

DRAFT

**SAMPLING, ANALYSIS, AND CAP
MAINTENANCE PLAN**

**Former Midland Auto Wrecking Yard
10324 Portland Avenue East, Tacoma, Washington
VCP Identification: SW1295**

July 21, 2025

**Prepared by:
Josh Owen**

**Reviewed by:
Martin S. Burck, LG**

**Prepared for:
The Estate of Edwin Levesque**

MARTIN S. BURCK ASSOCIATES, INC.

200 North Wasco Court, Hood River, OR 97031
Phone 541.387.4422 855.387.4422 Fax 541.387.4813
MSBA@MSBAenvironmental.com

Geologic and Environmental Consulting Services



MSBA

DRAFT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Site Background	1
1.2 Plan Objectives	2
2.0 CURRENT CONCRETE SLAB CONTAINMENT CAP CONDITION.....	2
3.0 ANNUAL CONTAINMENT CAP INSPECTIONS	3
4.0 GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND SAMPLING	3
4.1 Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Scope of Work	4
4.2 Groundwater Sample Analyses	5
5.0 REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION.....	6
6.0 REMARKS AND SIGNATURES	7

FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site Location Map**
- Figure 2 Remaining COCs Map**
- Figure 3 Remaining COCs Survey Map**

APPENDICES

- Appendix A MSBA Field Methods and Procedures**

DRAFT

SAMPLING, ANALYSIS, AND CAP MAINTENANCE PLAN

**Former Midland Auto Wrecking Yard
10324 Portland Avenue East, Tacoma, Washington
VCP Identification: SW1295**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Martin S. Burck Associates, Inc. (MSBA) has prepared this *Sampling, Analysis, and Cap Maintenance Plan* (SACMP) for the former Midland Auto Wrecking Yard property located at 10324 Portland Avenue East in Tacoma, Washington (site). This plan is not intended to replace independent investigation and due diligence by any responsible party overseeing or performing subsurface work at the site. The general site location is illustrated on Figure 1.

1.1 Site Background

The site was reportedly operated as an auto salvage yard from 1949 to 2010 by several different entities, including most recently, the former owner, Mr. Edwin Levesque. The site is currently owned by International Funding Group, LLC (IFG) and extensive cleanup and site investigation activities have been performed to date. The site is situated on an approximate 1-acre lot and is listed as Pierce County tax county parcel number 7745003510. At the time this plan was prepared, the main building at the site was used as an office building by IFG, and the garage area and gravel yard were used by Total Property Services, LLC, a property maintenance and management company.

Previous soil and groundwater sampling activities documented elevated concentrations of constituents of concern (COCs) including metals, petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs), and related petroleum constituents. In January 2017, the main excavation cleanup activities were initiated to remove COCs in soil at the site. Additional off-site excavation cleanup activities were also performed on the residential property to the northeast, the railroad right-of-way (ROW) to the west, and the Pierce County ROW to the south (Figures 2 and 3). Following the excavation cleanup, soil and groundwater sampling activities were conducted.

Based on the investigative and remedial work completed to date, the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) has determined that the site complies with the applicable Model Toxic Control Act (MTCA) regulations and that no further action (NFA) is required. However, limited areas of diesel/oil, cadmium, and lead impacts remain in the subsurface soil at concentrations exceeding MTCA Method A cleanup levels (CULs). These impacts include i) diesel/oil beneath a concrete floor slab of the on-Site garage building and ii) cadmium/lead on the off-Site auto repair property north of the site (1708 103rd Street East) and beneath the adjacent railroad ROW west of the site (Figures 2 and 3). In addition, groundwater monitoring has demonstrated that COCs in groundwater are present at concentrations below the CULs following the cleanup activities.

DRAFT

A more detailed summary of the site history, investigations and assessment activities, corrective actions, and conceptual site model is presented in the *Conceptual Site Model and Closure Report* (MSBA, dated June 10, 2022). This report and additional soil and groundwater reports can be accessed from the Ecology website via the following link. <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/11888#site-documents>

1.2 Plan Objectives

MSBA and Ecology have determined that with the implementation of an Environmental Covenant (EC), the site meets the requirements of the applicable MTCA regulations. The residual COCs in soil are protective of human health and safety due to containment caps (Caps) that prevent incidental contact with the underlying soil. These Caps are comprised of a concrete floor slab at Cap 1, compacted gravel and a fence at Cap 2, and a concrete footing and gravel for the railroad crossing sign at Cap 3 (see Figures 2 and 3). The Caps will require inspections every 15 months to verify that their condition remains intact and they have not been altered. On-site groundwater monitoring wells will also be monitored and sampled every 15 months for the first 5 years to verify that dissolved COCs are not present at concentrations exceeding the MTCA A CULs. Upon Ecology's subsequent first periodic review at 5 years, the potential exists that groundwater monitoring may be ended if the cumulative results indicate either non-detectable concentrations or concentrations existing below the MTCA CULs.

