DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 377TH AIR BASE WING (AFGSC)



21 May 2021

Colonel David S. Miller, USAF Commander 377th Air Base Wing 2000 Wyoming Blvd SE Kirtland AFB NM 87117

Mr. Kevin M. Pierard Hazardous Waste Bureau (HWB) Chief New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) 2905 Rodeo Park Drive East Building 1 Santa Fe NM 87505-6303

Dear Mr. Pierard

Attached please find the draft "Work Plan for the Shallow Soil Vapor Monitoring Bulk Fuels Facility Solid Waste Management Units ST-106/SS-111." In accordance with the New Mexico Environment Department's letter dated February 25, 2019, "Bulk Fuels Facility Spill; Solid Waste Management Unit ST-106/SS-111 Kirtland Air Force Base HWB-KAFB-19-MISC," the objective of this work plan is to confirm the conclusions reached in the July 15, 2017 Risk Assessment Report that there are no vapor intrusion risks to off-site receptors located north of Kirtland Air Force Base. Specifically, because "off-Base soil vapor data are limited to nested vapor probes, the shallowest of which are approximately 25 feet below ground surface, and none of which are located in the residential area north of Ridgecrest or amid buildings on the Veteran Affairs (VA) hospital campus. The Permittee must confirm this conclusion by collecting additional data to demonstrate that [sic] there is no risk to off-site receptors located north of the Base." Since this letter was issued, NMED and the Air Force have been engaged in multiple discussions regarding the objectives and scope of the shallow soil vapor investigation. These discussions culminated in the meeting between Secretary Kenney and Mr. Correll held on April 20, 2021.

As agreed in that meeting, the Air Force is submitting the enclosed Work Plan, which is based upon the conceptual work plan presented to NMED on February 1, 2021. As discussed, this Work Plan does not include a response to the comments in the May 26, 2020 letter, "Disapproval Work Plan for Shallow Soil Vapor Sampling, Bulk Fuels Facility, Solid Waste Management Units ST-106/SS-111, November 2019 Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico EPA ID# NM9570024423 HWB-KAFB-19-014."

This proposed scope of work would use a phased, step-out investigative approach to assess the current nature and extent of shallow soil vapor. The first phase, presented in the enclosed work plan, focuses on vapor sampling at locations most likely to have detectable vapor

concentrations. In the event that data collected during the initial phase identifies any vapor concentrations that indicate additional sampling is needed to "*demonstrate that [sic] there is no risk to off-site receptors located north of the Base*," the Air Force would work with NMED to develop an additional work plan that would extend sampling beyond Bullhead Memorial Park. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Mr. Sheen Kottkamp at commercial line (505) 846-7674 or by email at sheen.kottkamp.1@us.af.mil.

Sincerely

DAVID S. MILLER, Colonel, USAF Commander

Attachment:

Work Plan for Shallow Soil Vapor Monitoring Bulk Fuels Facility Solid Waste Management Units ST-106/SS-111

cc:

NMED Resource Protection Division (Stringer), letter and CD NMED HWB (Pierard, Andress), two hard copies, letters and two CDs NMED GWQB (Hunter), hard copy letter and CD EPA Region 6 (King, Ellinger), letter and CD SAF-IEE (Lynnes), electronic only AFCEC/CZ (Clark, Kottkamp, Segura, Wortman), electronic only

USACE-ABQ District Office (Moayyad, Phaneuf, Dreeland, Kunkel, Lovato), electronic only Public Info Repository, Administrative Record/Information Repository (AR/IR) and File

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

WORK PLAN FOR SHALLOW SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING BULK FUELS FACILITY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS ST-106/SS-111

May 2021





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KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

WORK PLAN FOR SHALLOW SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING BULK FUELS FACILITY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS ST-106/SS-111

May 2021

Prepared for U.S. Air Force Kirtland Air Force Base 2000 Wyoming Blvd SE Kirtland Air Force Base NM 87117

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I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DAVID S. MILLER, Colonel, USAF Commander, 377th Air Base Wing

21 My 2021 Date

This document has been approved for public release.

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KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE 377th Air Base Wing Public Affairs

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Date

PREFACE

This Work Plan (WP) is prepared for the U.S. Air Force for the purpose of performing shallow soil vapor sampling associated with the Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB) Bulk Fuels Facility, Solid Waste Management Units ST-106/SS-111. This work is performed under the U.S. Air Force Environmental Restoration Program, in accordance with the corrective action provisions set forth in Part 6 of the Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility Operating Permit (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] Identification (ID) No. NM9570024423) issued to Kirtland AFB (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Permit), with the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) serving as the lead regulatory agency.

This WP is part of a phased, step-out investigative approach to assess the current nature and extent of shallow soil vapor off-Base near Bullhead Memorial Park. The first phase, described in this WP, focuses on vapor sampling at locations most likely to have detectable vapor concentrations. The data will be used to confirm the conclusions presented in the Risk Assessment (KAFB, 2017a), as requested in the February 25, 2019, NMED letter (NMED, 2019a)

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A Regulatory Correspondence

A-1: NMED February 25, 2019, Letter Request A-2: KAFB January 28, 2021, Supplemental Information on Utilities in Study Area

- B Fourth Quarter 2020 Soil Vapor Monitoring Results for EDB and Benzene
- C Field Forms

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| $\mu g/m^3$ | micrograms per cubic meter |
|--|---|
| AFB ALS ASTM | Air Force Base ALS Global Environmental Laboratory American Society of Testing and Materials |
| BFF bgs | Bulk Fuels Facility below ground surface |
| CFR CH4 CO CO2 COA COPC | Code of Federal Regulations methane carbon monoxide carbon dioxide City of Albuquerque contaminants of potential concern |
| DPT | Direct Push Technology |
| EDB EPA | ethylene dibromide (also known as 1,2-dibromoethane) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| ft | foot/feet |
| GWM | groundwater monitoring |
| HC | hydrocarbons |
| ID IDW in. | identification investigation-derived waste inch |
| KAFB | Kirtland Air Force Base |
| LOQ | limit of quantification |
| MDL MRL | minimum detection limit method reporting limit |
| NMED No. | New Mexico Environment Department number |
| O ₂ | oxygen |

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (CONCLUDED)

PVC polyvinyl chloride

| Q | quarter |
|-------|--|
| QA | quality assurance |
| QC | quality control |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| RFI | RCRA Facility Investigation |
| RLS | Registered Land Surveyor |
| Site | Bulk Fuels Facility site |
| SVE | soil vapor extraction |
| SVM | soil vapor monitoring |
| SVMP | soil vapor monitoring point |
| SWMU | Solid Waste Management Unit |
| TPH | total petroleum hydrocarbons |
| USACE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| USAF | U.S. Air Force |
| USCS | Unified Soil Classification System |
| VA | Veterans Affairs |
| VI | vapor intrusion |
| VISL | vapor intrusion screening level |
| VOC | volatile organic compound |
| WP | Work Plan |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2 This Work Plan (WP) is part of a phased, step-out investigative approach to assess the current

- 3 nature and extent of shallow soil vapor off-Base. This WP covers the first phase of the approach
- 4 and describes the installation and sampling activities for eight shallow soil vapor monitoring
- locations that are most likely to have detectable vapor concentrations. This data is being
 collected in response to a New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) letter dated
- 6 collected in response to a New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) letter dated
 7 February 25, 2019. In this letter, NMED requested additional shallow soil vapor data to confirm
- 7 February 25, 2019. In this letter, NMED requested additional shallow soil vapor data to confirm 8 the Risk Assessment conclusion that there is no vapor intrusion risk to off-site receptors. On
- 9 February 01, 2021, the Air Force presented a conceptual approach for the implementation of
- additional shallow soil vapor monitoring points north of Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB). During
- the April 20, 2021, meeting between NMED and the Air Force, NMED requested that Kirtland
- 12 AFB submit a formal WP outlining the February 01, 2021, conceptual approach.
- 13

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- 14 Included in this WP is a brief history of the site, current site conditions, and the technical
- 15 approach for soil vapor monitoring point installation. This WP has been developed in accordance
- 16 with Part 6.2.4.2 of the Kirtland AFB Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility Operating Permit,
- 17 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Identification No. NM9570024423. The methodology for
- 18 the selection of soil vapor monitoring point locations is included to ensure representative
- 19 samples are collected. As required in the February 25, 2019, NMED letter, this WP includes a
- 20 proposed schedule for two sampling events, one in summer 2021 and one in winter 2021. The
- 21 results of the monitoring point installation and sampling will be summarized in a final
- 22 investigative report.
- 23 24

1

1. INTRODUCTION

- 2 This Shallow Soil Vapor Monitoring (SVM) Work Plan (WP) was prepared for the U.S. Air
- 3 Force for the purpose of performing shallow soil vapor well installation and sampling associated
- 4 with the Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB) Bulk Fuels Facility (BFF), Solid Waste Management
- 5 Units (SWMUs) ST-106/SS-111. This work is performed under the U.S. Air Force
- 6 Environmental Restoration Program, in accordance with the corrective action provisions set forth
- 7 in Part 6 of the Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility Operating Permit (U.S. Environmental
- 8 Protection Agency [EPA] Identification (ID) No. NM9570024423) issued to Kirtland AFB
- 9 (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] Permit), with the New Mexico Environment
- 10 Department (NMED) serving as the lead regulatory agency.

11 1.1. **Overview**

- 12 As discussed in the cover letter, the objective of this WP is to satisfy the NMED's request in its
- 13 February 25, 2019, letter "Bulk Fuels Facility Spill; Solid Waste Management Unit ST-106/SS-
- 14 *111 Kirtland Air Force Base HWB-KAFB-19-MISC*" to confirm the conclusion reached in the
- 15 July 15, 2017, Risk Assessment Report that there are no vapor intrusion risks to off-site receptors
- 16 located north of Kirtland AFB (KAFB, 2017a).
- 17

18 This WP is part of a phased, step-out investigative approach to assess the current nature and

- 19 extent of shallow soil vapor contamination. This WP describes the first phase in this approach,
- 20 which focuses on installing SVM locations that are most likely to have detectable vapor
- 21 concentrations. The results of the SVM location installation and sampling will be summarized in
- 22 an Investigation Report. Based on the results, additional sampling locations may be proposed to
- 23 further understand shallow soil vapor contamination north of the Base.

24 1.2. Report Organization

- The BFF site (Site) SVM WP is formatted in accordance with the requirements of Part 6.2.4.2 of the RCRA Permit and divided into the following sections:
- 27
- Section 1—Presents an introduction, overview, and organization of the WP
- Section 2—Summarizes regulatory oversight, directives, and guidance documents
- **Section 3**—Provides background information on the Site and current conditions
- Section 4—Identifies the investigative approach and justification
- Section 5—Describes the proposed sampling locations and rationale for their selection
- Section 6—Presents the scope of activities to be conducted for this project
- Section 7—Outlines the investigation methods that will be utilized
- Section 8—Refers to the monitoring and sampling protocols

| 1 | • Section 9—P | resents the schedule for this sampling event |
|-------------|---------------------|---|
| 2 | Associated appendic | es are provided at the end of this WP as follows: |
| 5 4 5 | Appendix A: | Regulatory Correspondence |
| 5 6 7 | Appendix B: | Fourth Quarter 2020 Soil Vapor Monitoring Results for EDB and Benzene |
| , 8 9 | Appendix C: | Field Forms |

1

2. REGULATORY CRITERIA

NMED is the regulating agency for the investigation being conducted at Kirtland AFB BFF
SWMUs ST-106/SS-111. The RCRA Permit (NMED, 2010) is the primary guidance for
environmental investigations and remediation regulated by NMED at Kirtland AFB. This permit
is enforced by NMED's Hazardous Waste Bureau, which is authorized to administer RCRA by
the EPA. Site-specific investigations are conducted in accordance with approved WPs and
additional written guidance from NMED. SVM occurs semiannually and in accordance with the
approved WP (NMED, 2017, 2018; Kirtland AFB, 2017b).

9 The following screening levels and regulatory guidance are used for the investigation being10 conducted at SWMUs ST-106/SS-111:

- New Mexico Environment Department Risk Assessment Guidance for Site
 Investigations and Remediation, Volume I Soil Screening Guidance for Human Health
 Risk Assessments, Revision 2, February 2019
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency OSWER Technical Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the Vapor Intrusion Pathway from Subsurface Vapor Sources to Indoor Air, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, OSWER Publication 9200.2-154, June 2015

18 NMED has directed Kirtland AFB to compare detected soil vapor concentrations to a regulatory

19 standard for the purpose of assessing the presence and location of contaminants of concern.

20 NMED's Risk Assessment Guidance for Site Investigations and Remediation (2019b and as

21 updated) vapor intrusion screening levels (VISLs) must be used as a first-tier screening

22 assessment. NMED VISLs were calculated using EPA default attenuation factors, which are

- 23 based on conservative assumptions and empirical data. VISLs are intended to be screened against
- 24 soil vapor samples collected from below buildings or occupied structures (sub slab samples)
- where vapors can migrate through cracks or other foundation deficiencies and cause an exposure to the human occupants. There are currently no residential or industrial buildings in the off-Base
- 27 investigation area and as a result, no sub-slab soil vapor samples will be collected as part of this
- 28 field effort. Kirtland AFB is currently screening the shallowest SVM points (SVMPs) at
- 29 SWMUs ST-106/SS-111 with screen intervals ranging from 10 to 30 feet (ft) below ground
- 30 surface (bgs) against NMED VISLs as reported in the Q4 2020 monitoring report (KAFB,
- 31 2021a). This screening interval is referred to nominally as the 25-ft horizon. This WP will

32 compare the shallow soil vapor sampling results collected as part of this investigation against

- 33 NMED VISLs as a first-tier screening assessment.
- 34 35

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND SITE CONDITIONS

2 3.1. Site Description

3 Kirtland AFB is located in Bernalillo County in central New Mexico, southeast of and adjacent

4 to the city of Albuquerque and the Albuquerque International Sunport (Figure 3-1). The Base

- 5 has an approximate area of 52,287 acres. The Site is located in the northwestern portion of
- 6 Kirtland AFB along the northern Base boundary.
- 7 It is important to note there are currently no residential or industrial buildings in the off-Base
- 8 area proximal to the Site; most of the area is comprised of Bullhead Memorial Park (Figure 3-2).
- 9 The large open area to the northeast, between Bullhead Memorial Park and the residential areas,
- 10 is owned by the Air Force and the Air National Guard. The Raymond G. Murphy Veterans
- 11 Affairs Medical Center (VA Hospital) is located to the northwest of Bullhead Memorial Park.

12 3.2. Site History

- 13 Kirtland AFB discovered a fuel release in November 1999 at the Former Fuel Offloading Rack at
- 14 the BFF and determined through environmental investigations that subsurface fuel releases
- 15 occurred over a period of decades. The fuel traveled downward through the subsurface until it
- 16 encountered the water table. In the vadose zone, the fuel constituents volatilized and contributed
- 17 to the soil vapor contamination in the spaces between sand grains, creating the soil vapor plume.
- 18 In the saturated zone, fuel constituents dissolved into groundwater, creating the dissolved-phase
- 19 plume. SVM of the contamination has been performed at the Site since 2001.
- 20 Kirtland AFB responded to the subsurface contamination by performing interim measures,
- 21 including soil removal actions and soil vapor extraction (SVE) in the vicinity of the original
- 22 release (KAFB, 2017a). Interim measures continue to be implemented to date at the Site to
- address the mobile dissolved-phase ethylene dibromide (EDB, also referred to as 1,2-
- 24 dibromomethane) groundwater plume (KAFB, 2021a).

25 **3.2.1.** Soil Vapor Interim Measure History

- 26 Both soil removal and SVE activities have been performed at the Site. These interim measures
- 27 have impacted the concentrations of soil vapor constituents in the shallow vadose zone. These
- 28 interim measures are discussed in detail in the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Phase I
- 29 (KAFB, 2018).
- 30 Approximately 3,000 cubic yards of impacted soil were excavated from the Site from 1999 to
- 31 2014. In 2014, the final removal activity was completed and included the removal of all
- 32 impacted soil down to 20 ft bgs, except for a few local areas associated with existing
- 33 infrastructure.
- 34 SVE was performed from 2003 through first quarter (Q1) 2015, at which point SVE activities
- 35 were suspended, and the system was shut down in second quarter (Q2) 2015. Approximately
- 36 775,000 equivalent gallons of jet fuel have been removed from the subsurface by vacuum
- 37 extraction (SVE and modified bioslurping). This calculated volume includes the total removed
- 38 by SVE and biodegradation combined.

- 1 Post-SVE shutdown, soil vapor rebound and respiration testing was performed to assess residual
- 2 contamination in the vadose zone without the influence of the SVE system (KAFB, 2017a).
- 3 SVM data continue to be collected and to provide information for understanding the nature and
- 4 extent of soil vapor contamination at near steady state conditions.

5 **3.2.2.** Soil Vapor Monitoring History

- 6 SVM activities have been performed at SWMUs ST-106/SS-111 since 2001. Currently, SVM
- 7 wells are sampled semiannually during the Q2 and fourth quarter (Q4) of each calendar year, and
- 8 sampling results are presented in the corresponding Quarterly Monitoring Report.
- 9 The SVM network includes 59 SVM locations (Figure 3-3). These SVM locations are nested
- 10 wells comprised of up to six individual SVMPs that are screened at discrete intervals ranging
- 11 from approximately 15 ft to 450 ft bgs. Five SVM locations are located off-Base, consisting of
- 12 28 SVMPs ranging from 15 ft to 450 ft bgs. Each sampling event includes the collection of field

13 parameters, including hydrocarbons (HC), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and oxygen (O₂), and samples

14 that are analyzed for EPA Toxic Organics – 15 (Method TO-15). Benzene, EDB, and field

15 measured HC are the primary constituents evaluated in the corresponding quarterly reports.

16 SVM sampling practices have improved over the 20 plus years of monitoring activities at the

- Site. These improvements are summarized below and discussed in detail within the RFI Phase I
 (KAFB, 2018):
- In 2004 quarterly SVM began; initially only field measurements were collected.
- In third quarter (Q3) 2010, field measurements were supplemented with laboratory analysis at all SVM locations for the following analyses:
- 22 o Method TO-15
- 23 o Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)-gasoline by EPA Method SW846-8015M
- 24 Fixed Gases (Nitrogen, O₂, carbon monoxide [CO], CO₂, and methane [CH₄])
- In Q1 2015, updates to the soil vapor sampling apparatus included capping and sealing
 SVMPs to reduce the influence of barometric pressure fluctuations on soil vapor
 concentrations during SVM sampling and analysis. The points and wells were sealed by
 securing an air-tight cap onto the top of each SVMP and adding a pneumatic quick connect fitting to each well to serve as a sampling port for ease of access and to ensure
 that an air-tight seal was maintained.
- In January 2017 NMED approved the SVM Optimization Memorandum (NMED, 2017).
 Sampling frequency was optimized from quarterly to semiannually and the analyte list
 was optimized to only include analytes that were consistently detected at the Site. In
 addition, all laboratory methods were removed, except for Method TO-15. As a result,
 the full sample volume was used for TO-15 analysis, resulting in lower detection limits.

- 1 These improvements demonstrate that the recent SVM data collected is the most representative
- 2 of the current site conditions. The Q4 2020 Monitoring Report (KAFB, 2021a) presents the most
- 3 recent and representative soil vapor data. The Q4 2020 soil vapor data set was evaluated for the
- 4 development of this WP, and the off-Base soil vapor data is summarized in Section 3.3.3.

5 3.3. Site Conditions

- 6 The geologic setting, utility corridors, and the Q4 2020 SVM data are discussed below.
- 7 Understanding these site conditions is important for determining the sampling locations and
 8 methodology laid out in this WP.

9 **3.3.1.** Geologic Setting

- 10 As discussed in the RFI Phase I, the BFF site is located within the Albuquerque Basin of the Rio
- 11 Grande Rift, which has been filled with sediment identified as the Santa Fe Group. In general,
- 12 the Site is underlain by approximately 200 ft of relatively fine-grained alluvial fan deposits, with
- 13 some alternating and laterally discontinuous coarse-grained zones. Underlying these easterly
- 14 derived alluvial fan deposits are relatively coarse-grained Ancestral Rio Grande deposits, with a
- 15 few laterally discontinuous fine-grained zones (AECOM, 2015).
- 16 The groundwater impacted by the BFF site is located within an unconfined aquifer in the Upper
- 17 Santa Fe Group, which is composed of deposits of the ancestral Rio Grande fluvial system that
- 18 co-mingle with alluvial deposits towards the basin margins (Hawley, 1996). As of Q4 2020,
- 19 depth to groundwater ranges from approximately 435 to 490 ft bgs across the groundwater
- 20 monitoring (GWM) network (KAFB, 2021a).

21 **3.3.2.** Utility Corridors

- 22 Shallow soil vapor can potentially migrate along utility corridors because most utilities use
- 23 coarse grain backfill to protect the underground infrastructure. Since the shallow subsurface at
- the Site is composed of laterally discontinuous alluvial fan deposits, it is possible that soil vapor
- 25 could migrate further distances laterally along utility corridors than through the natural deposits.
- 26 In an effort to better understand the potential impacts of utility corridors on shallow soil vapor
- contamination, NMED submitted a request for information to Kirtland AFB asking for the
 locations and depths of utilities proximal to the Site (NMED, 2020). Kirtland AFB provided the
- utility corridor information to NMED as documented in the January 28, 2021, letter (KAFB,
- 30 2021b) and is summarized below.
- 31 As shown on **Figure 3-2**, the major utility corridor near the Site is located on-Base along
- 32 Randolph Avenue. All utilities identified proximal to the Site are less than 12 ft bgs. One natural
- 33 gas utility line leaves the Base near the Site and travels north to the VA Hospital. This line is 1.5
- to 6 in. in diameter and approximately 18 to 24 in. deep.

35 **3.3.3.** Fourth Quarter 2020 Soil Vapor Monitoring Data Summary

- 36 The most recent data provided in the Q4 2020 Monitoring Report submitted in March 2021
- 37 indicates low contaminant concentrations in the off-Base SVM locations (KAFB, 2021a;
- 38 Appendix B). Figures in Appendix B are excerpted from the Q4 2020 Quarterly report. Figure
- 39 **B-1 through Figure B-7** illustrate benzene, EDB, and HC concentrations at each nominal depth
- 40 horizon from 25 ft bgs to 450 ft bgs. Table B-1 compares detected concentrations of EDB and

- 1 benzene to NMED residential soil gas VISLs at all nominal depth horizons for off-Base SVMPs.
- Table B-2 illustrates EDB and benzene results in the 25-foot horizon both on-Base and off-Base
 compared to the NMED residential soil gas VISLs.

4 Off Base SVMPs: All Depths

- 5 As shown in Table B-1 and on Figure B-1 through Figure B-7, EDB was not detected at any
- 6 off-Base SVMPs in the 25-ft, 50-ft, 150-ft, 250-ft, or 350-ft nominal depth horizons. Off-Base,
- 7 only one SVMP had a detected concentration of EDB: KAFB-106028-450 at 450 ft bgs. This
- 8 SVMP had a detected EDB concentration of 3.6 micrograms per cubic meter (μ g/m³), which
- 9 exceeds the NMED residential soil gas VISL of 1.56 μ g/m³. As shown on **Figure B-7**, this
- 10 location is the closest off-Base location to the Kirtland AFB boundary. Benzene was detected at
- 11 19 of 28 off-Base SVMPs; however, no detections exceeded the NMED residential soil gas VISL
- 12 of 120 μ g/m³. The off-Base benzene concentration was 50 μ g/m³ measured at 450 ft bgs at
- 13 KAFB-106142-450 (Table B-1; Figure B-7).

14 On-Base and Off-Base SVMPs: 25-Ft Nominal Depth Horizon

- 15 As shown in Table B-2, and on Figure B-1, no results at the 25-ft depth horizon exceeded the
- 16 NMED residential soil gas VISLs for EDB and benzene of 1.56 μ g/m³ and 120 μ g/m³,
- 17 respectively. At the 25-ft depth horizon, EDB was nondetectable at all locations but one, KAFB-
- 18 106128-025 with a J-flagged concentration of 0.43 μ g/m³. Benzene had a detected concentration
- 19 of 5 μ g/m³ at this location. Benzene was detected at 28 out of 35 SVM locations with 25-ft
- 20 sample ports. The maximum detected concentration was 5.3 μ g/m³ at KAFB-106140-025.

21

4. INVESTIGATIVE APPROACH, RATIONALE, AND GUIDANCE 1

2 The proposed scope of work consists of a phased, step-out investigative approach to assess the 3 current nature and extent of shallow soil vapor off-Base. The first phase would focus on vapor 4 sampling at locations that are most likely to have detectable vapor concentrations. If data 5 collected during the first phase identifies soil vapor concentrations that indicate additional sampling is needed to "demonstrate that [sic] there is no risk to off-site receptors located north 6 7 of the Base," the Air Force would work with NMED to develop a second phase WP that would 8 extend sampling from the point of detection outward. Additional step outs may be warranted 9 based on the results of the subsequent sampling events. This approach builds on the concepts 10 detailed in EPA (2015, Sections 4.0, 6.2.1, and 6.3.1), which require investigations to delineate 11 the areal extent of a subsurface vapor plume as well as preferential pathways.

12

13 As indicated in Section 3.3.2 of this WP, soil vapors can migrate via advection (and diffusion)

14 along a preferential subsurface pathway, such as a utility corridor or more porous zones of soil or

15 rock, or beneath surface barriers that limit the direction(s) of vapor migration, such as asphalt. As

16 indicated in EPA (2015), soil gas concentrations generally decrease with increasing distance

17 from a subsurface vapor source, and eventually at some distance the concentrations become

18 negligible. The distance at which soil gas concentrations become negligible is a function of the

19 strength and dimensions of the vapor source, the type of vapor source, the soil types and layering

20 in the vadose zone, the presence of physical barriers (e.g., asphalt covers or ice) at the ground

- 21 surface, and the presence of preferential pathways (utility corridors).
- 22

23 As a result of the SVE operations described in Section 3.2.1 of this WP, the Kirtland AFB BFF 24 project has a robust SVM network that has been in operation for two decades. Fifty-nine SVM 25 locations (consisting of 299 SVMPs) were installed to measure soil vapor concentrations on a 26 semi-annual basis at the site. As part of this monitoring well network, KAFB BFF has off-Base 27 vapor monitoring points at the VA Hospital as well as into Bullhead Memorial Park screened 28 from 15 ft bgs to 450 ft bgs across six to seven different horizons (35 vapor monitoring points). 29 The SVMPs in Bullhead Memorial Park are directly between the release point on Kirtland AFB 30 and the Siesta Hills community. These vapor monitoring points serve as an early warning system 31 for any potential vapor migration towards the Siesta Hills community both vertically and 32 laterally. The most recent sampling data set (see Section 3.3.3) collected in December 2020 33 (most representative of current conditions) for off-Base monitoring points are all below VISLs (residential sub-slab values) from ground surface to 350 ft bgs. The proposed investigation 34 35 detailed in this WP would add eight additional permanent SVM locations (24 SVMPs) to the off-36 Base monitoring network. The SVMPs would collect semiannual samples from three horizons at 37 5, 10, and 15 ft bgs and near existing utilities along the northern base perimeter and into 38 Bullhead Memorial Park. If additional step outs are required, additional permanent SVM 39 locations may be needed.

