, and complete manner so that measurement data and laboratory procedures provide information that is comparable to and representative of actual field conditions. Data quality will be evaluated by the Hilcorp Chemist based on the data quality indicators, including precision, accuracy, representativeness, completeness, and comparability (PARCCS). Data validation will be performed using the QC criteria in the 2021 Work Plan (Brice 2021), the Guidelines for Data Reporting (ADEC 2022b), specific analytical method guidance, and laboratory control limits for precision and accuracy.

5. REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). 2020. *18 AAC 70, Water Quality Standards*, as amended through 5 March.

ADEC. 2022a. *Field Sampling Guidance*. Division of Spill Prevention and Response. Contaminated Sites Program. January.

ADEC. 2022b. *Guidelines for Data Reporting*. Technical Memorandum 22-001. August.

ADEC. 2023. *18 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 75, Oil and Other Hazardous Substances Pollution Control*, as amended through 5 February.

Brice Engineering, LLC (Brice). 2021. *2021 Groundwater Monitoring Program Work Plan, Kenai Peninsula Sites, Alaska, Swanson River Field Tank Settings, Kenai, Alaska*. June.

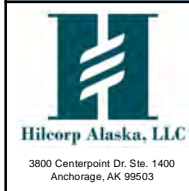
Brice. 2022. *2021 Groundwater Monitoring Program Report, Kenai Peninsula Sites, Alaska, Swanson River Field Tank Settings*. February.

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ATTACHMENT 1

FIGURES

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2023 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM WORK PLAN
 SWANSON RIVER FIELD
 Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

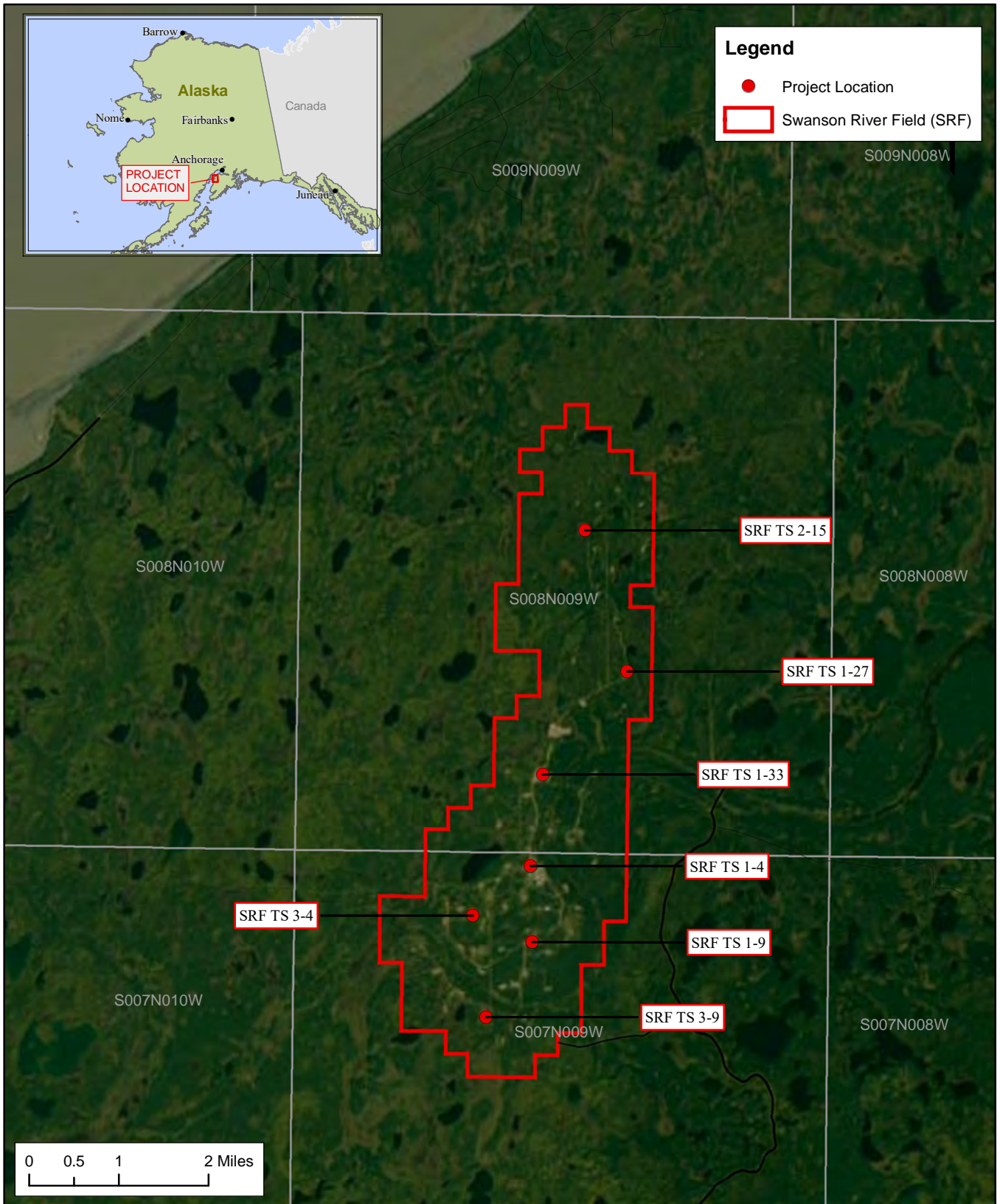
STATE AND SITE VICINITY

DATE:
4/7/2023

PROJECT NO:

DRAWN:

FIGURE
1



2023 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM WORK PLAN
SWANSON RIVER FIELD
 Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

SITE MAP

DATE:
4/7/2023

PROJECT NO:

DRAWN:

FIGURE
2

HILCORP SWANSON RIVER FIELD
 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM
 2023 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM
 KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA

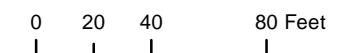
**TANK SETTING 1-4
 Monitoring Well Locations
 and Groundwater Flow Direction**

Legend

- 7.9 Ground Elevation (Feet)
 - Groundwater Flow Direction
 - Groundwater Contour (Feet)
- Monitoring Well Location
- ⊕ Gauge Only
 - ⊗ Gauge and Sample
 - ⊕⊗ Gauge and Sample; Previously Exceeds Cleanup Levels
 - ⊕⊗⊗ Gauge; Previously Contained LNAPL, Sample if no LNAPL Detected
 - ⊙ Surface Water Sample

NOTES:

1. For conceptual purposes only. All viable monitoring wells were surveyed in 2021. All other site feature locations are approximate.
2. Imagery acquired from NV5. Imagery was taken on 31 May 2021.
3. All presented groundwater results are based on findings from 2021 activities and compared to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Table C groundwater cleanup levels (ADEC 2021).
4. Groundwater elevations are expressed in feet (North American Vertical Datum of 1988). Map in North American Datum of 1983 (2011) Alaska State Plane Zone 4.
5. Groundwater contours were generated with Surfer 16 software using kriging.
6. Surface water sample location is approximated. Sample will only be collected if enough water volume is available.



DATE:
4/10/2023

PROJECT NO:

DRAWN:

FIGURE
3

HILCORP SWANSON RIVER FIELD
 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM
 2023 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM
 KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA

**TANK SETTING 1-9
 Monitoring Well Locations
 and Groundwater Flow Direction**

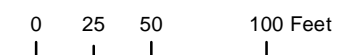


Legend

- 7.9 Ground Elevation (Feet)
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Groundwater Contour (Feet)
- Monitoring Well Location
 - ⊕ Gauge Only
 - ⊗ Gauge and Sample
 - ⊕ Gauge and Sample; Previously Exceeds Cleanup Levels
 - ⊕ Gauge; Previously Contained LNAPL, Sample if no LNAPL Detected

NOTES:

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2. Imagery acquired from NV5. Imagery was taken on 31 May 2021.
3. All presented groundwater results are based on findings from 2021 activities and compared to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Table C groundwater cleanup levels (ADEC 2021).
4. Groundwater elevations are expressed in feet (North American Vertical Datum of 1988). Map in North American Datum of 1983 (2011) Alaska State Plane Zone 4.
5. Groundwater contours were generated with Surfer 16 software using kriging.
6. Water level at monitoring well FS1-9F was adjusted for the approximate specific gravity (0.84) of the 0.65 feet of LNAPL measured during gauging activities.



DATE:
4/10/2023

PROJECT NO:

DRAWN:

FIGURE
4

HILCORP SWANSON RIVER FIELD
 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM
 2023 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM
 KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA

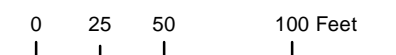
**TANK SETTING 1-27
 Monitoring Well Locations
 and Groundwater Flow Direction**

Legend

- 7.9 Ground Elevation (Feet)
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Groundwater Contour (Feet)
- Monitoring Well Location
 - ⊕ Gauge Only
 - ⊗ Gauge and Sample
 - ⊕ Gauge and Sample; Previously Exceeds Cleanup Levels
 - ⊕ Gauge; Previously Contained LNAPL, Sample if no LNAPL Detected

NOTES:

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3. All presented groundwater results are based on findings from 2021 activities and compared to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Table C groundwater cleanup levels (ADEC 2021).
4. Groundwater elevations are expressed in feet (North American Vertical Datum of 1988). Map in North American Datum of 1983 (2011) Alaska State Plane Zone 4.
5. Groundwater contours were generated with Surfer 16 software using kriging.



DATE:
4/10/2023

PROJECT NO:

DRAWN:

FIGURE
5

HILCORP SWANSON RIVER FIELD
 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM
 2023 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM
 KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA

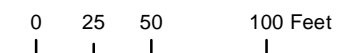
**TANK SETTING 1-33
 Monitoring Well Locations
 and Groundwater Flow Direction**


Legend

- 7.9 Ground Elevation (Feet)
 - Groundwater Flow Direction
 - Groundwater Contour (Feet)
- Monitoring Well Location
- ⊕ Gauge Only
 - ⊗ Gauge and Sample
 - ⊕ Gauge and Sample; Previously Exceeds Cleanup Levels
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4. Groundwater elevations are expressed in feet (North American Vertical Datum of 1988). Map in North American Datum of 1983 (2011) Alaska State Plane Zone 4.
5. Groundwater contours were generated with Surfer 16 software using kriging.



| | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
|  Hilcorp Alaska, LLC | DATE: 4/10/2023 | FIGURE 6 |
| | PROJECT NO: | |
| | DRAWN: | |

HILCORP SWANSON RIVER FIELD
 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM
 2023 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM
 KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA

**TANK SETTING 2-15
 Monitoring Well Locations
 and Groundwater Flow Direction**

Legend

- 7.9 Ground Elevation (Feet)
 - Groundwater Flow Direction
 - Groundwater Contour (Feet)
- Monitoring Well Location
- ⊕ Gauge Only
 - ⊗ Gauge and Sample
 - ⊗ Gauge and Sample; Previously Exceeds Cleanup Levels
 - ⊕ Gauge; Previously Contained LNAPL, Sample if no LNAPL Detected

NOTES:

1. For conceptual purposes only. All viable monitoring wells were surveyed in 2021. All other site feature locations are approximate.
2. Imagery acquired from NV5. Imagery was taken on 31 May 2021.
3. All presented groundwater results are based on findings from 2021 activities and compared to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Table C groundwater cleanup levels (ADEC 2021).
4. Groundwater elevations are expressed in feet (North American Vertical Datum of 1988). Map in North American Datum of 1983 (2011) Alaska State Plane Zone 4.
5. Groundwater contours were generated with Surfer 16 software using kriging.



0 25 50 100 Feet



DATE:
4/10/2023

PROJECT NO:

DRAWN:

FIGURE
7

HILCORP SWANSON RIVER FIELD
 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM
 2023 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM
 KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA

**TANK SETTING 3-4
 Monitoring Well Locations
 and Groundwater Flow Direction**

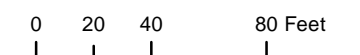


Legend

- 7.9 Ground Elevation (Feet)
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Groundwater Contour (Feet)
- Monitoring Well Location**
- Gauge Only
- Gauge and Sample
- Gauge and Sample; Previously Exceeds Cleanup Levels
- Gauge; Previously Contained LNAPL, Sample if no LNAPL Detected

NOTES:

1. For conceptual purposes only. All viable monitoring wells were surveyed in 2021. All other site feature locations are approximate.
2. Imagery acquired from NV5. Imagery was taken on 31 May 2021.
3. All presented groundwater results are based on findings from 2021 activities and compared to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Table C groundwater cleanup levels (ADEC 2021).
4. Groundwater elevations are expressed in feet (North American Vertical Datum of 1988). Map in North American Datum of 1983 (2011) Alaska State Plane Zone 4.
5. Groundwater contours were generated with Surfer 16 software using kriging.
6. Monitoring well FS3-4D was not used in the groundwater model because groundwater could not be measured due to more than 1 foot of LNAPL present at the time of gauging.



DATE:
4/10/2023

PROJECT NO:

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FIGURE
8

HILCORP SWANSON RIVER FIELD
GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM
2023 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM
KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA

**TANK SETTING 3-9
Monitoring Well Locations
and Groundwater Flow Direction**

Legend

- 7.9 Ground Elevation (Feet)
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Groundwater Contour (Feet)
- Monitoring Well Location
 - ⊕ Gauge Only
 - ⊗ Gauge and Sample
 - ⊗ Gauge and Sample; Previously Exceeds Cleanup Levels
 - ⊕ Gauge; Previously Contained LNAPL, Sample if no LNAPL Detected

NOTES:

1. For conceptual purposes only. All viable monitoring wells were surveyed in 2021. All other site feature locations are approximate.
2. Imagery acquired from NV5. Imagery was taken on 31 May 2021.
3. All presented groundwater results are based on findings from 2021 activities and compared to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Table C groundwater cleanup levels (ADEC 2021).
4. Groundwater elevations are expressed in feet (North American Vertical Datum of 1988). Map in North American Datum of 1983 (2011) Alaska State Plane Zone 4.
5. Groundwater contours were generated with Surfer 16 software using kriging.
6. Water level and monitoring well TS3-9A was adjusted for the approximate specific gravity (0.84) of the 0.14 feet of LNAPL measured during gauging activities.



0 25 50 100 Feet



DATE:
4/10/2023
PROJECT NO:
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FIGURE
9

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ATTACHMENT 2

TABLES

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Hilcorp Swanson River Field Groundwater Monitoring Program

2023 Work Plan Addendum

Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

Table 1: 2023 Well Status

| Well ID | Sample ID | QC | | 2021 Notes | 2023 Analysis | Contamination Level (LNAPL, High, Moderate, Low, None) |
|--|--------------------------|-----|--------|--|--|--|
| | | Dup | MS/MSD | | | |
| Swanson River Tank Setting 1-4 | | | | | | |
| FS1-4E | SRF14-FS14E-23 | | | Re-labeled. Soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| FS1-4H | SRF14-FS14H-23 | | | Monument heaving and compressing casing. Locking compression cap, lock, and label. Semi-soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Low |
| FS1-4I | SRF14-FS14I-23 | | | Installed in 2021 after gauging activities. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | None |
| TS1-4CC | Decommissioned in 2021. | | | | | |
| TS1-4DD | Gauge only | | | Monument and concrete heaved. Removed tubing. Re-labeled. Hard hit at bottom. | Gauge only | None |
| TS1-4EE | SRF14-TS14EE-23 | | X | Bentonite on probe. Dedicated bladder tubing. Re-labeled. Soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, ethylene glycol, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Low |
| TS1-4F | Gauge and remove product | | | Water in monument casing, trace product detected on probe and tape. Strong HC odor. PID reading 24.3 ppm down well. Replaced sorbent sock (>50% saturation). Sample collected in 2021. | Gauge and remove product | LNAPL |
| TS1-4G | Decommissioned in 2017. | | | | | |
| TS1-4GR | SRF14-TS14GR-23 | X | | Re-labeled. Strong ethylene glycol odor. PID reading 75.3 ppm down well. Hard hit at bottom. Removed sorbent sock (orange staining, no LNAPL detected). | benzene, ethylbenzene, ethylene glycol, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS1-4J | Gauge and remove product | | | Trace product detected on probe. Strong HC odor. PID reading 7.5 ppm down well, 0 ppm ambient. Located within secondary containment. Replaced sorbent sock (>50% saturation). Sample collected in 2021. | Gauge and remove product | LNAPL |
| SW | SRF14-SW1-23 | X | X | Newly incorporated into the program to assess the drainage path/culvert north of monitoring well TS1-4EE and west of FS1-4I. Collect sample in 2023 only if enough surface water is available. | ethylene glycol and 1,4-dioxane | NA |
| Swanson River Tank Setting 1-9 | | | | | | |
| FS1-9D | SRF19-FS19D-23 | | | Dedicated bladder tubing. Hard hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | Low |
| FS1-9F | Gauge and remove product | | | PVC heaved to top of monument leaving no space for cap placement. PVC casing coated with product. Removed 0.75 gallons of oil/water mix. Product globules in water. Bailer coated with product. Replaced sorbent sock (>50% saturation). No samples collected in 2021 due to LNAPL presence. | Gauge and remove product | LNAPL |
| FS1-9I | SRF19-FS19D-23 | | X | Hard hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| FS1-9M | SRF19-FS19M-23 | | | PVC heaved against monument. Dedicated bladder tubing. Hard hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| FS1-9N | SRF19-FS19N-23 | X | | PVC heaved against monument. Dedicated tubing. Hard hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |
| TS1-9A | Gauge and remove product | | | Moderate HC odor. Some product streaks on probe. Discontinuous sheen indicated from interface probe signal. Semi-soft hit at bottom. Replaced sorbent sock (~75% saturation, mainly center). No samples collected in 2021 due to LNAPL presence. | Gauge and remove product | LNAPL |
| TS1-9B | Gauge and remove product | | | Mild HC odor. Soft hit at bottom. Replaced sorbent sock. No samples collected in 2021 due to LNAPL presence. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | LNAPL |
| TS1-9C | SRF19-TS19C-23 | | | Dedicated tubing. Mild HC odor. PVC casing stained with residual product. Sheen indicated from inconsistent interface probe signal. Soft hit at bottom. Sorbent sock added due to LNAPL detection. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS1-9D | SRF19-TS19D-23 | | | Mild HC odor. Hard hit at bottom. Removed sorbent sock (0% saturation, no LNAPL detected). | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS1-9HH | SRF19-TS19HH-23 | | | Concrete base heaved and PVC heaved against monument. Dedicated bladder tubing. Soft hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | Low |
| TS1-9II | Gauge only | | | Dedicated peristaltic tubing. Soft, sticky hit at bottom. | Gauge only | None |
| TS1-9U | SRF19-TS19U-23 | X | | Dedicated bladder tubing. Orange residue on probe. PVC heaved against monument casing. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | High |
| Swanson River Tank Setting 1-27 | | | | | | |
| FS1-27C | SRF127-FS127C-0723 | | | Concrete monument slightly heaved. Soft hit at bottom. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| TS1-27G | SRF127-TS127G-0723 | | | PVC slightly heaved. Dedicated bladder tubing. Semi-soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS1-27J | Gauge only | | | Hard hit at bottom. | Gauge only | Low |
| TS1-27K | SRF127-TS127K-0723 | | | Dedicated bladder tubing. Slight HC odor. Hard hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS1-27L | SRF127-TS127L-0723 | | | Broken monument lid and collar. PVC heaved against monument. Monument dented at lip. Dedicated bladder tubing. Mud on probe. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS1-27M | SRF127-TS127M-0723 | | | Soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |
| TS1-27N | Gauge only | | | PVC heaved to top of monument and against it. Hard hit at bottom. | Gauge only | |
| Swanson River Tank Setting 1-33 | | | | | | |
| FS1-33F | SRF133-FS133F-0723 | X | | Semi-soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, tert-butylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |
| FS1-33H | SRF133-FS133H-0723 | | | Soft hit at bottom. Removed sorbent sock (no LNAPL detected on sock). New sorbent sock placed due to observed streaks of residual product coated on casing although no LNAPL was detected with interface probe. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, tert-butylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |

