

TASK 1

# YAKIMA RAILROAD AREA REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SITE HISTORY/SOIL VAPOR ASSESSMENT <br> SOUTHGATE LAUNDRY <br> YAKIMA, WASHINGTON 

This document was part of the official
Administrative Record for the Yakima
Railroad Area on October 31, 1996 Washington State Departiment of Ecology.

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> Washington State
> $\quad$ Department of Ecology.

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a site history evaluation and soil vapor assessment completed by Maxim Technologies, Inc. (Maxim) personnel at the Southgate Laundry facility in Yakima, Washington (Figure 1). Our field investigation was conducted on March 22, 1996. We performed the environmental investigation in accordance with our agreement with Noel Corporation dated November 29, 1995. The Site History Evaluation and Soil Vapor Assessment described in this report were prepared in accordance with Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) requirements for completion of Task 1 of a Yakima Railroad Area Remedial Investigation Work Plan. The Work Plan is referenced in the Agreed Order issued to Noel Corporation by Ecology (Ecology 1996).

This report describes the site history of the Southgate Laundry facility and the methods and results of the investigation. The report also provides conclusions and recommendations for further investigative activities at the facility. A glossary of technical terms and acronyms used throughout this report is included in Appendix $A$.

### 1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of activities under Task 1 of the Remedial Investigation at the Southgate Laundry facility is to gather sufficient data to identify the nature and extent of contamination and the selection of a cleanup action alternative(s). Information gathered from the site history report will be used to guide soil sampling, determine probable migration pathways, and identify possible contamination sources. The objectives of the Soil Vapor Assessment are to:

- assess the lateral extent of target volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil vapors of the vadose zone;
- make a preliminary determination of lateral boundaries of subsurface VOCs contamination;
- provide data to assist in selecting locations for soil borings and groundwater monitoring wells; and,
- identify potential source areas.


From USGS 7.5' Yakima West Quad

Location Map
Southgate Laundry Yakima, Washington FIGURE 1

### 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Southgate Laundry facility is one of several businesses occupying the Southgate Shopping Center. The shopping center is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of South Third Avenue and West Nob Hill Boulevard in the southeast portion of Yakima, Washington (Figure 1). The Southgate Shopping Center is located approximately two miles west of the Yakima River and is situated on an irregularly shaped parcel, approximately 4.5 acres in size. Eight businesses, a bank and a paved parking lot are located within the parcel. The shopping center occupies most of the northern and western portions of the parcel and contains the following businesses: Some Bagels, Crawford and Company, Farmers Insurance, Northwest Rent-to-Own, Ring 4 Video, H \& R Block, Southgate Cleaners and Self Service Laundry, and Wray's Thriftway grocery store (Figure 2). Several dry wells exist on the shopping center property to collect precipitation runoff from the buildings and parking lot. The site is served by city water, sewer, and other public utilities (Slagle, 1996).

The Southgate Laundry is located within an area designated as the Yakima Railroad Area (Roeder 1994). The Yakima Railroad Area (YRRA) was established by Ecology in response to the discovery of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in the shallow aquifer of the area. Throughout the YRRA, depth to the water table reportedly ranges from 4-35 feet. Groundwater flow velocities are reported to be 6-12 feet per day (Ecology 1996). The predominant flow direction is to the southeast toward the Yakima River.

### 1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

Section 2.0 of this report provides a history of the site, Section 3.0 provides a description of the methods used to conduct the soil vapor assessment including the March 22, 1996 field investigation, methods of analysis and data validation, and methods of data evaluation. Results from the soil vapor investigation are presented in Section 4.0. Section 5.0 provides a summary of environmental conditions at the site and presents conclusions. Section 6.0 presents alternatives for corrective action and provides recommendations for further activities at the site.


Site Map

- Dry Well Showing Location of Dry Well and Irrigation Well Southgate Laundry Yakima, Washington

FIGURE 2

### 2.0 SITE HISTORY

The Southgate Laundry facility and the Southgate shopping center were constructed in 1978. Prior to that time, the site was within a residential area composed of single family houses and empty lots. A Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1920 shows a single-family dwelling near the northeast corner of the site and an irrigation canal on the east side of the parcel.

### 2.1 SITE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION

The Southgate Laundry has been owned by the Noel Corporation since it was constructed in 1978. From 1978 to 1988, Ms. Verlina Hoff operated the Southgate Laundry at its present location under a lease agreement with the Noel Corporation. The Southgate Laundry has historically conducted dry cleaning at the facility in addition to the coin-operated washing and drying business. During the first few years under the operation of Ms. Hoff, a self-service dry cleaning machine was employed at the facility. The Southgate Laundry was subleased by Ms. Hoff to an unknown operator from 1988 to 1993. Mr. Sam Kim has operated and leased the business since 1993 to the present time.

### 2.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Staff and customers at the Southgate Laundry facility have used a variety of dry cleaning solvents. These solvents have been composed of various organic chemicals including petroleum-based compounds and PCE. Chemical spills or leaks have occurred on the concrete floor of the facility. A 5-10 gallon release of PCE occurred at the self-serve dry cleaning machine in 1978. The overall condition of the floor was reported as good with cracked areas in 1992 (Slagle 1996). A 110-gallon tank was reportedly located at the rear of the facility and formerly contained PCE (Slagle 1996). The manager of the business stated that this tank had been out of service for approximately five years (Kim 1996). Currently, dry cleaning solvents are purchased in one and two gallon containers and stored on shelves behind the cleaning machine.

Waste management practices at the Southgate Laundry include disposal through the use of the local solid waste management facility. All used dry cleaning solvents are recycled on-site (Kim, 1996). The dry cleaning machines are set in sumps in the concrete floor.

A Site Screening Investigation (SSI) was performed at the site in 1989 on behalf of the U.S. EPA (Pitz 1989). The 1989 SSI recorded that the Southgate Laundry used an estimated 400 gallons of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) dry-cleaning solvent per year. At that time, solvent was stored in a 55-gallon steel drum located inside the building. The drum was covered by a bolted steel lid and was located on a wooden loft approximately eight feet above the dry cleaning machine. Solvent was delivered to the facility approximately two times per month by truck. All used solvent was recycled on-site and no other hazardous material was recorded for this site. The 1989 SSI also reported that wastes generated on-site included spent carbon filters and wastewater separated from reclaimed PCE. Approximately $18-20$ spent filters were generated per year and disposed of in the local municipal solid waste landfill. Less than three gallons of wastewater was generated per year at the time of the SSI. The SSI concluded that there was no evidence of past on-site release or inappropriate disposal of hazardous substances. The site inspection also determined that all wastes generated in the past during normal site operations had been handled and disposed of properly. The 1989 SSI report is included in Appendix B.

### 2.3 HISTORY OF PHYSICAL CHANGES

Since the time of its construction in 1978, two self-service dry cleaning machines have been installed and removed from the Southgate Laundry. Also, solvents are now delivered and stored in smaller containers to improve inventory control and reduce spill hazards.

Physical changes that have occurred in the area currently containing the Southgate Shopping Center include the removal of a gas station and associated underground storage tank (USTs) and an UST removal at a former car wash. A gas station located at the southeast corner of the site was removed between 1973 and 1977. Tanks were reportedly removed, however no documentation of the tank closures has been located. The former Southgate Car Wash functioned as a combination gas station/car wash. Two 8,000 gallon UST's containing gasoline at this facility were decommissioned and removed in 1990.

### 2.4 HISTORY OF SITE REGULATORY ACTIONS

The Southgate Laundry site has been under consideration by the U.S. EPA and Ecology since January 1989. A summary of regulatory actions is presented in Table 1.

|  | TABLE 1 <br> SUMMARY OF REGULATORY ACTIONS <br> SOUTHGATE LAUNDRY FACILITY <br> YAKIMA, WASHINGTON |
| :---: | :--- |
| DATE | COMPLIANCE ACTION |
| January 1989 | EPA conducts a site assessment to determine hazard ranking of the <br> Southgate Laundry Site |
| November 1989 | EPA Screening Site Inspection Report concludes that evidence of past on- <br> site releases have not been identified and all waste appears to be managed <br> properly. |
| January 1990 | EPA notifies Southgate Laundry that the site will not be considered for the <br> EPA Superfund Program and is referred to the State of Washington for |
| further consideration. |  |

### 2.5 GROUNDWATER SUPPLIES AND WELLS

Two water supply wells are located on the west side of the Southgate Shopping Center (Figure 2). Well 1 provides irrigation water for the Southgate Shopping Center landscaping. Well 2 is currently unused and was originally installed to provide refrigeration cooling for the supermarket adjacent to the wells. Both wells are completed at an interval of approximately 30 to 60 feet below ground surface. Well logs are provided in Appendix C .

### 3.0 METHODS

This section describes the methods and procedures used to conduct the Southgate Laundry Soil Vapor Assessment. All work conducted during the Soil Vapor Assessment was completed in accordance with the Yakima Railroad Area (YRRA) work plan for remedial investigation activities (Ecology 1996) and Maxim's standard operating procedures (Appendix D).

To achieve objectives listed in Section 1.1 of this report, Maxim personnel collected 22 samples from soil below and adjacent to the Southgate Laundry facility on March 22, 1996. This section describes the borehole configuration, our rational for borehole location and depth, and sample collection procedures. This section also describes procedures employed for sample analysis, equipment decontamination and site safety precautions.

### 3.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Maxim personnel directed the collection of eleven soil vapor samples and eleven soil material samples for analysis (Table 2). Soil vapor samples were collected from depths ranging from 0.5 to 8.0 feet below ground surface. Soil material samples were collected from depths of 0.5 to 8.5 feet below ground surface.

### 3.1.1 Borehole and Sample Location Rationale

Soil vapor sample locations were selected to achieve two goals: (1) to delineate the lateral extent of target volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the vadose zone, and (2) identify potential source areas. Soil vapor samples were analyzed on-site to facilitate selection of appropriate soil boring locations. Maxim personnel directed borehole coring and sample collection depths to further delineate the extent of VOCs in the subsurface. To accomplish these objectives, Maxim personnel directed the collection of 11 soil vapor samples from locations plotted on a 20 -foot grid system throughout the facility and adjacent parking areas. Soil vapor samples were collected from material underlying the facility, from material underlying the asphalt parking lot and concrete sidewalk east of the facility, and from soil underlying the asphalt parking lot west of the facility (Table 2). Soil vapor sample collection locations are shown on Figure 3.

| TABLE 2 <br> SUMMARY OF BOREHOLE AND SAMPLE COLLECTION DATA SOIL VAPOR ASSESSMENT SOUTHGATE LAUNDRY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SAMPLE } \\ \text { ID } \end{gathered}$ | SAMPLE DEPTH | BOREHOLE LOCATION | SAMPLE MEDIUM |
| SG-1 | 5.5 | Sidewalk east of the Southgate Laundry | soil gas |
| SM-1 | 6.0 | Sidewalk east of the Southgate Laundry | soil |
| SG-2 | 4.5 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil gas |
| SM-2 | 2.0 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil |
| SG-3 | 5.5 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil gas |
| SM-3 | 1.5 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil |
| SG-4 | 4.5 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil gas |
| SM-4 | 2.0 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil |
| SG-5 | 3.0 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil gas |
| SM-5 | 2.0 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil |
| SG-6 | 4.0 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil gas |
| SM-6 | 2.0 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility | soil |
| SG-7 | 0.5 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility in confined space between two concrete floors | soil gas |
| SM-7 | 0.5 | Inside Southgate Laundry facility/floor dirt | soil |
| SG-8 | 7.0 | Parking lot east of the Southgate Laundry | soil gas |
| SM-8 | 8.5 | Parking lot east of the Southgate Laundry | soil |
| SG-9 | 7.5 | Parking area west of the Southgate Laundry | soil gas |
| SM-9 | 5.0 | Parking area west of the Southgate Laundry | soil |
| SG-10 | 8.0 | Parking area west of the Southgate Laundry | soil gas |
| SM-10 | 6.0 | Parking area west of the Southgate Laundry | soil |
| SG-11 | 7.5 | Background sample approx. 45 feet west of the Southgate Laundry | soil gas |
| SM-11 | 5.0 | Background sample approx. 45 feet west of the Southgate Laundry | soil |

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### 3.1.2 Sample Depth and Soil Sample Rationale

Sample collection depths for soil vapor were determined by the depth-of-refusal for the sample drive point. Soil vapor samples were collected at depths ranging from four to eight feet below ground surface with the exception of Sample SG-7 which was collected in the confined space between two concrete slabs.

Soil material samples were collected to facilitate comparison with soil vapor sample results. Soil material samples were collected from either the same borehole or from a borehole adjacent to each soil vapor sample location. Both soil material and soil vapor samples were collected from the same borehole at locations that required drilling through an indoor concrete floor. Soil material samples collected from these boreholes were collected from a location that was angle-drilled from the original borehole to obtain an undisturbed sample. The rationale for collecting soil material samples in addition to the soil vapor samples was to determine:

1) what kind of correlation exists between soil material and soil vapor at the site, and
2) to provide additional information for developing an appropriate sampling and analysis plan to conduct a YRRA Soil/Groundwater Investigation and Analysis.

Soil material sample depths ranged from 2.0 to 8.0 feet below ground surface with the exception of S-7 which was collected from inside the Southgate facility. Soil material samples were collected at shallower depths than soil vapor samples to provide additional information regarding the source of soil vapor contamination.

### 3.1.3 Soil Vapor and Material Sampling Procedures

Soil vapor and material samples were collected using a small-diameter drive point. Sample collection was conducted using a Transglobal Environmental Geosampling (TEG) Strataprobe ${ }^{T M}$ unit. The Strataprobe is a direct-push hydraulic and percussion drive-point sampling system. Discrete soil samples were collected using a retractable piston sampler with a split spoon. A two-inch diameter coring tube was driven to depth-of-refusal. Samples were collected in disposable clear plastic liners. Once removed from the sampler, the sleeves of the liner were capped and transported to a mobile laboratory for analysis. Soil vapor samples were collected using a steel vapor tip. Soil vapor was
withdrawn from a continuous, inert $1 / 8$-inch nylaflow tube using a small calibrated syringe. The first three volumes of the sample tube were discarded to flush the tube before sample collection. Twenty cubic centimeters of in-situ soil vapor was then withdrawn from the syringe, logged and immediately transferred to a mobile lab for analysis.

Decontamination procedures were followed before sample collection at each location. All external probe parts, drive rod and samplers were cleaned of excess dirt and moisture before sampling. Nondisposable soil samplers and drive rods were washed before reuse. Internal vapor sampling nylaflow tubing and sampling ports were flushed with ambient air between samples. Tubing was replaced when water, dirt, or any material was observed in the tubing and when concentrations greater than 100 parts per million by volume (ppmv) were detected in the previous sample.

### 3.1.4 Soil Vapor and Material Analytical Procedures

Sample analysis was conducted through the use of a mobile laboratory. The mobile lab is certified by the Washington Department of Ecology to analyze for organics, metals, hazardous waste characteristics using EPA-approved methods. Soil vapor samples were analyzed for a suite of 14 halogenated hydrocarbons plus benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX) by gas chromatography. Soil material samples were analyzed for a suite of 15 halogenated hydrocarbons plus BTEX. All constituents of analysis are listed in Appendix G. Extracts and gas from each sample were directly injected into a Shimadzu 14A gas chromatograph equipped with a 30 -meter Restek Rtx-5 megabore capillary column, a 105 meter Restek 502.2 capillary column, a photoionization detector and a Hall electrolytic detector following EPA Methods $601 / 8010$ and $602 / 8020$. Data from the gas chromatographs were integrated and plotted by Shimadzu CR501 Data Processors. Separate chromatographs were printed for each detector. The resulting chromatograms were inspected at the end of each run and the data were entered into an IBM compatible computer for on-site processing and evaluation.

### 3.1.5 Background Samples

One soil sample was collected from a 5.0 -foot depth and one vapor sample was collected at 7.5 feet below ground surface at sample location 11 (Figure 3) to determine background concentrations of chlorinated compounds in the native soil. Sample location 11 is approximately 45 feet west of the facility. The soil and vapor background samples were collected and analyzed in accordance with field and analytical procedures described in this section.

### 3.1.6 Applicability and Limitations of Equipment Used

The percussion-driven, small diameter drive point of the Strataprobe is designed to collect soil, groundwater and soil vapor samples to depths of fifty feet in most types of soil. Compared to conventional boring methods, the use of a small-diameter drive point unit such as the Strataprobe significantly reduces cost, time, and hazardous waste associated with subsurface site investigations. The advantages of using the Strataprobe include: reduced cuttings, continuous coring, ability to sample discrete intervals for soil vapor, disposable split spoon liners, easy decontamination procedures, and more flexibility in choice of sample locations. The limitations of using the smaller drive-point unit include: less driving capacity than a conventional drill rig so depth of borehole is limited by the nature of the subsurface material, the sample interval is longer (less discrete) due to a smaller diameter borehole sampler.

A mobile laboratory was used to analyze samples at the site as they were collected. TEG's on-site analyses capabilities include fuels, solvents, fixed gases, metals and pesticides. The laboratory used for this project is certified for analysis of hazardous materials by EPA methods and by the Washington Department of Ecology. Advantages of using an on-site mobile laboratory include: rapid turn-around time for sample results which assists in sample location selection, better quality control over chain-of-custody maintenance, and direct communication with the chemical analyst to facilitate interpretation of results. Disadvantages include: mobilization costs may be greater than analytical costs at a stationary laboratory depending on the number of samples, and mobile labs tend to have a more limited suite of analytical capabilities than stationary labs.

### 3.1.7 Quality Control/Quality Assurance

Field and sample handling procedures were conducted in accordance with the Yakima Railroad Area Work Plan (Ecology 1996) and Maxim SOPs (Appendix D). Three Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) samples were collected for the soil vapor analysis: two duplicates and one method blank. Two duplicates and a method blank were also collected for soil material analysis. A chain-of-custody was maintained from sample collection to laboratory analysis and is included in Appendix G.

All soil vapor and soil material samples were analyzed on-site as described in Section 3.1.3 of this document. All soil vapor samples were analyzed to a method detection level (MDL) of 25 parts per billion (ppb) with the exception of 1,1-dichloroethene which had an MDL of 100 ppb . Soil samples were analyzed to a MDL of $0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ ( 50 ppb ). A complete list of sample analytes are provided in the laboratory reports (Appendix G). The TEG Northwest laboratory quality assurance and quality control procedures are conducted following the guidelines and objectives which meet or exceed certification/accreditation requirements of Washington Department of Ecology. The Quality Control Program is a consistent set of procedures which assures data quality though the use of appropriate blanks, replicate analyses, surrogate spikes, and matrix spikes and the use of reference standards that meet or exceed EPA standards. Methodspecific QA/QC procedures are included in Appendix G.

Analytical results of soil vapor samples were reported in units of parts per billion. These values have been converted to micrograms per liter ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$ ) as required by the YRRA Work Plan (Ecology 1996). The method for conversion from parts per billion to $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$ is described in Appendix H .

### 3.2 SITE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Before initiating investigative activities at the site, Maxim personnel developed a site safety plan that addressed all safety aspects of potential contaminants and site operations. The plan contained information concerning known or suspected hazards, routine and special safety procedures to be followed, and other instructions for safeguarding the health of field personnel. A utility survey was conducted prior to beginning work at the site. All on-site personnel were required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment including hard hats, hearing protection, safety glasses, disposable nitrile gloves and a
half-mask respirator with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) and solvent filter during the initial part of the investigation and during exposure to contents in the concrete vault.

All field personnel had received the OSHA 40-hour Hazardous Material Protection Training or an 8-hour refresher course within 12 months of the site investigation and were briefed concerning potential site-specific hazards before field work began. Individuals in the work area were cleared for respirator use and fit tested for a respirator on-site and in accordance with OSHA requirements. Hand and face washing was required prior to eating, drinking, or smoking after entering an area containing suspected hazardous substances.

### 4.0 RESULTS

This section presents the results of our Soil Vapor Assessment of the Southgate Laundry site. Analytical results from this investigation are presented in this section. The estimated lateral extent of soil contamination is also described.

