LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING

NOVEMBER 1997 SAMPLING

OPERABLE UNIT B POLELINE ROAD DISPOSAL AREA FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

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Attachment 2 - Laboratory Reports from Multichem Analytical Services

SECTIONONE

Introduction

Woodward-Clyde (WC) was contracted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on behalf of the United States Army, Public Works (Army) to conduct long-term groundwater monitoring at Operable Unit B (OUB), the Poleline Road Disposal Area, at Fort Richardson, Alaska. OUB is a former Army disposal area for chemical warfare training materials and has been the subject of several environmental investigations, a feasibility study, and a treatability study.

The objective of long-term groundwater monitoring is twofold: to collect data on groundwater contaminant trends, and to devise an appropriate long-term monitoring plan for the site. According to the Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Workplan, Operable Unit B, Poleline Road Disposal Area, Forth Richardson, Alaska (WC, September 1997), eight rounds of sampling will be performed initially to evaluate groundwater contaminant trends. This report summarizes data collected during the first round of groundwater monitoring which was conducted in November 1997.

OU-R 31681

SECTIONTWO

Scope Of Work

The tasks to be completed under the Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Workplan, Operable Unit B, Poleline Road Disposal Area, Forth Richardson, Alaska (WC, September 1997) include the following:

- · Conduct eight rounds of groundwater sampling for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in 20 monitoring wells at OUB. Also conduct sampling for natural attenuation parameters during the first two rounds.
- Set up and maintain a database of VOC groundwater data from OUB using Microsoft Access. Structure the database to accommodate additional data from future long-term monitoring. Enter existing VOC data and update the database after each sampling event.
- Prepare a technical memorandum after each round of sampling that includes the results of the sampling event, a description of changes in contaminant concentrations since the previous sampling event, and recommendations for the next round of sampling.
- Evaluate natural attenuation data after the first two rounds of sampling and revise sampling plan based on the evaluation.
- · Evaluate data after the eight rounds of sampling are complete and provide recommendations for the wells to be used for long-term monitoring.



3.1 LOCATION

OUB is located on the Fort Richardson Army Post, approximately 10 miles northeast of Anchorage, Alaska. The site is approximately 1 mile south of the Eagle River and 0.6 miles north of the Anchorage Regional Landfill. Access to the area is by Poleline Road, a major gravel road that runs northeast-southwest along a power line route and the Eklutna Water Line. The site is bisected by Barrs Boulevard, a gravel road extending from the Glenn Highway to Poleline Road.

3.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The OUB site is a low-lying, relatively flat area which is bordered by wooded hills to the northwest and southeast. The site encompasses four disposal areas, Areas A-1 through A-4 (Figure 3-1). The area was cleared of vegetation during a removal action in 1994. Wetlands are located directly south and southwest of the disposal areas. The remaining area bordering the site is relatively flat and wooded.

3.3 **GEOLOGY**

Regional surficial deposits are fluvially reworked glacial sediments and glacial tills. These deposits appear to be up to 30 feet thick at the site and consist of unstratified to poorly stratified clays, silts, sands, gravels, and boulders. A basal till lies below the surficial deposits and overlies an advance moraine/till complex. Underlying the glacial sediments is bedrock composed of a hard black fissile claystone.

The subsurface soils are dense glacial tills and generally silty sands with some gravel. Thin, discontinuous clay lenses were observed rarely. Observations during drilling confirm a typical fluvio-glacial setting; a heterogeneous system of discontinuous, relatively permeable channels with intervening denser, less permeable sediments.

HYDROGEOLOGY 3.4

Four water bearing intervals have been identified at OUB: a perched interval, a shallow interval, an intermediate interval, and a deep aquifer. The detection of contaminants in all four intervals suggests that they are interconnected to some degree. Observations made while drilling indicate that the saturated intervals are separated by zones of very dense, low porosity, compact tills. The compact tills are dry or slightly moist.

The perched interval was observed in borings drilled between Area A-2 and the wetlands, and in Area A-3. The top of the perched interval was encountered at 4 to 10 feet below ground surface (bgs), and the bottom was found at 6 to 12 feet bgs. The average thickness of the perched interval is approximately 5 feet. The perched interval is recharged mainly by surface water from the wetlands, although some recharge also occurs from precipitation. The only well installed in the perched interval is MW-14.

The shallow saturated interval is an average of 10 feet thick; the top was encountered at 20 to 25 feet bgs, and the bottom was found at 28 to 36 feet bgs. Groundwater elevations indicate that

shallow groundwater is flowing in a north-northeast direction. Because of the localized nature of water-bearing zones at this site, it is difficult to tell whether the water-bearing units are hydraulically connected between wells. The shallow interval is recharged by water from the perched interval and by infiltration of precipitation.

The intermediate interval was observed while drilling deep monitoring well MW-16. The saturated portion of the intermediate interval was encountered at approximately 65 to 95 feet bgs in MW-16. The intermediate saturated interval does not correlate with the other deep wells on site, suggesting that it is an isolated lens with limited continuity. There may be several isolated lenses of saturated material within the intermediate interval.

Five monitoring wells at OUB penetrate the deep aquifer, the top of which was encountered from approximately 80 to 125 feet bgs. The deep aquifer is an advance moraine/till complex with a thickness of between 3 and 40 feet. Groundwater elevations indicate that the flow direction in the deep aquifer is locally to the northeast and regionally to the northwest. Available data indicate that the deep aguifer below the site is not connected with the aguifers used for drinking water in the community of Eagle River (over one mile to the northeast).

The deep aquifer overlies a claystone bedrock unit with unknown thickness. Four of the five deep wells at OUB penetrate the bedrock unit and the well screens extend slightly into the bedrock. The top of bedrock was encountered from 120 to 170 feet beneath the site.

The ultimate discharge area of the water-bearing intervals at OUB is probably the Eagle River, approximately 1 mile north of the site. The Eagle River flows into the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet approximately 5 miles northwest of OUB. The river is not used as a drinking water supply.

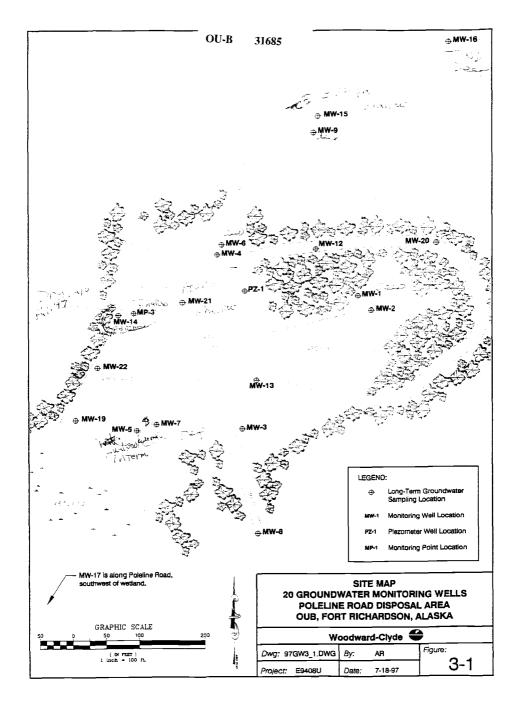
3.5 LAND USE

The land surrounding OUB currently is used for Army training activities and for recreational purposes. It is unlikely that groundwater beneath the site ever would be used for a drinking water supply. Yield from the intermediate, shallow, and perched saturated intervals may be too low to supply an average household, and the installation of septic systems would preclude use of the shallow or perched intervals for drinking water. The deep aquifer may provide sufficient yield but the installation of drinking water wells in the deep aquifer is unlikely. The Eklutna Water Line, a pipeline which supplies Anchorage and the community of Eagle River with drinking water from Eklutna Lake (over 15 miles from the site), runs immediately west of the site and would provide a relatively inexpensive and reliable source of drinking water.

3.6 **CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS**

A design verification study (DVS) was underway during the November 1997 round of groundwater sampling. The primary objective of the DVS is to evaluate the applicability of sixphase soil heating (SPSH) as an applicable in-situ technology for remediating solvent contaminated soils. SPSH uses common low frequency electricity to heat soil as an enhancement to soil vapor extraction (SVE).

The DVS used an array of electrodes connected to transformers that provided electricity to heat the subsurface to approximately 100 degrees Celsius. Each electrode was installed in a well that served as a soil vapor extraction vent. Extracted vapors flowed through a condenser and the condensed liquids were treated in an air stripper and discharged on site.



Fleid Procedures

The wells selected for sampling during the initial eight rounds of the long-term groundwater monitoring program are shown on the site map (Figure 3-1). The rationale for sampling each well is presented in Table 3-1 of the Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Workplan, Operable Unit B, Poleline Road Disposal Area, Forth Richardson, Alaska (WC, September 1997). Field tasks for the first round of groundwater monitoring included the following:

- collect headspace readings of the vapors in each well
- measure static water levels
- purge and sample up to 20 wells for analysis of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and selected natural attenuation parameters

The parameters selected for measurement of natural attenuation are listed in Table 4-2 of the Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Workplan, Operable Unit B, Poleline Road Disposal Area. Forth Richardson, Alaska (WC, September 1997).

Groundwater monitoring was conducted in accordance with procedures and protocols presented in Sections 4 through 7 of the Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Workplan, and Addendum No. 1 to the Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Work Plan. Section 4 covers the groundwater monitoring field procedures, Section 5 is the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), Section 6 and Addendum No. I describe the management of investigation -derived waste, and Section 7 covers health and safety requirements.

Headspace measurements and groundwater levels were measured in 21 monitoring wells. Three of these wells, MP-3, MW-4, and MW-14 were dry. An array of electrodes was heating subsurface soils to approximately 100 degrees Celsius as part of a design verification study that was underway during the November 1997 round of groundwater sampling. The proximity of wells MP-3 and MW-14 to the array is the likely reason that they were dry. Measurements using a photoionization detector (PID) showed no volatile organic vapors in the headspace of most of the wells. The only wells where PID values were above 0.0 ppm were MW-6 (1.0 ppm), MW-9 (3.0 ppm), MW-14 (13.9 ppm), and MW-22 (11.0 ppm). Groundwater samples were collected from 18 wells for analysis of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and selected natural attenuation parameters.

5.1 **VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

Table 5-1 summarizes analytical results for the VOCs detected in groundwater samples collected during 1995, 1996, and 1997. Ten of the thirteen VOCs detected in the November 1997 groundwater samples were chlorinated compounds. VOCs were not detected in groundwater from the shallow (background) well MW-17, or in groundwater from the deep monitoring wells MW-9, and MW-16. The distribution of VOCs detected is discussed below.

