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Final Third Quarter 2015 - Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report Inside Tunnel Wells

**Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Oahu, Hawaii**

DOH Facility ID No.: 9-102271

DOH Release ID No.: 990051, 010011, 020028, and 140010

November 2015

Department of the Navy
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii
400 Marshall Road
JBPHH HI 96860-3139



Contract Number N62742-12-D-1853, CTO 0002

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Prepared for:



**Department of the Navy
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii
400 Marshall Road
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Prepared by:

**Environmental Science International, Inc.
354 Uluniu Street, Suite 304
Kailua, HI 96734**

Prepared under:

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FINAL
THIRD QUARTER 2015 - QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT
INSIDE TUNNEL WELLS
RED HILL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITY

Long-Term Groundwater and Soil Vapor Monitoring
 Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility
 Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Oahu, Hawaii

Prepared for:
 Department of the Navy
 Commanding Officer, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii
 400 Marshall Road
 JBPHH HI 96860-3139

Prepared by:
 Environmental Science International, Inc.
 354 Uluniu Street, Suite 304
 Kailua, HI 96734
 (808) 261-0740

Prepared under:
 Contract Number: N62742-12-D-1853
 Contract Task Order: 0002

Approval Signature:  9 November 2015
 Dennis Rourke, ESI Project Manager Date

Approval Signature:  9 November 2015
 Iris van der Zander, ESI QA Manager Date

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS	DEFINITION/MEANING
bgs	below ground surface
COPC	Contaminant of Potential Concern
DLNR	State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
DoD	Department of Defense
DOH	State of Hawaii Department of Health
DON	Department of the Navy
EAL	Environmental Action Level
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESI	Environmental Science International, Inc.
F-76	Marine Diesel Fuel
ID	Identification
JBPHH	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam
JP-5	Jet Fuel Propellant-5
JP-8	Jet Fuel Propellant-8
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample
LCSD	Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate
LOD	Limit of Detection
LOQ	Limit of Quantitation
µg/L	micrograms per liter
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MS	Matrix Spike
MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NAVSUP FLC	Naval Supply Systems Command Fleet Logistics Center
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PARCCS	Precision, Accuracy, Representativeness, Completeness, Comparability, and Sensitivity
pH	hydrogen activity
QSM	Quality Systems Manual
QC	Quality Control
RHSF	Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SSRBL	Site-Specific Risk-Based Level
TEC	The Environmental Company, Inc.
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TPH-d	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel
TPH-g	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline
TPH-o	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as oil
U.S.	United States of America
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WP	Work Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly groundwater monitoring report presents the results of the third quarter 2015 groundwater sampling event, conducted on 20 and 21 July 2015, at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility [RHSF], Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam [JBPHH], Hawaii. The RHSF is located in Halawa Heights on the Island of Oahu. There are 18 active and 2 inactive Underground Storage Tanks [USTs] located at the RHSF. The State of Hawaii Department of Health [DOH] Facility Identification [ID] number is 9-102271. The DOH Release ID numbers are 990051, 010011, 020028, and 140010.

The groundwater sampling was conducted as part of the long-term groundwater and soil vapor monitoring program at the RHSF and concurrent with release response activities initiated at Tank 5 in January 2014, for Naval Supply Systems Command Fleet Logistics Center [NAVSUP FLC] Pearl Harbor (formerly Fleet and Industrial Supply Center), under Naval Facilities Engineering Command [NAVFAC] Contract Number N62742-12-D-1853. The sampling was conducted in accordance with the approved 2012 Work Plan [WP]/Sampling and Analysis Plan [SAP] prepared by Environmental Science International, Inc. [ESI].

On 20 and 21 July 2015, ESI personnel collected groundwater samples from four monitoring wells at the RHSF (wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05) and one sampling point at Red Hill Shaft (RHMW2254-01) during the Third Quarter 2015 groundwater monitoring event. One primary and one duplicate sample were collected from well RHMW02.

Analytical results from the Third Quarter 2015 groundwater monitoring event were compared to DOH Tier 1 Environmental Action Levels [EALs] specific to the sample locations' distance to the nearest surface water, whether greater or less than 150 meters. Wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05 are each more than 150 meters from the nearest surface water (Halawa Stream). Sample point RHMW2254-01 is located within 150 meters of the nearest surface water (Halawa Stream). Analytical results for wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05 were also compared to the Site-Specific Risk-Based Levels [SSRBLs] for total petroleum hydrocarbons [TPH] (4,500 micrograms per liter [$\mu\text{g/L}$]) and benzene (750 $\mu\text{g/L}$), established in the 2008 RHSF *Final Groundwater Protection Plan*. A summary of the analytical results is provided below:

- **RHMW01** – The only analytes detected in groundwater were TPH as diesel fuel [TPH-d] (150 $\mu\text{g/L}$), TPH as oil [TPH-o] (21 $\mu\text{g/L}$), several polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], and lead (0.132 $\mu\text{g/L}$). The concentration of TPH-d exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EAL, but did not exceed the SSRBL. TPH-d concentrations have shown an overall decreasing trend from a high of 1,500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in February 2005.
- **RHMW02** – Concentrations of TPH-d (3,900 and 3,200 $\mu\text{g/L}$), TPH-o (240 and 260 $\mu\text{g/L}$), 1-methylnaphthalene (65 and 66 $\mu\text{g/L}$), 2-methylnaphthalene (43 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in both primary and duplicate samples), and naphthalene (150 and 160 $\mu\text{g/L}$) were detected in both the primary and duplicate samples exceeding their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs. The concentrations of TPH did not exceed the SSRBL of 4,500 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Concentrations of TPH as gasoline [TPH-g]

(40 and 41 µg/L), several other volatile organic compounds [VOCs] and PAHs, and lead (0.071 and 0.027 µg/L) were detected below their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs. During the July 2015 event, concentrations of TPH-d decreased to a level below the SSRBL, which was exceeded in April 2015. However, concentrations of 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene increased to their highest levels since 2008 for 1-methylnaphthalene and naphthalene and since 2006 for 2-methylnaphthalene.

- **RHMW03** – The only analytes detected in groundwater were TPH-d (130 µg/L), TPH-o (150 µg/L), benzo[a]anthracene (0.0043 µg/L), phenanthrene (0.0057 µg/L), and lead (0.030 µg/L). The concentrations of TPH-d and TPH-o exceeded their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs, but did not exceed the SSRBL. The TPH-d concentration detected in RHMW03 during this event (130 µg/L) exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EAL and was the highest concentration detected since October 2010.
- **RHMW05** – The only analytes detected were TPH-d (18 µg/L), TPH-o (44 µg/L), 1-methylnaphthalene (0.0041 µg/L), 2-methylnaphthalene (0.0036 µg/L), naphthalene (0.0058 µg/L), and lead (0.050 µg/L). The concentrations did not exceed the DOH Tier 1 EALs or the SSRBL.
- **RHMW2254-01** – The only analytes detected in groundwater were TPH-d (17 µg/L), TPH-o (42 µg/L), and lead (0.166 µg/L). The concentrations did not exceed the DOH Tier 1 EALs.

During this quarterly event, the concentrations of TPH-d in RHMW01, RHMW02, and RHMW03; TPH-o in RHMW02 and RHMW03; and 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene in RHMW02 were detected at concentrations exceeding the DOH Tier 1 EALs. The concentrations of TPH in RHMW02 were slightly below the SSRBL; however, there is some uncertainty in these results due to the considerable error inherent to the analysis of diesel- and oil-range hydrocarbons by Environmental Protection Agency Method 8015. In addition, the surrogate spike recoveries for TPH-d and TPH-o in samples collected from monitoring wells RHMW01, RHMW02, and RHMW05 were below the control limits, indicating a potential low bias. It is possible that TPH-d results for RHMW02 exceeded the SSRBL as they did during the previous sampling event in April 2015. Groundwater contaminant concentrations in RHMW05, and RHMW2254-01 remained at low concentrations and did not change significantly from the previous event, or were not detected.

Concentrations of 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene in RHMW02 increased to their highest levels since at least 2008 and have shown a generally increasing trend since March 2014. During the April 2015 event, the concentration of TPH-d in RHMW02 increased to its highest level since October 2008 and to a level similar to that reached in January 2014; during this July 2015 event the TPH-d concentration decreased to a level slightly below the SSRBL. All other analytical results were generally consistent with historical data.

In addition to the Third Quarter 2015 groundwater monitoring event, an additional sampling event was conducted on 25 June 2015 with the collection of groundwater samples from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, and RHMW05 at the RHSF. The additional sampling event was

conducted in response to the April 2015 groundwater sampling results and as recommended in the *Second Quarter 2015 Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report, Inside Tunnel Wells*. The samples were analyzed for TPH-d, TPH-o, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH Tier 1 EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, TPH-o, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs. The TPH-d concentrations did not exceed the SSRBL.
- **RHMW05** – No analyte concentrations exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EALs.

Based on the groundwater monitoring results and the reported release at Tank 5 in January 2014, continued groundwater monitoring at the wells inside the RHSF tunnel is recommended. The next quarterly event is tentatively scheduled for October 2015.

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SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

This quarterly groundwater monitoring report presents the results of the third quarter 2015 groundwater sampling conducted on 20 and 21 July 2015 at the RHSF, JBPHH. In addition, the results of an additional limited sampling event conducted on 25 June 2015 at the RHSF are included in Section 1.3. The RHSF is located in Halawa Heights on the Island of Oahu. The purpose of the sampling is to (1) assess the condition of groundwater beneath the RHSF with respect to chemical constituents associated with jet fuel propellant and marine diesel fuel, and (2) to ensure the Navy remains in compliance with DOH UST release response requirements as described in Hawaii Administrative Rules Chapter 11-281 Subchapter 7, *Release Response Action* (DOH, 2013). The DOH Facility ID number for the RHSF is 9-102271. The DOH Release ID numbers are 990051, 010011, 020028, and 140010.

The groundwater sampling was conducted as part of the long-term groundwater and soil vapor monitoring program at the RHSF for NAVSUP FLC Pearl Harbor, under NAVFAC Contract Number N62742-12-D-1853. The sampling was conducted in accordance with the approved WP/SAP prepared by ESI (ESI, 2012).

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The RHSF is located on federal government land (zoned F1- Military and Federal), in Halawa Heights, approximately 2.5 miles northeast of Pearl Harbor (Figure 1). It is located on a low ridge on the western edge of the Koolau Mountain Range that divides Halawa Valley from Moanalua Valley. The RHSF is bordered on the north by Halawa Correctional Facility and private businesses, on the southwest by the United States of America [U.S.] Coast Guard reservation, on the south by residential neighborhoods, and on the east by Moanalua Valley. A quarry is located less than a quarter mile away to the northwest. The RHSF occupies 144 acres of land and the majority of the site is at an elevation of approximately 200 to 500 feet above mean sea level.

The RHSF contains 18 active and 2 inactive USTs that are operated by NAVSUP FLC Pearl Harbor. Each UST has a capacity of approximately 12.5 million gallons. The RHSF is located approximately 100 feet above the basal aquifer. The USTs contain Jet Fuel Propellant-5 [JP-5], Jet Fuel Propellant-8 [JP-8], and Marine Diesel Fuel [F-76]. The current status of each UST is summarized in Table 1.1.

Four groundwater monitoring wells (wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05) and one sampling point at Red Hill Shaft (RHMW2254-01) are located within the RHSF lower access tunnel (Figure 2). Five groundwater monitoring wells (wells HDMW2253-03, OWDFMW01, RHMW04, RHMW06, and RHMW07) are located outside of the RHSF tunnel system. Monitoring data for the five wells located outside the tunnel are included in a separate report.

As noted, monitoring wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05 are located inside the underground tunnels. Sampling point RHMW2254-01 is located inside the infiltration gallery of the Department of the Navy [DON] drinking water supply Well 2254-01. The DON Well 2254-01 is located approximately 2,400 feet downgradient of the USTs and provides potable water to the JBPHH Water System, which serves approximately 65,200 military customers. NAVFAC Public Works Department operates the infiltration gallery and DON Well 2254-01.

TABLE 1.1
Current Status of the USTs
Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility
July 2015 Quarterly Monitoring Report

Tank Identification	Fuel Type	Status	Capacity
F-1	None	Inactive	12.5 million gallons
F-2	JP-8	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-3	JP-8	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-4	JP-8	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-5	JP-8	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-6	JP-8	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-7	JP-5	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-8	JP-5	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-9	JP-5	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-10	JP-5	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-11	JP-5	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-12	JP-5	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-13	F-76	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-14	F-76	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-15	F-76	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-16	F-76	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-17	JP-5	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-18	JP-5	Active	12.5 million gallons
F-19	None	Inactive	12.5 million gallons
F-20	JP-5	Active	12.5 million gallons

F-76 Marine Diesel Fuel
 JP-5 Jet Fuel Propellant-5
 JP-8 Jet Fuel Propellant-8

1.2 PHYSICAL SETTING

Climatological conditions in the area of the RHSF consist of warm to moderate temperatures and low to moderate rainfall. The RHSF is leeward of the prevailing northeasterly trade winds. The average annual precipitation is approximately 40 inches, which occurs mainly between November and April (State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources [DLNR], 1986). Annual pan evaporation is approximately 75 inches (DLNR, 1985). Average temperatures range from the low 60's to high 80's (degrees Fahrenheit) (Atlas of Hawaii, 1983).