### 4.1 SOIL VAPOR ASSESSMENT

Four constituents of analysis were detected in soil vapor samples collected from the Southgate Laundry site (Table 3). PCE was consistently detected in all vapor samples. Concentrations of PCE ranged from approximately 15 to $130 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ in vapor collected from material underlying the facility at a depth of 3 to 5.5 feet. Vapor samples containing the highest concentrations of PCE were extracted from boreholes drilled into material underlying the Southgate facility. Soil vapor samples containing the lowest concentrations of PCE were extracted from material underlying the parking lot west of the facility (Figure 3 ). The background soil vapor sample contained $1.33 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ PCE.

The highest measured concentration of PCE ( $923 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ ) and its breakdown products Trichloroethene and cis-1,2 Dichloroethene was present in a vapor sample collected from borehole Number 7 (SG-7) in a space between two concrete floors of the Laundry facility. This indicates that PCE releases that may have occurred in the Southgate Laundry facility have not been contained by the concrete floor of the facility. The presence of high concentrations of PCE in a confined space below the facility provides a source of contamination to utility corridors such as the sewer line that is located below the center of the facility (Figure 2).

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { TABLE 3 } \\ \text { ANALYTES DETECTED IN SOIL MATERIAL AND SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES } \\ \text { SOIL VAPOR ASSESSMENT } \\ \text { SOUTHGATE LAUNDRY }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| YAKIMA, WASHINGTON |  |  |  |$]$.

### 4.2 SOIL MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Results of soil material analysis are provided in Table 4. One constituent of analysis (PCE) was detected in all soil material samples collected from the site. Concentrations of PCE ranged from approximately 360 to $4,000 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ in material samples collected from soil underlying the facility at depths of 1.5 to 2.0 feet below the concrete floor. A high concentration of PCE ( $2,080 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) was measured in sample S-7 collected from soil material adjacent to the self-service dry cleaning machine in the location of an historical release. Soil material samples containing the highest concentrations of PCE were collected from soil underlying the center of the facility. Soil material samples containing
the lowest concentrations of PCE were extracted from material underlying the parking lot east of the facility (Figure 3). The background soil sample contained $160 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ PCE.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANALYTES DETECTED IN SOIL MATERIAL SAMPLES SOIL VAPOR ASSESSMENT <br> SOUTHGATE LAUNDRY <br> YAKIMA, WASHINGTON |  |  |  |
| Sample Identification | Depth ${ }^{1}$ (feet) | Soil Material ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) | Measured Analyte |
| S-1 | 6.0 | 110 | PCE |
| S-2 | 2.0 | 360 | PCE |
| S-3 | 1.5 | 3,990 | PCE |
| S-4 | 2.0 | 380 | PCE |
| S-5 | 2.0 | 300 | PCE |
| S-6 | 2.0 | 330 | PCE |
| S-7 | 0.5 | 2,080 | PCE |
| S-8 | 8.5 | 150 | PCE |
| S-9 | 5.0 | 220 | PCE |
| S-10 | 6.0 | 170 | PCE |
| S-11 | 5.0 | 160 | PCE |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { feet below asphalt or concrete floor } \\ & 2 \text { PCE = Tetrachloroethylene } \\ & \text { Recommended clean-up level for PCE in soil is } 80 \mathrm{\mu g} / \mathrm{kg} \text { (Ecology) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

### 4.3 CORRELATION BETWEEN SOIL VAPOR AND SOIL MATERIAL SAMPLE RESULTS

Soil material samples were collected and analyzed to determine if there was a correlation between soil vapor and soil material in PCE concentration. Results of both soil vapor and soil material analysis are shown in Figure 3. Vapor and material sample results did not closely correlate in that the concentration of PCE in one could not be used to accurately predict the concentration in another. However, in all locations where soil vapor contained a concentration of PCE greater than $50 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$, the soil also contained relatively high concentrations of PCE (greater than $250 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ ).

### 5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The following statements summarize the findings of the Site History and Soil Vapor Assessment of the Southgate Laundry in Yakima, Washington.

## Site History

The Southgate Laundry facility has been in business as a dry cleaning business since 1978. In 1978, release of PCE near the self-serve dry cleaning machine was recorded.

## Extent of PCE Contamination

Soil underlying, and in the vicinity of the Southgate Laundry facility contains measurable concentrations of PCE in soil vapor at three to five feet below ground surface, and in soil material at two feet below ground surface.

The lateral boundary of subsurface PCE contamination at a depth of two feet and at concentrations greater than $100 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ is estimated to be as shown in Figure 4. Subsurface utility corridors are also potential migration routes for liquids and vapors containing PCE (Figure 4).

## Nature of PCE Contamination

The highest concentrations of PCE in soil vapor and soil material were measured in samples collected at the center of the facility, near the removed self-service dry cleaning machines (Borehole 3, Figure 3) and from soil vapor and soil material collected at the front of the facility between the two concrete slabs (Borehole 7, Figure 3).

## Potential Sources of PCE Contamination

Soil material sample analysis indicates that the source of PCE contamination in soil vapor underlying the Southgate Laundry facility is likely to be from the ground surface and that areas having higher PCE concentrations in soil vapor correlate roughly with areas of higher PCE concentrations in soil material. A potential source of PCE contamination is historic uncontrolled solvent release(s) from dry cleaning operations at the Southgate Laundry facility.


- Dry Well

A Water Supply Well

- Isopleth of PCE Concentration at $200 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ in Soil (dashed where inferred)

Estimated Lateral Extent of PCE
Contamination in the Vadose Zone
Southgate Laundry
Yakima, Washington
FIGURE 4

### 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Submit this report to the Washington Department of Ecology.
2. Conduct a Soil/Groundwater Investigation and Analysis in accordance with the YRRA Work Plan. Delineate the lateral and vertical extent of contamination in the soil and groundwater and identify contaminant source(s). The investigation should include the following elements:

- Collect soil vapor samples in areas underlying the Wray Thriftway and H \& R Block facilities to further delineate the lateral extent of contamination in the subsurface.
- Collect and analyze soil samples underlying the area south of the Southgate Laundry to delineate the lateral extent of contamination.
- Collect and analyze soil samples directly underlying the Southgate Laundry to delineate vertical extent of contamination
- Investigate the presence of PCE vapors in utility corridor of sewer line.
- Investigate the quality of groundwater underlying and downgradient from the Southgate Laundry facility to delineate lateral extent of contamination (if any) to groundwater and to further identify the source of contamination.


### 7.0 LIMITATIONS

This work was performed in accordance with the generally accepted practices of other consultants undertaking similar studies at this time and in the same geographical area. In completing this project, Maxim observed the degree of care and skill generally exercised by other consultants operating under similar circumstances and conditions. Maxim's findings and conclusions must be considered not as scientific certainties, but as opinions based on our professional judgement concerning the significance of the data gathered during the course of the evaluation. Other than this, no warranty is expressed or implied.

This study and report has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Noel Corporation, solely for use in environmental evaluation of the Southgate Laundry site in Yakima, Washington. This report and the findings contained herein shall not, in whole or in part, be disseminated or conveyed to any other party, nor used by any other party in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the Noel Corporation.

Report Prepared by:


Environmental Scientist

Report Reviewed by:


Rachel Tauman
Office Manager

### 8.0 REFERENCES

Ecology 1996. Agreed Order No. DE 95TC-C239 to Rodger Noel, President of Noel Corporation, and William L. Weigand, Jr., Attorney for Noel Corporation, by the State of Washington, Department of Ecology, January 5, 1996. Includes Yakima Railroad Area Work Plan by reference.

Ecology 1993. Model Toxics Control Act Soil Cleanup Standards WAC 173-340-740 (2) Table 2.

EPA 1986. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, EPA Guidance Document SW-846.
Kim, 1996. Personal communication between Mr. Sam Kim, Manager Southgate Laundry, with Ms. Rachel Tauman, Maxim Technologies, Inc., Yakima, Washington.

Pitz, Charles F. 1989, Memorandum to John Osborn, U.S. EPA, Region 10, transmitting a Screening Site Inspection report for the Southgate Laundry Site conducted by Ecology and Environment, Inc. January 31, 1989.

Roeder, Rick 1994, Letter to Noel Canning Corporation from Rick Roeder, Site Manager, Yakima Railroad Area, Toxics Cleanup Program, Washington Department of Ecology. August 1, 1994.

Slagle, 1996. Personal communication between Mr. Gary Slagle, Manager Noel Corporation, with Ms. Rachel Tauman, Maxim Technologies, Inc., Yakima, Washington.

## APPENDIX A

 GLOSSARY OF TERMS
## TECHNICAL TERMS AND ACRONYMS

| BTEX | Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ecology | Washington State Department of Ecology |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$ | micrograms per liter |
| $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{Kg}$ | micrograms per kilogram |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Act |
| PCE | Perchloroethylene |
|  | Perchlorethylene |
|  | Perk |
|  | Tetrachloroethylene |
|  | Tetrachloroethylene |
| PPB | parts per billions |
| PPM | parts per million |
| QA/QC | Quality Assurance/Quality Control |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| SSI | Site Screening Study conducted by the EPA |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| YRRA | Yakima Railroad Area |

## APPENDIX B

## DOCUMENTATION OF REGULATORY ACTIONS <br> REGARDING THE SOUTHGATE LAUNDRY

# ecology and environment, inc. 

101 YESLER WAY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 98104, TEL. 206/624-9537
Intemational Specialists in the Environment

## MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 29, 1989
TO: John Osborn, FIT-RPO, USEPA, Region 10
THRU: Jeffrey Villnow, FITOM, E \& E, Seattle
FROM: Charles F. Pitz, FIT-PM, E \& E, Seattle fff
SUBJ: Revised HRS Score Southgate Laundry and Dry Cleaners Yakima, Washington

REF: TDD F10-8806-04 PAN FWA0585SA

CC: William Glasser, HWD-SM, USEPA, Region 10 Andrew Hafferty, AFITOM, E \& E, Seattle

Ecology and Environment, Inc. conducted a Screening Site Inspection (SSI) at the Southgate Laundry and Cry Cleaners site in Yakima, Washington, on January 31, 1989. At the time of this inspection, no evidence of past on-site release or disposal of hazardous substances was identified. All wastes, including hazardous wastes, generated in the past during normal site operations have. been handled and disposed of properly. Due to the lack of a viable waste quantity, no revised $\mathrm{RRS}^{2}$ score package was prepared for the Southgate Laundry and Dry Cleaners site.

CFP:rls

Site Inspection Summary<br>Southgate Laundry and Dry Cleaners<br>Page 2

The Southgate Laundry and Dry Cleaners uses an estimated 400 gallons of tetrachloroethene (PCE) drycleaning solvent per year. Feedstock solvents are delivered approximately twice monthly by a Seattle supplier. New solvents are pumped from the suppliers truck to a 55 -gallon steel drum located inside the building. This drum, which is covered by a bolted steel lid, is located on a wooden loft approximately 8 feet above the drycleaning machine. When it is necessary to replenish the drycleaning machine solvent reservoir, solvents are pumped from the drum. The feedstock drum was perched with its base partially over the edge of the loft at the time of the inspection, and no spill-containment features were present.

When clothing is drycleaned at the Southgate Laundry, PCE solvents in the solvent reservoir of the drycleaning washer are pumped first through a consecutive series of six carbon-core filters located in the loft. The filtered PCE then is pumped back to the washing machine, where it is used to dryclean clothing. The majority of the PCE eventually is returned to the reservoir during a spin-out cycle in the washer. After the clothes have been washed, the PCE that remains in the clothing is heated and driven off as vapor in a reclaiming machine (essentially equivalent to a dryer). The vapors from the reclaimer are run through a cooling coil chamber, which reliquifies the incoming vapors, and subsequently separates any wastewater from the PCE. The reclaimed PCE eventually returns to the reservoir. Those vapors that are able to bypass the condenser chamber reportedly are trapped further downline in a carbon-bed stripper located in the loft. At the end of each working day, steam heat is reportedly used to revaporize any PCE trapped in the stripper. This vapor then is chilled and condensed and the reclaimed PCE once again returns to the solvent reservoir on the washer.

The only wastes that reportedly are generated on site include spent filters and the wastewater that has been separated from the reclaimed PCE. The spent filters (approximately 18 to 20 per year) are thrown out as refuse for eventual disposal in the local landfill. The wastewater that is separated from the reclaimed PCE is collected and disposed of in the city sewer system. Reportedly, the volume of wastewater generated each year is very small (less than 3 gallons), dependent upon the original amount added to dilute the PCE in the washer. There is no record of any analysis ever being performed on either the filters or the wastewater for PCE content.

At the time of the inspection, it was noted that PCE vapors were abnormally strong throughout the facility, particularly in the vicinity of the drycleaning work area. It is probable that the volume of PCE consumed each year by the business, in large part, can be accounted for by volatilization loss into the work atmosphere. A loose fitting metal lid covers the solvent reservoir, providing a probable route for a






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PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, NND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA
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SI. ESTVIRONFESTAAL INFORMATION
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3 LAND USE IN TICINITY IISTANCE TO: COMMERCIAL/I:ADUSTRIAL

RESIDENTIAL AREAS; NATIONAL/STATE PARKS, FORESTS, OR WILDLIFE RESERVES.

PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS
PRIME AG LAND AG LAND
B. $\langle 0.1$ (mi) c. $\qquad$ (mi) D. $\qquad$ (mi)
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4 DESCRIPTION OF SITE IN RELATION TO SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY
The site lies on a gently sloping floodplain approximately 2 miles west of the Yakima River.

7II. SOURCES OF IAPORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis. reportsi







# MANCHESTER ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY <br> 7411 Beach Drive E , Port Orchard Washington 98366 

## CASE NARRATIVE

July 28, 1994

| Subject: | Southgate/YRRA |
| :--- | :--- |
| Samples: | $94-188045$ |
| Case No. | DOE-103X |
| Officer: | Rick Roeder |
| By: | Dickey D. Huntamer fov <br> Organics Analysis Unit |



## VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS

## ANALYTICAL METHODS:

Volatile organic compounds were analyzed using Manchester modification of the EPA SW 846 Method 8260 purge-trap procedure with capillary GC/MS analysis. Normal QA/QC procedures were performed on the samples except for matrix spikes.

BLANKS:
Low levels of the common laboratory solvents acetone and methylene chloride were detected in the laboratory blanks The EPA five times rule was applied to all target compounds which were found in the blank. Compounds that were found in the sample and in the blank were considered real and not the result of contamination if the levels in the sample are greaiter than or equal to five times the amount of compounds in the associated method blank.

## SURROGATES:

Surrogate recoveries were within acceptable limits for water samples.
HOLDING TIMES:
The water sample was analyzed within the recommended 14 day holding time.

## MATRIX SPIKE AND MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE:

No matrix spikes were analyzed with this sample.

## ANALYTICAL COMMENTS:

No analytical problems were encountered in the analysis. The data is acceptable for use as qualified.

Page 2
Southgate/YRRA - Water VOA

## DATA QUALIFIER CODES:

U - The analyte was not detected at or above the reported value.
J - The analyte was positively identified. The associated numerical value is an estimate.

UJ - The analyte was not detected at or above the reported estimated result.
REJ - The data are unusable for all purposes.
EXP - The result is equal to the number before EXP times 10 to the power of the number after EXP. As an example 3EXP6 equals $3 \times 10^{6}$.

NAF - Not analyzed for.
N - For organic analytes there is evidence the analyte is present in this sample.
NJ - There is evidence that the analyte is present. The associated numerical result is an estimate.

E - This qualifier is used when the concentration of the associated value exceeds the known calibration range.

The analyte was present in the sample. (Visual Aid to locate detected compound on report sheet.)

CN_YRRA1.DOC-5
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1,4-1,2-Dichloroethane
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Carbon Tetrachloride

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Carbon Tetrachloride } \\
& \text { Acetone } \\
& \text { Chloroform }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Chioroform } \\
& \text { Benzene }
\end{aligned}
$$ Bromomethane

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Benzene } \\
& \text { l, } 1,1 \text {-Trichloroethane } \\
& \text { Bromomethane }
\end{aligned}
$$ Dibromomethane Bromochloromethane Vinyl chloride Methylona Chloride Carbon Disulfide

Bromoform




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& 1,1 \text {-Dichloroethene }
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 Hexachaphthaleno

－Chlorotoluene
－Chlorotoluene ，2－Dichlorobenzene
2，4－Trimethylbenzene
2－Dibromo－3－chloropr＋ ，2，3－Trichloropropane
sopropylbenzene（Cumet

BENZENE，ETHENYL－（STYR＋ 0
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Butylbenzene
4－Chlone
1，2－Dibromoethane
1．2－Dichloroethane
4－Methyl－2－Pentanone（M＋




Project: DOE-103X SOUTHOATE/YRRA

Officer: RMR Account: JIKIY


| Tent Ident - voa sca | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sediment } \\ & \text { Result Units } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, OC+ | $7.8 \mathrm{NJ} * \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| ETHANE, 1-BROMO-2-FLUO+ | $0.89 \mathrm{NJ}=\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ |

 Res
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NAF
NAF



BENZENE, ETHENYL- (STYR +
BENZENE, PROPYLBENZENE, PROPYL-
Butylbenzene

4-Chlorotoluene
1, 4-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)
1,2-Dichloroethane
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (M+ $1,3,5$ - Trimethylbenzene
Bromobenzene Toluene

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Dibromochloromethane Tetrachloroethene
sec-Butylbenzene Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
trana-1,2-Dichloroethet 1,1-Dichloropropene




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Carbon Tetrachloride Acetone
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VOA - PP Scan


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| 2-Hexanone | NAF | ug/kg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | NAF | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Ethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetract | NAF | ug/kg |
| Total Xylenes | NAF | ug/kg |
| m p - XYLENE | NAF | ug/kg |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | NAF | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| trana-1,3-Dichloroprop+ | NAF | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| P-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | 95 | \% Recov |
| FLUOROBENZENE | 100 | * Recov |
| TOLUENE-D8 | 101 | \% Recov |
| 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | 102 | \% Recov |
| 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 | 91 | \% Recov |

, 2 -DICHLOROETHANE - D4

> Tent Ident VOA sca
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CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, OC+ CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, OC+
BENZOIC ACID, $2-$ [(TRIM+
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 BENZENE，PROPYL－
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1，2－Dichloroethane 4－Methyl－2－Pentanone（M＋ $1,3,5-$ Trimethylbenzene
Bromobenzene 0
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Chlorobenzene
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 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Carbon Tetrachloride } & 0.086 \mathrm{~J} \\ \text { Acetone } & 10.4 \mathrm{U} \\ \text { Chloroform } & 1.0 \mathrm{~J}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}1.3,5 \text {－rrimethylbenzene } & 1.00 \\ \text { Bromobenzene } & 1.0 U \\ \text { Toluene } & 1.6\end{array}$




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& \text { voA PP Scan } \\
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& \text { Acetone } \\
& \text { Chloroform } \\
& \text { Benzene } \\
& 1, \ldots, \text { Trichloroethal } \\
& \text { Bromomethane } \\
& \text { Chloromethane } \\
& \text { Dibromomethane } \\
& \text { Bromochloromethano } \\
& \text { Chloroethane } \\
& \text { Vinyl Chloride } \\
& \text { Methylene Chloride } \\
& \text { Carbon Diaulfide } \\
& \text { Bromoform }
\end{aligned}
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1，2，4－Trichlorobenzene Tetrachloroethene
1．3－Dichloropropane
Cia－1，2－Dichloroethen trans－1，2－Dichloroethe＋ 1，3－Dichlorobenzene
1，1－Dichloropropene ワク
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sec－Butylbenzenc
 $1,3-$ Dichlorobenzene
1,1 －Dichloropropene