Hilcorp Swanson River Field Groundwater Monitoring Program
2023 Work Plan Addendum
Kenai Peninsula, Alaska
Table 1: 2023 Well Status

| Well ID | Sample ID | QC | | 2021 Notes | 2023 Analysis | Contamination Level (LNAPL, High, Moderate, Low, None) |
|--|--------------------------|-----|--------|---|--|--|
| | | Dup | MS/MSD | | | |
| FS1-33O | Gauge only | | | PVC heaved against monument. PVC stained brown. Mud/brown residue on interface probe and tape indicative of biological infiltration. Very soft hit at bottom. Well scoped and observed PVC casing coated with mud/brown residue throughout. Scoped to about 35 feet btoc past top of water. | Gauge only | Moderate |
| FS1-33S | SRF133-FS133S-0723 | | | No monument lid; cannot be securely closed and locked. Very soft hit at bottom. Bent monument was straightened using truck and tow rope. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, tert-butylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Low |
| FS1-33T | Gauge only | | | Hard hit at bottom. | Gauge only | None |
| FS1-33W | SRF133-FS133W-0723 | | | Dedicated bladder tubing. Hard hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| MW1-33A | Abandoned in 2021. | | | | | |
| TS1-33JJ | SRF133-TS133JJ-0723 | X | X | Semi-hard hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | Low |
| TS1-33KK | Gauge only | | | Biofouling odor. Semi-hard hit at bottom. | Gauge only | Low |
| TS1-33N | Decommissioned in 2021. | | | | | |
| TS1-33O2 | SRF133-TS133O2-0723 | | | Monument smashed but stable. Located directly beneath aboveground piping causing partial obstruction on top of monument, but accessible with bladder pump. Monument lid not able to be placed on monitoring well due to partial obstruction on top of monument. Soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, tert-butylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS1-33P | Gauge only | | | PVC heaved against monument. Hard hit at bottom. | Gauge only | |
| TS1-33Q | SRF133-TS133Q-0723 | | | Semi-soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, tert-butylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS1-33U | Decommissioned in 2017. | | | | | |
| TS1-33UR | SRF133-TS133UR-0723 | | | Soft hit at bottom. Biofouling odor on sorbent sock, no odor in well. Removed sorbent sock (no LNAPL detected). | benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, tert-butylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |
| Swanson River Tank Setting 2-15 | | | | | | |
| FS2-15B | SRF215-FS215B-0723 | | | PVC casing heaved above monument during gauging activities, preventing the lid from being closed and locked. PVC cut approximately 0.35 feet. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| TS2-15O | SRF215-TS215O-0723 | | | PVC casing heaved into monument. Semi-hard hit at bottom. Faint HC odor. | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS2-15P | SRF215-TS215P-0723 | | | Semi-soft hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| TS2-15Q | Gauge only | | | Soft hit at bottom. | Gauge only | Low |
| TS2-15R | SRF215-TS215R-0723 | | | Semi-soft hit at bottom. Replaced broken lock and monument lid during 2021 maintenance activities. Lock was broken during surveying and needs to be replaced. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. Replace lock. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| Swanson River Tank Setting 3-4 | | | | | | |
| FS3-4A | SRF34-FS34A-0723 | | | PVC casing slanted. Cracked concrete base. Dedicated bladder tubing tied. | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Low |
| FS3-4B | SRF34-FS34B-0723 | X | | PVC casing slanted and heaved against monument. Very soft hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | Low |
| FS3-4D | Gauge and remove product | | | No cap. 1-inch PVC nested inside 2-inch PVC casing. Inner 1-inch pipe extends to top of monument lid. Heaved. Coated in product. Strong HC odor. Dedicated 1-inch bailer. Removed approximately 0.75 gallons after more than 30 minutes of bailing. Replaced 100% saturated 1-inch sorbent sock with new 1-inch sorbent sock. No samples collected in 2021 due to LNAPL presence. | Gauge and remove product | LNAPL |
| FS3-4F | SRF34-FS34F-0723 | | | Dedicated tubing. PVC casing heaved against monument. | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |
| TS3-4CC | SRF34-TS34CC-0723 | | | Dedicated tubing. PVC casing heaved against monument. Mild to moderate HC odor. Sticky hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS3-4D | Gauge and remove product | | | Slight HC odor. Discontinuous sheen present at 0.04 feet and appeared to be built up on one side of casing. PVC coated with tacky residual product. Removed only water with bailer, no product detected from bailer. Replaced sorbent sock. Sample collected in 2021. | Gauge and remove product | LNAPL |
| TS3-4MM | SRF34-TS34MM-0723 | | | Dedicated bladder tubing tied. Loose concrete base. Bentonite on probe. Soft hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| TS3-4NN | Gauge only | | | Monument and concrete base heaved above ground surface. | Gauge only | None |
| TS3-4OO | SRF34-TS34OO-0723 | | | Monument heaved above ground surface. PVC casing pushed against monument. Soft hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| TS3-4P | SRF34-TS34P-0723 | | | Semi-hard hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS3-4PP | Gauge only | | | Monument slightly loose. Semi-soft hit at bottom. | Gauge only | Low |
| TS3-4Z | Gauge only | | | Soft hit at bottom. | Gauge only | Low |
| Swanson River Tank Setting 3-9 | | | | | | |
| FS3-9B | SRF39-FS39B-0723 | | | PVC heaved against monument casing. Tied dedicated bladder tubing. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| FS3-9E | Gauge and remove product | | | Product on probe. Inconsistent solid tone. Bailed approximately 0.2 gallons of water with sheen, no product or globules. Replaced 80% saturated sorbent sock with new sorbent sock. Sample collected in 2021. | Gauge and remove product | LNAPL |
| FS3-9G | SRF39-FS39G-0723 | | | PVC heaved against monument casing. Hard hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| TS3-9A | Gauge and remove product | | | Casing coated with product. Removed approximately 0.25 gallons of oil/water mixture. Moderate to strong HC odor. Replaced saturated sorbent sock with new sorbent sock. No samples collected in 2021 due to LNAPL presence. | Gauge and remove product | LNAPL |
| TS3-9AA | SRF39-TS39AA-0723 | | | Soft hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | Low |
| TS3-9BB | SRF39-TS39BB-0723 | | | Soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |
| TS3-9C | Decommissioned in 2017. | | | | | |

Hilcorp Swanson River Field Groundwater Monitoring Program
2023 Work Plan Addendum
Kenai Peninsula, Alaska
Table 1: 2023 Well Status

| Well ID | Sample ID | QC | | 2021 Notes | 2023 Analysis | Contamination Level (LNAPL, High, Moderate, Low, None) |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----|--------|--|--|--|
| | | Dup | MS/MSD | | | |
| TS3-9CC | Gauge only | | | Broken monument lid and collar. Hard hit at bottom. Collar replaced during 2021 maintenance activities. | Gauge only | None |
| TS3-9CR | SRF39-TS39CR-0723 | | | Semi-soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | High |
| TS3-9DD | SRF39-TS39DD-0723 | | | Hard hit at bottom. Scheduled for sampling in 2023 due to sampling frequency of once every 4 years. | petroleum-related VOCs (including BTEX) and PAHs | None |
| TS3-9F | Gauge and remove product | | | PVC easily disconnects at joint approximately 2 feet btoc, reconnected. Slight to moderate HC odor. Removed relatively clean sorbent sock prior to measurement. Installed new sorbent sock. Product on well likely to contaminate downhole pump. No samples collected in 2021 due to LNAPL presence. | Gauge and remove product | LNAPL |
| TS3-9S | Gauge only | | | Semi-soft hit at bottom. | Gauge only | Low |
| TS3-9T | SRF39-TS39T-0723 | | | Dedicated bailer and tubing. Slight HC odor. PVC slightly tilted against monument casing. | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |
| TS3-9U | SRF39-TS39U-0723 | | | PVC heaved against monument casing. PVC coated with dried residual product. Dedicated bailer and tied tubing. Sorbent sock removed (no LNAPL saturation). No new sorbent sock placed (no LNAPL signal). | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |
| TS3-9V | SRF39-TS39V-0723 | | | Semi-soft hit at bottom. | benzene, ethylbenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and xylenes | Moderate |

NOTES:

Monitoring wells in **red bold** type denote wells that historically contained LNAPL.

Monitoring wells in **gray bold** type denote wells that have been removed from the monitoring program.

Assume monitoring wells have stick-up monuments with 2-inch diameter PVC casing, unless otherwise noted.

Assume monitoring wells are locked, labeled, and have a well plug or cap, unless otherwise noted.

Contamination levels are determined by most recent analytical concentrations available. "LNAPL" = product anticipated in well, "High" = more than two exceedances, "Moderate" = two or less exceedances, "Low" = detection(s), "None" = non-detect(s).

Assigned QC may be subject to change based on field conditions.

BTEX = benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes

DRO = total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as diesel-range organics

RRO = TPH as residual range organics

GRO = TPH as gasoline-range organics

LNAPL = light nonaqueous-phase liquid

NA = not applicable

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**Hilcorp Swanson River Field Groundwater Monitoring Program
2023 Work Plan Addendum
Kenai Peninsula, Alaska**

Table 2: Anticipated 2023 Waste Streams

| Waste Stream | Waste Classification | Estimated Quantity | Container | Proper Shipping Name | Disposal | Notes |
|---|--|---------------------|--|--|----------------|--|
| Liquid IDW – No odor/sheen (purge water, decontamination water) | Non-TSCA/ non-RCRA regulated | 120-gallons | N/A | Non-hazardous liquid | GAC | GAC-treated water free of sheen will be discharged to a vegetated, upland area of the site at least 100 feet from drinking water sources and surface water. Total purge and decontamination water from each monitoring well will be noted on the field forms. |
| Liquid IDW – SRF TS 1-4 only (purge water, decontamination water) | Non-exempt (SRF TS 1-4, ethylene glycol) | 13-gallons | 55-gallon drum | Non-hazardous liquid (impacted with ethylene glycol) | Hilcorp | Purge water from SRF TS 1-4, impacted with ethylene glycol, is non-exempt waste and will be containerized in a 55-gallon drum provided and disposed by Hilcorp. SRF Site TS 1-4 is not exploration and production (E&P) exempt. |
| Liquid IDW - Odor/sheen (purge water, decontamination water) | Non-exempt (Sites TS 1-27, and TS 2-15) | 0-gallons | 55-gallon drum | Non-hazardous liquid (hydrocarbon odor and/or sheen) | Hilcorp | GAC is anticipated to be sufficient treatment. If three GAC treatment cycles have not removed odor and/or sheen, purge and/or contaminated water will be containerized in a 55-gallon drum provided by Hilcorp, labeled, recorded on the waste-tracking log, and transferred to Hilcorp SRF G&I Facility for storage and subsequent disposal. SRF Sites TS 1-27 and TS 2-15 are not E&P exempt. |
| Liquid IDW - Odor/sheen (purge water, decontamination water) | Exempt (TS 1-9, TS 1-33, TS 3-4, and TS 3-9) | 0-gallons | 55-gallon drum | Non-hazardous liquid (hydrocarbon odor and/or sheen) | Hilcorp | GAC is anticipated to be sufficient treatment. If three GAC treatment cycles have not removed odor and/or sheen, purge and/or contaminated water will be containerized in a 55-gallon drum provided by Hilcorp, labeled, recorded on the waste-tracking log, and transferred to Hilcorp SRF G&I Facility for storage and subsequent disposal. SRF Sites TS 1-9, TS 1-33, TS 3-4, and TS 3-9 have sources relating to E&P are, therefore, exempt. |
| Product | N/A | < 5-gallons | 5-gallon bucket with screw-top lid | N/A | Recycle | Volume will be documented and transferred to Hilcorp for subsequent disposal or combined with Hilcorp Waste Oil Drums located inside each TS building for recycle. |
| Sorbent socks | Non-TSCA/ non-RCRA regulated | 4 "Oily Waste" bags | Polyethylene "Oily Waste" bags contained in 5-gallon bucket with screw-top lid | Oily Waste | Hilcorp | Used sorbent socks to be disposed of from TS 1-4, TS 1-9, TS 1-33, TS 3-4, and TS 3-9. Bags will be segregated by site, labeled (TS 1-4 socks will also be identified to contain ethylene glycol), recorded on the waste-tracking log, and transferred to Hilcorp SRF G&I Facility for storage and subsequent disposal. |
| Solid Waste | Non-TSCA/ non-RCRA regulated | 5 bags | Heavy 42-gallon garbage bags | Non-hazardous waste – solid (general refuse) | Local landfill | General refuse will include nitrile gloves and other expended PPE, paper towels, and disposable tubing. Volume will be documented and transferred to dumpsters at SRF in which general refuse can be placed. |
| Spent GAC | Non-TSCA/ non-RCRA regulated | 10-gallons | 5-gallon bucket with screw top lid | Non-hazardous waste – solid (GAC) | Hilcorp | Hilcorp will facilitate disposal when no longer usable. |

Notes:

GAC = granular activated carbon

IDW = investigation-derived waste

N/A = not applicable

RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SRF = Swanson River Field

TS = Tank Setting

TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act

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ATTACHMENT 3
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP-09

MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND DECOMMISSIONING

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) describes the process for installing, developing, and decommissioning groundwater monitoring wells. This SOP is consistent with Monitoring Well Guidance issued by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC 2013). Specific monitoring well design and installation procedures depend on project objectives and subsurface conditions and should be discussed in the Work Plan.

Monitoring wells can be installed as long-term monitoring wells, which can be repeatedly sampled over several years, or as temporary well points, which allow for a one-time groundwater sampling event. Following sampling, a temporary well point is usually removed and backfilled in accordance with ADEC regulations.

1. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

The drilling subcontractor will supply all materials and equipment necessary to perform drilling activities and will install monitoring wells in accordance with the Work Plan and as directed.

Temporary well points consist of 1- to 2-inch diameter screened PVC or stainless steel pipe, which can be pre-packed with filter material, or only a slotted screen. Temporary well points can be installed using a drill rig or excavation equipment, or by hand if in unconsolidated material with a shallow water table.

Permanent monitoring wells are installed with either pre-packed or slotted screens, using a drill rig (typically a direct push drill rig or a hollow stem auger).

Equipment and materials that may be needed for monitoring well installation include the following:

- Drill rig or equivalent
- Well casing and screen
- Filter pack materials (silica sand)
- Bentonite
- Surface seal materials (concrete)
- Potable water and/or deionized water
- Weighted tape measure

Equipment and materials that may be needed for monitoring well development includes the following:

- Water level meter or Oil/Water interface probe
- Surge block (with foot valve)
- Submersible pump
- Sprinkler pump (useful for removing large volumes of silt and fine sand laden water)
- Inertial pump and tubing (optional-consider for deep wells greater than 30 feet)
- Disposable polyethylene or Teflon bailers
- 5-gallon buckets
- Graduated cylinder or beaker
- YSI water-quality meter with calibration solutions
- Hach portable turbidity meter
- Potable water and/or deionized water
- Disposable polyethylene tubing

2. WELL INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

This section describes drilling, borehole, casing, well screen, bentonite seal, and monitoring well completion requirements.

2.1 Drilling Requirements

Several drilling methods are available for creating a borehole for well installation. Primary methods include hollow stem auger, direct push, air rotary, mud rotary, and cable tool. The drilling method is selected based on lithology and subsurface characteristics.

All drilling activities will be supervised by a qualified environmental professional. The drill rig will be decontaminated appropriately before it enters and leaves the site in accordance with the *Equipment Decontamination* SOP-15. All leaks will be repaired prior to coming to the site or as soon as they are discovered at the site. The drill rig will not leak any fluids that may enter the borehole or contaminate equipment placed in the hole. The use of rags or absorbent materials to soak up leaking fluids is unacceptable. Spill response equipment will be on site at all times to ensure constant preparedness in the event of a leak.

Drilling mud, synthetic drilling fluids, petroleum or metal-based pipe joint compounds, and other potential contaminants will not be used. Only high yield sodium bentonite clay free of organic polymer additives will be used if drilling mud is needed to stabilize the boring.

Decontamination water must be potable and obtained from a known water source. A construction diagram will be constructed for each monitoring well and the locations and top of casing and ground elevations will be surveyed.

2.2 Borehole Requirements

Borehole diameters should be at least three inches larger than the nominal outside diameter of the casing and well screen. If using a hollow stem auger, the inside diameter of the auger should be at least four inches larger than the nominal outside diameter of the casing and well screen, unless otherwise specified in the approved Work Plan.

The completed monitoring well must be straight to allow passage of pumps and other sampling devices.

2.3 Casing Requirements

The following lists requirements for monitoring well casings:

- All casing will be new, unused, and pre-cleaned (if necessary).
- Glue or solvents will not be used to join casings; casings will be joined only with water-tight flush-joint threads or thermal welds that will not interfere with the planned well use.
- Pop rivets or screws should not be used on casings or other monitoring well components.
- All monitoring wells must conform to the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) F-480-06b. The inside diameter should be at least 1.9 inches, except for well points for piezometers and transducers, which can be smaller diameter. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is a durable monitoring well material with good chemical resistance (EPA 1991).
- All metal casings will be seamless stainless-steel casings.
- The casing will be straight within the tolerance stated for the borehole.
- A notch in the top of the casing will be cut or marked and used as a measuring point for water levels and survey activities.
- The addition of bentonite surrounding the PVC casing will be visually verified during well installation activities to ensure that bridging is not occurring during withdrawal of the drill string/equipment.

2.4 Well Screen Requirements

The following lists requirements for well screens:

- All requirements that apply to casings will also apply to well screen, except for strength requirements.
- Monitoring wells will not be screened across more than one water-bearing unit. Screens will be factory slotted or wrapped.
- Screen slots will be sized to prevent 90 percent of the filter pack from entering the well, and for wells where no filter pack is used, the screen slot size will be selected to retain 60 to 70 percent of the formation materials outside the screen.
- The bottom of the screen will be capped, and the cap will be joined to the screen by threads.

In most hydrogeologic settings, screen lengths should not exceed 10 feet. The use of shorter well screens (5 feet) may allow for contaminant detection by reducing excessive dilution.

2.5 Filter Pack Requirements

Surrounding the monitoring well intake with materials that are coarser, have a uniform grain size, and have a higher permeability than natural formation material allows the groundwater to flow freely into the well from the adjacent formation, while minimizing or eliminating intrusion by fine-grained materials. Silica sand (10/20 or 12/20) is typically used for the filter pack. The filter pack should extend above the well screen to a length of 20% of the well screen length, but no less than 2 feet (ASTM D5092 2005). The thickness of the filter pack should be at least 2 inches between the borehole and the well screen, but no greater than 8 inches (EPA 1991).

2.6 Seal Requirements

An annular seal should be installed to restrict vertical movement of water or contaminants by sealing the well casing to the adjacent soil formation. The annular seal consists of bentonite chips from the filter pack to approximately 2 feet below the ground surface.

The bentonite seal requirements for wells installed deeper than 12 feet below ground surface are:

- The bentonite seal will consist of at least 2 feet of bentonite between the filter pack and the silica sand used to fill the borehole to the ground surface.
- The bentonite will be hydrated after placement.
- Only 100% sodium bentonite will be used.

The bentonite seal will be terminated 2 feet from the ground surface. The remainder of the annulus will be backfilled using silica sand to minimize bentonite intrusion into the well monument and to promote drainage of water from inside the monument. If the monitoring well is advanced in frozen ground, the annular space between the casing and any permafrost should be sealed to minimize effects on the subsurface thermal regime and to prevent water within the well from freezing.

2.7 Monitoring Well Surface Completion Requirements

Surface completion is not required for temporary well points.

If flush-mounted completions are used, cut the casing approximately six inches below the ground surface and provide a water-tight casing cap to prevent surface water from entering the well. A freely draining surface monument with a bolted cover should be placed over the casing. The surface monument should be placed in well-sorted sand to allow water drainage. If the well is located on a gravel pad, the top of the monument must be completed at least 3 inches below pad grade to protect it from snow removal equipment. The top of the casing must be at least one foot above the bottom of the surface monument. The identity of the well should be permanently marked on the monument lid and the casing cap.

For above-ground monitoring well completions, the well casing will extend 2 or 3 feet above ground surface. Provide a casing cap for each well and shield the extended casing with a steel monument that is placed over the casing and cap, seated in a concrete surface pad. The sleeve diameter should be at least 6 inches greater than the casing diameter. Install a lockable cap or lid on the guard pipe. The well identification should be permanently marked on the casing cap and the monument lid.

Well locations must be designed to ensure groundwater samples and water level measurements characterize discrete stratigraphic intervals. This is achieved by positioning the screened interval relative to the water table elevation.

Well locations and designs must prevent surface contaminants from entering the groundwater as well as leakage of groundwater or contaminants between the stratigraphic intervals in the well bore or along the well annulus. Complete wells above grade to decrease the potential of surface contaminants entering the well.

Install monitoring wells where there is no chance of seasonal inundation by floodwaters, unless the wells have special watertight construction.

2.8 Documentation Requirements

If the well is not direct drilled, log the soil boring in accordance with SOP-01 and ASTM D2488 Unified Soil Classification standards. The *Soil Boring Log* (SOP-01 Attachment 2) must be

completed during installation before leaving the site to ensure all details are captured and are complete and accurate.

Fill out the attached Well Construction Form (Attachment 1) following installation. All fields on the construction form must be completed, or “NA” will be inserted to indicate a field that is not applicable. The required field form sections are outlined below:

- Well designation
- Date of well installation
- Quantity of drilling fluid lost during drilling
- Well volume
- Depth from top of well casing to bottom of well
- Screen length
- Height of well casing above/below ground surface

Monitoring wells will be surveyed within a horizontal accuracy of 1.0 feet and a vertical accuracy of 0.01 foot. The top of casing and ground surface elevations will be surveyed for use as a reference point to determine water-level elevation, sampling depths, and groundwater flow direction. All survey information will be documented in the field logbook.

3. WELL DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

Monitoring wells should not be developed for at least 24 hours after installation. Wells can be developed using a submersible pump, peristaltic pump, Waterra foot valve, or a bailer. Waterra foot valves and bailers are more commonly used in wells with smaller water volumes.

Monitoring wells are developed by first purging the well dry, if possible, then allowing the monitoring well to refill with formation water. If the recovery rate by the formation water is too slow, up to one well casing volume of deionized water can be added to the well. The well should be surged vigorously for approximately 10 minutes using either a surge block or bailer. Add more water as necessary. Purge the well dry again to complete the development process (ADEC 2013).

A minimum of three borehole volumes (calculated from the borehole diameter and the length of screen below the water table, corrected for 30 percent porosity of the filter pack) of water, plus twice the volume of water added during drilling and construction will be removed.

If well screens are submerged, the borehole volume is calculated over the interval of the filter pack (length of screen plus 2 feet of added sand above the screen).

After initial surging and pumping, groundwater parameters will be monitored for stability criteria (Table 1). Groundwater parameter stability is reached when three changes between successive readings at approximately 5-minute intervals at a low-flow pumping rate (drawdown less than 0.3 feet) are less than the criteria provided in Table 1. When stabilization is reached, the well is considered developed. If stability cannot be achieved, the well is considered developed when the total volume of water removed from the well equals five borehole volumes plus the volume of drilling fluid lost or potable water added (if fluids were added during well installation or development).

Table 1 Stability Criteria for Low-Flow Purging

| Parameter ¹ | Units | Recording Precision | Stability Criterion |
|---|-------|---------------------|--|
| pH | — | 0.01 | ±0.1 |
| Temperature | °C | 0.01 | ±0.2 |
| Conductivity | µS/cm | 1 | ±3% |
| Turbidity | NTU | 0.1 | ± 10% or ± 1 NTU (whichever is greater) |
| Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) | mV | 1 | ±10 |
| Dissolved Oxygen (DO) | mg/L | 0.1 | ±10% or 0.3 mg/L (whichever is greater) |

Notes:

°C = degrees Celsius

µS/cm = microSiemens per

centimeter NTU = nephelometric

turbidity units mV = millivolts

mg/L=milligrams per liter

Stability criteria from ADEC *Field Sampling Guidance* (ADEC 2022).

