



PAI-7 2 to 3 feet



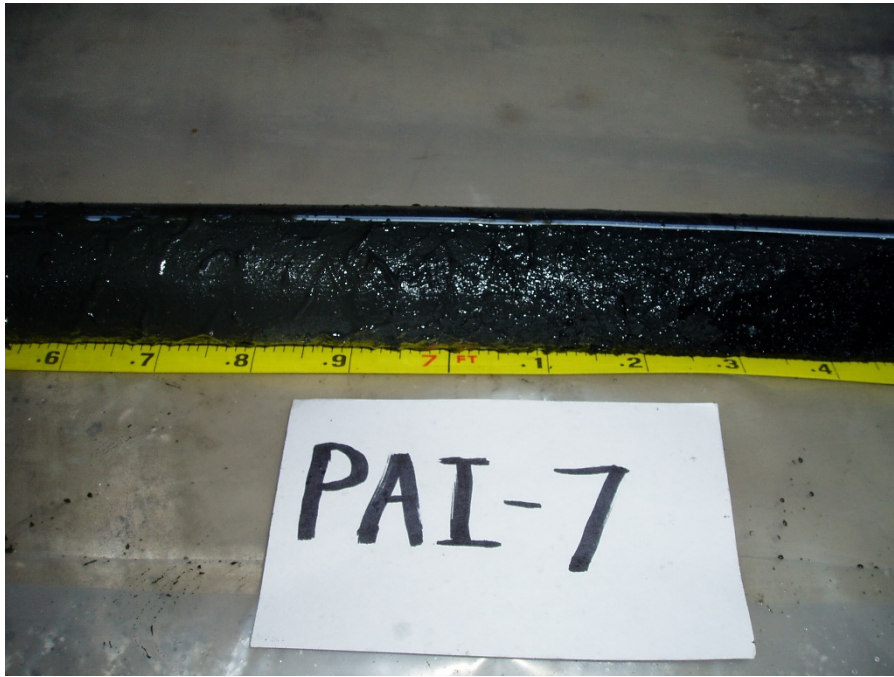
PAI-7 6 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

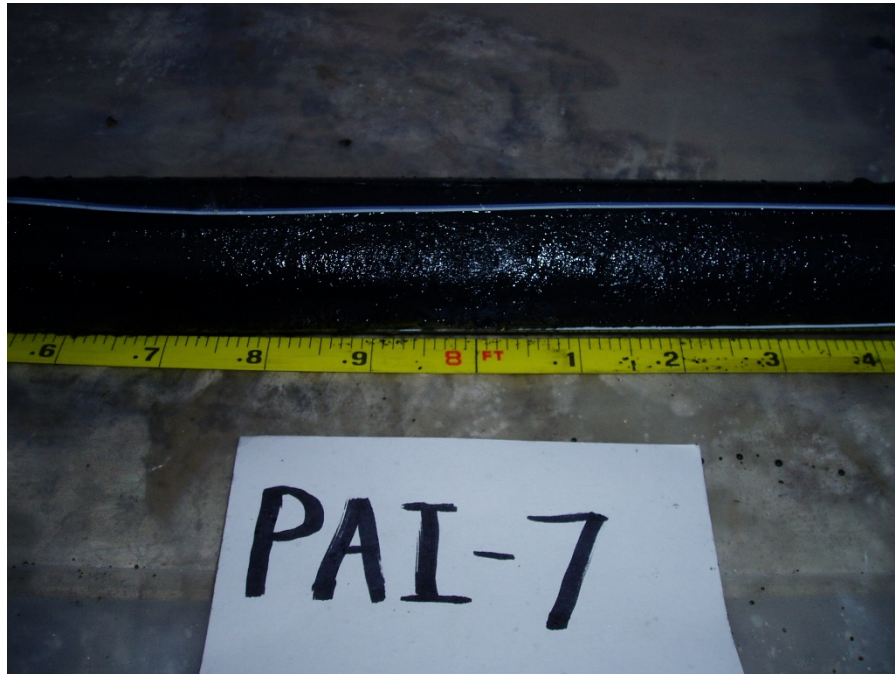
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-7 7 feet



PAI-7 8 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

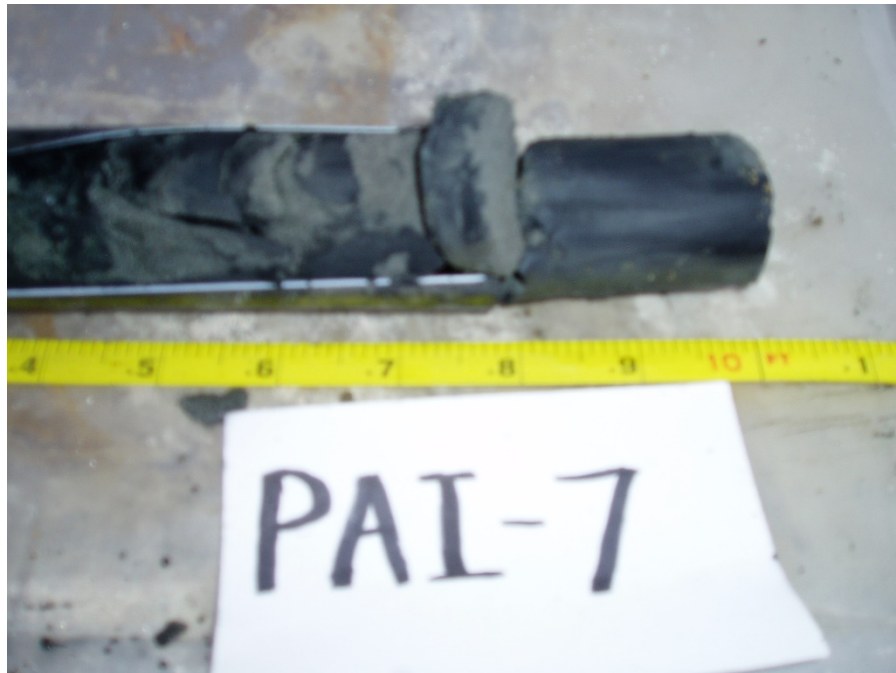
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-7 9 feet



PAI-7 10 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

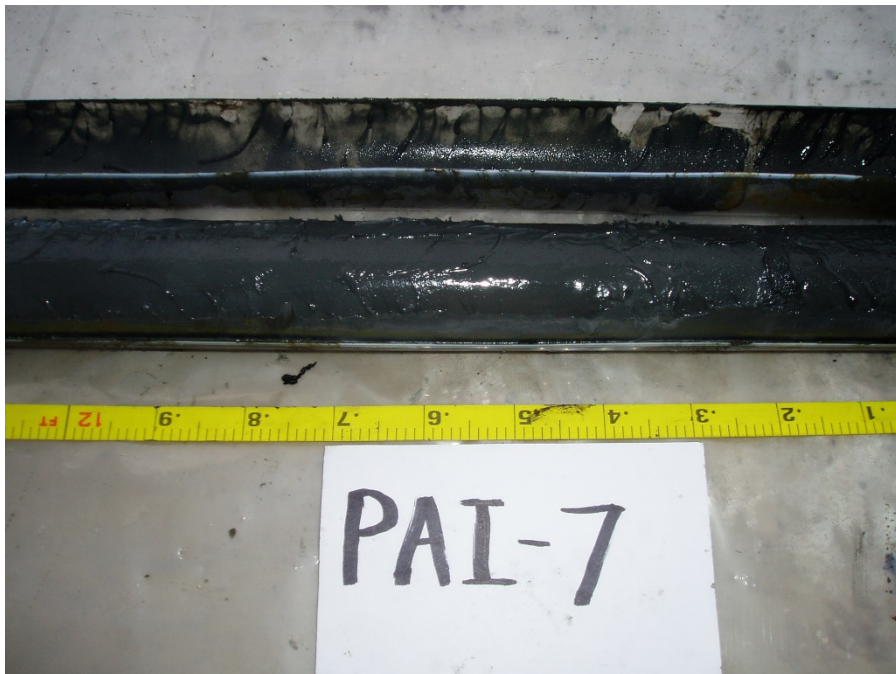
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-7 10 to 11 feet



PAI-7 11 to 12 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

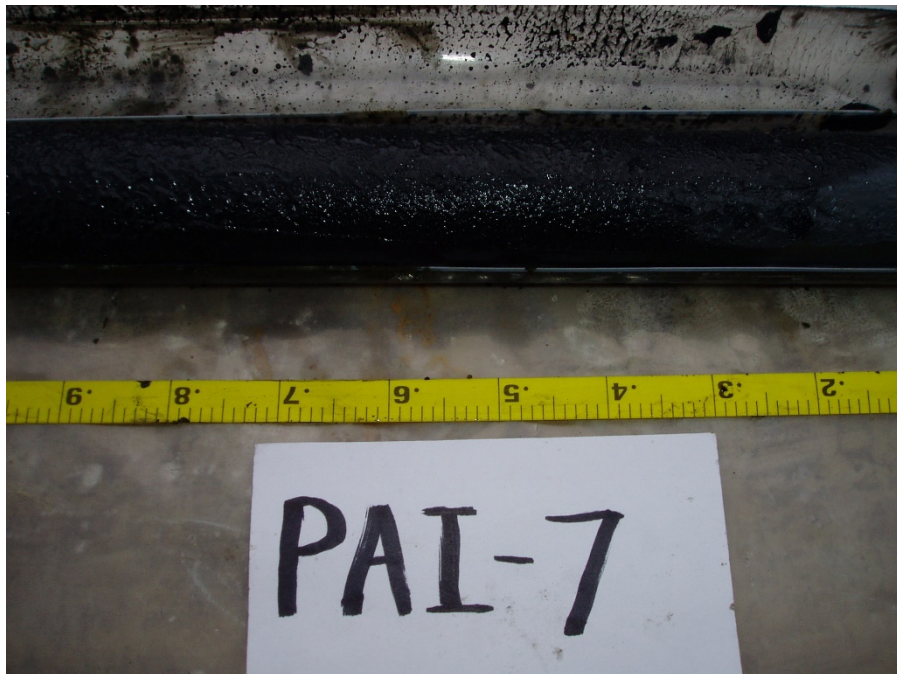
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-7 12 to 13 feet



PAI-7 13 to 14 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-7 14 to 15 feet



PAI-7 15 to 16 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-7 16 to 17 feet



PAI-7 17 to 18 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-7 18 to 19 feet



PAI-7 19 to 20 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2





PAI-7 20 to 21 feet



PAI-7 21 to 22 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-7 22 to 23 feet



PAI-7 23 to 24 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-7 24 to 25 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-7**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 2 to 3 feet



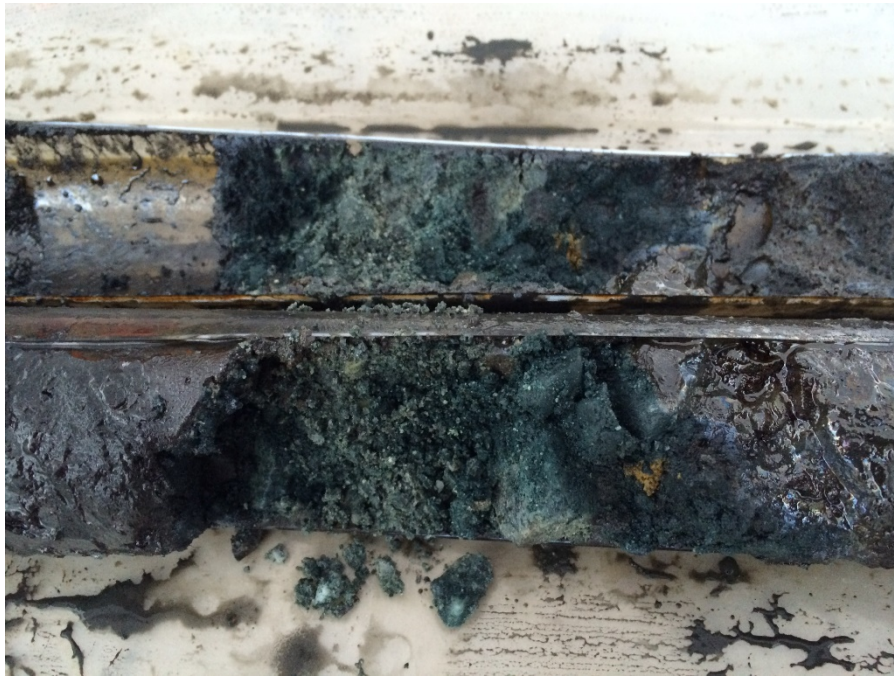
PAI-8 3 to 4 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