40

41 As indicated in EPA (2015), human health risk evaluations are based on data that represent

42 current conditions. As indicated above, current and future conditions are reassessed every six

- 43 months at Kirtland AFB BFF in quarterly reports. Therefore, the information collected from this
- 44 investigation and combined with the most current semiannual sampling events will be used to
- 45 confirm the conclusions of the Risk Assessment Report, Bulk Fuels Facility Spill; Solid Waste

Management Unit ST-106/SS-111, dated July 15, 2017, to "demonstrate that [sic] there is no risk
 to off-site receptors located north of the Base."

3

4 As the EPA (2015) states, the vapor intrusion pathway is referred to as "complete" for a building

5 or collection of buildings when five conditions are met under current conditions: (1) a subsurface

- 6 source of vapor-forming chemicals is present underneath or near the building(s); (2) vapors form 7 and here a part of the prime of the building (s); (2) the
- 7 and have a route along which to migrate (be transported) toward the building(s); (3) the
- 8 building(s) is (or are) susceptible to soil gas entry, which means openings exist for the vapors to
 9 enter the building(s), and driving forces exist to draw the vapors from the subsurface into the
- building(s); (4) one or more vapor-forming chemicals comprising the subsurface vapor source(s)
- 11 is (or are) present in the indoor environment; and (5) the building(s) is (or are) occupied by one
- 12 or more individuals when the vapor-forming chemical(s) is (or are) present indoors. If any one of
- 13 the criteria above is not satisfied, the vapor intrusion pathway is considered incomplete. As a
- 14 result, in accordance with Section 6.3.2 of EPA (2015), information about subsurface vapor
- 15 migration, combined with other lines of evidence, can support a determination that the vapor
- 16 intrusion pathway is incomplete under current conditions.
- 17 18

5. SAMPLING LOCATIONS

2 SVM locations have been selected within the residential area north of Ridgecrest, the VA

3 Medical Center campus, and in the utility easement south of Gibson Boulevard Southeast.

4 5.1. Soil Vapor Monitoring Locations

5 Figure 5-1 provides proposed SVM locations. A detailed listing of each SVM location, sample

6 depths, analytical methods, and rationale for placement is provided on **Table 5-1**. Proposed

7 shallow SVM locations were selected to provide information to support two data quality

- 8 objectives:
- 9
 1. Provide data to determine whether existing underground utilities provide a transport
 pathway for soil vapor contamination.
- 11

1

Provide additional data points to supplement the quantitative evaluation of potential
 vapor intrusion (VI) risk to off-site receptors performed in 2017 (KAFB, 2017a).

14 The NMED Risk Assessment Guidance for Site Investigations and Remediation sets forth

15 maximum acceptable VISLs for volatile compounds in soils that are less than 10 ft below grade

16 for comparison and evaluation of risk to human and ecological receptors at land surface (NMED,

17 2019b). The proposed shallow SVM locations will provide data at 5, 10, and 15 ft for

- 18 comparison to NMED residential VISLs.
- 19 Four SVM locations, SVMW-16 through SVMW-19, are proposed for installation just south of

20 the boundary between Kirtland AFB and Bullhead Memorial Park. These locations are proposed

21 to monitor contaminant migration along the northern base boundary and to evaluate utility

corridors in the area. SVMW-16 is proposed to be located adjacent to the only utility running

off-Base. Three proposed SVM locations, SVMW-20 through SVMW-22, are located in the
 parking lot of Bullhead Memorial Park. Paved areas were chosen because vapors may

parking lot of Bullhead Memorial Park. Paved areas were chosen because vapors may
 accumulate under low permeability surfaces such as asphalt or concrete. In addition, these three

26 locations are proposed to bisect the area of the benzene groundwater plume (approximately 470

27 ft bgs). One location, SVMW-23, is proposed for the VA Hospital parking lot in the open space

adjacent to a sewer main. This location is located at the historical leading edge of the

29 groundwater benzene plume. Finally, this location is also proximal to KAFB-106141, the most

30 distal existing SVM location and will provide supplementary data to KAFB-106141. Locations

31 that are planned to evaluate underground utilities will be placed as close to the utility corridor as

32 safety precautions allow.

Proposed SVM locations were selected carefully to avoid areas in roadways and parking lots
 with heavy vehicular traffic for the following reasons:

- Potential sources of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes may exist in shallow
 soils beneath roadways that could interfere with the objectives of this sampling event.
- Interference from vehicular traffic during the sampling may impact vapor concentrations
 in shallow soils under certain barometric pressure conditions and potentially result in
 false positives.

- 1 In addition, the proposed sampling protocol includes the collection and analysis of ambient air
- 2 samples during soil vapor sample collection to evaluate the potential for volatile organic
- 3 compounds (VOCs) present in ambient air. This could bias soil vapor sample results as discussed
- 4 further in Section 8.2.

1

6. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

2 6.1. Soil Vapor Monitoring Point Installation and Sampling

The scope of this WP includes the installation of SVMPs and collection of shallow soil vapor samples. Installation of SVMPs will be conducted using Direct Push Technology (DPT) drilling methods where possible; detailed drilling and SVMP installation methodology is described further in Section 7. Shallow soil vapor samples will be collected from SVMPs utilizing the

7 methodology described in Section 8.

8 6.2. Mobilization/Demobilization

9 Once the final sampling locations and schedule are approved by NMED, Kirtland AFB will

10 coordinate with the City of Albuquerque (COA) and the Department of Veterans Affairs. A list

11 of permits and access agreements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 12 1. COA Noise Control Permit
- 13 2. COA Excavation Permit
- 14 3. NM 811 Damage Prevention Center Dig Permitting/Clearance
- 15 4. COA Right-of-Way License, expiration date September 2026
- 16 5. Department of Veterans Affairs Permit for Right of Entry

17 Because all proposed drilling and SVMP installation sites are located off-Base and in nonsecure

18 areas, all equipment and personnel will be mobilized to and from the drilling locations daily. At

19 the end of each workday all investigation derived waste (IDW) will be removed and SVMPs will

20 be covered and secured. All work sites will be restored to initial conditions and documented with

21 pre- and post-work photographs in compliance with the COA Construction Services permit and

22 the VA Right of Entry.

23 6.3. Site Security

24 Safe and secure construction sites will be maintained during the execution of all activities

25 pursuant to off-site SVMP installation and sampling. Site and safety personnel will conduct work

26 activities in accordance with U.S. Air Force safety standards and practices. Monitoring point

27 sites (traffic control, noise control, and site security) will be implemented to control public

access and reduce interference, and a safe work environment for the field teams and the

29 surrounding community will be established.

30 6.4. Barricading/Traffic Control

- 31 Work areas for SVMP drilling and installation will be protected from pedestrian and vehicular
- 32 access. Barricades, temporary traffic control measures, and detour routes will be established
- 33 where necessary in accordance with COA Construction Services Division requirements and in
- 34 coordination with the VA Right of Entry. Kirtland AFB will comply with the COA's
- 35 Construction Coordination Section for work within the public right-of-way, including barricade
- 36 and excavation permits and fees, providing data for traffic reports, and any requirements
- 37 established by the VA Hospital during work activities on the VA property.

7. INVESTIGATION METHODS

2 7.1. **Drilling Equipment and Methods**

3 SVMPs will be drilled using DPT when possible. Where DPT methods cannot penetrate to 4 design depths, 6 in. hollow-stem auger methods will be used to complete the installations. The 5 proposed drilling equipment is a Geoprobe 7822DT drilling rig, or similar. The drilling rig is 6 rubber tracked and designed to traverse variable terrain with minimal surface disturbance. The 7 rig employs hydraulic ram and percussion hammer technology to advance hollow steel tubing to 8 collect core samples in acetate core tubes and to allow vapor points, tubing, gravel packs, and 9 annular seals to be deployed to precise depths. The drilling rig is also equipped to drill with 6 in. 10 hollow-stem augers that will be used only if necessary to advance borings. All drilling will be 11 conducted in accordance with RCRA Permit Sections 6.5.9 and 6.5.11.

- 12 Proposed DPT drilling will be performed in two penetration passes. Where DPT methods are
- 13 successful, an initial penetration will be made to total depth (15 ft) using 2.25 in. outside
- 14 diameter x 48 in. length rods to capture 1.5 in. diameter soil cores in acetate tubes. A second pass
- 15 will be made to total depth using 3.5 in. outside diameter x 48 in. length rods, to widen the hole
- 16 and allow deployment of soil vapor probes to the proposed depths and construction of multiple
- 17 ports, tubing strings, gravel packs and annular seals in the borings. During advancement of the
- 18 DPT tools, cores will be collected in the lead rod in acetate core tubes on 4 ft intervals and
- brought to land surface. Acetate core tubes will be cut longitudinally such that retrieved cores
- 20 may be inspected visually and for lithologic logging. Documentation for logging as well as
- 21 collection of other field parameters will be conducted using the field forms included in
- 22 Appendix C.

1

- 23 Where DPT methods cannot penetrate to design depths, partial DPT cores will be retained, and
- hollow stem auger cuttings will be collected to complete descriptions of penetrated sediments.
- 25 Soil cores will be visually inspected and logged by the Unified Soil Classification System
- 26 (USCS) in accordance with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) D5434 by
- 27 an experienced field geologist. Soil core descriptions will include mineralogy, texture, sorting,
- 28 rounding, degree of induration, plasticity, moisture content, and USCS and Munsell Soil Chart
- 29 color.

30 7.2. **Proposed Vapor Monitoring Point Construction**

- 31 Permanent SVMPs will be completed to accommodate additional future sampling events and will
- 32 be repaired or replaced as necessary to maintain compliance with regulatory monitoring
- 33 requirements. All SVMP installations will be equipped with permanent flush to grade traffic
- 34 rated vault and concrete slab surface completions.
- 35 For the DPT sampling tools, Teflon tubing was selected over stainless-steel tubing to improve
- 36 analytical data quality and repeatability due to its resistance to contaminant adhesion and
- 37 constructability considerations. The proposed DPT drilling methodology will require that the
- 38 SVMPs be built in slender open holes after the DPT drilling tools are withdrawn. Hole diameters
- 39 will be small (3.5 in.), and hole stability will be an issue with stainless steel tubing, which is
- 40 delivered in coiled segments and requires extensive handling to straighten. This has the
- 41 propensity to excessively contact and abrade the open holes, risking hole caving and collapse.

1 Teflon tubing is light and flexible, requires minimal handling, and provides the best opportunity

2 to complete the SVMP nests with minimal risk of hole sloughing or introduction of contaminants

3 by excessive handling. Details of proposed soil vapor well completions are shown on **Figure 7-1**.

4 7.2.1. Proposed Well Construction Materials

- 5 Proposed SVM points materials include:
- Soil Vapor Probes Geoprobe 6 in. AT86 Series double woven stainless wire screen
- 7 Well Tubing 1/4 in. Teflon tubing
- 8 Pervious Annular Fills 10/20 grade silica sand (opposite wire screen probes)
- Annular Seals 3/8 in. granular bentonite, placed, hydrated (between screened zones)
- Tubing Vault Seals SWAGELOK quick connect sample connection fittings, or
 equivalent (part no. SS-QC4-B-2PM)
- Well Vault 12 in. x 12 in. cast iron flush to grade traffic rated vault with tamper proof security bolts and waterproof seals on the vault covers and bolts
- Vault Drain Tube 1/2 in. schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe, set through vault concrete to natural materials below
- Concrete Surface Pad Portland ready concrete mix meeting ASTM C387

17 **7.2.2. Proposed Well Construction**

18 Components for SVMP well construction are identified in Section 7.2.1 above. Installation 19 methods to ensure the proper positioning of vapor probes, annular gravel packs, and annular 20 seals are detailed below and illustrated on **Figure 7-1**. Wells will be advanced using DPT and/or 21 a 6 in. hollow-stem auger, as required and described in Section 7.1. Well probe and annular fill 22 placements, as well as surface completions will be performed as follows:

- 23 Vapor Probe Placement—Prior to installing the vapor probes at prescribed depths in each • well, the well depth will be sounded using a weighted fiberglass or steel tape to tag the 24 bottom of the hole and to verify that the hole depth matches the well design depth for that 25 26 probe. The probe will then be affixed to a length of Teflon tubing and lowered to the 27 bottom of the hole and the placement depth verified by additional hole depth sounding. 28 Approximately 5 ft of excess Teflon tubing will be placed on each vapor probe to allow 29 the excess tubing to be bundled and positioned away from the hole during annular fill and surface completion operations. Depth stamped quick connect sample connection fittings 30 31 will be affixed to each Teflon tubing run to prohibit entry of foreign media into the tubing 32 during well construction operations.
- Pervious Annular Fill Placement—After placing each vapor probe to its prescribed depth,
 10/20 silica sand will be incrementally trickled into the hole from land surface until the

annular space opposite the vapor probe is flooded with sand. The level of the annular sand fill will be verified by continuous sounding with the weighted tape as incremental filling progresses to ensure that overfilling or bridging does not occur.

- 4 Annular Seal Placement—After the annular sand fill opposite each vapor probe has been • 5 placed, 3/8 in. granular bentonite will be placed by slowly pouring the granular bentonite 6 into the hole from land surface until the annulus above the probe/sand interval has been 7 filled to the bottom of the next probe/sand interval, or (for the shallowest probe in each 8 well) to approximately 4 in. below the projected base of the well vault on the completed 9 installation. The bentonite fill will be continuously sounded with the weighted tape to 10 ensure that bridging or overfilling does not occur. During placement of granular 11 bentonite, potable water will be added by tremie pipe in 1-foot lifts such that the 12 bentonite is hydrated to form an annular seal between probes and between the upper 13 probe and land surface.
- 14 Well Vault and Concrete Surface Slab Placement—After probes, Teflon tubing, and 15 annular fills have been placed in each well, the ground (turf or unimproved dirt) will be 16 excavated around the well to a depth of 6 in. and width of 4 ft x 4 ft. A square concrete 17 form constructed of 2 x 6 in. lumber will be placed in the excavation and centered on the 18 well boring such that the top of the form is roughly level to adjacent grade. The 12 in. 19 vault will be pushed into the well boring hole until its upper ring surface is approximately 20 1 inch higher than the lumber concrete form. Ready mix concrete will be prepared and 21 flooded inside the form and around the well vault until an adequate volume of concrete has been placed to the top of the form and to the upper surface of the well vault. 22
- 23 A drain tube consisting of an 8 in. length of 1/2 in. diameter PVC tubing will be placed inside the well vault and pushed into the soil until its upper terminus is approximately 24 25 5 in. above the bottom of the well vault. The well vault will then be flooded with concrete 26 until it nearly tops the PVC tube. The Teflon tubing for each vapor probe with affixed 27 depth stamped quick connect sample connection fittings will be coiled and placed into the 28 well vault, and the well vault cover will be placed, and security bolts fastened. The 29 concrete slab will be floated and surfaced such that a smooth surface sloping radially 30 from the upper well vault ring to the concrete form results. Finally, the concrete slab will 31 be broom finished.

32 7.3. Decontamination

- 33 All DPT and drilling tools and equipment that are used to penetrate below grade will be
- 34 decontaminated prior to arriving on site and will be decontaminated after use at each SVM
- 35 location. All decontamination procedures will be performed in accordance with RCRA Permit
- 36 Section 6.5.3.

1

2

3

- 37 Soil vapor sampling equipment will consist of single use disposable Teflon tubing and dedicated
- 38 SVMP single use hose barbs and flow control valves; therefore, no decontamination of soil vapor
- 39 sampling equipment will be necessary.
- 40 Decontamination of drilling tools will take place in designated decontamination areas specific to
 41 the work activity and approved by Kirtland AFB. All decontamination wastewater will be

- 1 managed in accordance with Kirtland AFB waste containment and disposal procedures. The
- 2 objective of field decontamination is to remove contaminants of concern from the drilling tools

3 to minimize risks of cross contamination and negative impact on study objectives. Specifications

4 for decontamination materials are as follows:

- Use a standard brand of phosphate-free laboratory detergent, preferably either liquid
 Liquinox[®] or powder Alconox[®].
- Vise tap water from a municipal water treatment system. Detergent and tap water will
 remove the gross contamination from the sampling equipment.
- 9 3. Use deionized water for the final rinse of sampling equipment that has direct contact with
 the sampling medium.

11 7.4. **Drilling Investigation Derived Waste**

12 The DPT drilling method proposed for SVMP installations will not penetrate saturated soils and

13 will not require liquids to advance. The DPT soil coring will produce small amounts of IDW, up

14 to 3.5 gallons of soil core per monitoring point, and 15 lineal ft of acetate core barrel per

15 monitoring point. Derived soil will be captured and contained in sealed 5-gallon containers

16 pending receipt of waste characterization profiling results. It is not anticipated that soils will

17 contain any level of contamination; however, IDW samples will be screened for fuel components

18 and toxic metals using totals analysis. Based on the totals analysis screening results, additional

testing will be conducted using Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure methodology ifneeded. All IDW will be handled in accordance with RCRA Permit Section 6.5.7.

- 21 Once the analytical results for soil tests are received and reviewed, a Request for Disposal letter
- will be provided to Kirtland AFB for approval to dispose of the soil in the Kirtland Construction

and Demolition Landfill, assuming it meets waste acceptance criteria. All documentation

regarding waste characterization and disposal will be provided in the appendices of the document

25 describing the activities during which waste was generated.

26 7.5. Borehole Logging

27 During drilling, each boring will be fully described by a geologist on the boring log form in

- 28 accordance with ASTM International D5434 and will include the following, when applicable:
- 29 1. Identification number and location of each boring
- A general description of the drilling equipment used, including rod size, bit type, pump
 type, rig manufacturer, and model
- 32 3. Date and time of start and completion of boring
- 33 4. Name of contractor, driller, and drill site geologist
- 34 5. Size and length of casing (soil vapor port and tubing type) used in each borehole
- Soil classification in accordance with the USCS, and color, relative density and
 consistency, soil components, soil moisture, stratification, hardness, grain size and size
 distribution, and odor will be logged
- 38 7. Mineralogical content of the core (for correlation)

- 1 8. Observations during drilling, such as bit chatter, rod binding, and rod drops
- 2 9. Depth limits, type, and number of each sample taken
- 3 10. Observations of visible contamination for each sample

4 7.6. Site Restoration

5 Site restoration will consist of backfilling and compaction, surface restoration/resurfacing, and

6 landscaping restoration. Work areas will be restored to original conditions and, in the areas

7 where pavement is disturbed, pavement of the type and thickness meeting COA Department of

8 Municipal Development or VA Right of Entry requirements will be replaced as applicable.

9 7.7. Soil Vapor Monitoring Point Survey

10 Upon completion, each SVM location will be surveyed by a Registered Land Surveyor (RLS) in

11 accordance with RCRA Permit Section 6.5.8 and New Mexico Administrative Code 12.8.2. The

12 surveys will establish northings, eastings, and elevations within 0.01 ft accuracy at all SVM

- 13 locations, referenced as follows:
- New Mexico State Plane Coordinate System, Central Zone, North American Datum of 15 1983
- 16 2. North American Vertical Datum 1988

17 A tabular summary of the XYZ coordinates for each monitoring point, as well as a map showing

18 the locations of the monitoring points and bearing the RLS seal will be prepared and included in

19 the Final Investigation Report.

20

8. MONITORING AND SAMPLING

2 8.1. Soil Vapor Sample Collection and Analysis

3 Proposed soil vapor sampling will be conducted after each of the proposed SVMPs have been 4 completed and adequate time has elapsed to allow perturbed soil vapor conditions from 5 monitoring point installation to return to ambient conditions (proposed 14 days minimum). 6 Barometric pressures and trends will be noted during sample collection to assess propensity for 7 air to move into or out of shallow soils during soil vapor sampling. Two sampling events will be 8 conducted, one in summer and one in winter, contingent on NMED approval of this WP. 9 Sampling will be conducted to determine if seasonal changes affect sampling results. However, it 10 is unlikely to be conducted during bioventing pilot testing as described in the NMED letter dated 11 February 25, 2019, due to the length of time required for review and approval of this WP. Any 12 new SVM wells that exceed a VISL after the first two samples are collected will be added to the

13 semiannual SVM schedule.

1

- 14 Proposed sampling train and equipment are depicted on **Figure 8-1**. Proposed equipment
- 15 includes a vacuum pump and vapor ports for production of formation-representative soil vapor
- 16 samples. Additionally, sensitive vacuum/pressure gauges assess pre-purging and pre-sampling
- 17 subsurface soil pressure/vacuum conditions, evaluate vacuum propagation during monitoring
- 18 point purging, and evaluate for possible interference between vapor ports in the monitoring point
- 19 nest. Teflon tubing has been selected for the proposed sampling train to improve analytical data
- quality due to its resistance to contaminant adhesion. SVMPs will be sealed when not in use and
- as such will not be able to off-gas soil vapor or allow infiltration of the atmosphere.

22 The proposed sampling train includes connections to allow collection of vapor streams during 23 monitoring point purging for testing of volatile and fixed gases using field instruments, as well as 24 for collection of SUMMA® canister samples at the conclusion of monitoring point purging. The 25 vacuum pump is equipped with a check valve to prevent backflow through the pump during non-26 operation. The sampling train will also be equipped with a three-way valve above the SUMMA® 27 canister to ensure the sample will only be collected from the well side of the sample train. An 28 isolation valve positioned between the vacuum pump/field sensors and the SUMMA® canister 29 will also be utilized as a secondary isolation point during sample collection but will be open 30 during purging to allow for monitoring of purge vapors. The three-way valve and the isolation 31 valve will ensure that vapor taken into the SUMMA® canister does not flow backwards through 32 the vacuum pump or field sensors. All Teflon tubing and connections proposed for the sample 33 train upstream from the isolation valve will be new, single-use disposable for each individual 34 port at each monitoring point.

- 35 Vapor samples will be collected and analyzed for VOCs using Method TO-15. The following
- 36 paragraphs are included to provide specific information regarding sampling procedures, to
- 37 include pre-sampling steps for the maintenance and calibration of field instruments, sample train
- 38 procedures to prevent cross contamination, and leak checking of the sample chain. Also detailed 39 below are specific sampling activities to include static pressure measurements, vapor monitoring
- below are specific sampling activities to include static pressure measurements, vapor monitoring
- 40 point purging, and SUMMA® canister sample collection.

- 1 During purging and prior to sampling, each SVMP purge influent vapor streams will be screened
- 2 for composition to ensure that vapors have been fully evacuated from the monitoring points,
- 3 tubing, and annular sand packs and that formation-representative samples are collected for
- 4 laboratory analysis. Influent purge vapor streams will be field screened for total ionizable
- 5 volatile HC and O₂ using an RKI Instruments GX6000 gas monitor equipped with an 11.7
- 6 electron-volt ionizer lamp. CO₂ will be measured using a Landtec GEMTM2000 gas detector with
- 7 a dual beam infrared absorption sensor.
- 8 Prior to beginning soil vapor sampling each day, the field instruments will be calibrated for
- 9 ionizable petroleum HC and O₂, CH₄, and CO₂ against calibration standards of known
- 10 concentrations in premixed gas cylinders. Calibration gases will include 100 parts per million
- 11 isobutylene for volatile HC, and CH₄ 50%, CO₂ 35%, and O₂ 0%. Instruments will be zeroed at
- 12 CO_2 of 0% and O_2 of 20.9% as appropriate for atmospheric conditions.
- 13 At the middle of each workday, a calibration check will be performed on each instrument to
- 14 determine whether any of the parameters drifted since the morning calibration. If the results are
- 15 outside of 5% of the calibration gas standards, then the instrument will be recalibrated prior to
- 16 additional purging and sampling. All equipment calibration will be performed in accordance with
- 17 RCRA Permit Section 6.5.4.
- 18 The proposed sampling train shown on **Figure 8-1** will consist of new Teflon tubing, hose barb
- 19 t-connections, and an isolation valve positioned between the SUMMA® canister and the vacuum
- 20 pump and field gas sensors. The tubing assembly will allow for pressure isolation to the sample
- 21 container that prevents atmospheric air from entering the sample container. Teflon tubing and t-
- 22 connectors upstream of the isolation valve will be disposed of upon completion of sampling at
- each port and each monitoring point. Each gas field instrument will be completely purged with
- 24 atmospheric air after sampling each SVM port.
- 25 Prior to purging, static vapor pressures will be measured in each soil vapor port with magnehelic
- 26 gauges. Monitoring point purging, field data, and SUMMA® canister sample collection will be
- completed in accordance with the proposed parameters and estimated schedules shown on
- **Figure 8-1**. Proposed soil vapor point purging and SUMMA® canister sample collection
- 29 methodology is as follows:
- Connect the Teflon tubing to the monitoring point port, the SUMMA® canister, the
 isolation valve, the field gas detectors, and the vacuum pump as shown on Figure 8-1.
- Read static vacuum/pressures on the magnehelic gauges in the vapor port that is being
 sampled, as well as the other two or three vapor ports, and record the values.
- 343. Ensure that the isolation valve is in the open position prior to initiating purge pump35 operation.
- 36374. Turn on the vacuum purging pump, verify proper operation by monitoring pump37exhaust flow.
- 5. Start timing the purge cycle. Based upon the calculated volume of the tubing set and
 sampling train (15 ft x 1/4 in. diameter) and the flow rate of the proposed vacuum pump
 (0.75 cubic feet per minute), the time required to fully purge one bore volume of the

| 1 2 3 | | tubing is less than one minute. A purge volume of one to three tubing volumes is adequate. Therefore, to achieve at least three full bore volumes, the proposed four minutes of purge time is adequate to purge the tubing and sample train. |
|----------------------|----|--|
| 4 5 6 | 6. | Measure and record the O ₂ , CO ₂ , and photoionization detector readings during purging to ensure that a stable formation-representative soil vapor stream is being produced prior to vapor sample collection in the SUMMA® canister. |
| 7 8 9 | 7. | Close the isolation valve between the SUMMA® canister and the vacuum pump and turn off the vacuum pump. Open the valve on the SUMMA® canister and allow the soil vapor stream to enter the SUMMA® canister for two minutes. |
| 10 11 12 13 | 8. | Prior to closing the valve on the SUMMA® canister, check and record the vacuum/pressure in the SUMMA® canister and sample train tubing. Ensure that the SUMMA® canister has fully filled and that there is no residual vacuum in the canister or sample train. |
| 14 | 9. | Close the valve on the SUMMA® canister tightly to ensure sample integrity. |
| 15 | 10 | . Ship SUMMA® canisters to the specified laboratory and analyze the samples for the |

17 8.2. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Samples

analytical methods listed in the WP.