Oahu consists of the eroded remnants of two shield volcanoes, Waianae and Koolau. The RHSF is located on the southwest flank of the Koolau volcanic shield. Lavas erupted during the shield-building phase of the volcano belong to the *Koolau Volcanic Series* (Stearns and Vaksvik,

1935). Following formation of the Koolau shield, a long period of volcanic quiescence occurred, during which the shield was deeply eroded. Following this erosional period, eruptive activity resumed. Lavas and pyroclastic material erupted during this period belong to the *Honolulu Volcanic Series* (Stearns and Vaksvik, 1935).

In the immediate area of the RHSF, Koolau Volcanic Series lavas dominate, although there are consolidated and unconsolidated non-calcareous deposits in the vicinity that consist of alluvium generated during erosion of the Koolau volcanic shield. South-southwest of the RHSF, and in isolated exposures to the west, are pyroclastic deposits formed during eruptions from three Honolulu Volcanic Series vents, Salt Lake, Aliamanu, and Makalapa (Stearns and Vaksvik, 1935). Based on established geology and records of wells drilled at the RHSF (Stearns and Vaksvik, 1938), the RHSF is underlain by Koolau Volcanic Series basalts. The area of the RHSF is classified as *Rock Land*, where 25-90% of the land surface is covered by exposed rock and there are only shallow soils (Foote, et al., 1972).

Groundwater in Hawaii exists in two principal aquifer types. The first and most important type, in terms of drinking water resources, is the basal aquifer. The basal aquifer exists as a lens of fresh water floating on and displacing seawater within the pore spaces, fractures, and voids of the basalt that forms the underlying mass of each Hawaiian island. In parts of Oahu, groundwater in the basal aquifer is confined by the overlying caprock and is under pressure. Waters that flow freely to the surface from wells that tap the basal aquifer are referred to as *artesian*.

The second type of aquifer is the caprock aquifer, which consists of various kinds of unconfined and semi-confined groundwater. Commonly, the caprock consists of a thick sequence of nearly impermeable clays, coral, and basalt that separates the caprock aquifer from the basal aquifer. The impermeable nature of these materials and the artesian nature of the basal aquifer severely restrict the downward migration of groundwater from the upper caprock aquifer. However, in the area of the RHSF, there is no discernible caprock.

Groundwater in the area of the RHSF is part of the *Waimalu Aquifer System* of the *Pearl Harbor Aquifer Sector*. The aquifer is classified as a basal, unconfined, flank-type; and is currently used as a drinking water source. The aquifer is considered fresh, with less than 250 milligrams per liter of chloride, and is considered an irreplaceable resource with a high vulnerability to contamination (Mink and Lau, 1990).

The nearest drinking water supply well is DON Well 2254-01, located in the infiltration gallery within the RHSF lower tunnel. The DON Well 2254-01 is located approximately 2,400 feet hydraulically and topographically downgradient of the USTs (Figure 2).

The nearest body of surface water is Halawa Stream, an ephemeral stream that is present along the north side of the RHSF. Except for the portion to the east of the Halawa Correctional

Facility, the stream is contained by a concrete culvert. The stream is usually dry, but flows after periods of significant rainfall.

Wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05 are all located greater than 150 meters of any portion of Halawa Stream. Sampling point RHMW2254-01 is located within 150 meters of a portion of Halawa Stream. The distance of each well and sample point to Halawa Stream is presented in Table 1.2

TABLE 1.2
Distance of Wells/Sample Point to Halawa Stream
Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility
July 2015 Quarterly Monitoring Report

Well/Sample Point	Distance to Halawa Stream (meters)
RHMW2254-01	84.67
RHMW01	231.77
RHMW02	298.61
RHMW03	270.53
RHMW05	225.14

1.3 BACKGROUND

The RHSF was constructed by the U.S. Government in the early 1940s. Twenty USTs and a series of tunnels were constructed. The USTs were constructed of steel, and in the past have stored DON special fuel oil, DON distillate, aviation gasoline, and motor gasoline (Environet, 2010). The tanks currently contain JP-5, JP-8, and F-76. The fueling system is a self-contained underground unit that was installed into native rock comprised primarily of basalt with some interbedded tuffs and breccias (Environet, 2010). Each UST measures approximately 250 feet in height and 100 feet in diameter. The upper domes of the tanks lie at a depth varying between 100 feet and 200 feet below ground surface [bgs].

In 1998, Earth Tech conducted a Phase II Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for the Oily Waste Disposal Facility located within the RHSF. The study included the installation of well OWDFMW01 (which was originally MW08) (Earth Tech, 1999).

In February 2001, the DON installed groundwater monitoring well RHMW01 to monitor for contamination in the basal aquifer beneath the RHSF. Well RHMW01 was installed approximately 100 feet below grade within the lower access tunnel. The depth to water was measured at 86 feet below the tunnel floor at the time of the well completion. In February 2001, a groundwater sample was collected from the well. TPH and total lead were detected in the sample. Total lead was detected at a concentration above the DOH Tier 1 groundwater action level of 5.6 µg/L (The Environmental Company, Inc. [TEC], 2009; DOH, 2000).

In 2005, the RHSF groundwater monitoring program was initiated. It involved routine groundwater sampling of well RHMW01 and sampling point RHMW2254-01. Samples were collected in February, June, September, and December of 2005. Lead was detected at

concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 action level of 5.6 µg/L in samples collected in February and June. The samples collected in February and June were not filtered prior to analysis, whereas the samples collected in September and December were filtered prior to analysis. Since the samples collected in February and June were not filtered prior to analysis, the lead results were not considered appropriate for a risk assessment (TEC, 2008a).

Between June and September 2005, TEC installed three additional groundwater monitoring wells (wells RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW04) (TEC, 2008a). Well RHMW04 was installed hydraulically upgradient of the USTs to provide background geochemistry information for water moving through the basal aquifer beneath the RHSF. Wells RHMW02 and RHMW03 were installed approximately 125 feet below grade within the RHSF lower tunnel and well RHMW04 was installed to a depth of approximately 300 feet bgs outside of the RHSF tunnels. In September 2005, groundwater samples were collected from the three newly installed groundwater monitoring wells (wells RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW04) along with the existing well RHMW01 and sampling point RHMW2254-01. The contaminants of potential concern [COPCs] with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-g, TPH-d, naphthalene, trichloroethylene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs.
- **RHMW03** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs.

In 2006, TEC installed dedicated sampling pumps in the four wells (wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW04) and one sampling point (RHMW2254-01). In July and December, groundwater samples were collected from the four wells and the sampling point. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d and naphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-g, TPH-d, and naphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs.
- **RHMW03** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs.

In 2007, SSRBLs were established for TPH (4,500 µg/L) and benzene (750 µg/L) based on the solubility of JP-5 and JP-8 in water (TEC, 2007). Groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, and RHMW03, and sampling point RHMW2254-01 in March, June, and September. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.

- **RHMW02** – TPH-g, TPH-d, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW03** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.

In 2008, groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, and RHMW03, and sampling point RHMW2254-01. Samples were collected in January, April, July, and October. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below. In addition, a groundwater protection plan (TEC, 2008a) was prepared.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations detected in October 2008 were also above the SSRBL.
- **RHMW03** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW2254-01** - Preliminary analytical results from the January 2008 sampling event indicated TPH-d was detected at an estimated concentration of 102 µg/l and above the DOH EAL. Upon review of the analytical data, the result was reported in the March 2008 *Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report* (TEC, 2008b) as rejected due to laboratory contamination observed in the associated laboratory blank. Well RHMW2254-01 was resampled, and split samples were sent to two laboratories (SGS Environmental Services in Anchorage, Alaska and Accutest Laboratories in Orlando, Florida) for analysis. Analytical results from both laboratories indicated TPH-d was not detected above the respective method detection limits of the laboratories, which were equal to or less than the DOH EAL.

Although rejected in the March 2008 *Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report*, the 15 January 2008 TPH-d concentration has previously been reported in project Cumulative Groundwater Results tables (Appendix A) as an estimated 102 µg/l, as reported by the analytical laboratory. With the *Second Quarter 2015 Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report, Inside Tunnel Wells*, the 15 January 2008 result was re-validated based on DON Procedure II-H, *Standard and Full Data Validation for Extractable Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons by SW-846 8015B*, (DON, 2007) and changed to “not detected” with a Limit of Detection [LOD] of 102 µg/l.

In April 2009, groundwater monitoring well RHMW05 was installed downgradient of the USTs, within the lower access tunnel between RHMW01 and RHMW2254-01. It was installed to identify the extent of contamination hydraulically downgradient of the USTs. Well RHMW05 was added to the quarterly groundwater sampling program. In 2009, quarterly groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05, and sampling point

RHMW2254-01. Samples were collected in February, May, July, and October. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below. In addition, the Groundwater Protection Plan was revised to include well RHMW05.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d and 1-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW03** – TPH-d was detected at a concentration above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW05** – TPH-d was detected at a concentration above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.

In 2010, groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05, and sampling point RHMW2254-01. Samples were collected in January, April, July, and October. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-g, TPH-d, naphthalene, and 1-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW03** – TPH-d was detected at a concentration above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW05** – TPH-d was detected at a concentration above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.

In 2011, quarterly groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05, and sampling point RHMW2254-01. Samples were collected in January, April, July, and October. In a Fall 2011 update, the DOH EALs were revised. The drinking water toxicity EAL for TPH-d decreased from 210 to 190 µg/L (DOH, 2011). The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, naphthalene, and 1-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.

In 2012, quarterly groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05, and sampling point RHMW2254-01. Samples were collected in February, April, July, and November. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, TPH-g, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.

In 2013, quarterly groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05, and sampling point RHMW2254-01. Samples were collected in January, April, July, and October. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, TPH-g, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.

In 2014, quarterly groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05, and sampling point RHMW2254-01. Samples were collected in January, April, July, and October. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.

Between January and June 2014, additional groundwater sampling was conducted at wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW05, and sampling point RHMW2254-01 in response to a reported release from Tank 5. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, 1-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.

Between August and October 2014, wells RHMW06 and RHMW07 were installed outside the RHSF tunnel system in order to develop a more robust groundwater monitoring network at the site (Battelle, 2015). The wells were sampled in October 2014 and January 2015, and subsequently included in the quarterly sampling conducted as part of the long-term groundwater and soil vapor monitoring program at the RHSF. Monitoring data for these wells are included in a separate report.

In January 2015, quarterly groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05, and sampling point RHMW2254-01. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, naphthalene, and 1-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations were below the SSRBL.

In April 2015, quarterly groundwater samples were collected from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05, and sampling point RHMW2254-01. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at a concentration above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, TPH-o, naphthalene, and 1-methylnaphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH-d concentrations exceeded the SSRBL.
- **RHMW03** – TPH-d and TPH-o were detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.

On 25 June 2015, ESI personnel collected groundwater samples from wells RHMW01, RHMW02, and RHMW05 at the RHSF as part of an additional groundwater sampling event. The additional sampling event was conducted in response to the results of the April 2015 groundwater sampling event. The samples were analyzed for TPH-d, TPH-o, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene. The COPCs with concentrations that exceeded current DOH EALs are summarized below.

- **RHMW01** – TPH-d was detected at concentrations above the DOH EALs, but below the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – TPH-d, TPH-o, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene were detected at concentrations above their respective DOH EALs. The TPH concentrations did not exceed the SSRBL.