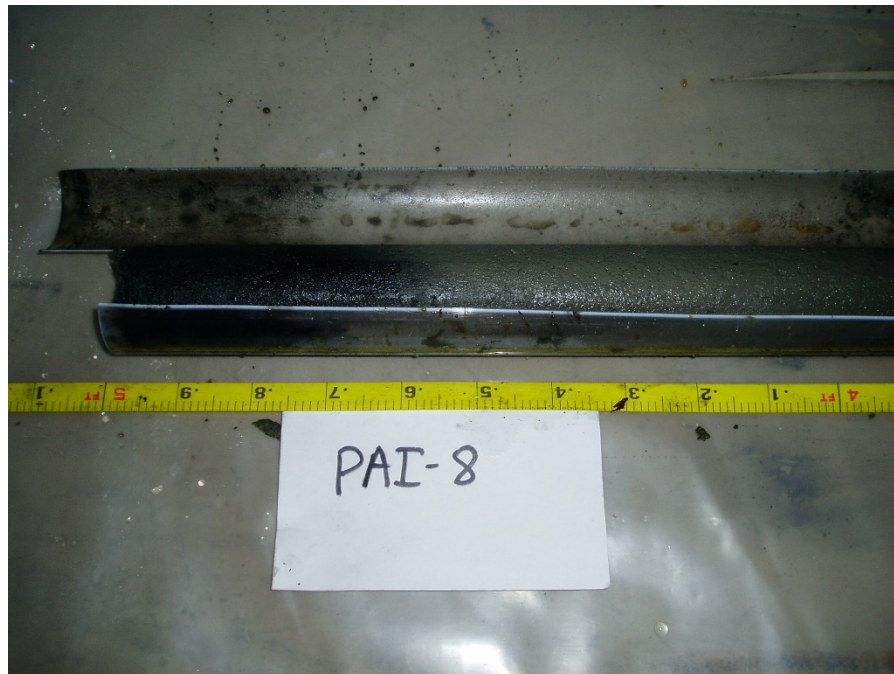
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 3 to 4 feet (close-up)



PAI-8 4 to 5 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 5 to 6 feet



PAI-8 6 to 7 feet

### Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 7 to 8 feet



PAI-8 8 to 9 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 9 to 10 feet



PAI-8 16 to 17 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2





PAI-8 17 to 18 feet



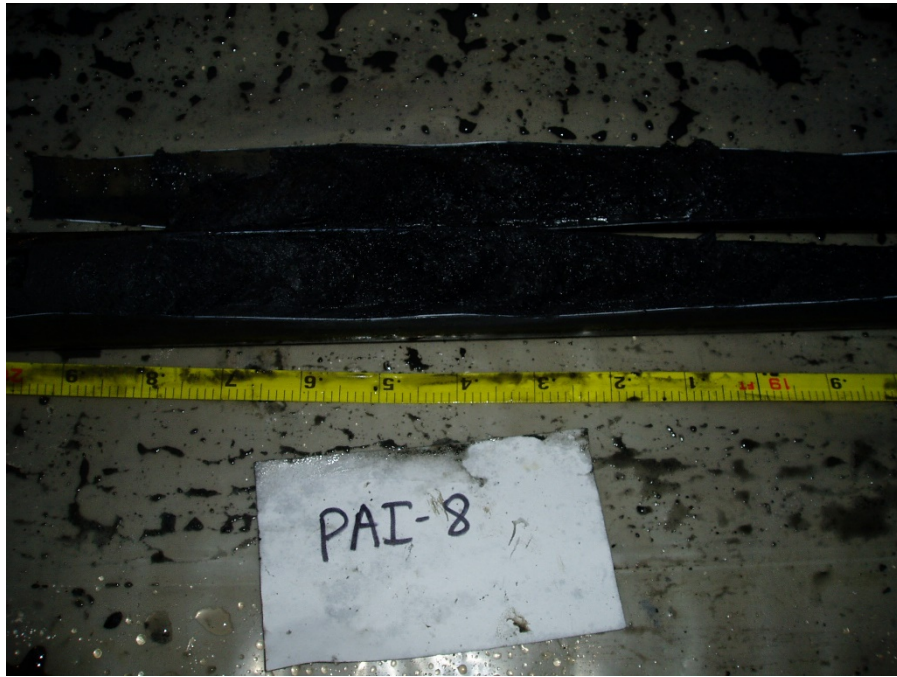
PAI-8 18 to 19 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 19 to 20 feet



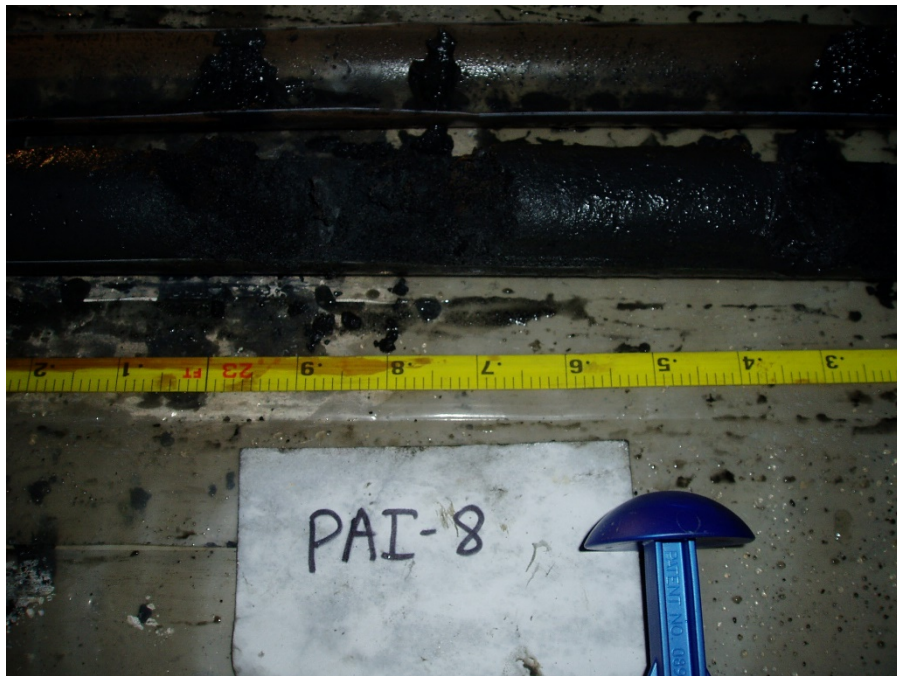
PAI-8 20 to 21 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



PAI-8 21 to 22 feet



PAI-8 22 to 23 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 23 to 24 feet



PAI-8 24 to 25 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 25 to 26 feet



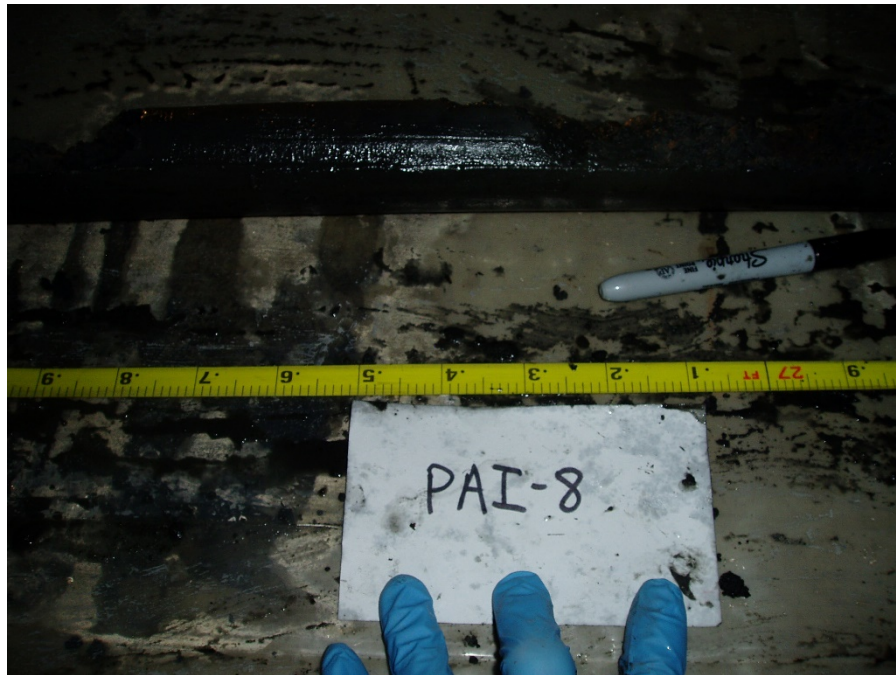
PAI-8 26 to 27 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 27 to 28 feet



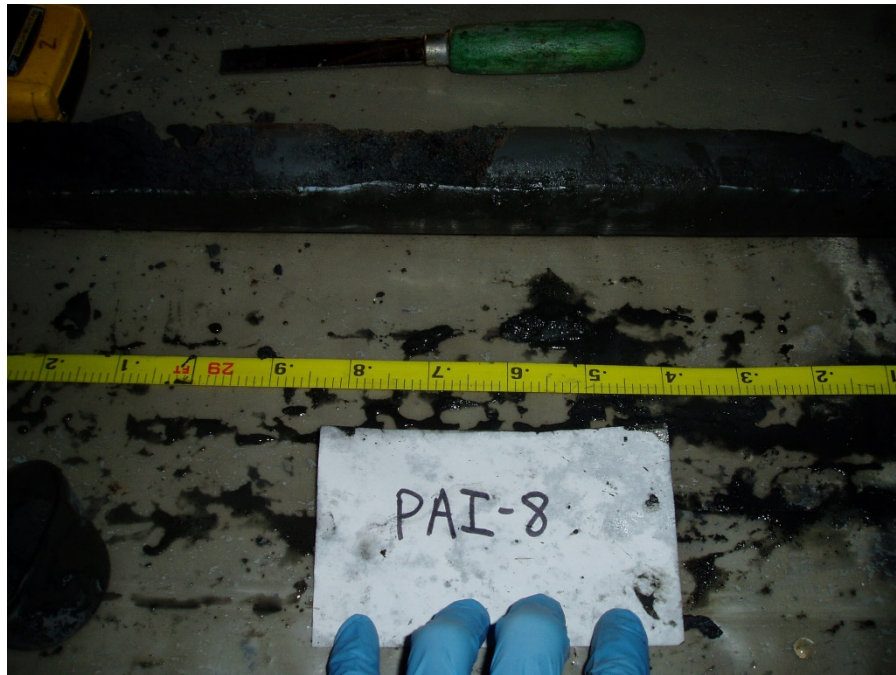
PAI-8 28 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-8 28 to 29 feet



PAI-8 29 to 30 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-8

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-9 1 to 2 feet



PAI-9 2 to 3 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2





PAI-9 3 to 4 feet



PAI-9 4 to 5 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington

**GEOENGINEERS** 

Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-9 6 to 7 feet



PAI-9 7 to 8 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

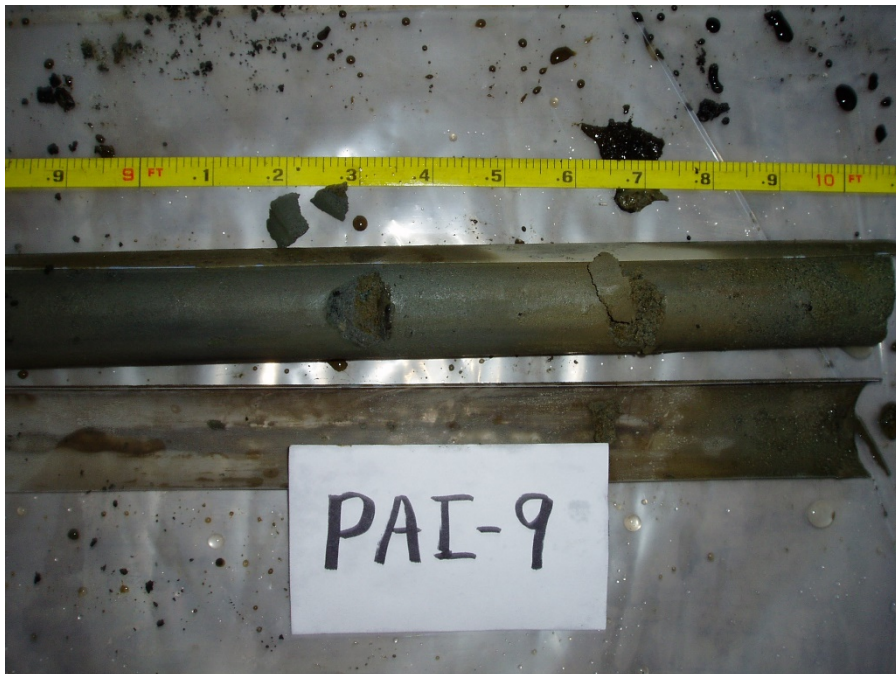
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-9 8 to 9 feet