This plan is intended to provide procedures for inspecting the Caps and of performing groundwater monitoring and sampling, as required by the EC. This plan also presents photographs and a discussion of the condition of the concrete slab containment Cap 1.

2.0 CURRENT CONCRETE SLAB CONTAINMENT CAP CONDITION

Containment Cap 1 consists of a slightly recessed concrete floor slab located near the doorway of the garage building currently used by Total Property Services for equipment/vehicle maintenance and storage (Photo 1, below). The doorway from the garage enters into a weatherized area used for storage (Photo 2, below) (Figures 2 and 3, former soil sample location M18-0.5). Photographs 1 and 2, included below, were taken on November 11th, 2024. The inferred extent of COCs is approximately 3 feet north-south by 3 feet east-west. The concrete slab is in good condition and would not allow for incidental contact with soil containing the COCs. MSBA has emphasized the importance of maintaining the concrete slab with the on-site tenant and property owner. They will monitor the cap between the formal inspections and notify MSBA and Ecology if they notice any damage. Damage to the Cap will be immediately repaired by a competent concrete contractor.



Photo 1: From Garage Looking East



Photo 2: From Storage Area Looking West

3.0 ANNUAL CONTAINMENT CAP INSPECTIONS

The three containment Caps will require a formal inspection at approximately 15-month intervals. The inspections will be performed by an Environmental Professional, such as MSBA personnel. The Caps will be inspected to verify they have not been altered or compromised such that they will continue to be protective of human health and safety with respect to the underlying COCs. Photographs will be taken to document the condition of the Caps and they will be presented in a narrative report that will include the groundwater monitoring data (Section 4.0).

If the containment caps have been damaged, require maintenance, or construction activities are planned, Ecology will be notified as soon as possible. An Environmental Professional will develop a plan to repair the cap and/or collect soil samples, if necessary.

4.0 GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND SAMPLING

The following presents a summary of the groundwater monitoring and sampling activities that will be performed at 15-month intervals for a period of 5 years to ensure that COCs in groundwater remain below the CULs. Additional details regarding MSBA's monitoring and sampling protocol are presented in the Field Methods and Procedures in Appendix A.

4.1 Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Scope of Work

Monitoring wells at the site will require groundwater monitoring and sampling at approximate 15-month intervals for a minimum period of 5 years, in accordance with the EC. The monitoring and sampling will be performed by an Environmental Professional, such as MSBA personnel.

Static groundwater levels will be obtained for all eleven monitoring wells to determine the groundwater flow direction and gradient. The depth to water, measured from the consistent survey points at the top of the well casings, will be read directly from a graduated cord attached to the probe with marked increments of 0.01 feet. The groundwater elevations will be used to prepare a groundwater contour map with groundwater flow direction and gradient.

Groundwater samples will be collected from monitoring wells MW-3, MW-7, MW-8, and MW-10. These wells were selected based on their locations relative to COCs, the groundwater flow direction, and previous groundwater data. The selected wells also provide downgradient Site perimeter coverage. The remaining wells were primarily eliminated based on their upgradient or central locations, in addition to the absence of CUL exceedances during the most recent sampling events, as presented below.