1.3.1 Previous Reports

The following groundwater monitoring reports for wells located inside the underground tunnels and infiltration gallery were previously submitted to DOH:

1. Groundwater Sampling Report, First Quarter 2005 (submitted April 2005).
2. Groundwater Sampling Report, Second Quarter 2005 (submitted August 2005).
3. Groundwater Sampling Report, Third Quarter 2005 (submitted November 2005).
4. Groundwater Sampling Report, Fourth Quarter 2005 (submitted February 2006).
5. Groundwater Monitoring Results, July 2006 (submitted September 2006).
6. Groundwater Monitoring Results, December 2006 (submitted January 2007).
7. Groundwater Monitoring Results, March 2007 (submitted May 2007).
8. Groundwater Monitoring Results, June 2007 (submitted August 2007).
9. Groundwater Monitoring Results, September 2007 (submitted October 2007).
10. Groundwater Monitoring Report, January 2008 (submitted March 2008).
11. Groundwater Monitoring Report, April 2008 (submitted May 2008).
12. Groundwater Monitoring Report, July 2008 (submitted October 2008).
13. Groundwater Monitoring Report, October and December 2008 (submitted February 2009).
14. Groundwater Monitoring Report, February 2009 (submitted May 2009).
15. Groundwater Monitoring Report, May 2009 (submitted July 2009).
16. Groundwater Monitoring Report, July 2009 (submitted September 2009).
17. Groundwater Monitoring Report, October 2009 (submitted December 2009).
18. Groundwater Monitoring Report, January, February, and March 2010 (submitted April 2010).
19. Groundwater Monitoring Report, April 2010 (submitted May 2010).
20. Groundwater Monitoring Report, July 2010 (submitted August 2010).
21. Groundwater Monitoring Report, October 2010 (submitted December 2010).
22. Groundwater Monitoring Report, January 2011 (submitted March 2011).
23. Groundwater Monitoring Report, April 2011 (submitted June 2011).
24. Groundwater Monitoring Report, July 2011 (submitted September 2011).
25. Groundwater Monitoring Report, October 2011 (submitted December 2011).
26. Groundwater Monitoring Report, January-February 2012 (submitted March 2012).
27. Groundwater Monitoring Report, April 2012 (submitted July 2012).
28. Groundwater Monitoring Report, October 2012 (submitted January 2013).

29. Groundwater Monitoring Report, January 2013 (submitted April 2013).
30. Groundwater Monitoring Report, April 2013 (submitted July 2013).
31. Groundwater Monitoring Report, July 2013 (submitted September 2013).
32. Groundwater Monitoring Report, October 2013 (submitted January 2014).
33. Groundwater Sampling Report for Additional Sampling, January 2014 (submitted January 2014).
34. Groundwater Monitoring Report, January 2014 (submitted April 2014).
35. Groundwater Sampling Report for Tank 5 Release Response on March 5 and 6, 2014 (submitted March 2014).
36. Groundwater Sampling Report for Tank 5 Release Response on March 10, 2014 (submitted March 2014).
37. Groundwater Sampling Report for Tank 5 Release Response on March 25 and 26, 2014 (submitted April 2014).
38. Groundwater Sampling Report for Tank 5 Release Response on April 7, 2014 (submitted April 2014).
39. Groundwater Monitoring Report, April 2014 (submitted June 2014).
40. Groundwater Sampling Report for Tank 5 Release Response on May 27 and 28, 2014 (submitted June 2014).
41. Groundwater Sampling Report for Tank 5 Release Response on June 23 and 24, 2014 (submitted July 2014).
42. Groundwater Monitoring Report, July 2014 (submitted September 2014).
43. Groundwater Monitoring Report, October 2014 (submitted January 2015).
44. Groundwater Monitoring Report, January 2015 (submitted March 2015).
45. Groundwater Monitoring Report, April 2015 (submitted August 2015).

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SECTION 2 – GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

On 20 and 21 July 2015, ESI personnel collected groundwater samples from four monitoring wells at the RHSF (wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05) and one sampling point at Red Hill Shaft (RHMW2254-01). All samples were collected in accordance with the 2012 WP/SAP. The WP/SAP is consistent with DOH UST release response requirements (DOH, 2000); DON Procedure I-C-3, *Monitoring Well Sampling* (DON, 2007); and the RHSF Final Groundwater Protection Plan (TEC, 2008). Prior to purging and sampling, the depth to groundwater and the depth to the bottoms of the wells were measured using a Geotech oil/water interface probe. No measurable product, sheen, or petroleum hydrocarbon odor was detected in any of the wells.

2.1 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Prior to collecting groundwater samples, the monitoring wells were purged of standing water in the well casings. Each well contains a dedicated bladder pump which was used to purge the well and to collect samples. The groundwater wells were purged at flow rates of approximately 0.08 to 0.26 liters per minute.

To operate the pump, a portable air compressor with an in-line filter was connected to a QED MP50 MicroPurge[®] Basics Controller box, which was then connected to the pump. The compressor was turned on to power the pump and the controller was used to adjust the pumping rate to less than one liter of water per minute.

Water quality parameters were monitored on a periodic basis during well purging. The water quality parameters that were measured included hydrogen activity [pH], temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and oxidation reduction potential. The water quality parameters were evaluated to assess whether the natural characteristics of the aquifer formation water were present within the monitoring wells before collecting the samples. At least four readings were collected during the purging process. Purging was considered complete when at least three consecutive water quality measurements stabilized within approximately 10%. The readings were recorded on groundwater monitoring logs. The groundwater monitoring logs are included in Appendix B. In addition, field notes were taken to document the sampling event. The field notes are included in Appendix C.

When the water quality parameters stabilized, groundwater samples were collected from the wells using the bladder pumps. The groundwater samples were collected no more than two hours after purging was completed to decrease groundwater interaction with the monitoring well casing and atmosphere. Prior to collecting the sample, the water level in the monitoring wells was measured and recorded to ensure that excessive drawn down had not occurred. Samples collected for dissolved lead analysis were filtered in the field using new, 0.45-micron filters.

All samples were labeled and logged on the Sample Inventory Log, placed in Ziploc[™] bags and sealed, custody sealed, sealed with tape, placed in a cooler with wet ice, and logged onto the

Chain-of-Custody form. The samples were labeled and logged in accordance with DON Procedure III-E, *Record Keeping, Sample Labeling, and Chain-of-Custody Procedures* (DON, 2007). All samples were shipped under Chain-of-Custody to the analytical laboratory and analyzed for the COPCs as described in Section 2.2.

2.2 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

The samples were analyzed for TPH-g, TPH-d, and TPH-o using Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] Method 8015C; VOCs using EPA Methods 8260C, 8260-SIM, and 8011; PAHs using EPA Method 8270D SIM; dissolved lead using EPA Method 6020; and total lead using EPA Method 200.8. The sample collected from sampling point RHMW2254-01 was analyzed for total lead (unfiltered) as the sampling point is a drinking water supply infiltration shaft. A copy of the laboratory report is included as Appendix D.

Analytical results were compared to DOH Final Groundwater Tier 1 EALs specific to the sample locations' distance to the nearest surface water, whether greater or less than 150 meters. Wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05 are each more than 150 meters from the nearest surface water (Halawa Stream). Sample point RHMW2254-01 is located within 150 meters of the nearest surface water (Halawa Stream). Analytical results for wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05 were also compared to the SSRBLs for TPH (4,500 µg/L) and benzene (750 µg/L), established in the RSHF *Final Groundwater Protection Plan* (TEC, 2008a). The results of the third quarter groundwater sampling event are summarized in Table 2.1 and described below. For ease of reading, only analytical results for chemicals that have been detected since 2010 are presented in Table 2.1. A description of laboratory data qualifiers, definitions of the terms Method Detection Limit [MDL], LOD, and Limit of Quantitation [LOQ], and basic concepts of those terms are presented in the Fact Sheet included as Appendix E.

- **RHMW01** – The only analytes detected in groundwater were TPH-d (150 µg/L), TPH-o (21 µg/L), several PAHs, and lead (0.132 µg/L). The concentration of TPH-d exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EAL, but did not exceed the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – Concentrations of TPH-d (3,900 and 3,200 µg/L), TPH-o (240 and 260 µg/L), 1-methylnaphthalene (65 and 66 µg/L), 2-methylnaphthalene (43 µg/L in both primary and duplicate samples), and naphthalene (150 and 160 µg/L) were detected in both the primary and duplicate samples exceeding their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs. The concentrations of TPH did not exceed the SSRBL of 4,500 µg/L. Concentrations of TPH-g (40 and 41 µg/L), several other VOCs and PAHs, and lead (0.071 and 0.027 µg/L) were detected below their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs.
- **RHMW03** – The only analytes detected in groundwater were TPH-d (130 µg/L), TPH-o (150 µg/L), benzo[a]anthracene (0.0043 µg/L), phenanthrene (0.0057 µg/L), and lead (0.030 µg/L). The concentrations of TPH-d and TPH-o exceeded their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs, but did not exceed the SSRBL.

- **RHMW05** – The only analytes detected were TPH-d (18 µg/L), TPH-o (44 µg/L), 1-methylnaphthalene (0.0041 µg/L), 2-methylnaphthalene (0.0036 µg/L), naphthalene (0.0058 µg/L), and lead (0.050 µg/L). The concentrations did not exceed the DOH Tier 1 EALs or the SSRBL.
- **RHMW2254-01** – The only analytes detected in groundwater were TPH-d (17 µg/L), TPH-o (42 µg/L), and lead (0.166 µg/L). The concentrations did not exceed the DOH Tier 1 EALs.

2.3 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINANT TRENDS

The historical groundwater contaminant concentration trends for TPH-g, TPH-d, and COPCs that exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EALs are illustrated in Appendix F. A table of cumulative historical groundwater results is included as Appendix A. A summary of groundwater contaminant trends is provided below.

- **RHMW01** – The COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW01. TPH-d has historically been detected at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EAL; however, TPH-d concentrations have shown an overall decreasing trend from a high of 1,500 µg/L in February 2005.
- **RHMW02** – The COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW02. TPH-g, TPH-d, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene have historically been detected at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EALs. During the July 2015 event, concentrations of TPH-d decreased to a level below the SSRBL, which was exceeded in April 2015. However, concentrations of 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene increased to their highest levels since 2008 for 1-methylnaphthalene and naphthalene and since 2006 for 2-methylnaphthalene. The concentrations of TPH-g remained below the DOH Tier 1 EALs and were comparable to the concentrations detected during the previous event. Trichloroethylene was detected once in RHMW02 in September 2005 in the primary sample at a concentration above the DOH EAL for drinking water toxicity; however, trichloroethylene was not detected in the duplicate sample, and this may have been an anomalous result.
- **RHMW03** – COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW03. TPH-d has historically been detected at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EALs. The TPH-d concentration detected in RHMW03 during this event (130 µg/L) exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EAL and was the highest concentration detected since October 2010.
- **RHMW05** – COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW05. TPH-d has historically been detected in RHMW05 at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EAL; however, it has not been detected at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EAL since January 2010.
- **RHMW2254-01** – COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW2254-01. Although the method reporting limits for TPH-d

were above the DOH Tier 1 EAL in several results prior to August 2010, TPH-d has not been detected in RHMW2254-01 at a concentration above the DOH Tier 1 EAL.

2.4 WASTE DISPOSAL

The purged groundwater and decontamination water generated during sampling of the inside tunnel wells were placed in two 55-gallon drums along with the purged water and decontamination water from the outside tunnel wells. The drums were profiled and manifested as containing non-hazardous waste and transported off the site on 23 October 2015. A copy of the non-hazardous waste manifest is included in Appendix G.

TABLE 2.1
Analytical Results for Groundwater Sampling (20 and 21 July 2015)
Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility
July 2015 Quarterly Monitoring Report