5.1.1 Non-Chlorinated VOCs

Acetone, benzene, and toluene are the three non-chlorinated VOCs detected in groundwater collected during the November 1997 round of sampling. Acetone and benzene were identified in samples from the shallow aguifer. Acetone was detected at a concentration of 0.059 ppm in groundwater collected from monitoring well MW-22. Benzene was detected in samples from monitoring wells MW-21, MW-22, and PZ-1 at concentrations of 0.094 ppm, 0.009 ppm, and 0.022 ppm, respectively.

A trace amount of toluene (0.001 ppm) was detected in one sample collected from the deepaquifer monitoring well MW-6. The detection limit for toluene using EPA Method 8260A is 0.001 ppm.

5.1.2 Chlorinated VOCs

Chlorinated VOCs were detected in most of the November 1997 groundwater samples. Two compounds, 1.1.2.2-tetrachloroethane and trichloroethene (TCE), were found at concentrations significantly higher than other chemicals detected at the site. These two contaminants were also detected over the largest area. The compounds, 1,1,2-trichloroethene, and 1,2-dichloroethene (total cis- and trans-) were also widespread in their occurrence. Highest VOC concentrations occurred in samples from the shallow aquifer. Samples from monitoring wells MW-21 and MW-22 were the most contaminated.

Table 5-1 is organized so that changes in contaminant concentrations over time can be identified. A review of Table 5-1 does not show any clear trends currently. Not consistently sampling the existing wells and installling new wells leaves few instances where three years of data are available.

The concentration of several chlorinated daughter products (breakdown products from 1,1,2,2tetrachloroethane) may be increasing. The concentration of 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane may also be decreasing. These trends are based on very few data points and may not be accurate. Additional rounds of sampling will help identify trends.

5.1.3 **Maximum Contaminant Levels**

Groundwater from 13 wells contained one or more compounds that exceeded Alaska maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). Table 5-2 summarizes compounds detected in concentrations that exceeded MCLs in groundwater samples collected in November 1997.

5.2 NATURAL ATTENUATION PARAMETERS

The behavior of organic and inorganic contaminants, inorganic minerals, and microbial populations is affected by the geochemistry of the subsurface environment. Primary geochemical parameters that characterize the subsurface include:

- alkalinity
- temperature
- pН
- redox potential
- dissolved constituents (including electron acceptors)
- the physical and chemical characterization of the solids
- microbial processes

The most important of these in relation to biological processes are:

- alkalinity
- · redox potential
- the concentration of electron acceptors
- the chemical nature of the solids

Selected parameters were measured to help identify what types of natural processes may be degrading contaminants at the site. Laboratory results for analysis of selected natural attenuation parameters are summarized in Table 5-3, and field measurements are summarized in Table 5-4. These tables include data from analysis of samples collected in November 1996 and November 1997.

Alkalinity

Carbon dioxide generated during biodegradation causes an increase in alkalinity. Thus, biologically active portions of a plume may be identified in the field by their increased alkalinity (compared with background wells), and alkalinity can be one of the parameters used to identify where to collect biologically active core material.

The alkalinity of water sampled from the background well (MW-17) was 110 ppm. Alkalinity values for samples collected from the shallow aquifer ranged from 68 ppm to 190 ppm. Alkalinity in water from monitoring well MW-5 (shallow-intermediate aquifers) was 56 ppm. Water sampled from the deep aguifer had alkalinity values of 110 ppm to 280 ppm.

Oxidation/Reduction Potential

The oxidation/reduction (redox) potential of ground water is a measure of electron activity that indicates the relative ability of a solution to accept or transfer electrons. Most redox reactions in the subsurface are microbially catalyzed during metabolism of native organic matter or contaminants. According to Wilson, et al. (1996), when the redox potential is less than 50 mV against Ag/AgCl, a reductive pathway is possible. Redox data from the November 1997 sampling is limited due to problems encountered with the instrumentation. However, the data suggest that conditions are not favorable for reductive pathways.

5.2.1 Electron Acceptors

In order to identifying the predominant microbial and geochemical processes occurring in situ at the time of sample collection, it is critical to measure the available electron acceptors. Nitrate and sulfate are found naturally in most groundwater and will subsequently be used as electron acceptors once oxygen is consumed. Oxidized forms of iron and manganese can be used as electron acceptors before sulfate reduction, and their reduced forms scavenge oxygen to the extent that strict anaerobes (some sulfate reducers and all methanogens) can develop. Sulfate is found in many depositional environments, and sulfate reduction may be very common in contaminated groundwater. In environments where sulfate is depleted, carbonate becomes the electron acceptor, with methane gas produced as an end product.

Dissolved Oxygen

According to Wilson et al. (1996) the reductive pathways necessary for bioremediation require dissolved oxygen concentrations of less than 0.05 ppm. At higher concentrations, dissolved oxygen is toxic to the reductive pathway (vinyl chloride, for example, is oxidized when the oxygen concentration is greater than 1 ppm). The dissolved oxygen concentration in water from three of the shallow monitoring wells (MW-3, MW-19, and MW-20) measured zero ppm, suggesting appropriate conditions necessary for reductive pathways. Dissolved oxygen measurements in water from the other 15 wells, however, were erratic or unusually high. It is suspected that ambient air temperatures were too cold for proper operation of the dissolved oxygen meter.

Nitrate and Nitrite

Nitrate reducing conditions are indicated when nitrate and nitrite occur together. Also, for reductive pathways, the optimum concentration of nitrate should be less than 1 ppm.

The concentration of nitrate/nitrite as nitrogen was less than 1 ppm in all samples except those from the shallow monitoring wells MW-12 (2 ppm) and MW-13 (2 ppm), and shallowintermediate well MW-5 (5.6 ppm). The range of concentrations of nitrate/nitrite as nitrogen in samples from the shallow aquifer does not appear significantly different from the range of values in samples from the deep aquifer.

Sulfate

For reductive pathways, the optimum concentration for sulfate is less than 20 ppm. Sulfate concentrations in samples from the shallow and shallow-intermediate aquifers ranged from 3.7 ppm to 78 ppm, and ranged from 5.3 ppm to 17 ppm in samples from the deep aquifers. The samples from the shallow and shallow-intermediate aquifers with relatively high sulfate concentrations are from wells with relatively high VOC concentrations.

Ferrous Iron

Reductive pathways are possible when the concentration of iron (II) is greater than about 1 to 1.5 ppm. Ferrous iron concentrations in samples from two of the shallow wells (MW-19 and MW-21) were above 1.5 ppm. Ferrous iron in these wells measures 5.5 ppm, and 4.0 ppm. respectively.

Temperature, Specific Conductance, and pH

Temperature and pH affect biodegradation of contaminants. Although biological growth can occur over a wide range of temperatures, most microorganisms are active primarily between 50°F and 95°F. Measured groundwater temperatures during the November 1997 round of sampling ranged from 34.0°F to 70.9°F with all but one of the measurements below 50°F. Some of the temperature values were elevated above normal values due to the heating subsurface soils during design verification study that was underway during the November 1997 round of groundwater sampling.

An optimum pH range for most microorganisms is between 6.0 and 8.0. Many microorganisms, however, can tolerate a pH range of 5.0 to 9.0. Most groundwater in uncontaminated aquifers has a pH in the 5.0 to 9.0 range. Active oxidation of sulfides may cause pH levels to be as low as 4.0. In carbonate-buffered groundwater, pH values may be as high as 9.0. Measured pH during the November 1997 round of groundwater sampling ranged from 5.89 to 8.38 with water from the shallow aquifer being slightly lower (5.89 to 7.65) than water from the deep aquifer (6.15 to 8.38).

Chloride

Inorganic chloride accumulates as a result of reductive dechlorination. In aquifers with a low background of inorganic chloride, the concentration of inorganic chloride should increase as the chlorinated solvents degrade. The sum of the inorganic chloride plus the contaminant being degraded should remain relatively consistent along the groundwater flow path.

The concentration of chloride in groundwater from the background well (MW-17) was 3.6 ppm. Chloride concentrations in samples from the shallow and shallow-intermediate aquifers ranged from 1.6 ppm to 42 ppm with the higher concentrations occurring in wells which also had high concentrations of VOCs. Chloride concentrations in samples from the deep aquifer ranged from 2.4 ppm to 22 ppm. The relatively high value of 22 ppm occurred in the sample from monitoring well MW-16, and appears anomalous.

Ammonia

Ammonia as nitrogen was found in seven of the groundwater samples collected from the shallow aguifer (0.085 ppm to 1.2 ppm), the shallow-intermediate aguifer (0.51 ppm), and the deep aguifer (0.41 ppm to 0.74 ppm).

Sulfide

A reductive pathway is possible when the concentration for sulfide is greater than 1 ppm. Sulfide was not detected in any of the 1996 and 1997 groundwater samples. The analytical detection limit for the November 1997 samples was 0.05ppm to 0.1ppm.

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) represents a source of carbon and energy that drive dechlorination and influences contaminant migration. Optimum values for TOC are greater than 20 ppm. Although TOC was present in all of the November 1997 samples, the concentration was never greater than 9.6 ppm. TOC concentrations in samples from the shallow aquifer ranged from 0.85 ppm to 9.6 ppm. The TOC concentration for the sample from the shallow-intermediate aquifer was 5.9 ppm. TOC concentrations in samples from the deep aquifer ranged from 0.39 ppm to 3.8 ppm.

5.3 NATURAL ATTENUATION AT OUB

Analytical results for the 18 groundwater samples collected in November 1997 indicate that there is little or no natural attenuation of contaminants occurring at OUB. The technical protocol for evaluating the natural attenuation of chlorinated solvents in groundwater developed by T.H. Wiedemeier, et al. (1996) for the U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence was used to evaluate results of the November 1997 groundwater sampling at OUB.

The protocol uses a scoring system to rate the potential for natural attenuation at a site. The score is based on the results of measurement of several chemical and physical parameters for groundwater sampled from the area with the highest concentration of contaminants. The higher the score, the higher the likelihood that natural attenuation is occurring at the site. A score of 0 to 5 indicates inadequate evidence for biodegradation of chlorinated organics, 6 to 14 indicates limited evidence, 15 to 20 indicates adequate evidence, and a score of greater than 20 indicates strong evidence of biodegradation. The score using results from analysis of November 1997 groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells MW-21, MW-22, PZ-1, and MW-5 indicates that there is inadequate to limited evidence for biodegradation of chlorinated solvents at OUB.