## $\cdots \cdot . .$.

voa－pp scan

$+$
Benzene
$1,1,1-T r i c h l o r o e t h a n e ~$



$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 2-Hexanone } & \text { NAP } & \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg} \\ 2,2-D i c h l o r o p r o p a n e & \text { NAF } & \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Ethanc, } 1,1,1,2-T e t r a c t & \text { NAF ug/kg } \\ \text { Total Xylenes } & \text { NAP ug/kg }\end{array}$
m p-XYLENE NAF ug/kg
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { cia-1,3-Dichloropropone } & \text { NAF } & \text { ug/kg } \\ \text { trans-1,3-Dichloropropt } & \text { NAF } & \text { ug/kg }\end{array}$
\& Recov
$\begin{array}{lrl}\text { FLUOROBENZENE } & 98 & \text { \& ReCOV } \\ \text { TOLUENE-D8 } & 102 & \text { f Recov } \\ \text { 1.2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 } & 100 & \text { \& Recov }\end{array}$

| Tent Ident voA sca $\begin{array}{ll}\text { sediment } \\ \text { Reault Units | }\end{array}$
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& \text { Laboratory: Bcology, Manchester } \\
& \text { Sample No: } 94188045
\end{aligned}
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| vod - pp scan | Hater-T Result | $\begin{aligned} & \circ t_{21} \\ & \text { Unita } \end{aligned}$ | VOA - PP Scan <br> ** Continued | Hater-Total |  |
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| Carbon Totrachloride |  |  |  | Result | Units |
| Acotone | 2.205 | ug/1 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| chloroform | 1.3 * | ug/1 | Bromobenzene | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| Bonzene | 1.00 | ug/1 | Toluene | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| 1,1,1-trichloroethane | $0.40 \mathrm{J*}$ | ug/1 | chlorobenzene | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| Bromomethane | 2.00 | ug/1 | 1,2,1-Trichlorobenzene | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| chloromethane | 1.00 | ug/1 | Dibromochloromethane | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| Dibromomethano | 1.00 | ug/1 | Tetrachloroethene | 1.2 . | ug/1 |
| Bromochloromethane | 1.00 | ug/1 | sec-Butylbenzene | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| Chloroethane | 2.00 | ug/1 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| Vinyl chloride | 1.00 | ug/1 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| Methylene Chloride | 2.00 | ug/1 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethe+ | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| Carbon disulfide | 1.00 | ug/1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | $0.020{ }^{\text {* }}$ | ug/1 |
| Bromoform | 1.00 | ug/1 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| Bromodichloromethane | 1.00 | ug/1 | 2 -Hexanone | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 1.00 | ug/1 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | 1.00 | ug/1 |
| 1,1-Dichloroothone | 1.00 | ug/1 | Ethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetract | 1.00 | ug./1 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | 1.00 | ug/1 | rotal xylence | 3.00 | ug/1 |
| Methane, Dichlorodiflut | 1.00 | ug/1 | m p-xylene | 2.00 | ug/1 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 1.00 | ug/1 | cia-1,3-Dichloropropene | 0.530 | ug/1 |
| $2 \cdot$ Butanone | 1.00 | ug/1 | trang-1,3-Dichloroprop+ | 0.470 | ug/1 |
| 1,1,2-trichloroethane | 1.00 | ug/1 | p-bromofluorobenzens | 96 | Recov |
| Ethene, trichloro- | 1.00 | ug/1 | flyorobenzene | 102 | Recov |
| bthane, 1,1,2,2-tetrac+ | 1.00 | ug/1 | toLuene-ds | 103 | Recov |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | 1.00 | ug/1 | 1,2-dichlorobenzene-di | 102 | Recov |
| hexachlorobutadiene | 1.00 | ug/1 | 1.2-dichloroethane-d4 | 108 | Recov |
| Naphthalene | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| $0-\mathrm{XYLERE}$ | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzeno | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropr + | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| Tort-butylbenzene | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| Topopropylbenzene (Cume + | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| p-isopropyltoluene | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| gthylbonzene | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| BENZENE, bTHENYL-(styr+ | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| BENZENE, PROPYL | 1.00 | ug/1 | . |  |  |
| Butylbenzene 4-Chiorotoluene | 1.00 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane (BDB) | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 1.00 | ug/1 |  |  |  |
| 4-Mothyl-2-Pentanone( $\mathrm{M}^{+}$ | 1.04 | ug/1 |  |  |  |










| $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { VOA PR Scan } \\ \text { Blank \#1 } \end{array}\right.$ | Water－To Result | Otal | VOA - PP Scan *** Continued | Water－Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＋．．．．．．．． |  |  | Blank \＃1 | Result | Units |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 1.00 | ug／1 |  |  |  |
| Acetone | $1.30{ }^{\text {c }}$ | ug／l | 1，3，5－Trimethylbenzene | 1.00 | ug／l |
| Chloroform | 0.031 J ＊ | ug／l | Bromobenzenc | 1.00 | ug／l |
| Benzone | 0.055 J ＊ | ug／l | Toluene | 0.037 J ＊ | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ |
| 1，1，1－Trichloroethane | 1.00 | ug／l | Chlorobenzene | 0.14 J ＊ | ug／1 |
| Bromomethane | 2.00 | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ | 1，2，4－Trichlorobenzene | $0.60 \mathrm{~J} *$ | ug／1 |
| Chloromethane | 1.00 | ug／1 | Dibromochloromethane | 1.0 U | ug／l |
| Dibromomethane | 1.00 | ug／l | Tetrachloroethene | 0.039 J ＊ | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ |
| Bromochloromethanc | 1.00 | ug／l | sec－Butylbenzene | 1.00 | ug／l |
| Chloroethane | 2.00 | ug／l | 1，3－Dichloropropane | 1.00 | ug／1 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 1.00 | ug／l | Cis－1，2－Dichloroethene | 1.00 | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ |
| Methylene Chloride | 0.35 J ＊ | ug／1 | trans－1，2－Dichloroethe＋ | 1.00 | ug／l |
| Carbon Diaulfide | 1.00 | ug／l | 1，3－Dichlorobenzene | 1.00 | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ |
| Bromoform | 1.00 | ug／l | 1，1－Dichloropropene | 1.00 | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ |
| Bromodichloromethane | 1.00 | ug／l | 2－Hexanone | 1.00 | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ |
| 1，1－Dichloroethane | 1.00 | ug／1 | 2，2－Dichloropropane | 1.00 | ug／1 |
| 1，1－Dichloroethene | 1.00 | ug／1 | Ethane，1，1，1，2－Tetrac＋ | 1.00 | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | 1.00 | ug／1 | Total Xylenes | $0.050 \mathrm{~J} *$ | ug／l |
| Methanc，Dichlorodiflut | 1.00 | ug／l | m p －XYLENE | 0.050 J ＊ | ug／1 |
| 1，2－Dichloropropane | 1.00 | ug／1 | cis－1，3－Dichloropropene | 0.530 | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ |
| 2 －Butanone | 0.19 J ＊ | ug／l | trans－1，3－Dichloroprop＋ | 0.47 U | ug／1 |
| 1，1，2－Trichloroethane | 1.00 | ug／l | P－BROMOFLUOROBENZENB | 94 | \％Recov |
| Etheno，trichloro－ | 1.00 | ug／l | FLPOROBENZENE | 102 | \％Recov |
| ETHANE，1，1，2， 2 －TETRAC＋ | 1.00 | ug／1 | TOLUENE－D8 | 102 | ＊Recov |
| 1，2，3－Trichlorobenzenc | 0.70 ＊＊ | ug／l | 1，2－DICHLOROBENZENE－D4 | 102 | \％Recov |
| Hoxachlorobutadiene | 0.69 J ＊ | ug／l | 1，2－DICHLOROETHANE－D4 | 105 | \％Recov |
| Naphthalene | 0.55 J ＊ | ug／1 |  |  |  |
| $0-X Y L E N E$ | 1.00 | ug／l | ， |  |  |
| 2－Chlorotoluenc | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| 1，2－Dichlorobenzone | 0.13 J ＊ | ug／1 | － |  |  |
| 1，2，4－Trimethylbenzene | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| 1，2－Dibromo－3－chloropr＋ | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| 1，2，3－Trichloropropane | 1.00 | ug／1 |  |  |  |
| Tert－Butylbonzenc | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| Isopropylbenzone（Cumet | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| p－Isopropyltoluene | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.035 J ＊ | ug／1 |  |  |  |
| BENZENE，ETHENYL－（STYR＋ | 1.0 U | $\mathrm{ug} / 1$ |  |  |  |
| BENZENE，PROPYL－ | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| Butylbenzene | 0.12 J ＊ | ug／l |  |  |  |
| 4－Chlorotoluone | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| 1，4－Dichlorobenzenc | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| 1，2－Dibromoothane（BDB） | 1.00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| 1，2－Dichloroethane | 1：00 | ug／l |  |  |  |
| 4－Mothyl－2－Pontanone（M＋ | 1.00 | ug／1 |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{ll}+ \\ : \\ : & \\ 1 & \\ 0\end{array}$
 $1,3,5-$ Trimethylbenzene
Bromobenzene Chlorobenzene Tetrachloroethene $1,3-D i c h l o r o p r o p a n e$
Cis－1，2－Dichloroethene trans，1， 1，3－Dichlorobenzene
2， 2 －Dichloropropane
Ethane，1，1，1，2－Tetract
Total Xylenes
cis－1，3－Dichloropropene
trans－1，3－Dichloropropt

－－8NazN日日O甘OTHOIQ－z T
1，2－DICHLOROETHANE－D4

## Water－Total



# MANCHESTER ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY <br> 7411 Beach Drive E , Port Orchard Washington 98366 

## CASE NARRATIVE

July 7, 1994
Subject: Southgate/YRRA


Samples: $\quad$ 94-188045
Case No. DOE-103X
Officer: $\quad$ Rick Roeder
By: Dickey D. Huntamer Oere

## VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS

## ANALYTICAL METHODS:

Volatile organic compounds were analyzed using Manchester modification of the EPA SW 846 Method 8260 purge-trap procedure with capillary GC/MS analysis. Normal QA/QC procedures were performed on the samples except for matrix spikes.

## BLANKS:

Low levels of the common laboratory solvents acetone and methylene chloride were detected in the laboratory blanks The EPA five times rule was applied to all target compounds which were found in the blank. Compounds that were found in the sample and in the blank were considered real and not the result of contamination if the levels in the sample are greater than or equal to five times the amount of compounds in the associated method blank.

## SURROGATES:

$\qquad$ .

Surrogate recoveries were within acceptable limits for water samples.

## HOLDING TIMES:

The water sample was analyzed within the recommended 14 day holding time.

## MATRIX SPIKE AND MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE:

No matrix spikes were analyzed with this sample.

## ANALYTICAL COMMENTS:

No analytical problems were encountered in the analysis. The data is acceptable for use as qualified.

## DATA QUALIFIER CODES:

U - The analyte was not detected at or above the reported value.
J - . The analyte was positively identified. The associated numerical value is an estimate.

UJ - The analyte was not detected at or above the reported estimated result.
REJ - The data are unusable for all purposes.
EXP - The result is equal to the number before EXP times 10 to the power of the number after EXP. As an example 3EXP6 equals $3 \times 10^{6}$.

NAF - Not analyzed for.
N - For organic analytes there is evidence the analyte is present in this sample.
NJ - There is evidence that the analyte is present. The associated numerical result is an estimate.

E - This qualifier is used when the concentration of the associated value exceeds the known calibration range.

*     - The analyte was present in the sample. (Visual Aid to locate detected compound on report sheet.)

Date Analyzed: 940513

```
_mmple No.: 94 188045
§mp Matrix: (10) Water-Total
QA Code: ( ) Unspecifed
```

Date Extracted:

Seq \#: 01
(51) VOA - PP Scan

```
-mple No.: 94188045
```

(continued from previous page)

| 1 .ne | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ug/1 | 1.00 |  |  |
| ;2 | 106434 | 4 -Chlorotoluene | ug/1 | 1.00 |  |  |
| ;3 | 98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | ug/l | 1.00 |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ug/l | 1.00 |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | ug/l | 1.0 U |  |  |
| ;6 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ug/l | $0.020{ }^{-1}$ |  |  |
| j7 | 99876 | p-Isopropyltoluene | ug/1. | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ug/1 | 1.0 O |  |  |
| 39 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ug/1 | 1.00 |  |  |
| ;0 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | ug/l | 1.00 |  |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | ug/l | $1.0 U$ |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ug/1 | 1.00. |  |  |
| 53 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | ug/1 | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 54 | 91203 | Naphthalene | ug/1 | $1.0 \cup$ |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | ug/1 | $1.0 \cup$ |  |  |
| 56 | 17060070 | 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 | \% Recov | 108 | (Surr) | PR |
| 57 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 102 | (Surr) | PR |
| 08 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recov | 103 | (Surr) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | P-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 96 | (Surr) | PR |
| 10 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 102 | (Surr) | PR |

Slank ID : vbw4133
Tample No.: 94188040
samp Matrix: (10) Water-Total. Units: (11) ug/l QA Code: (LBK1) Lab Blank Sample \#l ate Extracted:

Date Analyzed: 940513
\# Days to Ext/Anal: 0/ 8
Line


Units Value

| ug/1 | 1.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ug/l | 1.00 |
| ug/l | 1.00 |
| ug/1 | 2.0 U |
| ug/l | $2.0 \cup$ |
| ug/l | 1.00 |
| ug/l | 1.00 |
| ug/l | 1.3 J |
| ug/l | 1.0 U |
| ug/l | 0.35 J |
| ug/l | 1.0 O |
| ug/1 | 1.00 |
| ug/l | 1.00 |
| ug/1 | 1.0 UT |
| ug/l | 0.19 J |

g/1 1.0Ư
0.031 j

1. ับ่
1.0 U
1.0 U
0.055 J
1.0 O
$1.0 U$
1.0 O
$1.0 U$
$1.0 U$
0.53 F
1.0 U
0.037 J
0.47 U
1.0 U
0.0395
1.0 U
1.0 U
1.0 U
1.0 U
0.14 J
1.OU
0.035 J
0.050 J
1.0 U
0.050 J
1.0 U
1.0 U
1.0 U
1.0 U
$1.0 U$
$1.0 U$
1.0 O
uq/1 1.0 U

$\qquad$

Mr. Ms. Pete tabs

Telephone 575-6077 Address City of Latina -

Was theater Pretreatment Prim.
Representing
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Project Southgate Laundry. - Yakima RR Area
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Discussed Southeate has an account w/ city for pretreatment program. Then are scheduled to have effluent sampled in 2 weeks. As for as fete knows they dort $Q$ to a drywell or storm sewer but he hasn't been there to check. 1 told him we will be sampling there tomorrow, any suggestions on likely places to find contam.? No, Pete couldst think of any. Please keep him informed, ass the city might have an enforcement' action against southeate in future.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Address $\qquad$

Representing Nod canning Comp. Southgate Laundry
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Project Yakima RR Area - Southagate
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Discussed $\frac{1}{5}$ told cary we planned to sample Thursday 515/94. We plan to use a power hammer to break through asphalt, toke samples of pate

Gong would like to be present. I wile contact him by Weds. 5 亚/4 at the latest re: time of sampling.
Gary can be reached at 952-6914 almost at all times
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Mr) Ms. Larry Estes-VP/see, Noel Telephone 248-1313 Address Noel Canning Corp - Pepsilo
Representing South gate Laundry - property owner

Project $\qquad$ Yakima RR area

Discussed He returned my call. I notified Mr. Sites of our plan to Stain more soil samples at S. Gate laundry since the samples previously fateen were stated to be off site by his atty's. He was unowere of the letter the att,. had sent us.

Referred ne to Gary Slagle (same PA \#), X292 Construe clio manager. I explained we is went to sample May $2^{\text {nd }}$ week, Cary explained that no one from Noe was w/ our samplers; Noil rec'd letter out of the blue. When Gary asked shop operator where sample was taken, he indicated in the street. Gay sain that the entire property is asphalt paved To sample property we would have to punch through.
Current operator $=\operatorname{Sam}$ Kim 248-0924, speaks flite English.
Gary said we can call him - I will see if Pick wants to sample through asphalt.

## STATE OF WASHINGTON

## DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

106 South 6th Ave．－Yakima，Washington 98902－3387 •（509）575－2490

August 1， 1994

CERTIFIED MAIL
Z 744399566

Noel Canning Corporation
P．O．Box 111
Yakima，WA 98907－0111
Dear Sir：
RE：Notice of Potential Liability for the Release of Hazardous Substances Under the Model Toxics Control Act－ Southgate Laundry，Yakima，WA

Chapter 70．105D RCW，the Model Toxics Control Act（Act），requires the Department of Ecology（Ecology）to provide written notice to all persons it believes to be potentially liable for the release of hazardous substances．

The hazardous substance in this case is a volatile organic compound called perchloroethylene（PCE）．It is also known by the name tetrachloroethylene． Releases have been occurring over a number of years in Yakima by numerous businesses．Contamination has spread through the ground water to cover an area in horizontal extent of approximately six square miles．This area is known as the Yakima Railroad Area（YRRA）．The material poses a threat to human health and the environment．Each responsible party is liable，strictly， jointly and severally for cleanup．

It is Ecology＇s understanding that Noel Canning Corporation is an owner of the Southgate Laundry site located at the corner of ard Avenue and Nob Hill Blvd． in the Southgate Shopping Center（parcel $⿰ ⿰ 三 丨 ⿰ 丨 三 一$ 18132514543），Yakima，Washington， and that credible evidence exists indicating that a release（or threatened release）of a hazardous substance has occurred at this site．The evidence supporting these findings is as follows：

Five samples taken by Ecology on May 5，1994，and analyzed at the WDOE／USEPA Manchester Laboratory found the following 22 volatile organic compounds in the soil at the Southgate Laundry site：

1，1－Dichloroe then Ethene，trichloro－ Tetrachloroethylene（PCE）
trans－1，2－Dichloroethene Toluene Chlorobenzene

Noel Canning Corporation
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August 1, 1994

ethylbenzene<br>o-Xylene<br>Carbon Disulfide<br>1,3-Dichlorobenzene<br>1,2-Dichlorobenzene<br>1,1,1-Trichloroethane<br>Trichlorofluoromethane<br>Methylene Chloride

p-Xylene
Total Xylenes
2-Chlorotoluene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
Methane, Dichlorodifluoro-
Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride

As a result of this evidence, Noel Canning Corporation has been identified as a person potentially liable for the release of PCE and other contaminants at the site located at 3rd Avenue and Nob Hill Blvd. in the Southgate Shopping Center, Yakima, Washington.

Under the Act, you have 30 calendar days from the receipt of this letter to submit written comments to Ecology on your proposed status as a potentially liable person (PLP). Following a review of those comments, Ecology will make a final written determination of your status. In the interest of expediting this process without admitting liability, you may wish to accept your status as a Potentially Liable Person by waiving your right to the 30 days notice and comment period. This may be accomplished by sending a letter containing this information to Ecology.

If you are aware of any other persons who may be potentially liable for the release at this site, Ecology encourages you to provide us with their identity and the reason you believe they are potentially liable.

To date, Ecology has notified fifty-four (54) additional persons that they are potentially liable for the release of PCE in Yakima. These 54 persons are included with this letter as Attachment A. Ecology suggests you contact these other persons on Attachment A to discuss how you can jointly work together to most efficiently cleanup this site. $\qquad$
Ecology has conducted or intends to conduct the following actions at the site:

1. An Enforcement Order (Order No. DE 92TC-C108) has been issued to the persons listed above, requiring that they implement an interim action by providing bottled water to residents of the potentially affected vicinity who obtain drinking water from wells in the area. To date, nearly 1100 residences are participating in this bottled water program. It is likely that Ecology will amend this Order to include additional persons if a final determination is made that they are PLPs.
2. Ecology has also, in cooperation with the Cities of Yakima and Union Gap, worked on the implementation of a long-term interim action via the installation of a municipal water system. This will result in residents in the area having a permanent supply of uncontaminated drinking water. Costs for this action will ultimately be the responsibility of the PLPs.

Noel Canning Corporation
Page 3
August 1, 1994
3. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and cleanup will ultimately be necessary to determine what cleanup options are feasible for this facility and the overall Yakima Railroad Area.

Ecology's policy is to work cooperatively with persons to ensure an efficient, prompt, and effective cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Cooperating with Ecology in planning or conducting remedial actions at the site is not an admission of guilt or liability. A number of administrative options are available to assist persons in fulfilling their options under the Model Toxics Control Act. These options are discussed in Chapter 70.105D RCW and WAC 173-340, copies of which are enclosed (in the same book).

If you have questions, please feel free to contact me at (509) 454-7837.
Sincerely,


Rick Roeder
Site Manager
Toxics Cleanup Program

RMR: dk
8: \dickb\sothgate,plp
cc: Tony Grover, WDOE-CRO
Tony Valero, WDOE-CRO
Enclosures: Chapter 70.105D RCW
Chapter 173-340 WAC

# MANCHESTER ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY 

7411 Beach Drive E , Port Orchard Washington 98366

## CASE NARRATIVE

July 7, 1994

| Subject: | Southgate/YRRA |
| :--- | :--- |
| Samples: | $94-188040$ to -188044 |
| Case No. | DOE-103X |
| Officer: | Rick Roeder |
| By: | Dickey D. Huntamer_Gii <br> Organics Analysis Unit |

## VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS

## ANALYTICAL METHODS:

Volatile organic compounds were analyzed using Manchester modification of the EPA SW 846 Method 8260 purge-trap procedure with capillary GC/MS analysis. Normal QA/QC procedures were performed on the samples.