18 In addition to SVMP sampling, additional QA/QC samples will be collected over the duration of 19 the sampling event. Two blind field duplicate samples will be taken during the sampling event to 20 identify potential sampling or laboratory error or contamination. A time-weighted atmospheric 21 sample will be taken for each day SVMP sampling is conducted to determine if potential 22 interference from outside sources, such as vehicular exhaust, runoff, or asphalt, may affect the 23 sampling results. Two trip blanks will be submitted to the laboratory for analysis for the 24 sampling event.

25 Laboratory Analysis 8.3.

16

- 26 Analytical services will be provided by ALS Global Environmental Laboratory (ALS) located in
- 27 Simi Valley, California. ALS laboratory is accredited under the Department of Defense
- 28 Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program. All samples submitted to ALS will be
- 29 handled in accordance with RCRA Permit Section 6.5.5. Laboratory analyses will be performed
- 30 in accordance with RCRA Permit Section 6.5.18.
- 31 Proposed 6-liter SUMMA® canister samples will be used to analyze for VOCs for each sample.
- 32 Samples will be analyzed for VOCs by method TO-15. The target analyte list was based on
- 33 vapor monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2015. The contaminants of potential concern
- 34 (COPC) are listed in Table 8-1 along with the laboratory detection limits and the residential VI
- 35 screening limits as included in NMED's "Risk Assessment Guidance for Site Investigations and
- Remediation," February 2019 (NMED, 2019b). 36
- 37 Table 8-1 shows the limit of quantification (LOO) and minimum detection limit (MDL) values
- 38 for samples collected in 6-liter canisters. After the pressurization dilution factor is applied to the
- 39 base LOQ and MDL, these values are expected to increase by approximately 1.5 times for 6-liter
- 40 samples. Consequently, 6-liter SUMMA® canister samples are proposed to be collected and

- 1 analyzed to ensure that minimum detection and concentration quantitation levels for EDB will be
- 2 below the NMED residential VISL screening level.
- 3 Additionally, soil gas samples typically have elevated VOC concentrations as compared to
- 4 ambient air samples. In the unlikely event that high-level VOCs are present, a secondary dilution
- 5 may be required, which would result in elevated LOQ for the sample. Where possible, laboratory
- 6 processes will be used to minimize dilution for any non-COPC analytes so that the COPC
- 7 maintain the lowest possible LOQs.

8 8.4. **Reporting**

- 9 After both the summer and winter sampling events are completed and when the final validated
- 10 data is received from the sampling events, the Air Force will reach out to NMED to discuss the
- 11 final data and determine the path forward for the shallow soil vapor investigation. Regardless of
- 12 the path forward determined in this meeting, the SVM locations installed as part of this WP will
- 13 be incorporated into the routine semiannual SVM program for the BFF.
- 14 As part of the phased, step-out investigative approach, this meeting will lead to either a Final
- 15 Investigation Report or an Interim Investigation Report that requires additional investigation. A
- 16 Final Investigation Report will be submitted only if the final validated data support the Risk
- 17 Assessment conclusions that there is no vapor intrusion risk to off-base receptors. If the final
- 18 validated show areas with elevated soil vapor contamination, then an Interim Investigation
- 19 Report will be submitted summarizing the data and indicating the areas that warrant additional
- 20 investigation. Subsequently, an additional WP describing the installation and sampling of step-
- 21 out shallow SVM locations will be submitted to NMED.
- 22 The Investigation Report will be prepared and submitted in accordance with the requirements of
- 23 RCRA Permit Section 6.2.4.3 for Investigative Reports. Data validation and summary tables will
- be prepared for ease of data review. A summary of field activities and screening data will be
- 25 included in the investigation report. An electronic copy of the validated analytical data will be
- 26 included. The final report will include:
- Certification by a facility representative
- Executive summary, introduction, and background information
- Description of the scope of field sampling activities
- Sampling results included in tables with identifier, date, and time of all samples. Tables
 shall also include QA/QC designation for each sample
- Results of field screening data, in tabular format
- 33 Regulatory criteria
- Description of vapor point construction and lithologic description
- Text summary of data validation procedures and results

- 1 Soil boring logs, as an attachment/appendix
- Specifications for vapor probe construction, as an attachment/appendix
- Survey data, as an attachment/appendix
- Waste disposal documentation, as an attachment/appendix
- Validated analytical data deliverable in an electronic format such as Microsoft Excel,
 Microsoft Access database, or other compatible format
- 7 Tables, figures, and appendices as appropriate
- 8 Conclusions and recommendations9

9. SCHEDULE

2 See schedule of activities included in **Table 9-1**.

3

1

10. **REFERENCES**

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- NMED. 2017. Correspondence from Kathryn Roberts, Director, Resource Protection Division to Colonel Eric. H. Froehlich, Base Commander, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, and

Lieutenant Colonel Wayne J. Acosta, Civil Engineer Office, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, re: Technical Memo Requesting the Optimization of Soil Vapor Monitoring, Bulk Fuels Facility Solid Waste Management Unit ST106/SS-111, Kirtland Air Force Base. EPA ID No. NM9570024423, HWB-KAFB-13-MISC. January 4.

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- NMED. 2019b. NMED Risk Assessment Guidance for Site Investigations and Remediation. Volume I Soil Screening Guidance for Human Health Risk Assessments, Revision 2. February.
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TABLES

| Utility Type | General Location/Operator | Pipe Diameter (inches)ª | Approximate Depth (bgs) ^b | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Natural Gas Distribution | On Base/KAFB | 1.5-6.0 | 18–24 in. | | |
| Natural Gas Service | On Base/KAFB | 1.5-4.0 | 18–24 in. | | |
| Sewer Main – Pressurized | On Base/KAFB | 4.0-6.0 | 4–12 ft | | |
| Sewer Main – Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 4.0-72.0 | 4–12 ft | | |
| Sewer Service – Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 2.0-18.0 | 2–6 ft | | |
| Storm Water – Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 8.0-60.0 | 2–6 ft | | |
| Water Main | On Base/KAFB | 3.0-24.0 | 2–7ft | | |
| Water Service | On Base/KAFB | 1.5-12.0 | 2–7 ft | | |
| Natural Gas Distribution | Off Base | NA | 3–6ft | | |
| Sewer Main – Gravity | Off Base | NA | 6–10 ft | | |
| Communication Lines | On Base/Off Base | NA | 4–5 ft | | |
| PNM Electrical | Off Base | NA | 3–5 ft | | |
| Water Main | Off Base | NA | 2–3 ft | | |

| Table 2-1: Known Utility | / Information in Study Area |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|

^{a.} Pipe diameters are ranges for each utility depending on the specific segment. All on base pipe diameters are from the Kirtland AFB Geo database

^{b.} Utility depths are based on general construction specifications for the given utility

AFB – Air Force Base

bgs - below ground surface

ft – feet

in. - inches

KAFB – Kirtland Air Force Base

NA – Not Available

PNM – Public Service Company of New Mexico

| Soil Vapor | Soil Vapor | Proposed Location ¹ | | | l Screened I (ft bgs) | Analyses/ Methods | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Monitoring Location | Monitoring Point ID | x | X Y Top Bottom VOCs by Method TO-15 | | Rationale for Location | | | | | |
| | SVMW-16-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | | | |
| SVMW-16 | SVMW-16-010 | -106.581664 | 35.051187 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Strategically located adjacent to the only utility running off base. natural gas, potable water, and sanitary sewer lines. | | | |
| | SVMW-16-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | - Hatural gas, polable water, and samilary sewer miles. | | | |
| | SVMW-17-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | | | |
| SVMW-17 | SVMW-17-010 | -106.57988 | 35.051242 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring northern perimeter along water and sanitary sewer u | | | |
| | SVMW-17-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | | | |
| | SVMW-18-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | | | |
| SVMW-18 | SVMW-18-010 | -106.578142 | 35.051072 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring northern perimeter along the sanitary sewer utilities a benzene footprint. | | | |
| | SVMW-18-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | | | |
| | SVMW-19-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | | | |
| SVMW-19 | SVMW-19-010 | -106.577486 | 35.051174 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring northern perimeter along the water utilities and over to footprint. | | | |
| | SVMW-19-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | | | |
| | SVMW-20-005 | | 35.052846 | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | | | |
| SVMW-20 | SVMW-20-010 | -106.576059 | | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring western edge of the known fuel plume in Bullhead M | | | |
| | SVMW-20-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | | | |
| | SVMW-21-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | | | |
| SVMW-21 | SVMW-21-010 | -106.577116 | 35.052902 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring the centerline of the fuel plume in Bullhead Memorial | | | |
| | SVMW-21-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | | | |
| | SVMW-22-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | | | |
| SVMW-22 | SVMW-22-010 | -106.578109 | 35.05314 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring eastern edge of the known fuel plume in Bullhead Me | | | |
| | SVMW-22-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | | | |
| | SVMW-23-005 | | 35.054358 | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | | | |
| SVMW-23 | SVMW-23-010 | -106.57691 | | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring leading edge of the known fuel plume in Bullhead Me located adjacent to an off-base sanitary sewer line. Proximal to | | | |
| | SVMW-23-015 | | | 14.5 15.0 | | Х | | | | |

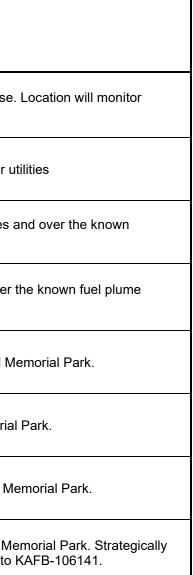
¹Coordinates are provided in decimal degrees, World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) bgs below ground surface

bgs

ft feet

ID identification

VOC volatile organic compound



| Analyte | Residential VISL (µg/m³) | TO-15 MRL/LOQ (µg/m³)** | TO-15 MDL (μg/m³)*** | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Benzene | 1.20E+02 | 0.53 | 0.077 | | |
| tert-Butyl methyl ether (MTBE) | 3.60E+03 | 0.54 | 0.063 | | |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 1.56E+00 | 0.53 | 0.062 | | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 3.60E+01 | 0.51 | 0.078 | | |
| Ethylbenzene | 3.74E+02 | 0.53 | 0.075 | | |
| n-Hexane | 2.43E+04 | 0.53 | 0.11 | | |
| Naphthalene | 2.75E+01 | 0.53 | 0.13 | | |
| Toluene | 1.74E+05 | 0.53 | 0.065 | | |
| m-Xylene | 3.48E+03 | 1.1 | 0.14 | | |
| o-Xylene | 3.48E+03 | 0.53 | 0.077 | | |
| p-Xylene | 3.48E+03 | 1.1 | 0.14 | | |
| Xylenes* | 3.48E+03 | 2.73 | NA | | |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | NA | 0.53 | 0.074 | | |
| Cyclohexane | NA | 1.1 | 0.15 | | |
| n-Heptane | NA | 0.53 | 0.085 | | |

| Table 8-1: Contaminants | s of Potential Concern |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
|-------------------------|------------------------|

µg/m³ micrograms per cubic meter

LOQ Limit of quantification

MDL Minimum Detection limit

MRL Method reporting limit

NA Not applicable

VISL vapor intrusion screening level

* Total Xylenes will be reported as the sum of m, p-xylene, and o-xylene. No MDL or limit of detection evaluation is performed for Total Xylenes.

** Actual reporting limits will be higher depending on the canister pressurization dilution factor and/or sample matrix effects. Typical canister pressurization dilution factors are between 1.5-2.0.

*** MRLs assume a standard sample analysis volume (1 liter for 6-liter canister) canister.

| Activity | Schedule | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| WP delivered to NMED | May 2021 | | | | | | |
| NMED Comments | To be determined. If sampling is to be completed in 2021 as proposed in this schedule, the Air Force will need comments by July 30, 2021. | | | | | | |
| Response to Comments | 30 days from receipt of NMED letter | | | | | | |
| Field Mobilization | 14 days from notice to proceed and NMED approval of WP | | | | | | |
| Drilling | Complete within 14 days of mobilization | | | | | | |
| 1 st Sampling | Summer ¹ 2021 (at least 14 days post-installation, before September 30) | | | | | | |
| 2 nd Sampling | Winter ² 2021 (within 6 months of 1 st sampling) ³ | | | | | | |
| Laboratory Analytical and Validation | 60 days from 2 nd sample collection | | | | | | |
| Meeting with NMED to Discuss Results of Investigation | Confer with NMED after data validation | | | | | | |

To be determined based on meeting with NMED

Table 9-1: Field Sampling Schedule

1. Summer is defined as June 2021 through September 2021.

2. Winter is defined as December 2021 through March 2022.

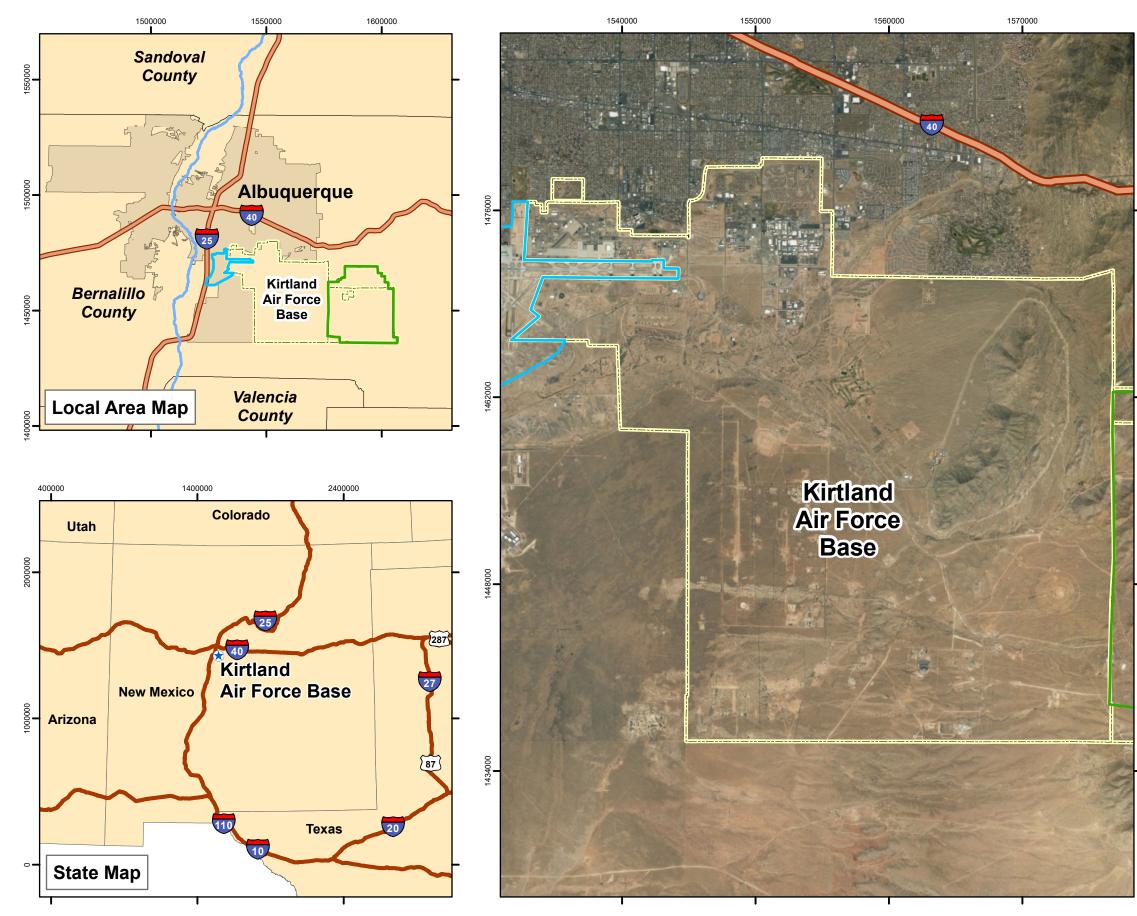
3. Future sampling events will be synchronized with semi-annual monitoring events.

NMED New Mexico Environment Department

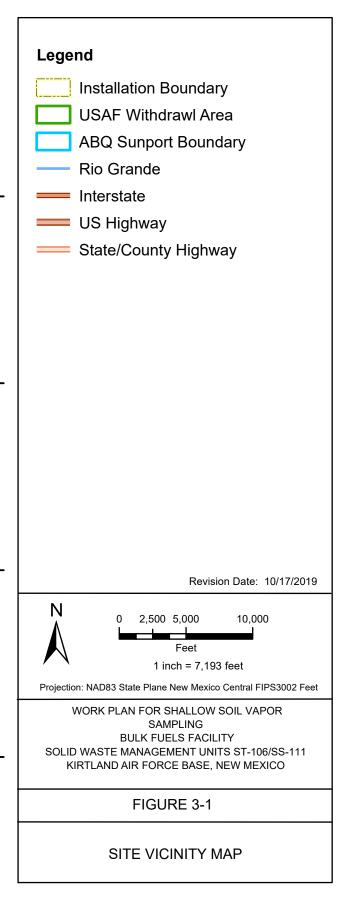
Investigation Report to NMED

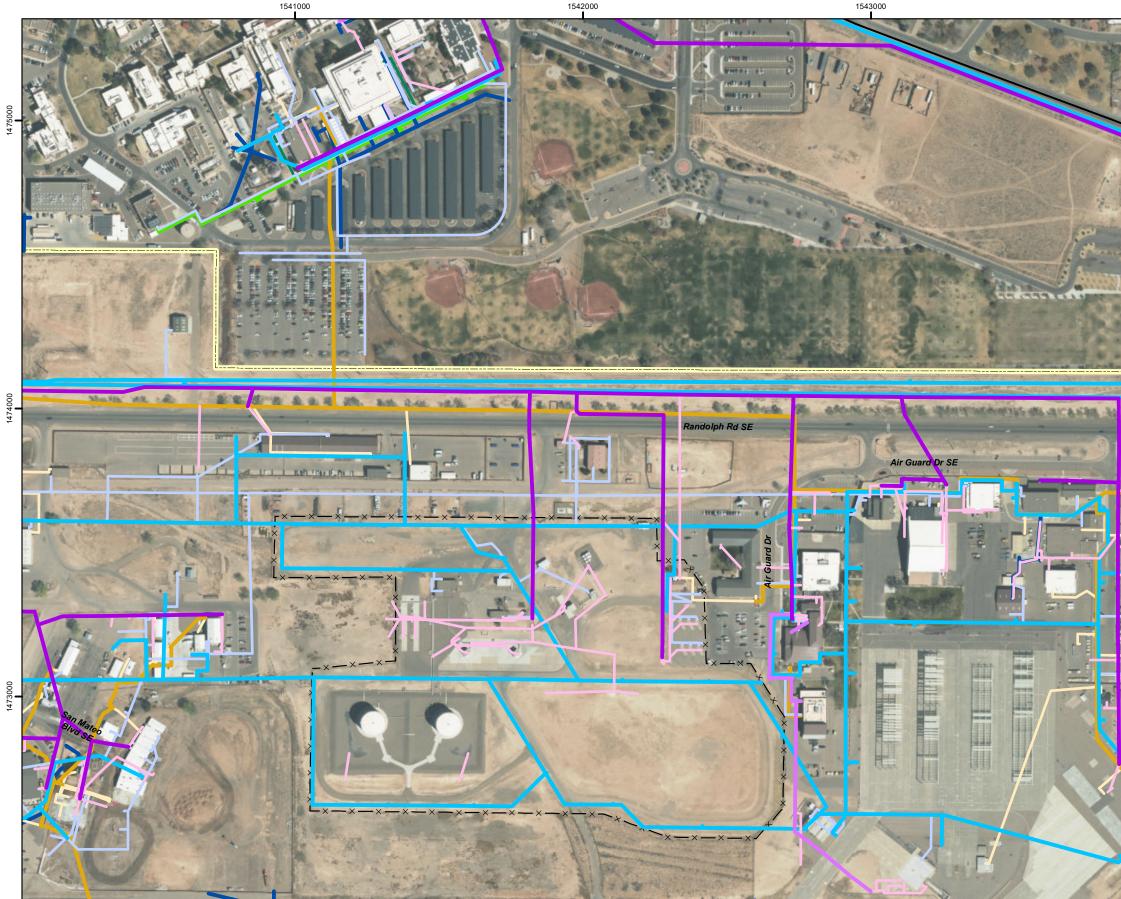
WP Work Plan

FIGURES

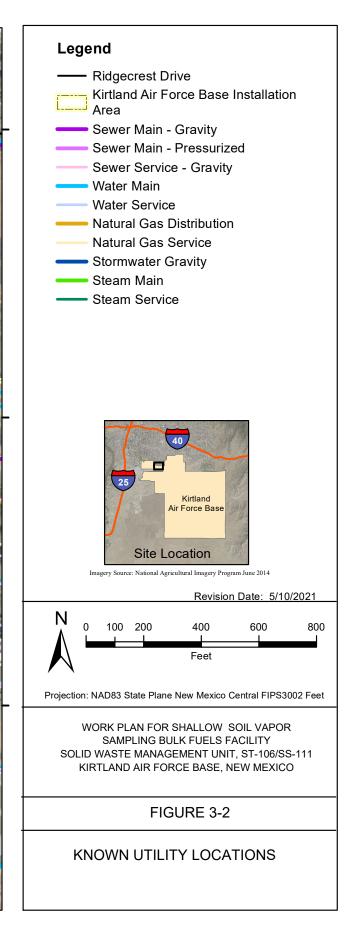


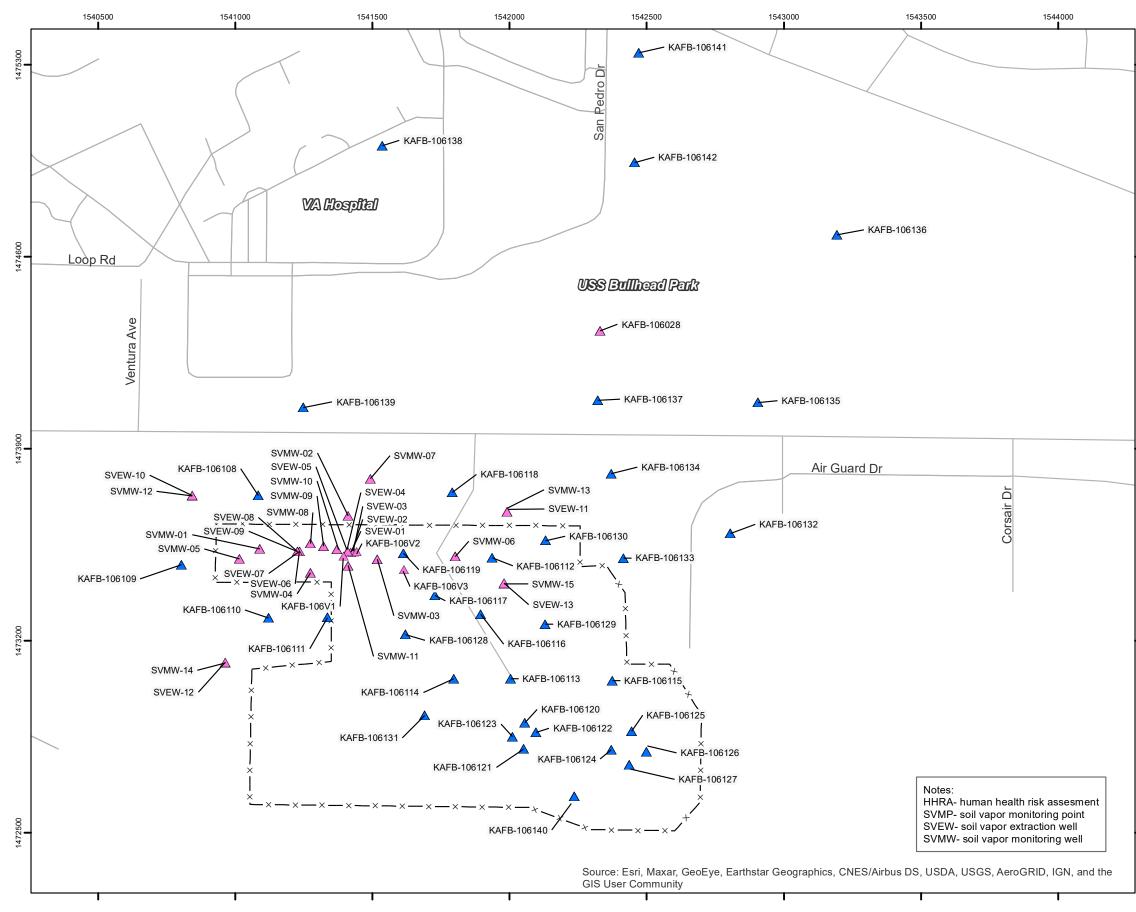
Document Path: N:\Kirtland\GIS\GIS_Projects\BFF_new_well_plan\Figure 1. Site Location.mxd