TABLE 5-1

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS) FOR 1995, 1996, AND 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

OPERAB	LE UNIT B										
POLELINE ROAD	DISPOSAL AREA	Volatile	Organic Cor	npounds D	etected (mg.	L) in Groun	dwater San	nples Using	EPA Metho	d 8260A	
	DSON, ALASKA										
Monitoring	1997		Acetone			Benzene		Toluene			
Well ID	Sample ID	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1 99 7	1995	1996	1997	
	IN SHALLOW AQUIFE	ER									
	No Sample: Well Dry										
MW-2	97PRDA-004-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	
MW-3	97PRDA-019-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	
MW-8	97PRDA-005-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	
MW-12	97PRDA-006-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	
MW-13	97PRDA-009-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	0.00034	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	0.00032	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	
MW-15	97PRDA-008-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	0.00018	` ·	ND (0.001)	
MW-17	97PRDA-010-GW			ND (0.010)			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)	
MW-19	97PRDA-016-GW			ND (0.010)			ND (0.001)		*-	ND (0.001)	
MW-19	97PRDA-017-GW*			ND (0.010)			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)	
MW-20	97PRDA-022-GW			ND (0.010)			ND (0.001)	-		ND (0.001)	
MW-21	97PRDA-023-GW			ND (0.200)			0.094			ND (0.020)	
MW-22	97PRDA-011-GW			0.059			0.009			ND (0.001)	
MW-22	97PRDA-012-GW*			0.058			0.009			ND (0.001)	
PZ-1	97PRDA-024-GW			ND (0.200)		ND (0.10)	0.022		ND (0.10)	ND (0.020)	
	N PERCHED AQUIFER									· -	
MW-14	No Sample: Well Dry	NA	NA		2.9	3.3	_	ND (0.5)	ND (1.0)		
	N SHALLOW-INTERMI	EDIATE AQU	IFER								
MW-5	97PRDA-001-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.2)	0.0013	0.004	ND (0.2)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	
WELL SCREENED IF	N INTERMEDIATE AQ	UIFER							· · · · ·	• •	
	No Sample: Well Dry	NA	NA		ND (0.2)			ND (0.2)			
WELL SCREENED I	N DEEP AQUIFER							• •			
MW-1	97PRDA-003-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.002)		ND (0.001)	
MW-6	97PRDA-020-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.002)		0.001	
MW-7	97PRDA-002-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.02)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.02)		ND (0.001)	
MW-9	97PRDA-021-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	0.00073		ND (0.001)	0.00073		ND (0.001)	
MW-16	97PRDA-007-GW	NA	NA	ND (0.010)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	

NOTES:

-- = Not Sampled

NA = Not Analyzed

ND = Analyte Not Detected (Detection Limit in Parentheses)

TABLE 5-1 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS) FOR 1995, 1996, AND 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

OPERAB	BLE UNIT B												
POLELINE ROAL	DISPOSAL AREA		Volatile	Organic (Compound	s Detected	(mg/L) in	GroundWa	ter Sample	s Using E	PA Method	8260A	
FORT RICHAR	RDSON, ALASKA												
Monitoring	1997	Bromo	odichlorome	thane	Carb	on Tetrachi	oride	С	hlorobenzer	ne	Chloroform		
Well ID	Sample ID	1995	1996	1997	1995 1996		1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
WELLS SCREENED	IN SHALLOW AQUIF	ER							-				
MP-3	No Sample: Well Dry												
MW-2	97PRDA-004-GW	ND (0.0005)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0,001)
MW-3	97 PRDA-019-GW	ND (0.0005)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	'	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	0.00053	` ´	ND (0.001)
MW-8	97PRDA-005-GW	ND (0.0005)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)
MW-12	97PRDA-006-GW	ND (0.0005)	ND (0.0010)	0.002	0.022	0.0011	0.002	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)		ND (0.0002)		0.002
MW-13	97PRDA-009-GW	ND (0.0005)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	0.00038	ND (0.0010)	0.003	0.00038	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	0.0011	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)
MW-15	97PRDA-008-GW	ND (0.0005)		ND (0.001)	0.0014		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	0.0016		0.002
MW-17	97PRDA-010-GW			ND (0.001)									
MW-19	97PRDA-016-GW			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)			0.001
MW-19	97PRDA-017-GW*		••	ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)		••	ND (0.001)		••	0.001
MW-20	97PRDA-022-GW		••	ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)
MW-21	97PRDA-023-GW			ND (0.020)			ND (0.020)			ND (0.020)			0.078
MW-22	97PRDA-011-GW			ND (0.001)			0.011			0.001			0.012
MW-22	97PRDA-012-GW*			ND (0.001)			0.013			0.001			0.012
PZ-1	97PRDA-024-GW		ND (0.10)	ND (0.020)									
	IN PERCHED AQUIFE												
MW-14	No Sample: Well Dry		ND (1.0)	**	2.6	2.7		ND (0.5)	ND (1.0)		1.4	ND (1.0)	
	N SHALLOW-INTERM												
MW-5	97PRDA-001-GW		ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.2)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.2)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.2)	0.0059	0.010
	N INTERMEDIATE AC												
MW-4	No Sample: Well Dry	ND (0.50)			ND (0.2)			ND (0.2)			ND (0.2)		
WELL SCREENED									· ·				
MW-1	97PRDA-003-GW	ND (0.005)		ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)	ND (0.002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.002)		ND (0.001)
MW-6	97PRDA-020-GW	ND (0.005)			ND (0.002)		0.001	ND (0.002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.002)	••	ND (0.001)
MW-7	97PRDA-002-GW	ND (0.05)		ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)	ND (0.02)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.02)		0.001
MW-9	97PRDA-021-GW	ND (0.0005)			ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	0.00055		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)
MW-16	97PRDA-007-GW	ND (0.0005)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND(0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)

NOTES:

-- = Not Sampled

NA = Not Analyzed

ND = Analyte Not Detected (Detection Limit in Parentheses)

TABLE 5-1 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS) FOR 1995, 1996, AND 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

OPERABLE UNIT B												
POLELINE ROA	D DISPOSAL AREA	Volatile 0	Organic Con	npounds De	etected (mg.	L) in Groun	dwater San	nples Using	EPA Metho	d 8260A		
FORT RICHAR	RDSON, ALASKA					-						
Monitoring	1997	1,1-	Dichloroeth	ene	1,2-Dic	hloroethene	(Total)	Т	richloroether	ne		
Well ID	Sample ID	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997		
WELLS SCREENED	IN SHALLOW AQUIF	ER						•	_			
MP-3	No Sample: Well Dry											
MW-2	97PRDA-004-GW	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	0.001		
MW-3	97PRDA-019-GW	ND (0.00019)	'	ND (0.001)	0.012	′	0.046	0.26		0.270		
MW-8	97PRDA-005-GW	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)		
MW-12	97PRDA-006-GW	0.00014	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	0.001	0.0029	0.015	0.16	o .070	0.190		
MW-13	97PRDA-009-GW	0.00026	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	0.001	0.0067	0.0041	0.018		
MW-15	97PRDA-008-GW	0.00071		ND (0.001)	0.019		0.028	0.27		0.320		
MW-17	97PRDA-010-GW			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)		
MW-19	97PRDA-016-GW			0.002			0.076			0.960		
MW-19	97PRDA-017-GW*			0.002			0.075			0.950		
MW-20	97PRDA-022-GW			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)			0.012		
MW-21	97PRDA-023-GW			0.032			5.100			22.000		
MW-22	97PRDA-011-GW			0.010			0.710			8.700		
MW-22	97PRDA-012-GW*			0.005			0.730			9.000		
PZ-1	97PRDA-024-GW		ND (0.10)	ND (0.020)		.17	1.100		.94	5.400		
	IN PERCHED AQUIFE											
MW-14	No Sample: Well Dry	ND (0.5)	ND (1.0)		49	5. 9		220	186			
	IN SHALLOW-INTERM	EDIATE AQUI										
MW-5	97PRDA-001-GW	ND (0.2)	ND (0.0010)	0.010	ND (0.2)	.33	0.650	4.8	3.1	8.000		
	IN INTERMEDIATE AQ											
MW-4	No Sample: Well Dry	ND (0.2)	<u> </u>		2			14				
WELL SCREENED												
MW-1	97PRDA-003-GW	ND (0.002)		ND (0.001)	0.0053		0.004	0.043		0.030		
MW-6	97PRDA-02 0 -GW	ND (0.002)		ND (0.001)	0.0035		0.004	0.13		0.086		
MW-7	97PRDA-002-GW	ND (0.02)		0.004	0.34		0.380	1		1.300		
MW-9	97PRDA-021-GW	0.0012		ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	0.00091		ND (0.001)		
MW-16	97PRDA-007-GW	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	0.00031	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)		

NOTES:

-- = Not Sampled

NA = Not Analyzed

ND = Analyte Not Detected (Detection Limit in Parentheses)

TABLE 5-1 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS) FOR 1995, 1996, AND 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

OPERA	BLE UNIT B								_	
POLELINE ROA	D DISPOSAL AREA	Volatile (Organic Con	npounds De	tected (mg	/L) in Groun	dwater San	nples Using	EPA Metho	d 8260A
FORT RICHAR	RDSON, ALASKA									
Monitoring	1997	Tet	trachloroethe	ne	1,1,2,2	2-Tetrachloro	ethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane		
Well ID	Sample ID	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
	IN SHALLOW AQUIF	ER_								
MP-3	No Sample: Well Dry									
MW-2	97PRDA-004-GW	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.50)	ND (0.0010)	0.003	ND (0.50)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)
MW-3	97PRDA-019-GW	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	0.54		0.450	0.0023	'	0.004
MW-8	97PRDA-005-GW	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.50)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.50)		ND (0.001)
MW-12	97PRDA-006-GW	0.00035	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	0.49	0.024	0.065	0.00078	ND (0.0010)	0.002
MW-13	97PRDA-009-GW	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	0.0011	0.0011	0.009	ND (0.50)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)
MW-15	97PRDA-008-GW	0.0021		0.002	0.0063		0.004	0.0013	` ´	0.003
MW-17	97PRDA-010-GW			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)			ND (0.001)
MW-19	97PRDA-016-GW			0.018			1.600			0.014
MW-19	97PR DA -017- GW *			0.018			1.400			0.014
MW-20	97PRDA-022-GW			ND (0.001)			0.010			ND (0.001)
MW-21	97PRDA-023-GW			0.390			62.000			0.420
MW-22	97PRDA-011-GW			0.300			11.000			0.043
MW-22	97PRDA-012-GW*			0.320			11.000			0.043
PZ-1	97PRDA-024-GW		ND (0.10)	0.073		1.4	19.000		ND (0.10)	0.120
	IN PERCHED AQUIFER									
MW-14	No Sample: Well Dry	11	12.3		1900	1000		ND (1.3)	1	
	IN SHALLOW-INTERM									
MW-5	97PRDA-001-GW	ND (0 .2)	0.067	0.130	21	9.1	19.000	ND (0.50)	0.45	0.100
	N INTERMEDIATE AQ									
MW-4	No Sample: Well Dry	0.31			71			ND (0.50)		
WELL SCREENED										
MW-1	97PRDA- 0 03-GW	ND (0.002)		ND (0.001)	0.082		0.047	ND (0.005)		ND (0.001)
MW-6	97PRDA-020-GW	ND (0.002)		ND (0. 0 01)	0.52		0.006	ND (0.005)		ND (0.001)
MW-7	97PRDA-002-GW	ND (0.02)		0.004	3.1		1.500	ND (0.05)		0.024
MW-9	97PRDA-021-GW	ND (0.0002)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.50)		ND (0.001)	ND (0.50)		ND (0.001)
MW-16	97PRDA-007-GW	ND (0.0002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.002)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.50)	ND (0.0010)	ND (0.001)