## BLANKS:

Low levels of the common laboratory solvents acetone and methylene chloride were detected in the laboratory blanks The EPA five times rule was applied to all target compounds which were found in the blank. Compounds that were found in the sample and in the blank were considered real and not the result of contamination if the levels in the sample are greater than or equal to five times the amount of compounds in the associated method blank.

## SURROGATES:

Surrogate recoveries were within acceptable limits for soil samples. One surrogate, toluene-d8,was high in sample -188043. Since all other surrogates were acceptable no qualifiers were added to the results.

## HOLDING TIMES:

The samples were analyzed within the recommended 14 day holding time.

## MATRIX SPIKE AND MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE:

Matrix spike recoveries and Relative Percent Differences (RPD) were acceptable for all compounds except acetone.

## ANALYTICAL COMMENTS:

No analytical problems were encountered in the analysis. The data is acceptable for use as qualified.

Southgate/YRRA - Soil VOA

## DATA QUALIFIER CODES:

U - The analyte was not detected at or above the reported value.

J

UJ - The analyte was not detected at or above the reported estimated result.
REJ - The data are unusable for all purposes.
EXP - The result is equal to the number before EXP times 10 to the power of the number after EXP. As an example 3EXP6 equals $3 \times 10^{6}$.

NAF - Not analyzed for.
$\mathrm{N} \quad$-. For organic analytes there is evidence the analyte is present in this sample.
NJ - There is evidence that the analyte is present. The associated numerical result is an estimate.

E - This qualifier is used when the concentration of the associated value exceeds the known calibration range.

The analyte was present in the sample. (Visual Aid to locate detected compound on report sheet.)
==> Transaction \#: 06249409 Laboratory: (WE) Ecology, Manchester Lab
Work Group: (51) VOA - PP Scan
Instrument: (????????) Unspecified
Method: (EP2-624 ) GC/MS Purge and Trap Scan
Chemist: (LAB) Lab (General R/O) Hours Worked:

Project: DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA Prg Ele\#: JlKIY
Prj Off: Roeder, Rick DOE Analysis Due: 940506 Revised Due:

|  |  | $* * *$ Sample Records in Transaction $* * *$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Seq\# Sample \# | QA | Date/Time | Description | Alternate Keys |
| 01 | 94188040 | 940505 | SOUTHGATE1. |  |
| 02 | 94188041 | 940505 | SOUTHGATE2 |  |
| 03 | 94188042 | 940505 | SOUTHGATE3 |  |
| 04 | 94188043 | 940505 | SOUTHGATE4 |  |
| 05 | 94188044 | 940505 | SOUTHGATE5 |  |

Record Type: TRNIN3 Date Verified: T///94 By
Transaction Status: Edited Transaction...First Printing... Unverified. Processed: 5-JUL-94 10:45:00 Status: E Batch: (In CUR DB)

Alternate Keys:
Units: (22) ug/kg \%Slds: NAR Peaks Total
\# Days to Ext/Anal: 0/ 14

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | ug/kg | 1.10 |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 7.0 |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 10.8 U |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | ug/kg | 7.1UJ |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.0 |
| 12 | 75343 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 1.1 UJ |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | REJ |
| 16 | 74975 | Bromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 19 | 563586 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Tetrachloride | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | $\ldots \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.10 |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | $4 \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.6 |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | . $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 27 | 10061015 | Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene --. | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 10.8 U . |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene | ug/kg | 2.5 |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 2.2 UJ |
| 31 | 79005 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.2 U |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachloroethene | ug/kg | 1650 - |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 34 | 591786 | 2 -Hexanone | ug/kg | 10.8 UJ |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | ug/kg | 2.2 U |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene | ug/kg | 0.82 J - |
| 38 | 630206 | Ethane, 1, 1, 1,2-Tetrachloro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.10 U |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | ug/kg | 0.44 J - |
| 40 | -1330207 | m p-XYLENE | ug/kg | 1.1 |
| 41 | 95476 | O-XYLENE | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $0.21{ }^{\text {J }}$ |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total Xylenes | ug/kg | 1.3 |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform | ug/kg | 5 ". 4 U |
| 45 | 98828 | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.10 |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, $1,1,2,2$-TETRACHLORO- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.2 U |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 48 | 96184 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ug/kg | 5.4 U |
| 49 | 103651 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 50 | 95498 | 2-Chlorotoluene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.10 |


ransaction \#: 06249409 Seq \#: 02 rroj code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
(51) VOA - PP Scan

PE \# : JIKIY

Sample No.: 94188041
Units: (22) ug/kg \%slds: NAR
Alternate Keys:

QA Code: ( ) Unspecifed
Date Extracted:

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $1.0 \cup$ |
| 2 | 75718 74873 | Methane, Dichlorodilluoro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | ug/kg | 1.0 OU |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | ug/kg | 6.9 |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 10.2 U |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 OJ |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 6.1 UJ |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | ug/kg | 1.8 |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | $u \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.00 |
| 12 | 75343 | 1, 1 -Dichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 OU |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ug/kg | RET |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 Ư่ |
| 16 | 74975 | Cromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 O |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.00 |
| 19 | 563586 | l, Carbon Tetrachloride | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 O |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Tetrachioride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene 1,2 -Dichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 22 | 107062 | l, 2 -Dichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.49 J |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 24 | 78875 | 1, 2-Dichloropropane | ug $/ \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromethane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 27 | 10061015 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene - |  | 10.2 U |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg} \\ & \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg} \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene 3 -Dichloropropene | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg} \\ & \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg} \end{aligned}$ | 2.0 UJ |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ug $/ \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.0 U |
| 31 | 79005 | 1, 1, 2 -Trichloroethane | ug/kg | 19.2 |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachloroethene | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.00 |
| 33 | 142289 | 1, 3-Dichloropropane 2-Hexanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 10.2 UJ |
| 34 | 591786 | 2-Hexanone | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane (EDB) | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $2.0 \cup$ |
| 36 | 106934 | l, 2 -Dibromoethane (EDB) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.0 |
| 37 38 | 108907 | Ethane, 1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloro- | ug/kg | $1.0 \cup$ |
| 38 39 | 630206 100414 | Ethane, 1, $1,1,2-$-tetrachloro- Ethylbenzene | ug/kg | 0.23 J |
| 39 40 | 100414 -1330207 | Ethy-benzene | ug/kg | 0.65 J |
| 40 41 | -1335476 | O-XYLENE | ug/kg | 0.21 J |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total Xylenes | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - 1.0 U |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | ug/kg | $\stackrel{1}{1.10}$ |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform |  | 1.0 U |
| 45 | 98828 | Isopropylbenzene (cumene) |  | 2.0 U |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, 1, 1, 2,2-TETRACHHORO- | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 5.1 U |
| 48 | 96184 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 49 | 103651 95498 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | ug/kg | 0.91 J |
| 50 | d on | xt page) |  |  |


ransaction \#: 06249409 seq \#: 03
(51) VOA - PP Scan - roj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
iample No.: 94188042
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment 1A Code: ( ) Unspecifed Jate Extracted:

| jine | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 4 | . 74839 | Bromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 O |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.36 J |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | ug/kg | 13.6 |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | ug/kg | 10.5 U |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone Carbon Disulfide | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 8.8 UJ |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | ug/kg | 3.2 |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1, 2 -Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 12 | 75343 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 OUT |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.36 J |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | REJ |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 16 | 74975 | Bromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.44 J |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1. 0 U |
| 19 | 563586 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 1.0 O |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Tetrachloride | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | ug/kg | 1.1 |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.00 |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.OU |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromethane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 27 | 10061015 | Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 10.5 U |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.67 J |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene 3 -Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 2.1UJ |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 2.14 |
| 31 32 | 79005 127184 | Tetrachloroethene | ug $/ \mathrm{kg}$ | 29.5 |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 34 | 591786 | 2-Hexanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane | ug/kg | 2.1 U |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | ug/kg | 0.65 J |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene 2 -Tetrachloro | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.04 |
| 38 | 630206 | Ethane, 1, 1, 1, 2 -Tetrachioro | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.00 |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.00 |
| 40 | -1330207 | m p-XYLENE | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.00 |
| 41 | 95476 | O-XYLENE | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total XYlenes | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 43 | 100425 75252 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | ug/kg | 5.2 U |
| 44 | 75252 98828 | Bromoform <br> Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | ug/kg | 1 1. OU |
| 45 46 | 98828 79345 | ETHANE, 1, 1, 2,2-TETRACHLORO- | - ug/kg | 2.1 U |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 48 | 96184 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane |  | 1.0 U |
| 49 | 103651 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | ug/kg | 1.0 O |
| 50 | 95498 | 2-Chlorotoluene | ug |  |


| Transaction \#: 06249409 | Seq \#: $03^{\circ}$ | (51) VOA - P |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sample NO.: 94188042 | (continued from previous page) |  |


| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 52 | 106434 | 4-Chlorotoluene | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |  |  |
| 53 | 98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 O |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $1.0 \cup$ |  |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 UJ | . |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isopropyltoluene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 UJ |  |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 OJ |  |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 UJ |  |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | ug/kg | 10.5 U |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 UJ |  |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | ug/kg | 1.0 OJ |  |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthalene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 UJ |  |  |
| 66 | 17070070 | d4-1,2-Dichloroethane | \% Recov | 110 | (Surr) | PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 99 | (Surr) | PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recov | 101 | (Surr) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | p-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 88 | (Surr) | PR |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 106 | (Surr) | PR |

Transaction \#: 06249409 Seq \#: 04
Proj code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
(51) VOA - PP Scan

PE \# : J1K1Y

Sample No.: 94188043
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment QA Code: ( ) Unspecifed
Date Extracted:

Alternate Keys:
Units: (22) ug/kg ofslds: NAR

Peaks Total:
\# Days to Ext/Anal: 0114

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- | ug/kg | 2.2 |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1U |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1U |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.51 J |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 25.2 |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 11.5 U |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 UJ |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | ug/kg | 10.9 UJ |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ug/kg | 4.2 |
| 12 | 75343 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 1.1UJ |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | REJ |
| 16 | 74975 | Bromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 19 | 563586 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Tetrachloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | $\underline{\mu \mathrm{g}} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.48 J |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | ug/kg | 1.1U |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.1 |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.10 |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.10 |
| 27 | 10061015 | Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.10 |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 11.5 U |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene | ug/kg | 0.57 J |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.3 UJ |
| 31 | 79005 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.3 U |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachloroethene. | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $1680^{\circ}$ |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 34 | 591786 | 2-Hexanone | ug/kg | 11.5UJ |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.14 |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | ug/kg | 2.3 U |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.22 J |
| 38 | 630206 | Ethane, 1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 40 | -1330207 | m p-XYLENE | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 41 | 95476 | O-XYLENE | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total Xylenes | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform | ug/kg | 5.7 U |
| 45 | 98828 | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1U' |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, 1, 1, 2, 2-TETRACHLORO- | ug/kg | 2.3 U |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | ug/kg | 1.10 |
| 48 | 96184 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 5.7 U |
| 49 | 103651 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | ug/kg | 1.1 U |
| 50 | 95498 | 2-Chlorotoluene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.1 U |

.ransaction \#: 06249409 Seq \#: $04^{\circ}$ (51) VOA - PP Scan

Sample No.: 94188043 (continued from previous page)

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 |  | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.1 U |  |  |
| 51 | 108678 106434 | 4-Chlorotoluene | ug/kg | 1.1 IUJ |  |  |
| 53 | 98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.1 U |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.1 U |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.1 U |  |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.1UJ |  |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isopropyltoluene | ug/kg | 1.1UJ | - |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.1UJ |  |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ug/ kg | 1.1UJ |  |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.10 |  |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | ug/kg | 11.5 U |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.1 UJ |  |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | ug/kg | 1.1UJ |  |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthalene | ug/kg | 1.1U |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.1 UUJ. |  |  |
| 66 | 17070070 | d.-1,2-Dichloroethane | \% Recov | 73 | (Surr) | PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 103 | (Surr) | PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recov | 127 | (Surr) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | p-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 74 | (Surr) | PR |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 101 | (Surr) | PR |

5-JUL-94
Washingtor =ate Department of Ecolog?
ransaction \#: 06249409 Seq \#: 05 Proj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
(51) VOA - PP Scan

PE \# : JIKIY

Sample No.: 94188044
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment QA Code: ( ) Unspecifed Date Extracted:

| ine | Par \# | Units |  | value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 4.6 |
| 1 | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- u | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane ulu | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride ug | ug/kg | 1.0 O |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane ulu | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane un unane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.91 J |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane u | ug/kg | 27.3 |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene u | ug/kg | 10.4 U |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone Carbon Disulfide | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfior | ug/kg | 16.5 |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chlorioreethene | ug $/ \mathrm{kg}$ | 4.0 |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1, | ug/kg | 1.0 O |
| 12 | 75343 | 1, 2 -Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 1.0 OJ |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichioropropathene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichlorethen | ug/kg | REU |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 16 | 74975 | Chloroform | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 17 | 67663 | Chlorofrm | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.2 |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 19 | 563586 | Carbon Tetrachloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.086 J |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Benzene | ug/kg | 0.59 J |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | $\cdots \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $\frac{1}{7}$. 5 |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichlorchoro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 7.5 |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichnorbore | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromerono - | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 27 | 10061015 | Cis-1,3-Dichoranone (MIBK) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 10.4 U |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Mıb) | ug/kg | 1.6 |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene 3 -Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 2.1 UJ |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1,3-Dichloropre | ug/kg | 2.10 |
| 31 | 79005 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethan | ug/kg | 2300 |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachloroethene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 10.4 UJ |
| 34 | 591786 | 2-Hexanone | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane (EDB) | ug/kg | 2.1 U |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | ug/kg | 1.5 |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene $2-T e t r a c h l o r o-$ | - ug/kg | 1.0 UU |
| 38 | 630206 | Ethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachioro | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 40 | -1330207 | m p-XYLENE | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 41 | 95476 | O-XYLENE | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total Xylenes | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(SIMRUN) | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 5.2 U |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 45 | 98828 | 8 Isopropy ibenzene (ETRACHLORO- | - ug/kg | 2.14 |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, 1,1,2,2-LETRACHLO | $4 \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 47 | 108861 | 1 Bromobenzene | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 5.2 U |
| 48 | 96184 | 4 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ug $/ \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 49 | 103651 | 1 BENZENE, PROPYL- | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 50 | 95498 | 2-Chlorotoluene |  |  |


| 5-JUL-94 |  | Washingtor tate Department | $\underset{* * *}{\text { Ecolog }}$ |  | Page 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transaction \#: 06249409 Seq \#: 05 (51) VOA - PP Scan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sample NO.: 94188044 (continued from previous page) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 O |  |
| 52 | 106434 | 4-Chlorotoluene | ug/kg | 1.0 OJ |  |
| 53 | 98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 O |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 OJ |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isopropyltoluene | ug/kg | 1.0 OJ |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.OUJ |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | ug/kg | 10.4 U |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 UT |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthalene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |  |
| 66 | 17070070 | d4-1,2-Dichloroethane | \% Recov | 105 | (Surr) PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov. | 102 | (Surr) PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recov | 126 | (Surr) PR |
| 69 | 460004 | p-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 84 | (Surr) PR |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 92 | (Surr) PR |

Laboratory: (WE) Ecology, Manchester Lab
==> Transaction \#: 06249410
Work Group: (51) VOA - PP Scan
Instrument: (????????) Unspecified
Method: (EP2-624 ) GC/MS Purge and Trap Scan
Chemist:
(LAB) Lab (General R/O)
Hours Worked: $\qquad$

Project: DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
Prg Ele\#: JlKly
Pry Off: Roeder, Rick DOE Analysis Due: 940506 Revised Due:
*** Sample Records in Transaction
Seq\# Sample \# QA Date/Time Description Alternate Keys

0194188040 LBKL 940505 SOUTHGATE1

Record Type: TRNIN3
Date verified: $\quad 7 / 1 / 94$ By: © \& Transaction Status: Edited Transaction...First Printing... Unverified. Processed: 5-JUL-94 10:45:00 Status: E Batch: (In CUR DB)

Transaction \#: 06249410 Seq \#: 01
2roj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
(51) VOA - PP Scan

PE \# : JIKlY

Blank ID : ibs4139
Sample No.: 94188040
Alternate Keys:
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment
Units: (22) ug/kg \%Slds: NAR
QA Code: (LBK1) Lab Blank Sample \#l
Date Extracted: Date Analyzed: 940519

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane | ug/kg | 1.00 |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.00 |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone | ug/kg | 10.0 U |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | ug/kg | 0.61 J |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | ug/kg | 1.15 |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1, 2-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 O |
| 12 | 75343 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | REJ |
| 16 | 74975 | Bromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 O |
| 19 | 563586 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 1.0 O |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Tetrachloride | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | -ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 O |
| 27 | 10061015 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | ug/kg | 10.0 U |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$. | 0.045 J |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1, 3-Dichloropropene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.0 OJ |
| 31 | 79005 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ug/kg | 2.0 U |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 5.0 U |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 34 | 591786 | 2 -Hexanone | ug/kg | 10.0UJ |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | ug/kg | 2.0 U |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 38 | 630206 | Ethane, 1, 1,1,2-Tetrachloro- | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 40 | -1330207 | m p-XYLENE | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 41 | 95476 | O-XYLENE | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total Xylenes | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform | ug/kg | 5.0 U |
| 45 | 98828 | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, 1, 1, 2, 2-TETRACHLORO- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 2.0 U |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 48 | 96184 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ug/kg | $5.0 \pm$ |
| 49 | 103651 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | ug/kg | 1.0 U |
| 50 | 95498 | 2-Chlorotoluene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |

Transaction \#: 06249410 Seq \#: 01 (51) VOA - PP Scan

Sample No.: 94188040 (continued from previous page)

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 52 | 106434 | 4-Chlorotoluene | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |  |  |
| 53 | 98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.00 |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 OJ |  |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isopropyltoluene | ug/kg | 1.OUJ |  |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |  |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 U |  |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 1.0UJ |  |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | ug/kg | 10.0 U |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.0UJ |  |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | ug/kg | 1.0 UJ |  |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthalene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.00 |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 1.0 JJ |  |  |
| 66 | 17070070 | d4-1,2-Dichloroethane | \% Recov | 91 | (Surr) | PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 102 | (Surr) | PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recov | 101 | (Surr) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | p-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 94 | (Surr) | PR |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 105 | (Surr) | PR |

Fork Group:
Instrument: (KIRK ) GC/MS, HP 5890II/5971 (ERA)
method: (EP2-624 ) GC/MS Purge and Trap Scan
Chemist:
(LAB) Lab (General R/O)
Hours Worked: $\qquad$

Pry Ele\#: JlKly
Project: DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
?rj Off: Roeder, Rick DOE Analysis Due: 940506 Revised Due:
. *** Sample Records in Transaction ***
Seq\# Sample \# QA Date/Time Description Alternate Keys
0194188040 LBK2 940505 SOUTHGATE1

Record Type: TRNIN3
Date verified: $\quad$ ////94 By: ransaction Status: Edited Transaction... First printing...Unverified. rocessed: 5-JUL-94 10:45:00 Status: E Batch: (In CUR DB)

Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment
Units: (22) ug/kg \%Slds: NAR 2A Code: (LBK2) Lab Blank Sample \#2 Date Extracted:

Date Analyzed: 940524
\# Days to Ext/Anal:
019

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- | ug/kg | 400 UJ |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane | ug/kg | 800 U |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | ug/kg | 800 U |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone | ug/kg | 715 J |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 160 J |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 12 | 75343 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 UJ |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 144 J |
| 16 | 74975 | Bromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ug/kg | 400 UJ |
| 19 | 563586 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Tetrachloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 UJ |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | ug/kg | $400 \pm$ |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromethane | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 27 | 10061015 | Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | 212 U |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1, 3-Dichloropropene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 188 UJ |
| 31 | 79005 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 34 | 591786 | 2-Hexanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 UJ |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene | ug/kg | 39.6 J |
| 38 | 630206 | Ethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro- | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 40 | -1330207 | m P-XYLENE | ug/kg | 800 U |
| 41 | 95476 | --XYLENE | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total Xylenes | ug/kg | 1200 U |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 45 | 98828 | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | ug/kg | 400 T |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, 1, 1,2,2-TETRACHLORO- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |
| 48 | 96184 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ug/kg | 400 U |
| 49 | 103651 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | ug/kg | 400 U |
| = | व54a8 | ว-Ch1 nratolilana | $\mathrm{uq} / \mathrm{kq}$ | 400 U |

ransaction \#: 06249411 Seq \#: 01 (51) VOA - PP Scan

Sample No.: 94188040 (continued from previous page)