- MW-1:
 - No exceedances since September 2019 (a diesel/oil exceedance that may have been biased high due to biogenic interferences)
 - No exceedances in the last 8 sampling events (December 2019 – April 2024)
 - Does not provide perimeter groundwater data
- MW-2:
 - No exceedances since September 2020
 - No exceedances in the last 6 sampling events (November 2021 – April 2024)
 - Does not provide perimeter groundwater data
- MW-4:
 - No exceedances since September 2019 (a diesel/oil exceedance that may have been biased high due to biogenic interferences)
 - No exceedances in the last 6 sampling events (November 2021 – April 2024)
 - It is a perimeter well, but upgradient
- MW-5:
 - No exceedances since September 2019 (a diesel/oil exceedance that may have been biased high due to biogenic interferences)
 - No exceedances in the last 7 sampling events (December 2020 – April 2024)
 - Does not provide perimeter groundwater data
- MW-6:
 - No exceedances since December 2020 (a diesel/oil exceedance that may have been biased high due to biogenic interferences)

- No exceedances in the last 5 sampling events (February 2023 – April 2024)
- Does not provide perimeter groundwater data

- MW-9:
 - No exceedances since May 2015 (a diesel/oil exceedance that may have been biased high due to biogenic interferences)
 - No exceedances in the last 13 sampling events (May 2015 – April 2024)
 - It is a perimeter well, but upgradient

- MW-11:
 - No exceedances since installation
 - Installed in December 2020 and has been sampled during 7 events
 - This well is off-site and the upgradient on-site well MW-7 provides sufficient downgradient data

Groundwater purging and sampling will be performed using low flow sampling, in accordance with the MSBA Field Methods and Procedures (FM&P) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) procedures in the document *Low Stress (Low Flow) Purging and Sampling Procedure for the Collection of Groundwater Samples from Monitoring Wells*, revised September 19, 2017.

The wells will be inspected for possible damage during the monitoring and sampling activities. Well monument gaskets and plugs will be inspected, cleaned, and replaced, as needed. Any damage to the monitoring wells or monuments will be reported to Ecology within 48 hours and will be promptly repaired. A report documenting the work will be submitted to Ecology within 30 days of completing the repair.

MSBA also recommends abandoning deeper monitoring well MW-6, which has a total depth of 55 feet below surface grade (bsg). MW-6 was installed by the driller in 2012 using a telescoping technique. If the well is inadvertently damaged by site activities or the well seal begins to deteriorate, it could create a conduit for contaminants to enter a deeper water-bearing zone.

4.2 Groundwater Sample Analyses

Groundwater samples will be submitted to an accredited laboratory for analysis of the following:

- Diesel and Oil Range Organics (NWT PH-Dx, with and without Silica Gel Cleanup)
- Total Metals Arsenic, Cadmium, and Lead (EPA Method 6020) (dissolved follow-ups if needed based on exceedances)

Consistent with previous sampling events, one field duplicate and transport blank will be collected and analyzed for the respective Site COC. A data quality control review will be performed in general accordance with the Ecology document *Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies*, dated July 2004.

DRAFT

5.0 REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION

Laboratory reports, field notes, disposal documentation, photographs, and permits will be maintained throughout the project for future reporting. A narrative report summarizing the site activities including data tables and maps will be prepared and submitted to Ecology after each event. The report will include recommendations for additional sampling and/or remediation if warranted. In accordance with Ecology Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) requirements, all sample data must be entered into the Electronic Data Management (EIM) database.

In the event that one or more COCs are detected in groundwater at concentrations exceeding the CULs, Ecology will be notified, and the well will be re-sampled as soon as possible to confirm the detection. This excludes a total metals exceedance if the follow-up dissolved metal concentrations are below the CUL. Similarly, this excludes a diesel/oil CUL exceedance for a non-silica gel cleanup analysis if the silica gel cleanup analysis indicates the exceedance was due to biogenic interference.

DRAFT

6.0 REMARKS AND SIGNATURES

The information/conclusions contained in this plan were arrived at in accordance with currently accepted professional geologic and environmental practices at this time and location. No warranties are intended or implied. This plan was prepared solely for the Estate of Edwin Levesque. Martin S. Burck Associates, Inc. is not responsible for the independent interpretations, conclusions, or actions of others derived from or based on the information presented herein.

Information and opinions presented in this plan are based on the collection and review of data from limited portions of the site, subsurface, and surroundings. Martin S. Burck Associates, Inc. is not responsible for conditions or specific portions of the site that are not investigated, for conditions that are not reported or properly presented, and for future activities or investigations that may alter the current condition or understanding of the site.

Please contact me at (541) 387-4422 if you have any questions regarding this report.

Sincerely,
Martin S. Burck Associates, Inc.