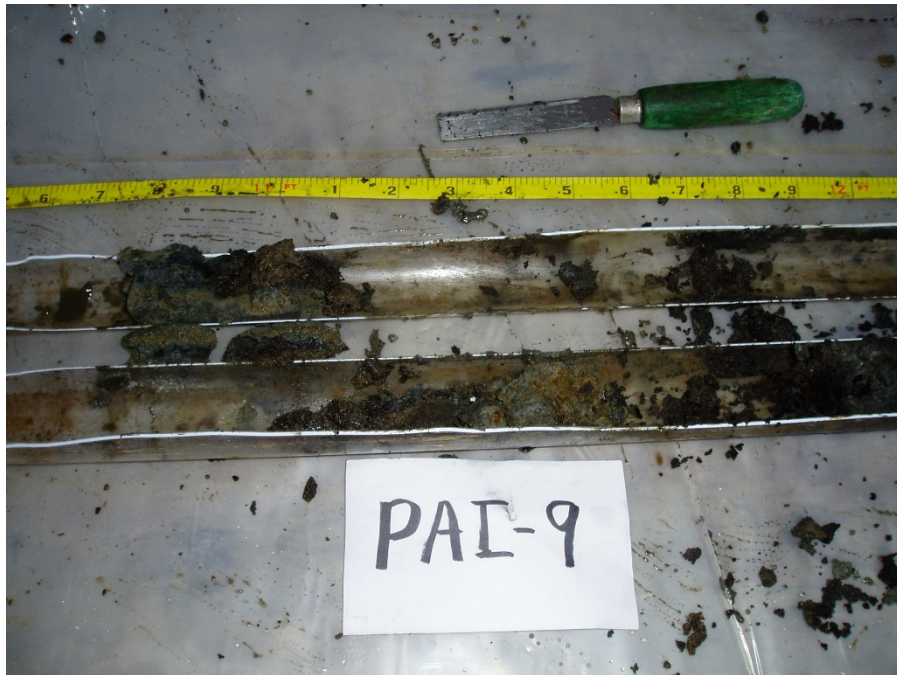
PAI-9 9 to 10 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

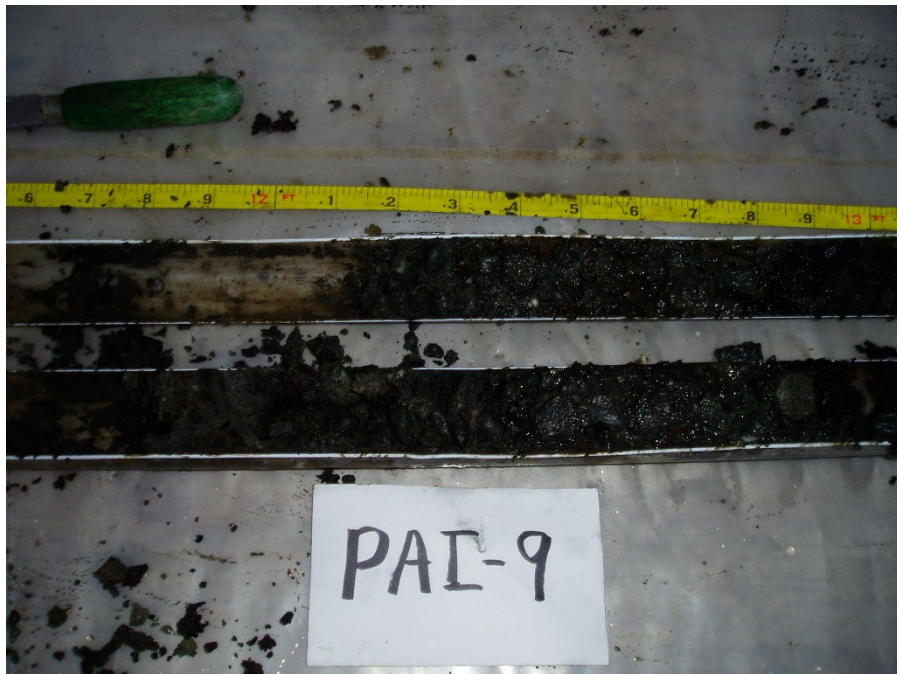
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-9 11 to 12 feet



PAI-9 12 to 13 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

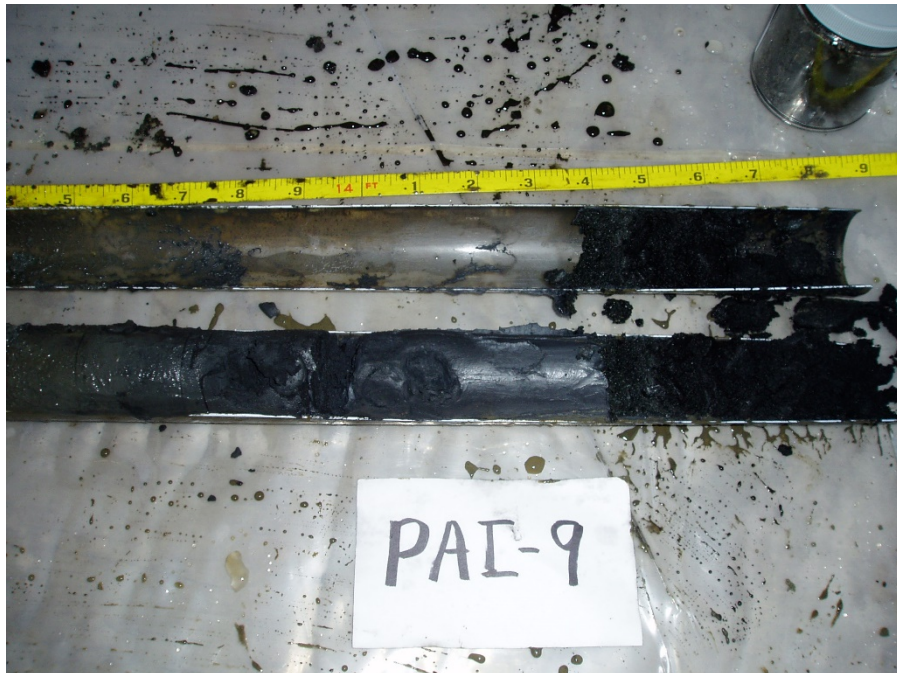
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-9 13 to 14 feet



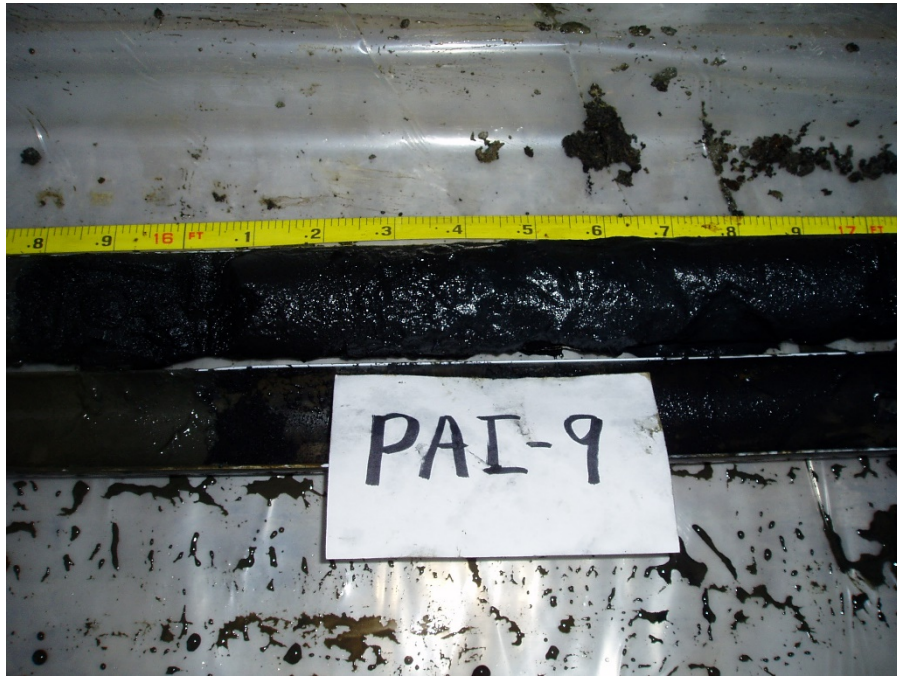
PAI-9 14 to 15 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-9 16 to 17 feet



PAI-9 17 to 18 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-9 18 to 19 feet



PAI-9 19 to 20 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-9 20 to 21 feet



PAI-9 21 to 22 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2





PAI-9 22 to 23 feet



PAI-9 23 to 24 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-9 24 to 25 feet

Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-9

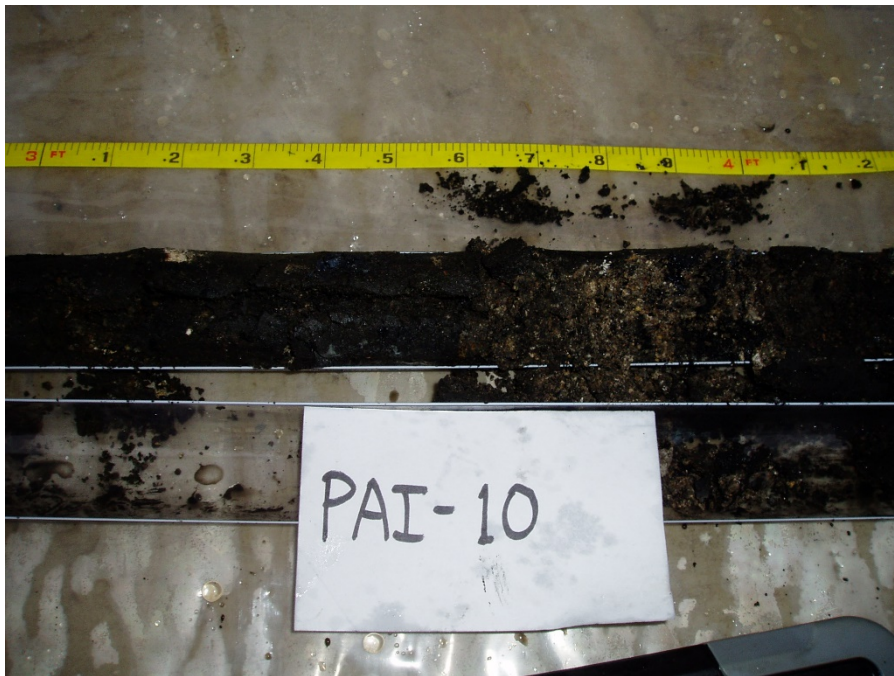
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 2 to 3 feet



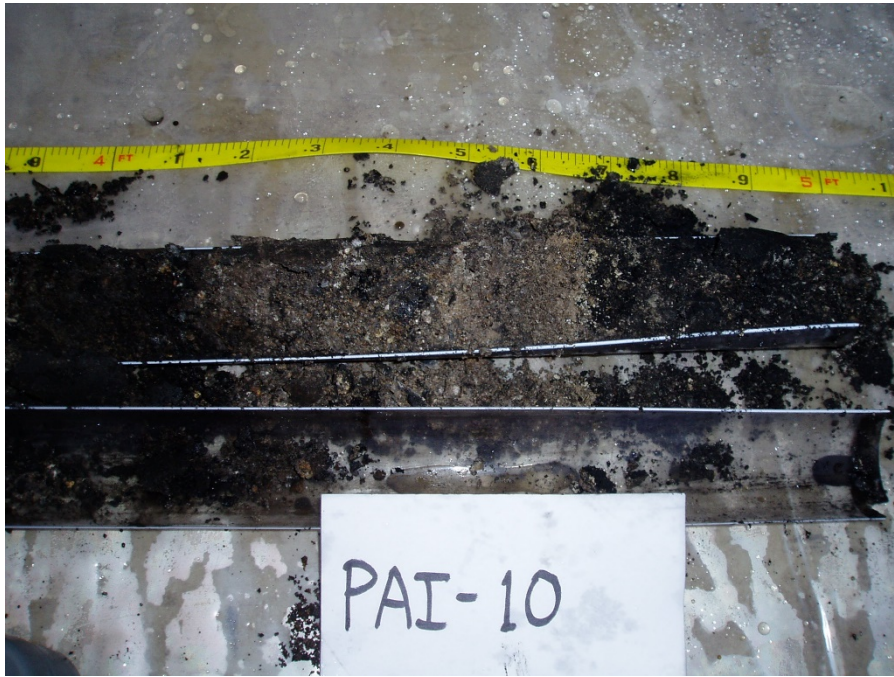
PAI-10 3 to 4 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