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | 4004 |  |  |
| 52 | 106434 | 4-Chlorotoluene | ug/kg | 400 UJ |  |  |
| 53 | 98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 400 U |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 400 U |  |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 400 UJ |  |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isopropyltoluene | ug/kg | 400 U |  |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 2.4 J |  |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |  |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | ug/kg | 400 UJ |  |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ug/kg | 400 U |  |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 400 U |  |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthalene | ug/kg | 220 J |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1, 2, 3-Trichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 120 J |  |  |
| 66 | 17060070 | 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 | \% Recov | 97 | (Surr) | PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 101 | (Surr) | PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recov | 100 | (Surr) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | p-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recor | 96 | (Surr) | PR |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 102 | (Surr) | PR |

Work Group:
Instrument: (KIRK ) GC/MS, HP $58901 I / 5971$ (EPA)
Method: (EP2-624 ) GC/MS Purge and Trap Scan
Chemist:
(LAB) Lab (General R/O)

Project: DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA

Prj Off: Roeder, Rick DOE Analysis Due: 940506 Revised Due:
*** Sample Records in Transaction

| Seq\# Sample \# | QA | Date/Time | Description | Alternate Keys |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 01 | 94188043 | LDP1 940505 | SOUTHGATE4 |  |  |
| 02 | 94188044 | LDP1 940505 | SOUTHGATE5 |  |  |
| 03 | 94188040 | LMX1 940505 | SOUTHGATE1 |  |  |
| 04 | 94188040 | LMX2 | 940505 | SOUTHGATE1 |  |
| 05 | 94188040 | LDP1 940505 | SOUTHGATE1 |  |  |

Record Type: TRNIN3
Date Verified: $\quad 7 / 7 / 94$ By: Transaction Status: Edited Transaction. . First Frinting. . Unverified. Processed: 6-JUL-94 16:19:34 Status: E Batch: (In CUR DB)

Transaction \#: 06249412 Seq \#: 01
(51) VOA - PP Scan

Proj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
Alternate Keys:
Sample No.: 94188043
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment Units: (22) ug/kg \%slds: NAR
QA Code: (LDP1) Lab Duplicate Sample \#1
Date Extracted:
Date Analyzed: 940524
PE \# : JIKIY

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- | ug/kg | NAF |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 12 | 75343 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ug/kg | NAF |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | ug/kg | NAF |
| 16 | 74975 | Bromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | ug/kg | NAF |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 19 | 563586 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 20 | 562.35 | Carbon Tetrachloride | ug/kg | NAF |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | ug/kg | NAF |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 27 | 10061015 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene - - | ug/kg | NAF |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | ug/kg | NAF |
| 31 | 79005 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1680 |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 34 | 591786 | 2-Hexanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |
| 38 | 630206 | Ethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |
| 40 | -1330207 | m P-XYLENE | ug/kg | NAF |
| 41 | 95476 | O-XYLENE | ug/kg | NAF |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total Xylenes | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | ug/kg | NAF |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform | ug/kg | NAF |
| 45 | 98828 | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | ug/kg | NAF |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, 1, 1, 2, 2-TETRACHLORO- | ug/kg | NAF |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 48 | 96184 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 49 | 103651 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | ug/kg | NAF |
| 50 | 95498 | Chlorotolue | $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |


| Transaction \#: 06249412 | Seq \#: 01 | (51) VOA - P |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sample No.: 94188043 | (continued from previous page) |  |


| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 52 | 106434 | 4-Chlorotoluene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 53 | 98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isopropyltoluene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 61 | 96.128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthalene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 66 | 17060070 | 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 | \% Recov | 91 | (Surr) | PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 100 | (Surr) | PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recov | 101 | (Surr) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | P-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 95 | (Surr) | PR |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 102 | (Surr) | PR |

Iransaction \#: 06249412 Seq \#: $02{ }^{\circ}$
Proj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA

A1ternate Keys:
Units: (22) ug/kg \%Slds: NAR QA Code: (LDP1) Lab Duplicate Sample \#1 Date Extracted:

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- | ug/kg | NAF |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone | ug/kg | NAF |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | ug/kg | NAF |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | ug/kg | NAF |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ug/kg | NAF |
| 12 | 75343 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 16 | 74975 | Bromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | ug/kg | NAF |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 19 | 563586 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Tetrachloride | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | ug/kg | NAF |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromethane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 27 | 10061015 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene - | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methy1-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene | ug/kg | NAF |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 31 | 79005 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachloroethene | ug/kg | 2300 |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 34 | 591786 | 2-Hexanone | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |
| 38 | 630206 | Ethane, 1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloro- | ug/kg | NAF |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 40 | -1330207 | m P-XYLENE | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 41 | 95476 | --XYLENE | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total Xylenes | ug/kg | NAF |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 45 | 98828 | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, 1, 1, 2, 2-TETRACHLORO- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |
| 48 | 96184 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |
| 49 | 103651 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |
| 50 | 95498 | 2-Chlorotoluene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |

## 6-JUL-94

Washingtor tate Department of Ecolog'

Transaction \#: 06249412 Seq \#: 02 (51) VOA - PP Scan
Sample No.: 94188044 (continued from previous page)

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 52 | 106434 | 4 -Chlorotoluene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 53 | -98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isopropyltoluene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthalene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 66 | 17060070 | 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 | \% Recov |  | (Surr) | PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 98 | (Surr) | PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recor | 102 | (Surr) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | p-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 96 | (Surr) |  |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 100 | (Surr) | PR |

ransaction \#: 06249412 Seq \#: 03
Proj code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
(51) VOA - PP Scan

PE \# : JIKIY

Sample No.: 94188040
Alternate Keys:
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment
Units: (94) \% Recov \%slds: NAR QA Code: (LMXI) Lab MtIx Spike \#1 (\% Rec Date Extracted:

Date Analyzed: 940524
Peaks Total:
\# Days to Ext/Anal: 019

| Line | Par \# | parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- | \% Recov | 100 |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane | \% Recov | 105 |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | \% Recov | 100 |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane | \% Recov | 101 |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | \% Recov | 97 |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | \% Recov | 103 |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | \% Recov | 97 |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone | \% Recov | 80 |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | \% Recov | 82 |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | Recov | 99 |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | \% Recov | 96 |
| 12 | 75343 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | \% Recov | 98 |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | \% Recov | 97 |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | \% Recov | 99 |
| 15 | 78933 | 2-Butanone | \% Recov | 102 |
| 16 | 74975 | Bromochloromethane | \% Recov | 99 |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | \% Recov | 98 |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | \% Recov | 97 |
| 19 | 563586 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | \% Recov | 101 |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Tetrachloride | \% Recov | 98 |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | \% Recov | 105 |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | \% Recov | 99 |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | \% Recov | 98 |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | \% Recov | 101 |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | \% Recov | 99 |
| 26 | 75274 | Bromodichloromethane | \% Recov | 94 |
| 27 | 10061015 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene - | \% Recov | 91 |
| 28 | 108101 | 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | \% Recov | 107 |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene | \% Recov | 99 |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | \% Recov | 90 |
| 31 | 79005 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | \% Recov | 98 |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachloroethene | \% Recov | 121 |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | \% Recov | 96 |
| 34 | 591786 | 2 -Hexanone | \% Recov | 97 |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane | \% Recov | 93 |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | \% Recov | 96 |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene | \% Recov | 98 |
| 38. | 630206 | Ethane, 1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloro- | \% Recov | 92 |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | \% Recov | 97 |
| 40 | -1330207 | m p-XYLENE | \% Recov | 98 |
| 41 | 95476 | O-XYLENE | \% Recov | 98 |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total XYlenes | \% Recov | 98 |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | \% Recov | 95 |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform | \% Recov | 90 |
| 45 | 98828 | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | Recov | 100 |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, 1, 1,2,2-TETRACHLORO- | \% Recov | 96 |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | \% Recov | 100 |
| 48 | 96184 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | \% Recov | 101 |
| 49 | 103651 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | \% Recov | 98 |
| 50 | 95498 | 2-Chlorotoluene | \% Recov | 98 |


| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | \% Recov | 100 |  |  |
| 52 | 106434 | 4-Chlorotoluene | \% Recov | 102 |  |  |
| 53 | 98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | \% Recov | 100 |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | \% Recov | 96 |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | \% Recov | 98 |  |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 96 |  |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isopropyltoluene | $\%$ Recov | 98 |  |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 96 |  |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 100 |  |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | \% Recov | 96 |  |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | \% Recov | 96 |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 87 |  |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | \% Recov | 96 |  |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthalene | \% Recov | 85 |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 83 |  |  |
| 66 | 17060070 | 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 | \% Recov | 98 | (Surr) | PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 100 | (Surr) | PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recov | 101 | (Surr) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | p-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 98 | (Surr) | PR |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 102 | (Surr) | PR |

Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment 2A Code: (LMX2) Lab Mtrx Spike \#2 (\% Rec دate Extracted:

Date Analyzed: 940524
Units: (94) \% Recov \%Slds: NAR Peaks Total:
\# Days to Ext/Anal: 0/ 19

| -ine | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 75718 | Methane, Dichlorodifluoro- | Recov | 91 |
| 2 | 74873 | Chloromethane | Recov | 96 |
| 3 | 75014 | Vinyl Chloride | Recov | 94 |
| 4 | 74839 | Bromomethane | \% Recor | 96 |
| 5 | 75003 | Chloroethane | \% Recov | 90 |
| 6 | 75694 | Trichlorofluoromethane | \% Recov | 95 |
| 7 | 75354 | 1,1-Dichloroethene | \% Recov | +96 |
| 8 | 67641 | Acetone | \% Recov | 125 |
| 9 | 75150 | Carbon Disulfide | \% Recor | 82 |
| 10 | 75092 | Methylene Chloride | \% Recov | 100 |
| 11 | 156605 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | \% Recov | 94 |
| 12 | 75343 | 1, 1-Dichloroethane | \% Recov | 91 |
| 13 | 594207 | 2,2-Dichloropropane | $\%$ Recov | 95 |
| 14 | 156592 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | \% Recov | 104 |
| 15 | 78933 | 2 -Butanone | Recov | 96 |
| 16 | 74975 | Bromochloromethane | Recov | 95 |
| 17 | 67663 | Chloroform | Recov | 98 |
| 18 | 71556 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | Recor | 97 |
| 19 | 563586 | 1,1-Dichloropropene | Recov | 95 |
| 20 | 56235 | Carbon Tetrachloride | Recov | 104 |
| 21 | 71432 | Benzene | Recov | 99 |
| 22 | 107062 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | Recov | 97 |
| 23 | 79016 | Ethene, trichloro- | Recov | 101 |
| 24 | 78875 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | Recov | 101 |
| 25 | 74953 | Dibromomethane | \% Recov | -95 |
| 26 | 75274 10061015 | Bromodichloromethane | \% Recov | 93 |
| 27 | 10061015 108101 | cis-1, 3-Dichloropropene 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK) | \% Recov | 110 |
| 29 | 108883 | Toluene | \% Recov | 96 |
| 30 | 10061026 | trans-1, 3-Dichloropropene | \% Recov |  |
| 31 | 79005 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | \% Recov |  |
| 32 | 127184 | Tetrachlorothene | \% Recov |  |
| 33 | 142289 | 1,3-Dichloropropane | \% Recov |  |
| 34 | 591786 | 2-Hexanone | \% Recov | 92 |
| 35 | 124481 | Dibromochloromethane | \% Recov | 99 |
| 36 | 106934 | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | \% Recov | 98 |
| 37 | 108907 | Chlorobenzene | \% Recov | 98 |
| 38 | 630206 | Ethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro- | \% Recov | 93 |
| 39 | 100414 | Ethylbenzene | \% Recov | 94 |
| 40 | -1330207 | m P-XYLENE | \% Recov | 98 |
| 41 | 95476 | O-XYLENE |  | 97 |
| 42 | 1330207 | Total Xylenes | Recov | 94 |
| 43 | 100425 | BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE) | Recovo | 90 |
| 44 | 75252 | Bromoform | \% Recov | 96 |
| 45 | 98828 | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Recov } \\ & \text { \% Recove } \end{aligned}$ | 100 |
| 46 | 79345 | ETHANE, 1, 1, 2,2-TETRACHLORO- | \% Recor | 96 |
| 47 | 108861 | Bromobenzene | \% Recov | 99 |
| 48 49 | 96184 103651 | BENZENE, PROPYL- | \% Recov | 96 |
| 50 | 95498 | 2-Chlorotoluene | \% Recov | 96 |

Transaction \#: 06249412 Seq \#: $04^{\circ}$ (51) VOA - PP Scan

Sample No.: 94188040 (continued from previous page)

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | \% Recov | 97 |  |  |
| 52 | 106434 | 4-Chlorotoluene | \% Recov | 99 |  |  |
| 53 | 98066 | Tert-Butylbenzene | \% Recov | 97 |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | \% Recov | 93 |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butylbenzene | \% Recov | 94 |  |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 94 |  |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isopropy1toluene | \% Recov | 94 |  |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 97 |  |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 98 |  |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenzene | \% Recov | 94 |  |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | \% Recov | 93 |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 91 |  |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlorobutadiene | \% Recov | 94 |  |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthalene | \% Recov | 96 |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | \% Recov | 89 |  |  |
| 66 | 17060070 | 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE-D4 | \% Recov | 99 | (Surr) | PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 100 | (Surr) | PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D8 | \% Recov | 102 | (Surr) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | P-BROMOFLUOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 99 | (Surr) | PR |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 102 | (Surr) | PR |

(51) VOA - PP Scan

PE \# : JlKIY

Transaction \#: 06249412 Seq \# : 05
Proj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA

Alternate Keys:
Sample No.: 94188040
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment QA Code: (LDP1) Lab Duplicate Sample \#l Date Extracted:

Date Analyzed: 940524
Line

Par \#
75718
74873
75014
74839
75003
75694
75354
67641
75150
75092
156605
75343
594207
156592
78933
74975 Bromochloromethane 67663 Chloroform
71556 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane
563586 1,1-Dichloropropene 56235 Carbon Tetrachloride 71432 Benzene
107062 1,2-Dichloroethane 79016 Ethene, trichloro-
78875 1,2-Dichloropropane
74953 Dibromomethane
75274 Bromodichloromethane 10061015

108101
108883 10061026

79005
127184
142289 1,3-Dichloropropane
591786 2-Hexanone
124481 Dibromochloromethane
106934 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)

$$
108907 \text { Chlorobenzene }
$$

630206 Ethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-
100414

- 1330207 mp-XYLENE

95476 O-XYLENE
1330207 Total Xylenes
100425 BENZENE, ETHENYL-(STYRENE)
75252 Bromoform
98828 Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
79345 ETHANE, 1,1,2,2-TETRACHLORO-
108861 Bromobenzene
96184 1,2,3-Trichloropropane
103651 BENZENE, PROPYL-
95498 2-Chlorotoluene
(montiminet on next nage)

Units
Value

1650
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF
NAF

| 6-JUL-9 |  | Washingtor <br> * * | Ttate Department」ab Analysis Repor | $\begin{aligned} & f \\ & t \\ & \mathrm{Ecol}_{* *} \end{aligned}$ |  | Page | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transact | ction \#: 06 | 49412 | \#: $05^{\circ}$ | VOA - P | Scan |  |  |
| Sample | NO.: 9418 | 8040 | inued from pre | us page) |  |  |  |
| Line | Par \# | Parameter | Description | Units | Value |  |  |
| 51 | 108678 | 1,3,5-Tri | methylbenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 52 | 106434 | 4 -Chlorot | Iuene | ug $/ \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 53 | 98066 | Tert-Buty | lbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 54 | 95636 | 1,2,4-Tri | methylbenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 55 | 135988 | Sec-Butyl | benzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 56 | 541731 | 1,3-Dich1 | orobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 57 | 99876 | p-Isoprop | ltoluene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 58 | 106467 | 1,4-Dichl | orobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 59 | 95501 | 1;2-Dichl | orobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 60 | 104518 | Butylbenz | ene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 61 | 96128 | 1,2-Dibro | mo-3-chloropropane | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 62 | 120821 | 1,2,4-Tri | chlorobenzene | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 63 | 87683 | Hexachlor | obutadiene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 64 | 91203 | Naphthale |  | ug/kg | NAF |  |  |
| 65 | 87616 | 1, 2, 3-Tri | chlorobenzene | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | NAF |  |  |
| 66 | 17060070 | 1,2-DICHL | OROETHANE-D4 | \% Recov | 91 | (Surr) | PR |
| 67 | 462066 | FLUOROBEN | ZENE | \% Recov | 98 | (Surr) | PR |
| 68 | 2037265 | TOLUENE-D |  | \% Recov | 100 | (Surr.) | PR |
| 69 | 460004 | p-BROMOFL | UOROBENZENE | \% Recov | 95 | (Surr) | PR |
| 70 | 2199691 | 1,2-DICHL | OROBENZENE-D4 | \% Recov | 101 | (Surr) | PR |

Laboratory: (WE) Ecology, Manchester Lab
Work Group:
(52) Tent Ident - VOA Scan (GCMS)

Instrument: (????????) Unspecified
Method: (EP2-624 ) GC/MS Purge and Trap Scan
Chemist: (LAB) Lab (General R/O)
Hours Worked: $\qquad$

Project: DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
Pry Ele\#: JIKIY
Pry Off: Roeder, Rick DOE Analysis Due: 940506 Revised Due:
 Transaction Status: Edited Transaction... First Printing...Unverified. Processed: 29-JUN-94 17:51:38 Status: E Batch: (In CUR DB)
cansaction \#: 06249413 Seq \#: 01 "oj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
(52) Tent Ident - VOA Scan (GCMS)

PE \# : J1K1Y


Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment

Alternate Keys:
Units: (22) ug/kg \%slds: NAR
OA Code: ( ) Unspecifed
ate Extracted: Date Analyzed: 940519
\# Days to Ext/Anal: 0/ 14

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| - | 762492 | ETHANE, 1-BROMO-2-FLUORO- | ug/kg | 0.94 NJ |
| 1 | 556672 | CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, OCTAMETH $u g / \mathrm{kg}$ | 18.7 NJ |  |

Iransaction \#: 06249413 Seq \#: 02 Proj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
(52) Tent Ident - VOA Scan (GCMS) PE \# : J1KlY

Sample No.: 94188041
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment
QA Code: ( ) Unspecifed

Units: (22) ug/kg ofslds: NAR Peaks Total: \# Days to Ext/Anal: 0/ 14

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 762492 | ETHANE, 1-BROMO-2-FLUORO- | ug/kg | 1.ONJ |
| 2 | 556672 | CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, OCTAMETH | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 1.9 NJ |

'ransaction \#: 06249413 seq \#: 03 :oj code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
iample NO.: 94188042
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment jate Extracted:

| Line | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 762492 | ETHANE, 1-BROMO-2-FLUORO- | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 0.89 NJ |
| 2 | 556672 | CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, OCTAMETH | ug/kg | 7.8 NJ |

:ansaction \#: 06249413 Seq \#: 04上roj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA

Alternate Keys:
Jamp Matrix: (40) Sediment Units: (22) ug/kg Feaks Total. NAR )A Code: ( ) Ünspecifed Date Extracted: Date Analyzed: 940519
\# Days to Ext/Anal: 0/ 14

| נine | Par \# | Parameter Description | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| --- | 556672 | CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, OCTAMETH | ug/ kg | 4.6NJ |
| 2 | 3789853 | BENZOIC ACID, 2-[(TRIMETHYLS | ug/kg | 12.9 NJ |

ransaction \#: 06249413 Seq \#: 05 :oj Code : DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
(52) Tent Ident - VOA Scan (GCMS) PE \# : JIKIY
ample No.: 94188044 Alternate Keys:
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment
-A Code: ( ) Unspecifed
ate Extracted:

Units: (22) ug/kg \%Slds: NAR Peaks Total:
\# Days to Ext/Anal: 0/ 14

| ne | Par \# | on | Units | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 762492 | ETHANE, 1-BROMO-2-FLUORO- | ug/kg | 2.0 NJ |
| 2 | 556672 | CYCLOTETRASILOXANE, OCTAMETH | $\mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 13.7 NJ |

$\qquad$

Project: DOE-103X SOUTHGATE/YRRA
Pr Ele\#: J1KıY
Pry Off: Roeder, Rick DOE Analysis Due: 940506 Revised Due:
*** Sample Records in Transaction
Seq\# Sample \# QA Date/Time Description Alternate Keys
0194188040 LBKI 940505 SOUTHGATE1



By:
 'ransaction Status: Edited Transaction...First Printing... Unverified. Processed: 29-JUN-94 17:51:38 Status: E Batch: (In CUR DB)
(52) Tent Ident - VOA Scan (GCMS)

PE \# : JIKIY

Blank ID : vbs4144
Sample NO.: 94188040
Samp Matrix: (40) Sediment
QA Code: (LBK2) Lab Blank Sample \#2

Units: (22) ug/kg os Date Analyzed: 940524
\# Days to Ext/Anal:
$0 / 19$

## Line Par \# Parameter Description <br> Units <br> Value




STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY<br>106 South 6th Ave. - Yakima, Washington 98902-3387 • (509) 575-2490

February 26, 1993
$\frac{\text { CERTIFIED MAIL }}{\text { P } 868668783}$
Noel Canning Corporation
P.O. Box 111

Yakima, WA 98907

Dear Mr. Noel:
RE: Notice of Potential Liability for the Release of Hazardous Substances Under the Model Toxics Control Act -
Parcel 非18132514417, Corner of 3rd Avenue and Nob Hill Blvd., Yakima, WA (Southgate Laundry site).