¹ Only three parameters are required to stabilize, four when using temperature.

Low-yielding wells are exceptions to the above criteria. Such wells should be purged dry, then either be allowed to recover or be filled with potable water to the static water level for surging. Add water as needed to maintain the water level during surging. Satisfactory recovery is defined as 80 percent of the well volume. After the initial recovery period, such wells will be surged and purged dry again to complete the development process.

Alternative development procedures may be used if they will not affect the ability of the well to provide representative samples. Wells installed with an annular seal must not be developed until 24 hours after well installation to allow annular seal materials to set and cure. ADEC recognizes

that remote site work may make this impractical. The ADEC Project Manager should be contacted for site-specific approval if development is conducted prior to the 24-hour waiting period. Well purge water should be discharged and treated as needed in accordance with the project-specific Work Plan. The following details should be recorded on the Well Development Form (Attachment 2):

- Date of development
- Static water level before and after development
- Depth from top of well casing to top of sediment inside well, before and after development, if present
- Physical characteristics of removed water, including changes during development in clarity, color, particulates, and odor
- Type and size/capacity of pump and/or bailer used
- Pumping rate
- Recharge rate
- Quantity of water removed and time of removal
- Parameter readings, including pH, temperature, conductivity, turbidity, ORP, and DO (if stabilized)

4. WELL DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURES

The purpose of decommissioning is to protect the aquifer. Monitoring wells and temporary well points should be decommissioned as soon as ADEC has determined the wells are no longer needed. This SOP is consistent with the decommissioning section of the *Monitoring Well Guidance* issued by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC 2013). Specific monitoring well decommissioning procedures depend on project objectives and subsurface conditions, and must be presented in the Work Plan. ADEC approval of the Work Plan is required prior to decommissioning wells. Common well decommissioning procedures include:

1. Knock the bottom of the screen out with a steel drill rod/ pipe, which allows the well to be used as a tremie pipe.
2. Remove the well casing and screen until the screened interval is above the groundwater interface. This allows the material surrounding the well to collapse into the borehole. Keep a 1:1 ratio when pulling out the screen (i.e., if you have a 10' screen, pull the well out 10').

3. After the casing is withdrawn above the groundwater interface, add some bentonite chips to the well. Withdraw the casing further and continue adding bentonite chips. Continue this iterative process (pull the casing, fill the borehole, pull the casing, fill the borehole) to within 2 feet of the ground surface.
4. If the well is shallow, add water to hydrate the bentonite chips. Add additional bentonite chips as necessary to seal the well to within 2 feet of the ground surface.
5. If the well is deep, use a grout pump to place a bentonite slurry in the well. The use of the grout pump will ensure a complete seal of the borehole and minimize the potential for bridging.
6. If the well is in a confined aquifer, bentonite chips should be placed within the confining stratum.
7. Fill the remaining 2 feet of the borehole with sand or gravel and restore the site.
8. Record decommissioning procedures.

If the well casing and screen cannot be removed at the time of decommissioning, and it is known that the well construction included a competent annular seal of bentonite chips surrounding the well casing, the screen should be filled with sand and the casing should be completely sealed in place with bentonite chips up to the casing cutoff point located near the ground surface.

If the monitoring well is damaged, broken, filled, or plugged with soil or other extraneous material preventing successful decommissioning efforts by the methods described above, decommissioning can be achieved by re-drilling the monitoring well. The PVC casing and well screen may be destroyed by re-drilling the original borehole to the total depth of the well. When the auger is at the bottom of the well, bentonite chips should be added continuously as the auger is carefully removed.

5. REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). 2013. Monitoring Well Guidance. September.

ADEC. 2022. Field Sampling Guidance. January.

American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM). 2009. Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure. D2488. West Conshocken, Pennsylvania. July.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) .1991. Handbook of Suggested Practices for the Design and Installation of Ground-Water Monitoring Wells, Office of Research and Development. March.

EPA Region 4. 2008. Design and Installation of Monitoring Wells, Science and Ecosystem Support Division. February.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Well Construction Form

Attachment 2: Well Development Form

Attachment 1: Well Construction Forms

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PROJECT NUMBER

WELL ID

FLUSH MOUNT WELL COMPLETION DIAGRAM

PROJECT/CLIENT:

LOCATION :

DRILLING CONTRACTOR:

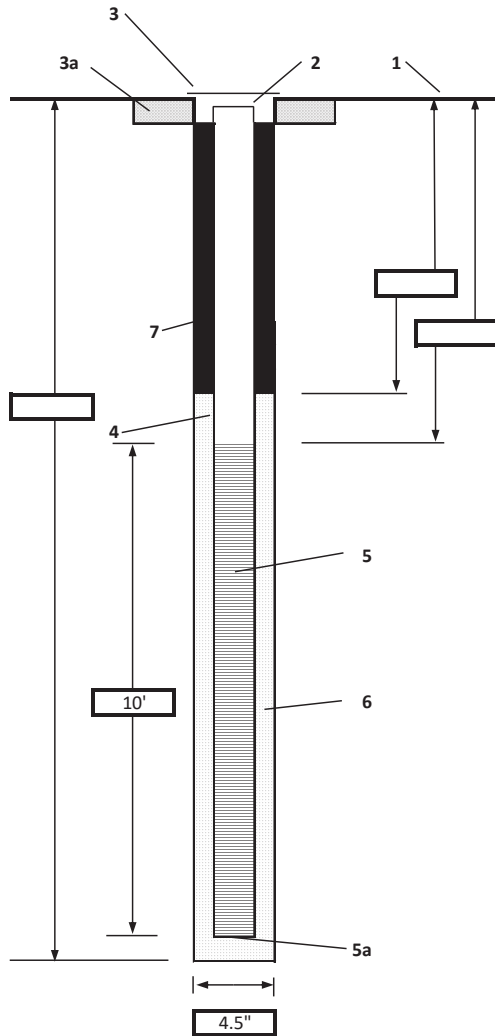
DRILLING METHOD AND EQUIPMENT USED:

WATER LEVEL:

START :

END :

LOGGED BY:



| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1- Ground elevation at well | TBD |
| 2- Top of casing elevation | TBD |
| 3- Wellhead protection cover type | 8" x 12" steel monument |
| a) concrete pad dimensions | 20" diameter |
| 4- Dia./type of well casing | 2" Schedule 40 PVC |
| 5- Type/slot/size of screen | 2" Schedule 40 PVC 0.010" screen |
| a) End cap | 2" D x 4" L threaded end cone |
| 6- Type of screen filter | Premier Colorado Silica Sand 12/20 |
| 7- Type of seal | Baroid Casing Seal |
| Development method | See Development Sheet |
| Development time | See Development Sheet |
| Estimated purge volume | See Development Sheet |

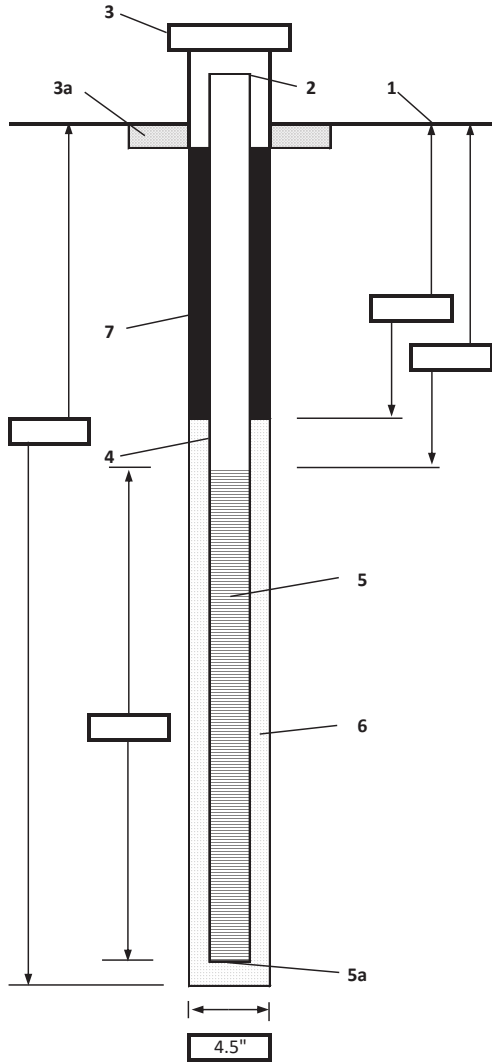
Comments _____

PROJECT NUMBER

WELL ID SHEET 1 OF 1

RISER WELL COMPLETION DIAGRAM

PROJECT/CLIENT: LOCATION :
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR:
 DRILLING METHOD AND EQUIPMENT USED:
 WATER LEVEL: START : END : LOGGED BY:



| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1- Ground elevation at well | _____ | TBD |
| 2- Top of casing elevation | _____ | TBD |
| 3- Wellhead protection cover type | _____ | 8" x 48" steel riser |
| a) concrete pad dimensions | _____ | 20" diameter |
| 4- Dia./type of well casing | _____ | 2" Schedule 40 PVC |
| 5- Type/slot/size of screen | _____ | 2" Schedule 40 PVC 0.010" screen |
| a) End cap | _____ | 2" D x 4" L threaded end cone |
| 6- Type of screen filter | _____ | Premier Colorado Silica Sand 12/20 |
| 7- Type of seal | _____ | Baroid Casing Seal |
| Development method | _____ | See Development Sheet |
| Development time | _____ | See Development Sheet |
| Estimated purge volume | _____ | See Development Sheet |
| Comments | _____ | |
| | _____ | |
| | _____ | |
| | _____ | |
| | _____ | |

Attachment 2: Well Development Form

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP-10

GROUNDWATER GAUGING, MONITORING, AND SAMPLING

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) describes field procedures for collecting representative groundwater samples from monitoring wells and temporary well points. This SOP is prepared in accordance with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Field Sampling Guidance (ADEC 2022) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Low-flow (Minimal Drawdown) Ground-Water Sampling Procedure (EPA 1996). Refer to the Work Plan for specific sampling locations and analytes.

1. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

Equipment and supplies utilized during groundwater sampling may include the following:

- PPE (safety glasses and nitrile gloves, other PPE as required by site conditions)
- RAE Systems MiniRAE photoionization detector (PID), if needed to check vapor emitted from well casing
- Water level meter with audible alarm and a cable marked in 0.01 foot increments
- Oil-water interface probe (if LNAPL is suspected)
- Decontamination equipment (deionized water, Alconox, 5-gallon bucket, paper towels)
- YSI 556 Multi-Probe System and cable
- Flow cell/ sensor guard/ calibration cups
- Calibration solutions for YSI (pH 4, 7, and 10, ORP, and conductivity)
- Discharge lines/silicone tubing and fittings
- Turbidity diverter
- Hach 2100P Portable Turbidity Meter or equivalent
- Graduated cylinder or beaker
- Graduated buckets
- Submersible (stainless steel centrifugal Proactive Monsoon pump with low-flow controller, or equivalent), bladder pump, or peristaltic pump depending on type of contaminants present and well depth

- Disposable Teflon bailers and twine
- Tubing (Teflon-lined and silicone)
- Camera
- Logbook, weatherproof pen, sharpie, etc.
- Groundwater Sampling Forms
- Sample labels
- Sampling containers and packing materials

2. FREE PRODUCT, WATER LEVEL, AND TOTAL DEPTH GAUGING PROCEDURES

The depth to free product (if present) and the depth to groundwater will be measured with an oil/water interface probe. Interface probes provide distinct responses when immersed in nonconductive product or conductive water.

If the well is sealed with an airtight cap, allow time for the pressure to equilibrate after the cap is removed. Before taking measurements, locate the reference point on the well casing. Typically, the reference point is marked with a permanent surveyor's reference mark, such as a small notch cut into the casing or a permanent ink mark at the top of the casing (TOC). If no reference mark is present, mark the north side of the monitoring well casing and collect water level measurements from this mark. Measure the depth to water (DTW) using the following procedures:

1. Open the monitoring well lid and remove the well plug. If air monitoring is warranted to determine the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), a PID (MiniRAE 2000 or similar) will be used to monitor the following:
 - Ambient conditions prior to removing the well plug and opening the well lid and plug.
 - Ambient conditions in the breathing zone when opening the well or removing the well plug.
 - Headspace immediately after removing the well plug.
 - Breathing zone after the well plug has been removed.
2. With the water level meter or interface probe switched on, slowly lower the probe down the monitoring well until the probe contacts the groundwater or LNAPL surface, as indicated by the audible alarm. Do not let the probe free-fall down the well. Always hold on to the meter's reel handle.

3. Raise the probe out of the water or LNAPL until the audible alarm stops. Continue raising and lowering the probe until a precise level is determined within 0.01 foot.
4. If LNAPL is present in the well, measure and record the depth from the top of casing reference point to the top surface of the LNAPL layer. The oil-water indicator probe alarm will sound a continuous tone when LNAPL is detected.
5. Continue to lower the probe until the meter indicates groundwater. The alarm will emit an intermittent beep when water is detected. Record the DTW measurement from the TOC reference point to the static groundwater level.
6. Measure the total well depth (TD) by lowering the probe to the bottom of the well. Turn off the alarm and slowly lower the water level meter until the cable goes slack. Do not let the probe free-fall down the well. Always hold on to the meter's reel handle. Record the TD from the TOC reference point. Gently raise and lower the water level meter probe to tap the bottom of the well until a precise will depth is determined within 0.01 foot.
7. Record the DTW and TD measurements in the field logbook or on the Groundwater Sampling Form (Attachment 1).
8. Decontaminate water level meters and interface probes between monitoring wells in accordance with SOP-15 to avoid cross-contamination.
9. For later development of potentiometric maps, measure DTW and TD in all monitoring wells at a site as quickly as practicable.

3. WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Submersible, bladder, or peristaltic pumps are typically used for purging and sampling with pump selection dependent on the target analytes and water depth. Prior to sampling, monitoring equipment must be calibrated. Monitoring wells are then purged until stabilization is reached for wells with adequate recharge. Water quality parameters will be monitored during purging using a YSI 556 water quality meter and a portable turbidity meter. Turbidity meters, such as the Hach Model 2100P Portable Turbidimeter, measure turbidity from 0.01 to 1000 NTU in automatic range mode with automatic decimal point placement. Note that different instrument models exist, and the appropriate operation and procedures manual should be referenced prior to use.

For sample collection of VOCs, a peristaltic pump should not be used unless approval from ADEC is obtained prior to sample collection. If a peristaltic pump is used for sample collection, VOC samples should be collected using Hydrasleeve groundwater samplers. Wells that contain free product are not typically sampled.

3.1 Monitoring Equipment Calibration Procedures

Prior to initiating purging, bump checks must be conducted for the YSI 556 and turbidity meter. Bump check readings should be documented on their respective forms (Attachments 2 and 3). Bump check the YSI for pH, conductivity, ORP, and DO. Always bump check pH with a 3-point method to account for the full pH range. If any reading is outside the expected calibration standard, the equipment will be re-calibrated. If the instrument remains outside the expected calibration standard, the instrument will be removed from project use and replaced as soon as practicable. Flag any data recorded from a meter with suspected calibration issues on the applicable field forms. Store the YSI probe according to manufacturer instructions in pH 4.0 solution. Do not store the probe in deionized.

Calibrate or bump check the turbidity meter daily prior to use and record the results on the calibration form (Attachment 3). Calibration standards are provided with the meter.

3.2 Purging Procedures

Purging is the process by which stagnant water is removed from a well prior to sample collection to allow groundwater from the adjacent formation to enter the well. This allows for collection of a sample representative of actual aquifer conditions.

Purging will be conducted in accordance with EPA and ADEC low-flow sampling guidelines (EPA 1996, ADEC 2022). Monitoring wells will be purged, at minimum, the equivalent of three times the well volume, or until three of the four stabilization parameters (specific conductance, oxidation reduction potential [ORP], pH, and dissolved oxygen [DO]) have stabilized. If using temperature for stabilization, four of the five stabilization parameters should be stabilized. The volume of water purged from each well will be calculated based on the length of the water column and well casing diameter. The formula to calculate the water volume to be purged is as follows:

Purge volume = 3 well casing volumes = (total depth of casing (ft) – depth to groundwater) * gallons per linear foot * 3. Refer to the Groundwater Sampling Form for the various gallons per linear foot based on the casing diameter of the well.

$$V = *0.041D^2(d_2-d_1)$$

V= Volume in gallons

D = Inside diameter of well casing in inches

d₂ = Total depth of well in feet

d₁ = Depth to water surface in feet

*0.041 is based on a 1-inch diameter well.

The general procedures for collecting water quality parameters during purging using a YSI 556 with a flow cell include the following:

1. Lower the pump (submersible or bladder) or tubing (peristaltic) to the target depth below the static water level. Record the depth of the pump on the Groundwater Sampling Form (Attachment 1). For wells screened across the groundwater interface, a pump intake of 1.0 to 2.0 feet below the static water level is typically used. For wells with submerged screens, set the pump intake at the middle of the screened interval.
2. Allow the purge water to visually clear before connecting the flow cell to prevent sediment from building up in the bottom of the flow cell.
3. After the water visually clears, place the YSI 556 probe into the flow cell. Temporarily turn off the pump and connect the water line to the connector at the bottom of the flow cell. Connect a silicone discharge tube to the effluent connector at the top of the flow cell and place the other end of the discharge tube into a graduated 5-gallon bucket.
4. Turn on the pump and allow the flow-thru cell to completely fill with water.
5. Measure and adjust the flow rate. The flow rate should not exceed 500 mL per minute for low flow purging and drawdown should remain stable at less than 0.3 feet, when possible.
6. Measure and record DO, ORP, conductivity, pH, turbidity, temperature, and the depth to groundwater every 3-5 minutes until the well is stabilized or until three well volumes have been purged. A minimum of three measurements should be taken and recorded on the Groundwater Sampling Form (Attachment 1). A well is considered stable when three of the parameters in Table 1 meet the stability criterion (four if using temperature):

Table 1 Stability Criteria for Low-Flow Purging

| Parameter ¹ | Units | Recording Precision | Stability Criterion |
|------------------------|-------|---------------------|--|
| pH | - | 0.01 | ±0.1 |
| Temperature | °C | 0.01 | ±0.2°C or ±3% |
| Conductivity | µS/cm | 1 | ±3% |
| Turbidity | NTU | 0.1 | ± 10% or ± 1 NTU (whichever is greater) |
| ORP | mV | 1 | ± 10 |
| DO | mg/L | 0.1 | ± 10% or 0.2 mg/L (whichever is greater) |

Note:

Stability criteria from ADEC Field Sampling Guidance (ADEC 2022).

¹ Only three parameters are required to stabilize, four when using temperature.

Turbidity readings consistently below 10 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) are considered stabilized.

7. To measure turbidity, collect a representative sample in the clean glass vial provided with the turbidity meter. For sediment laden wells, use a diverter to collect the turbidity sample directly from the water line, bypassing the flow cell. Fill to the line marked on the vial (approximately 15 mL), taking care to handle the vial by the top. Cap the vial. Wipe the vial with a paper towel to remove water spots and fingerprints. Turn the instrument on and place it on a flat sturdy surface. Insert the vial into the instrument compartment so the diamond or orientation mark aligns with the raised orientation mark in front of the vial compartment. Press READ and the result will show in nephelometric turbidity (NTU).
8. Once the well has met the stabilization criteria, disconnect the water line from the flow cell and proceed with sample collection directly from the water line.
9. For low yielding wells that cannot be stabilized without substantial draw down, purge the well dry and allow the well to recharge to approximately 80% of its pre-purge volume before collecting analytical samples.

3.3 Groundwater Sample Collection Procedures

Samples should be collected using the following steps:

1. When purging is complete, disconnect the flow through cell from the tubing.
2. Don new nitrile gloves prior to handling sample bottles.
3. Collect samples in the appropriate containers (with preservatives if required by the analytical methods). Begin with volatile sample collection. Slowly fill the 40 mL vials to prevent splashing and entrainment of air bubbles. Reduce the pumping rate, if necessary, to control the flow rate. Care should be taken to avoid touching the mouth of the discharge line, the top of the sample bottle, the inside of the cap, or the Teflon septum. A septum that falls out of the cap onto the ground cannot be used. The vial will be filled completely so that a convex meniscus forms. The cap will then be secured and the bottle inverted, tapped firmly, and checked for the presence of air bubbles. Analytical results will be compromised if air is trapped in the sample container.
4. After volatile sample containers are filled, proceed with filling non-volatile sample containers. Note that these do not need to be filled all the way to the cap like the volatile sample containers and space should be left so the groundwater sample does not touch the cap.
5. Ensure field Quality Control (QC) sample requirements included in the Work Plan are followed. QC samples may include trip blanks, equipment blanks, field duplicates, and the collection of additional sample volumes for the laboratory's quality control (matrix spike

and matrix spike duplicates). The frequency of QC sample collection will be outlined in the Work Plan. Refer to SOP-14 QC procedures.

6. Once sample collection is complete, turn off the sample pump and remove the tubing and pump from the well. Decontaminate all reusable down well sampling equipment in accordance with SOP-15 and pack up equipment for transport to next well.
7. Handle purge water in accordance with the Work Plan or Waste Management Plan.
8. Chain-of-custody procedures and sample management should be conducted in accordance with SOP-17.

4. POTENTIAL INTERFERENCES

Two potential interferences associated with groundwater sampling are cross-contamination and a lack of sample representation due to improper well purging or stabilization. To prevent cross-contamination between wells, dedicated tubing will be placed in each well and all non-disposable equipment that may directly or indirectly contact samples, will be decontaminated prior to use in another well. Equipment decontamination will be performed in accordance with SOP-15. To ensure that representative conditions within the aquifer are captured during sample collection, purging will be conducted at a rate that produces minimal drawdown until water quality parameters have stabilized or three well volumes have been removed or as described in Section 3.2.

5. REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). 2022. Field Sampling Guidance. January.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1996. Low-Flow (Minimal Drawdown) Ground-Water Sampling Procedures. EPA/540/S-95/504. R.W. Puls and M.J. Barcelona. April.