NOTES:

-- = Not Sampled

NA = Not Analyzed

ND = Analyte Not Detected (Detection Limit in Parentheses)

TABLE 5-2

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT EXCEEDED MCLS

NOVEMBER 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

OPERABLE UNIT B, POLELINE ROAD DIS	MCL	Monitoring	Concentration
Compound	(ppm)	Well ID	(ppm)
benzene	0.005	MW- 21	0.094 🔫
		MW- 22	0.009
		PZ-I	0.022
carbon tetrachloride	0.005	MW-22	0.013
1,2-dichloroethene (total cis- and trans-)	**	MW-5	0.650
		MW-7	0.380
		MW-19	0.076
		MW-21	5.100
		MW-22	0.730
		PZ-1	1.100
tetrachloroethene (PCE)	0.005	MW-5	0.130
		MW-19	0.018
		→ MW-21	0.390
		MW-22	0.320
		PZ-1	0.073
trichloroethene (TCE)	0.005	MW-1	0.030
		MW-3	0.270
		MW-5	8.000
		MW-6	0.086
		MW-7	1.300
		MW-12	0.190
		MW-13	0.018
		MW-15	0.320
		MW-19	0.960
		MW-20	0.012
	-	→ MW-21	22.000
		MW-22	9.000
		PZ-1	5.400

NOTES:

ppm = parts per million

- * Only those concentrations that exceed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are shown
- ** Analysis did not separate cis- and trans-dichloroethene which have MCLs of 0.07 and 0.1 ppm , respectively

TABLE 5-3 SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR NATURAL ATTENUATION PARAMETERS FOF **NOVEMBER 1996 AND NOVEMBER 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES**

OPERABLE UNIT B POLINE ROAD DISPOSAL AREA		Natural Attenuation Parameters Detected (ppm) in Groundwater Samples										
FORT RICH	IARDSON, ALASKA			(Nutrients	and Electron	Acceptors)						
		Amn	nonia	Total F	(jedahl	Nitrate	Nitrite	Nitrate/Nitrite				
Well ID	1997 Sample ID	as Ni	trogen		ogen	as Nitrogen	as Nitrogen	as Nitrogen				
		1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1996	1997				
WELLS SCREE	NED IN SHALLOW AQU	IFER										
MW-2	97PRDA-004-GW	0.144	ND (0.050)	0.271	-	2.1	ND (0.1)	0.64				
MW-3	97P R DA-019-GW	-	ND (0.050)					0.36				
MW-8	97PRDA-005-GW	_	0.085					0.75				
MW-12	97PRDA-006-GW	0.157	ND (0.050)	0.452	-	0.24	ND (0.1)	2.0				
MW-13	97PRDA-009-GW	0.37	ND (0.050)	0.242	-	0.32	ND (0.1)	2.0				
MW-15	97PRDA-008-GW	-	ND (0.050)		-			0.90				
MW-17	97PRDA-010-GW		ND (0.050)		-			0.74				
MW-19	97PRDA-016-GW	_	1.2					0.16				
MW-20	97PRDA-022-GW	-	ND (0.050)					0.37				
MW-21	97PRDA-023-GW	-	0.91					ND (0.025)				
MW-22	97PRDA-011-GW		0.30			-	-	0.49				
PZ-1	97PRDA-024-GW	0.232	0.43	0.76		ND (0.1)	ND (0.1)	ND (0.025)				
WELL SCREEN	IED IN PERCHED AQUIF	ER										
MW-14	No Sample: Well Dry	0.122	-	0.365		ND (2.0)	0.71	_				
WELL SCREEN	IED IN SHALLOW-INTER	RMEDIATE AQU	IFER	·								
MW-5	97PRDA-001-GW	0.633	0.51	0.82		2.1	ND (0.1)	5.6				
WELL SCREEN	IED IN DEEP AQUIFER						•	-				
MW-1	97PRDA-003-GW		ND (0.050)		-	-	_	0.54				
MW-6	97PRDA-020-GW		0.74	-	-	-	-	ND (0.025)				
MW-7	97PRDA-002-GW		0.41		-	_	_	0.13				
MW-9	97PRDA-021-GW		ND (0.050)			-	_	0.30				
MW-16	97PRDA-007-GW	0.129	ND (0.050)	ND (0.2)		0.57	ND (0.1)	0.75				

NOTES:

- Indicates that well was not sampled

TABLE 5-3 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR NATURAL ATTENUATION PARAMETERS FOF NOVEMBER 1996 AND NOVEMBER 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

	ABLE UNIT B		Natural Attenuation Parameters Detected (ppm) in Groundwater Sample										
	AD DISPOSAL AREA		149	iturai Attei							Samp	ies	
FORT RICH	ARDSON, ALASKA				(Nutrients	and Elect	ron Accep	tors Co	ntinue	d) (t			
					rous			Phosphorous		Residue			
Well ID	1997 Sample ID	Chlo		Ire		Manganese		(To			tal)	Sulfate	
		1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	19 9 6	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
	NED IN SHALLOW AQU	IFER		_									
MW-2	97PRDA-004-GW	1.6	1.6	0.864	ND (0.200)	0.111	-	0.749	-	2400		17.3	11
MW-3	97PRDA-019-GW		3.7		ND (0.200)	_		-	-	l –	_		14
Mw-8	97PRDA-005-GW		1.6		0.200			_					25
MW-12	97PRDA-006-GW	1.67	3.2	0.246	ND (0.200)	1.84	-	0.421	-	1030	_	17	15
MW-13	97PRDA-009-GW	1.74	2.4	0.218	ND (0.200)	0.0304		0.047	-	186	_	17	14
MW-15	97PRDA-008-GW		6.3		ND (0.200)	_		_		l –	-		11
MW-17	97PRDA-010-GW		3.6	-	ND (0.200)	-			-	l –	-		28
MW-19	97PRDA-016-GW		2.1		5.5	-	-	_			_		3.7
MW-20	97PRDA-022-GW		1.7		ND (0.200)	_	-	-		i –			8.4
MW-21	97PRDA-023-GW	- 1	42	-	4	_		-		-	_	-	78
MW-22	97PRDA-011-GW	- 1	33	-	0.500	_		l –		i –	_	-	20
PZ-1	97PRDA-024-GW	2.13	16	0.0937	1.4	0.815	-	0.059		237	_	26.9	65
WELL SCREEN	ED IN PERCHED AQUIF	ER				•							
MW-14	No Sample: Well Dry	127	-	ND (0.05)		0.511		0.342		996	_	44	
WELL SCREEN	ED IN SHALLOW-INTER	RMEDIA	TE AQI	JIFER				•					
Mw-5	97PRDA-001-GW	7.33	12	0.595	0.400	0.537	-	0.029		294		82.3	79
WELL SCREEN	ED IN DEEP AQUIFER												
MW-1	97PRDA-003-GW		2.4	_	ND (0.200)	-	-			-	-		13
MW-6	97PRDA-020-GW	- 1	14	-	ND (0.200)	-	-	_				-	5.3
MW-7	97PRDA-002-GW		4.3		ND (0.200)							-	15
MW-9	97PRDA-021-GW		3.0	-	ND (0.200)					-			12
MW-16	97PRDA-007-GW	23.2	22	0.761	0.200	ND (0.02)		0.028		576		16.8	17

NOTES:

-- Indicates that well was not sampled

TABLE 5-3 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR NATURAL ATTENUATION PARAMETERS FOR NOVEMBER 1996 AND NOVEMBER 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

	ABLE UNIT B	Natural Attenuation Parameters Detected (ppm) in Groundwater Samples (Metabolic End Products)										
FORT RICH	IARDSON, ALASKA											
Well ID	1997 Sample ID	Eth	ane	Eti	hene	Meth	nane	Sul	fide			
		1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997			
	NED IN SHALLOW AQU								_			
MW-2	97PRDA-004-GW	ND (0.02)		ND (0.06)		ND (0.02)		ND (0.0500)	ND (0.0500)			
MW-3	97PRDA-019-GW								ND (0.0500)			
MW-8	97PRDA-005-GW								ND (0.100)			
MW-12	97PRDA-006-GW	ND (0.02)		ND (0.06)		ND (0.02)		ND (0.0500)	ND (0.0500)			
MW-13	97PRDA-009-GW	ND (0.02)		ND (0.06)		ND (0.02)		ND (0.0500)	ND (0.0500)			
MW-15	97PRDA-008-GW								ND (0.0500)			
<u>MW</u> -17	97PRDA-010-GW								ND (0.0500)			
MW-19	97PRDA-016-GW								ND (0.0500)			
MW-20	97PRDA-022-GW								ND (0.0500)			
MW-21	97PRDA-023-GW							-	ND (0.0500)			
MW-22	97PRDA-011-GW								ND (0.0500)			
<u>P</u> Z-1	97PRDA-024-GW	ND (0.02)		ND (0.06)		ND (0.02)		ND (0.0500)	ND (0.0500)			
WELL SCREEN	ED IN PERCHED AQUIF	ER			<u>-</u>							
MW-14	No Sample: Well Dry	ND (0.02)		ND (0.06)		ND (0.02)		ND (0.0500)				
WELL SCREEN	ED IN SHALLOW-INTER	RMEDIATE A	QUIFER					· · ·				
MW-5	97PRDA-001-GW	ND (0.02)		ND (0.06)		ND (0.02)		ND (0.0500)	ND (0.0500)			
WELL SCREEN	ED IN DEEP AQUIFER					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· · · · · · · · ·	• •			
MW-1	97PRDA-003-GW								ND (0.0500)			
MW-6	97PRDA-020-GW								ND (0.0500)			
MW-7	97PRDA-002-GW								ND (0.0500)			
MW-9	97PRDA-021-GW								ND (0.0500)			
MW-16	97PRDA-007-GW	ND (0.02)		ND (0.06)		ND (0.02)		ND (0.0500)	ND (0.0500)			