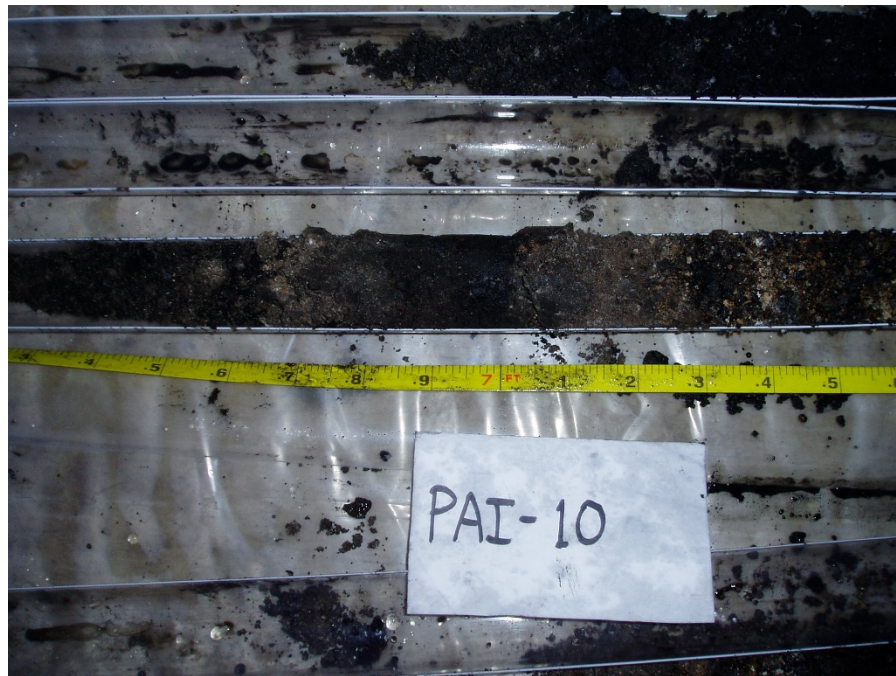
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 4 to 5 feet



PAI-10 7 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 8 feet



PAI-10 9 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

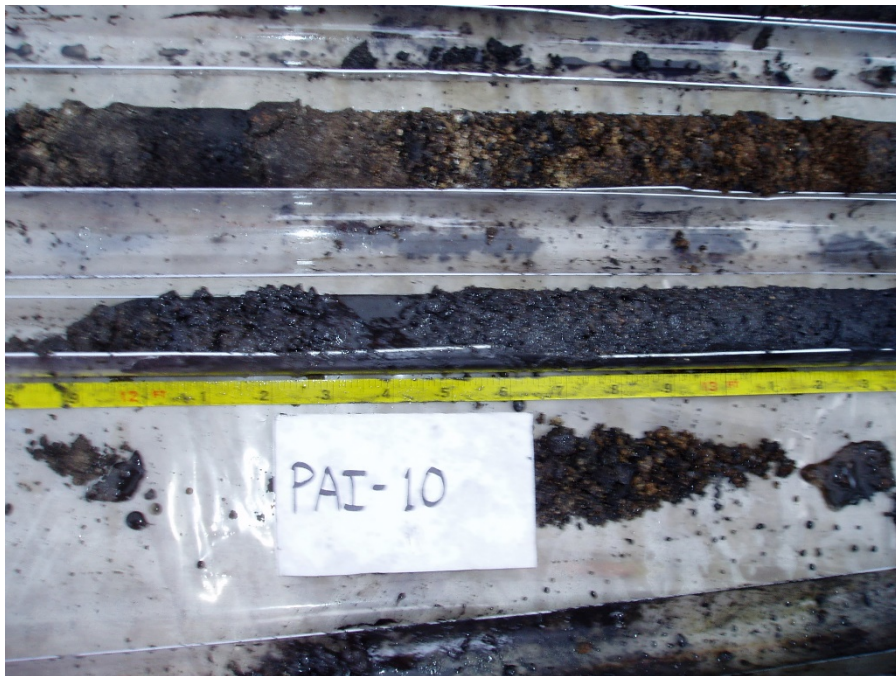
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 9 to 10 feet



PAI-10 12 to 13 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 13 to 14 feet



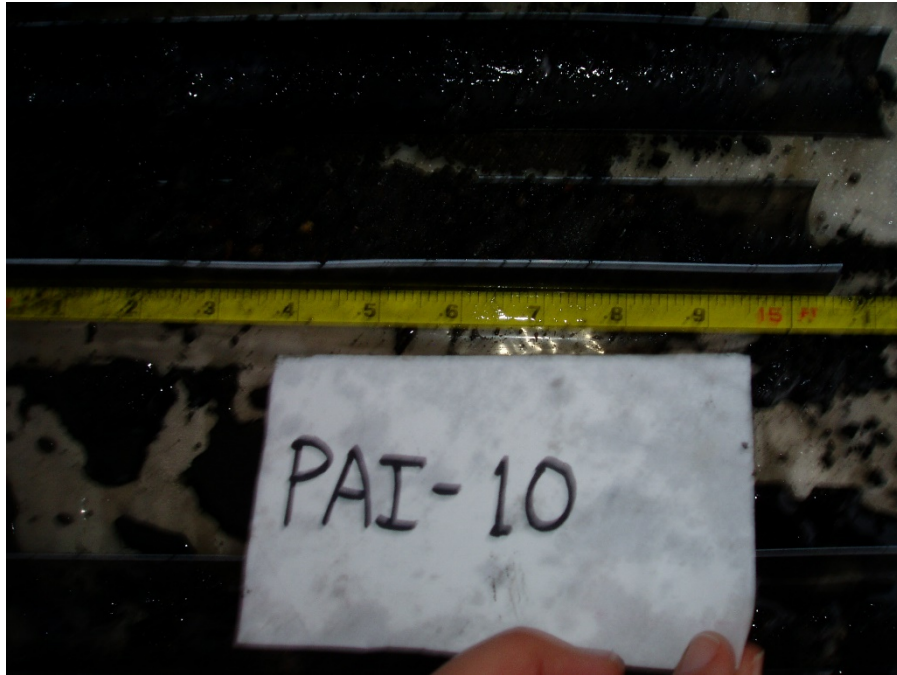
PAI-10 14 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 14 to 15 feet



PAI-10 17 to 18 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2





PAI-10 18 to 19 feet



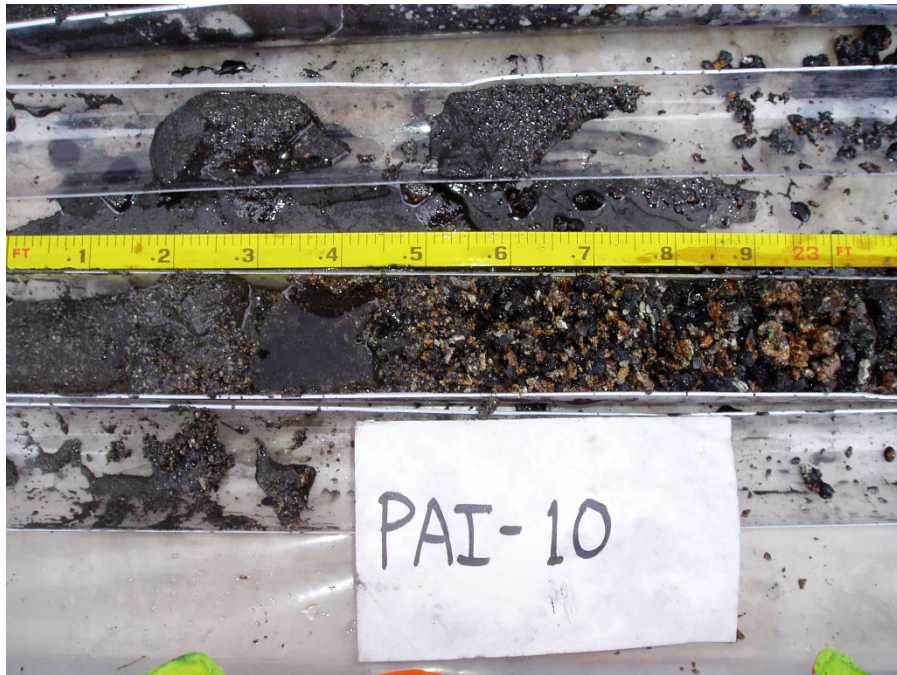
PAI-10 19 to 20 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

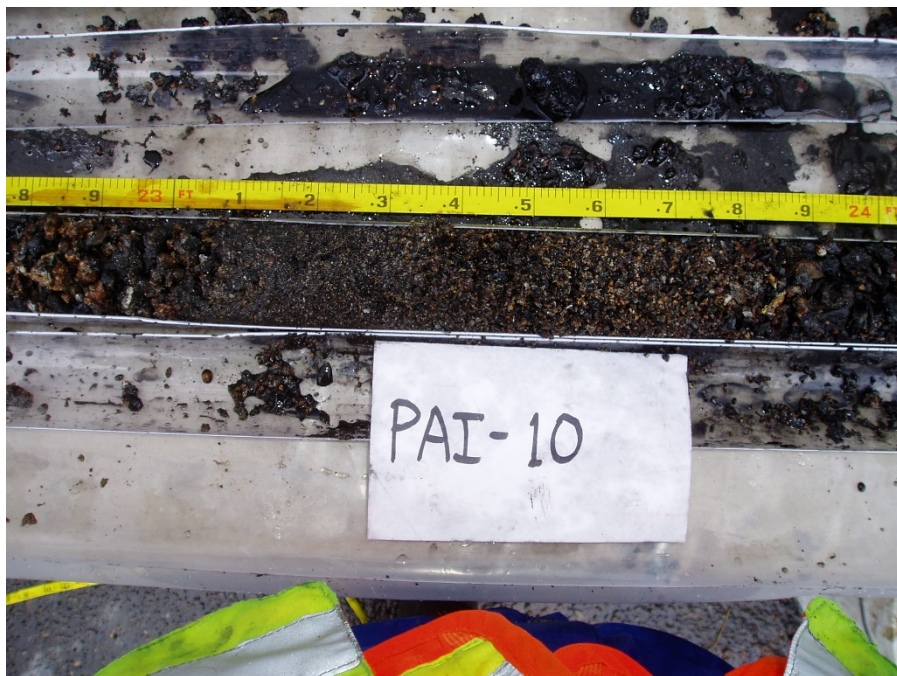
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 22 to 23 feet



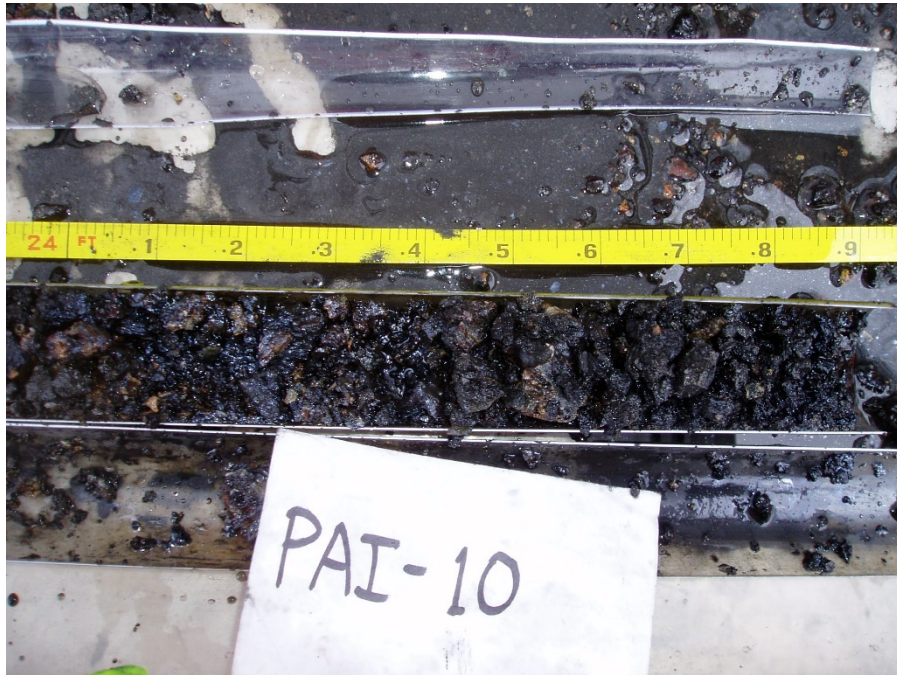
PAI-10 23 to 24 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