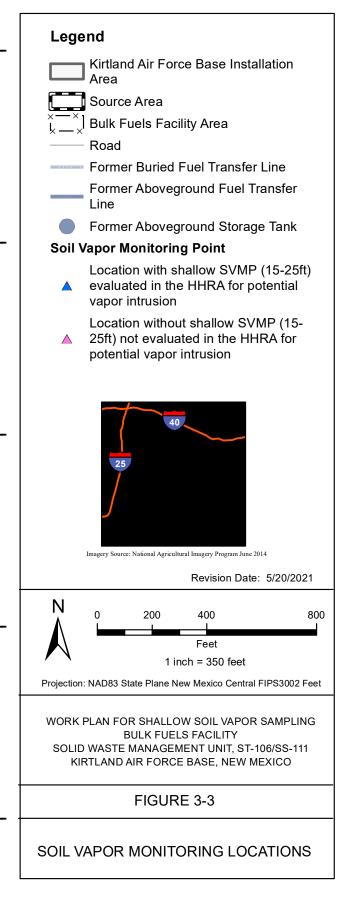


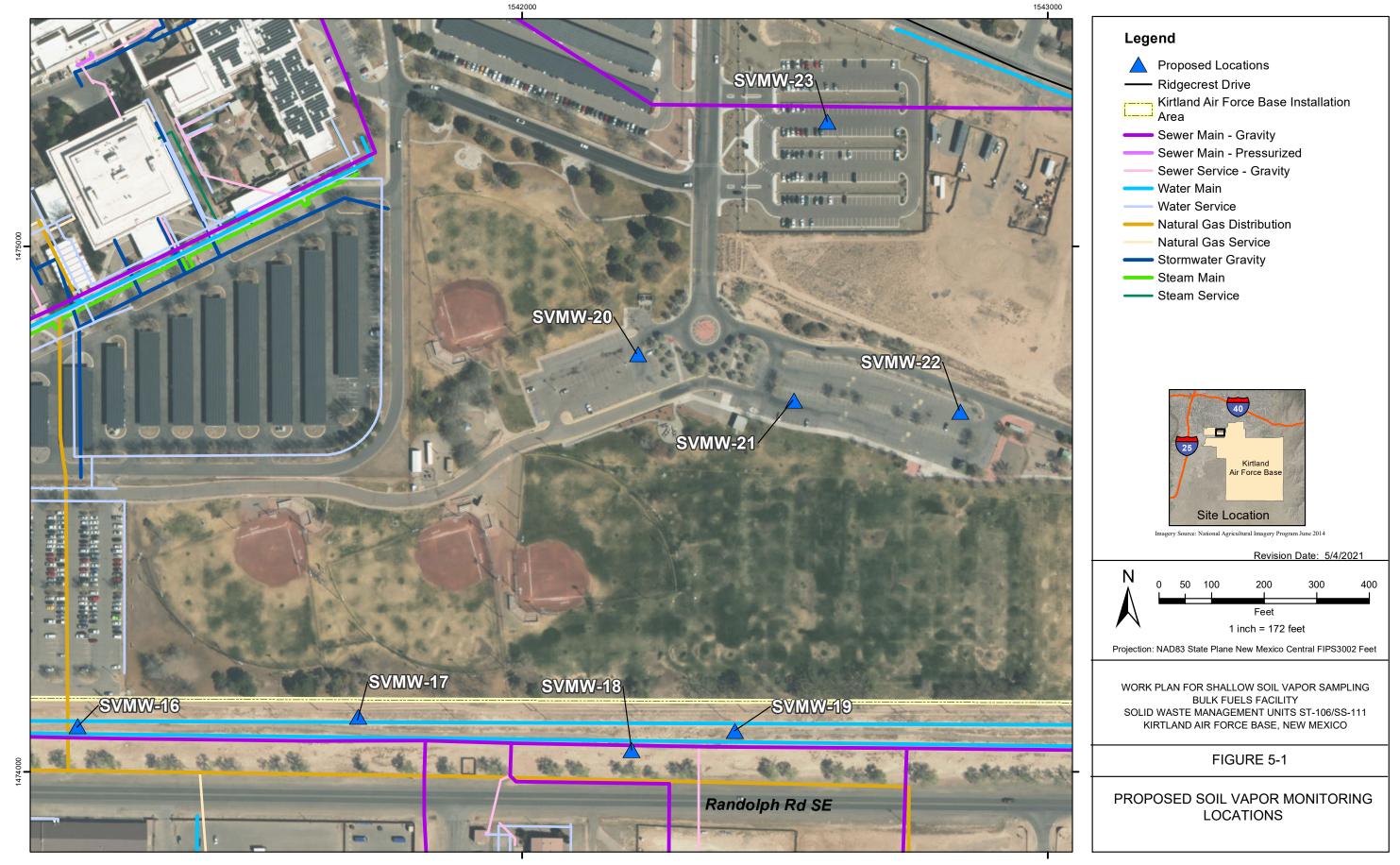
Document Path: N:\Kirtland\GIS\GIS_Projects\Q2_2021\ProposedLocations_BasePerimeter\Figure. Kirtland Utilities.mxd



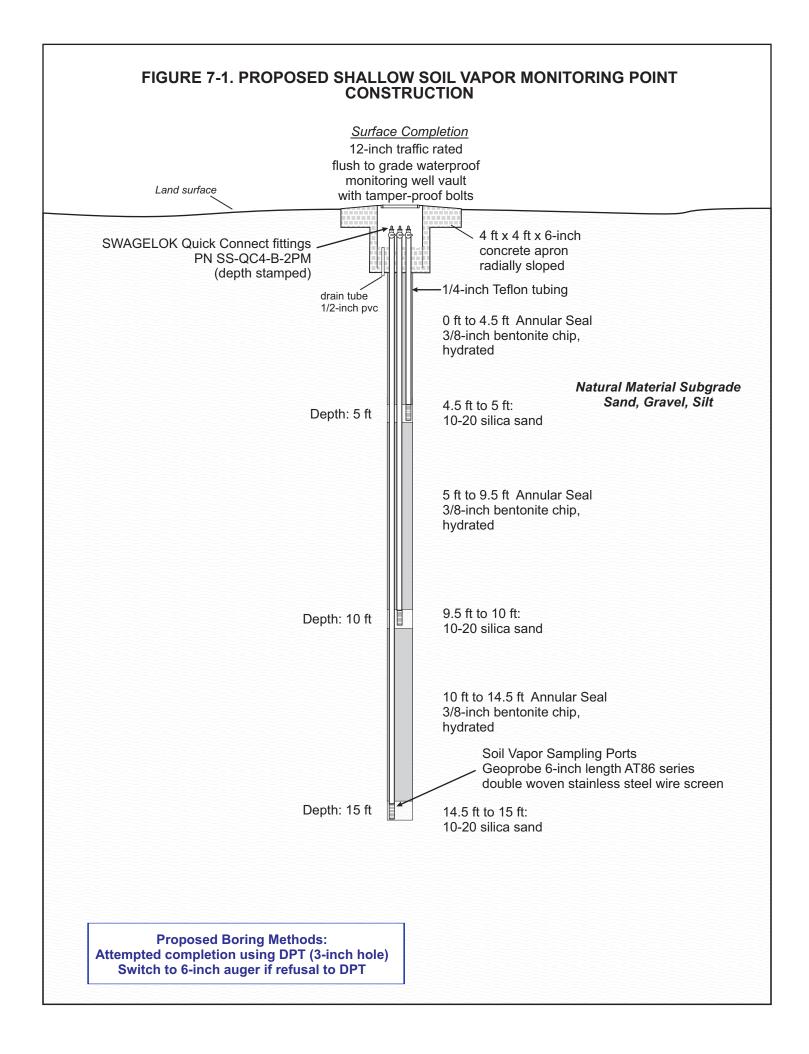


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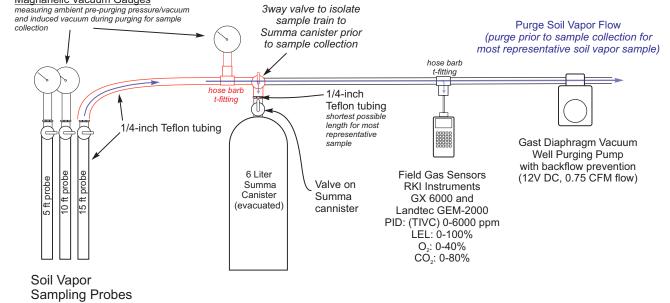




Document Path: N:\Kirtland\GIS\GIS_Projects\Q2_2021\ProposedLocations_BasePerimeter\Figure 2-1. Proposed Wells & Q2 EDB Results2.mxd







PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR PURGING PARAMETERS

| Probe Depth (ft) | Date- Time | Elapsed Purge | rge Duration me | Pre-Purge Ambient Well Pressure (vacuum) Inches H ₂ 0 | | | | Induced Vacuum During Well Purge (Inches H ₂ 0) | | | | Field Vapor Screening Parameters | | | | Comments |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| | | Time (min) | | 5 ft probe | 10 ft probe | 15 ft probe | 25 ft probe | 5 ft probe | 10 ft probe | 15 ft probe | 25 ft probe | PID (ppm) | CO₂ (%) | 0 ₂ (%) | CH₄ (%) | |
| 15-Foot | Completi | ions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 ft | | -5.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Pre-purge pressure/vacuum |
| 5 ft | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Begin Purge |
| 5 ft | | 5.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 ft | | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Collect Sample |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 ft | | -5.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Pre-purge pressure/vacuum |
| 10 ft | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Begin Purge |
| 10 ft | | 5.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 ft | | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Collect Sample |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 ft | | -5.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Pre-purge pressure/vacuum |
| 15 ft | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Begin Purge |
| 15 ft | | 5.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 ft | | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Collect Sample |

TABLES

| Utility Type | General Location/Operator | Pipe Diameter (inches)ª | Approximate Depth (bgs) ^b | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Natural Gas Distribution | On Base/KAFB | 1.5-6.0 | 18–24 in. | |
| Natural Gas Service | On Base/KAFB | 1.5-4.0 | 18–24 in. | |
| Sewer Main – Pressurized | On Base/KAFB | 4.0-6.0 | 4–12 ft | |
| Sewer Main – Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 4.0-72.0 | 4–12 ft | |
| Sewer Service – Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 2.0-18.0 | 2–6 ft | |
| Storm Water – Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 8.0-60.0 | 2–6 ft | |
| Water Main | On Base/KAFB | 3.0-24.0 | 2–7ft | |
| Water Service | On Base/KAFB | 1.5-12.0 | 2–7 ft | |
| Natural Gas Distribution | Off Base | NA | 3–6ft | |
| Sewer Main – Gravity | Off Base | NA | 6–10 ft | |
| Communication Lines | On Base/Off Base | NA | 4–5 ft | |
| PNM Electrical | Off Base | NA | 3–5 ft | |
| Water Main | Off Base | NA | 2–3 ft | |

| Table 2-1: Known Utility | / Information in Study Area |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|

^{a.} Pipe diameters are ranges for each utility depending on the specific segment. All on base pipe diameters are from the Kirtland AFB Geo database

^{b.} Utility depths are based on general construction specifications for the given utility

AFB – Air Force Base

bgs - below ground surface

ft – feet

in. - inches

KAFB – Kirtland Air Force Base

NA – Not Available

PNM – Public Service Company of New Mexico

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| | Soil Vapor Soil Vapor | | Proposed Location ¹ | | l Screened I (ft bgs) | Analyses/ Methods | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Monitoring Location Point ID | x | Y | Тор | Bottom | VOCs by Method TO-15 | Rationale for Location | | |
| | SVMW-16-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | |
| SVMW-16 | SVMW-16-010 | -106.581664 | 35.051187 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Strategically located adjacent to the only utility running off base. natural gas, potable water, and sanitary sewer lines. | |
| | SVMW-16-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | - Hatural gas, polable water, and samilary sewer miles. | |
| | SVMW-17-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | |
| SVMW-17 | SVMW-17-010 | -106.57988 | 35.051242 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring northern perimeter along water and sanitary sewer u | |
| | SVMW-17-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | |
| | SVMW-18-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | |
| SVMW-18 | SVMW-18-010 | -106.578142 | 35.051072 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring northern perimeter along the sanitary sewer utilities a benzene footprint. | |
| | SVMW-18-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | |
| | SVMW-19-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | |
| SVMW-19 | SVMW-19-010 | -106.577486 | 35.051174 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring northern perimeter along the water utilities and over to footprint. | |
| | SVMW-19-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | looiphin. | |
| | SVMW-20-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | |
| SVMW-20 | SVMW-20-010 | -106.576059 | 35.052846 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring western edge of the known fuel plume in Bullhead M | |
| | SVMW-20-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | |
| | SVMW-21-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | |
| SVMW-21 | SVMW-21-010 | -106.577116 | 35.052902 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring the centerline of the fuel plume in Bullhead Memorial | |
| | SVMW-21-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | |
| | SVMW-22-005 | -106.578109 35.05314 | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | | |
| SVMW-22 | SVMW-22-010 | | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring eastern edge of the known fuel plume in Bullhead Me | | |
| | SVMW-22-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | |
| | SVMW-23-005 | | | 4.5 | 5.0 | Х | | |
| SVMW-23 | SVMW-23-010 | -106.57691 | 35.054358 | 9.5 | 10.0 | Х | Monitoring leading edge of the known fuel plume in Bullhead Me located adjacent to an off-base sanitary sewer line. Proximal to | |
| | SVMW-23-015 | | | 14.5 | 15.0 | Х | | |

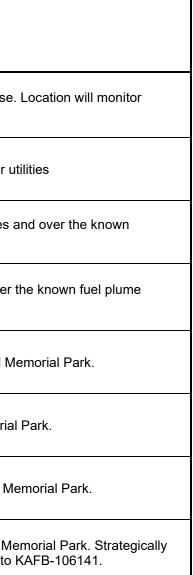
¹Coordinates are provided in decimal degrees, World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) bgs below ground surface

bgs

ft feet

ID identification

VOC volatile organic compound



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| Analyte | Residential VISL (µg/m³) | TO-15 MRL/LOQ (µg/m³)** | TO-15 MDL (μg/m³)*** |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Benzene | 1.20E+02 | 0.53 | 0.077 |
| tert-Butyl methyl ether (MTBE) | 3.60E+03 | 0.54 | 0.063 |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 1.56E+00 | 0.53 | 0.062 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 3.60E+01 | 0.51 | 0.078 |
| Ethylbenzene | 3.74E+02 | 0.53 | 0.075 |
| n-Hexane | 2.43E+04 | 0.53 | 0.11 |
| Naphthalene | 2.75E+01 | 0.53 | 0.13 |
| Toluene | 1.74E+05 | 0.53 | 0.065 |
| m-Xylene | 3.48E+03 | 1.1 | 0.14 |
| o-Xylene | 3.48E+03 | 0.53 | 0.077 |
| p-Xylene | 3.48E+03 | 1.1 | 0.14 |
| Xylenes* | 3.48E+03 | 2.73 | NA |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | NA | 0.53 | 0.074 |
| Cyclohexane | NA | 1.1 | 0.15 |
| n-Heptane | NA | 0.53 | 0.085 |

| Table 8-1: Contaminants | s of Potential Concern |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
|-------------------------|------------------------|

µg/m³ micrograms per cubic meter

LOQ Limit of quantification

MDL Minimum Detection limit

MRL Method reporting limit

NA Not applicable

VISL vapor intrusion screening level

* Total Xylenes will be reported as the sum of m, p-xylene, and o-xylene. No MDL or limit of detection evaluation is performed for Total Xylenes.

** Actual reporting limits will be higher depending on the canister pressurization dilution factor and/or sample matrix effects. Typical canister pressurization dilution factors are between 1.5-2.0.

*** MRLs assume a standard sample analysis volume (1 liter for 6-liter canister) canister.

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| Activity | Schedule | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| WP delivered to NMED | May 2021 | | |
| NMED Comments | To be determined. If sampling is to be completed in 2021 as proposed in this schedule, the Air Force will need comments by July 30, 2021. | | |
| Response to Comments | 30 days from receipt of NMED letter | | |
| Field Mobilization | 14 days from notice to proceed and NMED approval of WP | | |
| Drilling | Complete within 14 days of mobilization | | |
| 1 st Sampling | Summer ¹ 2021 (at least 14 days post-installation, before September 30) | | |
| 2 nd Sampling | Winter ² 2021 (within 6 months of 1 st sampling) ³ | | |
| Laboratory Analytical and Validation | 60 days from 2 nd sample collection | | |
| Meeting with NMED to Discuss Results of Investigation | Confer with NMED after data validation | | |

To be determined based on meeting with NMED

Table 9-1: Field Sampling Schedule

1. Summer is defined as June 2021 through September 2021.

2. Winter is defined as December 2021 through March 2022.

3. Future sampling events will be synchronized with semi-annual monitoring events.

NMED New Mexico Environment Department

Investigation Report to NMED

WP Work Plan

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APPENDIX A

Regulatory Correspondence

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MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM Governor

HOWIE MORALES Lieutenant Governor

NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Hazardous Waste Bureau

2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Building 1 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-6313 Phone (505) 476-6000 Fax (505) 476-6030 www.env.nm.gov



JAMES C. KENNEY Cabinet Secretary

JENNIFER J. PRUETT Deputy Secretary

CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

February 25, 2019

Colonel Richard W. Gibbs Base Commander 377 ABW/CC 2000 Wyoming Blvd SE Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-5606 Mr. Chris Segura Chief, Installation Support Section AFCEC/CZOW 2050 Wyoming Blvd SE, Suite 124 Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-5270

RE: BULK FUELS FACILITY SPILL; SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT ST-106/SS-111 KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE HWB-KAFB-19-MISC

Dear Colonel Gibbs and Mr. Segura:

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) provides this letter to address several projects that Kirtland Air Force Base (Permittee) is undertaking as investigative or interim corrective measures related to the implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) *Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility Operating Permit EPA ID No.* NM9570024423 dated July 2010.

Item 1

NMED received the Permittee's *Work Plan for Vadose Zone Coring, Vapor Monitoring, and Water Supply Sampling Bulk Fuels Facility, Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) ST-106/SS-111, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, Revision R1* dated December 15, 2017. The Work Plan proposed additional vadose zone and groundwater investigation and monitoring, and was approved by NMED on February 23, 2018. Well drilling and vadose zone coring activities are ongoing since 2018 and expected to be complete within several weeks. <u>The Permittee shall</u> <u>submit a report to NMED summarizing the LNAPL investigation findings by November 1, 2019.</u> Col. Gibbs and Mr. Segura February 25, 2019 Page 2

Item 2

The Permittee's *Risk Assessment Report, Bulk Fuels Facility Spill; Solid Waste Management Unit ST-106/SS-111* (Report), dated July 15, 2017 was received by NMED on July 21, 2017. The Report concluded that contaminant exposure via vapor intrusion into indoor air in buildings located off-Base was an incomplete pathway. However, off-Base soil vapor data are limited to nested vapor probes, the shallowest of which are approximately 25 feet below ground surface, and none of which are located in the residential area north of Ridgecrest or amid buildings on the Veteran Affairs (VA) hospital campus. The Permittee must confirm this conclusion by collecting additional data to demonstrate that that there is no risk to off-site receptors located north of the Base. The Permittee shall send a work plan to NMED no later than May 30, 2019 that proposes to collect shallow soil vapor samples to evaluate for the presence of benzene, ethylene dibromide (EDB), and other volatile organic compounds (if present) in the residential area north of Ridgecrest, and on the campus of the VA Hospital.

The work plan shall select analytical methods for soil vapor analysis that comply with the requirements of Permit Section 6.5.18. (Laboratory Analyses Requirements for all Environmental Media). The work plan also shall include a schedule for at least two soil vapor sampling events, one in the summer and one in the winter, that shall be timed to verify that bioventing pilot testing is not causing an increase in shallow soil vapor contaminant levels in the residential and VA hospital areas.

Item 3

The Permittee has been conducting an EDB in-situ biodegradation pilot test in accordance with the work plan dated October 26, 2016, as most recently amended with NMED's August 7, 2018 approval letter. The Permittee shall submit a report summarizing the results of the in-situ biodegradation pilot test by May 1, 2019.

Item 4

The Permittee submitted a work plan for a bioventing pilot test that NMED approved by letter dated April 6, 2018. The Permittee submitted proposed bioventing respiration pilot testing procedures by letter dated September 7, 2018. The Permittee's proposed bioventing respiration pilot testing procedures are hereby approved subject to the following condition. Prior to the initiation of the dry and wet short-term pilot tests, the Permittee shall measure relative humidity (water activity) in the soil vapor probes that will be used for pilot testing in order to determine whether underlying groundwater caused relative humidity to increase following the 2015 shutdown of the soil vapor extraction system and subsequent biorespiration monitoring. Since the approved bioventing work plan involves delivering moisture to soil bacteria that were desiccated by 12 years of soil vapor extraction, the Permittee shall measure relative humidity prior to

Col. Gibbs and Mr. Segura February 25, 2019 Page 3

initiation of bioventing pilot tests. <u>The Permittee shall submit the result the results of the bioventing pilot tests by January 31, 2020.</u>

Pursuant to the RCRA corrective action permit, the Permittee shall submit to NMED by certified mail or hand delivery all reports, notifications, or other submittals. The Permittee shall submit two hard (paper) copies and one electronic copy of such reports to:

John Kieling, Chief Hazardous Waste Bureau New Mexico Environment Department 2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Building 1 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-6303

The Permittee shall also submit one hard (paper) copy and one electronic copy of such reports to:

Jennifer J. Pruett, Deputy Secretary New Mexico Environment Department 1190 St. Francis Drive, Room N-4050 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-6303

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 270.11(d)(1), all corrective action documents, including those outlined in this letter, shall include a certification, signed by a responsible official, stating:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Failure to submit any of the work plans, schedules, reports, and other deliverable documents described in this letter may be deemed a violation of the permit and subject the Permittee to enforcement action under § 74-4-10 of the Hazardous Waste Act (HWA), or other applicable provisions of law, which may include fines, civil penalties, or suspension or revocation of the Permit.

Any noncompliance with approved plans and schedules shall be noncompliance with this Permit. The Department may grant extensions of written requests for due dates for submittals of reports and other deliverables, provided that the Permittee includes a written justification showing good Col. Gibbs and Mr. Segura February 25, 2019 Page 4

cause and a proposed schedule for submittal.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at 505-476-6035.

Sincerely,

John Kieling

Bureau Chief

JP:DM

cc:J. Kenney, NMED Cabinet Secretary
J. Pruett, NMED Deputy Secretary
Col. J. Alvarez, KAFB
K. Lynnes, KAFB
B. Renaghan, AFCEC
S. Clark, KAFB-AFCEC
B. Faris, AEHD
F. Shean, ABCWUA
L. King, EPA-Region 6 (6PD-N)
A. Romero, NMED-GWQB
M. Hunter, NMED-GWQB
D. McQuillan, NMED-OOTS

File: KAFB 2019 Bulk Fuels Facility Spill and Reading

APPENDIX A



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 377TH AIR BASE WING (AFGSC)

18 December 2020

Colonel David S. Miller, USAF Commander 377th Air Base Wing 2000 Wyoming Blvd SE Kirtland AFB NM 87117

Mr. Kevin Pierard Hazardous Waste Bureau New Mexico Environment Department 2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Building 1 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

Dear Mr. Pierard

This letter is in response to New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) letter Request for Information, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, EPA ID # NM9570024423, HWB-KAFB-19-014 dated December 8, 2020.

The Air Force respectfully requests a 45 day extension from December 22, 2020 to February 5, 2021 for the submittal of the requested information on the "major" underground utilities in the area of interest indicated on the December 8, 2020 letter. Additional time is needed to gather and compile the information on the underground utilities located outside of Kirtland AFB within the area of interest.

Kirtland AFB has contacted NM811 and identified the managers of the utilities within the off base portion the area of interest. Neither NM811 nor Albuquerque's City Engineer have a complete record of the requested information on underground utilities in this area. Both parties indicated that the specifications for the utilities are maintained by the individual utility managers. Kirtland AFB is currently working with the following underground utility managers to obtain the requested information: Water Utility Authority (WUA), Albuquerque Parks and Recreation Department, City of Albuquerque, and the Veterans Affairs Hospital. In communication with Mr. Mark Halstad from the WUA, the Air Force was informed that the WUA potable water lines are approximately two to three feet in depth and the WUA sanitary sewer lines are approximately six to ten feet.

Kirtland AFB has gathered and compiled the requested utility information for the on base portion of the area of interest and for off base utilities that Kirtland AFB has records of along the installation boundary. Please see attached map and table providing the requested information on underground utilities on base. The utilities identified on this map are derived from the Kirtland AFB Geodatabase. Upon NMED concurrence, the Air Force plans to include the provided information as well as the information on the off base utilities within the area of interest by February 5, 2021.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Mr. Sheen Kottkamp at commercial line 505-846-7674 or email sheen.kottkamp.1@us.af.mil.

Sincerely

DAVID S. MILLER, Colonel, USAF Commander

Attachments:

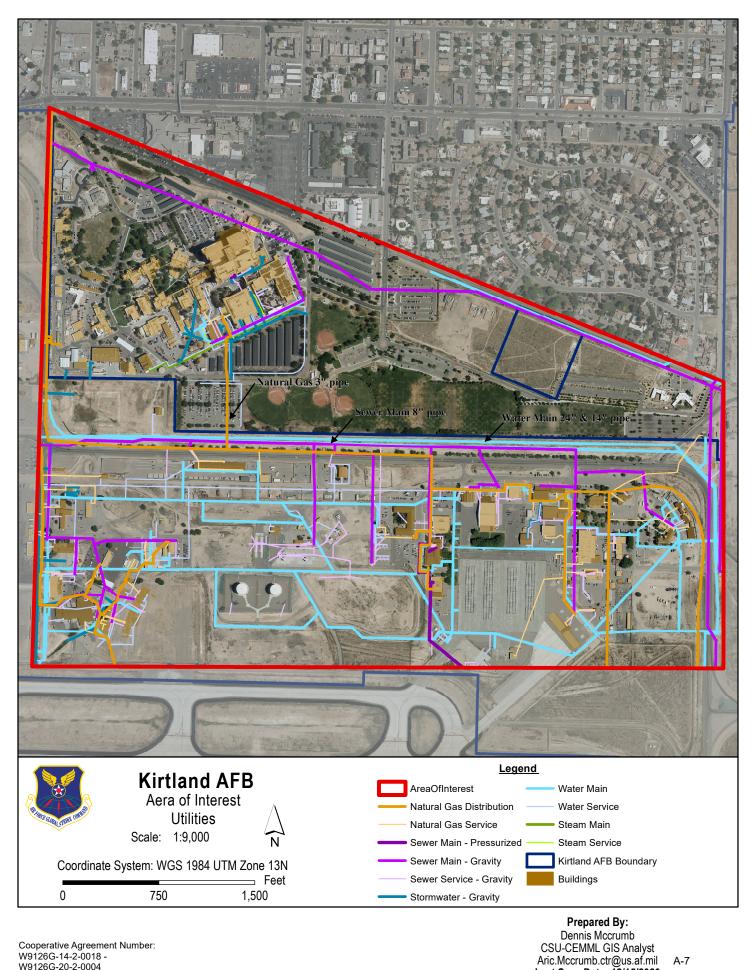
Area of Interest Utilities Map Table 1 Utilities Information

cc:

NMED Resource Protection Division (Stringer), letter and CD NMED HWB (Cobrain), letter and CD NMED GWQB (Hunter), letter and CD SAF-IEE (Lynnes), electronic only AFCEC/CZ (Renaghan, Clark, Kottkamp, Segura, Banks), electronic only USACE-ABQ District Office (Moayyad, Phaneuf, Dreeland, Cordova, Lovato), electronic only Public Info Repository, Administrative Record/Information Repository (AR/IR) and File

A-7

Last Save Date: 12/15/2020



Cooperative Agreement Number: W9126G-14-2-0018 -W9126G-20-2-0004 Map created for presentation purposes only. Although efforts have been made to verify data, accuracy cannot be guaranteed

Document Path: C:\work\Projects\KAFB\Restoration\Utilities\KAFB_Utilities_AreaOfInterest.mxd

Table 1 Utility Information

| Utility Type | General Location/ Operator | Pipe Diameter (inches) ^a | Approximate Depth (bgs) ^b | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Natural Gas Distribution | On Base/KAFB | 1.5 - 6.0 | 18-24 inches | |
| Natural Gas Service | On Base/KAFB | 1.5 - 4.0 | 18-24 inches | |
| Sewer Main- Pressurized | On Base/KAFB | 4.0 - 6.0 | 4-12ft | |
| Sewer Main- Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 4.0 -72.0 | 4-12ft | |
| Sewer Service- Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 2.0 - 18.0 | 2-6ft | |
| Storm Water - Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 8.0 - 60.0 | 2-6ft | |
| Water Main | On Base/KAFB | 3.0 - 24.0 | 2-7ft | |
| Water Service | On Base/KAFB | 1.5 - 12.0 | 2-7ft | |

Notes

a. Pipe diameters are ranges for each utility depending on the specific segment. All on base pipe diameters are from the Kirtland AFB Geo database

b. Utility depths are based on general construction specifications for the given utility.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFB - Air Force Base bgs - below ground surface KAFB - Kirtland Air Froce Base ft - feet

40 CFR 270.11 DOCUMENT CERTIFICATION

40 CFR 270.11 DOCUMENT CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DAVID S. MILLER, Colonel, U.S. Air Force Commander, 377th Air Base Wing

18 December 2020

Date

This document has been approved for public release.