NOTES:

-- Indicates that well was not sampled

TABLE 5-3 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR NATURAL ATTENUATION PARAMETERS FOR NOVEMBER 1996 AND NOVEMBER 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

	RABLE UNIT B AD DISPOSAL AREA	Natural Attenuation Parameters Detected in Groundwater Samples (Substrates and Others)										
FORT RICH	IARDSON, ALASKA	Substrat	es (ppm)				Ot	 hers				
		Total		Alka	linity	Heterotrophic Plate		Oil Degrading		Sulfate Reducing		
Well ID	1997 Sample ID	Organic Carbon		(pr	om)	Count	(col/L)	Bacteria	a (col/L)	Bacteria (ol/L)	
		1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	
WELLS SCREE	NED IN SHALLOW AQU	IFER				-						
MW-2	97PRDA-004-GW	1.3	1.1		130	1300		ND (20)	-	Negative		
MW-3	97PRDA-019-GW		1.2		160			- -				
MW-8	97PRDA-005-GW		1.5		120		L					
MW-12	97PRDA-006-GW	1.4	0.90		68	72	-	ND (20)	-	Negative		
MW-13	97PRDA-009-GW	1.2	1.1		160	200		ND (20)		Negative		
MW-15	97PRDA-008-GW		0.85		98		-					
MW-17	97PRDA-010-GW		1.5	-	110		-					
MW-19	97PRDA-016-GW	-	8.6		190		_		-			
MW-20	97PRDA-022-GW		1.1		94		-					
MW-21	97PRDA-023-GW		9.6		160		-					
MW-22	97PRDA-011-GW		3.4		130		-					
PZ-1	97PRDA-024-GW	2.6	3.7		160	490		ND (20)		Negative		
WELL SCREEN	IED IN PERCHED AQUIF	ER										
MW-14	No Sample: Well Dry	5.2				2		ND (20)	-	Negative		
WELL SCREEN	IED IN SHALLOW-INTER	RMEDIATE AC	QUIFER									
MW-5	97PRDA-001-GW	4.4	5.9	-	56	201		ND (20)		Negative		
WELL SCREEN	IED IN DEEP AQUIFER											
MW-1	97PRDA-003-GW		1.8		150		-					
MW-6	97PRDA-020-GW		0.80		280							
MW-7	97PRDA-002-GW		3.8	i	220							
MW-9	97PRDA-021-GW		0.59		110							
MW-16	97PRDA-007-GW	ND (0.05)	0.39		110	204		ND (20)		Negative		

NOTES:

-- Indicates that well was not sampled

TABLE 5-4 SUMMARY OF FIELD MEASUREMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1996 AND NOVEMBER 1997 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

О	OPERABLE UNIT B, POLELINE ROAD DISPOSAL AREA, FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA													
				Oxic	lation									
Aquifer(s)	Well	Diss	olved	Reduction				Sp	ecific					
Screened	Identification	Ox)	/gen	Pote	ential	рH		Cond	luctance	Temperature				
		(PI	om)	(n	nV)			(µ	S/cm)	(°F)				
		1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997			
Shallow	MW-2	9.63	20.44*	63.3	46**	7.49	6.17	163	261	41.1	43.7			
Shallow	MW-3		0.00		370/136		7.71		237		38.3			
Shallow	MW-8		***		43**		6.22		265		39.0			
Shallow	MW-12	3.9	24.01*	94.2	48**	7.48	6.13	194	182	40.3	39.0			
Shallow	MW-13	8.3	•••	81.9	53**	7.50	6.00	228	344	43.5	41.7			
Shallow	MW-15		***		43**		6.23		203		40.6			
Shallow	MW-17		***		57**		5.89		295		39.7			
Shallow	MW-19		0.00		***		***		358		41.2			
Shallow	MW-20		0.0		207/115		7.65		150		36.1			
Shallow	MW-21		22.5*		55/79		6.4		475		39.6			
Shallow	MW-22		3.87		***		***		413		70.9			
Shallow	PZ-1	3.65	19*	-75.5	148/110	7.04	6.9	229	395	41.0	37.6			
Perched	MW-14	4.38	well dry	112.8	well dry	7.22	well dry	638	well dry	44.9	well dry			
Shallow-Intermediate	MW-5	4.33	17.78*	5.4	42**	6.67	6.22	233	350	42.6	34.0			
Deep	MW-1		20.64°	-	44**		6.19		308		43.7			
Deep	MW-6		17.37*		312/74		8.38		471		41.4			
Deep	MW-7		19.54*		43**		6.25		427		45.7			
Deep	MW-9		47.2*		284/155		7.68		174		37.4			
Deep	MW-16	8.77	[***]	-10.2	49**	7.22	6.15	225	308	41.1	49.5			

NOTES:

Where two values are recorded for Oxidation Reduction Potential, two instruments were used for the measurement

- Indicates that well was not sampled
- Indicates values higher than expected (suspect ambient temperature too cold for proper operation of instrument)
 Indicates values lower than expected (instrument not reading oxidation reduction potential)
- *** Indicates erratic readings (suspect ambient temperature too cold for proper operation of instrument)

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

Round one of the long-term groundwater monitoring program for OUB was conducted in November 1997. Headspace measurements and groundwater levels were measured in 21 monitoring wells. Three of these wells, MP-3, MW-4, and MW-14 were dry. An array of electrodes was heating subsurface soils as part of a design verification study that was underway during the November 1997 round of groundwater sampling. The proximity of wells MP-3 and MW-14 to the array is the likely reason that they were dry. Groundwater samples were collected from 18 wells for analysis of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and selected natural attenuation parameters. Thirteen VOCs were detected and ten of these were chlorinated compounds. VOCs were not detected in groundwater from the shallow (background) well MW-17, or in groundwater from the deep monitoring wells MW-9, and MW-16. Measurement and analysis of natural attenuation parameters indicates that there is inadequate to limited evidence for biodegradation of chlorinated solvents at OUB.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based upon the results of the first round of long-term groundwater monitoring at OUB:

- Include measurement (field and laboratory) of the selected natural attenuation parameters for one more round of monitoring. The reason for this recommendation is twofold: (1) An array of electrodes was heating subsurface soils to approximately 100 degrees Celsius as part of a design verification study that was underway during the November 1997 round of groundwater sampling. Heated soil and groundwater proximate to several of the wells likely affected the chemical processes controlling some or all of the natural attenuation parameters; (2) cold winter temperatures are suspected to have caused erratic readings during collection of some of the field measurements. More complete data would be generated if natural attenuation measurements collected during late Spring to early Fall.
- Measure ferrous iron in the field using a Hach ferrous iron test kit. Discussion with Dr. Molly TeVracht, a chemist with the USACE, indicates that more representative ferrous iron values would be generated by measuring this parameter in the field rather than having it analyzed at a laboratory.
- Use a discharge hose dedicated to each well when extending the discharge line so it will reach the vehicle containing the drums being used for temporary storage of purge water. This will prevent the need to decontaminate a small-diameter hose.
- To identify if nitrate reducing conditions exist, analyze for nitrate and nitrite separately (nitrate reducing conditions exist when both occur together).

- Wiedemeier, T.H., M.A. Swanson, D.E. Moutoux, K, Gordon, J.T., Wilson, B.H. Wilson, D.H. Kampbell, J.E. Hansen, P. Haas, and F.H. Chapelle. 1996. "Technical Protocol for Evaluating Natural Attenuation of Chlorinated Solvents in Groundwater. U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence. San Antonio.
- Wilson, B.H., J.T. Wilson, and D. Luce. 1996 "Design and Interpretation of Microcosm Studies for Chlorinated Compounds" in U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1996.
 "Proceedings of the Symposium on Natural Attenuation of Chlorinated Organics in Ground Water, September 11-13, Dallas, Texas.
- Woodward-Clyde, Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Workplan, Operable Unit B, Poleline Road Disposal Area, Forth Richardson, Alaska (September 1997).

ATTACHMENT 1

Laboratory Reports from CT&E Environmental Services, Inc.

CT&E Ref.#

Client Name Project Name/# Client Sample ID Matrix

Sample Remarks:

976994001

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/5700 97PRDA-001-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Ordered By **PWSID**

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time Collected Date/Time 11/11/97 14:45

11/26/97 14:24

11/12/97 08:30 Received Date/Time Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 ป	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/14/97	LAL
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.400	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/12/97	RMV



CT&E Ref.#

Client Name Project Name/#

Client Sample ID Matrix

Sample Remarks:

Ordered By **PWSID**

977008001

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E94084-5700

0.0500 U

97PRDA-002-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time 11/26/97 14:24 Collected Date/Time 11/12/97 13:05

Received Date/Time 11/13/97 08:34 Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

EPA 376.2

11/14/97 JRJ

					Allowable	Prep	Analysis	
Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Limits	Date	Date	Init
		_						

Waters Analysis

Sulfide

11/13/97 JRJ Ferrous Iron Screen 0.200 U 0.200 mg/L Hach Method

0.0500 mg/L

CT&E Ref.# Client Name Project Name/# Client Sample ID

Sample Remarks:

977008002

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E94084-5700

97PRDA-003-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Matrix Ordered By PWSID Client PO#

Printed Date/Time 11/26/97 14:24

Collected Date/Time 11/12/97 14:30 Received Date/Time 11/13/97 08:34 Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Stopper C &

				_				
Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Atlowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/14/97	JRj
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200 u	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/13/97	JRJ



CT&E Ref.# Client Name Project Name/# Client Sample ID 977008003

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E94084-5700

97PRDA-004-GW Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Matrix Ordered By PWSID Client PO#

Printed Date/Time 11/26/97 14:24
Collected Date/Time 11/12/97 15:20
Received Date/Time 11/13/97 08:34
Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Sample Remarks:

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	<u>Init</u>
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/14/97	JRJ
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200 U	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/13/97	JRJ



CT&E Ref.# Client Name

977037001

Project Name/# Client Sample ID

Sample Remarks:

Ferrous Iran Screen

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/5700 97PRDA-005-GW Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

0.200

Matrix Ordered By **PWSID**

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time Collected Date/Time 11/13/97 14:25

11/26/97 14:24

Received Date/Time 11/14/97 08:25 Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Hach Method