Josh Owen
Senior Project Manager

Date

Reviewed by:

Martin S. Burck, LG/RG
Licensed/Registered Geologist OR, WA, CA

Date

S:\Project Files\Farmers - Midland\MSBA Docs\2024 05 15) Mar-Apr 2024 GWMR\Text.docx

DRAFT

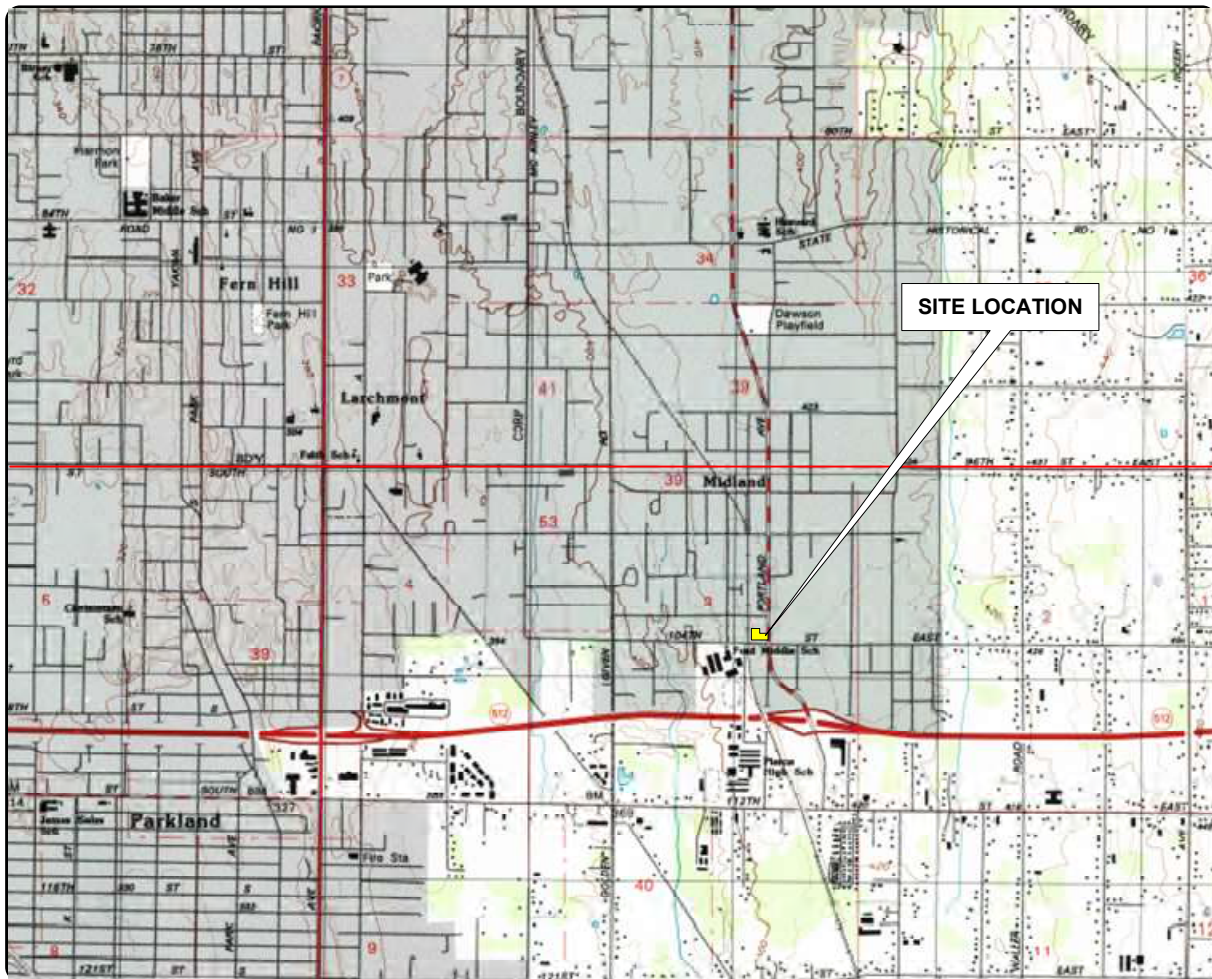
Figures

Figure 1 Site Location Map

Figure 2 Remaining COCs Map

Figure 3 Remaining COCs Survey Map

DRAFT



Adapted from: TACOMA SOUTH QUADRANGLE
Oregon, 7.5 Minute Series, Contour Interval 20 feet
USGS Topographic Map, Photoinspected 1997
North American Datum of 1983