Hach Company. 2008. Hach Portable Turbidity Meter Model 2100P Instrument and Procedure Manual. April.

YSI Incorporated. 2009. YSI 556 Multi Probe System Operations Manual. August.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Groundwater Sampling Form

Attachment 2: YSI Calibration Form

Attachment 3: Turbidity Meter Calibration Form

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Attachment 1: Groundwater Sampling Form

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Groundwater Sampling

Submitted Date:

| Project Information | | |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Project Name | Client | Site |
| | | |

| Location Information | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Well ID | Event Date | Weather | | Ambient Temperature (°F) |
| | | Overcast ☁ | | 39 |
| Well Condition | | | | |
| Good | | Nathaniel Gingery, Kyle Therrien | | Ambient: Breathing Space: Down Well: |
| Well Diameter | Well Stickup Height | Current Depth to Water | Total Well Depth | Height of Water Column |
| in | ft ags | t btoc | ft btoc | |
| Tubing Type | Pump Depth | Volume of Water in Well | Minimum Purge Volume | Maximum Purge Volume |
| | ft btoc | gal | gal | gal |
| Parameter Reading Equipment | Pump Type | Pump Start Time | Pump End Time | Total Volume Purged |
| YSI, Turbidimeter | Bladder Pump Recharge: Discharge: Cycle: | | | gal |
| Stability was reached by: | | | | |

| Stability Readings | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Reading Time | Depth to Water (ft btoc) | Draw Down (ft) | Volume Purged (mL) | Flow Rate (mL/min) | Temperature (°C) ±3% | pH ±0.1 | Conductivity (µS/cm) ±3% | ORP (mV) ±10mV | DO (mg/L) ±10% | Turbidity (NTU) ±10% or ±1 NTU |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Sample Information | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|--|
| Sample ID | Sample Time | Sample Date | QC Type | |
| | | | | |
| Method | | | | |
| Bottle | | | | |
| Preservative | | | | |

Comments

Site Photos

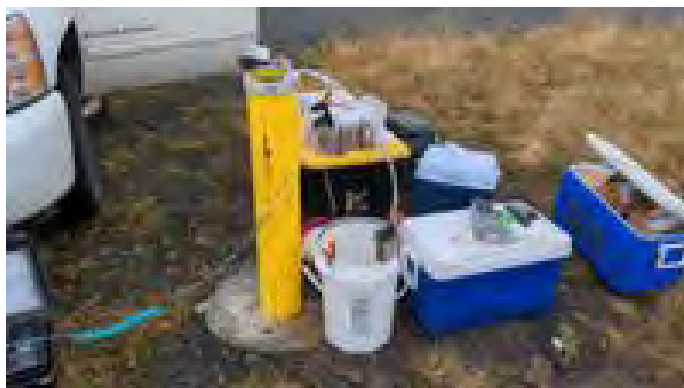


Photo Name

Photo Direction

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Attachment 2: YSI Calibration Form

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Attachment 3: Turbidity Meter Calibration Form

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP-11

SURFACE WATER SAMPLING

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) describes field procedures for collecting surface water samples from stagnant and flowing water bodies for field screening and analytical analysis. This SOP is prepared in accordance with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Field Sampling Guidance (ADEC 2022). Refer to the Work Plan for specific sampling locations and analytes.

1. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

Equipment and supplies utilized during groundwater sampling may include the following:

- PPE (nitrile gloves, safety glasses, waders, etc.)
- Sampling device (peristaltic pump, submersible pump, bailer, bottle, automatic sampler)
- Extension pole
- Tubing if pump is used
- Battery for pumps
- Nylon rope or steel cable
- Decontamination equipment (deionized water, Alconox, 5-gallon bucket, paper towels)
- YSI 556 Multi-Probe System and cable
- Calibration solutions for YSI (pH 4, 7, and 10, ORP, and conductivity)
- Hach 2100P Portable Turbidity Meter or equivalent
- Camera
- Logbook, weatherproof pen, sharpie, etc.
- Sample labels
- Laboratory-supplied sample containers, preservatives, labels, custody seals, and temperature blanks
- Survey stakes, flags, buoys, or anchors to mark sample locations

- Zip-top plastic bags
- Gel ice
- Trash bags
- Global positioning system (GPS)

2. SURFACE WATER SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Surface water can be collected from just beneath the water surface, mid-water column, or just above the bottom. Target sample depths will be specified in the project Work Plan. Surface water samples can be collected using a variety of methods and sampling devices. The most common collection methods involve either hand collection or collection using sampling equipment. For hand collection, a clean, unpreserved sample bottle or bailer is used to collect water from the water body. Care must be exercised if using this technique to minimize sediment and water disturbance. A method used to collect undisturbed samples involves using a peristaltic or submersible pump to remove water from a target depth within the waterbody. The tubing or pump can be affixed to an extension pole and deployed from shore for nearshore samples to prevent sediment disturbance from impacting the sample. Sample collection procedures for sampling by hand include the following:

1. Don new nitrile gloves and other PPE
2. Decontaminate reusable sample equipment
3. Wade into the water to the target sample location. Take care to avoid disturbing sediment from the bottom. If the water is flowing, stand downstream of the sample collection location and allow any disturbed sediment to be flushed out before beginning sample collection.
4. Collect sample by lowering a clean, unpreserved 1-liter sample bottle, facing neck down, into the water body to the target depth.
5. Once at the target depth, turn the bottle until the neck is facing slightly upwards with the mouth facing into the current. Remove the bottle cap and allow the bottle to fill with water.
6. Cap the bottle while underwater and remove the bottle from the water body.
7. Decant the sample into the appropriate laboratory sample containers.
8. Repeat the above steps if additional sample volume is needed to fill the laboratory sample containers. Fill volatile sample containers first followed by non-volatile containers.

9. Mark survey location with lathe or other marker for later surveying or survey sample location immediately using GPS.
10. Manage samples in accordance with the procedures in SOP-17.

Sample collection procedures for sampling using a pump or sampler include the following:

1. Don new nitrile gloves and other PPE
2. Decontaminate reusable sample equipment
3. Deploy the tubing or sampler to the target location and depth. If using a sampler, deploy it in the closed position and only open the sampler when it is in place at the target depth.
4. If using a pump, once the tubing is deployed at the target depth, turn on the pump and allow water to flush through the tubing. Once the tubing is flushed and the water is running clear, begin filling laboratory sample containers. Volatile sample containers should be filled first followed by non-volatile containers. Note that use of a peristaltic pump is not permitted for volatile sample collection, unless pre-approved by ADEC.
5. Mark survey location with lathe or other marker for later surveying or survey sample location immediately using GPS.
6. Manage samples in accordance with the procedures in SOP-17.

Water quality parameters may be monitored before or after sampling (as specified in the Work Plan) using a YSI 556 water quality meter and a portable turbidity meter. If sediment disturbance is a concern, these readings should be collected after collecting the analytical surface water sample. Calibration should be performed on the instruments prior to use in accordance with the procedures detailed in SOP-10. The YSI 556 probe should be placed in the probe sensor guard and lowered to the target sample depth in the surface water body. After allowing the instrument to equilibrate, readings should be recorded in the field logbook. Water for turbidity analysis should be collected using the selected sampling device (bottle, tubing, sampler, etc.) and transferred into the vial provided with the turbidimeter for reading.

3. REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). 2022. Field Sampling Guidance. January.

Hach Company. 2008. Hach Portable Turbidity Meter Model 2100P Instrument and Procedure Manual. April.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Research Planning, Inc. Guidelines for Collecting High Priority Ephemeral Data for Oil Spill in the Arctic in Support of Natural Resource Damage Assessment. 2014. September.

YSI Incorporated. 2009. YSI 556 Multi Probe System Operations Manual. August.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP-14

QUALITY CONTROL SAMPLES

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to direct field personnel in the requirements necessary for collecting field quality control (QC) samples from certain matrixes. Field QC samples are collected to ensure the reliability and validity of field and laboratory data, and include field duplicates, matrix spike and matrix spike duplicates (MS/MSD), temperature blanks, trip blanks, and equipment blanks.

1. SAMPLING PROCEDURES

The following sections describe the procedures for collecting QC samples.

1.1 Field duplicate

Field duplicates are collected to determine whether sample matrix heterogeneity, contaminant distribution, or sample collection methods affect analytical precision. The field sampler ensures that primary and duplicate samples are effectively identical by collecting the samples from the same location, at the same time, with the same techniques, and from the same matrix. Non-volatile samples should be homogenized in a metal bowl or sealable zip-top bag prior to sample collection. Volatile samples should not be homogenized to minimize loss of volatile constituents; however, an effort should be made to collect samples from the same matrix and part of the sample interval.

At a minimum, one blind field duplicate should be collected per day and per 10 samples for each analytical method and matrix for offsite laboratory analysis. In some cases, such as when only one monitoring well per day can be sampled because of low yielding groundwater, it is not feasible to achieve the one field duplicate per day requirement. If anticipated prior to conducting project work, these site-specific deviations should be included in the Work Plan. If multiple sample coolers are shipped together, an effort should be made during sample packaging to include a duplicate in each cooler.

Field duplicates are submitted as blind samples with a unique sample number and collection time to the approved laboratory for analysis (ADEC 2022). A duplicate sample collection time of one hour before the primary sample time is recommended to ensure there are no holding time issues.

1.2 Matrix Spike and Matrix Spike Duplicate

MS/MSD samples are collected to evaluate the precision and accuracy of laboratory procedures in the project sample matrix. The MS/MSD compound is added at the laboratory. This sample is collected at the same time as the primary sample using the same procedure, equipment, and

type of container. The MS/MSD sample should be labeled the same as the primary sample with a matching sample identification and time denoted on the chain-of-custody form to ensure that the project MS/MSD pair is used in the laboratory report. The MS/MSD should be noted in the QC column of the chain-of-custody. At a minimum, the frequency of MS/MSD samples collected is one for each analytical batch. Note that the analytical laboratory often batches samples in the same cooler together for shipments containing multiple coolers, so an effort should be made during sample packaging to include an MS/MSD in each cooler. The MS/MSD evaluation process is specified in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

1.3 Temperature Blank

A temperature blank must be included in each sample cooler. A temperature blank is measured by the laboratory to verify and document that the cooler temperature is received between 0 and 6 degrees Celsius (°C). Temperature blanks consist of plastic bottles filled with water, typically prepared by the laboratory. Once shipments are received by the laboratory, the temperature is recorded on the chain-of-custody to document that preservation requirements were met.

1.4 Trip Blanks

Trip blanks must accompany volatile samples, including gasoline range organics and volatile organic compounds. Trip blanks are prepared by the laboratory and are used to establish that the sample has not been contaminated by external sources during transport to and from the field. Trip blanks are samples of reagent-grade water, properly preserved in a controlled environment by the laboratory prior to field mobilization. Trip blanks are kept with the sample containers throughout the sampling process and returned to the laboratory with the analytical samples. One trip blank must accompany each cooler containing volatile samples. All trip blanks must be labeled and included on the chain-of-custody. Trip blank sample times will be recorded as 0800. The trip blank evaluation process is specified in the QAPP.

1.5 Equipment Blanks

Equipment blanks may be used to evaluate the effectiveness of decontamination procedures. The equipment rinsate blank is collected by pouring or pumping deionized water onto or into the sampling equipment after the equipment has been decontaminated, and then collecting the rinsate water for analysis of an analytical suite identical to that performed for the associated sample(s). The required equipment rinsate blank collection frequency and evaluation process are specified in the QAPP. Decontamination procedures must be performed in accordance with SOP-15 Equipment Decontamination.

2. REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). 2022. Field Sampling Guidance. January.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP-15

EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to describe the procedures for decontamination of reusable equipment.

1. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

Equipment and materials utilized for decontamination may include:

- Level D Personal Protective Equipment (nitrile or rubber gloves, safety glasses, safety toed boots, hard hat and safety vest if decontaminating drilling or heavy equipment)
- Hand tools for bulk contamination removal (shovels, brooms, etc.)
- Liquinox or Alconox
- Spray bottles, or pump sprayer
- Pressure washer/steam cleaner (for larger equipment such as augers)
- Potable water
- Distilled or deionized water
- Bristle brushes
- Plastic tubs
- Plastic sheeting
- Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved, 5-gallon buckets with screw top lids
- DOT-approved, 55-gallon open-top drums
- Contractor-grade plastic bags
- Paper towels

2. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Reusable sampling equipment must be decontaminated between samples and at the end of each day. Drilling and excavation equipment should be decontaminated prior to beginning site activities, before collecting each sample when non-dedicated sampling equipment is used, and after completing site activities. Decontamination procedures are detailed in the following subsections.

2.1 Decontamination Area

A localized decontamination area should be identified for larger drilling and excavation equipment. The area should have easy access and level ground to minimize slip, trip, and fall hazards. The decontamination area should be large enough to temporarily store clean equipment and materials and stage drums of investigation-derived waste (IDW). When decontaminating larger drilling tooling, such as hollow-stem augers, line each area with a heavy-gauge plastic sheeting and include a collection system designed to capture potential decontamination wastes (water and residual soil). Containerize decontamination water and residual soil in approved containers, such as DOT-approved 55-gallon drums. Decontamination areas should be organized in a manner to minimize overspray and risk to the surrounding environment.

Smaller equipment (spoons, trowels, groundwater sampling pumps, etc.) may be decontaminated near the sampling locations. In this case, all required decontamination supplies must be mobilized to the sampling location. A 5-gallon bucket with a screw top lid or a plastic tub should be used to capture decontamination water, which should be transferred to larger containers, as necessary.

2.2 Sampling Equipment Decontamination

Improper decontamination can cause cross-contamination. To avoid cross-contamination, sampling equipment must be either disposed of after one use or decontaminated after each use. Disposable or dedicated sampling equipment should be used whenever possible. When non-dedicated, reusable equipment is used, it should be decontaminated in stages in a way that minimizes contaminant release to the environment. The following procedures should be used:

- 1) Remove as much bulk contamination as possible from equipment at the point of origin.
- 2) Wash equipment thoroughly with potable water containing a laboratory-grade detergent, such as Liquinox or Alconox. Use a bristle brush to remove any remaining residual contamination.
- 3) Rinse equipment thoroughly with potable water.
- 4) Rinse equipment thoroughly with distilled or deionized water. Note that some instruments can be damaged by deionized water, such as YSI 556 probes.
- 5) Air dry equipment in clean area free of dust or other fugitive contaminants. Alternatively, wet equipment may be dried with a clean, disposable paper towel to assist the drying process. All equipment should be dry before reuse.
- 6) Store clean and dry sampling equipment within a protective medium (plastic bag or carrying case).

2.3 Heavy Equipment Decontamination

Heavy equipment decontamination must be performed prior to transporting or walking equipment between contaminated areas. Decontamination will focus on minimizing the spread of contaminated media resulting from equipment movement or transport. This decontamination process will use dry methods (brooms, brushes, shovels, etc.) to remove large, easily dislodged deposits of soil and other contaminated media from equipment (tracks, buckets, etc.) prior to exiting the exclusion zone. The Field Lead may alter decontamination procedures based on dry decontamination effectiveness.

Final decontamination should be conducted when equipment is no longer needed onsite. A decontamination area should be established to collect decontamination materials, sludge, and water. Bulk contamination should be removed using shovels and brushes, and the equipment should be further cleaned using a pressure washer with a detergent wash, followed by a potable water rinse, where necessary.

2.4 Personnel and Personal Protective Equipment Decontamination

During environmental investigations and removal actions, boots and gloves are commonly the most contaminated types of personal protective equipment (PPE). Contaminated solids, such as mud, should be scraped and wiped from boots. Personnel decontamination involves removal of bulk contamination first. Any remaining contamination should be removed using soapy water and brushes. Once all debris is removed, rinse the boots with clean water. If boots are not laden with solid materials, a brush can be used to knock off or remove any residual solid materials. If the boots have contacted liquid-phase contaminants, it is important that the contaminants be removed using soapy water and a brush, followed by a clean water rinse. If the contaminants have adsorbed into the boots, the boots must be replaced. Gloves should be removed rolling the glove off from the top down to avoid contact with contaminated soil.

Following removal and cleaning of reusable PPE, field personnel should wash their hands or any exposed body parts that may have contacted the associated contamination.

3. INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE MANAGEMENT

Typical investigation derived wastes consist of soil cuttings, decontamination water, and solid wastes. These wastes should be handled in accordance with the following steps:

- 1) Soil cuttings should be containerized in open-top, DOT-approved, 55-gallon drums. Decontamination water should be collected in plastic troughs or tubs, DOT-approved 55-gallon drums, or DOT-approved 5-gallon buckets with screw top lids.
- 2) Solid wastes generated during decontamination activities should be containerized in contractor grade plastic bags.

- 3) All wastes must be treated or disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations, as specified in the Work Plan or Waste Management Plan.
- 4) Prior to transporting soil cuttings or decontamination water off-site, an ADEC Contaminated Media Transport and Treatment or Disposal Approval Form must be submitted to the ADEC Project Manager for approval (Attachment 1).

4. QUALITY CONTROL

Quality Control (QC) samples may be collected to verify that the decontamination procedures are effective. QC samples include equipment rinsate blanks and equipment wipe samples, which are described in SOP-14 Quality Control Samples.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: ADEC Contaminated Media Transport and Treatment or Disposal Approval Form

**Attachment 1: ADEC Contaminated Media Transport and Treatment or Disposal Approval
Form**

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE
 Contaminated Sites and Prevention and Emergency Response Programs
Transport, Treatment, & Disposal Approval Form for Contaminated Media

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|
| DEC HAZARD/SPILL ID # | | NAME OF SPILL OR CONTAMINATED SITE | |
| | | | |
| SITE OR SPILL LOCATION | | | |
| | | | |
| CURRENT LOCATION AND TYPE OF CONTAMINATED MEDIA | | SOURCE OF THE CONTAMINATION | |
| | | | |
| COMPOUNDS OF CONCERN | ESTIMATED VOLUME | DATE(S) GENERATED | |
| | | | |
| POST TREATMENT ANALYSIS REQUIRED <i>(such as GRO, DRO, RRO, BTEX, and/or Chlorinated Solvents)</i> | | | |
| | | | |
| COMMENTS | | | |
| | | | |

Facility Accepting the Contaminated Media

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| NAME OF THE FACILITY | PHYSICAL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER |
| | |

Responsible Party and Contractor Information

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| BUSINESS/NAME | ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER |
| | |
| | |

Name of the Person Requesting Approval (printed)

Title/Association

Signature

Date

Phone Number

-----DEC USE ONLY-----

Based on the information provided, ADEC approves transport of the above-described media for treatment in accordance with the approved facility operations plan. The Responsible Party or their consultant must submit to the DEC Project Manager a copy of weight/volume receipts of the loads transported to the facility and a post treatment analytical report. If the media is contaminated soil, it shall be transported as a covered load in compliance with 18 AAC 60.015.

DEC Project Manager Name (printed)

Project Manager Title

Signature

Date

Phone Number

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP-17

SAMPLE MANAGEMENT

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will be used to direct field personnel in the techniques and requirements for sample management, including maintaining a chain-of-custody (COC); and labeling, packing, shipping environmental samples to the laboratory for analysis.

1.0 MATERIALS

Equipment required includes:

- Sample labels
- Laboratory receipt forms
- Field custody forms (COC form)
- Custody seals
- Inter-laboratory transfer documentation, if applicable
- Weatherproof labels for sample containers
- Coolers
- Gel ice packs
- Sorbent pads
- Contractor-grade plastic bags
- Bubble wrap and/or foam inserts
- Plastic zip-top bags, quart and gallon
- Clear tape
- Strapping tape
- Cooler labels: keep cool/refrigerate/do not freeze, this end up, fragile, dangerous goods in excepted quantities, shipping address, etc.

2.0 PROCEDURES

An environmental sample is any sample that has less than reportable quantities of any hazardous constituents according to Department of Transportation (DOT) 49 CFR - Section 172. This section

describes the procedures for maintaining COC; and labeling, packing, and shipping collected samples.

2.1 Sample Chain-of-Custody Procedures

The COC record accompanies all sample shipments. Two COC records are prepared for each shipment. One COC record is placed in a re-sealable plastic bag with the bag sealed shut to prevent water intrusion from moisture in the cooler, and the bag is taped inside the cooler lid. The duplicate or electronic copy of the COC record is retained by the sampler and provided to the Project Chemist and other sample coordinators. Airway bills are retained with the COC record and provided to the Project Chemist, so sample pickup can be coordinated with the laboratory. Airway bills must be scanned and stored in electronic format.

2.1.1 Sample Documentation

Sample identification documents are carefully prepared so that sample identification and COC are maintained. Sample identification documents include the field logbook, sample labels, custody seals, and COC records.

A sample is in custody if it meets one of the following conditions:

- Is in an authorized person's physical possession.
- Is in an authorized person's view after being in possession.
- Is in an authorized person's possession and then secured (locked up).
- Is kept in a secured area that is restricted to authorized personnel.

2.1.2 Field Custody

The following procedures should be adhered to in the field to ensure that custody is maintained:

- The sample collector is personally responsible for the care and custody of samples collected until they are properly transferred to another company representative or relinquished to the laboratory.
- The sample collector records sample data (time of collection, sample number, analytical requirements, and matrix) in the field logbook and/or on the appropriate field form.
- Sample labels are completed for each sample, using weatherproof ink.