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE 377th Air Base Wing Public Affairs

8 Dec 20

Date

Kirtland AFB BFF Utilities Information Extension Request SWMUs ST-106/SS-111 December 2020



Michelle Lujan Grisham Governor

> Howie C. Morales Lt. Governor

NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Harold Runnels Building 1190 Saint Francis Drive, PO Box 5469 Santa Fe, NM 87502-5469 Telephone (505) 827-2855 <u>www.env.nm.gov</u>



James C. Kenney Cabinet Secretary

Jennifer J. Pruett Deputy Secretary

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

January 4, 2020

Colonel David S. Miller Base Commander 377 ABW/CC 2000 Wyoming Blvd SE Kirtland AFB, NM 87117

Lt. Colonel Wayne J. Acosta Civil Engineer Office 377 Civil Engineering Division 2050 Wyoming Blvd SE, Suite 116 Kirtland AFB, NM 87117

RE: APPROVAL – REQUEST FOR EXTENSION TO SUBMIT THE REQUEST FOR INFORMATION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT ST-106/SS-111 KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO EPA ID # NM9570024423 HWB-KAFB-19-014

Dear Colonel Miller and Lt. Colonel Acosta:

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) has received the Kirtland Air Force Base (Permittee) request for an extension of time, dated December 18, 2020, to submit the requested utility information (requested information). The original due date for the requested information is December 22, 2020, as required by NMED's December 8, 2020 Request for Information letter for the Bulk Fuels Facility Solid Waste Management Unit ST-106/SS-111 (NOD).

Col. Miller and Lt. Col. Acosta January 4, 2020 Page 2

The Air Force's request for an extension of time to submit the requested information to NMED is hereby approved. The Permittee must submit the requested information to NMED no later than **February 5, 2021**.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at (505) 476-6035. Sincerely,

Kevin M. Pierard, Chief Hazardous Waste Bureau

cc: D. Cobrain, NMED HWB B. Wear, NMED HWB R. Murphy, NMED HWB L. Andress, NMED HWB S. Kottkamp, KAFB K. Lynnes, KAFB C. Cash, KAFB D. Agnew, ABCWUA A. Tafoya, VA

File: KAFB 2020 and Reading

APPENDIX A



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 377TH AIR BASE WING (AFGSC)



Colonel David S. Miller, USAF Commander 377th Air Base Wing 2000 Wyoming Blvd SE Kirtland AFB NM 87117

Mr. Kevin Pierard Hazardous Waste Bureau New Mexico Environment Department 2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Building 1 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

Dear Mr. Pierard

This letter is in response to New Mexico Environment Department letter Request for Information, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, EPA ID # NM9570024423, HWB-KAFB-19-014 dated December 8, 2020 and is to supplement the on base utility information provided in the Air Force's initial response letter submitted December 18, 2020.

Kirtland AFB has requested information for the underground utilities within the off base portion of the area of interest. Neither NM811 nor Albuquerque's City Engineer had a complete record of the requested information on underground utilities in this area. NM811 provided a list of utility managers in the area of interest and the Air Force worked with these individual utility managers to obtain the requested information. The Air Force was provided with the utility maps for the off base portion of the area of interest from PNM, Century Link, New Mexico Gas, Water Utility Authority, Veteran Affairs, and the Parks and Recreations Department. Please see attached maps providing the requested information on utilities.

In addition, the Air Force has attached the utility map provided in the December 18, 2020 letter and has updated the attached Table 1 with the information collected from off base utility managers. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Mr. Sheen Kottkamp at commercial line 505-846-7674 or email sheen.kottkamp.1@us.af.mil.

Sincerely

DAVID S. MILLER, Colonel, USAF Commander

Attachments: Area of Interest off Base Utility Maps Area of Interest Utilities Map Table 1 Utilities Information

cc:

NMED Resource Protection Division (Stringer), letter and CD NMED HWB (Pierard, Wear), letter and CD NMED GWQB (Hunter), letter and CD SAF-IEE (Lynnes), electronic only AFCEC/CZ (Renaghan, Clark, Kottkamp, Segura, Banks), electronic only USACE-ABQ District Office (Moayyad, Phaneuf, Dreeland, Cordova, Lovato), electronic only Public Info Repository, Administrative Record/Information Repository (AR/IR) and File

40 CFR 270.11 DOCUMENT CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DAVID S. MILLER, Colonel, U.S. Air Force Commander, 377th Air Base Wing

Date

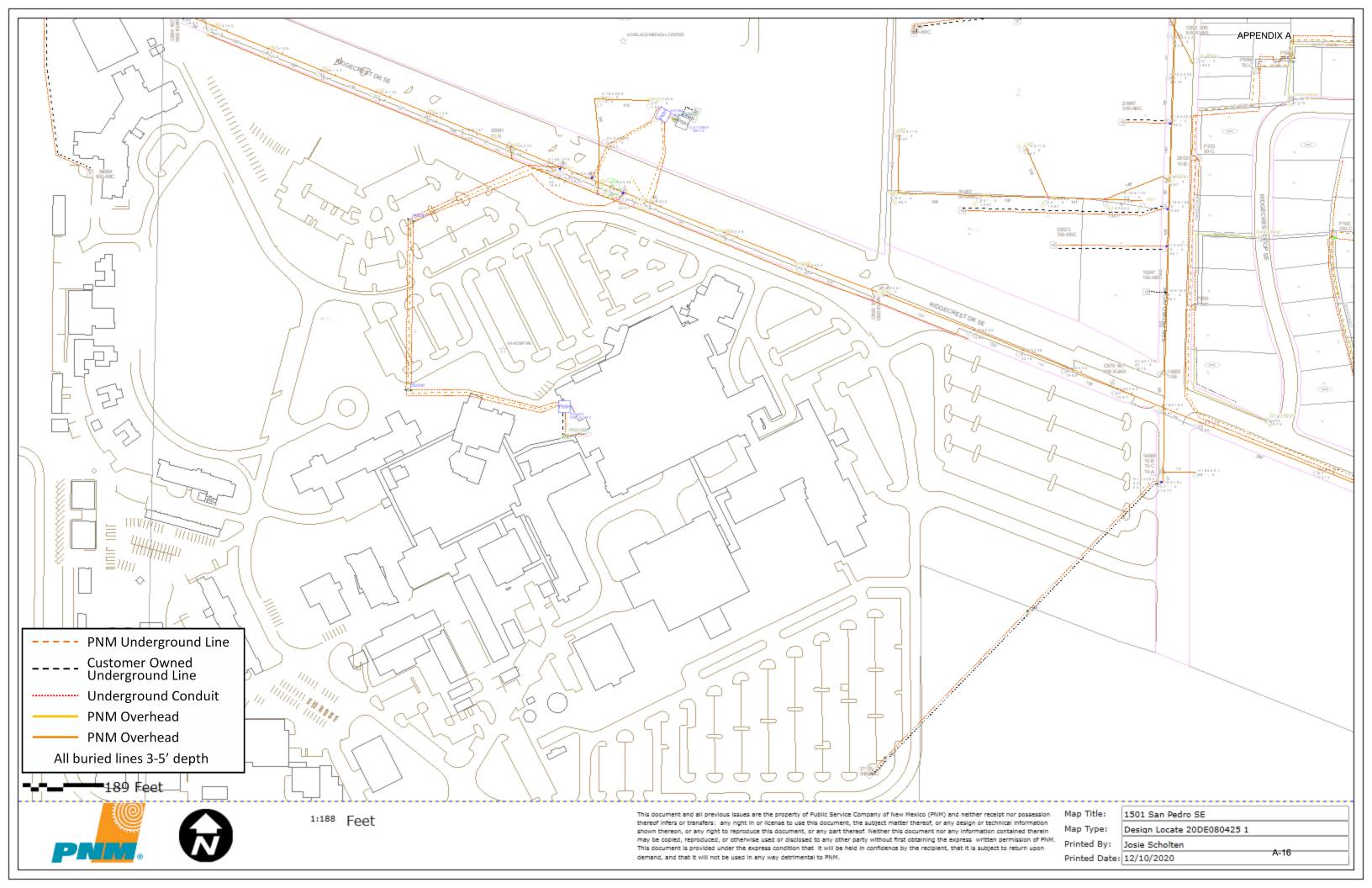
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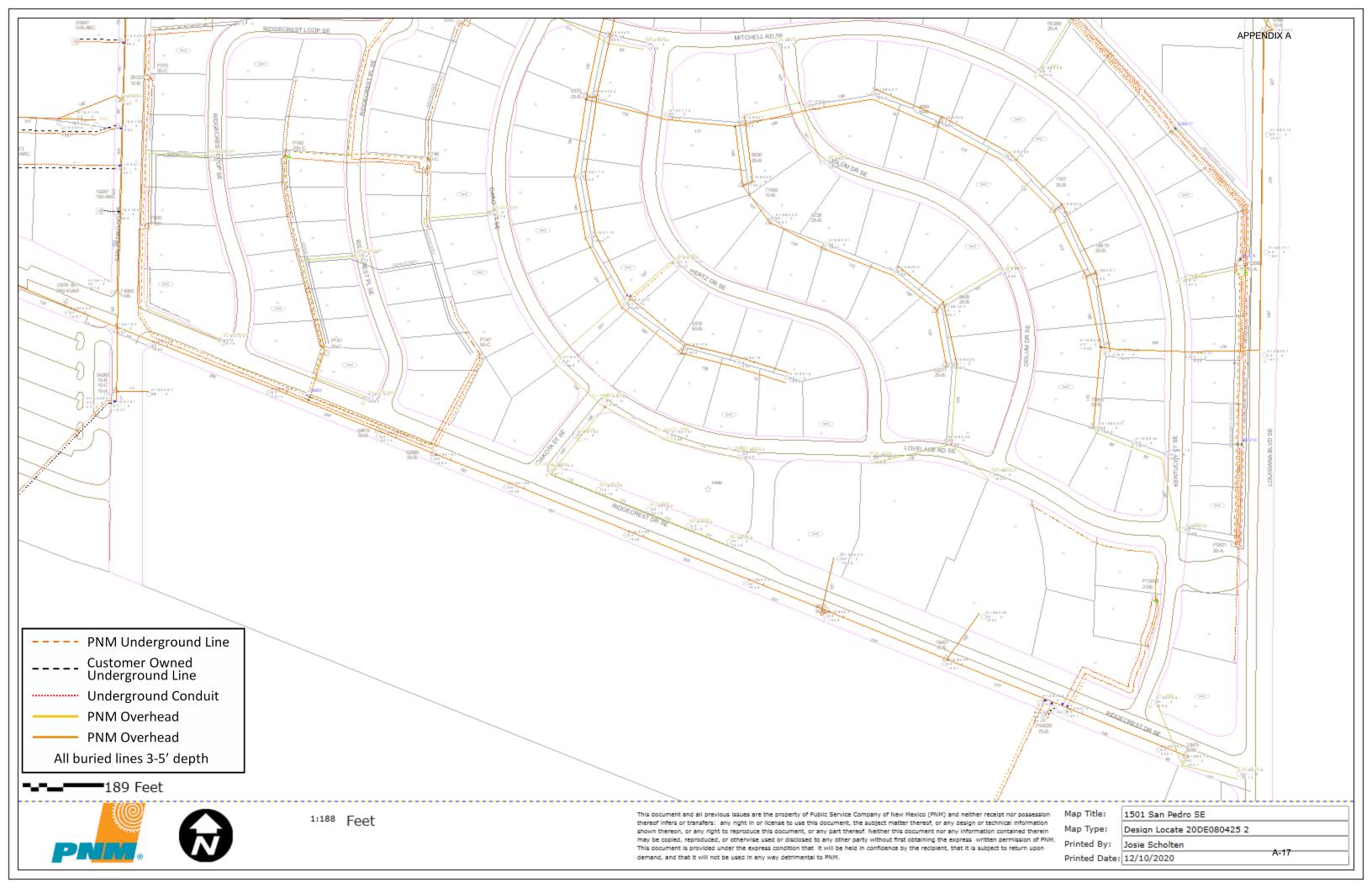
KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE 377th Air Base Wing Public Affairs

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Attachment

Area of Interest off Base Utility Maps







Search Map Link GPS - Clear Map Ruler - Draw Note - Place Markers - Options Capture Century Link-Lumen - Layers Clone

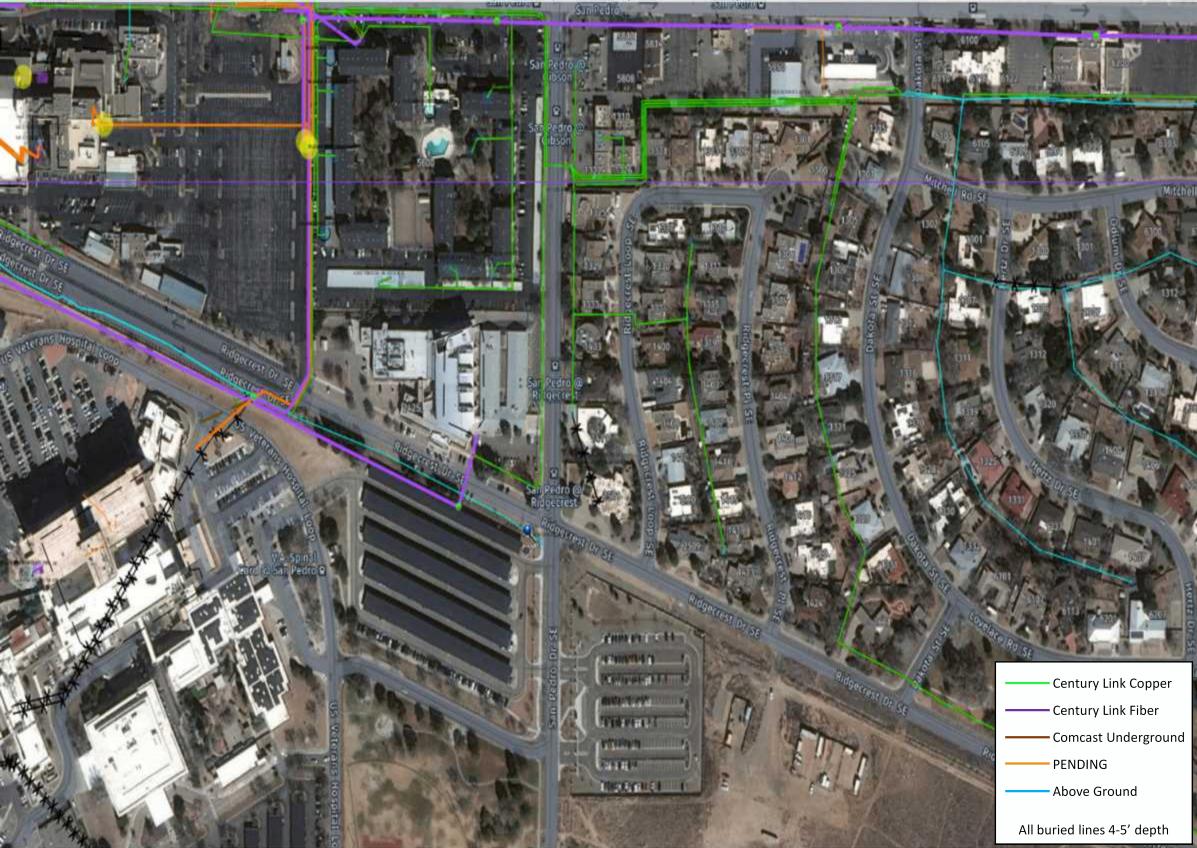


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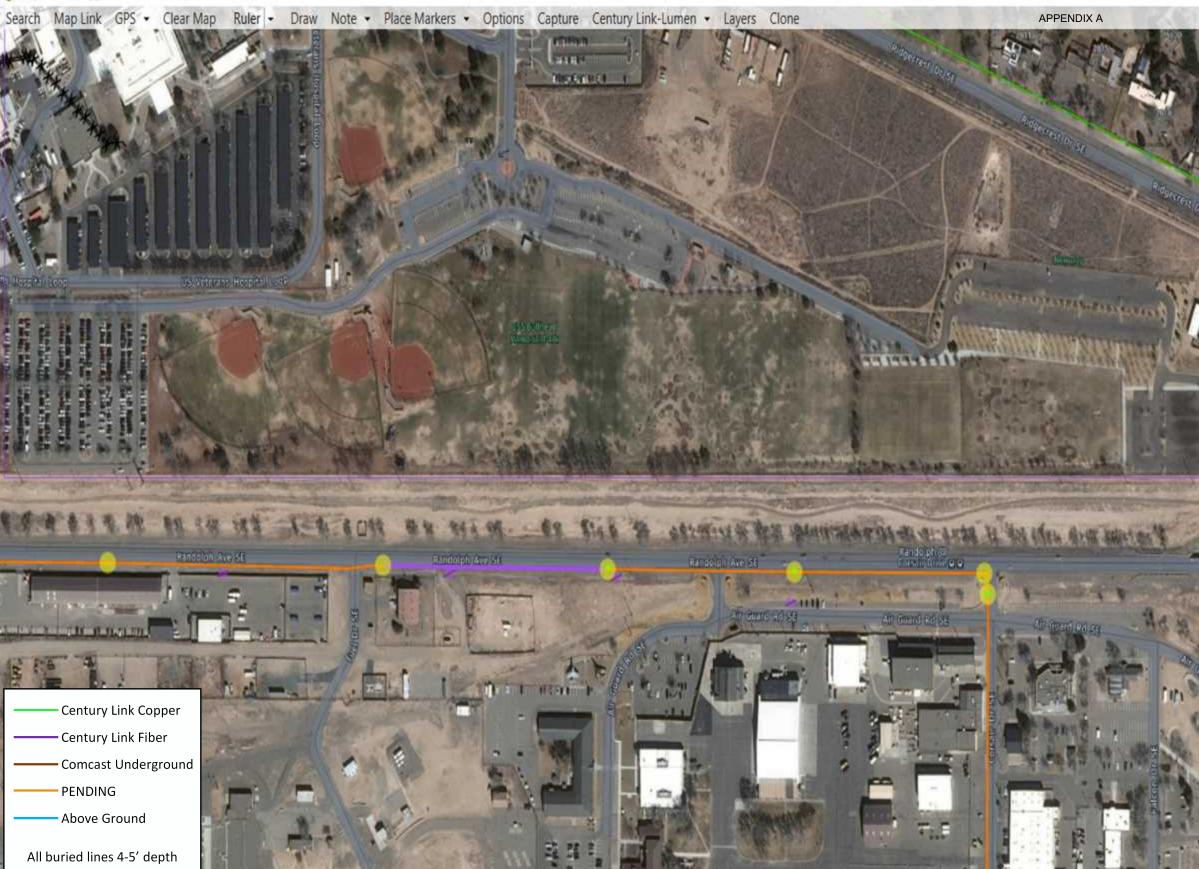


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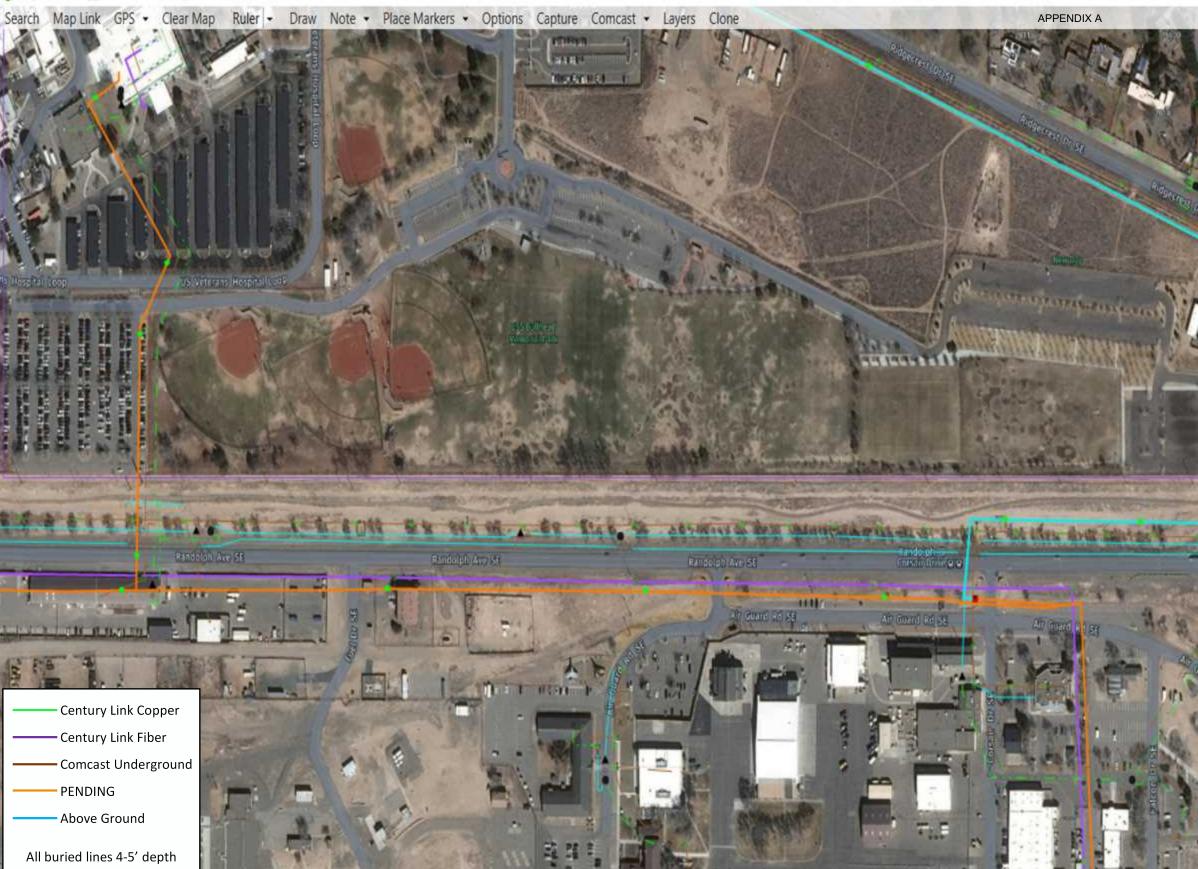
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APPENDIX A