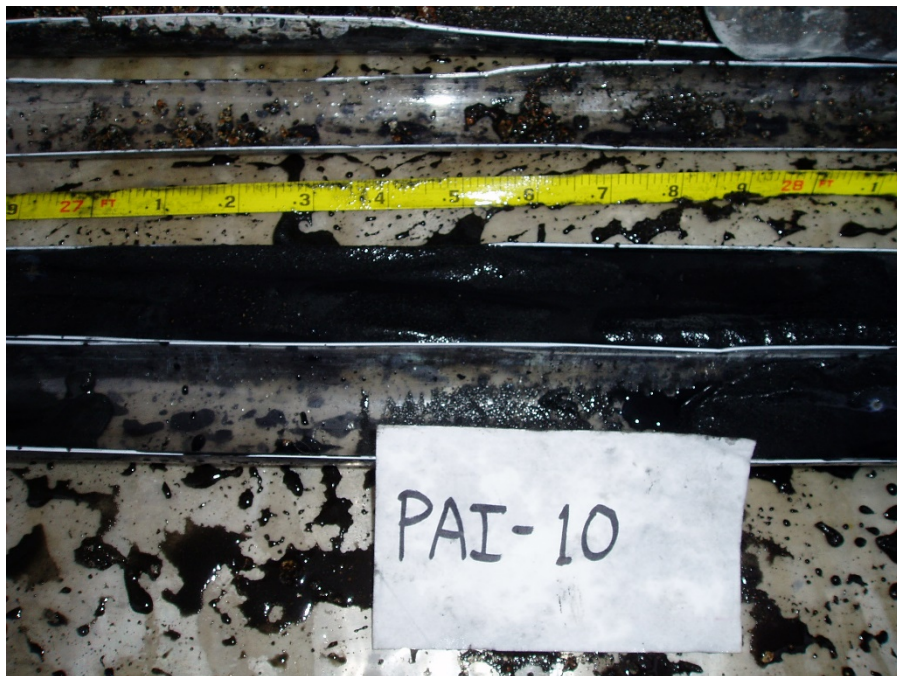
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 24 to 25 feet



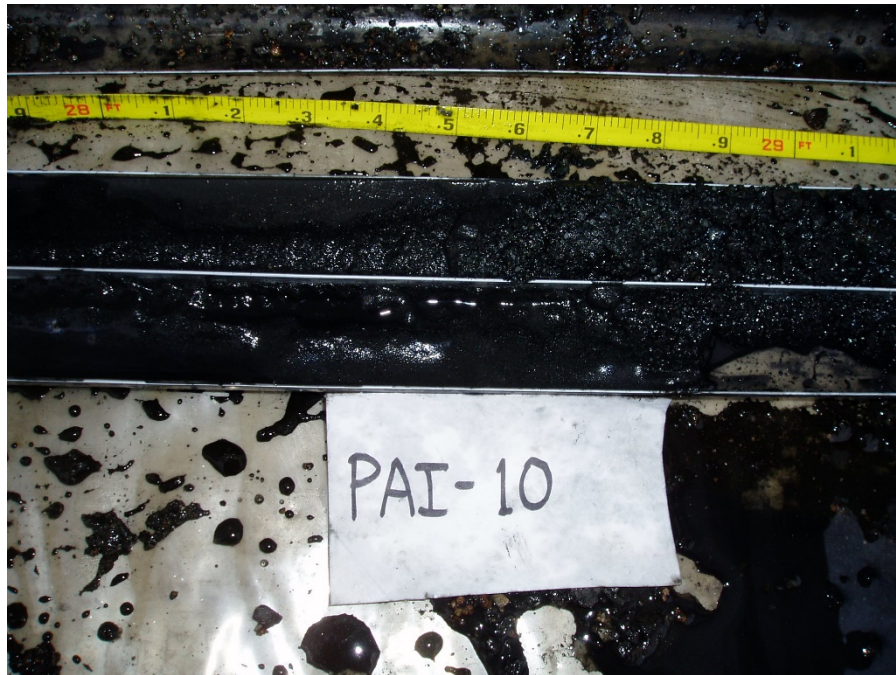
PAI-10 27 to 28 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

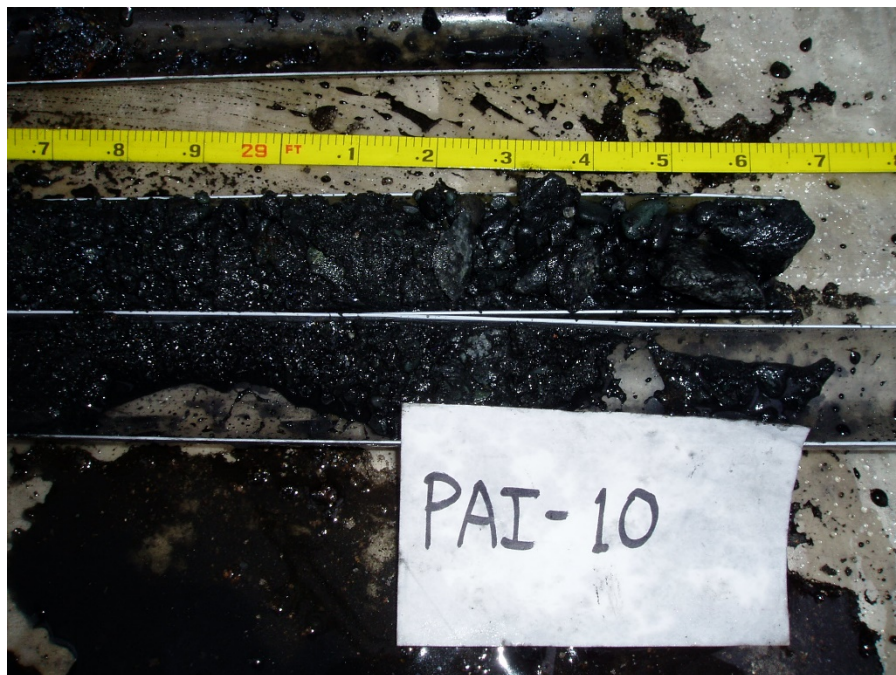
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 28 to 29 feet



PAI-10 29 to 30 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 30 to 31 feet



PAI-10 32 to 33 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-10 33 to 34 feet



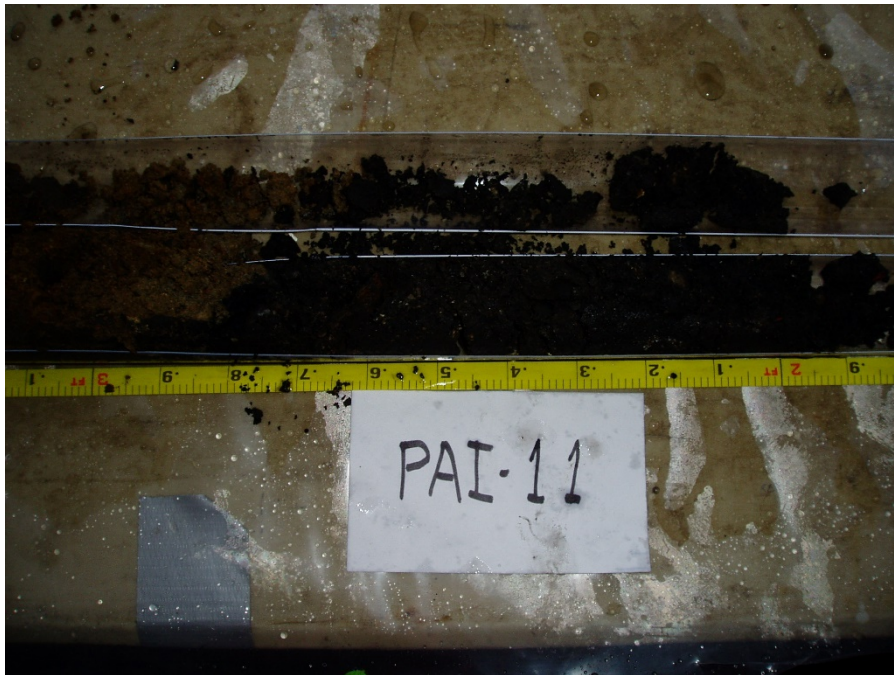
PAI-10 34 to 35 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-10**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-11 2 to 3 feet



PAI-11 3 to 4 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-11 4 to 5 feet



PAI-11 7 to 8 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2





PAI-11 8 to 9 feet



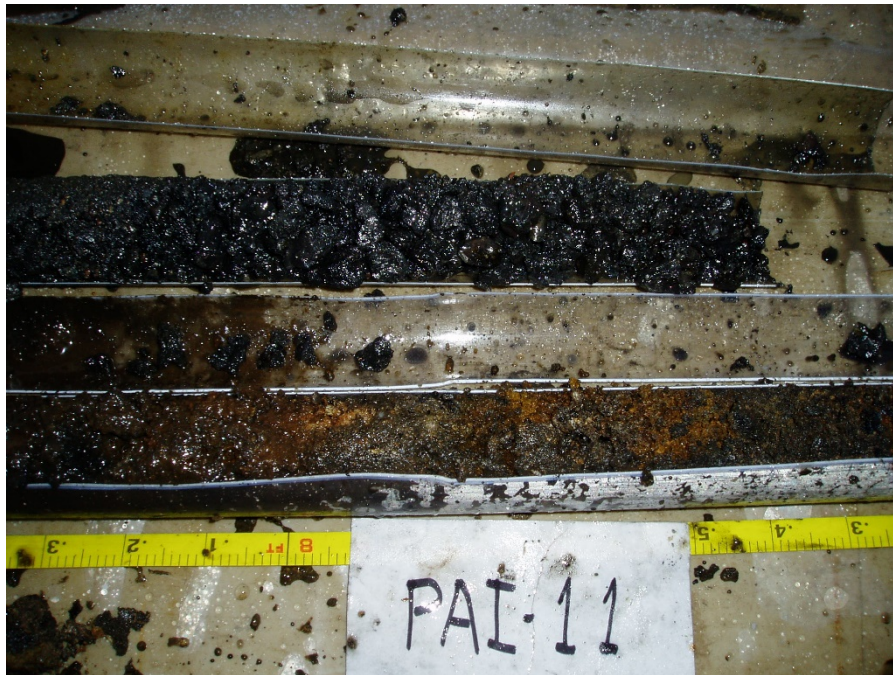
PAI-11 9 to 10 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-11 11 to 13 feet top (back) liner



PAI-11 11 to 14 feet top (back) liner

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-11 11 to 15 feet top (back) liner



PAI-11 21 to 22 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-11 22 to 23 feet



PAI-11 23 to 24 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-11 24 feet



PAI-11 25 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11**

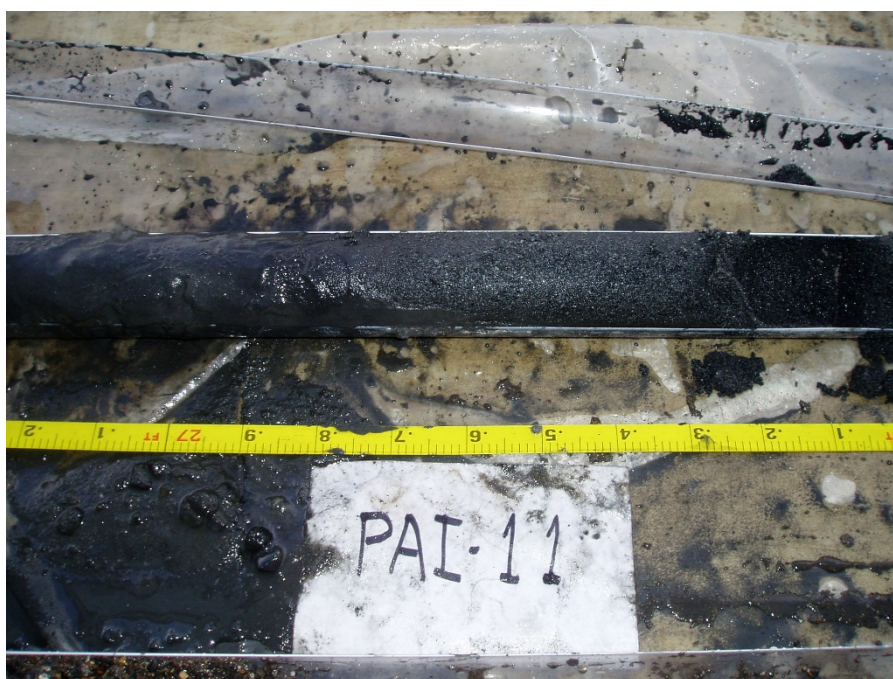
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-11 25 to 26 feet