2.1.3 Chain-of-Custody Record

The COC record is fully completed prior to sample shipment. When possible, an electronic COC record should be used. Required information on the COC includes the following:

- Client (contractor name)

- Reporting Information (Chemist name and contact information)
- Project Name
- Invoice information
- PO Number
- COC number
- Cooler ID
- Page number
- NPDL number (for USACE projects only)
- Field Sample ID
- Location ID
- Collection date
- Collection time (in 24-hour format)
- Sampler initials
- Quantity (number of containers)
- Container types (VOA, amber, 40 mL, etc.)
- Container volumes
- Preservative
- Sample matrix (soil, water, other)
- Requested laboratory analysis methods required for each jar
- Quality control (trip blanks and MS/MSD)
- Turn-around-time (TAT)
- Notes
- Special instructions

2.1.4 Custody Seals

Custody seals are preprinted, adhesive-backed seals with security slots designed to break if the seals are disturbed. Seals are signed and dated when applied to the cooler. Sample shipping containers (coolers) are sealed in as many places as necessary to ensure that the container cannot be opened without tearing the custody seals. Typically, one custody seal is placed along the front corner of the cooler, and a second is placed along the opposite back corner of the

cooler. Clear tape is placed over the seals to ensure that seals are not accidentally broken during shipment. If the custody seal was broken at some point during transport, the reason for breaking the seal, condition of the container contents, the cooler temperature, and anything added to or removed from the container must be documented on the COC form. The container must then be sealed with a new custody seal.

If a sample handler transports the samples directly to the laboratory without shipment, custody seals are not required.

2.1.5 Transfer of Custody

When transferring the possession of samples from the field sampler to a transporter or the laboratory, the sampler must sign, date, and note the time as “relinquished by” on the COC record. The receiver also signs, dates, and notes the time as “received by” on the COC record; however, when samples are transported by a common commercial carrier, such as Alaska Airlines or Federal Express, the carrier does not sign the COC record. Instead, the COC record is signed by the sampler as “relinquished by” prior to closing the sample coolers for shipment and relinquishing them to the commercial carrier.

2.1.6 Laboratory Custody

A designated sample custodian accepts custody of the shipped samples and verifies that the sample identifications match the COC record. The laboratory completes a cooler receipt form when samples are received. The cooler receipt form documents any discrepancies identified between the sample labels and COC, cooler temperature(s), sample preservation, and sample integrity. Cooler receipt information, including a signed COC, custody seals, and a completed cooler receipt form, are provided to the Project Chemist. If the project is for the USACE, these items must be emailed to receipt.cooler@usace.army.mil within 24 hours of cooler receipt.

2.2 Sample Labeling, Packing, and Shipping Procedures

Samples must be labeled using nomenclature defined in the project Work Plan. All sample labels must be weatherproof and contain the following information:

- Project or project number
- Sampler name or initials
- Sample identification
- Sample date and time (in 24-hour format)
- Laboratory analysis methods required for sample jar
- Preservatives added to sample jar

Adhesive sample labels are placed directly on the sample containers. If the labels do not adequately adhere due to moisture, secure the label by placing clear packing tape over the label. Sample containers that are weighed by the laboratory prior to use, such as those used for volatile soil sample collection, should not have any additional labels or tape placed on the container as it affects the weight. For those containers, use the label that is already provided on the jar. Only one label should be placed on each sample container.

2.2.1 Packing

When packing sample containers for shipment, the steps below must be followed.

1. Choose a cooler with structural integrity to withstand shipment. Secure and tape the drain plug with duct tape.
2. Be sure that container lids are tight and will not leak.
3. Ensure that the sample labels are intact, fully completed with the correct information, and that the sample identification exactly matches the COC record.
4. Place sample containers in bubble wrap, bubble bags, in their original boxes, or in re-sealable bags with sorbent pads, depending on the type of container. Wrap and package containers sufficiently to prevent cross contamination and ensure that containers remain intact during shipment (bubble wrap and plastic zip-top bags).
5. Place a layer of frozen gel ice packs, along the bottom of the cooler. Cover the ice packs with a layer of bubble wrap and then place a sorbent pad over the bubble wrap.
6. Line the cooler with a contractor-grade plastic bag.
7. Place the containers inside the contractor-grade plastic bag with caps up.
8. Ensure that a temperature blank is included in each cooler. The temperature blank should be placed at the same level and next to the samples, preferably in the center of the cooler.
9. If the cooler contains volatile samples, ensure that a trip blank is included.
10. Fill excess space between sample containers with additional bubble wrap or gel ice.
11. Tape the top of the contractor-grade plastic bag shut once all sample containers, trip blanks, and the temp blank are inside.
12. Place another layer of bubble wrap along the top of the cooler, and if possible, place a layer of gel ice packs along the top of the cooler. Use sufficient ice in packaging to ensure that samples are received by the laboratory at the proper temperature (0 to 6°C). Note that partially melted or soft gel ice packs should not be used to pack coolers for transport. A minimum of 8 frozen gel ice packs should be used to maintain sample temperature during transit for 24 hours.

13. Fill remaining headspace with additional packing material.
14. Place the completed COC record for the laboratory into a plastic zip-top bag, tape the bag to the inner side of the cooler lid, and then close the cooler.
15. Conduct a shake test by gently shaking the cooler to determine if the containers are shifting in the cooler. If so, add additional packing material until there are no sounds of shifting when shaken.
16. Wrap strapping tape around each end of the cooler two times to secure the lid. Place completed custody seals on the front and back of the cooler so that the cooler cannot be opened without breaking the seals. Place clear tape over custody seals.
17. Attach an address label containing the name and address of the shipper to the top of the cooler. Attach other markings such as “Refrigerate” or “Keep Cool,” “Do Not Freeze,” and “Fragile.” For samples with liquid (including preserved soil samples), place “up arrow” stickers on opposite sides of the cooler pointing in the same direction as the containers containing liquids. For samples containing dangerous goods in excepted quantities, place a “dangerous goods in excepted quantities” label with the hazard class number on the top of the cooler (see Section 2.2.2 for additional details).

2.2.2 Sample Shipping

Environmental samples are shipped as non-hazardous materials unless the samples meet the established DOT criteria for a “hazardous material” or the International Air Transport Association (IATA)/International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) air definition of “dangerous goods.” If the samples meet criteria for hazardous materials or dangerous goods, then DOT and IATA/ICAO regulations must be followed, which includes having qualified personnel make the shipments.

Samples shipped as “Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities” must have the appropriate labelling and be declared as dangerous goods to the shipping carrier; however, a dangerous goods “candy-striped” form and Notification to Caption (NOTOC) are not required (IATA 2020).

2.2.2.1 Soil Sample Shipments

Soil samples preserved with methanol, and any excess methanol vials, must be shipped as “Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities” per the IATA regulations. The volume for excepted quantities of methanol is 30 mL per container and 500 mL per cooler. The hazard class number is 3, flammable liquid. Sample jars with methanol in excess of 30 mL and coolers with methanol in excess of 500 mL require shipment as “Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities” and require the completion of a “candy-striped” form.

2.2.2.2 Water Sample Shipments

Water samples preserved with hydrochloric acid or other insignificant amounts of preservative are not shipped as dangerous goods once filled; however, pre-preserved sample containers with preservative and no water added must be shipped as “Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities” per IATA regulations. The volume for excepted quantities of hydrochloric acid or nitric acid is 30 mL per container and 500 mL per cooler, respectively. The hazard class number is 8, corrosive. Sample jars with hydrochloric acid or nitric acid in excess of 30 mL and coolers with hydrochloric acid or nitric acid in excess of 500 mL require shipment as “Dangerous Goods” and require the completion of a “candy-striped” form.

Upon shipping samples, notify the laboratory contact that samples have been shipped and provide the airway bill number.

3.0 REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). 2022. Field Sampling Guidance. January.

International Air Transport Association (IATA). 2020. Dangerous Goods Regulations Limited/Excepted Quantities Labels.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Chain-of-Custody Form

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Attachment 1: Chain-of-Custody Form

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP-18

LOGBOOK DOCUMENTATION AND FIELD NOTES

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) describes the content and format of field logbooks. It was generated in accordance with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Field Sampling Guidance (ADEC 2022) and United States Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District requirements. This SOP will be used to direct personnel in field documentation and record keeping requirements to ensure that field activities are properly documented.

Adequate documentation is necessary to describe the work performed. Attention to detail is vital as field logbooks are used in the reporting process as well as in administrative and judicial proceedings. As a result, it is important that documentation be factual, complete, accurate, consistent, and clear. All site personnel who make logbook entries are responsible for maintaining the required documentation. The Field Lead designates who will be responsible for field notebook and form entries.

1. FIELD LOGBOOK PROCEDURE

Field logbooks are bound, sequentially paginated, weatherproof notebooks used to record daily field activities and are permanently assigned to a specific project. All notes must be printed legibly in permanent ink.

1.1 Front Cover

The front cover of each logbook must include the following information:

- Owner of the book (Example: ARS Aleut Remediation)
- Book number
- Job name, Contract number, and/or Client
- Start date
- End date

1.2 Project Contact Information

Include project contact information on the inside front cover or first page of the logbook. Contact information may include names and phone numbers of subcontractors, project assistants, field team members, and emergency numbers from the Accident Prevention Plan and/or Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan.

1.3 Daily Entries

Logbook entries must abide by the following guidelines:

- Pages can never be removed from the logbook.
- All information is printed legibly in waterproof ink.
- Entries are written in chronological order using objective and factual language.
- Entries are written on subsequent lines such that no blank lines exist on any page.
- If any space remains on the bottom of the last page at the conclusion of the day's field entries, a diagonal line is drawn and signed to obscure any additional entries on that page.
- If corrections are necessary, a single line is drawn through the original entry. The corrected information is then added, initialed, and dated.

The minimum daily standard logbook entries include the following:

- Project name/Site ID/Client/Page Number
- Date and time
- Weather, site conditions, and other salient conditions
- Work start and stop times
- Full names, affiliations and project titles, and roles of personnel on site, including visitors
- Daily objectives
- Safety meetings/tailgates
- Time and location of activities
- Field observations and comments
- Level of personal protective equipment
- Photograph log (photograph name, frame number, description, date, and time)
- Name(s) of person(s) collecting samples or performing work
- Sketch of site location with north arrows when appropriate, sample and field screening locations, depths, and groundwater flow direction.
- Survey information (include latitude and longitude coordinates when possible)

- All field measurements (e.g., leak check results, geochemical parameters, field screening results).
- Sample record (sample identification, date, time, media, number of samples, and location)
- Sample shipping information (date, time, destination, location)
- Type of field instrumentation used (model and serial numbers)
- All daily equipment calibrations performed and maintenance
- Description of remediation activities performed (system performance, system calibration or maintenance record, excavation activities and volume of material removed).
- Other work performed and observations made
- Any deviations from the site-specific approved work plan
- Waste tracking information (when, media, how much, destination).

Correct erroneous field record or logbook entries with a single line through the error. Do not erase incorrect information. Date and initial revised entries.

2. FIELD DATA SHEETS

All other supportive unbound data documentation that is a part of the field records are maintained as part of the field forms. These entries are recorded in weatherproof ink on weatherproof paper and kept in a field file folder. It is not necessary to duplicated information recorded on a field form into the project logbook.

3. ELECTRONIC DATA SHEETS

Electronic data documents include photographs, GPS and survey data, etc. All electronic data that are part of the field records are downloaded to a designated location. Take care when downloading, storing, and managing data. Naming conventions (according to the Work Plan) are used to indicate the project, date, and other relevant information.

4. DOCUMENT CONTROL

At the conclusion of a task or project, all field documentation, including logbooks and field forms, is scanned and placed in a designated location (typically the “Field” folder). Electronic data and photographs collected during the field effort should also be saved to this location.

5. REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). 2022. Field Sampling Guidance. January.

ATTACHMENT 4
LABORATORY CERTIFICATIONS

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THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR MICHAEL J. DUNLEAVY

Department of Environmental Conservation

DIVISION OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE
Contaminated Sites Program
Laboratory Approval Program

555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Main: 907.465.5390
Fax: 907.269.7649
cs.lab.cert@alaska.gov

January 10, 2022

Charles Homestead
SGS North America Inc. - Anchorage
200 W. Potter Drive
Anchorage, AK 99518-1605

RE: Contaminated Sites Laboratory Approval **17-021**

Thank you for submitting a completed application to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Contaminated Sites Laboratory Approval Program (CS-LAP), on January 7, 2022. Based on your lab's Department of Defense Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (DoD-ELAP) approval through the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA), SGS North America Inc. - Anchorage, located at the above address, is granted **Approved** status to perform the analyses listed in the attached *Scope of Approval*, for Alaska contaminated sites projects, including underground storage tanks and leaking underground storage tank sites (UST/LUST), under the July 1, 2017 amendments to 18 AAC 78. This approval is effective January 10, 2022 and expires on **January 31, 2024**.

Be aware that in accordance with 18 AAC 78.815(b) and 18 AAC 78.815(e), **any** changes in your lab's NELAP and/or DoD-ELAP approval status for **any** analytes in **any** methods or **any** matrices must be reported to the CS-LAP within 3 business days. This includes any suspension of any analyte(s) due to failed Performance Testing (PT) or Performance Evaluation (PE) samples.

FAILURE TO REPORT A CHANGE IN STATUS WILL RESULT IN REVOCATION OF ALL CS-LAP APPROVALS FOR ALL ANALYTES AND ALL METHODS IN ALL MATRICES FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.

Notification should be in writing sent to cs.lab.cert@alaska.gov. We recommend also contacting the CS-LAP by telephone to verify that the message was received.

If you have any questions, please contact the CS-LAP at (907) 465-5390, or by email at cs.lab.cert@alaska.gov. Labs are also highly encouraged to join the CS-LAP listserv by going to <http://list.state.ak.us/mailman/listinfo/cs.lab.approval>.