11/14/97 RMV

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.100 U	0.100	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/17/97	JRJ
Waters Analysis								

0.200 mg/t



CT&E Ref.# Client Name

Project Name/# Client Sample ID Matrix

977102001

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/5700 97PRDA-006-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Ordered By **PWSID**

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time Collected Date/Time 11/17/97 13:20 Received Date/Time

Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

11/26/97 09:44

11/18/97 08:25

Released By

Sample Remarks:

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 ບ	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/18/97	RMV
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200 U	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/18/97	RMV



CT&E Ref.#

Client Name Project Name/#

Client Sample ID Matrix

Sample Remarks:

977102002

Woodward-Clyde Consultants
OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/5700

97PRDA-007-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Ordered By PWSID Client PO#

 Printed Date/Time
 11/26/97 09:44

 Collected Date/Time
 11/17/97 14:45

 Received Date/Time
 11/18/97 08:25

Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Stephen C Ede

Parameter	Results	Pal	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	<u>Init</u>
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/18/97	RMV
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/18/97	RMV



CT&E Ref.# Client Name

Client Name
Project Name/#
Client Sample ID
Matrix

Sample Remarks:

977102003 Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/5700

97PRDA-008-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Ordered By PWSID Client PO#

Printed Date/Time 11/26/97 09:44
Collected Date/Time 11/17/97 15:50
Received Date/Time 11/18/97 08:25

Received Date/Time 11/18/97 08:25 Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Stephen C Ede

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 บ	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/18/97	RMV
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200 ⊍	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/18/97	RMV



CT&E Ref.# Client Name 977102004

Project Name/# Client Sample ID

Sample Remarks:

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/5700 97PRDA-009-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Matrix Ordered By **PWSID**

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time Collected Date/Time 11/17/97 16:30 Received Date/Time

11/26/97 09:44 11/18/97 08:25

Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Stephen C Ede

	<u> </u>							
Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/18/97	RMV
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200 U	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/18/97	RMV

CT&E Ref.# Client Name

Project Name/# Client Sample ID Matrix

977102005

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/5700 97PRDA-010-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground) Ordered By

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time 11/26/97 09:44 Collected Date/Time 11/17/97 17:15 Received Date/Time 11/18/97 08:25 Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Sample Remarks:

PWSID

Parameter	Results	PaL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/18/97	RMV
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200 U	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/18/97	RMV



CT&E Ref.# Client Name Project Name/# Client Sample ID Matrix

977127001 Woodward-Clyde Consultants

OUB GW Monitoring E94084-5700 97PRDA-011-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground) Ordered By

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time Collected Date/Time 11/18/97 14:45

11/26/97 09:44 11/19/97 08:30

Received Date/Time Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Sample Remarks:

PWSID

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/19/97	RMV
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.500	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/19/97	RMV





CT&E Ref.# Client Name Project Name/#

Client Sample ID Matrix

977127002

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E94084-5700

97PRDA-016-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Ordered By **PWSID**

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time

11/26/97 09:44

Collected Date/Time 11/18/97 16:30 11/19/97 08:30 Received Date/Time Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Parameter	Results	PQL	<u>Units</u>	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	<u>Init</u>
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/19/97	RMV
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	5.50	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/19/97	RMV



CT&E Ref.# Client Name Project Name/# Client Sample ID 977203001 Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring Fort Rich 97-PRDA-019-GW Water (Surface, Eff., Ground) Client PO#

 Printed Date/Time
 11/26/97 14:24

 Collected Date/Time
 11/23/97 12:30

 Received Date/Time
 11/24/97 08:15

 Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Matrix Ordered By PWSID

Released By

Stephen C Ede

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	<u>Init</u>
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/25/97	JRJ
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200 U	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/24/97	JRJ

CT&E Ref.# Client Name

Project Name/# Client Sample ID Matrix

Ordered By PWSID

977203002

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring Fort Rich 97-PRDA-020-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Client PO# Printed Date/Time

11/26/97 14:24 Collected Date/Time 11/23/97 15:00 11/24/97 08:15

Received Date/Time Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	<u>Init</u>
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/25/97	JRJ
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iran Screen	0.200 ⊍	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/24/97	JRJ



CT&E Ref.#

Client Name

Project Name/# Client Sample ID Matrix

Sample Remarks:

977225001

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/5700 97-PRDA-021-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Ordered By PWSID

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time Collected Date/Time

11/26/97 09:44 11/24/97 12:30 11/24/97 16:45

Received Date/Time Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Parameter	Results	PaL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/25/97	181
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200 U	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/25/97	JRJ



CT&E Ref.# Client Name Project Name/# Client Sample ID Matrix 977225002 Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/5700

97-PRDA-022-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Ordered By

Client PO#

 Printed Date/Time
 11/26/97 09:44

 Collected Date/Time
 11/24/97 14:00

 Received Date/Time
 11/24/97 16:45

 Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Stephen C Ede

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/25/97	JRJ
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	0.200 U	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/25/97	JRJ

CT&E Ref.#

Client Name

Project Name/# Client Sample ID Matrix

Sample Remarks:

977251001

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/7400 97-PRDA-023-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Ordered By **PWSID**

Client PO#

Printed Date/Time Collected Date/Time 11/25/97 10:45

11/26/97 16:23 Received Date/Time 11/25/97 16:30

Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Stephen C Ede

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	Init
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/26/97	JRJ
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	4.00	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/25/97	JRJ



CT&E Ref.#

Client Name Project Name/# Client Sample ID Matrix

977251002

Woodward-Clyde Consultants OUB GW Monitoring E9408U/7400

97-PRDA-024-GW

Water (Surface, Eff., Ground)

Ordered By **PWSID**

Printed Date/Time Collected Date/Time 11/25/97 12:30

11/26/97 16:23

Received Date/Time 11/25/97 16:30 Technical Director: Stephen C. Ede

Released By

Client PO#

Steven C Ede

Parameter	Results	PQL	Units	Method	Allowable Limits	Prep Date	Analysis Date	<u>Init</u>
Sulfide	0.0500 U	0.0500	mg/L	EPA 376.2			11/26/97	JRJ
Waters Analysis								
Ferrous Iron Screen	1.40	0.200	mg/L	Hach Method			11/25/97	JRJ

ATTACHMENT 2

Laboratory Reports from MultiChem Environmental Services

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS DATE SAMPLED : 11/11/97
PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 DATE RECEIVED : 11/13/97
PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB DATE EXTRACTED : N/A
CLIENT I.D. : 97PRDA-001-GW DATE ANALYZED : 11/17/97
SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER UNITS : ug/L

EPA METHOD : 624 DILUTION FACTOR : 1

CHLOROMETHANE <10 <1 VINYL CHLORIDE BROMOMETHANE <10 <1 CHLOROETHANE <10 ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE 1.0 <5 METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE <10 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE < 1 2-BUTANONE (MEK) < 10 10 CHLOROFORM 650 D6 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) <1 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE <1 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE <1 BENZENE <1 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE 8000 D6 TRICHLOROETHENE <1 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE < 1 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) < 10 TRANS-1, 3-DICHLOROPROPENE < 1 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE 100 TOLUENE < 1 < 1 DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE <10 2-HEXANONE (MBK) 130 TETRACHLOROETHENE < 1 CHLOROBENZENE <1 ETHYLBENZENE <5 BROMOFORM <1 STYRENE TOTAL XYLENES <1 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE 19000 D9 SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS 90 64 - 145 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 95 89 - 110 TOLUENE-D8 102 82 - 112 BROMOFLUOROBENZENE

D6 = Value from a 50 fold diluted analysis. D9 = Value from a 500 fold diluted analysis.

OU-B 31725 MAS I.D. # 821297-1

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT I.D. SAMPLE MATRIK	: WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS : E9408U/5700 : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB : 97PRDA-002-GW : WATER : 624	DATE SAMPLED : 11/12/97 DATE RECEIVED : 11/14/97 DATE EXTRACTED : N/A DATE ANALYZED : 11/21/97 UNITS : ug/L DILUTION FACTOR : 1	
COMPOUNDS		RESULTS	
CHLOROMETHANE		<10	

	KESCEIS	
BROMOMETHANE CHLOROETHANE ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE	<1 <10 <1 <10 4	
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM	<1 <10 <10	
1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE BENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	380 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1	D7
TRICHLOROETHENE BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK)	1300 <1 <1 <10	D7
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE 2-HEXANONE (MBK) TETRACHLOROETHENE	< 1	
CHLOROBENZENE ETHYLBENZENE BROMOFORM STYRENE TOTAL YVIENES	<1 <1 <5 <1	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	1500	D7
SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY		LIMITS
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 TOLUENE-D8 BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	99 105 101	64 - 145 89 - 110 82 - 112

JURIOGATE	PERCENT RECOVERT		LIMITIS
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4		99	64 - 145
TOLUENE-D8		105	89 - 110
BROMOFLUOROBENZENE		101	82 - 112

D7 = Value from a 100 fold diluted analysis.

OU-B 31726 MAS I.D. # 821287-2

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB CLIENT I.D. : 97PRDA-003-GW SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER EPA METHOD : 624	DATE RECEIVED : 11/14/97 DATE EXTRACTED : N/A DATE ANALYZED : 11/21/97 UNITS : ug/L DILUTION FACTOR : 1	

COMPOUNDS RESULTS VINYL CHLORIDE <1 BROMOMETHANE < 10 CHLOROETHANE <1 ACETONE < 10 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE <1 METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE < 10 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE < 1 VINYL ACETATE <10 2-BUTANONE (MEK) < 10 CHLOROFORM < 1 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE <1 1.2-DICHLOROETHANE <1 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE < 1 BENZENE < 1 1.2-DICHLOROPROPANE <1 30 TRICHLOROETHENE BROMODICHLOROMETHANE <1 CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE <1 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) < 10 TRANS-1, 3-DICHLOROPROPENE <1 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE <1 DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE <1 2-HEXANONE (MBK) < 10 TETRACHLOROETHENE < 1 CHLOROBENZENE <1 ETHYLBENZENE <1 BROMOFORM < 5 STYRENE <1 TOTAL XYLENES <1 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE 47 SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS

1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4	98	64 - 145
TOLUENE-D8	102	89 - 110
BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	100	82 - 112

MAS I.D. # 821287-3

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

	DILUTION FACT	OR: 1
COMPOUNDS	RESHLTS	
CHLOROETHANE ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE EARBON TETRACHLORIDE BENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE TOLUENE CHLOROBENZENE	<1 <10 <10 <1 <10 <1 <5 <10 <10 <10 <10 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1	
SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY		LIMITS
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4	98	64 - 145
TOLUENE-D8	104	89 - 110
BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	96	82 - 112