Chapter 70.105D RCW, the Model Toxics Control Act (Act), requires the Department of Ecology (Ecology) to provide written notice to all persons it believes to be potentially liable for the release of hazardous substances.

The hazardous substance in this case is the volatile organic compound perchloroethylene (PCE). Releases have been occurring over a number of years by a variety of businesses. Contamination has spread through the ground water to cover an area in horizontal extent of approximately two square miles. This area is known as the Yakima Railroad Area (YRRA). The material poses a threat to human health and the environment. Each responsible party is liable, strictly, jointly and severally for cleanup.

It is Ecology's understanding that the Noel Canning Corporation is an owner of Parcel Number 18132514417, located in Yakima, Washington (commonly known as Southgate Laundry or 2 Hr Cleaners), and that credible evidence exists indicating that a release (or threatened release) of a hazardous substance has occurred at this site. The evidence supporting these findings is as follows:

## ba trout.

A soil sample taken on November 12, 1992 on the site detected perchloroethylene (PCE) at a concentration of 29 parts per
billion. Documentation regarding this sample is contained in the document Investigation of Potentially Liable Parties (PLPs). Soil and Ground Water Contamination, Yakima Railroad Area, Yakima, Washington prepared by the Department of Ecology, February, 1993.

As a result of this evidence, Noel Canning Corporation has been identified as person potentially liable for the release of PCE and other contaminants at ariel number 18132514543, also known as the corner of 3rd Avenue and Nob Hill bOulevard, Yakima, Washington.
Sh
When the Act, you have 30 calendar days from the receipt of this letter to Holt written comments to Ecology on your proposed status as a potentially Sable person (PLP). Following a review of those comments, Ecology will make $\$_{\text {Hal }}$ written determination of your status. In the interest of expediting hin process without admitting liability, you may wish to accept your status 4 Potentially Liable Person by waiving your right to the 30 days notice and

Noel Canning Corporation
Page 2
February 26, 1993
comment period. This may be accomplished by sending a letter containing this information to Ecology.
If you are aware of any other persons who may be potentially liable for the release at this site, Ecology encourages you to provide us with their identity and the reason you believe they are potentially liable.
To date, Ecology has notified the following additional persons that they are potentially liable for the release of PCE in Yakima:

1. U-Haul Company of Inland Northwest

1108 South First Street
Yakima, Washington 98901
2. Paxton Sales Corporation

108 West Mead Avenue
Yakima, Washington 98902
3. Nu-Way Cleaners

801 South Third Avenue
Yakima, Washington 98902
4. Frank Wear Cleaners

106 South Third Avenue
Yakima, Washington 98902
5. Cameron-Yakima, Incorporated

1414 South First Street
Yakima, Washington 98901
6. CMX Corporation

206 West Mead Avenue Yakima, Washington 98902
7. Yakima County

128 North Second Street
Yakima, Washington 98901
8. Hahn Motor Company
P.O. Box 382

Yakima, Washington 98907-0382
9. Burlington Northern Railroad Company

9401 Indian Creek Parkway
Overland Park, Kansas 66201-9136
Ecology suggests you contact these other persons to discuss how you can jointly work together to most efficiently cleanup this si
ans who may potentially liable at this If you are aware of any other persons who may the their identity and the reason site, Ecology encourages you to you

Noel Canning Corporation
Page 3
February 26, 1993

Ecology has conducted or intends to conduct the following actions at the site:

1. An Enforcement Order (Order No. DE 92TC-C108) has been issued to the persons listed above, requiring that they implement an interim action by providing bottled water to residents of the potentially affected vicinity who obtain drinking water from wells in the area. To date, approximately 1000 residences are participating in this bottled water program. It is likely that Ecology will amend this Order to include additional persons if a final determination is made that they are PLPs.
2. Ecology has also, in cooperation with the Cities of Yakima and Union Gap, worked on the implementation of a long-term interim action via the installation of a municipal water system. This will result in residents in the area having a permanent supply of uncontaminated drinking water. Costs for this action will ultimately be the responsibility of the PLPs.
3. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and cleanup will ultimately be necessary to determine what cleanup options are feasible for this facility and the overall Yakima Railroad Area.

Ecology's policy is to work cooperatively with persons to ensure an efficient, prompt, and effective cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Cooperating with Ecology in planning or conducting remedial actions at the site is not an admission of guilt or liability. A number of administrative options are available to assist persons in fulfilling their options under the Model Toxics Control Act. These options are discussed in Chapter 70.105D RCW and WAC 173-340, copies of which are enclosed (in the same book).

If you have questions, please feel free to contact me at (509) 454-7837.
Sincerely,


Rick Roeder Site Manager Toxics Cleanup Program

RMR:vw
8: sgato_1a\sgato_pl.1tr
Enc: Chapter 70.105D RCW Chapter 173-340 WAC
cc: Tony Grover, WDOE-CRO
Tony Valero, WDOE-CRO

LAW OFFICES
LYON, WEIGAND, SUKO AND GUSTAFSON, PAS.
LYON LAW OFFICES - 222 NORTH THIRD STREET
ROBERT M. FOGS J. ERIC GUSTAFSON CHARLES R. LYON RANDALL. OMMEN* LONNY R. SUKO LONNY R. SUMO
WM. L. WEIGANO, JR.

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March 19, 1993
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MR RICK ROEDER
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
106 SOUTH 6TH AVE
YAKIMA WA 98902-3387


Re: The Noel Corporation -- Southgate Laundry Site
Dear Mr. Roeder:
We write as attorneys for The Noel Corporation, successor in interest to Noel Canning Corporation, in response to your letter of February 26, 1993, regarding the Southgate Laundry Site. Please be advised that The Noel Corporation as owner of the Southgate Shopping Center which is located at the corner of ard Avenue and Nob Hill Blvd. denies any liability whatsoever for any alleged release of hazardous substances. The Noel Corporation further denies any violation of RCW Chapter 70.105D.

Additionally, please be advised that after investigation it has been determined that the soil sample taken by your office on November 12, 1992, and referred to in your letter of February 26, 1993, has been determined to have been taken at least -20 feet west of the shopping center's westerly property line. The sample as we are advised was apparently taken within the right of way for South 4 th Avenue.


WLW: adp
cc: Larry Estes Gary Slagle
kdp\wlw\noel.roe

| Name: | Ms. Verlin Hoff <br> Southgate Laundry <br> 1020 South Third Avenue <br> Yakima, WA 98902 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Site |  |
| Address: | Southgate Laundry <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Yakima, WA 98902 |

give my consent to the employees, agents, and contractors of the Department of Ecology to enter and have access to my property at the above address, at reasonable times for the following purposes: inspecting, surveying, staking subsurface utility locations; drilling of holes for subsurface soil, water, and gas investigations; taking of air, water, and soil samples; and reviewing and copying written materials pertinent to the release of hazardous substances at the site.


Please mail to:
Dr. A.J. Gonzalez
Department of Ecology
Central Regional Office
106 South fth Avenue
Yakima, WA 98902-3387

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Mail Stop PV-11 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8711 • (206) 459-6000

July 6, 1992

CERTIFIED MAIL
P 868668720

## Ms. Verlin Hoff

Southgate Laundry
1020 South Third Avenue
Yakima, WA 98902
RE: Property Access Pursuant To The Model Toxics Control Act
(Ch.70.105D RCW)
Dear Ms. Hoff:
Under the Model Toxics Control Act (Ch.70.105D RCW) the Department of Ecology (Department) is authorized to enter property, to review documents, and to conduct investigations and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Unless earlier access is granted by owner or operator of a facility, the Department is required to provide owners and operators with an advanced notice by mail, explaining the need and intent to access property.

Ecology intends to begin a field investigation at the Southgate Laundry site aimed at collecting soil samples for organic contaminants analysis of the type detected in soils of the Yakima Railroad Area. During this field investigation, Ecology employees and/or contractors plan to take soil samples, survey the property, take photographs, and photocopy written documents from your files.

If samples are taken, you or your contractors may obtain split samples for independent analysis as long as this does not interfere with the Department's activities. The Department will make. sampling results available as soon as it is reasonably possible. We anticipate the preliminary field inspection will be conducted during the first half of July 1992, and the field exploration and sample collection will occur sometime toward the end of July or the beginning of August 1992. We also anticipate the actual field work will take approximately two days.

The Toxics Cleanup Program wishes to pursue this action in a cooperative manner to ensure an efficient, prompt, and effective investigation of the site(s). Please be aware that it is not our intention to disrupt the ongoing operations at your site(s) and we will make every effort to avoid doing so.

In preparation for the Department's entry to your facility, please complete the enclosed consent form and send it to the Department of Ecology office indicated above by July 9, 1992. If you cannot be present at the time of the field investigations, please designate an appropriate contact person




## STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY.
106 South 6th Ave. - Yakima, Washington 98902-3387 • (509) 575-2490
June 22, 1992
ERTIFIED MAIL
P 868668706
is. Amber Roberts
wouthgate Laundry 1020 South Third Avenue akima, WA 98902

RE: Property Access Pursuant To The Model Toxics Control Act
(Ch.70.105D RCW)
vear Ms. Roberts:
nder the Model Toxics Control Act (Ch.70.105D RCW) the Department of _cology (Department) is authorized to enter property, to review documents, and to conduct investigations and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Unless arlier access is granted by owner or operator of a facility, the epartment is required to provide owners and operators with an advanced notice by mail, explaining the need and intent to access property.
:ology intends to begin a field investigation at the Southgate Laundry site aimed at collecting soil samples for organic contaminants analysis of the type detected in soils of the Yakima Railroad Area. During this field nvestigation, Ecology employees and/or contractors plan to"take soil amples, survey the property, take photographs, and photocopy written documents from your files.

E samples are taken, you or your contractors may obtain split samples for independent analysis as long as this does not interfere-with the Department's activities. The Department will make sampling results vailable as soon as it is reasonably possible. We anticipate the preliminary field inspection will be conducted during the first half of July 1992, and the field exploration and sample collection will occur Jmetime toward the end of July or the beginning of August 1992. We also aticipate the actual field work will take approximately two days.

The Toxics Cleanup Program wishes to pursue this action in a cooperative anner to ensure an efficient, prompt, and effective investigation of the site(s). Please be aware that it is not our intention to disrupt the ongoing operations at your site(s) and we will make every effort to avoid jing so.

In preparation for the Department's entry to your facility, please complete ie enclosed consent form and send it to the Department of Ecology office idicated above by July 1, 1992. If you cannot be present at the time of the field investigations, please designate an appropriate contact person


Site name: Southgate Laundry Region: CRO city, county:_Yakima, Yakima
This site was ranked on August 12. 1991, based on quintile values from $\underline{259}$ assessed/scored sites.

Route Quintile
Pathway Scores) Group number (s) Priority scores:


Sed-En


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Human Environment } \\
& \text { Health }
\end{aligned}
$$

Use the matrix presented to

$$
\begin{array}{lllll} 
& 5 & 4 & 3 & 2
\end{array} 1 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}
$$ the right, along with the two priority scores, to determine the site ranking. N/A refers to where there is no applicable pathway.

DRAFT / FINAL
Matrix ("bin") Ranking: $\qquad$ , or $\qquad$ No Further Action

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: The relative position of this site within this bin is:
almost into the next higher bin.
$\square$ right in the middle, unlikely to ever change. almost into the next lower bin.
rev. 8/91




STATE OF WASHINGTON




## DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

3601 W. Washington

- Yakima, Washington 98903-1164

February 28, 1991



Amber Roberts
Southgate Laundry
1020 South 3rd Avenue
Yakima WA 98902

Dear Ms. Roberts:
The State of Washington Department of Ecology has selectectathe following site, which we believe to be owned by you, for arete hazard assessment:

Southgate Laundry
1020 South 3rd Avenue
Yakima, Washington
A site hazard assessment, is performed by this office vader Washington's Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) G Generally spec the site hazard assessment activity has the purpose of determining if a release of contaminants has occurred, and evaluatinctethe seriousness of any such release. The assessment gathers suffectent data (maps, well logs, samples, etc.) to identify hazamous materials and handling as might lead to a release, and identwetes various pathways and potential effects of a release.

The site hazard assessment may result in the ranking of under the Washington Ranking Method. (WARM). This ranking sysiken wish h d the means of prioritizing hazardous substance sites for cleaned If Ecology determines through site hazard assessment that $\%$ genu is warranted the site will be ranked and you will be not ged promptly of both the status and the ranking score.
Field work on this site could begin as early as March, will, in any case, be completed by July 1992 (This s 5 actually only require a few days of field work, but we wit presently have a sufficiently rigid schedule to describe the any more precisely.) The contractor chosen to ar ry o assignments will be a professional and will béconsideratedo information you wish to provide as to how we may proceed g interfering with your activities. I would Like ta minim possible inconveniences.

Amber Roberts
Southgate Laundry
February 28, 1991
Page 2
Field work could require the need ito do subsurface investigate ion the In that event, there will be a need to move in machinery suchicas a drill rig to make site boring. I won't have a detailed worivelan and precise time schedule for several weeks, but we can ce mw wit discuss general considerations and procedure. You can reach wed when whee telephone at the Ecology office In Yakima (509)-454-43266, writing:

## Department of Ecology 801 Summitview Avenue, Suite 1 Yakima, Washington 98902

It is important that you contact me within the next two that those arrangements can be made which present the w he
 two weeks, I will assume that you have no questions or with access if field work is required.

I look forward to hearing from you.


RDS:Vw

sincerely, Rout smith
Robert D. Swackhamer Toxics Cleanup Program



Phone No.:
call To: Bob Swackhamer
Subject: Site SHA Access Letter
summary: 1. Informed Ms. Roberts that field work
(such as well drilling) would not be conducted
$\frac{\text { as part of } 514 A}{2}$ Ms. Roberts stated that she pull be

Reply to
Attn of: HW-093

Amber Roberts
1020 South 3rd Avenue.
Yakima, Washington .98902

Dear Mr. Roberts:
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through its contractor, Ecology and Environment ( $E$ \& $E$ ), has completed the site inspection of Southgate Laundry. A copy of the report is enclosed.

Based on this site inspection and other pertinent information, EPA finds it appropriate to defer to state authority for further consideration. Accordingly, EPA does not anticipate further investigation under the Federal Superfund Program.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at (206)442-7215.


Enclosure.
cc: Michael Spencer, Ecology
Bob Kievit, EPA-WOO
Don Steinmetz, Yakima County Health District
Clar Pratt, Ecology-CRO

## ecology and environment, inc.

101 YESLER WAY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 98104, TEL. 206/624-9537

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 29, 1989
TO: John Osborn, FIT-RPO, USEPA, Region 10
THRU: Jeffrey Villnow, FITOM, $E \& E$, Seattle
FROM: Charles F. Pitz, FIT-PM, E \& E, Seattle (ff
SUBJ: Revised ERS Score
Southgate Laundry and Dry Cleaners
Yakima, Washington
REF: TDD F10-8806-04
PAN FWA0585SA
CC: William Glasser, HWD-SM, USEPA, Region 10 Andrew Hafferty, AFITOM, E \& E, Seattle

Ecology and Environment, Inc. conducted a Screening Site Inspection (SSI) at the Southgate Laundry and Cry Cleaners site in Yakima, Washington, on January 31, 1989. At the time of this inspection, no evidence of past on-site release or disposal of hazardous substances was identified. All wastes, including hazardous wastes, generated in the past during normal site operations have been handled and disposed of properly. Due to the lack of a viable waste quantity, no revised $\operatorname{HRS}$ score package was prepared for the Southgate Laundry and Dry Cleaners site.

CFP: rls

Site Inspection Summary
Southgate Laundry and Dry Cleaners
Page 2

The Southgate Laundry and Dry Cleaners uses an estimated 400 gallons of tetrachloroethene (PCE) drycleaning solvent per year. Feedstock solvents are delivered approximately twice monthly by a Seattle supplier. New solvents are pumped from the suppliers truck to a 55-gallon steel drum located inside the building. This drum, which is covered by a bolted steel lid, is located on a wooden loft approximately 8 feet above the drycleaning machine. When it is necessary to replenish the drycleaning machine solvent reservoir, solvents are pumped from the drum. The feedstock drum was perched with its base partially over the edge of the loft at the time of the inspection, and no spill-containment features were present.

When clothing is drycleaned at the Southgate Laundry, PCE solvents in the solvent reservoir of the drycleaning washer are pumped first through a consecutive series of six carbon-core filters located in the loft. The filtered PCE then is pumped back to the washing machine, where it is used to dryclean clothing. The majority of the PCE eventually is returned to the reservoir during a spin-out cycle in the washer. After the clothes have been washed, the PCE that remains in the clothing is heated and driven off as vapor in a reclaiming machine (essentially equivalent to a dryer). The vapors from the reclaimer are run through a cooling coil chamber, which reliquifies the incoming vapors, and subsequently separates any wastewater from the PCE. The reclaimed PCE eventually returns to the reservoir. Those vapors that are able to bypass the condenser chamber reportedly are trapped further downline in a carbon-bed stripper located in the loft. At the end of each working day, steam heat is reportedly used to revaporize any PCE trapped in the stripper. This vapor then is chilled and condensed and the reclaimed PCE once again returns to the solvent reservoir on the washer.

The only wastes that reportedly are generated on site include spent filters and the wastewater that has been separated from the reclaimed PCE. The spent filters (approximately 18 to 20 per year) are thrown out as refuse for eventual disposal in the local landfill. The wastewater that is separated from the reclaimed PCE is collected and disposed of in the city sewer system. Reportedly, the volume of wastewater generated each year is very small (less than 3 gallons), dependent upon the original amount added to dilute the PCE in the washer. There is no record of any analysis ever being performed on either the filters or the wastewater for PCE content.

At the time of the inspection, it was noted that PCE vapors were abnormally strong throughout the facility, particularly in the vicinity of the drycleaning work area. It is probable that the volume of PCE consumed each year by the business, in large part, can be accounted for by volatilization loss into the work atmosphere. A loose fitting metal lid covers the solvent reservoir, providing a probable route for a

CANAOA

| ecology \& environment, inc. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job: F10-8806-04 | Warta site: WA 05 |
| Orawn by. B.T. | Oote: March 15, 1 |

FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
SOUTHGATE LAUNDRY AND DRY
CLEANERS
Yakima. WA


| $\mid \% 1$ | 025 |
| :---: | :---: |

PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA


13 LAND USE IN VICINITY DISTANCE TO: COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL

RESIDENTTAL AREAS; NATIONAL/STATE PARKS,
FORESTS, OR WILDLIFE RESERVES
FORESTS, OR WILDEIFE RESERVES
B. ( 0.1 (mi)
(mi)

URROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY
The site lies on a gently sloping floodplain approximataly 2 miles west of the yakima River.
VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATIOR (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

1. EVcology Woll Logs.
2. USGS 5 Minute Topoqraphic Quadrangles: Yakima East, Yakima West, photo revised 1974.

Climatic Atlas of U.S.. 1968 , NOAA.
procipitation Froquoncy At as of the westorn U.S., 1973, Vol IX, NOAA.
Soil Survey of the Yakima County Area, Washington, SCS, 1985 .
6. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1978, Yakima Valloy regional Water Management study, Vol. IV.