PAI-11 26 to 27 feet

### Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11

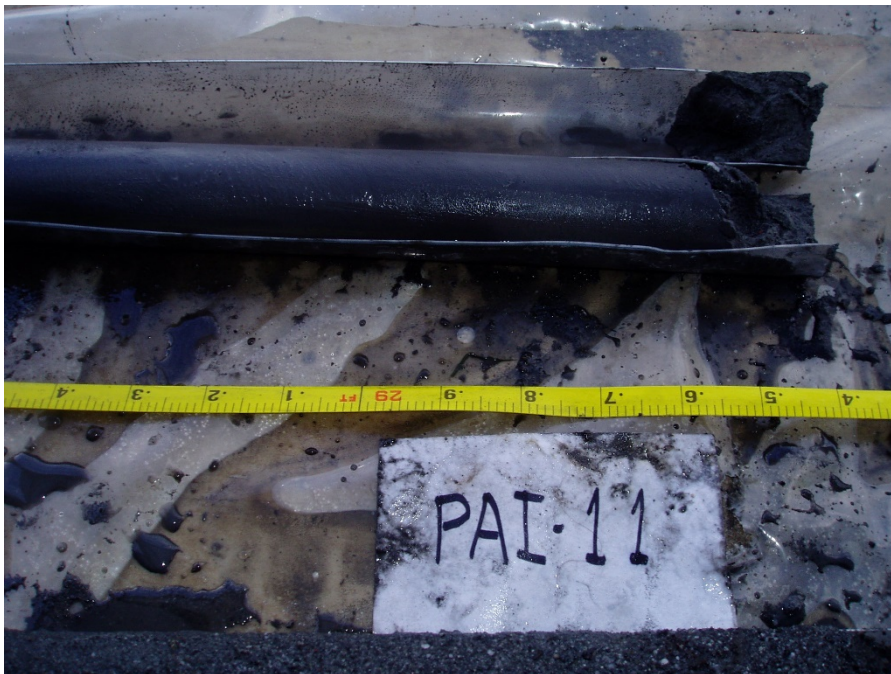
Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-11 27 to 28 feet



PAI-11 29 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-11 30 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-11**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2





PAI-12 3 to 4 feet



PAI-12 4 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-12**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-12 4 to 5 feet



PAI-12 11 to 12 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-12**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



PAI-12 12 feet



PAI-12 12 to 13 feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-12**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2



PAI-12 14 to 15a feet



PAI-12 14 to 15b feet

**Soil Boring Field Photographs PAI-12**

Gas Works Park Site  
Seattle, Washington



Appendix 2B-1-2

**ATTACHMENT 2B-1-3**  
**Data Validation Memos and ARI Lab Data Packages**

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**Project:** PSE North Lake Union – 2015 Play Area Investigation (Soil)  
**File:** 00186-846-01  
**Date:** January 30, 2015  
**Lab Report:** Z041, Z068, Z083, ZP06, ZP11, ZP16, and ZP35

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This report presents the results of a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)-defined Stage 2A validation (USEPA Document 540-R-08-005; USEPA, 2009) of analytical data from the analyses of soil boring samples obtained from the Play Area Investigation at the PSE North Lake Union site. Samples obtained were submitted to Analytical Resources, Incorporated (ARI) of Tukwila, Washington for chemical analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) compounds by EPA method SW8260C, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by EPA method SW8270-SIM, and arsenic by EPA Method 6010C. ARI also conducted conventional parameter analyses including Acid-Extractable Sulfide by Standard Method 4500-S2D<sup>1</sup>.

The objective of this data quality assessment was to review laboratory analytical procedures and QC results to evaluate whether the samples were analyzed using well-defined and acceptable methods that provide quantitation limits below applicable regulatory criteria, the precision and accuracy of the data are well defined and sufficient to provide defensible data, and the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures utilized by the laboratory meet acceptable industry practices and standards.

ARI Sample Delivery Groups (SDGs; noted above) were reviewed for the following quality control (QC) elements:

- Chain of Custody
- Holding Times
- Additional/Follow-up Analyses
- Surrogates/Labeled Compounds
- Method Blanks, Equipment Rinsate Blanks, and Trip Blanks
- Laboratory Control Samples
- Matrix Spikes/Matrix Spike Duplicates
- Laboratory and Field Duplicates

## **DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**

The results for each of the QC elements are summarized below. The data assessment was performed using guidance in two USEPA documents: USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review (USEPA, 2010) and USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review (USEPA, 2008).

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<sup>1</sup> Additional analyses of soil samples (acid-insoluble sulfur and sequential extraction testing for arsenic and iron) were subcontracted by ARI to Horizon and Applied Speciation laboratories. These analyses are not included in this data validation report because they are specialized analyses that are not regulatory-driven.

### Chain-of-Custody Documentation

Chain-of-custody forms were provided with the laboratory analytical reports. No transcription errors were found, and the appropriate signatures were applied. There were no anomalies mentioned in the sample receipt forms, as the samples were transported to the laboratory at the appropriate temperatures of between 2 and 6 degrees Celsius, except in cases where the samples were transported directly to the laboratory from the field. In these cases, the laboratory recorded temperatures greater than 6 degrees Celsius. No action was taken because the samples were received by the laboratory within 12 hours of sampling.

### Holding Times

The holding time is defined as the time that elapses between sample collection and sample analysis. Maximum holding time criteria exist for each analysis to help ensure that the analyte concentrations found at the time of analysis reflect the concentration present at the time of sample collection. Established holding times were met for all analyses, with the following exceptions:

- **SDG Z083** (Conventional Chemistry): All soil samples in this SDG were analyzed 3 days outside of the holding time of 7 days for the sulfide analysis because the laboratory needed to re-analyze the sample batch because of failing QC parameters. The positive results for sulfide were qualified as estimated (J) in Samples PAI-12-8.5-9.0, PAI-12-13.5-14.0, PAI-2-17.5-18.0, and PAI-2-19.0-19.5.
- **SDG ZP16** (Conventional Chemistry): All soil samples in this SDG were analyzed 4 days outside of the holding time of 7 days for the sulfide analysis because the laboratory needed to re-analyze the sample batch because of failing QC parameters. The positive results for sulfide were qualified as estimated (J) in Samples PAI-10-31.5-32.0, PAI-11-12.0-12.5, and PAI-11-22-22.5.

### Surrogate Recoveries

A surrogate compound is a compound that is chemically similar to the analytes of interest, but unlikely to be found in any environmental sample. Surrogates are used for organic analyses and are added to all samples, standards, and blanks to serve as an accuracy and specificity check of each analysis. The surrogates are added at a known concentration and percent recoveries are calculated following analysis. All surrogate recoveries for field samples were within the laboratory control limits, with the exceptions below:

- **SDGs Z041, Z068** (Regular PAHs): Due to the inherently high concentrations of target analytes in this sampling event, several soil samples had to be diluted by the laboratory. For the purposes of validation, any sample diluted at least 10 fold is considered to have the spiked surrogates diluted to levels which are lower than the calibration range of the instrument used for analysis and should not be relied upon as a measurement of accuracy.

For this reason, there were no surrogate recoveries reported in the re-analyzed/dilutions of several samples in this sampling event. In each case, the absence of surrogate recoveries was found to be within the realm of normal laboratory procedure for diluted samples in order to accommodate high concentrations of target analytes, and no qualifiers were necessary.

In almost all cases, the laboratory reported the samples that required dilution multiple times in order to achieve the lowest possible reporting limits for any target analytes that did not require dilution. For this reason, only the target analytes that exceeded the calibration range from each initial analysis

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were qualified as Do-Not-Report (DNR). Correspondingly, all other analytes were qualified as Do-Not-Report (DNR) in the more diluted analysis in order to avoid the redundant reporting of data.

- **SDG Z068** (BTEX): The %R values for d4-1,2-dichloroethane exceeded the control limits in Samples PAI-6-9.0-9.5, PAI-7-10.0-10.5, and TRIP BLANK (12/9/14). In all cases, the laboratory reported three other surrogates with %R values within the appropriate control limits. For this reason, no further action was taken for these outliers.
- **SDG ZP16** (PAHs): The %R values for d4-dibenz(a,h)anthracene was lower than the control limit in Sample PAI-10-19.5-20.0. In this case, the laboratory reported two other surrogates with %R values within the appropriate control limits. For this reason, no further action was taken for this outlier.

#### Method Blanks, Trip Blanks, and Equipment Rinsate Blanks

Method blanks are analyzed to ensure that laboratory procedures and reagents do not introduce measurable concentrations of the analytes of interest. Method blanks were analyzed with each batch of samples, at a frequency of one per twenty samples. For all sample batches, method blanks for all applicable methods were analyzed at the required frequency. None of the analytes of interest were detected in any of the method blanks, with the exceptions below:

- **SDG Z068** (PAHs): There was a positive result for naphthalene in the soil method blank extracted on 12/21/14 that was less than the contract required quantitation limit. There were no positive results that were less than contract required quantitation limit in any samples within the same laboratory prep batch. Also, the positive results for all associated field samples were greater than ten times the concentration reported in the method blank. No further action was required.
- **SDG ZP06, ZP16** (PAHs): There was a positive result for naphthalene in the soil method blank extracted on 12/24/14 that was less than the contract required quantitation limit. There were no positive results that were less than contract required quantitation limit in any samples within the same laboratory prep batch. Also, the positive results for all associated field samples were greater than ten times the concentration reported in the method blank. No further action was required.

Trip blanks are analyzed to provide an indication as to whether there has been any cross-contamination in the transportation process. Eight trip blanks were collected for this sampling event: TRIP BLANK\_141208, TRIP BLANK\_141209, TRIP BLANK\_141210, TRIP BLANK\_141211, TRIP BLANK\_141211(2), TRIP BLANK\_141212, TRIP BLANK\_141215, and TRIP BLANK\_141215(2). There were no positive results for any target analytes in these blanks.

Equipment rinsate blanks are analyzed to provide an indication as to whether field decontamination and sampling procedures effectively prevent cross-contamination in field activities. Four equipment rinsate blanks were collected for this sampling event: RINSATE-141211

- **SDG ZP16** (PAHs): There was a positive result for naphthalene in the equipment blank RINSATE-141211 greater than the contract required quantitation limit. However, all the field sample concentrations were greater than 10 times the concentrations in the field blank when all sample concentrations were normalized to ppb. No further action was required.
-



### Matrix Spikes/Matrix Spike Duplicates

Because the actual analyte concentration in an environmental sample is not known, the accuracy of a particular analysis is usually inferred by performing a matrix spike (MS) analysis. One aliquot of sample is analyzed in the normal manner, and then a second aliquot of the sample is spiked with a known amount of analyte concentration and analyzed. From these analyses, a %R is calculated. Matrix spike duplicates (MSD) analyses are generally performed for organic analyses as a precision check. For some organic analytical methods, a laboratory control sample/ laboratory control sample duplicate (LCS/LCSD) sample set is performed in lieu of a MS/MSD analysis.

For inorganics methods, the matrix spike (referred to as a “spiked sample”) is typically followed by a post spike sample if any element recoveries were outside the control limits in the “spiked sample”.

Matrix spike analyses should be performed once per analytical batch or every twenty field samples, whichever is more frequent. The recovery criteria for matrix spikes and laboratory control samples are specified in the laboratory documents as are the relative percent difference (RPD) values. The frequency requirements were met for all analyses and the %R/RPD values were within the proper control limits, with the exceptions below:

- **SDG Z041 and Z068** (Regular PAHs): The laboratory performed an MS/MSD set on Sample PAI-7-10.0-10.5. The %R values for all target analytes could not be reported because the parent sample concentrations were greater than four times the amount spiked into the sample. No action was taken.  
  