Respectfully,

Brian Engled

Attachment: Scope of Approval

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 83-32-9 | Soil | Acenaphthene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 83-32-9 | Water | Acenaphthene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 83-32-9 | Soil | Acenaphthene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 83-32-9 | Water | Acenaphthene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 208-96-8 | Soil | Acenaphthylene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 208-96-8 | Water | Acenaphthylene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 208-96-8 | Soil | Acenaphthylene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 208-96-8 | Water | Acenaphthylene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 67-64-1 | Soil | Acetone | 8260D | A2LA |
| 67-64-1 | Water | Acetone | 8260D | A2LA |
| 309-00-2 | Soil | Aldrin | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 309-00-2 | Water | Aldrin | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 120-12-7 | Soil | Anthracene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 120-12-7 | Water | Anthracene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 120-12-7 | Soil | Anthracene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 120-12-7 | Water | Anthracene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 7440-36-0 | Soil | Antimony (metallic) | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-36-0 | Water | Antimony (metallic) | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-38-2 | Soil | Arsenic, Inorganic | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-38-2 | Water | Arsenic, Inorganic | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-39-3 | Soil | Barium | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-39-3 | Water | Barium | 6020B | A2LA |
| 56-55-3 | Soil | Benz[a]anthracene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 56-55-3 | Water | Benz[a]anthracene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 56-55-3 | Soil | Benz[a]anthracene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 56-55-3 | Water | Benz[a]anthracene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 71-43-2 | Soil | Benzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 71-43-2 | Water | Benzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 50-32-8 | Soil | Benzo[a]pyrene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 50-32-8 | Water | Benzo[a]pyrene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 205-99-2 | Soil | Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 205-99-2 | Water | Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 205-99-2 | Soil | Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 205-99-2 | Water | Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 191-24-2 | Soil | Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 191-24-2 | Water | Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 191-24-2 | Soil | Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 191-24-2 | Water | Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 207-08-9 | Soil | Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 207-08-9 | Water | Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 207-08-9 | Soil | Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 207-08-9 | Water | Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 65-85-0 | Soil | Benzoic Acid | 8270D | A2LA |
| 65-85-0 | Water | Benzoic Acid | 8270D | A2LA |
| 100-51-6 | Soil | Benzyl Alcohol | 8270D | A2LA |
| 100-51-6 | Water | Benzyl Alcohol | 8270D | A2LA |
| 7440-41-7 | Soil | Beryllium and compounds | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-41-7 | Water | Beryllium and compounds | 6020B | A2LA |
| 111-44-4 | Soil | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether | 8270D | A2LA |
| 111-44-4 | Water | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether | 8270D | A2LA |
| 117-81-7 | Soil | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) | 8270D | A2LA |
| 117-81-7 | Water | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) | 8270D | A2LA |
| 108-86-1 | Soil | Bromobenzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 108-86-1 | Water | Bromobenzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-27-4 | Soil | Bromodichloromethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-27-4 | Water | Bromodichloromethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-25-2 | Soil | Bromoform | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-25-2 | Water | Bromoform | 8260D | A2LA |
| 74-83-9 | Soil | Bromomethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 74-83-9 | Water | Bromomethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 85-68-7 | Soil | Butyl Benzyl Phthalate | 8270D | A2LA |
| 85-68-7 | Water | Butyl Benzyl Phthalate | 8270D | A2LA |
| 104-51-8 | Soil | Butylbenzene, n- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 104-51-8 | Water | Butylbenzene, n- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 135-98-8 | Soil | Butylbenzene, sec- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 135-98-8 | Water | Butylbenzene, sec- | 8260D | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 98-06-6 | Soil | Butylbenzene, tert- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 98-06-6 | Water | Butylbenzene, tert- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 7440-43-9 | Soil | Cadmium | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-43-9 | Water | Cadmium | 6020B | A2LA |
| 75-15-0 | Soil | Carbon Disulfide | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-15-0 | Water | Carbon Disulfide | 8260D | A2LA |
| 56-23-5 | Soil | Carbon Tetrachloride | 8260D | A2LA |
| 56-23-5 | Water | Carbon Tetrachloride | 8260D | A2LA |
| 5103-71-9 | Soil | Chlordane, α - | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 5103-71-9 | Water | Chlordane, α - | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 5103-74-2 | Soil | Chlordane, γ - | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 5103-74-2 | Water | Chlordane, γ - | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 12789-03-6 | Soil | Chlordane, Total | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 12789-03-6 | Water | Chlordane, Total | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 106-47-8 | Soil | Chloroaniline, p- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 106-47-8 | Water | Chloroaniline, p- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 108-90-7 | Soil | Chlorobenzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 108-90-7 | Water | Chlorobenzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 67-66-3 | Soil | Chloroform | 8260D | A2LA |
| 67-66-3 | Water | Chloroform | 8260D | A2LA |
| 74-87-3 | Soil | Chloromethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 74-87-3 | Water | Chloromethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 91-58-7 | Soil | Chloronaphthalene, Beta- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 91-58-7 | Water | Chloronaphthalene, Beta- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 7440-47-3 | Soil | Chromium (Total) | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-47-3 | Water | Chromium (Total) | 6020B | A2LA |
| 218-01-9 | Soil | Chrysene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 218-01-9 | Water | Chrysene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 7440-50-8 | Soil | Copper | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-50-8 | Water | Copper | 6020B | A2LA |
| N/A | Soil | Cresol, m- (3-Methylphenol) + Cresol, p- (4-Methylphenol) | 8270D | A2LA |
| N/A | Water | Cresol, m- (3-Methylphenol) + Cresol, p- (4-Methylphenol) | 8270D | A2LA |
| 95-48-7 | Soil | Cresol, o- (2-Methylphenol) | 8270D | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|--|-----------|--------------------|
| 95-48-7 | Water | Cresol, o- (2-Methylphenol) | 8270D | A2LA |
| 72-54-8 | Soil | DDD, 4,4'- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 72-54-8 | Water | DDD, 4,4'- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 72-55-9 | Soil | DDE, 4,4'- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 72-55-9 | Water | DDE, 4,4'- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 50-29-3 | Soil | DDT, 4,4'- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 50-29-3 | Water | DDT, 4,4'- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 53-70-3 | Soil | Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 53-70-3 | Water | Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 132-64-9 | Soil | Dibenzofuran | 8270D | A2LA |
| 132-64-9 | Water | Dibenzofuran | 8270D | A2LA |
| 124-48-1 | Soil | Dibromochloromethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 124-48-1 | Water | Dibromochloromethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 106-93-4 | Soil | Dibromoethane, 1,2- (Ethylene Dibromide) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 106-93-4 | Water | Dibromoethane, 1,2- (Ethylene Dibromide) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 106-93-4 | Soil | Dibromoethane, 1,2- (Ethylene Dibromide) | 8260D-SIM | A2LA |
| 106-93-4 | Water | Dibromoethane, 1,2- (Ethylene Dibromide) | 8260D-SIM | A2LA |
| 74-95-3 | Soil | Dibromomethane (Methylene Bromide) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 74-95-3 | Water | Dibromomethane (Methylene Bromide) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 84-74-2 | Soil | Dibutyl Phthalate | 8270D | A2LA |
| 84-74-2 | Water | Dibutyl Phthalate | 8270D | A2LA |
| 95-50-1 | Soil | Dichlorobenzene, 1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 95-50-1 | Water | Dichlorobenzene, 1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 95-50-1 | Soil | Dichlorobenzene, 1,2- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 95-50-1 | Water | Dichlorobenzene, 1,2- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 541-73-1 | Soil | Dichlorobenzene, 1,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 541-73-1 | Water | Dichlorobenzene, 1,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 541-73-1 | Soil | Dichlorobenzene, 1,3- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 541-73-1 | Water | Dichlorobenzene, 1,3- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 106-46-7 | Soil | Dichlorobenzene, 1,4- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 106-46-7 | Water | Dichlorobenzene, 1,4- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 106-46-7 | Soil | Dichlorobenzene, 1,4- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 106-46-7 | Water | Dichlorobenzene, 1,4- | 8270D | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 91-94-1 | Soil | Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3'- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 91-94-1 | Water | Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3'- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 75-71-8 | Soil | Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-71-8 | Water | Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-34-3 | Soil | Dichloroethane, 1,1- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-34-3 | Water | Dichloroethane, 1,1- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 107-06-2 | Soil | Dichloroethane, 1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 107-06-2 | Water | Dichloroethane, 1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-35-4 | Soil | Dichloroethylene, 1,1- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-35-4 | Water | Dichloroethylene, 1,1- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 156-59-2 | Soil | Dichloroethylene, 1,2-cis- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 156-59-2 | Water | Dichloroethylene, 1,2-cis- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 156-60-5 | Soil | Dichloroethylene, 1,2-trans- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 156-60-5 | Water | Dichloroethylene, 1,2-trans- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 120-83-2 | Soil | Dichlorophenol, 2,4- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 120-83-2 | Water | Dichlorophenol, 2,4- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 78-87-5 | Soil | Dichloropropane, 1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 78-87-5 | Water | Dichloropropane, 1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 10061-01-5 | Soil | Dichloropropene, cis-1,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 10061-01-5 | Water | Dichloropropene, cis-1,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 10061-02-6 | Soil | Dichloropropene, trans-1,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 10061-02-6 | Water | Dichloropropene, trans-1,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 60-57-1 | Soil | Dieldrin | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 60-57-1 | Water | Dieldrin | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| N/A | Soil | Diesel Range Organics (C10 – C25) | AK 102 | A2LA |
| N/A | Water | Diesel Range Organics (C10 – C25) | AK 102 | A2LA |
| 84-66-2 | Soil | Diethyl Phthalate | 8270D | A2LA |
| 84-66-2 | Water | Diethyl Phthalate | 8270D | A2LA |
| 105-67-9 | Soil | Dimethylphenol, 2,4- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 105-67-9 | Water | Dimethylphenol, 2,4- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 131-11-3 | Soil | Dimethylphthalate | 8270D | A2LA |
| 131-11-3 | Water | Dimethylphthalate | 8270D | A2LA |
| 51-28-5 | Soil | Dinitrophenol, 2,4- | 8270D | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 51-28-5 | Water | Dinitrophenol, 2,4- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 121-14-2 | Soil | Dinitrotoluene, 2,4- (2,4-DNT) | 8270D | A2LA |
| 121-14-2 | Water | Dinitrotoluene, 2,4- (2,4-DNT) | 8270D | A2LA |
| 606-20-2 | Soil | Dinitrotoluene, 2,6- (2,6-DNT) | 8270D | A2LA |
| 606-20-2 | Water | Dinitrotoluene, 2,6- (2,6-DNT) | 8270D | A2LA |
| 123-91-1 | Soil | Dioxane, 1,4- | 8260D-SIM | A2LA |
| 123-91-1 | Water | Dioxane, 1,4- | 8260D-SIM | A2LA |
| 959-98-8 | Soil | Endosulfan I | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 959-98-8 | Water | Endosulfan I | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 33213-65-9 | Soil | Endosulfan II | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 33213-65-9 | Water | Endosulfan II | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 1031-07-8 | Soil | Endosulfan sulfate | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 1031-07-8 | Water | Endosulfan sulfate | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 72-20-8 | Soil | Endrin | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 72-20-8 | Water | Endrin | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 75-00-3 | Soil | Ethyl Chloride | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-00-3 | Water | Ethyl Chloride | 8260D | A2LA |
| 100-41-4 | Soil | Ethylbenzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 100-41-4 | Water | Ethylbenzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 206-44-0 | Soil | Fluoranthene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 206-44-0 | Water | Fluoranthene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 86-73-7 | Soil | Fluorene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 86-73-7 | Water | Fluorene | 8270D | A2LA |
| N/A | Soil | Gasoline Range Organics (C6 – C10) | AK 101 | A2LA |
| N/A | Water | Gasoline Range Organics (C6 – C10) | AK 101 | A2LA |
| 76-44-8 | Soil | Heptachlor | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 76-44-8 | Water | Heptachlor | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 1024-57-3 | Soil | Heptachlor Epoxide | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 1024-57-3 | Water | Heptachlor Epoxide | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 118-74-1 | Soil | Hexachlorobenzene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 118-74-1 | Water | Hexachlorobenzene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 87-68-3 | Soil | Hexachlorobutadiene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 87-68-3 | Water | Hexachlorobutadiene | 8260D | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 87-68-3 | Soil | Hexachlorobutadiene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 87-68-3 | Water | Hexachlorobutadiene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 77-47-4 | Soil | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 77-47-4 | Water | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 67-72-1 | Soil | Hexachloroethane | 8270D | A2LA |
| 67-72-1 | Water | Hexachloroethane | 8270D | A2LA |
| 591-78-6 | Soil | Hexanone, 2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 591-78-6 | Water | Hexanone, 2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 193-39-5 | Soil | Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 193-39-5 | Water | Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 78-59-1 | Soil | Isophorone | 8270D | A2LA |
| 78-59-1 | Water | Isophorone | 8270D | A2LA |
| 7439-92-1 | Soil | Lead, Total | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7439-92-1 | Water | Lead, Total | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7439-96-5 | Soil | Manganese | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7439-96-5 | Water | Manganese | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7439-97-6 | Soil | Mercury (elemental) | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7439-97-6 | Water | Mercury (elemental) | 6020B | A2LA |
| 72-43-5 | Soil | Methoxychlor | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 72-43-5 | Water | Methoxychlor | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 78-93-3 | Soil | Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 78-93-3 | Water | Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 108-10-1 | Soil | Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 108-10-1 | Water | Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 1634-04-4 | Soil | Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 1634-04-4 | Water | Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-09-2 | Soil | Methylene Chloride | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-09-2 | Water | Methylene Chloride | 8260D | A2LA |
| 90-12-0 | Soil | Methylnaphthalene, 1- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 90-12-0 | Water | Methylnaphthalene, 1- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 90-12-0 | Soil | Methylnaphthalene, 1- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 90-12-0 | Water | Methylnaphthalene, 1- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 91-57-6 | Soil | Methylnaphthalene, 2- | 8270D | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 91-57-6 | Water | Methylnaphthalene, 2- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 91-57-6 | Soil | Methylnaphthalene, 2- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 91-57-6 | Water | Methylnaphthalene, 2- | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 91-20-3 | Soil | Naphthalene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 91-20-3 | Water | Naphthalene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 91-20-3 | Soil | Naphthalene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 91-20-3 | Water | Naphthalene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 91-20-3 | Soil | Naphthalene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 91-20-3 | Water | Naphthalene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 7440-02-0 | Soil | Nickel, Total | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-02-0 | Water | Nickel, Total | 6020B | A2LA |
| 98-95-3 | Soil | Nitrobenzene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 98-95-3 | Water | Nitrobenzene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 62-75-9 | Soil | Nitrosodimethylamine, N- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 62-75-9 | Water | Nitrosodimethylamine, N- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 621-64-7 | Soil | Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 621-64-7 | Water | Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 86-30-6 | Soil | Nitrosodiphenylamine, N- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 86-30-6 | Water | Nitrosodiphenylamine, N- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 12674-11-2 | Soil | PCB - Aroclor-1016 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 12674-11-2 | Water | PCB - Aroclor-1016 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 11104-28-2 | Soil | PCB - Aroclor-1221 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 11104-28-2 | Water | PCB - Aroclor-1221 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 11141-16-5 | Soil | PCB - Aroclor-1232 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 11141-16-5 | Water | PCB - Aroclor-1232 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 53469-21-9 | Soil | PCB - Aroclor-1242 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 53469-21-9 | Water | PCB - Aroclor-1242 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 12672-29-6 | Soil | PCB - Aroclor-1248 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 12672-29-6 | Water | PCB - Aroclor-1248 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 11097-69-1 | Soil | PCB - Aroclor-1254 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 11097-69-1 | Water | PCB - Aroclor-1254 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 11096-82-5 | Soil | PCB - Aroclor-1260 | 8082A | A2LA |
| 11096-82-5 | Water | PCB - Aroclor-1260 | 8082A | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| N/A | Soil | PCB – Total | 8082A | A2LA |
| N/A | Water | PCB – Total | 8082A | A2LA |
| 87-86-5 | Soil | Pentachlorophenol | 8270D | A2LA |
| 87-86-5 | Water | Pentachlorophenol | 8270D | A2LA |
| 85-01-8 | Soil | Phenanthrene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 85-01-8 | Water | Phenanthrene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 85-01-8 | Soil | Phenanthrene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 85-01-8 | Water | Phenanthrene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 108-95-2 | Soil | Phenol | 8270D | A2LA |
| 108-95-2 | Water | Phenol | 8270D | A2LA |
| 103-65-1 | Soil | Propyl benzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 103-65-1 | Water | Propyl benzene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 129-00-0 | Soil | Pyrene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 129-00-0 | Water | Pyrene | 8270D | A2LA |
| 129-00-0 | Soil | Pyrene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 129-00-0 | Water | Pyrene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| N/A | Soil | Residual Range Organics (C25 – C36) | AK 103 | A2LA |
| N/A | Water | Residual Range Organics (C25 – C36) | AK 103 | A2LA |
| 7782-49-2 | Soil | Selenium | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7782-49-2 | Water | Selenium | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-22-4 | Soil | Silver | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-22-4 | Water | Silver | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-24-6 | Soil | Strontium | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-24-6 | Water | Strontium | 6020B | A2LA |
| 100-42-5 | Soil | Styrene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 100-42-5 | Water | Styrene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 630-20-6 | Soil | Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 630-20-6 | Water | Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 79-34-5 | Soil | Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 79-34-5 | Water | Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 127-18-4 | Soil | Tetrachloroethylene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 127-18-4 | Water | Tetrachloroethylene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 7440-28-0 | Soil | Thallium, Total | 6020B | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|------------|--------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 7440-28-0 | Water | Thallium, Total | 6020B | A2LA |
| 108-88-3 | Soil | Toluene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 108-88-3 | Water | Toluene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 8001-35-2 | Soil | Toxaphene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 8001-35-2 | Water | Toxaphene | 8270D-SIM | A2LA |
| 76-13-1 | Soil | Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, 1,1,2- (Freon 113) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 76-13-1 | Water | Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, 1,1,2- (Freon 113) | 8260D | A2LA |
| 87-61-6 | Soil | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 87-61-6 | Water | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 120-82-1 | Soil | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 120-82-1 | Water | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 120-82-1 | Soil | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 120-82-1 | Water | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 71-55-6 | Soil | Trichloroethane, 1,1,1- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 71-55-6 | Water | Trichloroethane, 1,1,1- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 79-00-5 | Soil | Trichloroethane, 1,1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 79-00-5 | Water | Trichloroethane, 1,1,2- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 79-01-6 | Soil | Trichloroethylene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 79-01-6 | Water | Trichloroethylene | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-69-4 | Soil | Trichlorofluoromethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-69-4 | Water | Trichlorofluoromethane | 8260D | A2LA |
| 95-95-4 | Soil | Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 95-95-4 | Water | Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 88-06-2 | Soil | Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 88-06-2 | Water | Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6- | 8270D | A2LA |
| 96-18-4 | Soil | Trichloropropane, 1,2,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 96-18-4 | Water | Trichloropropane, 1,2,3- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 96-18-4 | Soil | Trichloropropane, 1,2,3- | 8260D-SIM | A2LA |
| 96-18-4 | Water | Trichloropropane, 1,2,3- | 8260D-SIM | A2LA |
| 95-63-6 | Soil | Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 95-63-6 | Water | Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 108-67-8 | Soil | Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 108-67-8 | Water | Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5- | 8260D | A2LA |

Scope of Approval

| CAS Number | Matrix | Hazardous Substance | Method | Accreditation Body |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 7440-62-2 | Soil | Vanadium, Total | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-62-2 | Water | Vanadium, Total | 6020B | A2LA |
| 108-05-4 | Soil | Vinyl Acetate | 8260D | A2LA |
| 108-05-4 | Water | Vinyl Acetate | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-01-4 | Soil | Vinyl Chloride | 8260D | A2LA |
| 75-01-4 | Water | Vinyl Chloride | 8260D | A2LA |
| 179601-23-1 | Soil | Xylene, m+p- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 179601-23-1 | Water | Xylene, m+p- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 95-47-6 | Soil | Xylene, o- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 95-47-6 | Water | Xylene, o- | 8260D | A2LA |
| 1330-20-7 | Soil | Xylene, Total | 8260D | A2LA |
| 1330-20-7 | Water | Xylene, Total | 8260D | A2LA |
| 7440-66-6 | Soil | Zinc, Total | 6020B | A2LA |
| 7440-66-6 | Water | Zinc, Total | 6020B | A2LA |



SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION TO ISO/IEC 17025:2017

SGS NORTH AMERICA INC. – ALASKA DIVISION
 200 W Potter Dr.
 Anchorage, AK 99518
 Mary McDonald Phone: (907)-550-3203
 mary.mcdonald@sgs.com

ENVIRONMENTAL

Valid To: December 31, 2023

Certificate Number: 2944.01

In recognition of the successful completion of the A2LA evaluation process, (including an assessment of the laboratory's compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017, the 2009 TNI Environmental Testing Laboratory Standard, and the requirements of the DoD Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (DoD ELAP) as detailed in version 5.4 of the DoD/DOE Quality Systems Manual for Environmental Laboratories) accreditation is granted to this laboratory to perform recognized EPA methods using the following testing technologies and in the analyte categories identified below:

Testing Technologies

Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy, Gas Chromatography, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry, Ion Chromatography, Hazardous Waste Characteristics Tests, Total Organic Carbon

| <u>Parameter/Analyte</u> | <u>Solid & Chemical Materials</u> | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | <u>Aqueous</u> | <u>Solid</u> |
| <u>Metals</u> | | |
| Aluminum | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Antimony | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Arsenic | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Barium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Beryllium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Boron | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Cadmium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Calcium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Chromium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Cobalt | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Copper | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Iron | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Lead | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Magnesium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Manganese | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Mercury | EPA 6020B EPA 7470A | EPA 6020B EPA 7471A |
| Molybdenum | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |

| <u>Parameter/Analyte</u> | <u>Solid & Chemical Materials</u> | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | <u>Aqueous</u> | <u>Solid</u> |
| Nickel | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Potassium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Selenium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Silver | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Sodium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Strontium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Thallium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Vanadium | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Zinc | EPA 6020B | EPA 6020B |
| Metals Digestion Methods | EPA 3010A | EPA 3050B |
| Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure | EPA 1311 | EPA 1311 |
| <u>Nutrients</u> | | |
| Nitrate (as N) | EPA 9056A | EPA 9056A |
| Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) | EPA 9056A | EPA 9056A |
| Nitrite (as N) | EPA 9056A | EPA 9056A |
| <u>Demands</u> | | |
| Total Organic Carbon | EPA 9060A | EPA 9060A |
| <u>Wet Chemistry</u> | | |
| Bromide | EPA 9056A | EPA 9056A |
| Chloride | EPA 9056A | EPA 9056A |
| Fluoride | EPA 9056A | EPA 9056A |
| Sulfate | EPA 9056A | EPA 9056A |
| <u>Purgeable Organics (Volatiles)</u> | | |
| Acetone | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Benzene | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B |
| Bromobenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Bromochloromethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Bromodichloromethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Bromoform | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Bromomethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 2-Butanone | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| n-Butylbenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| sec-Butylbenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| tert-Butylbenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Carbon Disulfide | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Chlorobenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Chloroethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Chloroform | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Chloromethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |

| <u>Parameter/Analyte</u> | <u>Solid & Chemical Materials</u> | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <u>Aqueous</u> | <u>Solid</u> |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 4-Chlorotoluene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Dibromochloromethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) | EPA 8260D EPA 8260D SIM | EPA 8260D EPA 8260D SIM |
| Dibromomethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | EPA 8260D EPA 8260D SIM | EPA 8260D EPA 8260D SIM |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,4-Dioxane | EPA 8260D SIM | EPA 8260D SIM |
| Ethyl Benzene | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B |
| Freon 113 | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 2-Hexanone | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Isopropylbenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 4-Isopropyltoluene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Methylene chloride | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Naphthalene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| n-Propylbenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Styrene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Tetrachloroethene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Toluene | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |

| <u>Parameter/Analyte</u> | <u>Solid & Chemical Materials</u> | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | <u>Aqueous</u> | <u>Solid</u> |
| Trichloroethene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | EPA 8260D EPA 8260D SIM | EPA 8260D EPA 8260D SIM |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Vinyl Acetate | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Vinyl Chloride | EPA 8260D | EPA 8260D |
| Xylenes, Total | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B |
| 1,2-Xylene (O-Xylene) | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B |
| 1,3-Xylene & 1,4-Xylene (M+P-Xylene) | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B | EPA 8260D EPA 8021B |
| Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (ZHE) | EPA 1311 | EPA 1311 |
| Volatiles Preparation Methods | EPA 5030B | EPA 5035A |
| <u>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</u> | | |
| Gasoline Range Organics | EPA 8015C AK 101 (AK State Method) | EPA 8015C AK 101 (AK State Method) |
| GRO Preparation Methods | EPA 5030B | EPA 5035A |
| Diesel Range Organics | EPA 8015C AK 102 (AK State Method) | EPA 8015C AK 102 (AK State Method) |
| Residual Range Organics | EPA 8015C AK 103 (AK State Method) | EPA 8015C AK 103 (AK State Method) |
| DRO/RRO Preparation Methods | EPA 3520C Modified EPA 3630C | EPA 3550C, EPA 3630C |
| <u>Extractable Organics (Semi-volatiles)</u> | | |
| Acenaphthene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Acenaphthylene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Aniline | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Anthracene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Azobenzene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Benzoic Acid | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Benzo(b)fluoranthene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Benzo(ghi)perylene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |

| <u>Parameter/Analyte</u> | <u>Solid & Chemical Materials</u> | |
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| | <u>Aqueous</u> | <u>Solid</u> |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Benzyl Alcohol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Bis (2-chloroethoxy) Methane | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Bis (2-chloroethyl) Ether | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) Ether | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 4-bromophenylphenyl Ether | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Butyl Benzyl Phthalate | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Carbazole | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 4-Chloroaniline | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 1-Chloronaphthalene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2-Chloronaphthalene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2-Chlorophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Chrysene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Dibenzofuran | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2,6-Dichlorophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Diethyl Phthalate | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Dimethyl Phthalate | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| di-n-Butyl Phthalate | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| di-n-Octyl Phthalate | ----- | EPA 8270D |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Fluoranthene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Fluorene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Hexachlorobenzene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Hexachloroethane | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Isophorone | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |

| <u>Parameter/Analyte</u> | <u>Solid & Chemical Materials</u> | |
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| | <u>Aqueous</u> | <u>Solid</u> |
| 1-Methylnaphthalene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2-Methylphenol (As O cresol) | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 3 & 4-Methylphenol (As P & M cresol) | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Naphthalene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| 2-Nitroaniline | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 3-Nitroaniline | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 4-Nitroaniline | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Nitrobenzene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2-Nitrophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 4-Nitrophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| n-Nitrosodimethylamine | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| n-Nitrosodiphenylamine | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Pentachlorophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Phenanthrene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Phenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| Pyrene | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D EPA 8270D SIM |
| Pyridine | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | EPA 8270D | EPA 8270D |
| <u>Pesticides/Herbicides/PCBs</u> | | |
| Aldrin | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| alpha-BHC | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| alpha-Chlordane | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| beta-BHC | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| delta-BHC | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| gamma-BHC | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| gamma-Chlordane | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Chlordane (technical) | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| 4,4'-DDD | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| 4,4'-DDE | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| 4,4'-DDT | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Dieldrin | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Endosulfan I | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Endosulfan II | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Endosulfan Sulfate | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Endrin | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |

| <u>Parameter/Analyte</u> | <u>Solid & Chemical Materials</u> | |
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| | <u>Aqueous</u> | <u>Solid</u> |
| Endrin Aldehyde | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Endrin Ketone | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Heptachlor | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Methoxychlor | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| PCB-1016 (Aroclor) | EPA 8082A | EPA 8082A |
| PCB-1221 (Aroclor) | EPA 8082A | EPA 8082A |
| PCB-1232 (Aroclor) | EPA 8082A | EPA 8082A |
| PCB-1242 (Aroclor) | EPA 8082A | EPA 8082A |
| PCB-1248 (Aroclor) | EPA 8082A | EPA 8082A |
| PCB-1254 (Aroclor) | EPA 8082A | EPA 8082A |
| PCB-1260 (Aroclor) | EPA 8082A | EPA 8082A |
| Semivolatle Extraction Methods | EPA 3520C Modified EPA 3535A | EPA 3550C EPA 3665A |
| Toxaphene | EPA 8270D SIM | EPA 8270D SIM |
| Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure | EPA 1311 | EPA 1311 |
| <u>Hazardous Waste Characteristics</u> | | |
| Corrosivity | EPA 9040C | EPA 9045D |
| Ignitability | EPA 1020B | ----- |



Accredited Laboratory

A2LA has accredited

SGS NORTH AMERICA INC. - ALASKA DIVISION
Anchorage, AK

for technical competence in the field of
Environmental Testing

In recognition of the successful completion of the A2LA evaluation process that includes an assessment of the laboratory's compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017, the 2009 TNI Environmental Testing Laboratory Standard, and the requirements of the Department of Defense Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (DoD ELAP) as detailed in version 5.4 of the DoD/DOE Quality System Manual for Environmental Laboratories (QSM), accreditation is granted to this laboratory to perform recognized EPA methods as defined on the associated A2LA Environmental Scope of Accreditation. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for this defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated *April 2017*).



Presented this 9th day of December 2021.

A blue ink signature of a person, written over a horizontal line.

Vice President, Accreditation Services
For the Accreditation Council
Certificate Number 2944.01
Valid to December 31, 2023

For the tests to which this accreditation applies, please refer to the laboratory's Environmental Scope of Accreditation.

ATTACHMENT 5
RESUMES

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| QUINN MEEHAN, PG | PROGRAM MANAGER |
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Mr. Meehan has nearly 20 years of experience as an environmental professional (Geologist and Project/Program Manager) throughout Alaska, the Pacific Northwest, and Hawaii. Quinn’s experience spans the range of the remedial process from site characterization to Decision Documents/Records of Decision, remedial action, and long-term monitoring and NAPL recovery programs. He has performed and managed this work in Alaska for a variety of federal and private sector markets, including oil and gas and Kenai Peninsula projects. He has executed and managed environmental projects in remote and austere Alaska locations with inclement conditions and complex logistics. He successfully communicates and coordinates with a variety of clients, regulatory agencies, stakeholders, and contractors. As a manager he works directly with the client to meet project objectives; assembles and unites the project team; supervises and mentors field and office personnel; provides overall oversight of subcontractors; directs, tracks, and delivers the project scope; coordinates project-specific and schedule requirements; ensures overall health/safety/environmental and policy/regulatory compliance; prepares proposals and cost estimates; and handles the financial and administrative aspects of a project.