ATTACEMENT A
Yakima Railroad Area PLP's




## DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

In the Matter of Remedial Action by: NOEL CORPORATION

TO: Rodger Noel, president
Noel Corporation
1001 South 1 st street
Yakima Washington 98901
William L. Weigand, Jr. Attorney for Noel Corporation Po box 1689
Yakima Washington 98907 I. Jurisdiction

This Agreed Order ("Order") is. issued pursuant to the authority of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70.105D.050(1).
II.

## Findings of Fact

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) makes the following Findings of Fact, without admission of such facts by Noel Corporation.
2.1. Noel Corporation owns the property ("the Facility") at 1020 South Third Street in Yakima, Washington. The Yakima County Assessor's parcel number of this property is 18132514543. This parcel is commonly known as Southgate Laundry.
2.2 Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) has been found in the near surface soil at the Southgate Facility at levels up to 2300 ing/ kg (Department of Ecology soil samples of May 5, 1994.)
2.3 PCE is widely prevalent throughout the shallow Yakima Basin aquifer. The Washington Department of Health Advisory Level for drinking water is 4 poo for PCE. The United states Environmental. Protection Agency Maximum Contaminant Level for drinking water in 5 pb for PCE.
2.4 The water table in the Yakima area typically occurs at depths between 8 feet and 30 feet below ground surface. Wells exist in the Yakima Basin which withdraw water used Eor drinking from this shallow unconfined aquifer. The area contains deep, very well-drained soils formed in mixed alluvium. These soils hate moderate to high permeabilities in the surface layers and very high pexmeabilities in the substratum.
2.5 The foregoing information in item 2.2 through item 2.4 is: contained in the following documents:
(a) Science Appiications International Corporation. April 1989. "Preliminary Assessment Report, Frank Wear Cleaners." Prepared for Washington Department of Ecology.
(b) Ecology and Environment, Inc. December 10, 1989. "Final Report for Yakima Soil Gas Study, Yakima, Washington." Prepared for United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10.
(c) Department of Ecology letter ẗo William Weigand, Jr. December 9, 1994.

## III. <br> - <br> Ecology Determinations

3.1. The Noel Corporation is an "owner or operator" as defined in RCW 70.1050.020(6) of a "Facility" as defined in RCN 70.105D.020(3).
3.2. The Facility is known as Southgate Laundry and is located at 1020 South 3rd Avenue, in Yakima, Washington.
3.3. The substances found at the Facility as described in Section 2 are "hazardous substances" as defined in RCN 70.105D.020(5).
3.4. Based on the presence of these hazardous substances at the Facility and all factors known to Ecology, there is a release of threatened release of hazardous substances from the facility, as defined in RCW 70.105D.020(10).
3.5. By letter dated October 24, 1991, Ecology notified Noel Copporation of its status as a "potentially liable person" under RCW 70.105D.040 after notice and opportunity for comment.
3.6. Pursuant to RCW 70.105D.030(1) and 70.105D.050, Ecology may require potentially liable persons to investigate or conduct other remedial actions with respect to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances, whenever it believes such action to be in the public interest.
3.7. Based on the foregoing findings of facts, Ecology believes the remedial action required by this order is in the public interest.

> IV.

## Work to be Performed

Based on the foregoing Facts and Determinations, it is hereby ordered that Noel Corporation take the following remedial actions and that these actions be conducted in accordance with Chapter 173-340 WAC unless otherwise specifically provided for herein.
4.1 Noel Corporation shall conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) as described in the enclosed Work Plan. The Work Plan is hereby incorporated into this Order-by reference and is an integral and enforceable part of the order.
4.2 The RI shall be based on the results of an Ecology approved Site History and Soil Vapor Assessment (as described in the Work Plan) submitted by Noel Corporation.
4.3 The results and analyses for the RI shall be submitted to Ecology for acceptance per Submittal Timelines in Figure 5 of the Work Plan. The Submittal Timelines for completion of the RI phases is hereby incorporated into this Order by reference and is an integral and enforceable part of the order.
4.4 With Ecology's acceptance of the RI, Noel Corporation will submit to Ecology within 60 days a Scope of Work for a Feasibility Study (FS). This Scope of Work shall meet the requirements of WAC 173-340-350.
4.5 Upon Ecology approval of the ss scope of Morig Neal Corporation shall comance FS activities an per Scope of Mork.
4.6 In addition to the above, a monthly grogress report on the RI must be submitted to Ecology by the last day of each month until the pioject is completed.
4.7 In accordance with wAC 173-340-840.(5), groundwater sampling data shall be subruitted according to Attachment A of the WOIK PIan: SITE DESCRIPTION AND SAMPLE DARA SUBMITTAI. REQUIREMENTS. These subrittals shall be provided to Ecology as reguired under the Submittal Timelines in provision 4.3.
4.8 Noel Corporation may choose to undertake interim Actions to addzess known PCE contamination. Such Interdm Actions must be proposed by the Noel Corporation to Ecology for review and approval. Any such actions will be liratted to soil remediation though soil removal and proper disposal.

## V.

## Terms and Conditions of Order

5.1. Definitions Unless otherwise speedifed, the deifinitions get forth in Chapter 70.105 DCH and Chapeer $173-340$ wac shall control the meanings of the teims used in this Order.
5.2. Public Notices RCW $70.105 \mathrm{D} .030(2)$ (a) requizes that, at a minimum, this order be subject to concurgent public notiee. Ecology shall be responsible lor providing such public notice and reserves the right to modify or withdraw any provisions of this Order should pubilc consent disclose facts or considerations which indicate to Ecology that the order is inadequate or improper in any respect.
5.3. Remedial Action Costs Noel Corporation shall pay to Ecology costs incurred by Ecology pursuant to this order. These costs shall include work performed by Ecology or its contractors for investigations, remedial actions, and order preparation. ovezsight and administration. For wort perfozmed prior to 21/20/93
the amount $\$ 3,958.61$ shali be paid to Ecology within 30 days of
the effective date of this Order. For work comencing on and thereafter. Ecology costs shall include costs of direct
activities and support costs of direct activities as defined in WA\& 173-340-550(2), and interest charges for delayed payments, as defined in WAC 173-340-550(4).

Noel Corporation shall pay the required amount within ninety (90) days of receiving from Ecology an itemized statement of costs that includes a sumary of costs incurred, an identification of involved staff, and the amount of time spent by infolved staff members on the project. A general description of wofk performed will be provided upon request. Itemized st申tements shall be prepared quarterly. Failure to pay Ecology's costs within 90 days of receipt of the itemized statement of costs will result in interest charges.
5. A. Designated Project Coordinators

The project coordinator for Enology is:
Mr. Rick Roeder
Department of Ecology
106 South Sixth Avenue
Yakima, WA 98902-3387
The project coordinator for Noel Corporation is:
Mr. Gary slagle
1001 south 1st street
Yakima, washington 98901
The project coordinator(s) shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this order. - Po the maximum extent possible, communications between Ecology and Noel Corporation, and all documents, including reports, approvals, and other correspondence concerning the activities performed pursuant to the terms and conditions of this order, shall be directed through the project coordinator(s). Should Ecology or Noel Corporation change project coordinator(s), written notification shall be provided to Ecology or Noel Corporation at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the change.
5.5. Performance All work performed pursuant to this Order shall be under the direction and supervision, as necessary, of a professional engineer or hydrogeologist, or similar expert, with appropriate training, experience and expertise in hazardous waste site investigation and cleanup. Noel Corporation shall notify Ecology as to the identity of such engineer(s) or hydrogeologist(s), and of any contractors and subcontractors to

Noel Corporation
Agreed Order
No ${ }^{-15 T C-C 239}$
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be ised in carrying out the terms of this order in advance of their invoivement at the Site. Noel Corporation shall provide a coply of this order to all agents, contractors and subcontractors retained to perform work required by this Order and shall ensure that all work undertaken by such agents, contractors, and subcontractors will be in compliance with this order.

Except where necessary to abate an emergency situation, Noel Corporation shall not perform any remedial actions at Noel Corporation site outside that required by this order unless Ecology concurs, in writing, with such additional remedial actions.
5.6 Access Ecology or any Ecology authorized representative shall have the authority to enter and freely move about the site at all reasonable times for the purposes of, inter alia: inspecting records, operation logs, and contracts related to the work being performed pursuant to this order; reviewing the progress in carrying out the terms of this order; conducting such tests or collecting samples as Ecclogy or the project coordinator may deem necessary; using a camera, sound recording, or other documentary type equipment to record work done pursuant to this Order; and verifying the data submitted to Ecology by Noel Corporation. By signing this Agreed Order, Noel Corporation; agrées that this Order constitutes reasonable notice of access, and agrees to allow access to the Site at all reasonable times for purposes of overseeing work performed under this order. Ecology shall allow split or replicate samples to be taken by Noel Corporation during an inspection unless doing so interferes with Ecology's sampling. Noel Corporation shall allow split or replicate samples to be taken by Ecology and shall provide seven.
(7) days notice before any sampling activity.
5.7. Public Participation Noel Corporation shall prepare and/or update a public participation plan for the site. Ecology shall maintain the responsibility for public participation at the site. Noel Corporation shall help coordinate and implement public participation for the site.
5.8 Retention of Records Noel Corporation shall preserve in a readily retrievable fashion, during the pendency of this order and for ten (10) years from the date of completion of the work performed pursuant to this order, all records, repprts, documents, and underlying data in its possession relevant to this.

Noel Corporation
Agreed ofder
NO. 95 T C-C239
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Order. Should any portion of the work performed hereunder be undertaken through cöntractors or agents of Noel Corporation, then Noel Corporation agrees to include in their coritract with such contractors or agents a record retention requirement meting the terms of this paragraph.

5:9: Dispute Resolution Noel Corporation may request Ecology to resolve disputes which may arise during the implementation of this order. Such requests shall be in writing and directed to the: signatory, or his/her successor(s), to this order. Ecology resolution of the dispute shall be binding and final. Noel. Corporation is not relieved of any requirement of this Order during the pendency of the dispute and remains responsible for timely compliance with the terms of the Order uriless otherwise provided by Ecology in writing.
5.10 Reservation of Rights/No Settlement This Rgiteed order is not a setklement under Chapter 70.105D RCW. Ecoldgy's signature on this order in no way constitutes a covenant not to sue or a compromise of any Ecology rights or authority. Ecology will not. however, pring an action against Noel Corporation to recover remedial action costs: paid to and received by Ecology under this Agreed Order. In addition, Ecology will not take additional; enforcement actions against Noel Corporation to require those remedial actions required by this Agreed Order, provided Noel Corporation complies with this Agreed Order:

Ecoløgy reserves the right, however, to require additional remedial actions at the site should it deern such actions necessary

Ecolqgy also reserves all rights regarding the injury tor, destiruction of, or loss of natural resources respliting from the releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances from Noel Corporation site.

In the event Ecology determines that conditions at the site are creating or have the potential to create a danger to the health or welfare of the people on the Site or in the surrouriding areal or to the envirorment, Ecology may order Noell Corporation to stop further implementation of this order for such period of time as needed to abate the danger.

Noel Corporation
Agreed Ofder
No. $95 T C-C 239$
Page 8
5.11 Transference of property No voluntary or involuntary conveyanqe or relinquishment of title, easement geasehold, for other interest.in any portion of the site shall be consummated by Noel Corporation without provision for continued implementation of all requirements of this order and implementation of any remedial actions found to be necessary as a resulf of this order.

Pridr to transfer of any legal or equitable interest Noel Corporation may have in the site or any portions theredf, Noel Corporation shall serve a copy of this order|upon any prospective purchaser, lessee, transferee, assignee, or other successon in such interest. At least thirty (30) days prion to finalization of any transfer, Noel Corporation shell notify Ecology of the conteriplated transfer.
5.12 Conpliance with Other Applicable Laws All actions carried out by Noel Corporation pursuant to this Order shall be done in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local. requirements.

## Satisfaction of this order

The provisions of this order shall be deemed satisfied upon Noel Corporation's receipt of written notification from Ecology that the Noel Corporation has completed the remedial activity required by this order, as amended by any modifications, and that all other provisions of this Agreed Order have been complied with.
7.1 Pursuant to RCW P0.105D.050, this order may be enforced as follфws:
A. The Attorne General may bring an action to enforce this Order in a state or federal court:
B. The Attorney General may seek, by filing an action, if necessary, fo recover amounts spent by Ecology for investigative and remedial actions and orders related to the Site:

## Agreed Ofder

NO: $95 \mathrm{TC}-\mathrm{C} 239$
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C. In the event Noel Corporation refuses without sufficient cause, to comply with any ferm of this Order, Noel Corporation will be liable for:
(1) up to three times the amount of any costs indurred by the state of Washington as a result of its refusal to comply; and
(2) civil penalties of up to $\$ 25,000$ per day for each day it refuses to comply.
D. This order is not appealable to the Waspington Pollution Control Hearings Board. This Order may reviewed only as provided under. Section 6 of Chapter 70.205D RCW:

Effective date df this order:

## APPENDIX C

 WELL LOGS

WELL LOG.-Continued
No. $\quad$ A, 7582


MAY 061996
Wi. कhim IECHNOLOGIES
HELENA, MT


| Conas | матвихан |  |  |
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|  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  | Cormercial heat exchange (cooling) |  |  |
|  | for refrigerating machines |  |  |
|  | Rechange Well |  |  |
|  | DIMS: $6^{\prime \prime} \times 611$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | and boulders | 0 | 15 |
|  | Cement gravel | 15 | 20 |
|  | Water sand, gravel and |  |  |
|  | boulders (water) | 20 | 50 |
|  | Hardpan | 50 | 55 |
|  | Water sand, gravel and boulders | 55 | 61 |
|  | Casing: $6^{\prime \prime}$ from 0-6017" |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Perforated from 20-601 |  |  |

Turn up

## APPENDIX D

## MAXIM STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

# STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) MAXIM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. 

Revision Dates Noted

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## NUMBER TITLE

SOP-10 Field Forms
SOP-11 Equipment Decontamination
SOP-12 Sample Documentation
SOP-13 QC Samples
SOP-22 Soil Sampling Collection
SOP-36 Field Measurement of Soil Field Parameters

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

## FIELD FORMS

All pertinent field investigations and sampling information shall be recorded on a field form during each day of the field effort and at each sample site. The field crew leader shall be responsible for ensuring that sufficient detail is recorded on the field forms. No general rules can specify the extent of information that must be entered on the field form. However, field forms shall contain sufficient information so that someone can reconstruct all field activity without relying on the memory of the field crew. All entries shall be made in indelible ink weather conditions permitting. Each day's or site's entries will be initialed and dated at the end by the author.
At a minimum, entries on the field sheet or in field notebook shall include:

- Date and time of starting work and weather conditions.
- Names of field crew leader and team members
- Project name and type
- Description of site conditions and any unusual circumstances.
- Location of sample site, including map reference, if relevant
- Equipment ID numbers
- Details of actual work effort, particularly any deviations from the field work plan or standard operating procedures
- Field observations
- Any field measurements made (e.g., pH)

For sampling efforts, specific details for each sample should be recorded using Maxim's standardized field forms. Surface water and groundwater field forms contain fill-in-the-blank type information in order that all pertinent information shall be recorded. In addition to the items listed above, the following information is recorded on field forms during sampling efforts:

- Time and date samples were collected
- Number and type (natural, duplicate, QA/QC) of samples collected
- Analysis requested
- Sampling method, particularly deviations from standard operating procedures

Strict custody procedures shall be maintained with the field forms. Field forms shall remain with the field team at all times, while being used in the field. Upon completion of the field effort, photocopies of the original field forms will be made and used as working documents; original field forms shall be filed in an appropriately secure manner.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

## EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

The purpose of this section is to describe general decontamination procedures for field equipment in contact with mine/mill tailings, soil, or water. During field sampling activities, sampling equipment will become contaminated after it is used. Sampling equipment must be decontaminated between sample collection points if it is not disposable. Field personnel must wear disposable latex or vinyl gloves while decontaminating equipment at the project site. Change gloves between every sample. Every precaution must be taken by personnel to prevent contaminating themselves with the wash water and rinse water used in the decontamination process.
Table A-1 lists equipment and liquids necessary to decontaminate field equipment.
The following should be done in order to complete thorough decontamination:

1. Set up the decontamination zone upwind from the sampling area to reduce the chances of windborne contamination.
2. Visually inspect sampling equipment for contamination; use stiff brush to remove visible material.
3. The general decontamination sequence for field equipment includes: wash with Liquinox or an equivalent degreasing detergent; deionized water rinse; $10 \%$ dilute nitric acid rinse; deionized water rinse; rinse with sample water three times.
4. Rinse equipment with methanol in place of the nitric rinse if sampling for organic contamination. Follow with a deionized water rinse.
5. Decontaminated equipment that is to be used for sampling organics should be wrapped in aluminum foil if not used immediately.
6. Clean the outside of sample container after filling sample container.

Alternatively, field equipment can be decontaminated by steam cleaning, rinsing with $10 \%$ dilute nitric acid, and rinsing with deionized water.
All disposable items (e.g., paper towels, latex gloves) should be deposited into a garbage bag and disposed of in a proper manner. Contaminated wash water does not have to be collected, under most circumstances.

If vehicles used during sampling become contaminated, wash both inside and outside as necessary.

## TABLE A-1. EQUIPMENT LIST FOR DECONTAMINATION

5-gallon plastic tubs
5-gallon plastic water-container
5-gallon carboy DI water
1-gallon cube of $10 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
1-gallon container or spray bottle of $10 \%$ Methanol or pesticide grade acetone for organics

Liquinox (soap)
Hard bristle brushes
Garbage bags
Latex gloves
Squeeze bottles
Paper Towels

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

## SAMPLE DOCUMENTATION

Sample documentation is an important step to ensure the laboratory, project manager, and field personnel are informed on the status of field samples. Depending on the specifics required for each project, a number of forms will need to be filled out. Most sample documentation forms are preprinted carbonless triplicates, enabling copies to be filed or mailed from labs or offices. The forms will be completed by field personnel, who have custody of the samples. The office copy will be kept in the project file and subsequent copies sent to the laboratory, or other designated parties. The responsibility for the completion of these forms will be with each field crew leader. It is important the field crew leader is certain field personnel are familiar with the completion process for filling out forms, and the expected information is included.

Potential documents to be completed clearly in ink for each sample generated include:

- Field Form
- Chain-of-Custody
- Custody Seal

If working on Superfund activities, the following additional forms will also be prepared:

- EPA Sample Tags
- SAS Packing Lists
- Sample Identification Matrix Forms
- Organic Traffic Report (if applicable)
- Inorganic Traffic Report (if applicable)


## QC SAMPLES

Quality Control (QC) samples are submitted along with natural samples to provide supporting laboratory data to validate laboratory results. QC samples are submitted blind, and do not have any unique identifying codes that would enable the lab or others to bias these samples in any way. Usually, the time or sampling location is modified in a way which will separate blank and standard samples from the rest of the sample train. QC samples are identified only on field forms and in field notebooks. The following codes are typically used:

| N - Natural Sample | Soil, water, air, or other of interest material from a field site |
| :--- | :--- |
| SP - Split Sample | A portion of a natural sample collected for independent analysis; <br> used in calculating laboratory precision |
| D - Duplicate Sample | Two samples taken from the same media under similar conditions; <br> also used to calculate precision |
| BB - Bottle Blank | Deionized water collected in sample bottle; used to detect <br> contamination sampling containers |
| CCB - Cross Contamination | Deionized water run through decontaminated equipment and <br> analyzed for Blank residual contamination and deionized water <br> contamination |
| BFS - Blind Field Standard | Certified materials of known concentration; used to determine <br> laboratory accuracy |
| TB - Travel or Trip Blank | Inert material (deionized water or diatomaceous earth) included in <br> sample cooler; sent by the lab, the sample is used to determine if <br> contamination by volatiles is present during collection or shipping |

In general, selected QC samples will be inserted into the sample train within a group of twenty samples. Unless otherwise specified, QC samples will be prepared in the field. Deionized water blanks will be collected from carboys and cubitainers used in the field. An exception to field preparation of QC samples is the preparation of some blind field standards. Since the concentration of analytes in the sample is to be mixed according to specific manufacturer's instructions, field conditions may not provide the needed laboratory atmosphere. This is especially true for volatile organic compounds, which need to be prepared just before analyzing. Under these circumstances, standards will be shipped to the laboratory for preparation, keeping the concentration or manufacturer's QC Lot Number as blind as possible.