(Arsenic): The laboratory performed an MS/MSD set on Sample PAI-1-13.8-14.3. The %R values for arsenic could not be reported because the parent sample concentration was greater than four times the amount spiked into the sample. No action was taken.
  - **SDG ZP06** (Regular PAHs): The laboratory performed an MS/MSD set on Sample PAI-11-18.0-18.5. The %R values for several target analytes could not be reported because the parent sample concentrations were greater than four times the amount spiked into the sample. No action was taken.
  - **SDG ZP11** (Regular PAHs): The laboratory performed an MS/MSD set on Sample PAI-8-14.5-15.0. The %R values for several target analytes could not be reported because the parent sample concentration of naphthalene was greater than four times the amount spiked into the sample and the sample exhibited a high amount of background interference. No action was taken.
  - **SDG Z083** (Conventional chemistry): The laboratory performed a matrix spike on Sample PAI-12-8.5-9.0. The %R value for sulfide was less than the control limit of 75% in this matrix spike sample. The positive result for sulfide was qualified as estimated (J) in the parent sample. No action was taken.
  - **SDG ZP35** (Regular PAHs): The laboratory performed an MS/MSD set on Sample PAI-10-29.5-30.0. The %R values for naphthalene and phenanthrene could not be reported because the parent sample concentration of naphthalene was greater than four times the amount spiked into the sample and the sample exhibited a high amount of background interference. No action was taken. Also, the fluorene %R value for the MSD was greater than the control limits in the same sample set. No action was taken for this outlier because the %R for the corresponding MS was within the control limits.
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### Laboratory Control Samples

A laboratory control sample is essentially a blank sample that is spiked with a known amount of analyte concentration and analyzed. It is to be treated much like a matrix spike, without the possibility for matrix interference. As there is no actual sample matrix in the analysis, the analytical expectations for accuracy and precision are usually more rigorous and qualification would apply to all samples in the batch, instead of the parent sample only.

Laboratory control sample analyses should be performed once per analytical batch or every twenty field samples, whichever is more frequent. The recovery criteria for laboratory control samples are specified in the laboratory documents as are the RPD values. The frequency requirements were met for all analyses, and the %R/RPD values were within the proper control limits.

**SDG ZP11** (Regular PAHs): The %R values for pyrene and benzo(a)pyrene were less than the control limits of 49% and 36%, respectively, in the LCS/LCSD sample set extracted on 1/18/15. The positive results for these compounds were qualified as estimated (J) in Samples PAI-3-13.0-13.5, PAI-3-33.5-34.0, PAI-4-16.0-16.5, and PAI-8-14.5-15.0. Also, the %R values for benzo(g,h,i)perylene were less than 10% in the same LCS/LCSD sample set. The positive results for this compound were qualified as estimated (J) in the samples above, with the exception of PAI-8-14.5-15.0. In this sample, there was no detection of benzo(g,h,i)perylene, therefore the reporting limit was rejected (R) in this sample.

### Laboratory Duplicates (Arsenic only)

Internal laboratory duplicate analyses are performed to monitor the precision of the analyses. Two separate aliquots of a sample are analyzed as distinct samples in the laboratory, and the RPD between the two results is calculated. Duplicate analyses should be performed once per analytical batch. If one or more of the samples used has a concentration greater than five times the reporting limit for that sample, the absolute difference is used instead of the RPD as a measurement of precision.

Laboratory duplicates were analyzed at the proper frequency and the specified acceptance criteria were met, with the following exception:

- **SDG ZP16** (Arsenic): The laboratory performed an internal duplicate on Sample PAI-9-12.5-13.0. The RPD value for arsenic was greater than the control limit of 20%. The positive results for arsenic were qualified as estimated (J) in all associated batched Samples: PAI-9-12.5-13.0, PAI-9-12.5-13.0-DUP, PAI-10-9.5-10.0, PAI-10-24.5-25.0, and PAI-9-23-23.5.

### Field Duplicates

Field duplicate samples were collected and analyzed along with the reviewed sample batches. The duplicate samples were analyzed for the same parameters as the associated parent samples. As mentioned above for the laboratory duplicates the RPD is used as the criteria for assessing precision, unless one or more of the samples used has a concentration less than five times the reporting limit for that sample. If either of the sample concentrations were less than this values, the absolute difference is used instead of the RPD as a measurement of precision.

The following field duplicate sample sets were submitted for this sampling event:

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- PAI-2-18.0-18.5/PAI-2-18.0-18.5-DUP

The RPD values for all target analytes were acceptable. For this reason, the sampling precision was assumed to be within acceptable limits. No qualifiers were required.

- PAI-9-12.5-13.0/PAI-9-12.5-13.0-DUP

(PAHs compounds) The RPD/absolute difference values for all target analytes, with the exception of dibenzo(a,h)anthracene were greater than the control limits above. For this reason, these compounds were qualified as estimated (J) in both samples.

(BTEX compounds) For the BTEX analysis, the parent sample was diluted 10 times more than the duplicate sample. For this reason, appropriate precision values could not be calculated. In general, field precision was assessed to be acceptable. No qualifiers were required.

## **OVERALL ASSESSMENT**

As was determined by this data validation, the laboratory followed the specified analytical methods. Accuracy was acceptable, as demonstrated by the surrogates, LCS/LCSD, and MS/MSD %R values, with the exceptions noted above. Precision was acceptable, as demonstrated by the laboratory duplicate, field duplicates, LCS/LCSD and MS/MSD RPD and absolute difference values, with the exceptions noted above.

Some data were qualified as estimated because of holding time outliers, matrix spike %R outliers, laboratory control sample %R outliers, laboratory and field duplicate precision outliers. See Table 1 for a summary of qualifiers.

One data point was rejected because of a laboratory control sample % being less than 10%.

Based on the data quality review, it is our opinion that the analytical data, including data qualified as noted above, are of acceptable quality for their intended use.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

Table 1 – Summary of Data Qualifiers for December 2014 Soil Sampling

## **REFERENCES**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). "Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Superfund Data Review," OSWER 9240.1-51, EPA 540-R-10-011. January 2010.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). "Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Superfund Organic Methods Data Review," EPA-540-R-08-01. June 2008.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). "Guidance for Labeling Externally Validated Laboratory Analytical Data for Superfund Use," EPA-540-R-08-005. January 2009.

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**Table 1**  
**Summary of Data Qualifiers for December 2014 Soil Sampling**  
**Gas Works Park Site - 2015 Play Area Investigation (Soil) Data Validation Report**  
**Seattle, Washington**

Sampling Event	GeoEngineers Sample ID	Laboratory ID	Analyte	Sample Matrix	Result	Unit	Qualifier	Reason
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Pyrene	SO	290	ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Fluoranthene	SO	350	ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Acenaphthylene	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Chrysene	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Benzo(a)pyrene	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Benzo(a)anthracene	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Acenaphthene	SO	120	ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Phenanthrene	SO	1200	ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Fluorene	SO	350	ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Naphthalene	SO	11000	ug/kg	J	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-12.5-13.0	ZP16ADL2	Total benzofluoranthenes (b+k (+j))	SO		ug/kg	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-9-23-23.5	ZP16I	Arsenic	SO	60	mg/kg	J	Laboratory duplicate Outlier (Precision)

**Notes:**

- SO = soil
- mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram
- ug/kg = micrograms per kilogram
- J = estimated value

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**Project:** PSE North Lake Union – 2015 Play Area Investigation (Groundwater)  
**File:** 00186-846-01  
**Date:** January 30, 2015  
**Lab Report(s):** Z053, Z083, ZP06, ZP15

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This report presents the results of a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)-defined Stage 2A validation (USEPA Document 540-R-08-005; USEPA, 2009) of analytical data from the analyses of groundwater samples obtained from the Play Area Investigation at the Gas Works Park Site. Samples obtained were submitted to Analytical Resources, Incorporated (ARI)<sup>1</sup> of Tukwila, Washington for chemical analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) compounds by EPA Method SW8260C, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by EPA Method SW8270-SIM, and metals by EPA Method SW6010C. ARI also conducted conventional parameter analyses including Alkalinity by Standard Method 2320 (reported as carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and total alkalinity), Total dissolved solids by Standard Method 2540C, Ferrous iron by Standard Method 3500, Chloride, N-Nitrate, and Sulfate by EPA Method 300.0, Sulfide by Standard Method 4500-S2D, and Total and Dissolved Organic Carbon by Standard Method 5310B.

The objective of this data quality assessment was to review laboratory analytical procedures and QC results to evaluate whether the samples were analyzed using well-defined and acceptable methods that provide quantitation limits below applicable regulatory criteria, the precision and accuracy of the data are well defined and sufficient to provide defensible data, and the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures utilized by the laboratory meet acceptable industry practices and standards.

The ARI Sample Delivery Groups (SDGs) noted above were reviewed for the following quality control (QC) elements:

- Chain of Custody
- Holding Times
- Surrogates/Labeled Compounds
- Method and Trip Blanks
- Laboratory Control Samples
- Matrix Spikes/Matrix Spike Duplicates
- Laboratory Duplicates

## DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The results for each of the QC elements are summarized below. The data assessment was performed using guidance in two USEPA documents: USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for

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<sup>1</sup> Additional analyses of groundwater samples (arsenic speciation) were subcontracted by ARI to Applied Speciation laboratory. These analyses, as well as ARI SDG ZR94, are not included in this data validation report because they are specialized analyses that are not regulatory-driven.

Inorganic Data Review (USEPA, 2010) and USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review (USEPA, 2008).

### Chain-of-Custody Documentation

Chain-of-custody forms were provided with the laboratory analytical reports. No transcription errors were found, and the appropriate signatures were applied. There were no anomalies mentioned in the sample receipt forms, as the samples were transported to the laboratory at the appropriate temperatures of between 2 and 6 degrees Celsius, except in cases where the samples were transported directly to the laboratory from the field. In these cases, the laboratory recorded temperatures greater than 6 degrees Celsius. No action was taken because the samples were received by the laboratory within 12 hours of sampling.

### Holding Times

The holding time is defined as the time that elapses between sample collection and sample analysis. Maximum holding time criteria exist for each analysis to help ensure that the analyte concentrations found at the time of analysis reflect the concentration present at the time of sample collection. Established holding times were met for all analyses.

### Surrogate Recoveries

A surrogate compound is a compound that is chemically similar to the analytes of interest, but unlikely to be found in any environmental sample. Surrogates are used for organic analyses and are added to all samples, standards, and blanks to serve as an accuracy and specificity check of each analysis. The surrogates are added at a known concentration and percent recoveries are calculated following analysis. All surrogate recoveries for field samples were within the laboratory control limits.

### Method Blanks and Trip Blanks

Method blanks are analyzed to ensure that laboratory procedures and reagents do not introduce measurable concentrations of the analytes of interest. Method blanks were analyzed with each batch of samples, at a frequency of one per twenty samples. For all sample batches, method blanks for all applicable methods were analyzed at the required frequency. Analytes of interest were not detected above the contract required quantitation limits in any of the method blanks, with the exceptions below. If a qualifier was applied due to blank contamination, the effective reporting limit for that compound was elevated to the amount of the positive result.

**SDG ZP15** (Conventional chemistry): There was a positive result for dissolved organic carbon in the method blank extracted on 12/19/14 that was greater than the quantitation limit. The positive results for dissolved organic carbon were qualified as estimated (J) in Samples MW-36S-141215 and MW-36D-141215.

**SDG Z083** (Metals): There was a positive result for calcium in the method blank extracted on 12/26/14 that was less than the contract required quantitation limit. There were no positive results that were less than contract required quantitation limit in any samples within the same laboratory prep batch. Also, the positive results for all associated field samples were greater than ten times the concentration reported in the method blank. No further action was required.

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Trip blanks are analyzed to provide an indication as to whether there has been any cross-contamination in the transportation process. Eight trip blanks were collected for this sampling event: TRIP BLANK\_141208, TRIP BLANK\_141209, TRIP BLANK\_141210, TRIP BLANK\_141211, TRIP BLANK\_141211(2), TRIP BLANK\_141212, TRIP BLANK\_141215, and TRIP BLANK\_141215(2). There were no positive results for any target analytes in these blanks.

#### Matrix Spikes/Matrix Spike Duplicates

Because the actual analyte concentration in an environmental sample is not known, the accuracy of a particular analysis is usually inferred by performing a matrix spike (MS) analysis. One aliquot of sample is analyzed in the normal manner, and then a second aliquot of the sample is spiked with a known amount of analyte concentration and analyzed. From these analyses, a %R is calculated. Matrix spike duplicates (MSD) analyses are generally performed for organic analyses as a precision check. For some organic analytical methods, a laboratory control sample/ laboratory control sample duplicate (LCS/LCSD) sample set is performed in lieu of a MS/MSD analysis.