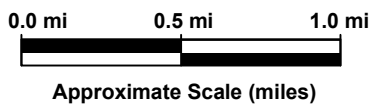


FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

Former Midland Auto Wrecking Yard
10324 Portland Avenue
Tacoma, Washington

Revised: 11/20/2024 9:46 AM

DRAFT

Appendix A

Field Methods and Procedures

DRAFT

FIELD METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The following presents the general methods and procedures that are utilized to complete field activities. These activities include: advancing borings, soil excavation, groundwater level monitoring and surveying, installing temporary or monitoring wells, and collecting of soil and groundwater samples for laboratory analyses. Soil and groundwater samples are collected, preserved, and transported for analysis in general accordance with the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) methodology as presented under Chapter 173-340 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). If not specified by current Ecology regulations, sampling and analytical methods are implemented in general accordance with EPA protocol and/or commonly accepted industry standards for this time and place.

Utility Locating

Utilities, including overhead and underground, are identified and located prior to conducting work at the site. For overhead utilities, a safe minimum working distance is maintained with all sampling equipment dependant on the activity. For drilling or direct push equipment, a minimum 15-20 foot buffer is recommended. For other work such as excavation by backhoe, hand augering, hand probing, etc., a minimum distance is maintained such that the sampling equipment cannot come in contact with the utilities.

Underground utilities are located by contacting Utility Notification Center (UNC) for all underground sampling, excavation, and all other activities performed below the surface. The notification is performed at least 48 hours in advance of the work or as required by local laws and regulations to allow sufficient time for marking of the affected utilities. When warranted, MSBA will arrange on-site meetings with the contracted locators for the utilities to resolve any issues of proximity to the planned work.

In addition to contacting the UNC, MSBA may also perform one or more of the following activities intended to help prevent incidental contact with underground utilities during subsurface activities.

- 1) **Field Observation:** MSBA observes the site and surroundings for any signs of overhead and/or underground utilities.
- 2) **Private Utility Locate:** MSBA may contract with private utility locators if warranted to provide additional clarification of potential utilities and their locations.
- 3) **Hand Clearing:** MSBA may clear up to a maximum of the first five feet of subsurface soil for potential underground utilities by hand digging, hand augering, or air knifing.

DRAFT

Grab Soil Sampling

Grab soil samples are collected by hand or using a decontaminated shovel or hand trowel directly from surface/shallow soil or the sidewalls/base of a test pit or excavation area up to a depth of 4 feet below surface grade (bsg). At depths deeper than 4 feet bsg, soil samples are collected from an excavator bucket. The excavator bucket may be decontaminated prior to sampling. Just prior to collecting each sample, approximately 3 inches of soil is scraped away from the sampling surface. Soil samples are collected with a minimum amount of disturbance.

Soil samples are placed into laboratory provided wide-mouth glass jars, leaving as little headspace as possible. Soil samples are also collected in 40 milliliter (ml) volatile organic analysis (VOA) EPA method 5035 vials with a preservative. The jar is immediately sealed firmly with a Teflon-lined screw cap. After the samples are properly sealed, they are placed in an ice chest with ice and maintained at a temperature of 4° C (+/- 2° C) until preparation for analysis by the laboratory. Soil samples are analyzed within the laboratory designated hold times.

Disposable latex gloves are worn by the sampler and discarded after each sample. Sampling equipment is thoroughly cleaned and decontaminated between sampling events to help eliminate the potential for cross-contamination between samples. Each sample is clearly labeled with a unique name. A written record is maintained which includes, but is not limited to, the date, time, and location where the sample is collected, and any conditions which may have affected the sample integrity.

Drilling Method and Soil Sampling

Subsurface explorations are completed using drilling equipment operated by a licensed drilling subcontractor. The drilling method is selected based on the anticipated subsurface conditions. In general, push-probe or hollow-stem methods are utilized for softer silty soils and sonic or air-rotary methods are utilized for harder, rocky conditions. An MSBA representative oversees and directs the explorations and obtains all soil and groundwater samples.

Soil samples are collected by MSBA and placed into laboratory provided wide-mouth glass jars, leaving as little headspace as possible. Soil samples are also collected in 40 ml VOA EPA method 5035 vials with a preservative. The jar is immediately sealed firmly with a Teflon-lined screw cap. After the samples are properly sealed, they are placed in an ice chest with ice and maintained at a temperature of 4° C (+/- 2° C) until preparation for analysis by the laboratory. Soil samples are analyzed within the laboratory designated hold times.