The number and types of samples submitted for each group of natural samples will be determined by the project manager and others, including state or Federal agencies, and will be defined in the project work plan. Each field crew leader will be responsible for all QC samples prepared by that crew.

Methods for computing data validation statements can be found in EPA documents or obtained from the Maxim laboratory.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

## SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION

This SOP describes the field equipment and sampling methods for surface and subsurface sampling of soil material. Methods explained in this SOP may be different from those identified in the project specific Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) and the project specific SAP should be referenced for additions or deletions to the methods noted below. All sampling equipment should be cleaned before arriving on site.

## FIELD EQUIPMENT

$\rightarrow \quad$ Sharp shooter and clean-out shovel
$\rightarrow \quad$ Stainless steel mixing bowl and sampling trowel
$\rightarrow \quad$ Dilute (10\%) hydrochloric acid
$\rightarrow \quad$ Hand lens (10) power
$\rightarrow \quad$ Steel tape ( 10 foot)
$\rightarrow \quad \mathrm{pH}$ and electrical conductivity meters (if required)
$\rightarrow \quad$ Munsel color book (if required)
$\rightarrow \quad$ No. 10 sampling screen
$\rightarrow \quad$ Field forms and field book
$\rightarrow \quad$ Bucket augers

## SURFACE SAMPLING

Surface soil/tailings samples are collected from the surface to a depth of one inch unless otherwise specified in the project specific SAP. Sufficient sample will be collected for the analysis that will be performed but generally this will be on the order of one gallon. Soil samples will be collected in either wide mouth glass jars or resealable polyethylene bags (ziplock or equivalent).

Samples should be described according to the procedures outlined in the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS; method ASTM D2487) or the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) classification system. Soil texture should be classified by either the USCS or U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) classification. Descriptions shall be recorded in field books or on standard morphological description logs as provided in the SAP.

Samples should be collected from an area of approximately six square feet by digging up the top inch with the sampling trowel and placed in the mixing bowl. The sample should be screened with the 10 mesh sieve if coarse fragments are to be excluded from the sample. If a sod or duff layer is present, this layer should be pealed back to the top of the mineral soil.

The sample placed in the mixing bowl shall be well mixed and then a portion of the sample placed in the sample container. To select a sample from the mixing bowl, quarter the sample in the bowl and place an equal volume of soil from each quarter in the sample container. When sampling soil for organics, the samples should not be mixed.

All equipment used in the sampling of surface soils will be decontaminated using the procedures in SOP-11. All necessary paperwork will be filled out in accordance with SOP-12.

## SUBSURFACE SAMPLING

Subsurface sampling will be completed using a bucket auger, split spoon sampler, or hand dug or backhoe excavated pits. Sampling procedures for each type of equipment is described below. Sample collection, homogenation, and transfer to sampling containers should follow the same procedures as outlined for collection of surface samples.

## Bucket Auger

1. Arrive on-site equipped with stainless steel auger rod and several sizes of stainless steel bucket augers (e.g. 2-inch, 4 -inch, 6 -inch, etc.).
2. Bucket auger holes can be drilled as one size or in a telescoping manner if contamination between sample intervals is a concern. If a single sized, advance the bucket auger to the desired sampling interval depth and empty the contents of the auger in a stainless steel mixing bowl. For the telescoping method, advance the largest auger to an approximate depth of three feet, collecting specified depth increment samples as the auger is advanced. Install temporary decontaminated PVC casing with a diameter slightly smaller than the borehole to keep the hole open and reduce possible cross-contamination between depth intervals. Using the next size smaller bucket auger, repeat the process.
3. Select sample intervals for packaging for laboratory analysis in accordance with procedures
described in the SAP.
4. Fill out appropriate paper work and bottle labels as necessary prior to leaving site.
5. Decontaminate all equipment between sample locations.

## Split Spoon Sampler

1. Arrive on-site equipped with at least two standard 1.4 inch inside diameter split spoon samplers. If geotechnical information is desired, a 140 pound drive hammer is required.
2. Install sampler into borehole and advance to the desired depth with the 140 pound drop hammer or equivalent means. Record number of blow counts to complete sampling over each 18 -inch interval, as necessary. Retrieve sampler and place on work table. Using the other sampler, repeat this sequence.
3. Record lithology and percent recovery from cores retrieved from split spoon sampler.
4. Based upon the project work plan or sampling and analysis plan, composite like core intervals by mixing in stainless steel bowl in a similar manner as described for surface sampling. When sampling for organics, the sample should not be mixed.
5. Decontaminate sampling equipment between each interval sampled if required by the SAP. Decontaminate sampling equipment between sampling sites.

## Backhoe or Hand Dug Excavations

1. Locate the site to be sampled and insure that equipment can safely access the site. Minimize off road travel to prevent off site damage to surrounding vegetation.
2. Orient excavation to maximize use of the angle of the sun to illuminate the pit for photographs. Place excavated material a sufficient distance from the excavation.
3. Excavate to the prescribed depth. If the pit exceeds five feet in depth, OSHA construction standards for shoring or sloping must be observed to prevent accidental burials. Sampling personnel should enter the pit with care during and after excavation.
4. Soil profile descriptions shall be made from a hand cleaned surface along the pit wall. Complete profile descriptions and take photographs before pit is sampled.
5. Soil samples shall be collected from depth intervals specified in the SAP. When a depth interval is sampled, an equal volume of soil should be collected from the entire interval exposed on the pit wall. Soil samples will be collected with the stainless steel trowel and mixing bowl according to methods described for surface soil sampling. When sampling for organics, the sample should not be mixed.
6. After sampling is completed, the pit should be backfilled with excavated material in the reverse order that it was excavated so that topsoil material is returned to the top of the pit. When backfilling is complete the area should be cleaned-up to its original condition.
7. Decontaminate sampling equipment between sampling sites. Excavation equipment should be cleaned between sites with water (where possible) or with a shovel to remove accumulated dirt and mud.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

## FIELD MEASUREMENT OF SOIL FIELD PARAMETERS

1. Obtain soil sample in accordance with SOP-22.
2. Prepare mixture of $1: 1$ ratio of soil (dry weight basis) to deionized water in a glass beaker. A 10 gram sample of soil should be weighed and placed in a clean 50 ml glass beaker or plastic cup. Since the density of soil generally ranges from 1.3 to 1.5 grams per cubic centimeter, an equivalent volume of soil can be added to the beaker if a scale is not available. Add 10 ml of deionized water to the beaker and stir with a glass rod or plastic spoon.
3. Allow the sample to equilibrate for 10 minutes or until the suspension settles. For samples with high clay content, this period may be up to 30 minutes.
4. Insert calibrated pH or electrical conductivity probes into the supernatant solution above the soil and obtain field measurements in accordance with SOP 05 and SOP 06.
5. Record all collected data on standardized field forms or in the field book as required by the SAP.
6. Rinse our beaker with deionized water between samples.

## APPENDIX E

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF FIELD ACTIVITIES


Soil Vapor Collection at Borehole No. 1

Strataprobe drive point unit at Borehole No. 8

## APPENDIX F

## LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORTS

Page 1

SOUTHGATE SHOPPING CENTER PROJECT
Yakima, Washington
MAXIM Technologies, Inc.

Specific Halogenated Hydrocarbons and BTEX (Mod. EPA 8010/8020) in Soil Vapor

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { MDL } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blank } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \#1 } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \#2 } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \#3 } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \#4 } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \#5 } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv |
| 1,1 Dichloroethene | 100 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| cis-1,2 Dichloroethene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| trans-1,2 Dichloroethene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Benzene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Trichloroethene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | 33 | nd | nd |
| Toluene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Tetrachloroethene | 25 | nd | 684 | 8020 | 19400 | 2150 | 8440 |
| Chlorobenzene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Ethylbenzene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Total Xylenes | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1 Dichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Chloroform | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Tetrachloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Methylene Chloride | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |

"nd" Indicates Not Detected at the listed MDL.
"int" Indicates that Interference Peaks prevent determination.


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## SOUTHGATE SHOPPING CENTER PROJECT

Yakima, Washington
MAXIM Technologies, Inc.

Specific Halogenated Hydrocarbons and BTEX (Mod. EPA 8010/8020) in Soil Vapor

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { MDL } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ | Eq. Blank 03/22/96 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \#6 } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \# 7 \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \# 8 \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { \#9 } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { \#10 } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv |
| 1,1 Dichloroethene | 100 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| cis-1,2 Dichloroethene | 25 | nd | nd | 44 | nd | nd | nd |
| trans-1,2 Dichloroethene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Benzene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Trichloroethene | 25 | nd | nd | 94 | nd | nd | nd |
| Toluene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Tetrachloroethene | 25 | nd | 7320 | 134000 | 4730 | 219 | 486 |
| Chlorobenzene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Ethylbenzene | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Total Xylenes | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1 Dichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Chloroform | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 25 | nd | nd | 47 | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Tetrachloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Methylene Chloride | 25 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |



```
"nd" Indicates Not Detected at the listed MDL.
"int" Indicates that Interference Peaks prevent determination.
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SOUTHGATE SHOPPING CENTER PROJECT
Yakima, Washington
MAXIM Technologies, Inc.

Specific Halogenated Hydrocarbons and BTEX (Mod. EPA 8010/8020) in Soil Vapor

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { MDL } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#10 Dup } \\ & 03 / 22 / 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { \#11 } \\ 03 / 22 / 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#11 Dup } \\ & \text { 03/22/96 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATE |  |  |  |  |
|  | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv | ppbv |
| 1,1 Dichloroethene | 100 | nd | nd | nd |
| cis-1,2 Dichloroethene | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| trans-1,2 Dichloroethene | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Benzene | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Trichloroethene | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Toluene | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Tetrachloroethene | 25 | 318 | 193 | 194 |
| Chlorobenzene | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Ethylbenzene | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Total Xylenes | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1 Dichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Chloroform | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Tetrachloroethane | 25 | nd | nd | nd |
| Methylene Chloride | 25 | nd | nd | nd |


"nd" Indicates Not Detected at the listed MDL.
"int" Indicates that Interference Peaks prevent determination.

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SOUTHGATE SHOPPING CENTER PROJECT
Yakima, Washington
MAXIM Technologies, Inc.

Specific Halogenated Hydrocarbons and BTEX (Mod. EPA 8010/8020) in Soil

| Sample-Number | MDL | Method Blank | Soil \#1 | Soil \#2 | Soil \#3 | Soil \#4 | Soil \#5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 03/25/96 <br> $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ |
| Vinylchloride | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1 Dichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Trans-1,2 Dichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Cis-1,2 Dichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Benzene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Trichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Toluene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Tetrachloroethene | 0.05 | nd | 0.11 | 0.36 | 3.99 | 0.38 | 0.30 |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| m,p-Xylene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| o-Xylene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Dichloromethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1 Dichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Chloroform | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Spike Recovery (\%) |  | 92 | 88 | 91 | 89 | 86 | 89 |

"nd" Indicates Not Detected at the listed detection limit.
"int" Indicates that interference peaks prevent determination.


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## SOUTHGATE SHOPPING CENTER PROJECT

Yakima, Washington
MAXIM Technologies, Inc.

Specific Halogenated Hydrocarbons and BTEX (Mod. EPA 8010/8020) in Soil

| Sample-Number | MDL | Soil \#5 Dup | Soil \#6 | Soil \#6 Dup | Soil \#7 | Soil \#8 | Soil \#9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ | 03/25/96 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 / 25 / 96 \\ \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ |
| Vinylchloride | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1 Dichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Trans-1,2 Dichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Cis-1,2 Dichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Benzene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Trichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Toluene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Tetrachloroethene | 0.05 | 0.41 | 0.33 | 0.47 | 2.08 | 0.15 | 0.22 |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| m,p-Xylene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| o-Xylene | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Dichloromethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1 Dichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Chloroform | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd |
| Spike Recovery (\%) |  | 93 | 81 | 86 | 87 | 92 | 96 |

"nd" Indicates Not Detected at the listed detection limit.
"int" Indicates that interference peaks prevent determination.


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SOUTHGATE SHOPPING CENTER PROJECT<br>Yakima, Washington<br>MAXIM Technologies, Inc.

Specific Halogenated Hydrocarbons and BTEX (Mod. EPA 8010/8020) in Soil

| Sample-Number | MDL | Soil \#10 | Soil \#11 | 2.5 ppm M | 2.5 ppm MSD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Date | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 03/25/96 <br> $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 03/25/96 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 03/25/96 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | 03/25/96 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vinylchloride | 0.05 | nd | nd | -- | -- |
| 1,1 Dichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.35 | 2.49 |
| Trans-1,2 Dichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.42 | 2.53 |
| Cis-1,2 Dichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.29 | 2.30 |
| Benzene | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.28 | 2.37 |
| Trichloroethene | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.24 | 2.38 |
| Toluene | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.22 | 2.24 |
| Tetrachloroethene | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 2.35 | 2.23 |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.23 | 2.32 |
| m,p-Xylene | 0.05 | nd | nd | 4.41 | 4.39 |
| o-Xylene | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.26 | 2.11 |
| Dichloromethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.63 | 2.71 |
| 1,1 Dichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.60 | 2.34 |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.35 | 2.38 |
| Chloroform | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.44 | 2.45 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.56 | 2.47 |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.22 | 2.23 |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.21 | 2.27 |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.34 | 2.30 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.05 | nd | nd | 2.29 | 2.23 |
| Spike Recovery (\%) |  | 87 | 97 | -- | -- |

"nd" Indicates Not Detected at the listed detection limit.
"int" Indicates that interference peaks prevent determination.

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====== ====== ====== ====== ====== ====== ========
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## GENERAL ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

TEG Laboratories follow methods specified by the EPA and modified methods set by each state. The following is a general summary of those methods.

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

## Waters:

Separate water aliquots are extracted for TPH analysis of fuel compounds (Gasoline and Diesel) by liquid-liquid extraction with either Freon 113 or Methylene Chloride using a modified EPA Method 3510. If a purge \& trap is required, a Tekmar LSC-2000 is used. For volatile aromatics and chlorinated hydrocarbons (EPA 601 and 602), water samples are purged of volatiles using the Tekmar LSC-2000 following EPA Method 5030.

## Soils:

Soil samples are extracted with Freon 113, Methanol, or Methylene Chloride for TPH analysis of fuel compounds (Hydrocarbon Identification, Gasoline, and Diesel) by handshaking and sonification following EPA, CA-DOHS, OR-DEQ, or WA-DOE approved protocols. For volatile aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds (EPA 8010 and 8020), Methanol is used as the solvent.

## GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

## Total Fuel Hydrocarbons; WTPH-G; WTPH-D:

An aliquot of the extract is injected on-column into a Shimadzu 14A gas chromatograph equipped with a 30 meter Restek Rtx- 5 megabore capillary column and measured by a flame ionization detector (FID), following a modification of EPA Method 8015. The Shimadzu 14A is set up with double injectors, twin 30 meter columns, and two FIDs.

## Volatile Aromatic (BTEX) \& Chlorinated Hydrocarbons:

Extracts are directly injected or the purge \& trap is backflushed into a Shimadzu 14A gas chromatograph equipped with a 30 meter Restek Rtx-5 megabore capillary column, a 105 meter Restek 502.2 capillary column, a photoionization detector (PID) and a Hall electrolytic detector following EPA Methods 601/8010 and 602/8020.

## DATA ACQUISITION

Data from the gas chromatographs are integrated and plotted by Shimadzu CR501 Data Processors. Separate chomatograms are printed for each detector. The resulting chromatograms are inspected at the end of each run, and the data are entered into an IBMcompatible computer for on-site processing and evaluation.

## QA/QC FOR ANALYTICAL METHODS

## GENERAL

The TEG Northwest Laboratory quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures are conducted following the guidelines and objectives which meet or exceed certification/accreditation requirements of California DOHS, Washington DOE, and Oregon DEQ. The Quality Control Program is a consistent set of procedures which assures data quality through the use of appropriate blanks, replicate analyses, surrogate spikes, and matrix spikes, and with the use of reference standards that meet or exceed EPA standards.

When analyses are taking place on-site with the mobile lab, the need for Field Blanks or Travel/Trip Blanks is eliminated. If there is going to be a delay before sample preparation for analysis, the sample is stored at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## ANALYTICAL METHODS

TEG Northwest Labs use analytical methodologies which are in substantial conformity with U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington DOE, and Oregon DEQ methodologies. When necessary and appropriate due to the nature or composition of the sample, TEG may use variations of the methods which are consistent with recognized standards or variations used by the industry and government laboratories.

## Purgeable Volatile Halocarbons <br> (Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, EPA 601/8010,8021)

A blank and a calibration standard are run at the beginning of the day. The standard must be within $15 \%$ of the continuing calibration curve value. The standard is rerun at the end of the day if more than 10 samples have been run. All samples are prepared with a surrogate spike, and the recovery must be between $65 \%$ and $135 \%$. At least 1 method blank is run per day.

## Purgeable Volatile Aromatics

(BTEX, EPA 602/8020)
A blank and a calibration standard are run at the beginning of the day. The standard must be within $15 \%$ of the continuing calibration curve value. The standard is rerun at the end of the day if more than 10 samples have been run. All samples are prepared with a surrogate spike, and the recovery must be between $65 \%$ and $135 \%$. At least 1 method blank is run per day.

## TPH-Gasoline, TPH-Diesel

(Gasoline and/or Diesel, Modified EPA 8015)
A blank and a calibration standard are run at the beginning of the day. The standard must be within $15 \%$ of the continuing calibration curve value. The standard is rerun at the end of the day. All samples are prepared with a surrogate spike, and the recovery must be between $65 \%$ and $135 \%$. A duplicate sample is run at a rate of 1 per 10 samples (or a matrix spike sample is prepared and analyzed). At least 1 method blank is run per 10 samples analyzed.

## TPH-Heavy Fuel Hydrocarbons

(EPA 418.1)

Calibration plot values must produce a best fit line, with known values deviating from the plot by less than $10 \%$. Prior to sample run, a blank, a calibration standard, and a method blank are run. One method blank per 10 samples is prepared. A sample duplicate is prepared for each 10 samples to be run per day.

PCBs, Polychlorinated Biphenyls
(EPA 8080)
A method blank and a calibration standard are run at the beginning of the day. The standard must be within $15 \%$ of the continuing calibration curve value. The check standard may be re-run at the end of the day if numerous samples have been analyzed. All samples are prepared with a surrogate spike, and the recovery must be between $65 \%$ and $130 \%$. Samples which measure outside of the linear range of the calibration curve must be carefully diluted to fall into the upper range of the linear calibration. A duplicate sample is run at a rate of 1 per 10 samples (or a matrix spike sample is prepared and analyzed.

## APPENDIX G

METHODOLOGY FOR VAPOR SAMPLE RESULTS UNIT CONVERSION

## TETRACHLOROETHYLENE IN AIR CONVERSION CALCULATIONS

Convert parts per billion (ppb) Tetrachlorethylene to micrograms per liter ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$ )

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards: 1 ppm tetrachlorethylene $=6.89 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
10^{3} \mathrm{ppb} & =1 \mathrm{ppm} \\
1 \mathrm{~m}^{3} & =10^{3} \mathrm{~L} \\
10^{3} \mu \mathrm{~g} & =1 \mathrm{mg} \\
\mu g / l & =(p p b)\left(\frac{p p b}{10^{3} p p b}\right)\left(\frac{6.89 m g / \mathrm{m}^{3}}{p p m}\right)\left(\frac{m^{3}}{10^{3} \mathrm{~L}}\right)\left(\frac{10^{3} \mu g}{m g}\right)(\mu g / L)
\end{aligned}
$$

Multiply concentration in parts per billion by $6.89 \times 10^{-3}$ to obtain concentration in micrograms per liter.


[^0]:    Project: DOE-103X