Method	Chemical	DOH EAL	RHMW2254-01 (ES149) <150 meters from surface water						RHMW01 (ES145) >150 meters from surface water						RHMW02 (ES146) >150 meters from surface water						RHMW03 (ES148) >150 meters from surface water						RHMW05 (ES150) >150 meters from surface water						
			Results	Q	LOQ	LOD	DL	Results	Q	LOQ	LOD	DL	Results	Q	LOQ	LOD	DL	Results	Q	LOQ	LOD	DL	Results	Q	LOQ	LOD	DL	Results	Q	LOQ	LOD	DL	
EPA 8015C	TPH-g	100	N.D.	U	50	25	13	N.D.	Y	50	25	13	40	J	50	25	11	N.D.	Y	50	25	11	130	Y	50	25	11	18	J	50	25	13	
	TPH-d	100	17	J	50	20	11	150	Y	52	21	12	3,900	Y	49	21	11	N.D.	Y	50	25	11	150	Y	50	25	11	44	J	50	25	11	
	TPH-c	100	42	J	99	50	19	0.0053	J	110	52	20	240	L	97	50	19	0.0044	L	100	50	19	N.D.	L	100	50	19	44	J	100	50	19	
EPA 8270D SIM	Acenaphthene	20	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0044	0.0053	J	0.019	0.0050	0.0044	0.57	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0044	0.0044	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0044	N.D.	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0044	N.D.	U	0.019	0.0050	0.0044	
	Acenaphthylene	30/240	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0034	N.D.	U	0.019	0.0050	0.0044	N.D.	U	0.024	0.24	0.24	0.0044	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0035	N.D.	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0035	N.D.	U	0.019	0.0050	0.0034	
	Benz[a]anthracene	0.027/0.092	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0026	0.0029	J	0.019	0.0050	0.0026	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0026	0.0026	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0027	0.0043	J	0.021	0.0052	0.0027	N.D.	U	0.019	0.0050	0.0026	
	Fluorene	8/130	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.010	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.010	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.010	0.010	U	0.021	0.021	0.011	N.D.	U	0.021	0.021	0.011	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.010	
	1-Methylnaphthalene	3.9/240	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0038	0.0098	J	0.019	0.0050	0.0038	0.32	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0038	0.0038	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0039	N.D.	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0039	N.D.	U	0.019	0.0050	0.0038	
	2-Methylnaphthalene	2.1/4.7	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0035	0.014	JX	0.019	0.0050	0.0035	65	JD	0.99	0.25	0.18	0.0035	0.0035	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0036	N.D.	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0036	0.0041	J	0.019	0.0050	0.0035
	Naphthalene	2.1/10	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0023	0.013	J	0.019	0.0050	0.0023	43	JD	0.99	0.25	0.12	0.0023	0.0023	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0024	N.D.	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0024	0.0036	J	0.019	0.0050	0.0023
	Pyrene	17	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0038	0.057	U	0.019	0.0050	0.0038	0.0038	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0038	0.0038	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0039	N.D.	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0039	0.0058	J	0.019	0.0050	0.0038
	Phenanthrene	4.6/240	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0050	0.012	J	0.019	0.0050	0.0050	150	JD	0.99	0.25	0.19	0.0050	0.0050	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0052	N.D.	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0052	N.D.	U	0.019	0.0050	0.0038
	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.067	N.D.	U	0.020	0.010	0.0053	N.D.	U	0.019	0.010	0.0053	N.D.	U	0.020	0.010	0.0053	0.0053	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0052	N.D.	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0052	N.D.	U	0.019	0.0050	0.0050	
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.04	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0087	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0087	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.13	0.13	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0087	N.D.	U	0.021	0.0052	0.0087	N.D.	U	0.019	0.0050	0.0087	
	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.6	N.D.	U	0.50	0.50	0.20	N.D.	U	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.27	J	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.20	U	0.50	0.50	0.20	N.D.	U	0.50	0.50	0.20	N.D.	U	0.50	0.50	0.20	
	1,2-Dibromoethane	0.04	N.D.	U	0.0098	0.0040	0.0036	N.D.	U	0.0097	0.0040	0.0036	N.D.	U	0.0096	0.0040	0.0036	0.0036	U	0.0096	0.0040	0.0036	N.D.	U	0.0097	0.0040	0.0036	N.D.	U	0.0098	0.0040	0.0036	
	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.15	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0058	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0058	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0058	0.0058	U	0.020	0.020	0.0058	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0058	N.D.	U	0.0098	0.0040	0.0036	
	Acetone	1,500	N.D.	U	20	10	3.3	N.D.	U	20	10	3.3	N.D.	U	20	10	3.3	3.3	U	20	20	3.3	N.D.	U	20	20	3.3	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0058	
Benzene	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.062	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.062	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.062	0.062	U	0.50	0.10	0.062	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.062	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.062		
Chloroform	70	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.072	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.072	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.072	0.072	U	0.50	0.20	0.072	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.072	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.072		
Ethylbenzene	30	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.05	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.05	0.16	J	0.50	0.10	0.05	0.05	U	0.50	0.10	0.05	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.05	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.05		
Methylene chloride	4.8	N.D.	U	2.0	0.20	0.10	N.D.	U	2.0	0.20	0.10	N.D.	U	2.0	0.20	0.10	0.10	U	2.0	0.20	0.10	N.D.	U	2.0	0.20	0.10	N.D.	U	2.0	0.20	0.10		
Toluene	40	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.054	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.054	0.060	J	0.50	0.10	0.054	0.054	U	0.50	0.10	0.054	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.054	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.054		
Trichloroethylene	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.10	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.10	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	U	0.50	0.10	0.10	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.10	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.10		
Xylenes	20	N.D.	U	1.0	0.20	0.18	N.D.	U	1.0	0.20	0.18	0.26	J	1.0	0.20	0.18	0.18	U	1.0	0.20	0.18	N.D.	U	1.0	0.20	0.18	N.D.	U	1.00	0.20	0.18		
Dissolved Lead		5.6/15	-	-	-	-	0.132	-	-	-	-	0.071	-	-	-	-	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	0.030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.004		
EPA 200.8	Total Lead	5.6/15	0.166	-	0.020	0.010	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Only chemicals that have been detected since 2010 are included in this table. All other analytical results are included in the cumulative groundwater results table.

The data are in micrograms per liter (µg/L). Shaded values exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EALs.

- Not Analyzed
- D The reported result is from a dilution
- DL Detection Limit or Method Detection Limit (MDL)
- DOH EAL DOH Tier 1 Environmental Action Levels for groundwater where groundwater is a current drinking water source (DOH, Fall 2011). Where two values are listed, the first is for sites less than (<) 150 meters from surface water and the second is for sites greater than (>) 150 meters from surface water.
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency
- J Analyte was detected at a concentration below the LOQ and above the DL. Reported value is estimated.
- L The chromatographic pattern was inconsistent with the profile of the reference fuel standard.
- Y The LOD or LOQ is elevated due to chromatographic interference.

- LOD Limit of Detection
- LOQ Limit of Quantitation
- N.D. Not Detected
- Q Qualifiers

- TPH-g / TPH-d / TPH-o
- X Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline, diesel fuel, and oil
- U Possible high bias due to matrix interference.

Undetected at DL and is reported as less than the LOD.

Figure 10. Photograph of the tunnel wall showing the location of the tunnel wall and the location of the tunnel wall.

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SECTION 3 – DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT

A data quality assessment, which consists of a review of the overall groundwater sample collection and analysis process, was performed in order to determine whether the analytical data generated met the quality objectives for the project. The data quality assessment was performed in accordance with the approved WP/SAP (ESI, 2012). The field quality control (QC) program consisted of standardized sample collection and management procedures, and the collection of field duplicate samples, matrix spike samples, and trip blank samples. The laboratory quality assurance program consisted of the use of standard analytical methods and the preparation and analyses of Matrix Spike [MS]/Matrix Spike Duplicate [MSD] samples, surrogate spikes, blanks, and Laboratory Control Samples [LCSs]/Laboratory Control Sample Duplicates [LCSDs].

3.1 DATA VALIDATION AND ASSESSMENT

The objective of data validation is to provide data of known quality for project decisions. Data quality is judged in terms of Precision, Accuracy, Representativeness, Completeness, Comparability, and Sensitivity [PARCCS]. A number of factors may affect the quality of data, including: sample collection methods, sample analysis methods, and adherence to established procedures for sample collection, preservation, management, shipment, and analysis.

Precision

Precision is defined as the reproducibility of replicate measurements. Precision is evaluated by Relative Percentage Difference [RPD] of field duplicates, LCS/LCSD, and MS/MSD results. Field duplicate and MS/MSD samples were collected at a rate of approximately 10% of primary samples. Field duplicates were sent to the laboratory along with the primary samples.

The RPDs of detected analytes for the primary and field duplicate samples (ES146 and ES147) are provided in Table 3.1. An RPD of less than 50% for duplicate pairs is required by the DON *Project Procedures Manual* to be considered acceptable (DON, 2007). The duplicate RPD for lead exceeded the acceptable maximum. The concentrations of lead detected in any of the associated samples were near the LOQ and at least one order of magnitude below the DOH EAL. Therefore, the lack of precision at this concentration level should not have a significant impact on the use of the data for the comparison to project action levels. An RPD of 200% was assigned to 1,2,3-trichloropropane, benzene, and toluene results, to indicate that the analytes were detected in one replicate but not in the replicate pair. Because the detected concentrations were close to the MDLs and below the LOQs, the assigned RPD of 200% bears no significance and no results were qualified due to these two exceedances.

RPDs for MS/MSD and LCS/LCSD pairs for all other analytes were within the control limits, and the data precision is considered acceptable.

Accuracy

Accuracy is defined as the degree of conformity of a measurement to a standard or true value. Accuracy is evaluated through measurement of the percent recovery of an analyte in a reference standard or spiked sample. Accuracy limits for surrogates, laboratory control spike, MS, and MSD samples are either prescribed by the Department of Defense [DoD] or established by the individual laboratory. The acceptance criteria for accuracy are dependent on the analytical method and are based on historical laboratory or DoD data.

Between July 2006 and July 2010, naphthalene was analyzed by both EPA Methods 8260B and 8270C, and both results were reported. In September 2005 and in all data beginning in October 2010, only results using EPA Method 8270C were reported. Naphthalene has historically only been detected at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EALs in well RHMW02. In this well, concentrations of naphthalene detected in each sample by EPA Method 8260B were generally two to three times higher than those detected by EPA Method 8270C. We assume this is due to the better preservation of VOCs associated with the use of EPA Method 8260B. This suggests that the naphthalene results provided by EPA Method 8270C may be biased low. Since March 2014, naphthalene concentrations in RHMW02 have exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EAL. Therefore, a low bias is unlikely to affect project decisions.

Similarly, the large error inherent to the analysis of diesel- and oil-range hydrocarbons by EPA method 8015 should be considered when results are compared to each other, to action levels, and to results from previous sampling events. Any comparative analysis of the results should take into consideration the fairly wide method acceptance limits as per DoD Quality Systems Manual [QSM] Version 5.0 (36-132%) (DoD 2013).

Results for TPH-d in samples ES145, ES146, ES147, and ES148 were flagged "Y" to indicate that the chromatographic fingerprint of the samples resembled a petroleum product but did not match the calibration standard. Results for TPH-o in samples ES146, ES147, and ES148 were flagged "L" to indicate that the results in this range were likely due to tailing of the diesel range product into the heavier oil range, and not due to the presence of an oil range petroleum product. Mismatches of this type are not uncommon and a review of sample chromatograms confirmed the flagging applied by the laboratory. The chromatograms of groundwater samples from RHMW02 did not indicate any significant changes in the type of petroleum product present in the well compared to data from previous sampling events.

The result for 1-methylnaphthalene in sample ES145 was flagged "X" to indicate a possible high bias due to matrix interference. This was consistent with interference issues during the previous sampling event. The issue was insignificant because the concentration of this analyte in the affected sample was well below the DOH EALs.

The MS and/or MSD recoveries were below the control limits for naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene. The concentrations of these three analytes in ES146, the primary sample on which the MS/MSD were performed, were significantly higher

than the added spike concentration (2.50 µg/L), which prevented an accurate evaluation of the MS/MSD recovery for these analytes.

The MS and/or MSD recoveries were above the control limits for VOCs 1,1-dichloroethene, *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene, chloroform, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethene, dibromochloromethane, and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, and the associated sample results may be biased high. The LCS/LCSD recoveries for these analytes, with the exception of dibromochloromethane, were within control limits. The marginally high LCS/LCSD recovery for dibromochloromethane did not indicate a significant issue with the analysis. In addition, none of these analytes were detected in any of the primary samples. Therefore, data usability was not affected.

The LCS and/or LCSD recoveries were above the control limits for bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane, indicating a possible high bias for these analytes. However, the analytes were not detected in any of the primary samples, and data usability should not be affected.

The surrogate spike recoveries for *o*-terphenyl and *n*-triacontane in samples ES145, ES146, ES150, and the method blank were below the control limits, indicating a potential low bias for TPH-d and TPH-o results. However, surrogate spike recoveries for the duplicate sample ES147 and the MS/MSD for ES146 were within the control limits. These irregularities indicate that there may have been some issue with the addition of the surrogate. Due to this issue, the samples were re-extracted and re-analyzed, and results were generally consistent with the original analysis. For the re-analysis, the surrogates met the control criteria; however the re-extraction was performed nine days out of hold time and the sample results may not be representative of site conditions. While there may be some analytical irregularity associated with the TPH-d and TPH-o results, this likely did not have considerable impact on the quality of the data, particularly with regard to the already large inaccuracy and imprecision inherent to the 8015 analytical method. The results of the initial extractions and analyses are provided in this report.

The recoveries of the surrogate 4-bromofluorobenzene in samples ES146, ES147, and the MS/MSD were above the control limit due to matrix interference. No affected analytes were detected in these samples; however, the LODs and LOQs for 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane in these samples were raised above the DOH EAL, which could affect data usability.

The LOD and LOQ for acenaphthylene were elevated in samples ES146 and ES147 due to matrix interference. The limits were still well below the DOH EALs, and project decisions should not be affected.

The laboratory indicated multiple calibration QC-limit exceedances for VOCs (8260 and 8260-SIM) that may have an impact on data quality. However, most of these exceedances were marginal. The affected analytes were trichloroethene, bromomethane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, chloromethane, bromodichloromethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, and dibromochloromethane. Because the exceedances only indicated a slight increase in the error

associated with the results and because none of the analytes were detected, the impact on data usability was negligible. Nevertheless, because the LOD for 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane of samples from well RHMW02 exceeded the EAL due to interferences, additional caution is indicated for the interpretation of those results.