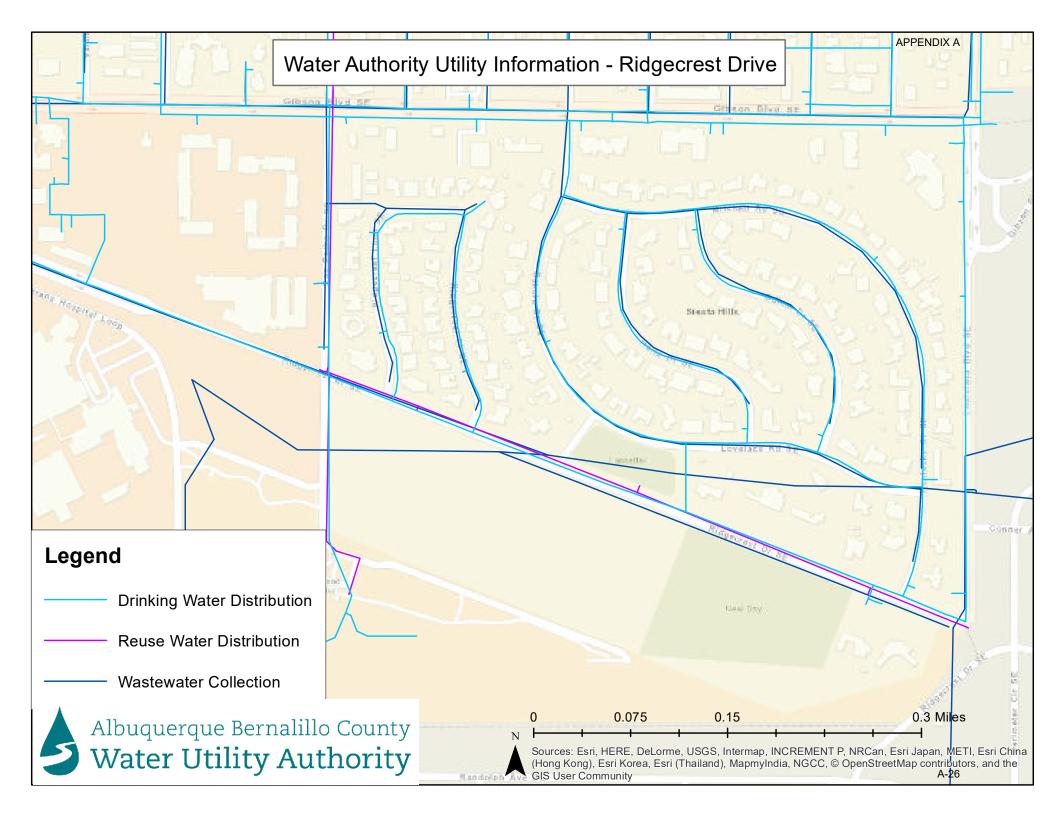


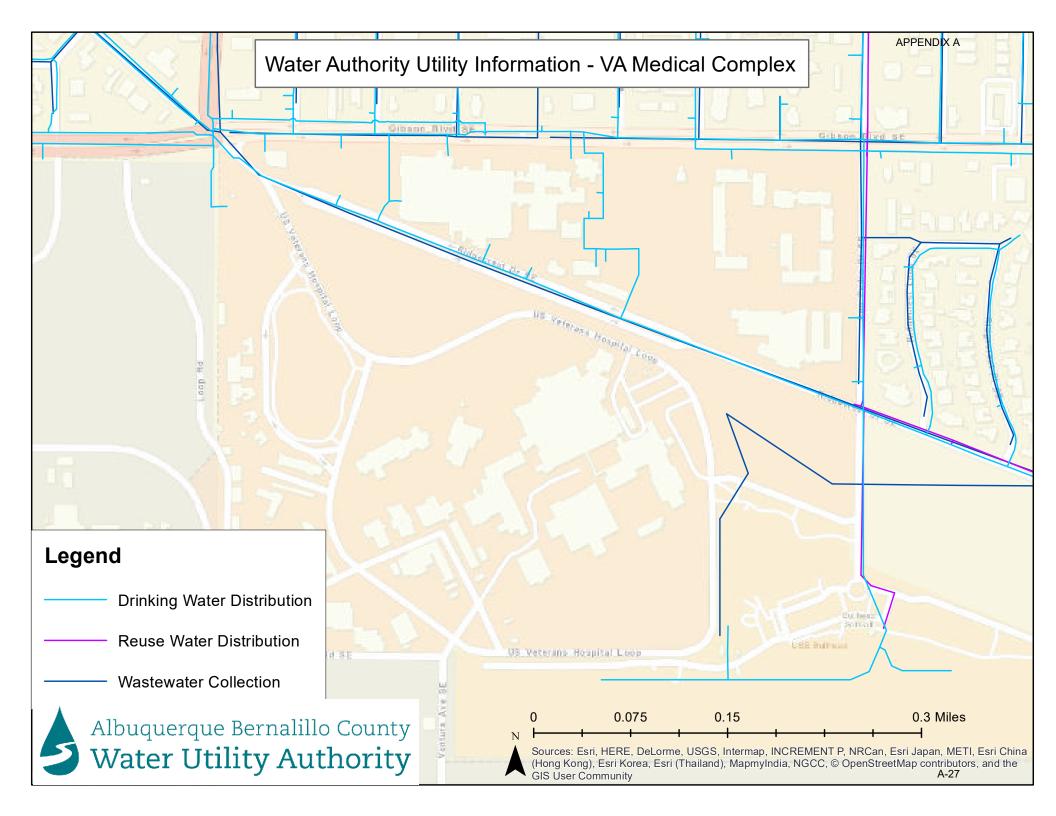
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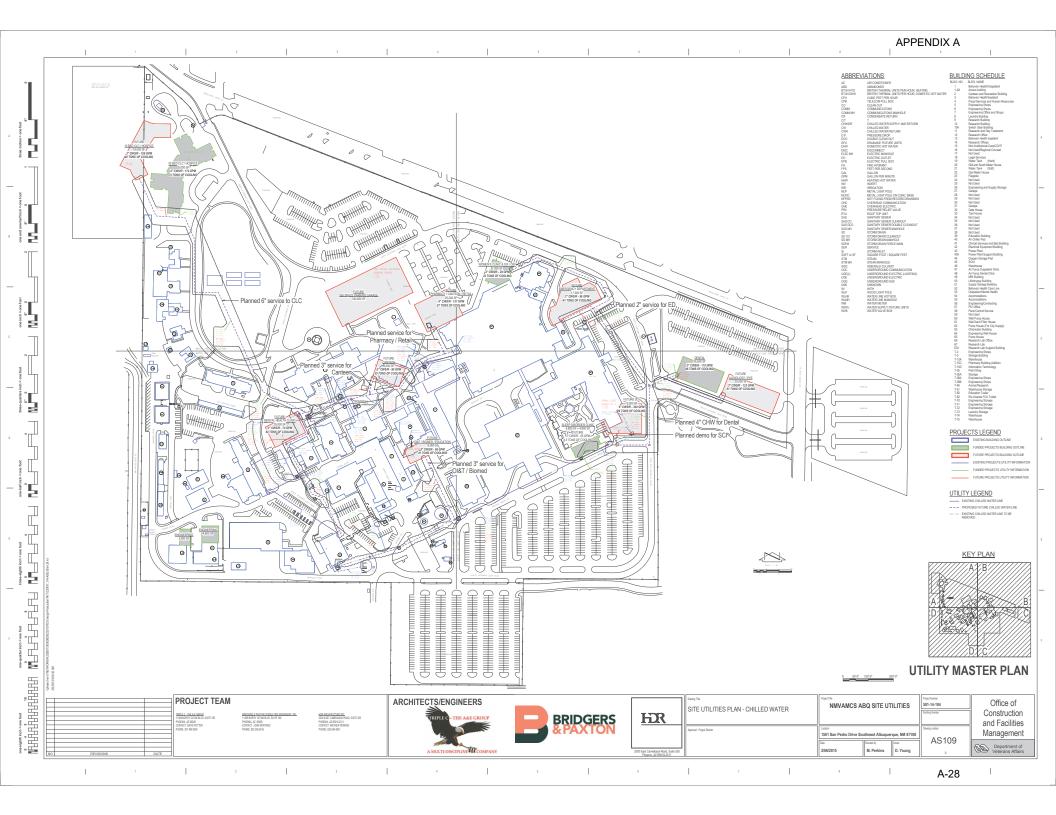


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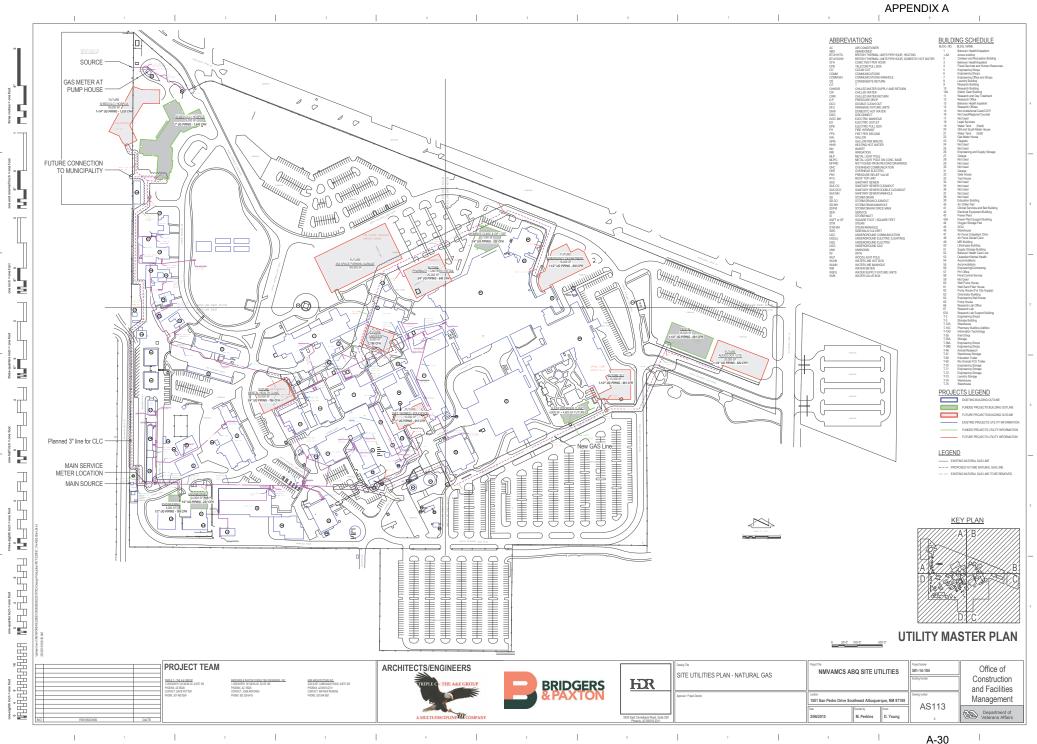




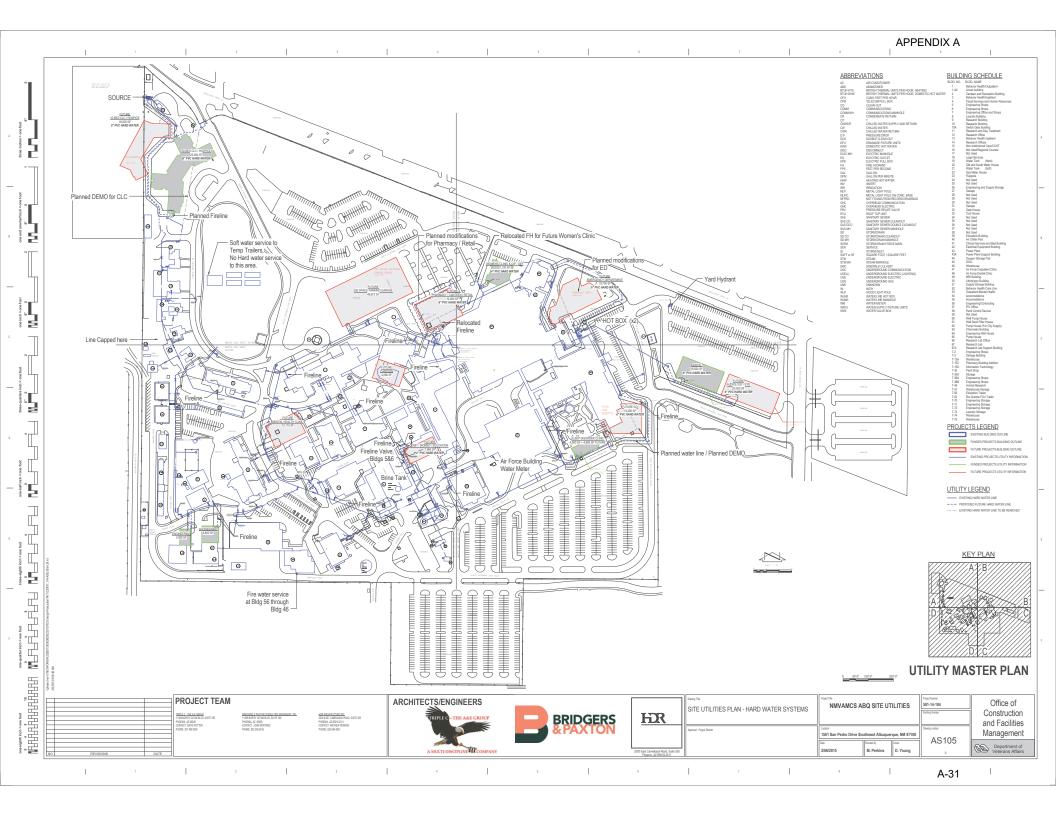
APPENDIX A

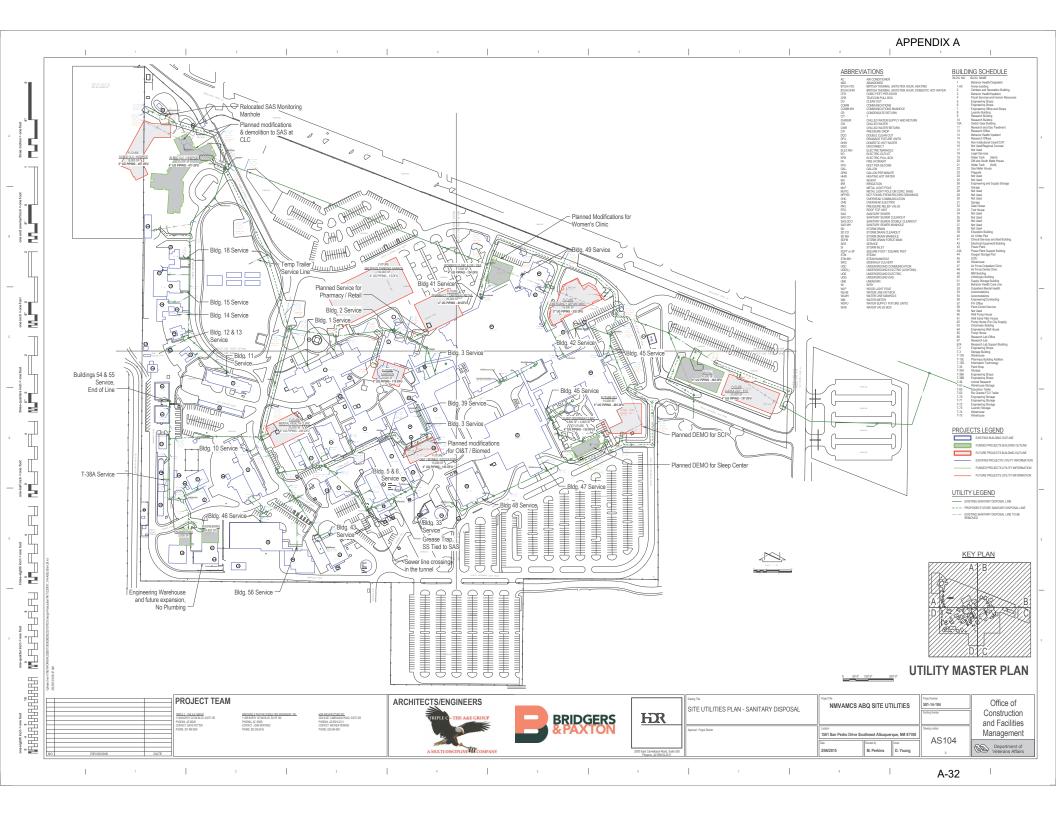


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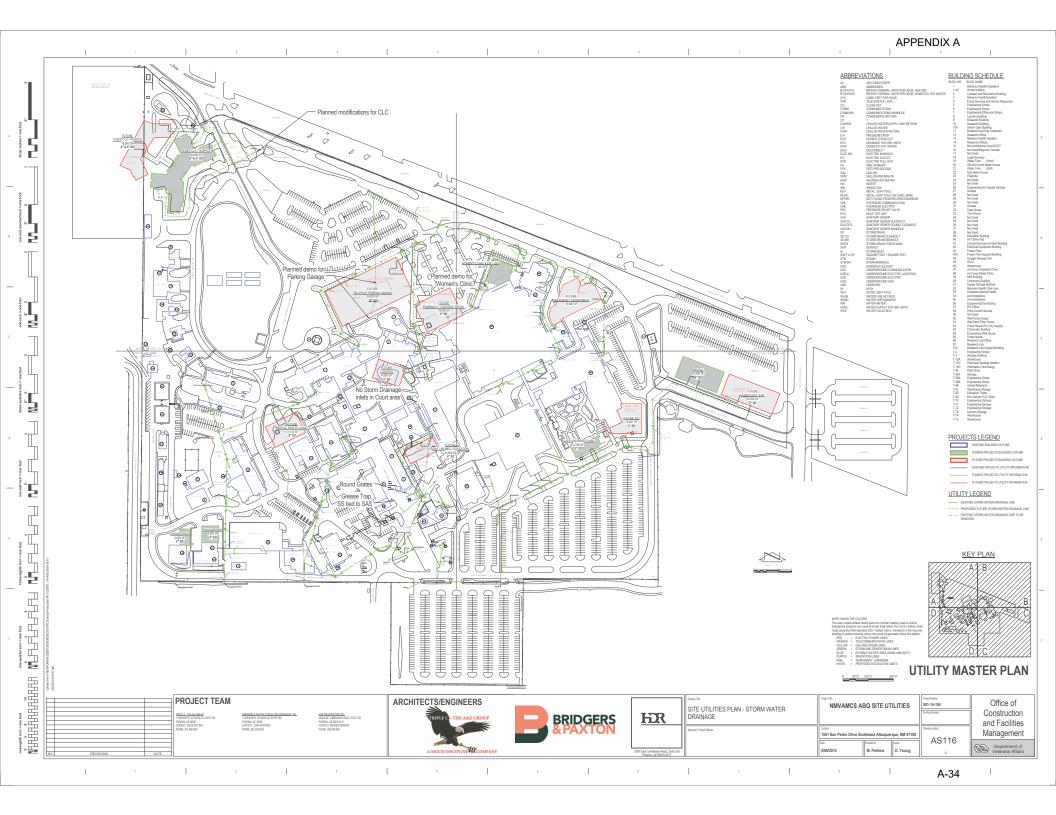


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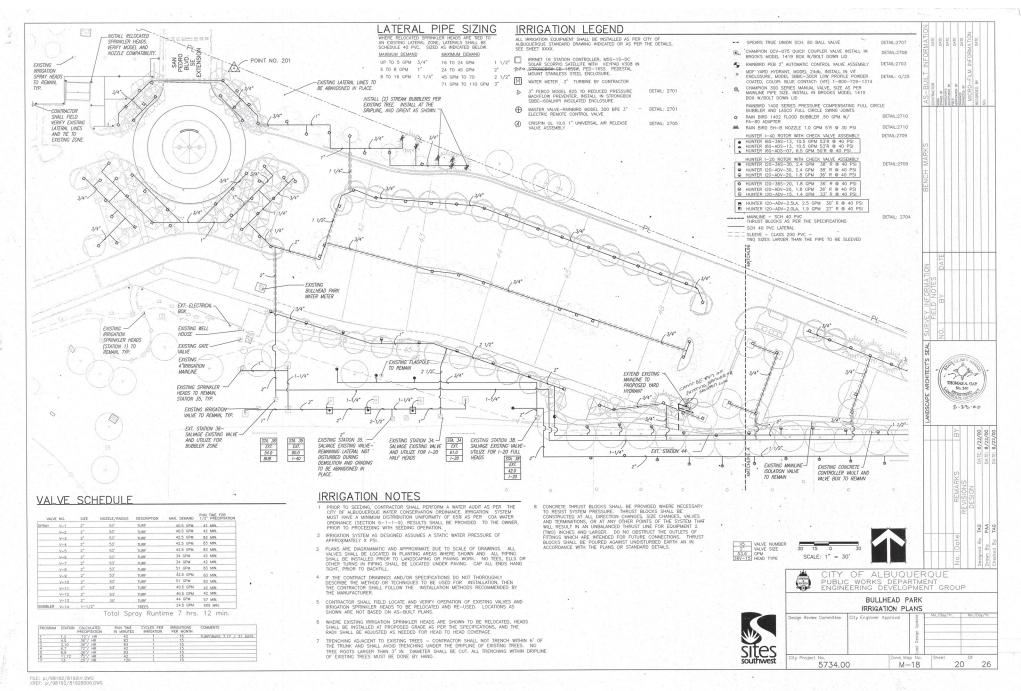


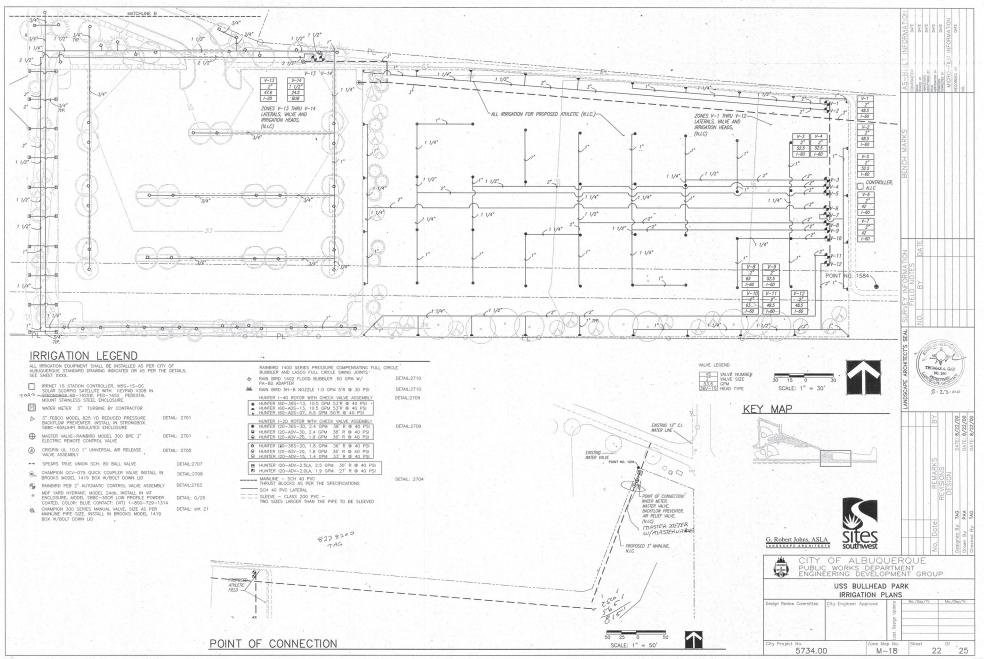






APPENDIX A

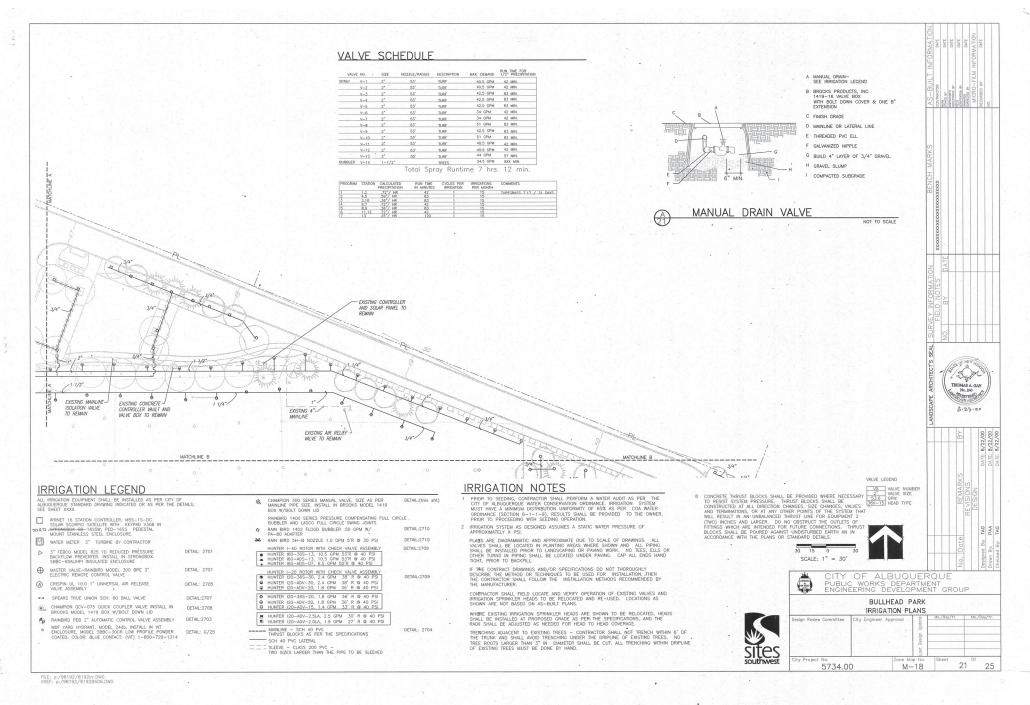


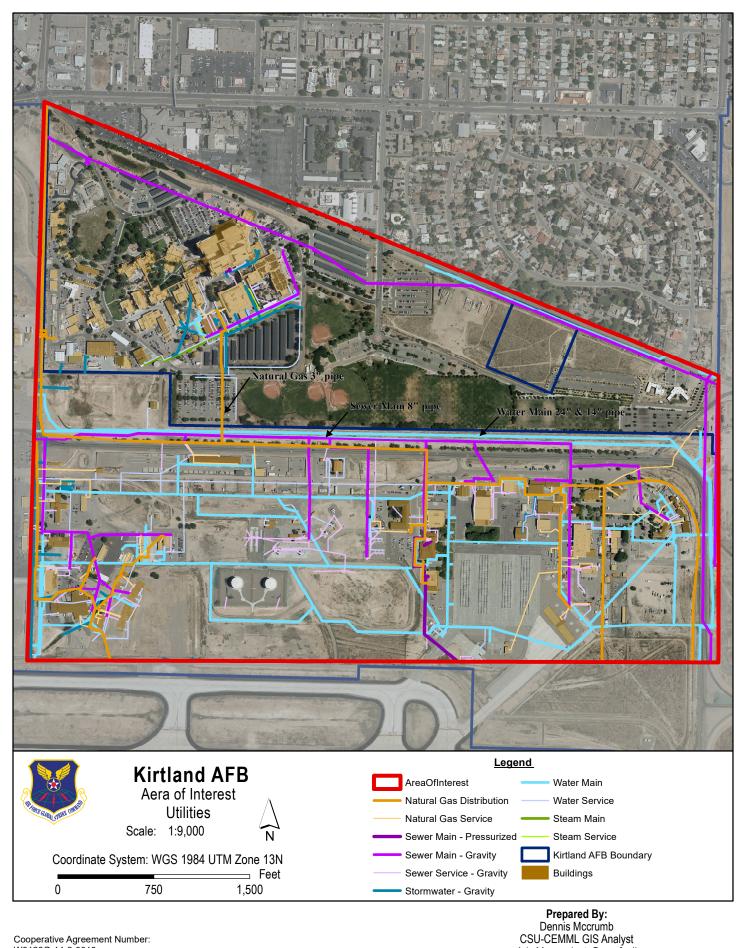


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APPENDIX A





Cooperative Agreement Number: W9126G-14-2-0018 -W9126G-20-2-0004 Map created for presentation purposes only. Although efforts have been made to verify data, accuracy cannot be guaranteed

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A-38

Aric.Mccrumb.ctr@us.af.mil Last Save Date: 12/15/2020

Table 1 Utility Information

| | 1 | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Utility Type | General Location/ Operator | Pipe Diameter (inches) ^a | Approximate Depth (bgs) ^b |
| Natural Gas Distribution | On Base/KAFB | 1.5 - 6.0 | 18-24 inches |
| Natural Gas Service | On Base/KAFB | 1.5 - 4.0 | 18-24 inches |
| Sewer Main- Pressurized | On Base/KAFB | 4.0 - 6.0 | 4-12ft |
| Sewer Main- Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 4.0 -72.0 | 4-12ft |
| Sewer Service- Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 2.0 - 18.0 | 2-6ft |
| Storm Water - Gravity | On Base/KAFB | 8.0 - 60.0 | 2-6ft |
| Water Main | On Base/KAFB | 3.0 - 24.0 | 2-7ft |
| Water Service | On Base/KAFB | 1.5 - 12.0 | 2-7ft |
| Natural Gas Distribution | Off Base | NA | 3-6ft |
| Sewer Main- Gravity | Off Base | NA | 6-10ft |
| Communication Lines | On Base/Off Base | NA | 4-5ft |
| PNM Electrical | Off Base | NA | 3-5ft |
| Water Main | Off Base | NA | 2-3ft |

Notes

a. Pipe diameters are ranges for each utility depending on the specific segment. All on base pipe diameters are from the Kirtland AFB Geo database

b. Utility depths are based on general construction specifications for the given utility.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFB - Air Force Base bgs - below ground surface KAFB - Kirtland Air Force Base NA - Not Available