DRAFT

Disposable latex gloves are worn by the sampler and discarded after each sample. Sampling equipment is thoroughly cleaned and decontaminated between sampling events to help eliminate the potential for cross-contamination between samples. Each sample is clearly labeled with a unique name. A written record is maintained which includes, but is not limited to, the date, time, and location where the sample is collected, and any conditions which may have affected the sample integrity. The soil type and other pertinent information is recorded on a field Subsurface Exploration Log.

Hand Auger Soil Boring and Sampling

Auger borings are advanced by hand. Samples of soil are collected directly from the barrel of the auger at the target depth or as warranted based on observed conditions. A written record is maintained which includes, but is not limited to, the date, time, and location where the sample is collected, and any unusual conditions which may affect the sample integrity.

Soil samples are collected by MSBA and placed into laboratory provided wide-mouth glass jars, leaving as little headspace as possible. Soil samples are also collected in 40 ml VOA EPA method 5035 vials with a preservative. The jar is immediately sealed firmly with a Teflon-lined screw cap. After the samples are properly sealed, they are placed in an ice chest with ice and maintained at a temperature of 4° C (+/- 2° C) until preparation for analysis by the laboratory. Soil samples are analyzed within the laboratory designated hold times.

Disposable latex gloves are worn by the sampler and discarded after each sample. Sampling equipment is thoroughly cleaned and decontaminated between sampling events to help eliminate the potential for cross-contamination between samples. Each sample is clearly labeled with a unique name. A written record is maintained which includes, but is not limited to, the date, time, and location where the sample is collected, and any conditions which may have affected the sample integrity. The soil type and other pertinent information is recorded on a field Subsurface Exploration Log.

Soil Field Screening Methods

Field screening methods consist of visual observations, water sheen screening, and/or headspace vapor screening using a MiniRAE photoionization detector (PID). Visual screening methods include observations of staining, discoloration, and other indicators of petroleum. Water sheen screening involves placing a small amount of soil into water and making observations of any sheens. Water sheen classifications are made as follows:

No Sheen: No visible sheen on the water surface.

Slight Sheen: Faint and dull sheen with no color; dissipates quickly. Naturally occurring organic matter may produce a slight sheen.

DRAFT

Moderate Sheen: May have some color or iridescence; spread of sheen is irregular to flowing; most of water surface covered with sheen.

Heavy Sheen: Obvious color and iridescence; spread is rapid; entire water surface may be covered with sheen.

Headspace vapor screening is conducted by creating a small hole in the soil core or placing a small portion of soil into a Zip-Loc bag and sealing it shut. The probe of the PID is inserted into the soil core. The soil sample within the bag is allowed to volatilize and the probe of the PID is inserted into the bag. The reported accuracy of a MiniRAE PID is 10% discrepancy at concentrations between 1 and 2,000 ppm and 20% discrepancy at concentrations greater than 2,000 ppm. The PID is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer recommended procedures prior to each day of use.

Temporary Well Installation

Following completion of the soil borings, temporary wells may be installed to allow for groundwater level monitoring and sample collection. Following completion of the groundwater level monitoring and sampling, the temporary well is abandoned in accordance with the Washington Ecology Water Resources Program standards.

Well Development

Following installation, the temporary wells are developed to remove fines and to enhance the recharge and representative quality of water if sufficient water column and recharge is present. The development is performed using a bailer or pump (peristaltic or submersible). The well may be surged prior to development. Well development continues until the discharge is relatively sediment free. Well development may be discontinued if there is insufficient recharge.

Monitoring Well Elevation Survey

The top of each well casing is surveyed to within plus or minus (+/-) 0.01-foot relative to a common temporary benchmark. A temporary benchmark is designated with an assumed elevation relative to the approximate surface elevation above mean sea level (msl). The surveyed locations are marked on each casing for future reference and measuring. The purpose of the survey is to allow precise correlation of measured groundwater levels between each of the wells at the site. The survey information is recorded on a survey data sheet.

DRAFT

Groundwater Level Monitoring

The depth to groundwater (water level) is measured with an electronic, hand-held, water level indicator. The probe of the indicator is lowered in the well until contact with groundwater completes a circuit causing a buzzer to activate. The depth to water, measured from the surveyed point at the top of the well casing, is read directly from a graduated cord attached to the probe with marked increments of 0.01-foot. The groundwater level data is recorded on a groundwater level data sheet.