For inorganics methods, the matrix spike (referred to as a “spiked sample”) is typically followed by a post spike sample if any element recoveries were outside the control limits in the “spiked sample”.

Matrix spike analyses should be performed once per analytical batch or every twenty field samples, whichever is more frequent. The recovery criteria for matrix spikes and laboratory control samples are specified in the laboratory documents as are the relative percent difference (RPD) values. The frequency requirements were met for all analyses and the %R/RPD values were within the proper control limits, with the exceptions below:

- **SDG Z053** (METALS): The laboratory performed a matrix spike on Sample PAI-10GW. The %R values for arsenic, calcium, and sodium were greater than the control limits in the matrix spike. The %R values were outside the control limits because the parent sample concentrations were greater than four times the amount spiked into the sample. No action was taken.
- **SDG ZP15** (METALS): The laboratory performed a matrix spike on Sample MW-36D-141215. The %R values for arsenic and sodium were greater than the control limits in the matrix spike. The %R values were outside the control limits because the parent sample concentrations were greater than four times the amount spiked into the sample. No action was taken.
- **SDG Z083** (Conventional chemistry): The laboratory performed a matrix spike on Sample PAI-11GW. The %R value for sulfide was greater than the control limits in the matrix spike. The positive result for sulfide was qualified as estimated (J) in the parent sample.

#### Laboratory Control Samples

A laboratory control sample is essentially a blank sample that is spiked with a known amount of analyte concentration and analyzed. It is to be treated much like a matrix spike, without the possibility for matrix interference. As there is no actual sample matrix in the analysis, the analytical expectations for accuracy and precision are usually more rigorous and qualification would apply to all samples in the batch, instead of the parent sample only.

Laboratory control sample analyses should be performed once per analytical batch or every twenty field samples, whichever is more frequent. The recovery criteria for laboratory control samples are specified in the

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laboratory documents as are the RPD values. The frequency requirements were met for all analyses, and the %R/RPD values were within the proper control limits.

#### **Laboratory Duplicates (Arsenic only)**

Internal laboratory duplicate analyses are performed to monitor the precision of the analyses. Two separate aliquots of a sample are analyzed as distinct samples in the laboratory, and the RPD between the two results is calculated. Duplicate analyses should be performed once per analytical batch. If one or more of the samples used has a concentration greater than five times the reporting limit for that sample, the absolute difference is used instead of the RPD as a measurement of precision.

Laboratory duplicates were analyzed at the proper frequency and the specified acceptance criteria were met, with the exceptions below.

**SDG ZP15 (METALS):** The laboratory performed a laboratory duplicate on Sample MW-36D-141215. The RPD value for arsenic was greater than the control limits in the matrix spike. The positive results for this element were qualified as estimated (J) in all associated batched samples (Samples MW-36D-141215 and MW-36S-141215).

#### **OVERALL ASSESSMENT**

As was determined by this data validation, the laboratory followed the specified analytical methods. Accuracy was acceptable, as demonstrated by the surrogates, LCS/LCSD, and MS/MSD %R values, with the exceptions noted above. Precision was acceptable, as demonstrated by the laboratory duplicate, field duplicates, LCS/LCSD and MS/MSD RPD and absolute difference values, with the exceptions noted above.

Data were qualified as estimated because of matrix spike %R outliers, laboratory duplicate precision outliers, and qualified as not detected because of method blank contamination. See Table 2 for a summary of qualifiers.

No data points were rejected.

Based on the data quality review, it is our opinion that the analytical data, including data qualified as noted above, are of acceptable quality for their intended use.

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

Table 1 – Summary of Data Qualifiers for December 2014 Groundwater Sampling

#### **REFERENCES**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). "Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Superfund Data Review," OSWER 9240.1-51, EPA 540-R-10-011. January 2010.

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). "Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Superfund Organic Methods Data Review," EPA-540-R-08-01. June 2008.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). "Guidance for Labeling Externally Validated Laboratory Analytical Data for Superfund Use," EPA-540-R-08-005. January 2009.

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**Table 1**  
**Summary of Data Qualifiers for December 2014 Groundwater Sampling**  
**Gas Works Park Site - 2015 Play Area Investigation (Groundwater) Data Validation Report**  
**Seattle, Washington**

Sampling Event	GeoEngineers Sample ID	Laboratory ID	fraction	test_type	Analyte	Sample Matrix	Result	Unit	Qualifier	Reason
2014_Play Area	PAI-2GW	Z083CDL	T	REANALYSIS	Chrysene	WG	30	ug/l	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-2GW	Z083CDL	T	REANALYSIS	Benzo(a)pyrene	WG	30	ug/l	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-2GW	Z083CDL	T	REANALYSIS	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	WG	30	ug/l	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-2GW	Z083CDL	T	REANALYSIS	Benzo(a)anthracene	WG	30	ug/l	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-2GW	Z083CDL	T	REANALYSIS	Acenaphthene	WG	30	ug/l	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-2GW	Z083CDL	T	REANALYSIS	Phenanthrene	WG	30	ug/l	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-2GW	Z083CDL	T	REANALYSIS	Fluorene	WG	30	ug/l	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions
2014_Play Area	PAI-2GW	Z083CDL	T	REANALYSIS	Total benzofluoranthenes (b+k (+j))	WG	30	ug/l	DNR	Do-Not-Report; typically assigned to samples with analytes that were reported twice or more because of dilutions

**Notes:**

WG = groundwater  
mg/L = milligrams per liter  
ug/L = micrograms per liter  
J = estimated value



**Analytical Resources, Incorporated**  
Analytical Chemists and Consultants

January 16, 2015

Zanna Satterwhite  
GeoEngineers, Inc.  
Plaza 600 Building  
600 Stewart Street, Suite 1700  
Seattle, WA 98101

**RE: Client Project: Gas Works Park-Play Area Investigation, 0186-846-01 Task 1520  
ARI Job Nos.: ZO41 & ZO68**

Dear Zanna:

Please find enclosed the Chain of Custody records (COCs), sample receipt documentation, and the final data package for samples from the project referenced above.

Sample receipt and details of these analyses are discussed in the Case Narrative.

An electronic copy of this package will remain on file with ARI. Should you have any questions or problems, please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

ANALYTICAL RESOURCES, INC.

Cheronne Oreiro  
Project Manager  
(206) 695-6214  
[cheronneo@arilabs.com](mailto:cheronneo@arilabs.com)  
[www.arilabs.com](http://www.arilabs.com)

cc: eFile: ZO41\_ZO68

Enclosures

## Chain of Custody Documentation

ARI Job ID: ZO41, ZO68



# Chain of Custody Record & Laboratory Analysis Request



**Analytical Resources, Incorporated**  
 Analytical Chemists and Consultants  
 4611 South 134th Place, Suite 100  
 Tukwila, WA 98168  
 206-695-6200 206-695-6201 (fax)  
 www.arilabs.com

ARI Assigned Number:	Turn-around Requested:	Page: <u>1</u> of <u>2</u>
ARI Client Company: <u>Geo Engineers</u>	Phone: <u>206-239-3231</u>	Date: <u>12/8/14</u>
Client Contact: <u>Zanna Satterwhite</u>		Ice Present? <input type="checkbox"/>
Client Project Name: <u>Gas Works Park - Play Area Investigation</u>		No. of Coolers: <input type="checkbox"/>
Client Project #: <u>0186-846-01</u>	Samplers: <u>Robert Nijahira + Claudia DeLaVia</u>	Cooler Temps: <input type="checkbox"/>

Sample ID	Date	Time	Matrix	No Containers	Hold	Analysis Requested						Notes/Comments
PAI-1-4.5-5.0	12/8	1025	Soil	6	X							
PAI-1-13.8-14.3	12/8	1045	Soil	6	X							
PAI-1-14.5-15.0	12/8	1105	Soil	6	X							
PAI-1-16.5-17.0	12/8	1135	Soil	6	X							
PAI-1-24.0-24.5	12/8	1210	Soil	6	X							
PAI-1-29.0-29.5	12/8	1230	Soil	6	X							
PAI-5-6.0-6.5	12/8	1422	Soil	6	X							
PAI-5-8.0-8.5	12/8	1430	Soil	6	X							
PAI-5-13.5-14.0	12/8	1455	Soil	6	X							
PAI-5-14.5-15.0	12/8	1500	Soil	6	X							

Comments/Special Instructions	Relinquished by (Signature): <u>[Signature]</u>	Received by (Signature): <u>[Signature]</u>	Relinquished by (Signature):	Received by (Signature):
	Printed Name: <u>Claudia DeLaVia</u>	Printed Name: <u>Rick Hudson</u>	Printed Name:	Printed Name:
	Company: <u>Geo Engineers</u>	Company: <u>ARI</u>	Company:	Company:
	Date & Time: <u>12/9/14 1340</u>	Date & Time: <u>12/9/14 1340</u>	Date & Time:	Date & Time:

**Limits of Liability:** ARI will perform all requested services in accordance with appropriate methodology following ARI Standard Operating Procedures and the ARI Quality Assurance Program. This program meets standards for the industry. The total liability of ARI, its officers, agents, employees, or successors, arising out of or in connection with the requested services, shall not exceed the Invoiced amount for said services. The acceptance by the client of a proposal for services by ARI release ARI from any liability in excess thereof, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any contract, purchase order or co-signed agreement between ARI and the Client.

**Sample Retention Policy:** All samples submitted to ARI will be appropriately discarded no sooner than 90 days after receipt or 60 days after submission of hardcopy data, whichever is longer, unless alternate retention schedules have been established by work-order or contract.

20000:1hoz



ZAS revisions 12-10-14 (0=analyze)

Chain of Custody Record & Laboratory Analysis Request



Analytical Resources, Incorporated  
 Analytical Chemists and Consultants  
 4611 South 134th Place, Suite 100  
 Tukwila, WA 98168  
 206-695-6200 206-695-6201 (fax)  
 www.arlab.com

ARI Assigned Number <b>Z041</b>	Turn around Requested <b>Standard</b>	Page <b>1</b> of <b>1</b>
ARI Client Company <b>Standard</b>	Phone <b>206-695-6200</b>	Date <b>12/18/14</b> Ice Present?
Client Contact	No. of Coolers	Cooler Temp:
Client Project Name	Analysis Requested	

Client Project #	Task	Samplers	Analysis Requested				Notes/Comments
			Metals	Asbestos	PAHs	BTEX	
Sample ID	Date	Time	Matrix	No Containers			
PAI-1-135-14.2	12/8	1025	Soil	6	X		
PAI-1-138-14.2	12/8	1045	Soil	6	<del>X</del>	○	X
PAI-1-145-15.0	12/8	1105	Soil	6	<del>X</del>	○	○
PAI-1-145-17.0	12/8	1135	Soil	6	X		
PAI-1-240-24.5	12/8	1210	Soil	6	<del>X</del>	○	
PAI-1-290-29.5	12/8	1230	Soil	6	X		
PAI-5-6.0-6.5	12/8	1422	Soil	6	X		
PAI-5-8.0-8.5	12/8	1430	Soil	6	<del>X</del>	○	
PAI-5-13.5-14.0	12/8	1455	Soil	6	<del>X</del>	○	
PAI-5-14.5-15.0	12/8	1500	Soil	6	X		

Analysis Requested  
 Metals  
 Asbestos  
 EPA 200.8  
 PAHs by EPA 8270 SIM (low level)  
 BTEX by EPA 8260 (low level)

XRF  
 71000

Comments/Special Instructions	Released by: Signature: <i>[Signature]</i> Printed Name: <b>Charles DeLaVie</b> Company: <b>ARL</b> Date: <b>12/18/14</b>	Received by: Signature: <i>[Signature]</i> Printed Name: <b>Ruth Vukobratovic</b> Company: <b>ARL</b> Date: <b>12/18/14</b>	Received by: Signature: Printed Name: Company: Date:
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**Limit of Liability:** ARI will perform the requested services in accordance with appropriate methods and testing ARI Standard Operating Procedures and the ARI Quality Assurance Program. This program meets standards for this industry. The responsibility of ARI to service clients is limited to the scope of the requested services. All requests for services shall be subject to the Master Service Agreement and any signed agreement between ARI and the client.

**Sample Retention Policy:** All samples submitted to ARI will be stored until discarded, no longer than 90 days after receipt of all data and submission of hardcopy data, whichever is longer. Sample retention shall be at the discretion of ARI.

*Charles DeLaVie*

Z041:00005