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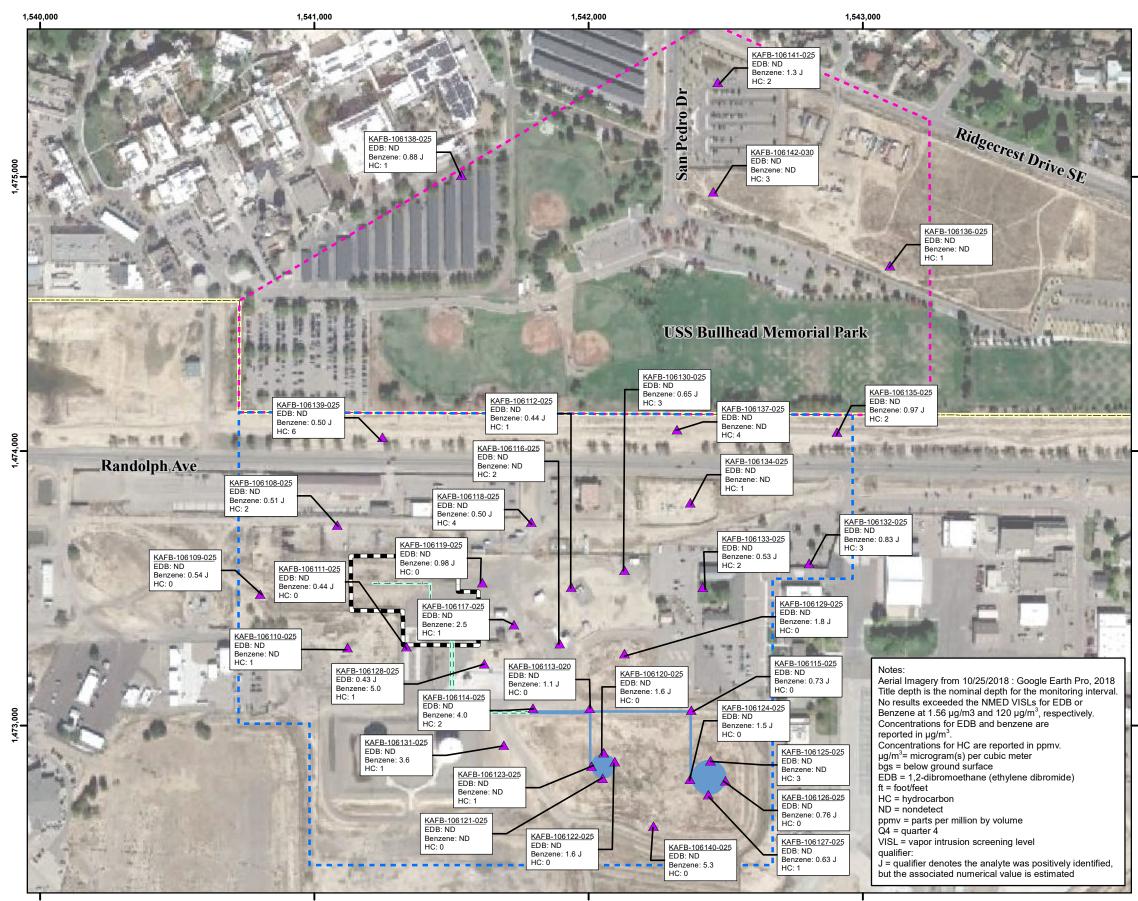
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FAQs

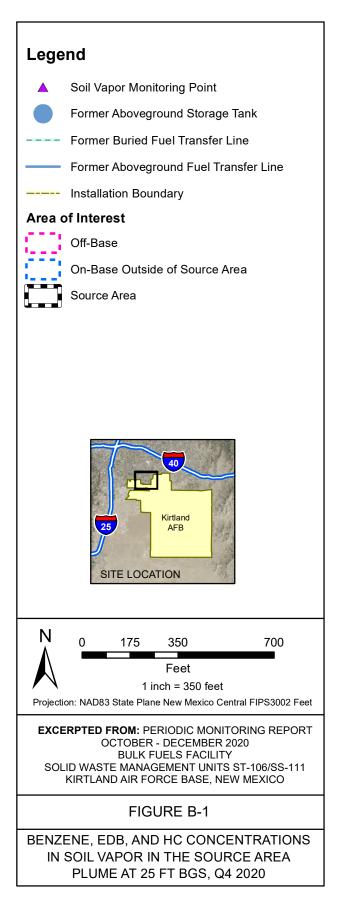
APPENDIX B

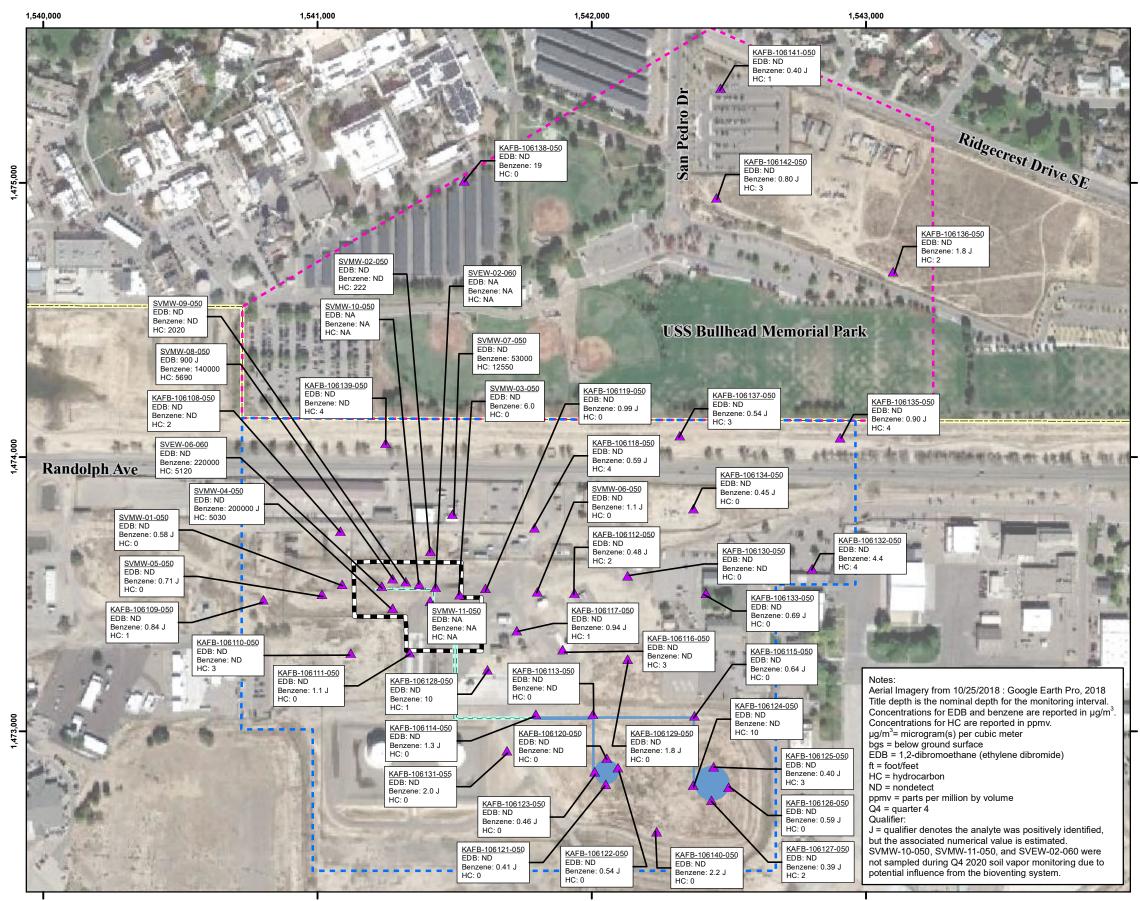
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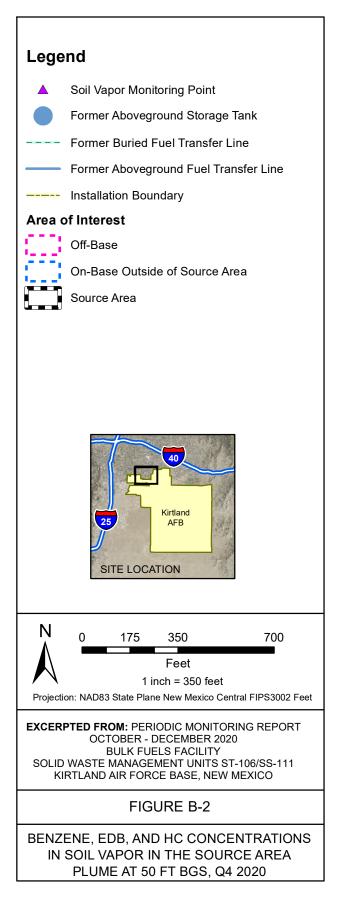
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B-1



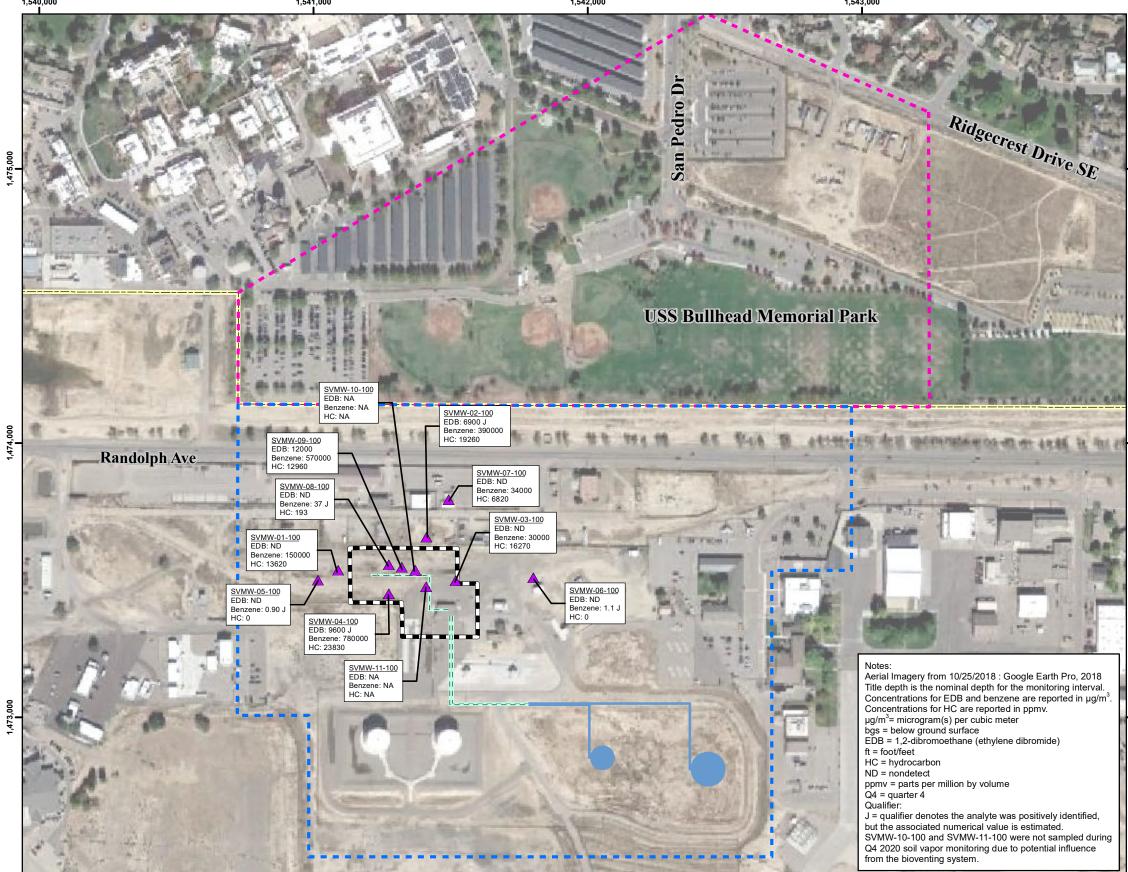


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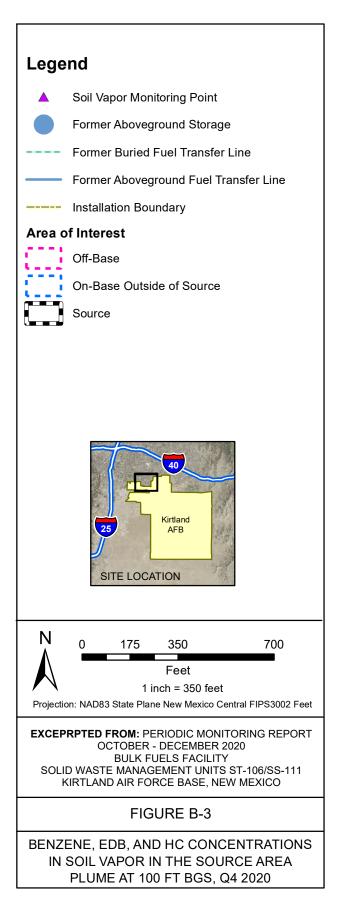


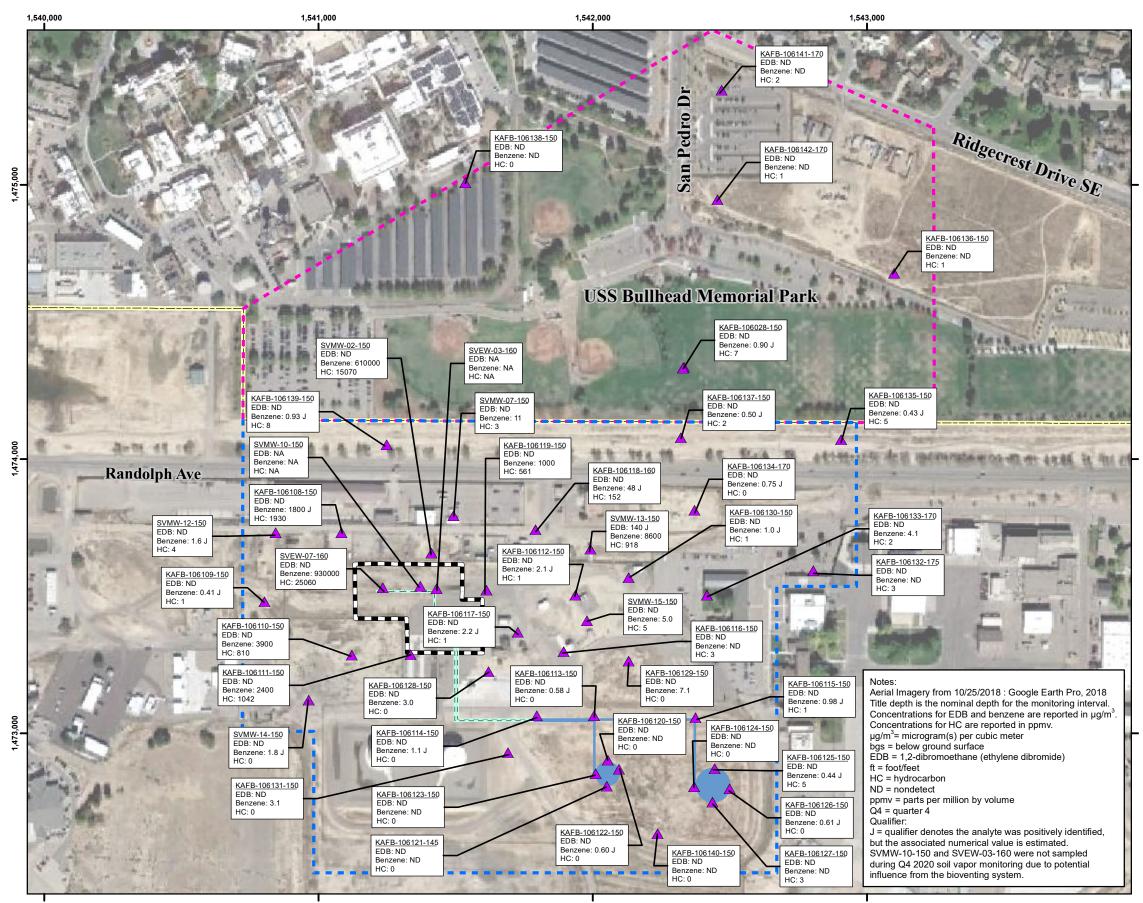


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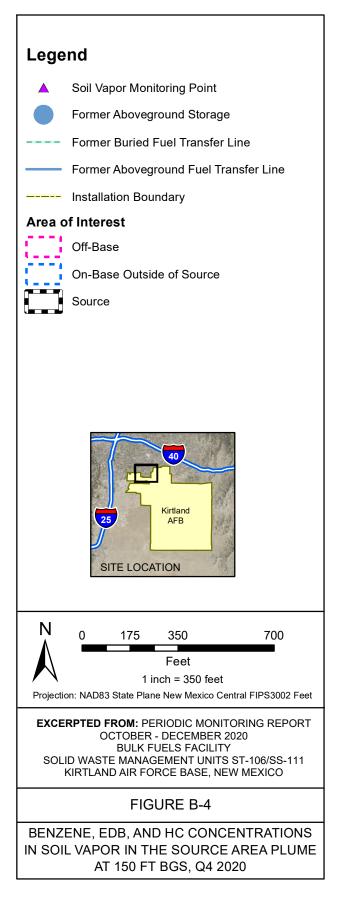


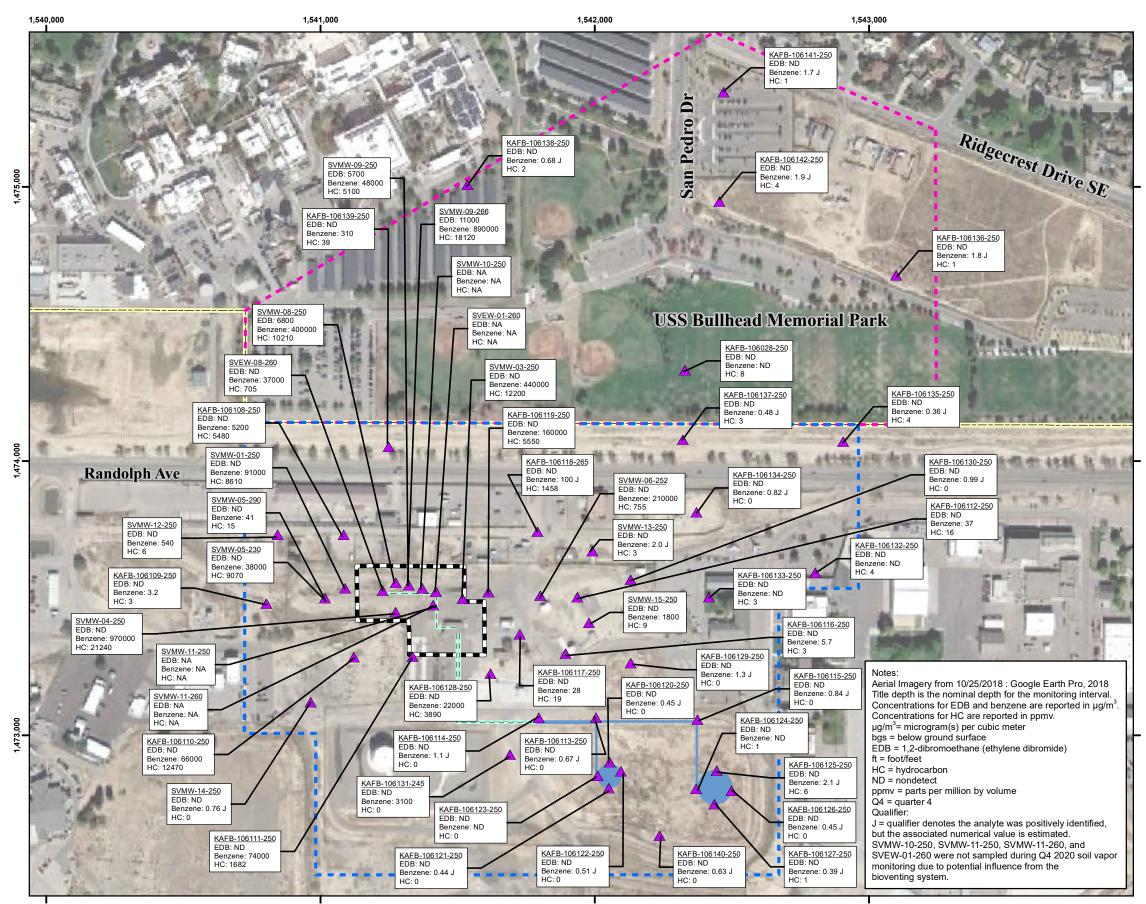
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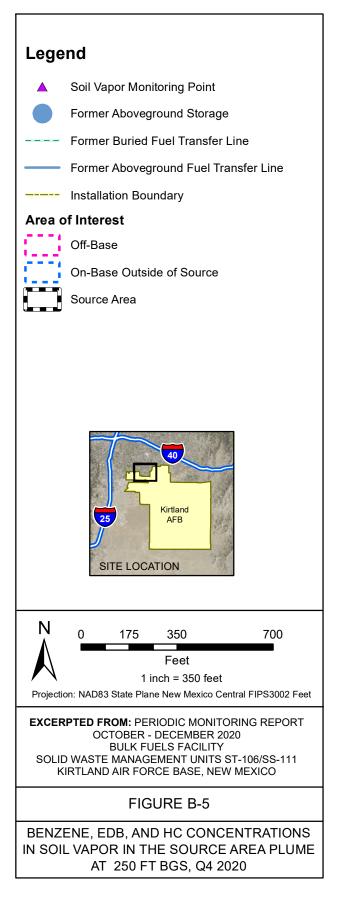


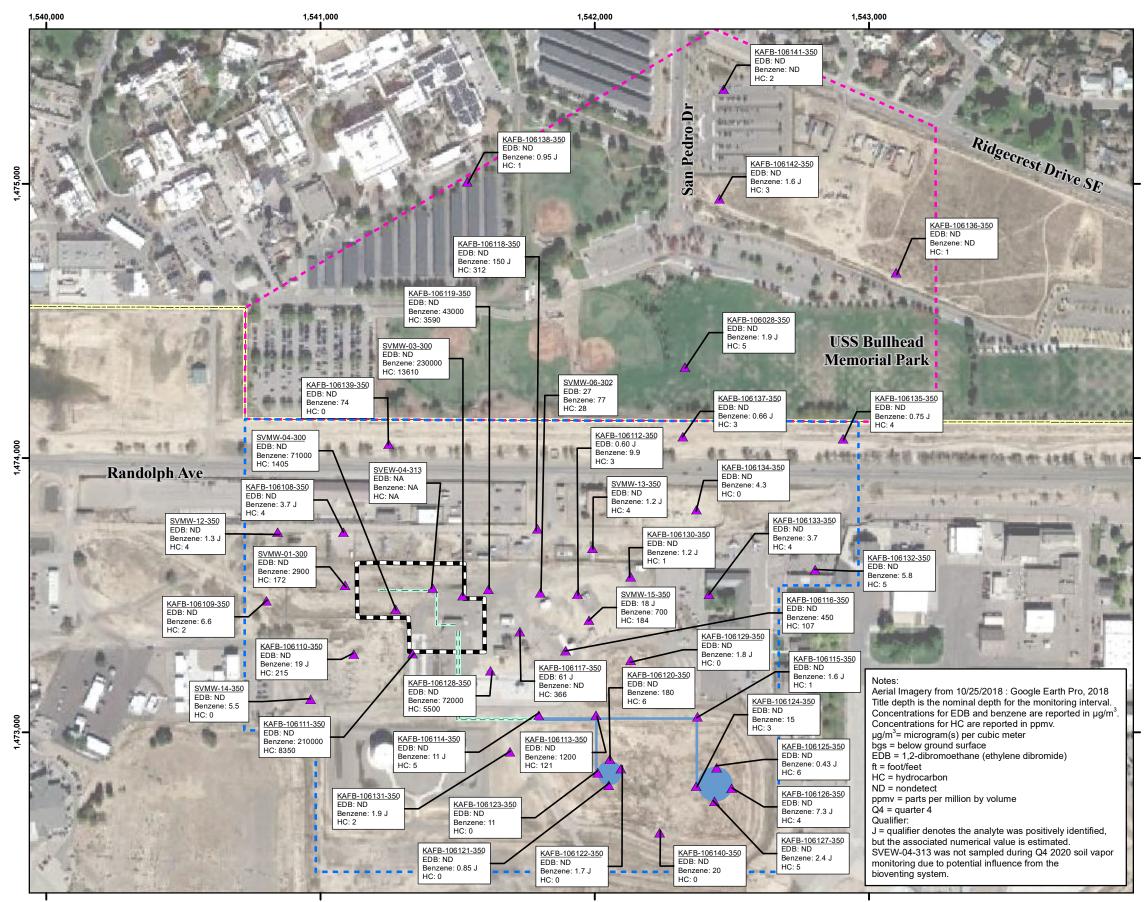
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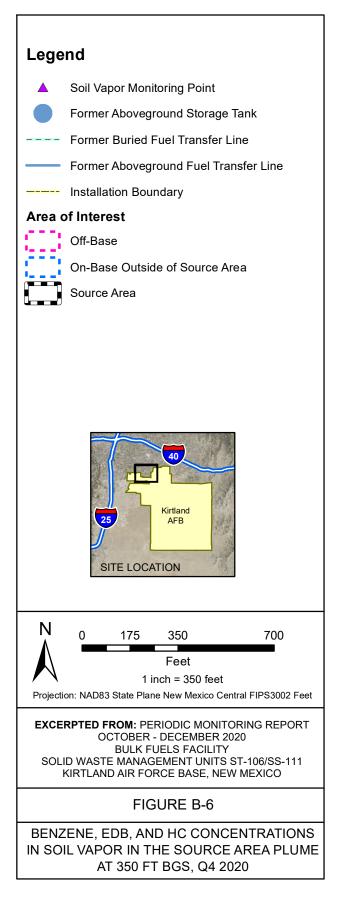