MAS I.D. # 821289-1

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

DATE SAMPLED : 11/13/97
DATE RECEIVED : 11/14/97
DATE EXTRACTED : N/A CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS
PROJECT # : E9408U/5700
PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-CUB CLIENT CLIENT I.D. : 97PRDA-005-GW SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER DATE ANALYZED : 11/21/97 UNITS : ua/L

DILUTION FACTOR: 1 EPA METHOD : 624

COMPOUNDS	RESULTS	
CHLOROMETHANE	<10	w 444
VINYL CHLORIDE	<1	
BROMOMETHANE CHLOROETHANE	<10	
ACETONE	<10	
ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE	<1	
	<5	
CARBON DISULFIDE	<10	
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE	<10	
VINYL ACETAFE	<10	
2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM	<1	
1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL)		
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	<1	
1.2-DICHLOROETHANE	< 1	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	<1	
BENZENE	<1	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHENE	< 1	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	< 1	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK)	<1	
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK)	<10	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE	<1	
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	< L >1	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	<1	
DIBROMOCHEOKOMETHANE		
2-HEXANONE (MBK) TETRACHLOROETHENE	<1	
CHLOROBENZENE	<1	
ETHYLBENZENE	<1	
BROMOFORM	<5	
STYRENE	<1	
TOTAL XYLENES	<1	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	2	
SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY		LIMITS
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4	111	64 - 145
TOLUENE-D8	100	89 - 110 82 - 112
BROMOFLUOROBENZENÉ	102	82 - 112

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB CLIENT I.D. : 97PRDA-006-GW SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER EPA METHOD : 624	DATE RECEIVED : 11/19/97 DATE EXTRACTED : N/A DATE ANALYZED : 11/21/97 UNITS : ug/L DILUTION FACTOR : 1
COMPOUNDS	DESITES
CHLOROMETHANE VINYL CHLORIDE BROMOMETHANE CHLOROETHANE ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE BENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHENE EROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE CHEXANONE (MBK) TETRACHLOROETHENE CHLOROBENZENE ETHYLBENZENE BROMOFORM STYRENE TOTAL XYLENES 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	<10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <10
SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY	LIMITS
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 TOLUENE-D8 BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	111 64 - 145 100 89 - 110 101 82 - 112

31730

OU-B

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS DATE SAMPLED : 11/17/97
PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 DATE RECEIVED : 11/19/97
PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB DATE EXTRACTED : N/A CLIENT I.D. : 97PRDA-007-GW DATE ANALYZED : 11/21/97 SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER UNITS : ua/L EPA METHOD : 624 DILUTION FACTOR: 1

______ CHLOROMETHANE <10 VINYL CHLORIDE < 1 BROMOMETHANE < 10 CHLOROETHANE ACETONE < 1.0 1.1-DICHLOROETHENE < 1 CARBON DISULFIDE <10 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE < 1 2-BUTANONE (MEK) < 10 CHLOROFORM < 1 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) < 1 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE < 1 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE < 1 BENZENE < 1 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE < 1 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE <1 <1 TRANS-1, 3-DICHLOROPROPENE < 1 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE < 1 TOLUENE < 1 DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE < 1 <10 2-HEXANONE (MBK) TETRACHLOROETHENE CHLOROBENZENE < 1 ETHYLBENZENE < 1 BROMOFORM <5 STYRENE < 1 < 1 TOTAL XYLENES 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE < 1 SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS 112 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 64 - 145 100 89 - 110 TOLUENE-D8 82 - 112

100

BROMOFLUOROBENZENE

OU-B

31731

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS DATE SAMPLED : 11/17/97
PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 DATE RECEIVED : 11/19/97
PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB DATE EXTRACTED : N/A
CLIENT I.D. : 97PRDA-008-GW DATE ANALYZED : 11/22/97
SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER UNITS : ug/L

EPA METHOD : 624 DILUTION FACTOR : 1

RESULTS <10 VINYL CHLORIDE < 1 BROMOMETHANE < 1.0 CHLOROETHANE <1 ACETONE <10 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE < 1 METHYLENE CHLORIDE < 5 CARBON DISULFIDE < 10 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE <1 VINYL ACETATE < 10 2-BUTANONE (MEK) < 1.0 CHLOROFORM 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE <1 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE <1 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE < 1 BENZENE < 1 1.2-DICHLOROPROPANE <1 TRICHLOROETHENE 320 D7 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE <1<1 TRANS-1, 3-DICHLOROPROPENE < 1 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLÚENE <1 DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE < 1 2-HEXANONE (MBK) <10 TETRACHLOROETHENE CHLOROBENZENE < 1 ETHYLBENZENE < 1 BROMOFORM .. STYRENE < 1 TOTAL XYLENES < 1 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS 119 1.2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 64 - 145102 TOLUENE-D8 89 - 110 BROMOFLUOROBENZENE 100 82 - 112

D7 = Value from a 100 fold diluted analysis.

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS OU-B 31732 DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS DATE SAMPLED : 11/17/97
PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 DATE RECEIVED : 11/19/97
PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB DATE EXTRACTED : N/A
CLIENT I.D. : 97PRDA-009-GW DATE ANALYZED : 11/22/97 DATE ANALYZED : 11/22/97 SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER UNITS : ua/L EPA METHOD : 624 DILUTION FACTOR : 1

COMPOUNDS		
CHLOROETHANE ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE BENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHENE ENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHENE BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE 2-HEXANONE (MBK) TETRACHLOROETHENE CHLOROBENZENE ETHYLBENZENE BROMOFORM STYRENE	<1 <10 <10 <10 <11 <55 <10 <11 <10 <11 <10 <11 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1	LIMITS
	110	
	119 103 100	64 - 145 89 - 110 82 - 112

OU-B 31733 MAS I.D. # 821297-3

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

PROJECT # PROJECT NAME	: 97PRDA-010-GW	DATE RECEIVED DATE EXTRACTED DATE ANALYZED UNITS	: ug/L
EPA METHOD		DILUTION FACTOR :	

CHLOROMETHANE			
CHLOROMETHANE		RESULTS	
VINYL CHLORIDE			
VINYL CHLORIDE	CHIODOMETIANE	<10	
BROMOMETHANE CHLOROETHANE CHLOROETHANE CHLOROETHANE CHLOROETHENE CLIPTORE CARBON DISULFIDE CARBON DISULFIDE CARBON DISULFIDE CARBON DISULFIDE CHLOROETHANE CHLOROETHANE CHLOROETHANE CHLOROFORM CHLOROFORM CHLOROFORM CHLOROETHANE CHLOROFORM CHLOROETHANE CHLOROETHANE CHLOROETHANE CHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE CHLOROETHANE CHL	VINVI CHICDIDE	<1	
ACETONE	BROMOMETHANE	<10	
ACETONE	CHLOROETHANE	<1	
CARBON DISULFIDE	ACETONE	<10	
CARBON DISULFIDE	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	<1	
CARBON DISULFIDE	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	<5	
2-BUTANONE (MEK)	CARRON RIGHTETE	<10	
2-BUTANONE (MEK)	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	<1	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 2,1 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE 3,1 BENZENE 3,1 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE 4,1 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-Z-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE CIS-1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE CIDIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE CIDIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE CICHLOROETHANE CHARANONE (MBK) CHARAN	VINYL ACETATE	<10	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 2,1 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE 3,1 BENZENE 3,1 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE 4,1 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-Z-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE CIS-1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE CIDIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE CIDIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE CICHLOROETHANE CHARANONE (MBK) CHARAN	2-BUTANONE (MEK)	<10	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 2,1 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE 3,1 BENZENE 3,1 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE 4,1 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-Z-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE CIS-1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE CIDIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE CIDIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE CICHLOROETHANE CHARANONE (MBK) CHARAN	CHLOROFORM	<1	
BENZENE	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL)	<1	
BENZENE	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	<1	
BENZENE	1,2-DICHLORUEIMANE	<1	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHENE BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE TOLUENE TOLUENE 1	DENZENE	<1	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	1 2_DICHIOPODPODANE	<1	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	TRICHLOROFTHENE	<1	
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	PROMORICUI OROMETHANE	< 1	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE 1 TOLUENE	CTS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<1	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE 1 TOLUENE	4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK)	<10	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<1	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	<1	
CHLOROBENZENE	TOLUENE	<1	
CHLOROBENZENE	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	<1	
CHLOROBENZENE	2-HEXANONE (MBK)	<10	
ETHYLBENZENE		<1	
### BROMOFORM		_	
STYRENE CALCULATION CONTINUES CALCULATE CALCULATION CA	ETHYLBENZENE	<1	
TOTAL XYLENES <1 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE <1 SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 113 64 - 145 TOLUENE-D8 101 89 - 110		< J	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE <1 SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 TOLUENE-D8 113 64 - 145 101 89 - 110	STYRENE		
SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 TOLUENE-D8 LIMITS 64 - 145 101 89 - 110	1 1 2 2_TETDACHIOPOETHANE	<1	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 113 64 - 145 TOLUENE-D8 101 89 - 110	1,1,2,2-1LINACIMONOLIMINE	`-	
TOLUENE-D8 101 89 - 110	SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY		LIMITS
TOLUENE-D8 101 89 - 110	1.2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4	113	64 - 145
	TOLUENE-D8	101	89 - 110
		100	82 - 112

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER EPA METHOD : 624	DATE RECEIVED : 11/20/97 DATE EXTRACTED : N/A DATE ANALYZED : 11/25/97 UNITS : ug/L DILUTION FACTOR : 1
COMPOUNDS	
CHLOROMETHANE VINYL CHLORIDE BROMOMETHANE CHLOROETHANE	<1 <10 <1
ACETONE	59
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM	10 <5 <10 <1 <10 <10
1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL)	710 D7
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	<1
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	<1
BENZENE	11 9
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	<1
TRICHLOROETHENE	8700 D7
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	<1 <1
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK)	<10
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<1
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE	43
TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	<1 <1
2-HEXANONE (MBK)	<10
TETRACHLOROETHENE	300 D7
CHLOROBENZENE	1
ETHYLBENZENE BROMOFORM	<1 <5
STYRENE	<1
TOTAL XYLENES	<1
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	11000 D7
SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY	LIMITS
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4	109 64 - 145
TOLUENE-D8	101 89 - 110
BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	104 82 - 112

D7 = Value from a 100 fold diluted analysis.

PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB CLIENT I.D. : 97PRDA-012-GW SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER EPA METHOD : 624	DATE RECEIVED : 11/20/97 DATE EXTRACTED : N/A DATE ANALYZED : 11/24/97 UNITS : ug/L DILUTION FACTOR : 1	
COMPOUNDS	RESULTS	_
CHLOROMETHANE VINYL CHLORIDE BROMOMETHANE CHLOROETHANE ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE BENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHENE BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE TOTAL XYLENES BROMOFORM STYRENE TOTAL XYLENES 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	<10 <10 <1 <10 <1 58 5 <5 <10 <1 <10 <10 12 730 D7 <1 <1 <1 41 41 43 <1 <10 <10 43 <1 <10 <10 D7 <1 <1 <10 <10 <10 D7 <1 <10 <10 D7 <10 <10 C1	
SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY	LIMITS	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 TOLUENE-D8 BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	107 64 - 145 95 89 - 110 109 82 - 112	

D7 = Value from a 100 fold diluted analysis.

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB CLIENT I.D. : 97PRDA-016-GW SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER EPA METHOD : 624	DATE RECEIVED : 11/20/97 DATE EXTRACTED : N/A DATE ANALYZED : 11/24/97 UNITS : ug/L DILUTION FACTOR : 1
	DECITED
CHLOROMETHANE VINYL CHLORIDE BROMOMETHANE CHLOROETHANE ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHENE BENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHENE BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE 2-HEXANONE (MBK) TETRACHLOROETHENE BOMOFORM STYRENE TOTAL XYLENES 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE TOTAL XYLENES 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY	<10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <2 <5 <10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <10 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 TOLUENE-D8 BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	117 64 - 145 101 89 - 110 106 82 - 112

D5 = Value from a twenty fold diluted analysis.

OU-B 31737

CLIENT	:	WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS	DATE	SAMPLED	:	11/18/97
PROJECT #	:	E9408U/5700	DATE	RECEIVED	:	11/20/97
PROJECT NAME	:	FT. RICHARDSON-OUB				N/A
CLIENT I.D.	:	97PRDA-017-GW	DATE	ANALYZED	:	11/24/97
SAMPLE MATRIX	:	WATER	UNIT	S	:	ug/L
EPA METHOD	:	624	DILU	TION FACTOR	:	1

COMPOUNDS	RESULTS
CHLOROETHANE ACETONE	<1
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK)	<5 <10 <1 <10 <10 <10
CHLOROFORM 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE BENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	1 75 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1
TRICHLOROETHENE BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE 2-HEXANONE (MBK) TETRACHLOROETHENE CHLOROBENZENE	950 D5 <1 <1 <10 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <10 <18 <1
ETHYLBENZENE BROMOFORM STYRENE TOTAL XYLENES 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	-
SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY	LIMITS
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 TOLUENE-D8 BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	119 64 - 145 101 89 - 110 107 82 - 112

BONNOGATE TENGENT NECOVERT		2111112
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 TOLUENE-D8 BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	119 101 107	64 - 145 89 - 110 82 - 112

D5 = Value from a twenty fold diluted analysis.

MultiChem ANALYTICAL SERVICES

89 - 110

82 - 112

105

98

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS DATE SAMPLED : 11/23/97 PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 DATE RECEIVED : 11/25/97 PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB CLIENT I.D. : 97-PRDA-019-GW DATE EXTRACTED : N/A DATE ANALYZED : 11/26/97 SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER UNITS : ua/L EPA METHOD : 624 DILUTION FACTOR: 1 COMPOUNDS RESULTS CHLOROMETHANE <10 VINYL CHLORIDE < 1 BROMOMETHANE <10 CHLOROETHANE <1 ACETONE <10 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE <1 METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE <10 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE <1 VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) < 10 CHLOROFORM < 1 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 46 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE < 1 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE < 1 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE <1 BENZENE <1 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE <1 TRICHLOROETHENE 270 D4 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE <1 CIS-1, 3-DICHLOROPROPENE <1 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) <10 TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE <1 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE <1 DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE < 1 2-HEXANONE (MBK) <10 TETRACHLOROETHENE <1 CHLOROBENZENE < 1 ETHYLBENZENE <1 BROMOFORM STYRENE <1 TOTAL XYLENES < 1 450 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE D4 SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 107 64 - 145

BROMOFLUOROBENZENE

TOLUENE-D8

MultiChem ANALYTICAL SERVICES

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT	:	WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS	DATE	SAMPLED	:	11/23/97
PROJECT #	:	E9408U/5700	DATE	RECEIVED	:	11/25/97
PROJECT NAME	:	FT. RICHARDSON-OUB	DATE	EXTRACTED	:	N/A
CLIENT I.D.	:	97-PRDA-020-GW	DATE	ANALYZED	:	12/01/97
SAMPLE MATRIX	:	WATER	UNIT	S	:	ug/L
EPA METHOD	:	624	DILU	TION FACTOR	:	1

RESULTS CHLOROMETHANE VINYL CHLORIDE 1 BROMOME THANE <10 CHLOROFTHANE ACETONE < 10 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE <1 METHYLENE CHLORIDE < 5 CARBON DISULFIDE <10 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE < 1 VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) <10 CHLOROFORM <1 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE <1 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE <1 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE 1 BENZENE <1 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE <1 TRICHLOROETHENE 86 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE <1 CIS-1, 3-DICHLOROPROPENE < 1 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) <10 TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE <1 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE <1 TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE <1 2-HEXANONE (MBK) <10 TETRACHLOROETHENE < 1 CHLOROBENZENE < 1 ETHYLBENZENE <1 BROMOFORM <5 STYRENE <1 TOTAL XYLENES <1 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 105 64 - 14599 89 - 110 TOLUENE-D8 82 - 112BROMOFLUOROBENZENE 97

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB CLIENT I.D. : 97-PRDA-021-GW SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER EPA METHOD : 624		
COMPOUNDS		
CHLOROMETHANE VINYL CHLORIDE BROMOMETHANE CHLOROETHANE ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE BENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE TRICHLOROETHENE 1,2-DICHLOROMETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPENE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE TOLUENE DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE TOTAL XYLENE BROMOFORM STYRENE TOTAL XYLENES 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	<10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <1 <10 <1 <5 <10 <1 <10 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1	
SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY		LIMITS
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 TOLUENE-D8 BROMOFLUOROBENZENE	106 103 98	64 - 145 89 - 110 82 - 112

MultiChem ANALYTICAL SERVICES

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS DATE SAMPLED : 11/24/97
PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 DATE RECEIVED : 11/26/97
PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB DATE EXTRACTED : N/A
CLIENT I.D. : 97-PRDA-022-GW DATE ANALYZED : 12/05/97
SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER UNITS : ug/L
EPA METHOD : 624

COMPOUNDS RESULTS CHLOROMETHANE <10 VINYL CHLORIDE < 1 BROMOMETHANE < 10 CHLOROETHANE ACETONE <10 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE <1 METHYLENE CHLORIDE < 5 CARBON DISULFIDE < 10 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE < 1 VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) < 10 CHLOROFORM <1 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) < 1 1, 1, 1-TRICHLOROETHANE < 1 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE < 1 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE < 1 BENZENE <1 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE <1 TRICHLOROETHENE 12 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE <1 CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE <1 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (MIBK) <10 TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE <1 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE < 1 TOLUENE <1 DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE 2-HEXANONE (MBK) < 10 TETRACHLOROETHENE <1 CHLOROBENZENE <1 ETHYLBENZENE <1 BROMOFORM < 5 STYRENE <1 TOTAL XYLENES < 1 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE 1.0 SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 109 64 - 14589 - 110 TOLUENE-D8 98 82 - 112



LIMITS

64 - 145

89 - 110

82 - 112

111

96

106

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS DATE SAMPLED : 11/25/97 PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 DATE RECEIVED : 11/26/97 PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB DATE EXTRACTED : N/A : 12/05/97 CLIENT I.D. : 97-PRDA-023-GW DATE ANALYZED SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER UNITS : ua/L EPA METHOD : 624 DILUTION FACTOR: 20 RESULTS CHLOROMETHANE <200 VINYL CHLORIDE < 20 BROMOMETHANE <200 CHLOROETHANE < 2.0 ACETONE < 200 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE 32 METHYLENE CHLORIDE <100 CARBON DISULFIDE <200 1,1-DICHLOROETHANE <20 VINYL ACETATE 2-BUTANONE (MEK) < 200 CHLOROFORM 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) 5100 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE <20 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE <20 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE < 20 BENZENE 94 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE < 20 TRICHLOROETHENE 22000 D9 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE < 20 CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE < 20 TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE < 20 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE 420 TOLUENE <20 DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE <20 2-HEXANONE (MBK) <200 TETRACHLOROETHENE 390 CHLOROBENZENE <20 ETHYLBENZENE < 20 BROMOFORM <100 STYRENE <20 TOTAL XYLENES <20 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE 62000 D9

D9 = Value from a 500 fold diluted analysis.

1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4

BROMOFLUOROBENZENE

TOLUENE-D8

SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY

MultiChem ANALYTICAL SERVICES

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT : WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS DATE SAMPLED : 11/25/97
PROJECT # : E9408U/5700 DATE RECEIVED : 11/26/97
PROJECT NAME : FT. RICHARDSON-OUB DATE EXTRACTED : N/A
CLIENT I.D. : 97-PROJ-024-GW DATE ANALYZED : 12/05/97
SAMPLE MATRIX : WATER UNITS : ug/L
EPA METHOD : 624

RESULTS COMPOUNDS CHLOROMETHANE <20 VINYL CHLORIDE <200 BROMOMETHANE < 2.0 CHLOROETHANE. <200 ACETONE 1,1-DICHLOROETHENE <100 METHYLENE CHLORIDE CARBON DISULFIDE < 200 1.1-DICHLOROETHANE <200 VINYL ACETATE <200 2-BUTANONE (MEK) CHLOROFORM < 2.0 1100 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL) <20 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE <20 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE <20 22 BENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE <20 TRICHLOROETHENE 5400 D.0 <20 BROMODICHLOROMETHANE CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE < 20 TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE <20 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE 120 <20 TOLUENE <20 DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE <200 2-HEXANONE (MBK) 73 TETRACHLOROETHENE <20 CHLOROBENZENE <20 ETHYLBENZENE <100 BROMOFORM <20 STYRENE < 20 TOTAL XYLENES 19000 D0 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE SURROGATE PERCENT RECOVERY LIMITS 109 64 - 145 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 89 - 110 104 TOLUENE-D8 97 82 - 112BROMOFLUOROBENZENE

DO = Value from a 200 fold diluted analysis.