If present, free product thickness in a well is measured with an electronic, hand-held oil/water interface probe. The oil/water interface probe is lowered into the well until contact with fluids initiates a signal tone. An intermittent tone indicates water and a continuous tone indicates product. A measuring tape in increments of 0.01-foot is attached to the probe and is used to measure thickness of product in a well.

Groundwater Sampling

Prior to collecting a sample for laboratory analysis, the depth to water is measured and the wetted casing length and corresponding well volume is calculated. A minimum of three well volumes of groundwater is then purged with a bailer, submersible pump or peristaltic pump to remove potentially stagnant groundwater and allow the surrounding formation water to enter the well for sampling. During the purging process, the pH, conductivity, and turbidity may be monitored until these parameters are stabilized to confirm that representative formation water is collected for analysis. Stable parameters are generally defined by three successive readings within plus or minus 0.1 for pH, 3 percent for conductivity, and 10 percent for turbidity. Parameter stabilization is typically achieved in less than three well volumes.

After purging, a groundwater sample is collected when the water level in the well has recharged to within 85 percent of the initial static water level. If the desired amount of recharge is not achieved within a period of 60 minutes, the sample is collected and the deficient water level is recorded. If the water column does not contain sufficient volume, the sample may be collected incrementally as recharge allows. The sample is collected from the well using a bailer, submersible pump, or peristaltic pump with dedicated tubing, under low flow conditions to minimize the loss of volatile components, if present.

The groundwater is transferred into laboratory provided 40 ml glass VOA vials, one liter amber glass jars, and 250 ml polyethylene bottles. Some containers may contain a preservative. The type of container, and whether or not it is preserved, is determined by the type of laboratory analysis to be performed. Groundwater samples collected in VOAs are transferred with minimal agitation and sealed with Teflon-lined septum lids so that no head space is present. Samples collected in VOA vials are submitted for volatile organic compound (VOC) analysis. The vials may contain 2-5 drops of dilute HCL as a preservative increasing the sample hold time from 7 to 14 days. Groundwater

DRAFT

samples are collected in preserved or non-preserved one liter amber glass jars for analysis of non-volatile petroleum constituents. Groundwater samples are collected in non-preserved 250 ml polyethylene bottles for analysis of metals. Samples collected for analysis of dissolved metals are filtered in the field to remove 0.45 micron size particles or immediately upon receipt by the laboratory. Samples collected for analysis of total metals are not filtered. Groundwater purge and sample data is recorded on a Purge and Sample Data sheet.

After the samples are properly sealed, they are placed immediately in an ice chest with ice and maintained at a temperature of 4° C (+/- 2° C) until being prepared by the laboratory for analysis.

Chain-of-Custody and Labeling

The Chain-of-Custody (COC) is a form that documents the custody of a sample from the time of origin to the time of disposal or destruction. A COC is initiated in the field at the time the samples are collected. The sampler documents such information as the time, date, type of sample, and requested analyses. Any individual in custody of the samples, including the laboratory, is required to document the transfer of custody (beginning with the sampler) by signing the COC (including date and time of transfer).

Equipment Decontamination

Equipment used to collect soil and groundwater samples such as; bailers, water level indicators, etc., is decontaminated prior to each use. Strict decontamination procedures are utilized to help eliminate the potential for cross-contamination between samples and sample locations.

The decontamination procedure includes a thorough washing in tap water with Liquinox followed by two rinses in tap water and a third and final spray rinse using distilled water. If time permits, the sampling equipment is allowed to air dry. Disposable latex gloves are worn during sampling to help eliminate the potential for cross-contamination by the sampler. The gloves are discarded after each sample event and a new pair is utilized for each subsequent sampling event.

Investigation Derived Waste

Investigation derived waste (IDW) accumulated during the explorations typically consists of soil, groundwater, or decontamination and rinse waters. Soil and water are collected and placed into suitable containers. A label is affixed to each storage container including the date, contents, and contact information. The containers are stored onsite in a secure location pending disposal at an authorized facility. Disposable items such as sampling gloves, paper towels, and plastic sheeting are placed into plastic garbage bags and disposed in a municipal trash receptacle.