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| EDUCATION/QUALIFICATIONS |
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| <p>Total Cumulative Years: 19 Employer: ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC Present Position/Title: Program/Project Manager US Citizen: Yes Education: B.S., Geology, University of Washington, 2004</p> | <p>Certifications: State of Alaska Professional Geologist (PG, No. 112679); American Institute of Professional Geologists Certified Professional Geologist (CPG, No. 11836) Relevant Training: NSTC North Slope Unescorted + Hydrogen Sulfide Safety Training, Alyeska Pipeline Safety Training, PFAS Field Sampling Training, OSHA HAZWOPER 8-hr Site Supervisor Training; OSHA HAZWOPER 8-hr refresher Training; OSHA HAZWOPER 40-hr Training; ATV Safety Institute course per EM-385-1-1; Dakota Technologies LIF Data Interpretation</p> |
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| RELEVANT EXPERIENCE |
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Program/Project Manager, Hilcorp Alaska and Hilcorp North Slope, Program Management and Chemistry Support, Variety of Kenai Peninsula, Cook Inlet, and Prudhoe Bay Sites, AK. Currently manages program and chemistry support provided to Hilcorp Alaska and Hilcorp North Slope environmental programs. Support includes accrual tracking, file structure development and management, technical document reviews, regulator correspondence, environmental GIS database and web-map development, QAPP generation, chemical data quality reviews, database queries, and reporting support. Includes support of BCU4, CLU3, KGF, and SRF. Provides technical consultation, coordinates the team, and performs all administrative aspects of the projects.

Project Manager, Hilcorp Kenai Peninsula Waste Sites Groundwater Monitoring Program, SRF Grind and Inject Facility, Kenai Peninsula, AK. Project Manager for a long-term groundwater monitoring project at a waste storage facility. Monitoring included visual inspections, well maintenance, gauging, and groundwater sampling. Collaborated with the client, established the team, oversaw all aspects of the work, and provided document reviews. All work was completed on time and under budget.

Project Manager, Hilcorp, Farm Yard Spill, Kenai, AK. Project Manager for spill response activities associated with a 200-gallon hydraulic oil spill. Collaborated with the client and team, oversaw all aspects of the work, and provided data and document reviews. All work was completed on time and under budget.

Project Manager, GE Oil and Gas, Phase I and Phase II ESA, Kenai, AK. Managed and performed Phase I and Phase II ESAs across two Kenai properties. Worked closely with client on facility operation details, environmental goals of existing facility, and acquisition of neighboring property. Performed detailed records reviews, interviewed and coordinated with facility operators, performed visual inspections,

oversaw soil boring and monitoring well installation, developed monitoring wells, low-flow groundwater sampling, collected soil and groundwater samples, and characterized septic tank conditions. All work was completed on time and under budget.

Program Manager, Heavy Equipment Supplier, Environmental Services, Alaska and Pacific Northwest Facilities. Program Manager for a major northwest heavy equipment supply and maintenance provider. Provided groundwater investigation, long term groundwater monitoring, LNAPL recovery, Phase I/II, and Stormwater Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure services. Negotiated Decision Document with State agency and subsequently attained site closure for benzene groundwater issue.

Project Manager, USACE, RI, Cold Bay, AK. Project Manager of a multi-year RI performed at a former military facility comprising over 1000 acres. Field work was performed over two seasons, with each event spanning over 100 consecutive days. A total of 350 sites were investigated. Field work included completion of over 2,000 UVOST, 550 soil borings, 100 passive soil gas samplers, 50 Incremental Sampling Methodology samples, EM-61 and ground penetrating radar (GPR) geophysical surveys, land surveys, and the collection of more than 500 analytical soil samples.

Project Manager, USACE, RI, Kodiak, AK. Project Manager for a follow-on RI at a former aviation gasoline (AVGAS) underground tank farm. Delineating the nature and extent of AVGAS and chlorinated solvent contamination in soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment. Integral in planning drill rig access across steep terrain in order to fill data gaps from previous RI. The Contractor Performance Assessment Report indicated exceptional ratings for quality, schedule, and management: *“work quality during execution of this task order has been exceptional.”* The project was completed on time and under budget.

Project Manager, USACE, RI, Yakutat, AK. Project Manager for RI at seven areas of concern, including a landfill, former aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), and former power plants. Quinn’s management and proactive approach was reflected through client feedback on the project: *“Contractor has been actively communicating with the USACE PDT and ADEC. Frequent back and forth communication about technical details...allowed for a scientific based rationale to be developed and proposal of no further action for three sites. This is expected to save the Government millions of dollars in unnecessary cleanup costs.”*

Project Manager, USACE, RI/FS/PP, Kruzof Island, AK. Project Manager, Field Manager, and Technical Lead for RI/FS/PP at a former military site on a remote island outside of Sitka. The RI was conducted in two phases and included site inspections; soil, sediment, groundwater, and surface water sampling; and geophysical survey to evaluate drums, AST, power plant, septic tanks, and a landfill. Involved in all aspects of planning and management of project tasks, which required evaluating many challenging logistical considerations including site access, sample shipment, and communications from a remote uninhabited location.

Project Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), RI and Removal Action, Cape Yakak, Adak Island, AK. Project Manager of a RI and soil/waste removal action project at a former WWII military facility on Adak Island. Over 50 separate sites were investigated, and 540 tons of hydrocarbon/lead impacted soil and waste debris removed. The RI included groundwater and surface water investigations. Established team, lead waste management activities, and oversaw all aspects of the project.

Geologist, Chevron, Long-Term Monitoring, Swanson River, AK. Performed facility coordination, visual inspections, groundwater and surface water sampling, and reporting long-term monitoring activities to address xylenes at the Swanson River Field.

Geologist, Shell, Long-Term Monitoring, Multiple Sites, WA. Geologist for a long-term monitoring program across more than 20 mid-stream and downstream assets. Performed planning, facility coordination, visual inspections, groundwater sampling, liquid level gauging, passive and active LNAPL recovery, and reporting. Conducted sample management including labeling, packing, and shipping samples under proper chain-of-custody.

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| SARA HADDEN | PROJECT MANAGER |
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Ms. Hadden brings over 20 years of diverse work experience in the environmental field, where she has technical expertise with numerous aspects of the planning and execution of environmental compliance and remediation projects. She has performed environmental investigations and remediation on various projects. Project scopes have included Preliminary Assessments, Site Investigations, Remedial Investigations, Feasibility Studies, Decision Documents, removal actions, remediation, and long-term monitoring projects. She has a working knowledge of federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and guidance, including CERCLA, RCRA, TSCA, CAA, CWA, 18 AAC 60, 18 AAC 75, and 18 AAC 78.

Sara brings the background and breadth of experience necessary to successfully plan for and manage the execution of environmental investigations across the state of Alaska. She will use her knowledge of relevant state and federal guidelines; sampling methods; and contaminant fate and transport to ensure regulatory compliance and support client objectives and decision-making.

| EDUCATION/QUALIFICATIONS | |
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| <p>Total Cumulative Years: 20 Employer: ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC Present Position/Title: Project Manager/Environmental Scientist US Citizen: Yes Education: M.S., Environmental Quality Science, 2004, University of Alaska Anchorage; B.S., Biology, Southern Oregon University, 2001; A.S. Science, Cottey College, 1998.</p> | <p>Certifications: ADEC-Qualified Environmental Professional Relevant Training: OSHA 40-hr-Hazardous Site Training (with annual 8-hour refresher); OSHA 8-hr Site Manager and Supervisor Training for Hazardous Site Operations and Emergency Response; 30-hr OSHA Construction Outreach Training; OSHA Excavation Competent Person; USACE Construction Quality Management for Contractors; DOT Hazardous Materials Transportation; IATA Dangerous Goods Transportation; Lead Risk Assessor Certification; AHERA Building Inspector Certification; Bear Awareness Training; First Aid/CPR/AED; Niton XRF Analyzer Operator training; Managing Uncertainty with Systematic Planning for Environmental Decision Making</p> |
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| RELEVANT EXPERIENCE |
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Project Manager, Delta Western, Rocky Point Management Area (RPMA) Groundwater Monitoring and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Support; Dutch Harbor, AK. Sara works with, manages, and supports the current local environmental subcontractor for this project on behalf of Delta Western. This project includes the execution of long-term monitoring and O&M activities for the RPMA in Dutch Harbor, Alaska, which involves groundwater sampling, product recovery, surface water sampling, and sediment sampling, as well as the O&M of oil-water separators at the site. Sara coordinates with the local subcontractor to expedite accurate and efficient sampling and O&M activities, and coordinates with the analytical laboratory for glassware orders as well as sample receipts. In 2022, Sara spent time in the field with the local subcontractor to mentor the field staff in proper sample collection and handling. Sara also manages reporting and data management including the completion of ADEC checklists and generating the annual reports to document each season’s sampling and O&M activities.

Environmental Scientist/Chemist, Hilcorp Contaminated Sites Groundwater Monitoring and Optimization Support, Kenai, AK. This \$1M groundwater monitoring and optimization program involved 175 wells at 16 AOCs in Kenai. Sara supported the biennial sampling program which included the planning, field implementation, and reporting efforts. Sara also supported the review of nearly 20 years of environmental records to optimize Hilcorp’s 230 wells requiring data collection to 175 wells.

Environmental Scientist, Hilcorp North Slope Environmental Program Support, Prudhoe Bay, AK. This project included updating the RCRA program QAPP for the Prudhoe Bay facility recently acquired by Hilcorp to be more efficient and effective and in line with Hilcorp’s management strategies. The RCRA program includes the management, investigation, and sampling of numerous EPA and ADEC regulated

sites at the North Slope facility and involves working closely with the various subcontractors that have been paramount to the execution of this work. Sara provided technical support as well as chemistry support including coordination with analytical laboratories and sample and data management and review.

Environmental Scientist/Chemist, Hilcorp Waste Sites and Site Closure Support, Kenai, AK. This \$200K project included the well installation, development, and sampling of waste site wells in addition to ensuring that the facility permits were maintained in compliance with ADEC solid waste requirements. This project grew into the development of closure documentation to assist Hilcorp in retiring their waste facilities. Closure efforts included conducting statistical analyses based on the evaluation of historical data trends to obtain closure of sites for Hilcorp. Sara managed tasks toward the successful closure of the Beaver Creek Unit Drilling Waste Disposal site as well as a second closure by ADEC at the Swanson River Central Drilling Waste Facility. Sara also supported the annual waste sampling program for three waste sites across two of Hilcorp's development units.

Project Manager/Technical Lead, FAA/USACE/USCG, Annette Island, AK. This project included site investigation and remediation activities, as well as long-term groundwater monitoring activities. As the Project Manager, Sara was responsible for coordinating Closure and After Action reporting activities, ensuring the generation of quality documents, and managing the budget and schedule. Sara was responsible for the closeout of this project and managed the budget to zero dollars to ensure the best value to the client. Sara managed the annual groundwater monitoring program which involved the planning for, execution of, and reporting on sample collection of over 50 groundwater monitoring wells. She developed a decision tree to systematically remove wells from the sampling program to benefit the client's objectives. The decision tree was approved by the local regulatory agency (MIC) and the number of wells sampled on an annual basis was reduced from over 50 to 30. Sara led excavation, sample collection, and sample management activities, managed subcontractors on site, and authored After Action and Closure Reports.

Technical Lead/Environmental Scientist, USACE, Amaknak Pre-WWII Tank Farm FUDS, Unalaska, Alaska. This project included optimization of the groundwater monitoring program at the Pre-WWII Tank Farm FUDS in Amaknak, as well as the completion of a five-year review. Work included an upgrade of onsite remedies, groundwater network optimization, and groundwater gauging and sampling. Sara managed the generation of multiple deliverables including a Groundwater Monitoring Optimization and Sampling Plan, an Annual Groundwater Report, a Periodic Review, a Groundwater Use Determination Memorandum, and a GIS database for public use. Sara also served as the Project Manager for this project during the field effort.

Environmental Scientist, USACE, FUDS Groundwater Sampling at Nome, Tok, Big Delta, and Northway, AK. Sara supported this multi-year project during the planning and reporting phases. Tasks included updating existing planning documents and authoring long-term monitoring reports and periodic reviews (27 report versions in total); providing support to multiple project teams in performing fieldwork, which included monitoring well development at six wells, groundwater sampling at 52 wells, drinking water sample collection, and data downloads from pressure transducers.

Ms. Mattice has 5 years of environmental remediation experience. She has performed various stages of the remedial process, such as Site Inspections, Site Characterization, Remedial Investigations, Work Plans, and Remedial Actions. Her areas of technical expertise as a Technical Lead/Geological Engineer on large- and small-scale projects include fieldwork execution, document production, groundwater sampling, surface water sampling, monitoring well inventory, product recovery, procurements, remote logistics planning and management, and sample management. Nicole has remote/austere experience throughout Alaska in locations such as Swanson River Oil Field (SRF), Kenai Gas Field (KGF), Cannery Loop Unit Pad 3 (CLU3), and Beaver Creek Unit Pad 4 (BCU4) on the Kenai Peninsula, Northway Village, Tok, and Cold Bay.

EDUCATION/QUALIFICATIONS

Total Cumulative Years: 5
Employer: ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC
Present Position/Title: Geological Engineer
US Citizen: Yes
Education: B.S., Geological Engineering with emphasis in Environmental and Petroleum Engineering, Missouri University of Science and Technology, 2017

Certifications: Engineer-in-Training (EIT); ADEC-Qualified Environmental Professional
Relevant Training: OSHA HAZWOPER 40-hr Training; OSHA HAZWOPER 8-hr refresher Training; ATV Safety course; 49 CFR DOT Hazardous Materials Transportation; ICAO/IATA Dangerous Goods Transportation; Wildlife Awareness Training; Delayed Care First Aid/CPR/AED; USACE Construction Quality Management for Contractors Certificate; Confined Space Entry Training

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Technical Lead/Field Lead/Geological Engineer, Hilcorp Contaminated Sites Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Program, SRF Tank Settings (TS), SRF Electric Shop, KGF, BCU4, and CLU3, Kenai Peninsula, AK. Technical and Document Lead during 2019-2022 reporting and planning seasons for SRF TS, SRF Electric Shop, KGF, BCU4, and CLU3. Lead author for all 2019, 2021, and 2022 Groundwater Monitoring Work Plans and Groundwater Monitoring Reports for Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) approval. Evaluated optimizations to the groundwater monitoring program in all 2019-2021 reports and further evaluated the program’s optimizations in 2021 by performing Mann-Kendall trend analysis for all sites. Performed as Field Lead in 2021 and field sampler in 2019 for all sites, which included 7 TS units at SRF, 1 former tank area at the SRF Electric Shop, and 6 oilfield pads across 4 sites (KGF, BCU4 North and South, and CLU3) on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. A combined total of 195 monitoring wells were included in the groundwater monitoring program and the activities performed included groundwater gauging, monitoring well inspections and maintenance, groundwater and surface water sample collection, product recovery and monitoring, and visual site assessments. Coordinated with oilfield personnel daily to complete work permits, conduct safety briefings, flare pit supervision/safety when applicable, and simultaneous operations awareness. Maintained the field schedule while adjusting as needed for reasons such as accommodating client site visits as they became available, simultaneous oilfield operations, smaller field team than scheduled, working around client trainings, and wildlife interferences/obstructions. Procured field supplies and rental sampling equipment and prepared a team of 5 for remote work. Arranged vehicle and lodging accommodations. Communicated with client daily to provide completed activities updates, next day activities planned, schedule concerns (if any), and safety observations. Closely monitored fatigue management of field crew due to hot temperatures, long working hours, and extensive schedule. Managed more than 800 groundwater and surface water samples. Lead waste management tracking and disposal. Coordinated land surveying for all wells that required surveying.

Geological Engineer/Field Sampler, Hilcorp, Kenai Peninsula Waste Sites Groundwater Monitoring Program, SRF Grind and Inject Facility, Kenai Peninsula, AK. Organized vehicle and lodging logistics for one-week field effort. Procured field supplies and rented sampling equipment prior to mobilization in preparation for remote work. Conducted groundwater gauging and sampling at 6 monitoring wells. Tracked, packaged, and shipped approximately 60 groundwater samples. Tracked waste management and organized waste for proper disposal. Authored the 2019 Groundwater Monitoring Report for ADEC approval.

Geological Engineer, Hilcorp General Support, Prudhoe Bay and Kenai Peninsula, AK. Provided technical guidance regarding the potential need to replace a Kenai Peninsula monitoring well. Assisted with the Prudhoe Bay Unit environmental program presentation materials.

Geological Engineer/Field Lead/Field Sampler, USACE, RCRA Long Term Monitoring, Site 1 Landfill, and Sites 3, 6A, and 7A, Kodiak, AK. Quarterly monitoring program for hazardous waste management units. Performed as Field Lead during the Q4 groundwater sampling and surface water sampling event for Site 1 Landfill. Performed as field sampler for all other sites. Organized logistics, such as vehicle rental, crew lodging, and shipping supplies and equipment via Alaska Air Cargo. Field activities performed at Sites 1, 3, 6A, and 7A during each event included gauging and monitoring well inspections of 69 monitoring wells, collecting groundwater samples from 27 monitoring wells, collecting 3 surface water samples, and conducting a monitoring well inventory of all 370 monitoring wells on the property.

Geological Engineer/Field Sampler, USACE, Nike Site Bay Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) F10AK0850, Project 03 Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste, Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action, Goose Bay, AK. Authored the 2021 Remedial Investigation Work Plan. Lead the 2-week groundwater sampling field effort at a remote site in the Knik Arm of Alaska inaccessible by vehicle. Independently collected groundwater samples from 36 monitoring wells using low-flow methods and developed 6 newly installed monitoring wells. Additionally, supported geophysical investigation through ground penetrating radar, deployed and collected 80 passive soil gas samplers, and collected 10 incremental sampling methodology soil samples. Procured and mobilized supplies and equipment for each groundwater sampling event.

Project Engineer/Field Sampler, USACE, FUDS Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Program, Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline Gate Valve #52 and Timber Pump Station, Northway Staging Field (Ham Lake), Northway Alaska Communication System, Tok, Delta Junction, and Northway Junction, AK. Organized vehicle and lodging logistics for each field effort, approximately one week each. Procured field supplies, rented sampling equipment, and prepared team for remote work. Conducted groundwater gauging and sampling at a combined total of 40 monitoring wells across 4 sites. Performed site inspections at 2 sites investigating current land use, institutional controls, site disturbances, and monitoring well conditions. Packaged and shipped all groundwater samples to analytical laboratory. Authored the 2018 Groundwater Sampling Reports for ADEC approval.

Geological Engineer, USACE, Umiat Test Well #7 FUDS Feasibility Study, Umiat, AK. Co-authored the Feasibility Study. Researched site history and previous investigations at Umiat, Alaska. Developed the Conceptual Site Model based on potential human, animal, and plant interactions with remaining contamination. Coordinated with GIS team to design feasibility study figures depicting site location and features, previous soil sampling locations, and historic analytical results.

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| KYLE THERRIEN | SURVEY/GIS/GEOLOGIST |
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Mr. Therrien is a Qualified Environmental Professional with five years of experience in contaminated site characterization and cleanup; three and a half years of experience as a Geologist. He is experienced working in remote locations, including the Swanson River Oil Field (SRF), Kenai Gas Field (KGF), Cannery Loop Unit Pad 3 (CLU3), and Beaver Creek Unit Pad 4 (BCU4) on the Kenai Peninsula, and has a solid understanding of the critical role safety and environmental awareness plays in the success of projects. He has extensive experience working as a Geologist on large- and small-scale projects across Alaska, for clients including Hilcorp, USACE, AFCEC, FAA, USCG, and AKARNG.

| EDUCATION/QUALIFICATIONS | |
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| <p>Total Cumulative Years: 8 Employer: ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC Present Position/Title: Geologist/Survey/GIS US Citizen: Yes Education: B.S., Geological Sciences, University of Alaska, Anchorage, 2015</p> | <p>Certifications: Young Professional Member, American Institute of Professional Geologists, Alaska, MEM-2921. Relevant Training: FAA Remote Pilot Standard CFR 107 UAS Pilot License; USACE Construction Quality Management for Contractors Certificate; NSTC North Slope Unescorted + Hydrogen Sulfide Safety Training; HAZWOPER 40-hr and 8-hr refresher, HAZWOPER Supervisor 8-hr; OSHA Construction 30-hr; First Aid/CPR/AED; OSHA Confined Spaces Training, DOT Hazardous Materials Transportation; IATA Dangerous Goods Transportation Section 1.5 and 49 CFR 172.700-172.704; North Slope Training Cooperative Course; Wilderness First Responder by LTR Training Services, Inc; Wildlife Awareness and Defense by LTR Training Services, Inc; Remote Worker Ice Safety and Rescue Training by Alaska Rescue</p> |
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| RELEVANT EXPERIENCE |
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Geologist/Geospatial Specialist, Hilcorp Contaminated Sites Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Program, SRF Tank Settings (TS), SRF Electric Shop, KGF, BCU4, and CLU3, Kenai Peninsula, AK. Performed as geospatial data management lead during 2017-2020 reporting and planning seasons for SRF TS, SRF Electric Shop, KGF, BCU4, and CLU3. Performed as geologist/field sampler during the 2019 and 2017 fieldwork for all sites, which included 7 TS units at SRF, 1 former tank area at the SRF Electric Shop, and 6 oilfield pads across 4 sites (KGF, BCU4 North and South, and CLU3) on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. A combined total of 195 monitoring wells were included in the groundwater monitoring program and the activities performed each event included groundwater gauging, monitoring well inspections and maintenance, groundwater sample collection, surface water sample collection, product recovery and monitoring, and visual site assessments. Coordinated with oilfield personnel daily to complete work permits, conduct safety briefings, identify the need for supervision when conducting work in flare pits, and to notify of simultaneous operations. Provided geospatial data management and generated figures for the 2017 and 2019 Groundwater Monitoring Work Plans for SRF TS, SRF Electric Shop, KGF, BCU4, and CLU3. Provided geospatial data management and generated figures for all five 2019 Groundwater Monitoring Reports for Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) approval and supported the four 2017 Groundwater Monitoring Reports.