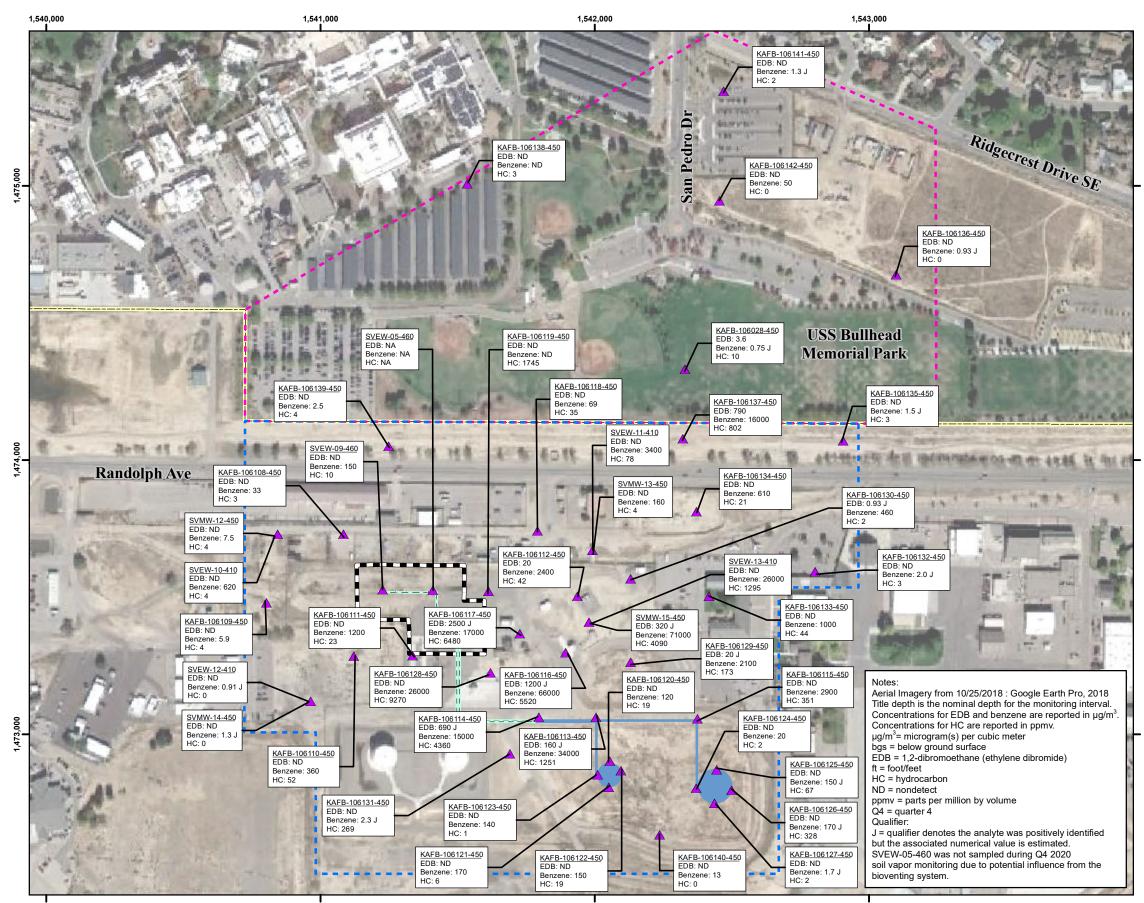
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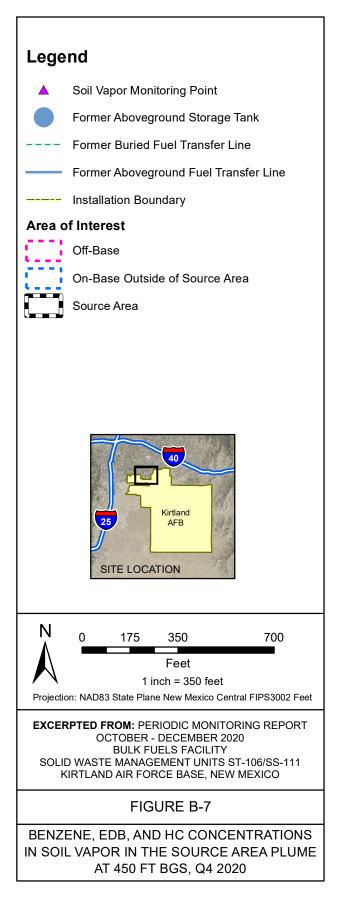


 Table B-1

 EDB and Benzene Concentrations in Off-Base Soil Vapor Monitoring Points All Depths, Q4 2020

| Ī | | Location ID: | | KAF | B-106028-1 | 50 | KAF | B-106028-25 | 50 | KAF | B-106028-35 | 0 | KAI | B-106028-45 | 0 | KAF | B-106136-02 | 25 | KAFI | B-106136-0 | 50 | KAF | B-106136-1 | 50 | KA | B-106136-25 | 50 | KAF | B-106136-35(|
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------|-----|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|-----|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|-------------|-----|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|
| | | Field Sample ID: | NMED | SV | /028-150-204 | 4 | SV | 028-250-204 | | SV | 028-350-204 | | S | /028-450-204 | | S\ | /136-025-204 | | SV | 136-050-204 | 1 | SV | /136-150-204 | 4 | S | /136-250-204 | ļ | SV | /136-350-204 |
| | | Sample Date: | Residential | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 |
| | | Sample Type: | Soil Gas VISL ¹ | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG |
| Analytical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method | Analyte | Units | | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual |
| TO-15 | 1,2-dibromoethane | ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | ND | U | 1.3 | ND | U | 0.81 | ND | Ū | 1.2 | 3.6 | | 0.91 | ND | U | 0.85 | ND | U | 0.8 | ND | U | 0.86 | ND | U | 0.87 | ND | U |
| | Benzene | ug/m ³ | 1.20E+02 | 0.9 | J | 1.3 | ND | U | 0.81 | 1.9 | J | 1.2 | 0.75 | J | 0.91 | ND | U | 0.85 | 1.8 | J | 0.8 | ND | U | 0.86 | 1.8 | J | 0.87 | ND | U |

μg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter AFB = Air Force Base ID = identification KAFB = Kirtland Air Force Base LOD = limit of detection ND = not detected REG = normal field sample Val Qual = validation qualifier VOC = volatile organic compound Shading = detected concentrations above the detection limit **Bold = detected concentrations above the VISL** Val Quals based on independent data validation J = Qualifier denotes the analyte was positively identified, but

U = Qualifier denotes the analyte was analyzed but not detected

above the detection limit. The value associated with the Uqualifier is the limit of detection. -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

Results for additional TO-15 analytes are included in the Periodic Monitoring Report –October–December 2020 and Annual Report for 2020 Bulk Fuels Facility Solid Waste Management Units ST-106/SS-111 Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. March.

 Table B-1

 EDB and Benzene Concentrations in Off-Base Soil Vapor Monitoring Points All Depths, Q4 2020

| | | Location ID: | | þ | KA | FB-106136-45 | 50 | KAF | B-106138-02 | 25 | KA | FB-106138-05 | 60 | KAF | B-106138-1 | 50 | KA | -B-106138-15 | 0 | KAF | B-106138-25 | 0 | KAF | B-106138-3 | 50 | KAF | B-106138-45 | 0 | KAF |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------|--------|---------------------|-----|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|
| | | Field Sample ID: | NMED | | S | V136-450-204 | | S۱ | /138-025-204 | 1 | S\ | V138-050-204 | | SV | 138-150-204 | 4 | S\ | /138-150-604 | | S۱ | /138-250-204 | | S۱ | /138-350-204 | 4 | S\ | /138-450-204 | | S∖ |
| | | Sample Date: | Residential | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | |
| | | Sample Type: | Soil Gas VISL ¹ | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | FD | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | |
| Analytical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method | Analyte | Units | | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result |
| TO-15 | 1,2-dibromoethane | ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | 0.81 | ND | U | 0.8 | ND | U | 0.82 | ND | U | 0.82 | ND | U | 0.79 | ND | U | 0.82 | ND | U | 0.78 | ND | U | 0.81 | ND | U | 0.77 | ND |
| 10-13 | Benzene | ug/m ³ | 1.20E+02 | 0.81 | 0.93 | J | 0.8 | 0.88 | J | 0.82 | 19 | | 0.82 | ND | U | 0.79 | ND | U | 0.82 | 0.68 | J | 0.78 | 0.95 | J | 0.81 | ND | U | 0.77 | 1.3 |

μg/m³ = microgram per cubic meterAFB = Air Force BaseID = identificationKAFB = Kirtland Air Force BaseLOD = limit of detectionND = not detectedREG = normal field sampleVal Qual = validation qualifierVOC = volatile organic compoundShading = detected concentrations above the detection limitBold = detected concentrations above the VISLVal Quals based on independent data validation

J = Qualifier denotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated numerical value is estimated. U = Qualifier denotes the analyte was analyzed but not detected

above the detection limit. The value associated with the Uqualifier is the limit of detection. -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

Results for additional TO-15 analytes are included in the Periodic Monitoring Report –October–December 2020 and Annual Report for 2020 Bulk Fuels Facility Solid Waste Management Units ST-106/SS-111 Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. March.

 Table B-1

 EDB and Benzene Concentrations in Off-Base Soil Vapor Monitoring Points All Depths, Q4 2020

| | | Location ID: | | B-106141-02 | 5 | KAFE | 3-106141-05 | 0 | KAF | B-106141-17 | 0 | KAI | -B-106141-25 | 0 | KAF | B-106141-3 | 50 | KAF | B-106141-45 | 0 | KAF | B-106142-03 | 30 | KAF | B-106142-05 | 0 | KAF | B-106142-17 | 0 |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|-----|
| | | Field Sample ID: | NMED | 141-025-204 | | SV1 | 41-050-204 | | S۱ | /141-170-204 | | S | /141-250-204 | | SV | 141-350-204 | 1 | S\ | /141-450-204 | | SV | /142-030-204 | Ļ | S١ | /142-050-204 | | S\ | /142-170-204 | |
| | | Sample Date: | Residential | 10/6/2020 | | 1 | 0/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | |
| | | Sample Type: | Soil Gas VISL ¹ | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | |
| Analytical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method | Analyte | Units | | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD |
| TO-15 | 1,2-dibromoethane | ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | U | 0.74 | ND | U | 0.77 | ND | U | 0.76 | ND | U | 0.78 | ND | U | 0.91 | ND | U | 0.78 | ND | U | 0.83 | ND | U | 0.82 | ND | U | 1.1 |
| 10-15 | Benzene | ug/m ³ | 1.20E+02 | J | 0.74 | 0.4 | J | 0.77 | ND | U | 0.76 | 1.7 | J | 0.78 | ND | U | 0.91 | 1.3 | J | 0.78 | ND | U | 0.83 | 0.8 | J | 0.82 | ND | U | 1.1 |

μg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter AFB = Air Force Base ID = identification KAFB = Kirtland Air Force Base LOD = limit of detection ND = not detected REG = normal field sample Val Qual = validation qualifier VOC = volatile organic compound Shading = detected concentrations above the detection limit **Bold = detected concentrations above the VISL** Val Quals based on independent data validation J = Qualifier denotes the analyte was positively identified, but

U = Qualifier denotes the analyte was analyzed but not detected

above the detection limit. The value associated with the Uqualifier is the limit of detection. -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

Results for additional TO-15 analytes are included in the Periodic Monitoring Report –October–December 2020 and Annual Report for 2020 Bulk Fuels Facility Solid Waste Management Units ST-106/SS-111 Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. March.

 Table B-1

 EDB and Benzene Concentrations in Off-Base Soil Vapor Monitoring Points All Depths, Q4 2020

| | Lo | cation ID: | | KAF | B-106142-17 | ' 0 | KAF | B-106142-25 | 0 | KAF | B-106142-35 | 50 | KAF | B-106142-45 | i0 |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------|------------|--------|--------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------------|------|
| | Field S | ample ID: | NMED | SV | 142-170-604 | ļ. | S∖ | /142-250-204 | | SV | 142-350-204 | Ļ | S∖ | /142-450-204 | |
| | Sar | nple Date: | Residential | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | |
| | San | ple Type: | Soil Gas VISL ¹ | | FD | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | |
| Analyti | cal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metho | d Analyte | Units | | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD |
| TO-1 | 1,2-dibromoethane | ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | ND | U | 0.81 | ND | Ü | 0.69 | ND | U | 0.82 | ND | U | 0.82 |
| 10-1 | Benzene | zene ug/m ³ 1.20E+ | | 2.4 | J | 0.81 | 1.9 | J | 0.69 | 1.6 | J | 0.82 | 50 | | 0.82 |

μg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter AFB = Air Force Base ID = identification KAFB = Kirtland Air Force Base LOD = limit of detection ND = not detected REG = normal field sample Val Qual = validation qualifier VOC = volatile organic compound Shading = detected concentrations above the detection limit Bold = detected concentrations above the VISL Val Quals based on independent data validation

J = Qualifier denotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated numerical value is estimated. U = Qualifier denotes the analyte was analyzed but not detected

above the detection limit. The value associated with the Uqualifier is the limit of detection. -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

Results for additional TO-15 analytes are included in the Periodic Monitoring Report –October–December 2020 and Annual Report for 2020 Bulk Fuels Facility Solid Waste Management Units ST-106/SS-111 Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. March.

 Table B-2

 Results of EDB and Benzene Soil Vapor Monitoring Data in the 25-foot Nominal Depth Horizon On-Base and Off-Base, Q4 2020

| | Location ID | NMED | KA | FB-106108-0 | 25 | KA | FB-106109-0 |)25 | KA | FB-106110- | 025 | KA | FB-106111-0 | 25 | KA | FB-106112-0 | 25 | KA | FB-106113-0 | 20 | KA | FB-106114-0 |)25 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|-------------|-----|
| | Field Sample ID | Residential | S | V108-025-20 | 4 | S | V109-025-20 |)4 | S | V110-025-2 |)4 | S | V111-025-20 | 4 | S | V112-025-20 | 4 | S | V113-020-204 | 4 | S | V114-025-20 |)4 |
| | Sample Date | : Soil Gas | | 10/19/2020 | | | 10/13/2020 | | | 10/13/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/19/2020 | | | 10/13/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | |
| | Sample Type | : VISL ¹ | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | |
| Analytical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . |
| Method | Analyte Units | | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD |
| EPA Method | 1,2-dibromoethane ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | ND | U | 0.78 | ND | U | 0.69 | ND | U | 0.69 | ND | U | 0.87 | ND | U | 0.78 | ND | U | 0.99 | ND | U | 1.2 |
| TO-15 | Benzene ug/m ³ | 1.20E+02 | 0.51 | J | 0.78 | 0.54 | J | 0.69 | ND | U | 0.69 | 0.44 | J | 0.87 | 0.44 | J | 0.78 | 1.1 | J | 0.99 | 4 | | 1.2 |

µg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter

AFB = Air Force Base ID = identification

KAFB = Kirtland Air Force Base

LOD = limit of detection

ND = not detected

REG = normal field sample

Val Qual = validation qualifier

VOC = volatile organic compound

Shading = detected concentrations above the detection limit

Bold = detected concentrations above the VISL

Val Quals based on independent data validation J = Qualiner denotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated

U =Qualifier denotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated U =Qualified Ueribies'imetafaryte was analyzed but not detected above the detection limit the value associated with the Louislifier is the limit of -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

 Table B-2

 Results of EDB and Benzene Soil Vapor Monitoring Data in the 25-foot Nominal Depth Horizon On-Base and Off-Base, Q4 2020

| | Location ID | NMED | KA | FB-106115-0 |)25 | KA | FB-106115-0 | 025 | KA | FB-106116- | 025 | KA | FB-106117-0 | 25 | KA | FB-106118-0 |)25 | KA | -B-106119-0 |)25 | KA | FB-106120-0 | J25 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|
| | Field Sample ID | Residential | S | V115-025-20 | 4 | S | V115-025-60 |)4 | S | V116-025-2 |)4 | S | SV117-025-20 | 4 | S | V118-025-20 | 4 | S | /119-025-20 |)4 | S | V120-025-20 |)4 |
| | Sample Date | : Soil Gas | | 10/13/2020 | | | 10/13/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/19/2020 | | | 10/20/2020 | | | 10/12/2020 | |
| | Sample Type | : VISL ¹ | | REG | | | FD | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | |
| Analytical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (L |
| Method | Analyte Units | | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD |
| EPA Method | 1,2-dibromoethane ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | ND | U | 0.79 | ND | U | 0.84 | ND | U | 0.82 | ND | U | 0.72 | ND | U | 0.82 | ND | U | 0.89 | ND | U | 0.79 |
| TO-15 | Benzene ug/m ³ | 1.20E+02 | 0.73 | J | 0.79 | 1.9 | J | 0.84 | ND | U | 0.82 | 2.5 | | 0.72 | 0.5 | J | 0.82 | 0.98 | J | 0.89 | 1.6 | J | 0.79 |

µg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter

AFB = Air Force Base ID = identification

KAFB = Kirtland Air Force Base

LOD = limit of detection

ND = not detected

REG = normal field sample

Val Qual = validation qualifier

VOC = volatile organic compound

Shading = detected concentrations above the detection limit

Bold = detected concentrations above the VISL

Val Quals based on independent data validation J = Qualiner genotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated

U =Qualifier denotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated U =Qualified Ueribies'imetafaryte was analyzed but not detected above the detection limit the value associated with the Louislifier is the limit of -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

 Table B-2

 Results of EDB and Benzene Soil Vapor Monitoring Data in the 25-foot Nominal Depth Horizon On-Base and Off-Base, Q4 2020

| | Location ID | NMED | KA | FB-106120-0 |)25 | KA | FB-106121-0 | 025 | KA | FB-106122- | 025 | KA | AFB-106123-0 |)25 | KA | FB-106124-0 | 25 | KA | B-106125-0 |)25 | KA | FB-106126-0 |)25 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|-----|--------|-------------|------|
| | Field Sample ID | Residential | S | V120-025-60 | 4 | S | V121-025-20 |)4 | S | V122-025-2 |)4 | S | SV123-025-20 | 4 | S | V124-025-20 | 4 | S | /125-025-20 | 4 | S | V126-025-20 |)4 |
| | Sample Date | : Soil Gas | | 10/12/2020 | | | 10/12/2020 | | | 10/12/2020 | | | 10/12/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/20/2020 | |
| | Sample Type | : VISL ¹ | | FD | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | |
| Analytical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . |
| Method | Analyte Units | | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD |
| EPA Method | 1,2-dibromoethane ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | ND | U | 0.71 | ND | U | 0.74 | ND | U | 0.91 | ND | U | 0.77 | ND | U | 0.75 | ND | U | 1.3 | ND | U | 0.79 |
| TO-15 | Benzene ug/m ³ | 1.20E+02 | 0.85 | J | 0.71 | ND | U | 0.74 | 1.6 | J | 0.91 | ND | U | 0.77 | 1.5 | J | 0.75 | ND | U | 1.3 | 0.76 | J | 0.79 |

µg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter

AFB = Air Force Base ID = identification

KAFB = Kirtland Air Force Base

LOD = limit of detection

ND = not detected

REG = normal field sample

Val Qual = validation qualifier

VOC = volatile organic compound

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Val Quals based on independent data validation J = Qualiner genotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated

U = Qualifier denotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated U = Qualifier Uterio testime analyte was analyzed but not detected above the detection limit. The value associated with the Lagralifier is the limit of -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

Table B-2 Results of EDB and Benzene Soil Vapor Monitoring Data in the 25-foot Nominal Depth Horizon On-Base and Off-Base, Q4 2020

| | | Location ID: | NMED | KA | FB-106127-0 | 025 | KA | FB-106128-0 | 025 | KA | FB-106129- | 025 | KA | FB-106130-0 | 25 | KA | FB-106131-0 | 25 | KA | -B-106132-0 |)25 | KA | FB-106133-0 | 025 |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|
| | | Field Sample ID: | Residential | S | V127-025-20 |)4 | S | V128-025-20 |)4 | S | V129-025-20 |)4 | S | V130-025-20 | 4 | S | V131-025-204 | 4 | S | /132-025-20 | 4 | S | V133-025-20 | 04 |
| | | Sample Date: | : Soil Gas | | 10/5/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/19/2020 | | | 10/20/2020 | | | 10/19/2020 | | | 10/12/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | |
| | | Sample Type: | : VISL ¹ | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | |
| Analytical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method | Ana | lyte Units | | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD |
| EPA Method 1 | ,2-dibromoethane | ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | ND | U | 0.78 | 0.43 | J | 0.86 | ND | U | 0.79 | ND | U | 0.93 | ND | U | 0.89 | ND | U | 0.83 | ND | U | 0.88 |
| TO-15 B | Benzene | ug/m ³ | 1.20E+02 | 0.63 | J | 0.78 | 5 | | 0.86 | 1.8 | J | 0.79 | 0.65 | J | 0.93 | 3.6 | | 0.89 | 0.83 | J | 0.83 | 0.53 | J | 0.88 |

Notes, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

µg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter

AFB = Air Force Base ID = identification

KAFB = Kirtland Air Force Base

LOD = limit of detection

ND = not detected

REG = normal field sample

Val Qual = validation qualifier

VOC = volatile organic compound

Shading = detected concentrations above the detection limit

Bold = detected concentrations above the VISL

Val Quals based on independent data validation J = Qualiner genotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated บ เราตูเปล่าเหล่าปลายกลายสามาร์ was analyzed but not detected above เกล detection limit The value associated with the Louvalifier is the limit of -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

Table B-2 Results of EDB and Benzene Soil Vapor Monitoring Data in the 25-foot Nominal Depth Horizon On-Base and Off-Base, Q4 2020

| | | Location ID: | NMED | KA | FB-106134-0 | 025 | KA | FB-106135- | 025 | KA | FB-106136- |)25 | KA | FB-106137-0 |)25 | KA | FB-106138-0 | 25 | KA | -B-106139-0 |)25 | KA | FB-106140- | 025 |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------------|-----|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|
| | | Field Sample ID: | Residential | S | V134-025-20 |)4 | S | V135-025-20 |)4 | S | V136-025-20 |)4 | S | SV137-025-20 | 4 | S | V138-025-20 | 4 | S | /139-025-20 | 4 | S | V140-025-20 | 34 |
| | | Sample Date: | Soil Gas | | 10/12/2020 | | | 10/12/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/12/2020 | | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/12/2020 | | | 10/12/2020 | |
| | | Sample Type: | VISL ¹ | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | | | REG | |
| Analytical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method | Analyte | Units | | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD |
| EPA Method 1,2 | 2-dibromoethane | ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | ND | U | 0.79 | ND | U | 0.75 | ND | U | 0.85 | ND | U | 1.2 | ND | U | 0.82 | ND | U | 0.74 | ND | U | 0.78 |
| TO-15 Be | enzene | ug/m ³ | 1.20E+02 | ND | U | 0.79 | 0.97 | J | 0.75 | ND | U | 0.85 | ND | U | 1.2 | 0.88 | J | 0.82 | 0.5 | J | 0.74 | 5.3 | | 0.78 |

Notes, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

µg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter

AFB = Air Force Base ID = identification

KAFB = Kirtland Air Force Base

LOD = limit of detection

ND = not detected

REG = normal field sample

Val Qual = validation qualifier

VOC = volatile organic compound

Shading = detected concentrations above the detection limit

Bold = detected concentrations above the VISL

Val Quals based on independent data validation J = Qualiner denotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated

U = Qualifier denotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated U = Qualifier denotes the analyte was analyzed but not detected above the detection limit. The value associated with the Lagralifier is the limit of -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

Table B-2 Results of EDB and Benzene Soil Vapor Monitoring Data in the 25-foot Nominal Depth Horizon On-Base and Off-Base, Q4 2020

| | | Location ID: | NMED | KA | FB-106141- | 025 | KA | FB-106142- | 030 |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|------|
| | Fiel | d Sample ID: | Residential | S | V141-025-20 | 04 | S | V142-030-20 | 04 |
| | | Sample Date: | Soil Gas | | 10/6/2020 | | | 10/5/2020 | |
| | | Sample Type: | VISL ¹ | | REG | | | REG | |
| Analytical | | | | | | | | | |
| Method | Analyte | Units | | Result | Val Qual | LOD | Result | Val Qual | LOD |
| EPA Method | 1,2-dibromoethane | ug/m ³ | 1.56E+00 | ND | U | 0.74 | ND | U | 0.83 |
| TO-15 | Benzene | ug/m ³ | 1.20E+02 | 1.3 | J | 0.74 | ND | U | 0.83 |

Notes, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

µg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter AFB = Air Force Base ID = identification KAFB = Kirtland Air Force Base

LOD = limit of detection

ND = not detected

REG = normal field sample

Val Qual = validation qualifier

VOC = volatile organic compound

Shading = detected concentrations above the detection limit

Bold = detected concentrations above the VISL

Val Quals based on independent data validation J = Qualiner denotes the analyte was positively identified, but the associated บ เราตูเปล่าเหล่าปลายกลายสามาร์ was analyzed but not detected above เกล detection limit The value associated with the Louvalifier is the limit of -- = Validation qualifier not assigned.

Results for additional TO-15 analytes are included in the Periodic Monitoring Report –October–December 2020 and Annual Report for 2020 Bulk Fuels Facility Solid Waste Management Units ST-106/SS-111 Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. March.

APPENDIX C

Field Forms

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Field Activity Log

Page 1 of _____

| Job Number: | Task Description: | <u> </u> | Date: |
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| Weather: Impo | rtant Notes: Onsite Emp | loyees: Vis | sitors: |
| Name: | Signature: | | Date: |



| Field Activity Log (Continuation) Pageof | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Job Number: | Task Description: | Date: | | | | |
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Well ID: _____

Well Integrity Checklist

Date: Time: **Before Opening Well** 1. Is well cement pad in good condition? 2. Is lid securely tightened to vault? 3. Is well clearly labeled? 4. Do wells outside of BFF have security bolts? 5. Photograph well. After Removing Lid Before Sampling Well 1. Is gasket worn or damaged? 2. Is vault flooded? 3. Are ports capped/labeled? 4. Are ports angled correctly? 5. Are all fittings and quick connects intact and operational? 6. Can you hear well breathing? 7. Photograph well with lid off. **During Sampling** 1. Do all tubing connects fit securely to sample system? 2. Does static pressure after purging return to initial static pressure within one minute? 3. Is well clogged?_____ Comments: Inspector's Name:

Inspector's Signature:



Field Gas Detector Calibration Sheet

Instrument type and ID #: ____

| | Known Gas Mixture | | Calibrationl Reading | | | 1 | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------|----------------------|--|-------|-------|----------|
| Date/Time | TIVC(ppm) | % CO2 | % 02* | | % CO2 | % 02* | Initials |
| | 100 | 35 | 20.9 | | | | |
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* = Atmospheric %O2 Concentrations



Leak Test Log

| Date | Initial Vacuum Reading | Time | Vacuum Reading After 2 Min.* | Time | Initials | | | |
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Sample Collection Log

| Date: | | |
|-------|--|--|
| Time: | | |

Project No.:

| Project Name: | |
|------------------|--|
| Sample No.: | |
| Sample Location: | |
| Sample Type: | |
| Composite: (Y/N) | |
| Sample Team: | |
| Trip Blank: | |
| Sample: | |

| Analytical Suite | Preservative | Container | TAT | Initials |
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