Representativeness

Representativeness is the degree that data accurately and precisely represents a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, or an environmental condition. Representativeness was achieved by conducting sampling in accordance with the sample collection procedures described in the project WP/SAP, including standardized sample collection methods (ESI, 2012).

Representativeness is also evaluated through the compliance with the standardized sample holding time and sample preservation methods, and through the analysis of blank samples, including method blank and trip blank samples. For this sampling event, all sample holding times and sample preservation were consistent with EPA guidance.

For this sampling event, one trip blank was included with the cooler containing samples for VOC and TPH-g analysis to assess the potential for contamination during sample transport. Chloroform and bromodichloromethane were detected in the trip blank at concentrations below their respective LOQs. Bromodichloromethane was also detected in the method blanks. However, the analytes were not detected in any field samples and their presence in trip or method blanks was irrelevant.

Additionally, methylene chloride, hexachlorobutadiene, bromodichloromethane, and lead were detected in the method blank at concentrations below their respective LOQs. There may be a high bias associated with these analytes; however, only lead was detected in field samples, and all concentrations were greater than five times the contamination in the blanks. Therefore, method blank contamination did not significantly impact the results.

Based on the assessment of representativeness, groundwater sample data are considered representative of the groundwater quality on site with the exception of TPH-d and TPH-o results for samples ES145, ES146, ES150 due to the surrogate spike recovery issues noted above. The trip blank results are provided in Table 3.1.

Completeness

Completeness is defined as the overall percentage of valid analytical results (including estimated results) compared to the total number of analytical results reported by the analytical laboratory. No data were rejected for this project, and therefore the completeness goal for this project (90%) was successfully met.

Comparability

Comparability expresses the confidence with which one data set can be compared to another data set. Comparability can be related to accuracy and precision because these quantities are measures of data reliability. Data with acceptable precision and accuracy are considered comparable if collection techniques, analytical procedures, methods and reporting are equivalent.

All samples collected from October 2010 to and including February 2015 were analyzed by Calscience Environmental Laboratories in Garden Grove, CA (now Eurofins Calscience). Samples starting April 2015 were analyzed by ALS Environmental in Kelso, WA. Analytical MDLs, LODs, and LOQs were lower for most analytes than they had been during previous events and several VOCs and PAHs were detected during the April 2015 event at concentrations that would have been below previous LODs and therefore not detected. The method used to analyze 1,2-dichloroethane, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane was changed from 8260 to 8260-SIM to improve sensitivity. Correspondingly, analysis of 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and 1,2-dibromoethane was switched from 8260 to 8011 for the same reason. The significantly improved reporting limits should be considered when results are compared to data from previous events.

Additionally, during the April 2015 event, TPH-o was added to the analyte list. There are very few previous TPH-o results to compare this data to.

The TPH-g analysis of project samples through July 2010 was performed using EPA Method 8015. Between October 2010 and January 2015, TPH-g analysis was performed using EPA Method 8260. Beginning in April 2015, the use of EPA Method 8015 was reestablished. There was no event where both methods were used; consequently, there is no way to directly compare the results obtained by the two methods and to assess potential bias. However, there is no reason to believe that using either method should bias the data significantly, and the TPH-g data for all events should be comparable with respect to the limits of the analytical method.

Other than the lower detection limits, the addition of TPH-o to the analyte list, the large uncertainty inherent to EPA method 8015, and the naphthalene bias discussed above, no other issues with comparability were identified. The results are considered comparable within this data set and with the data collected from recent sampling events.

Sensitivity

The LOQs are established by the laboratory based on the LODs or instrument detection limits, historical data, and EPA limits established for the various methods. The LOQs and LODs for samples may require adjustment by the laboratory due to matrix interference or if high levels of target analytes necessitate dilution before analysis. Matrix interference and sample dilutions have the effect of decreasing sensitivity and increasing the LOQs/LODs. The 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane results for the primary and duplicate samples from well RHMW02 are reported as not detected with raised LODs above the DOH Tier 1 EALs, there are no other

results with increased LOQs or LODs in this data set that have impacted sensitivity and data usability.

3.2 DATA ASSESSMENT AND USABILITY CONCLUSIONS

The PARCCS criteria were evaluated, and with some exceptions, all criteria were met. Results associated with QC data that failed acceptance criteria are discussed in detail in Section 3.1 of this report. Data quality issues that need to be taken into account for project decisions are summarized below.

As described in Section 3.1 of this report, there is considerable error inherent to the analysis of diesel- and oil-range hydrocarbons by EPA method 8015. In addition, the surrogate spike recoveries associated with TPH-d and TPH-o in samples ES145, ES146, ES150 were below the control limits, indicating a potential low bias. The TPH-d concentrations in well RHMW02 were significantly above the applicable DOH Tier 1 EAL, but slightly below the SSRBL. Given the uncertainty of the TPH-d and TPH-o results, it is difficult to determine whether the actual concentration of TPH in the groundwater in well RHMW02 was above or below the SSRBL during this sampling event and whether the concentration decreased to any significant degree compared to the previous sampling event. The TPH-d and TPH-o results should be used with caution.

Finally, it should be noted that analytical MDLs, LODs, and LOQs decreased for the April and July 2015 sampling events compared to monitoring data from October 2010 through February 2015 due to a change of laboratories and the utilization of alternative methods. Analytes that were detected during the current event and were not detectable during past events include acenaphthene, benz[a]anthracene, fluorene, phenanthrene, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthelene in RHMW01; 1,2,3-trichloropropane, benzene and toluene in RHMW02; benzo[a]anthracene, phenanthrene, and lead in RHMW03; and naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthelene, and lead in RHMW05. Consequently, these analytes may have been present at the currently detected concentrations during previous events without being detected and do not necessarily indicate any trend.

The 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane results for the primary and duplicate samples from well RHMW02 are reported as not detected with raised LODs above the DOH Tier 1 EALs. Since 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane was detected in samples from RHMW02 during the April 2015 event at concentrations below but very close to the DOH Tier 1 EAL, the potential for similar concentrations in the well during the recent event should be considered.

The data assessment concludes that all data generated during this event are usable for the intended purpose, with the limitations described above.

TABLE 3.1
Quality Control Results for Groundwater Sampling (20 and 21 July 2015)
Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility
July 2015 Quarterly Monitoring Report

Method	Chemical Constituent	DOH EAL	RHMW02 (ES146) >150 meters to surface water					RHMW02 (ES147) (DUP) >150 meters to surface water					RPD Duplicate (%)	Result	Q	LOQ	LOD	DL	ES Trip			
			Result	Q	LOQ	LOD	DL	Result	Q	LOQ	LOD	DL							LOQ	LOD	DL	
EPA 8015C	TPH-g	100	40	J	50	25	13	41	J	50	25	13	2.4	N.D.	U	50	25	13				
	TPH-d	100	3,900	Y	49	20	11	3,200	Y	52	21	12	20									
	TPH-o	100	240	L	97	50	19	260	L	110	52	20	8.0									
	Acenaphthene	20	0.57	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0044	0.53	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0044	7.3									
	Acenaphthylene	30 / 240	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0036	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0036	NA									
	Anthracene	0.73 / 22	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0026	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0026	NA									
	Benzo(a)anthracene	0.027 / 0.092	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0029	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0029	NA									
	Benzo(a,h)perylene	0.10 / 0.13	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0043	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0043	NA									
	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.014 / 0.2	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0041	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0041	NA									
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.092	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0030	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0030	NA									
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.4	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0034	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0034	NA									
	Chrysene	0.35 / 1	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0025	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0025	NA									
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0092	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0025	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0025	NA									
	Fluoranthene	8 / 130	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.010	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.010	NA									
	Fluorene	3.9 / 240	0.32	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0038	0.29	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0038	9.8									
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.092	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0026	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0026	NA										
1-Methylnaphthalene	2.1 / 4.7	65	JD	0.99	0.25	0.18	66	D	0.99	0.25	0.18	1.5										
2-Methylnaphthalene	2.1 / 10	43	JD	0.99	0.25	0.12	43	D	0.99	0.25	0.12	0.0										
Naphthalene	17	150	JD	0.99	0.25	0.19	160	D	0.99	0.25	0.19	6.5										
Phenanthrene	4.6 / 240	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0050	N.D.	U	0.020	0.0050	0.0050	NA										
Pyrene	2 / 68	N.D.	U	0.020	0.010	0.0053	N.D.	U	0.020	0.010	0.0053	NA										
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.52	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.11	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.11	NA										
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.067	N.D.	U	0.13	0.13	0.13	N.D.	U	0.12	0.12	0.12	NA										
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	62 / 200	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.075	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.075	NA										
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.40	0.14	N.D.	U	0.50	0.40	0.14	NA										
1,1-Dichloroethane	24	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.077	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.077	NA										
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.080	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.080	NA										
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.6	0.27	J	0.50	0.20	0.20	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.20	200										
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	25	N.D.	U	2.0	0.30	0.096	N.D.	U	2.0	0.30	0.096	NA										
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.04	N.D.	U	0.0096	0.0040	0.0036	N.D.	U	0.0096	0.0040	0.0036	NA										
1,2-Dibromoethane	0.04	N.D.	U	0.0096	0.0040	0.0030	N.D.	U	0.0096	0.0040	0.0030	NA										
1,2-Dichloroethane	10	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.12	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.12	NA										
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.15	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0058	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0058	NA										
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.095	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.095	NA										
1,3-Dichloropropene (total of cis/trans)	0.43	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.10	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.10	NA										
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.18	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.18	NA										
Acetone	1,500	N.D.	U	20	10	3.3	N.D.	U	20	10	3.3	NA										
Benzene	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.062	0.10	U	0.50	0.10	0.062	200										
Bromodichloromethane	0.12	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0034	N.D.	U	0.020	0.020	0.0034	NA										
Bromoform	80	N.D.	U	0.50	0.50	0.16	N.D.	U	0.50	0.50	0.16	NA										
Bromomethane	8.7	N.D.	U	0.50	0.30	0.10	N.D.	U	0.50	0.30	0.10	NA										
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.096	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.096	NA										
Chlorobenzene	25 / 50	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.11	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.11	NA										
Chloroethane	16	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.16	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.16	NA										
Chloroform	70	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.16	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.16	NA										
Chloromethane	1.8	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.072	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.072	NA										
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.068	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.068	NA										
Dibromochloromethane	0.16	N.D.	U	0.02	0.01	0.0088	N.D.	U	0.02	0.01	0.0088	NA										
Ethylbenzene	30	0.16	J	0.50	0.10	0.050	0.17	J	0.50	0.10	0.050	6.1										
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.86	N.D.	U	2.0	0.30	0.11	N.D.	U	2.0	0.30	0.11	NA										
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	7,100	N.D.	U	20	4.0	1.9	N.D.	U	20	4.0	1.9	NA										
Methyl isobutyl ketone (4-Methyl-2-Pentanone)	170	N.D.	U	20	10	2.6	N.D.	U	20	10	2.6	NA										
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.30	0.11	N.D.	U	0.50	0.30	0.11	NA										
Methylene chloride	4.8	N.D.	U	2.0	0.20	0.10	N.D.	U	2.0	0.20	0.10	NA										
Styrene	10	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.089	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.089	NA										
Tetrachloroethylene	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.099	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.099	NA										
Toluene	40	0.060	J	0.50	0.10	0.054	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.054	200										
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.072	N.D.	U	0.50	0.20	0.072	NA										
Trichloroethylene	5	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.10	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.10	NA										
Vinyl chloride	2	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.075	N.D.	U	0.50	0.10	0.075	NA										
Xylenes	20	0.26	J	1.0	0.20	0.18	0.27	J	1.0	0.20	0.18	3.8										
Lead	5.6 / 15	0.071		0.020	0.010	0.004	0.027		0.020	0.010	0.004	90										

The data are in micrograms per liter (µg/L). Shaded values exceeded the DOH EALs.
 Not Analyzed
 DOH EAL
 DOH Tier 1 Environmental Action Levels for groundwater where groundwater is a current drinking water source (DOH, Fall 2011). Where two values are listed, the first is for sites less than (<) 150 meters from surface water and the second is for sites greater than (>) 150 meters from surface water.
 Detection Limit or Method Detection Limit (MDL)
 EPA
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Analyte was detected at a concentration below the LOQ and above the DL. Reported value is estimated.
 The chromatographic pattern was inconsistent with the profile of the reference fuel standard.
 The reported result is from a dilution.

LOD
 LOQ
 NA
 ND
 Q
 U

Limit of Detection
 Limit of Quantitation.
 Both results for duplicate pair were non-detect, no RPD calculations.
 Not Detected
 Qualifiers
 Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline, diesel fuel, and oil
 Undetected at DL and is reported as less than the LOD.

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SECTION 4 – SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

On 20 and 21 July 2015, ESI personnel collected groundwater samples from four monitoring wells at the RHSF (wells RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, and RHMW05) and one sampling point at Red Hill Shaft (RHMW2254-01).