Geologist, Hilcorp Kenai Peninsula Waste Sites Groundwater Monitoring Program, SRF Grind and Inject Facility, Kenai Peninsula, AK. Performed field sampling activities for a long-term groundwater

monitoring project at a waste storage facility. Evaluated chemical data and prepared reporting documents for ADEC review and approval. Authored the 2022 Groundwater Monitoring Report for ADEC approval.

Geologist/Field Sampler, Hilcorp Farm Yard Spill, Kenai Peninsula, AK. Conducted waste characterization sampling for soils excavated and containerized during a spill response for a 200-gallon hydraulic oil spill.

Field Team Lead/UAV Pilot/Surveyor, BLM Mining Claims Site Inventory and Removal Actions, various sites. This \$2 million project included the planning and execution of a systematic inventory of over 250 abandoned mining claims located throughout Alaska in preparation for transfer of ownership these claims to the State of Alaska. Kyle worked with the team to coordinate the complex mobilizations over two field seasons, requiring barges, UTVs, and helicopters to reach remote sites. Originated and developed technical capabilities for the company specifically to execute this project, including the addition of fixed-wing UAVs to expedite the acquisition of aerial imagery. Produced over 5,000 acres of orthomosaic imagery to document mining claim status. This project required close coordination amongst many stakeholders including BLM, USACE, DNR, and local villages. A removal action was also conducted under this contract which included the removal and disposal of various hazardous building materials, the demolition and removal of a garage structure, and the excavation and disposal of POL-contaminated soil. Kyle supported the work planning, reporting efforts, and led crews while in the field.

Geologist, FAA Former Farewell Station, Remedial Investigation and Action, Farewell, AK. Executed pre-sampling stakeout using RTK and post-sampling surveying of new sample locations, including daily set-up of survey equipment and check shots. Drill rig (Geoprobe 6620 direct push) assistant/geologist tasked with field screening and sampling 74 soil borings and installing temp wells at 11 areas of concern. Conducted rotocopter UAS flights to collect orthomosaic imagery for reporting purposes. Contributed to planning, field implementation, geospatial data management, and reporting efforts.

Geologist/Field Sampler, Adak Public Works Building Monofil Groundwater Monitoring, T1470 Inert Waste Monofill, Adak, AK. Led two groundwater sampling field efforts in May and November by collecting groundwater samples from three monitoring wells using low-flow methods. Utilized electronic field forms for monitoring well inspection, gauging, and low-flow sampling activities. Conducted sample management including labeling, packing, and shipping samples under proper chain-of-custody. Authored the 2022 Groundwater Monitoring Report, which included remedial activities such as monitoring well condition documentation, groundwater sampling, groundwater gauging, UAV orthomosaic imagery collection, soil cuttings characterization sampling, and site survey.

Geologist/Geospatial Specialist, USACE, Nike Site Bay FUDS Remedial Investigation, Goose Bay, AK. Through multiple contracts this project has included the extensive investigation of chlorinated volatile organic carbon contamination in soil, groundwater, and soil gas at Nike Site Bay located outside Wasilla, Alaska. During Phase I, executed pre-sampling location stakeout using survey RTK methods for soil and groundwater sampling plans based on a site wide gridded system. Contributed to planning, field implementation, and reporting efforts. During Phase II, provided geospatial data management and figure generation to support RI work plan for delineating chlorinated solvent contamination. Supported the development of a sampling approach to collect data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination. Remedial investigation field work consisted of three mobilizations. Acted as geologist/qualified sampler for the duration of the remedial investigation which consisted of drilling five deep wells in a secondary aquifer, thirteen shallow wells in a perched aquifer, forty soil borings, three geotechnical soil borings, two temporary wells, and sixteen discrete surface soil samples.

Geospatial Specialist/ Drilling Assistant, AFCEC PFOA/PFOS and Comingled PFOA/PFOS/POL F35 Soil Stockpiles Characterization Sampling at Eielson Air Force Base, AK. Assisted with ISM sampling of nine soil stockpiles for PFAS/PFOA and hydrocarbon compounds, characterizing 10,600 cubic yards of soil during the pilot study. Work was conducted in adverse freezing conditions, which required strategic decisions to complete the pilot study successfully.

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| KARINA PACKER, PE | PROJECT ENGINEER |
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Ms. Packer brings over seven years of work experience in the environmental field, where she has diverse field project experience throughout Alaska. At ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC (Aleut), Karina is a Registered Professional Environmental Engineer (PE) involved in front-end planning as well as fieldwork, report writing, and engineering design. Her field experience includes several large, multi-year groundwater monitoring efforts, soil boring and monitoring well installation, spill response, air sampling, surveying, sample management, O&M of remedial systems, and third-party construction QA oversight. Karina has prior experience working through all stages of the CERCLA process, including site investigations, feasibility studies, and long-term operation/monitoring for clients such as USACE, AFCEC, and USCG. Karina has been consistently supporting Hilcorp for the past four years, including performing groundwater monitoring at Kenai Peninsula Sites.

| EDUCATION/QUALIFICATIONS | |
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| <p>Years In Proposed Position: 7 Total Cumulative Years: 11 Employer: ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC Present Position/Title: Project Engineer US Citizen: Yes Education: B.E. with Mechanical Focus, Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth College, 2015. B.A. in Engineering Sciences, Dartmouth College, 2015</p> | <p>Certifications: Environmental PE (EV- 153395), Relevant Training: North Slope Training Cooperative -Unescorted; OSHA 40-hr-Hazardous Site Training (with annual 8-hour refresher); Contractor Construction Quality Management; DOT Hazardous Materials Transportation; IATA Dangerous Goods Transportation; First Aid/CPR/AED; ADEC-Qualified Environmental Professional</p> |
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| RELEVANT EXPERIENCE |
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Project Engineer/Field Lead, Hilcorp Kenai Peninsula Waste Sites Groundwater Monitoring Program, SRF Grind and Inject Facility, Kenai Peninsula, AK. Led the field effort for annual groundwater monitoring effort at the G&I Pad at Swanson River in 2020, 2021, and 2022. Performed monitoring well redevelopment, general site and monitoring well inspections, monitoring well maintenance such as cutting down casings of frost-jacked wells, groundwater gauging, groundwater sampling, and sample management. Karina applied lessons learned during each subsequent event for improved field efficiencies and used Aleut’s digital forms during the 2022 event for added quality checks and streamlined reporting. Authored the 2020 Groundwater Monitoring Report for ADEC approval and assisted with the 2021 and 2022 reports.

Air Compliance Technician, Hilcorp Alaska and Hilcorp North Slope Air Compliance Program Support. Ongoing support for the Air Compliance group for Hilcorp Alaska LLC. and Hilcorp North Slope LLC. Includes familiarity with all Alaska-based facilities, required reporting assistance, and general team support. Covered one of the three Air SME positions for 7 cumulative months in 2022, providing Air Compliance support for East Prudhoe Bay Unit Facilities and the Alaskan Islands. Accompanied ADEC Inspector for 2022 FCE Inspections at seven Prudhoe Bay Unit facilities.

Project Engineer/Field Sampler, Hilcorp Stump Lake Spill Response, Beluga River Unit, Alaska. Assisted a spill response effort in Beluga River by providing field screening to direct excavation efforts and confirmation sampling following excavation. Performed sample management including labelling, packaging, and shipping under proper chain-of-custody. Authored the Closure Report, which received a “No Further Action” designation from ADEC in 2020. Following the spill response effort, conducted a unit-wide survey of existing monitoring wells to assess usability and identify gaps for development of a groundwater sampling plan.

Project Engineer/Field Sampler, Installation-Wide Monitoring Program, Eielson AFB, Alaska. Performed semi-annual groundwater monitoring at Eielson Airforce Base 2015-2018. Coordinated personnel and equipment mobilizations from both Anchorage and Fairbanks. Performed sample management duties including sample tracking, quality checks, labelling, maintaining sample temperature,

cooler packaging, chain-of custody, shipment, and laboratory coordination. Worked with team during reporting to optimize subsequent monitoring events, including identifying areas of efficiency and reducing number of wells sampled.

Project Engineer/Technical Lead, Buskin Beach Lube Pits Monitoring Well Installation and AS/SVE Pilot Study, Kodiak, AK. Performed multiple site visits for information gathering and inspections and led field teams during three separate mobilizations to complete delineation of chlorinated solvents and install air sparging and soil vapor extraction wells for remediation pilot testing. Coordinated equipment procurement, shipping, and personnel logistics for team of environmental samplers and subcontractors. Managed drilling team to install four sets of air sparging and soil vapor extraction wells. Conducted pilot study, including air sampling, soil sampling, groundwater sampling, and groundwater response monitoring through slug testing and long-term transducer deployment.

Project Engineer, Monofill Permitting, Adak, AK. Supported inert waste monofill construction by providing onsite hazardous waste survey and assessment prior to building demolition. Helped steer safety planning onsite for asbestos mitigation and temporary cap construction. Assisted with preparation of the permit application, including creating the initial engineering design of the monofill.

JACOB BOUGERE, EIT**ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER**

Mr. Bougere is a Qualified Environmental Professional with two years of experience performing environmental site investigations and remedial actions, to include preparing planning documents, reports, and feasibility studies and conducting fieldwork. His field experience includes groundwater sampling, product recovery, surface water and porewater sampling, removal actions, subsurface and surface soil sampling (discrete, composite, and incremental sampling methodology [ISM]), sediment sampling, and monitoring well installation and development, and surveying. Jacob has remote/austere experience throughout Alaska in locations such as Swanson River Oil Field (SRF), Kenai Gas Field (KGF), Cannery Loop Unit Pad 3 (CLU3), and Beaver Creek Unit Pad 4 (BCU4) on the Kenai Peninsula, Chernofski Harbor on Unalaska Island, and Eareckson Air Station on Shemya Island. Jacob has two years of experience working on large- and small-scale projects for clients including Hilcorp, USACE, AFCEC, FAA, and USCG.

EDUCATION/QUALIFICATIONS

Total Cumulative Years: 2
Employer: ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC
Present Position/Title: Environmental Engineer
US Citizen: Yes
Education: B.S., Environmental Engineering, Louisiana State University, 2020

Certifications: Engineer-in-Training (EIT); ADEC-Qualified Environmental Professional
Relevant Training: OSHA HAZWOPER 40-hr Training and 8-hr refresher; OSHA HAZWOPER Supervisor 8-hr Training; USACE and NAVFAC Construction Quality Management Training for Contractors, DOT Hazmat Employee Training/IATA Dangerous Goods Shipping Training; Delayed Care First Aid/CPR/AED; Confined Space Entry Training

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Environmental Engineer/Field Sampler, Hilcorp Alaska, LLC, Contaminated Sites Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Program, SRF Tank Settings (TS), SRF Electric Shop, KGF, BCU4, and CLU3, Kenai Peninsula, AK. Performed groundwater gauging, groundwater and surface water sampling, product recovery, monitoring well development, and monitoring well maintenance at seven TS units, one former tank area, and six pads across four sites on the Kenai Peninsula in support of bi-annual groundwater monitoring program. Over a three-week period, assisted with the gauging of 170 wells, groundwater sample collection at 98 wells, surface water sample collection at 20 locations, and product recovery at six wells. Reduced risk while undergoing unique safety challenges including operating near flare stacks, within marshlands, and near wildlife: coordinated with gas field lead operator and donned flame-retardant gear/proper PPE prior to entering flare pit; negotiated unstable ground and used gear such as floatation sleds while operating within marshland; remained cognizant of caribou, bears, and moose while conducting operations. Supported bi-annual monitoring program report. Supported production of the 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Program Report for SRF TS units and the 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Program Report for KGF.

Environmental Engineer, USACE Alaska, Removal Actions and Investigations, Chernofski Harbor Supply and Storage, Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), Unalaska, AK. Performed nine total weeks of removal action and investigation fieldwork at 111 project features within the remote Chernofski FUDS in the Aleutian Islands and was the field sample manager for two mobilizations with 750 total primary samples collected. Performed ISM soil sampling, discrete subsurface and surface soil sampling, sediment sampling, porewater sampling, monitoring well development and sampling, transducer installation and tidal influence evaluation, slug testing, guided excavations of petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) and/or lead-contaminated soil within and around areas with cultural resources, excavation confirmation soil sampling, and assisted with ultra-violet optical screening tool (UVOST) operations, direct-push soil borings, and monitoring well installations. During fieldwork, over 3,200 tons of contaminated soil, 1,203 linear feet of

fuel piping, one aboveground storage tank, and two underground storage tanks were removed, 253 UVOST probes and 199 soil borings were advanced, 24 monitoring wells and 13 temporary well points were installed. Lead author for the Removal Action and Investigation Report that totaled over 5,000 pages, including 104 figures, and supported production of the Site Visit Report and Removal Action and Investigation Work Plan.

Environmental Engineer, USACE Omaha, Former Lincoln Air Force Base Tank 27 Site Closure, Lincoln Municipal Airport, Lincoln, NE. Developed light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) manual skimming test standard operating procedure in accordance with the ASTM International Standard Guide for Estimation of LNAPL Transmissivity. Performed the manual skimming test on a monitoring well adjacent to an active airplane runway over a five-day period and analyzed results of test to determine transmissivity of the LNAPL formation at the site that was then used for site closure determination. Managed the manual skimming test activities as part of a two-person team. Authored a Work Plan Addendum that included a free product removal event, LNAPL transmissivity data collection, a year of quarterly gauging at four monitoring wells, well abandonment, and reporting. Prepared the Technical Memorandums for the free product recovery event, LNAPL transmissivity test, and quarterly gauging events. Authored the Site Closure Report, and the site was successfully closed following decommissioning of the monitoring wells and receipt of the No Further Action letter from the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy.

Environmental Engineer/Field Sampler, USACE Alaska, Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, Nike Site Bay FUDS, Goose Bay, AK. Performed discrete surface and subsurface soil sampling, geotechnical soil sampling, soil characterization, field screening using a photoionization detector, ISM soil sampling, groundwater gauging, passive soil gas sampling, and monitoring well development throughout one feature of concern, four features of assessment, and 16 features of interest over the course of three mobilizations in support of remedial investigation. Collected 399 primary and 40 duplicate soil samples from split-spoons at 47 shallow soil borings, assisted with surveying, collected ISM soil samples, developed six newly installed monitoring wells, gauged six monitoring wells, and deployed three passive soil gas samplers. Maintained sample summary and produced chain of custody forms for sample delivery to analytical laboratory. Assisted with the development of the Work Plan, Remedial Investigation Report, and the Feasibility Study.

Environmental Engineer/Field Lead/Field Sampler, USCG Base Kodiak RCRA Long-Term Monitoring Site 1 Landfill, and Sites 3, 6A, and 7A, Base Kodiak, Kodiak Island, AK. Quarterly monitoring program for hazardous waste management units subject to RCRA corrective actions as part of a Post-Closure Plan. Performed as Field Lead for the October 2022 Q4 groundwater sampling, surface water sampling, and monitoring well inventory event. Performed as field sampler during the January 2021 Q1, April 2021 Q2, January 2022 Q1, and July 2022 Q3 events. Assisted with the collection of groundwater samples from up to 27 monitoring wells depending on the quarter, collected groundwater level and total well depth measurements, performed monitoring well maintenance and inventory activities, performed surface water and seep sampling, performed asphalt cap inspections, conducted a monitoring well inventory of 370 monitoring wells, and collected three differential pressure measurements and 11 flow rate measurements to inspect the vapor intrusion mitigation system in place.

Environmental Engineer/Field Sampler, FAA, Remedial Investigation and Groundwater Monitoring at the Former Radio Range Towers and Former Civil Aeronautics Administration Garage, Northway Field FAA Station, Northway, AK. Performed a Remedial Investigation at a former FAA facility. Assisted with the installation of 18 UVOST probes. Collected seven soil samples at varying depths from five soil borings. Assisted with the installation and construction of three groundwater monitoring wells. Developed three newly installed monitoring wells and assisted with the collection of groundwater samples from 18 existing monitoring wells and three newly installed monitoring wells at former FAA facilities.

Mr. Gingery has over 13 years of experience working on environmental projects in Alaska and abroad. He has extensive experience developing and implementing QA/QC programs, providing field support, and processing and managing analytical data. His experience includes work plan and technical report authoring, environmental sample collection, on-site mobile laboratory operations, bench chemistry, and data management. As a Project Chemist at ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC (Aleut), Nathaniel’s primary focus is chemistry support for various efforts conducted throughout Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. He also provides field support, conducting environmental sampling for a variety of media including groundwater. In addition to being an accomplished field team member for remote field efforts across Alaska, Nathaniel has developed, implemented, and supported digital data collection using ArcGIS Pro and Survey123. He has provided chemistry support for a variety of groundwater monitoring and other projects in accordance with State and Federal regulatory programs including ADEC Contaminated Sites Program, ADEC Solid Waste, RCRA, CERCLA, and CWA.

EDUCATION/QUALIFICATIONS

Total Cumulative Years: 13
Employer: ARS Aleut Remediation, LLC
Present Position/Title: Chemist
US Citizen: Yes
Education: B.S., Natural Science with a Minor in Chemistry, University of Alaska, Anchorage, 2017.

Certifications: ADEC-Qualified Environmental Professional
Relevant Training: OSHA 40-hr Hazardous Site Training (with annual 8-hour refresher); OSHA 30-hr Construction Safety and Health Training; OSHA Confined Spaces Training; DOT Hazardous Materials Transportation; IATA Dangerous Goods Transportation; First Aid/CPR/AED; UFP-QAPP training

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Project Chemist, Hilcorp Alaska Environmental Program Support, Kenai and Cook Inlet, AK. Provides environmental chemistry and data management support for Hilcorp’s Kenai and Cook Inlet oil and gas assets. Supports the management and validation of environmental data collected in support of environmental programs including ADEC Contaminated Sites monitoring, compliance, and remediation projects.

Project Chemist, Hilcorp North Slope Environmental Program Support, Prudhoe Bay, AK. Provides environmental chemistry support for Hilcorp’s upstream and midstream oil and gas assets. Supports the management and validation of environmental data collected in support of environmental programs including ADEC Contaminated Sites monitoring, compliance, and remediation projects.

Project Chemist/Field Sampler, Hilcorp Kenai Peninsula Waste Sites Groundwater Monitoring Program, SRF Grind and Inject Facility, Kenai Peninsula, AK. Conducted monitoring well inspections, groundwater gauging, and sampling activities. Supported chemistry elements for a long-term groundwater monitoring project at the Swanson River Grind & Inject Facility. Evaluated chemical data and prepared reporting documents for ADEC Solid Waste program review and approval. Designed and maintained digital data collection forms and an end use system for automated data flow from fieldwork to reporting.

Project Chemist/Field Sampler, Inert Waste Monofill Groundwater Monitoring, Adak, AK. Coordinated with the analytical laboratory to procure glassware. Conducted monitoring well inspections, groundwater gauging, and sampling activities. Designed and maintained digital data collection forms and an end use system for automated data flow from fieldwork to reporting. Evaluated chemical data and prepared reporting documents, including a data quality report, for ADEC Solid Waste program review and approval. Assisted in the collection of geospatial data and drone survey imagery.

Project Chemist/Field Sampler, Eareckson Air Station Landfill Groundwater Sampling Support, Eareckson, AK. Reviewed glassware orders and equipment inventory to ensure proper sampling supplies/equipment were available. Led and trained Eareckson-based field technicians in proper gauging, purging, and sampling methods. Conducted monitoring well inspections, groundwater gauging, and sampling activities. Performed sample management activities, including labeling, packing, shipping, and maintaining the chain-of-custody. Evaluated chemical data and prepared reporting documents, including a data quality report, for ADEC Solid Waste program review and approval.

Project Chemist, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) ORC Remedial Investigation, JBER, AK. Reviewed and validated analytical chemistry data and generated report crosstabs. Managed databases of current and historical chemistry data and worked with GIS team to produce report figures. Developed digital data collection and storage and worked with GIS team to integrate data into an online dashboard. Worked with authoring teams to write environmental project work plans and reports. Coordinated with analytical laboratories to ensure the accurate and timely delivery of sample kits to meet project requirements. Served as site safety officer and sample team member for field efforts.

Project Chemist, JBER Fence-to-Fence Monitoring, JBER, AK. Served as field staff on F2F quarterly groundwater and soil gas monitoring efforts. Managed and shipped samples to lab. Performed data qualification and wrote data quality review for several quarters.

Project Chemist, King Salmon AFS Remedial Investigation, King Salmon, AK. Developed and supported digital data collection, storage, and export to report format. Worked with GIS team to ensure offsite project managers had a real-time picture of field progress. Planned, purchased, and mobilized field supplies and equipment. Worked as member of field team collecting soil, sediment, groundwater, and surface water samples. Installed and sampled sub-slab soil gas ports. Filled in as field team lead on multiple occasions, including overseeing subcontractors to ensure the final soil borings were completed at the end of the project.

Project Chemist, Eklutna Remedial Investigation/Risk Assessment, Eklutna, AK. Assisted in the installation of a sitewide electronic water level monitoring system and performed monthly readings for 13 consecutive months. Managed and shipped environmental samples to the lab. Collected passive soil gas and ambient air samples. Performed data quality assessment and wrote validation reports for both field mobilizations.

Project Chemist, Palau LRS Investigation. Worked with laboratory to ensure safe and IATA compliant sample transport in and out of Palau. Performed data quality assessment and wrote validation report.

Project Chemist, Eielson AFB PBR, Eielson, AK. Designed a data structure to handle decades of sample data and set up queries to generate report figures displaying targeted data.

Analytical Chemist, Multiple Project at SGS North America, Inc, Anchorage, AK. Responsible for conducting chemical analyses, maintaining instruments, and reporting accurate data for analytical methods including residential and industrial water quality suites, contaminated sites remediation testing, and compliance testing. Responsibilities included water quality sample analysis for drinking water methods, environmental sample extraction and analysis, and mobile laboratory operation.