The groundwater sampling was conducted as part of the long-term groundwater and soil vapor monitoring program at the RHSF for NAVSUP FLC Pearl Harbor, under NAVFAC Contract Number N62742-12-D-1853. The sampling was conducted in accordance with the approved WP/SAP prepared by ESI. A summary of the analytical results is provided below:

- **RHMW01** – The only analytes detected in groundwater were TPH-d (150 µg/L), TPH-o (21 µg/L), several PAHs, and lead (0.132 µg/L). The concentration of TPH-d exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EAL, but did not exceed the SSRBL.
- **RHMW02** – Concentrations of TPH-d (3,900 and 3,200 µg/L), TPH-o (240 and 260 µg/L), 1-methylnaphthalene (65 and 66 µg/L), 2-methylnaphthalene (43 µg/L in both primary and duplicate samples), and naphthalene (150 and 160 µg/L) were detected in both the primary and duplicate samples exceeding their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs. The concentrations of TPH did not exceed the SSRBL of 4,500 µg/L. Concentrations of TPH-g (40 and 41 µg/L), several other VOCs and PAHs, and lead (0.071 and 0.027 µg/L) were detected below their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs.
- **RHMW03** – The only analytes detected in groundwater were TPH-d (130 µg/L), TPH-o (150 µg/L), benzo[a]anthracene (0.0043 µg/L), phenanthrene (0.0057 µg/L), and lead (0.030 µg/L). The concentrations of TPH-d and TPH-o exceeded their respective DOH Tier 1 EALs, but did not exceed the SSRBL.
- **RHMW05** – The only analytes detected were TPH-d (18 µg/L), TPH-o (44 µg/L), 1-methylnaphthalene (0.0041 µg/L), 2-methylnaphthalene (0.0036 µg/L), naphthalene (0.0058 µg/L), and lead (0.050 µg/L). The concentrations did not exceed the DOH Tier 1 EALs or the SSRBL.
- **RHMW2254-01** – The only analytes detected in groundwater were TPH-d (17 µg/L), TPH-o (42 µg/L), and lead (0.166 µg/L). The concentrations did not exceed the DOH Tier 1 EALs.

The historical groundwater contaminant concentration trends for TPH-g, TPH-d, and COPCs that exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EALs are illustrated in Appendix F. A table of cumulative historical groundwater results is included as Appendix A. A summary of groundwater contaminant trends is provided below.

- **RHMW01** – The COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW01. TPH-d has historically been detected at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EAL; however, TPH-d concentrations have shown an overall decreasing trend from a high of 1,500 µg/L in February 2005.

- **RHMW02** – The COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW02. Concentrations of TPH-g, TPH-d, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene have historically been detected above the DOH Tier 1 EALs. During the July 2015 event, concentrations of TPH-d decreased to a level below the SSRBL, which was exceeded in April 2015. However, concentrations of 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene increased to their highest levels since 2008 for 1-methylnaphthalene and naphthalene and since 2006 for 2-methylnaphthalene. The concentrations of TPH-g remained below the DOH Tier 1 EALs and were comparable to the concentrations detected during the previous event. Trichloroethylene was detected once in RHMW02 in September 2005 in the primary sample at a concentration above the DOH EAL for drinking water toxicity; however, trichloroethylene was not detected in the duplicate sample, and this may have been an anomalous result.
- **RHMW03** – COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW03. TPH-d has historically been detected at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EALs. The TPH-d concentration detected in RHMW03 during this event (130 µg/L) exceeded the DOH Tier 1 EAL and was the highest concentration detected since October 2010.
- **RHMW05** – COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW05. TPH-d has historically been detected in RHMW05 at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EAL; however, it has not been detected at concentrations above the DOH Tier 1 EAL since January 2010.
- **RHMW2254-01** – COPCs detected during this round of quarterly sampling were consistent with the historical data for RHMW2254-01. Although the method reporting limits for TPH-d were above the DOH Tier 1 EAL in several results prior to August 2010, TPH-d has not been detected in RHMW2254-01 at a concentration above the DOH Tier 1 EAL.

Conclusions and Recommendations

During the sampling event conducted on 20 and 21 July 2015, TPH-d in RHMW01, RHMW02, and RHMW03; TPH-o in RHMW02 and RHMW03; and 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene in RHMW02 were detected at concentrations exceeding the DOH Tier 1 EALs. The concentrations of TPH in RHMW02 were slightly below the SSRBL; however, as discussed in Section 3, there is some uncertainty in these results, and it is possible that TPH results exceeded the SSRBL as they did during the sampling event in April 2015. Groundwater contaminant concentrations in RHMW05, and RHMW2254-01 remained at low concentrations and did not change significantly from the previous event, or were not detected.

Concentrations of 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene in RHMW02 increased to their highest levels since at least 2008 and have shown a generally increasing trend since March 2014. During the April 2015 event, the concentration of TPH-d in RHMW02 increased to its highest level since October 2008 and to a level similar to that reached in January 2014; during this July 2015 event the TPH-d concentration decreased to a level slightly below the SSRBL. All other analytical results were generally consistent with historical data.

Based on the groundwater monitoring results and the reported release at Tank 5 in January 2014, continued groundwater monitoring at the wells inside the RHSF tunnel is recommended.

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SECTION 5 – FUTURE WORK

Future work includes the fourth quarter 2015 groundwater monitoring that is tentatively scheduled for October 2015. A quarterly groundwater monitoring report will be prepared to document the sampling event.

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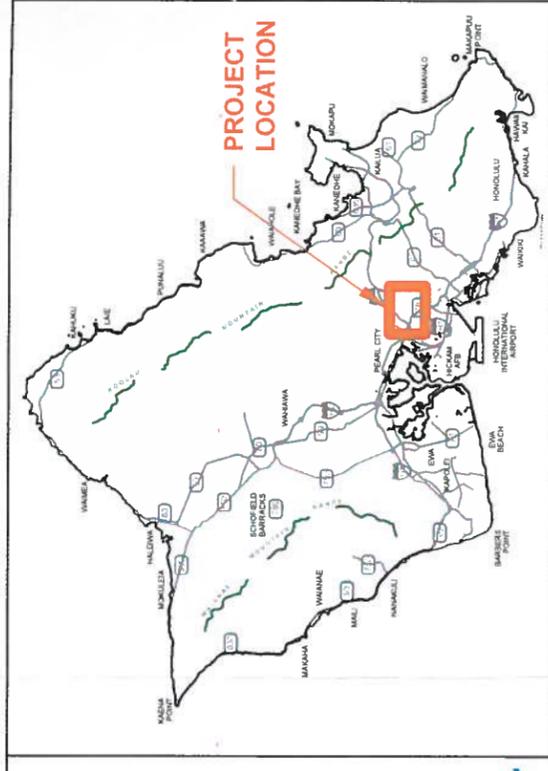
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FIGURES

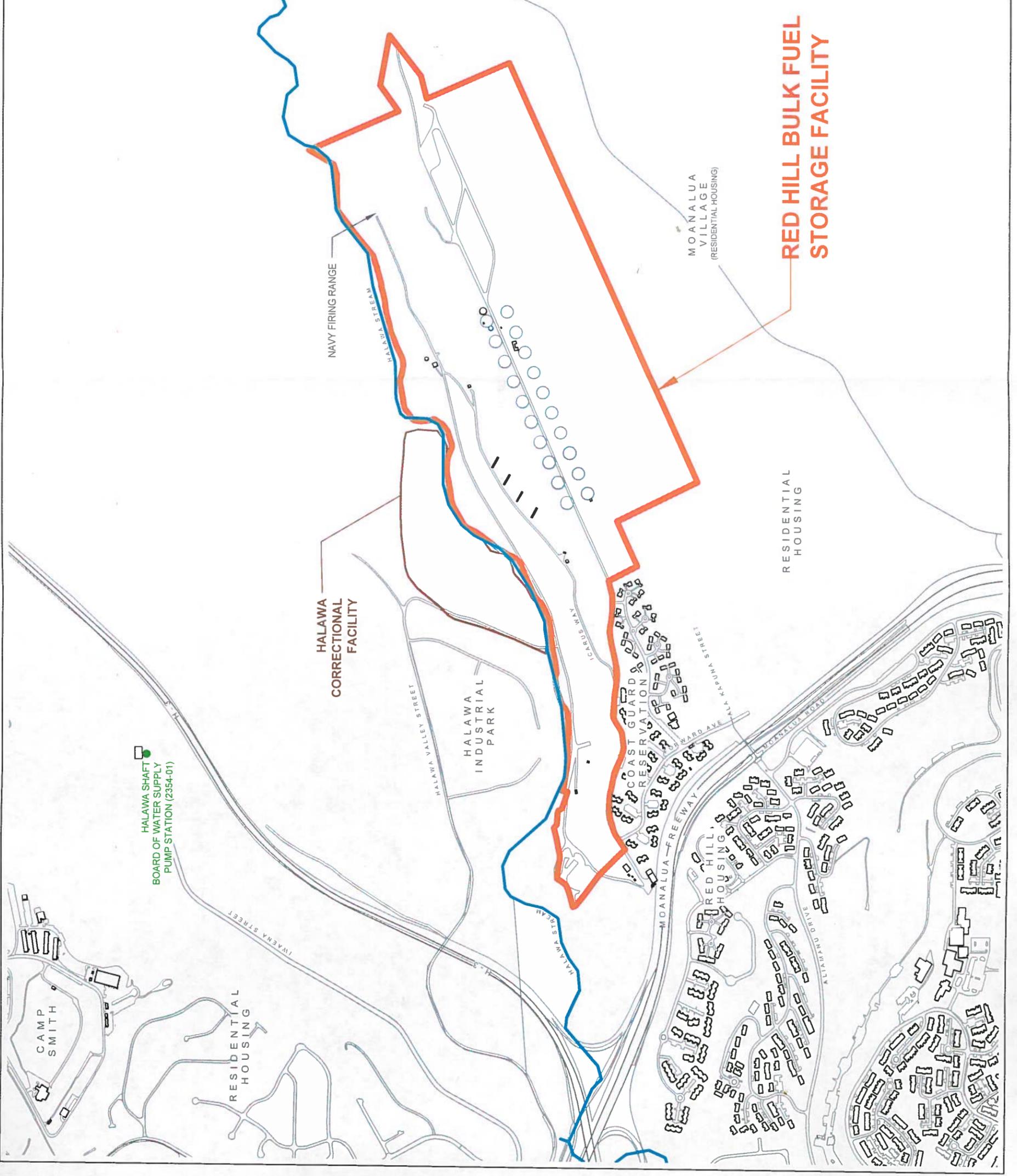
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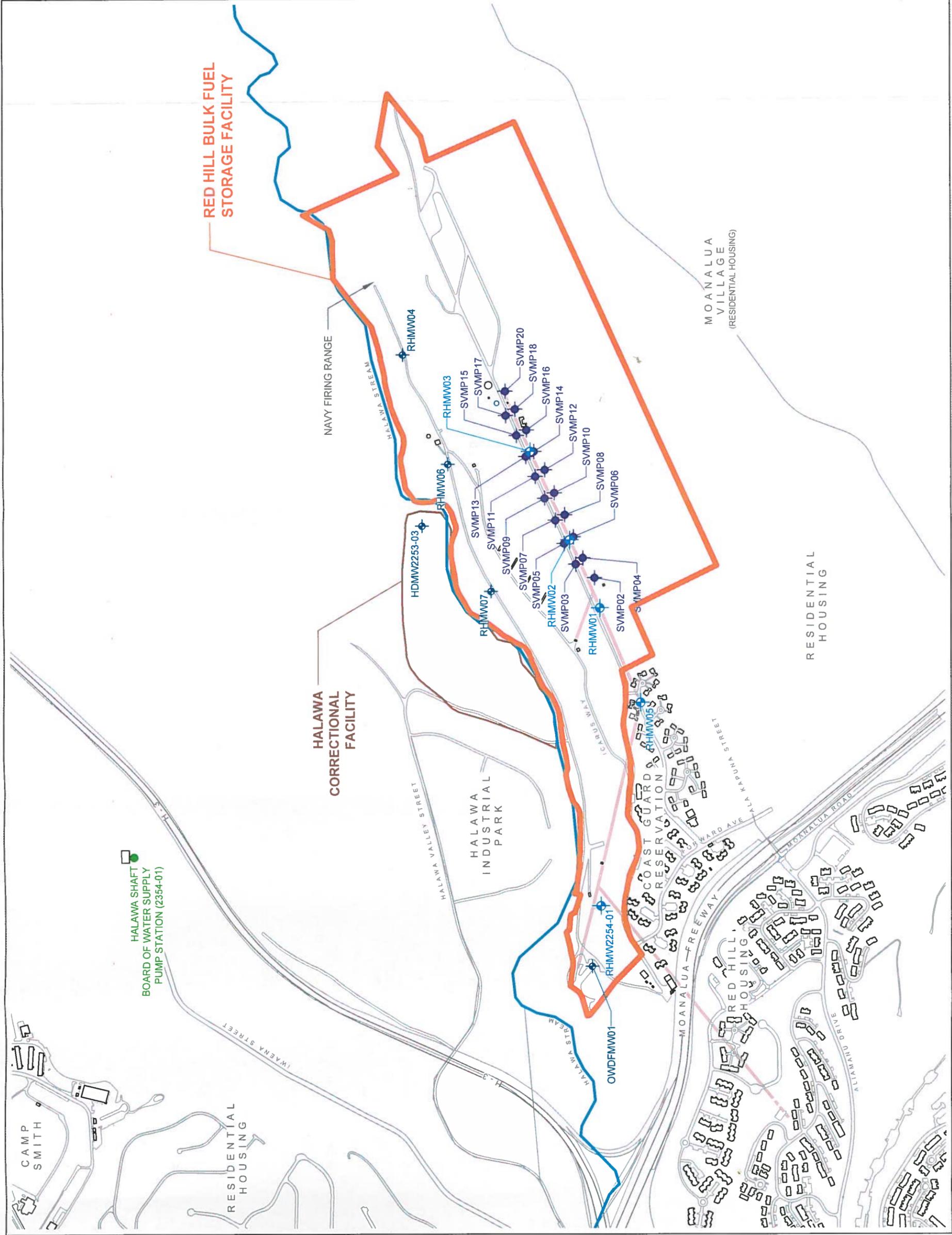
NOTES
The accuracy of this document is limited to the quality and scale of the source information. This document is not a legal representation of an engineered survey.
SOURCES
Pearl Harbor Base Map
Navy GIS files



FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION
 GROUNDWATER MONITORING
 RED HILL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITY
 NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEM COMMAND (NAVSUP)
 FLEET LOGISTICS CENTER
 JBPHH, OAHU, HAWAII



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LEGEND	
	RED HILL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITY
	HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
	HALAWA STREAM
	BUILDING
	ROAD
	ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK
	WATER TANK
	SOIL VAPOR MONITORING POINT
	GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATED INSIDE TUNNEL
	GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATED OUTSIDE TUNNEL
	BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY PUMP STATION
	TUNNEL

NOTES

The accuracy of this document is limited to the quality and scale of the source information. This document is not a legal representation of an engineered survey.

SOURCES

Pearl Harbor Base Map
 Navy GIS files
 Well Installation Report, Battelle, March 2015



FIGURE 2
SITE LAYOUT
 GROUNDWATER MONITORING
 RED HILL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITY
 NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEM COMMAND (NAVSUP)
 FLEET LOGISTICS CENTER
 JBPHH, OAHU, HAWAII

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APPENDIX A

Cumulative Groundwater Results (included on attached CD)

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APPENDIX B
Groundwater Sampling Logs

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Groundwater Sampling Log

Well ID: RHMW03 Location: Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility Project No.: 112066

Initial Water Level: 103.44 ft Date: 7/20/2015 Time: 1245

Total Depth of Well: 110.12 ft Personnel Involved: Kirk Markle, Jeff Hattermer

Length of Saturated Zone: 6.68 ft Weather Conditions: Not applicable – well is located indoors

Volume of Water to be Removed: 7.0 L Method of Removal: Bladder Pump

Water Level After Purging: 103.76 ft Pumping Rate: 0.21 L/min

Well Purge Data:

Time	Volume Removed	pH	Conductivity (mS/cm)	DO (mg/l)	Temperature	Salinity	Redox (ORP) (mV)
1253	0.0 L	6.86	0.744	1.19	25.97	-	-83.8
1258	1.0 L	6.86	0.743	1.15	25.94	-	-80.9
1302	2.0 L	6.85	0.743	1.08	25.94	-	-81.2
1307	3.0 L	6.84	0.743	1.08	25.95	-	-81.2
1313	4.0 L	6.82	0.743	1.12	25.97	-	81.7
1318	5.0 L	6.98	0.761	1.21	25.59	-	-78.8
1323	6.0 L	7.01	0.759	1.21	25.68	-	-62.1
1327	7.0 L	7.02	0.758	1.22	25.60	-	-69.3

Sample Withdrawal Method: Bladder Pump

Appearance of Sample:

Color: Clear
 Turbidity: Low
 Sediment: None
 Other: None

Laboratory Analysis Parameters and Preservatives: TPH-g, -d, -o - 8015; VOCs - 8260, 8260 SIM, 8011; PAHs - 8270 SIM; lead - 6020

Number and Types of Sample Containers: 8 - 40ml VOAs, 3 - 1L amber jar, 1 - 250ml HDPE

Sample Identification Numbers: ES148 [1330]

Decontamination Procedures: Triple Rinsed

Notes: YSI did not have salinity parameter.

Sampled by: Kirk Markle, Jeff Hattermer

Sampled Delivered to: ALS Transporters: FedEx

Date: 7/21/2015 Time: 1500

Capacity of Casing (Gallons/Linear Feet)
 2"-0.16 • 4"-0.65 • 8"-2.61 • 10"-4.08 • 12"-5.87



Groundwater Sampling Log

Well ID: RHMW05 Location: Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility Project No.: 112066

Initial Water Level: 83.76 ft Date: 7/21/2015 Time: 1015

Total Depth of Well: Unable to Measure Personnel Involved: Kirk Markle, Jeff Hattermer

Length of Saturated Zone: Unknown Weather Conditions: Not applicable – well is located indoors

Volume of Water to be Removed: 7.0 L Method of Removal: Bladder Pump

Water Level After Purging: 83.76 ft Pumping Rate: 0.26 L/min

Well Purge Data:

Time	Volume Removed	pH	Conductivity (mS/cm)	DO (mg/l)	Temperature	Salinity	Redox (ORP) (mV)
1030	0.0 L	7.98	0.871	7.51	23.99	-	93.1
1034	1.0 L	7.75	0.860	7.80	23.67	-	101.1
1038	2.0 L	7.62	0.866	7.69	23.31	-	101.9
1041	3.0 L	7.61	0.865	7.71	23.26	-	102.1
1045	4.0 L	7.58	0.865	7.75	23.25	-	102.8
1049	5.0 L	7.56	0.865	7.74	23.24	-	102.9
1053	6.0 L	7.55	0.866	7.80	23.23	-	102.8
1057	7.0 L	7.57	0.868	7.70	23.22	-	102.2

Sample Withdrawal Method: Bladder Pump

Appearance of Sample:

Color: Clear

Turbidity: None

Sediment: None

Other: None

Laboratory Analysis Parameters and Preservatives: TPH-g, -d, -o - 8015; VOCs - 8260, 8260 SIM, 8011; PAHs - 8270 SIM; lead - 6020

Number and Types of Sample Containers: 8 - 40ml VOAs, 3 - 1L amber jar, 1 - 250ml HDPE

Sample Identification Numbers: ES150 [1100]

Decontamination Procedures: Triple Rinsed

Notes: YSI did not have salinity parameter.

Sampled by: Kirk Markle, Jeff Hattermer

Sampled Delivered to: ALS Transporters: FedEx

Date: 7/21/2015 Time: 1500

Capacity of Casing (Gallons/Linear Feet)
2"-0.16 • 4"-0.65 • 8"-2.61 • 10"-4.08 • 12"-5.87

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APPENDIX C

Field Notes

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Location R.I.S.T. Date 7/20/15

Project / Client NAVFAC

Purpose: (Gw Sample), SW monitoring
 Weather forecast
 Personnel: S. Stokemer, L. Miller
 0800 @ Red Hill, Start med. calibrate
 0820 Enter tunnel. BID, NOC = 10.3 ppm
 0905 Gauge RHMW01, DTV = 84.58
 0920 Begin purging well.
 1030 Collected sample ES145, 4.5 L purged, Final DTW = 84.57
 1050 Gauge RHMW02, DTV = 87.24
 1100 Begin purging RHMW02, Collected sample ~~ES146~~, ES146, ES146MS/MSD, ES147 (dye @ 1230, 7 L purged, Final DTW = 87.22)
 1245 Gauge RHMW03, DTV = 103.44
 1253 Begin purge RHMW03
 1330 Collected sample ES148, 7 L purged, Final DTW = 103.16
 1400 Depart tunnel, Drop off water in drum
 1445 Leave Red Hill, Take samples back to office

Location R.I.S.T. Date 7/20/15

Project / Client NAVFAC

STATION	SUMP#	198	259	238
S	259	234	259	238
M	164	179	216	187
D	259	237	259	243
1052	SUMP03			
S	765	822	905	849
M	813	868	920	880
D	798	868	926	880
1215	SUMP04			
S	164	137	208	179
M	231	262	262	241
D	393	365	393	385

SD 7/20/15

130

Location

K1151

Date

7/21/15

Project / Client

NAVFAC

Purpose: Soil vapor, groundwater sampling

Weather: Overcast

Personnel: JH, KM

0800 @ Red Hill safety meeting

0815 Enter tunnel

0830 Enter ~~purge~~ house

0845 Gauge RHMW05, DTW = 82.2 ft,

0902 Begin purging well.

0930 Collected sample Es 149.6 L

purged. Final DTW = 82.2 ft

1015 Gauge RHMW05, DTW = 83.76

1030 Begin purge RHMW05, ~~DTW~~

1100 Collect sample Es 150.7 L

purged. Final DTW = 83.76

131

Location

KH5E

Date

7/21/15

Project / Client

NAVFAC

STA 1030	SU05							
S	70.0	73.9	74.9	74.9	73.4			
M	78.6	79.6	80.4	80.4	79.8			
D	172	176	175	176	175			
1046	SU06							
S	10.3	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.0			
M	5870	6117	7064	7064	6679			
1052	SU07							
S	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2			
M	6903	7424	7634	7634	7399			
D	5853	5821	5989	5989	5863			
1108	SU08							
S	2941	3188	3261	3261	3163			
M	2651	3288	3477	3477	3223			
D	3066	3407	3623	3623	3430			
1124	SU09							
S	1203	1810	1962	1962	1734			
M	2035	2267	2511	2511	2331			
D	2173	2337	2514	2514	2383			
1140	SU10							
S	725	856	847	847	823			
D	710	801	888	888	822			

Location RBSF
Project / Client NAVAC

Date 7/21/15

1151	SV11						
DM	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2		
D	Blocked. no	sample.					
1158	SV12						
S	859	932	984	984	9890		
M	850	822	914	914	875		
D	478	484	478	518	490		
1214	SV13						
S	551	685	746	746	682		
M	889	1063	1173	1173	1075		
D	1191	1408	1563	1563	1431		
1230	SV14						
S	386	448	521	521	469		
M	402	463	448	503	454		
D	417	499	542	542	500		
1246	SV15						
S	435	487	569	569	515		
M	Blocked. No	sample					
D	761	932	993	993	927		
1300	Depart	tunnel	and give	samples			
		to Tracie	Sobel.				
1345	Done	cleaning	up and	drop off with Dept.			
1415	Go	to Agnes	to pick	up Nina			
1500	Tric						

Location RITSF

Project / Client NAVAC

Date 7/22/15

Purpose	GW Sampling
Weather	Overcast in rain
Personnel	STH / KM
0810	Meet @ OCC - Safety meeting
0820	Meet DNR & sign in @ OCC.
0829	Change ADMW 2253 - 103, DTW + 208.69' b/c
0850	Begin hand bail ADMW 2253
0930	Collected ES151, 13 L ^{pass}
0955	Change OWDF MW01, DTW = 120.99' b/c
1005	Begin hand bail owdf MW01
1100	Collected samples ES152, ES153 (dye @ 1130)
1230	Lunch.
1300	Back to Ad Hill
1320	Change RIMWAY, DTW = 294.85'
1415	Reinstalled pump in well RIMWAY. Will sample tomorrow.
1500	Depart site.
	SA 7/22/15

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APPENDIX D

**Laboratory Reports
(included on attached CD)**

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APPENDIX E

Fact Sheet, Quantitation and Detection

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As a Project Manager or decision-maker, you may use environmental data to accomplish one or more of the following tasks:

- Determine whether a chemical substance is present in an environmental sample at or above some threshold value or action level;
- Verify that a pollutant concentration remains below a permit limit;
- Evaluate potential risks to human health or the environment;
- Monitor changes in concentrations of contaminants; or
- Determine the effectiveness of remediation activities.

Making correct decisions in these cases often depends on the ability of an analytical method to detect and measure extremely low concentrations of a substance.

This fact sheet has been prepared to: 1) provide Project Managers and data users with basic information about detection and quantitation concepts; and 2) acquaint the reader with detection and quantitation terminology and requirements contained in the *DoD Quality Systems Manual for Environmental Laboratories (DoD QSM)*, Version 4.1. This information should help clarify the uncertainty associated with reporting low-concentration data. It should also help project teams understand the importance of selecting analytical methods that are sensitive enough for their intended uses, i.e., capable of generating reliable data (data of known precision and bias) at the project-specific decision levels.

Measures of Sensitivity — Basic Concepts

The following terms are used to describe the routine sensitivity of analytical procedures:

- DL – Detection Limit
- LOD – Limit of Detection
- LOQ – Limit of Quantitation

All measures of sensitivity are specific to the analyte, sample matrix, test method, instrumentation, and analyst/laboratory performance. Therefore, analytical performance must be demonstrated for each variable (e.g., it is possible that two “identical” instruments from the same manufacturer may exhibit different sensitivities).

The Detection Limit (DL) is the smallest analyte concentration that can be demonstrated to be different from zero or a blank concentration at the 99% level of confidence. In other words, if a substance is detected at or above the DL, it can be reliably stated (with 99% confidence) that the analyte is present (there is a 1% chance that the analyte is not present (a false positive)). Note that for reporting purposes, any result at or above the DL must also meet qualitative identification criteria required by the test method. Although a result at or above the DL indicates that the analyte is present, the absence of a result at or above the DL is inconclusive (i.e., one cannot confidently state whether the analyte is present or absent), because the false negative rate at the DL is 50%.

The Limit of Detection (LOD) is the smallest amount or concentration of a substance that must be present in a sample in order to be detected at a 99% confidence level. In other words, if a sample has a true concentration at the LOD, there is a minimum probability of 99% of reporting a “detection” (a measured value \geq DL) and a 1% chance of reporting a non-detect (a false negative).

The failure to obtain a “detection” should be reported as “<LOD,” because the false negative rate at the LOD is 1%. Reporting the sample result as “<DL” is inappropriate because, as stated above, the false negative rate at the DL is 50%.

The Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) is the lowest concentration of a substance that produces a quantitative result within specified limits of precision and bias. The LOQ is typically larger than the LOD (but may be equal to the LOD, depending upon the acceptance limits for precision and bias); therefore, the following is true:

$$DL < LOD \leq LOQ$$

Quantitative results can only be achieved at or above the LOQ. Measurements between the DL and the LOQ assure the *presence* of the analyte with confidence, but their numeric values are estimates.

Types of Procedures for Estimating Sensitivity

Numerical estimates of the DL, LOD, or LOQ for a specific analyte, matrix, and method can be calculated using various statistical procedures, which involve spiking reagent water or other specific matrix with low concentrations of the analyte of interest. At this time, unfortunately, universally accepted statistical procedures do not exist.

The estimator that has been most commonly used by environmental laboratories is the EPA Method Detection Limit (MDL), which is an approximation of the DL. EPA has defined the MDL as the “minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.”¹ Calculating the MDL at 99% confidence means there is a 1% probability that a sample having a result at or above the MDL is a false positive. The EPA MDL was designed to protect against false positives.

Uses and Limitations of the MDL

When performed correctly and consistently, MDLs determined using the EPA procedure can be useful for comparing different laboratories’ performance using the same methods, or the performance of different methods within the same laboratory. Laboratories typically determine the MDL in reagent water, resulting in a “best-case” MDL, which provides limited information about method performance on real-world samples.

The EPA MDL procedure has been criticized as a poor estimator of the DL for the following reasons:

1. It is a single laboratory, short-term estimator that fails to account for analytical bias, changing instrument conditions, or analyst skill.
2. It assumes uniform variance across all possible spike concentrations, failing to account for the fact that variance increases at higher concentrations.
3. It assumes that measured values at the spike concentration are normally distributed. By using this procedure and spiking at very low concentrations, laboratories have been able to calculate MDLs that cannot be achieved in practice.

DoD QSM Requirements

For the reasons discussed in the previous paragraph, the DoD QSM requires that laboratories verify measures of method sensitivity, in terms of the LOD and LOQ, at least quarterly. Requirements for the LOD and the LOQ are contained in DoD QSM Boxes D-13 and D-14, respectively, which follow:

¹ 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, Appendix B, rev. 1.11.

Box D-13

Limit of Detection (LOD): Determination and Verification (Requirement)

A laboratory shall establish a detection limit (DL) using a scientifically valid and documented procedure for each suite of analyte-matrix-method, including surrogates. The detection limit shall be used to determine the LOD for each analyte and matrix as well as for all preparatory and cleanup methods routinely used on samples, as follows:

After each detection limit determination, the laboratory must immediately establish the LOD by spiking a quality system matrix at approximately two to three times the detection limit (for a single-analyte standard) or one to four times the detection limit (for a multi-analyte standard). This spike concentration establishes the LOD. It is specific to each combination of analyte, matrix, method (including sample preparation), and instrument configuration. The LOD must be verified quarterly. The following requirements apply to the initial detection limit/LOD determinations and to the quarterly LOD verifications.

- The apparent signal to noise ratio at the LOD must be at least three and the results must meet all method requirements for analyte identification (e.g., ion abundance, second-column confirmation, or pattern recognition.) For data systems that do not provide a measure of noise, the signal produced by the verification sample must produce a result that is at least three standard deviations greater than the mean method blank concentrations.
- If a laboratory uses multiple instruments for a given method the LOD must be verified on each.
- If the LOD verification fails, then the laboratory must repeat the detection limit determination and LOD verification at a higher concentration or perform and pass two consecutive LOD verifications at a higher concentration and set the LOD at the higher concentration.
- The laboratory shall maintain documentation for all detection limit determinations and LOD verifications.

Box D-14

Limit of Quantitation (LOQ): Establishment and Verification of LOQ (Requirement)

For DoD projects, the LOQ must be set within the calibration range prior to sample analysis. At a minimum, the LOQ must be verified quarterly.

The laboratory procedure for establishing the LOQ must empirically demonstrate precision and bias at the LOQ. The LOQ and associated precision and bias must meet client requirements and must be reported. If the method is modified, precision and bias at the new LOQ must be demonstrated and reported.

Establishing Project-Specific Requirements for Method Sensitivity

Project teams should establish their project-specific requirements for method sensitivity in terms of a Reporting Limit (RL) for each analyte and matrix. As defined in the DoD QSM, the RL is the lowest concentration value specified by the client that meets project requirements for reporting quantitative data with known precision and bias for a specific analyte in a specific matrix. The LOQ cannot be greater than the RL, if precision and bias of the RL and LOQ are the same. If the LOQ for a particular analytical method or laboratory cannot meet the RL, then a project team has three options:

1. Improve analyst performance or modify the method to achieve a lower LOQ.
2. Select a different method with an LOQ less than or equal to the RL.
3. Raise the RL.

Please note that precision and bias must be taken into consideration when assessing the LOQ versus the RL. Also note that data below the RL can be reported; however they are estimated values if less than the LOQ.

Reporting and Flagging Analytical Data

Although data reporting and flagging requirements are project-specific, all reported LOD and LOQ shall be adjusted for the size of sample aliquots, concentration/dilution factors, and percent solids. In addition, the following example (based on Box 47 of DoD QSM Version 4.1) illustrates the proper use of the “U” and “J” data qualifier flags for non-detect and estimated analytical results, respectively.

- U – Analyte was not detected and is reported as less than the LOD or as defined by the client. The LOD has been adjusted for any dilution or concentration of the sample (* see Example, below).
- J – The reported result is an estimated value (e.g., matrix interference was observed or the analyte was detected at a concentration outside the quantitation range, see Box 33).

Example: DL = 2, LOD = 4, LOQ = 20, and RL = 30 with the precision and bias of the LOQ meeting those of the RL and all samples are undiluted.

Sample #1: Analytical result: Non-detect	Reported result: <4 U
Sample #2: Analytical result: 3	Reported result: 3 J
Sample #3: Analytical result: 10	Reported result: 10 J
Sample #4: Analytical result: 20	Reported result: 20
Sample #5: Analytical result: 30	Reported result: 30

Understanding and Documenting Uncertainty for Low-Concentration Data

As mentioned above, detection and quantitation limits are laboratory specific. Following are some steps Project Managers can take to document measurement uncertainty for low concentration data.

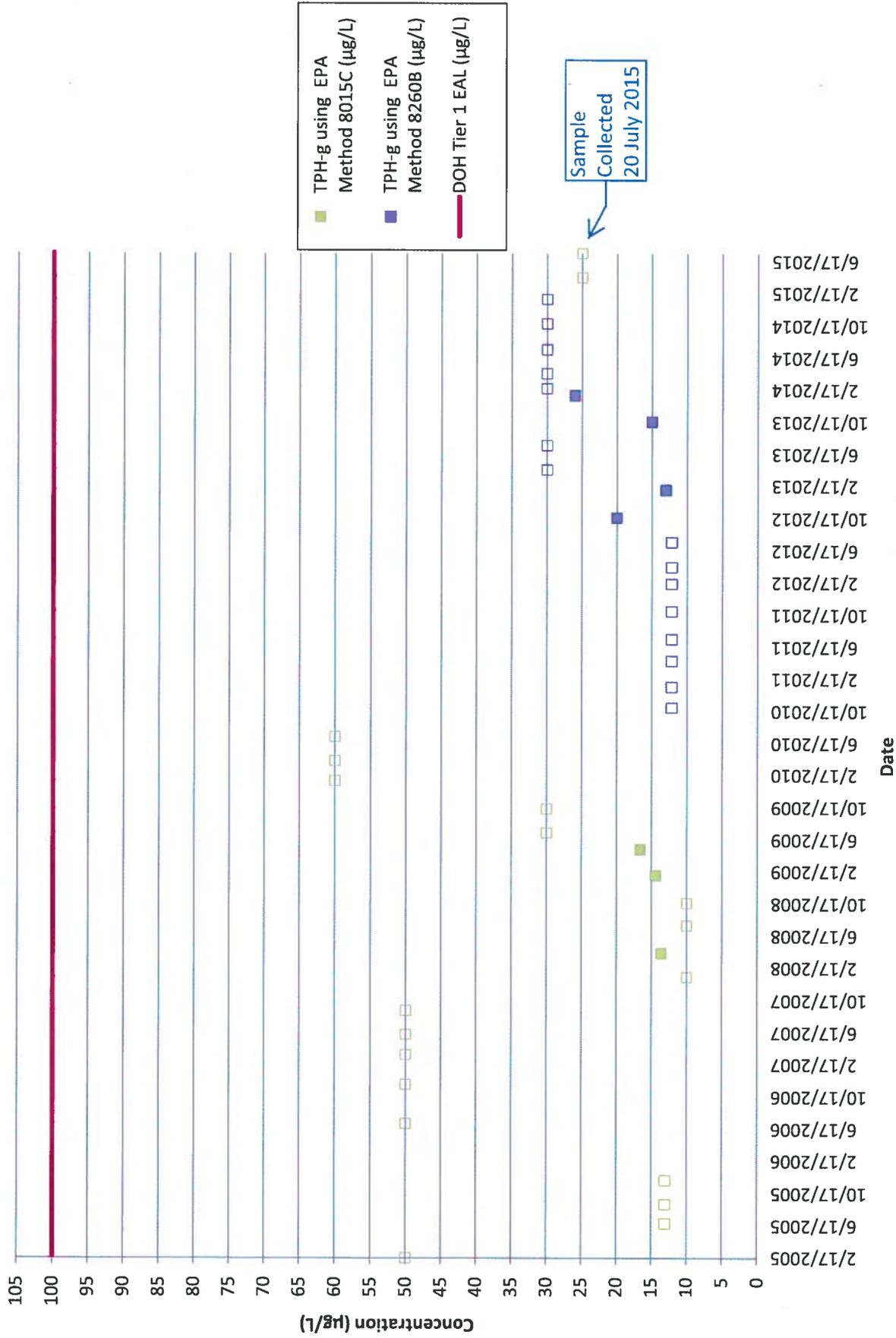
- As part of the laboratory selection process, provide the laboratory with project-specific RLs, including precision and bias, for each analyte and matrix. Ask the laboratory to provide its DL, LOD, and LOQ with associated precision and bias for each target analyte, in each matrix of concern (e.g., reagent water, clean sand, etc.), and verify that these values meet project-specific RLs. Request laboratory SOPs for establishing the DL and for establishing and verifying the LOD and LOQ.
- Ask the laboratory to verify the LOD by processing an LOD verification check sample with each batch of samples. This is a quality control sample that is spiked at a concentration at or slightly above the LOD to evaluate whether the analyte of interest is in fact “detectable” in the matrix of interest. To confidently report non-detects, set the reporting for non-detects to less than the LOD.
- If the project involves the collection of unusual or difficult matrices, or if the project-specific RL is near the LOQ, ask the laboratory to verify the LOQ in the project-specific matrix by analyzing a minimum of four replicate samples with known concentrations at the LOQ.
- Review the raw data (e.g., chromatograms) for low-concentration data. If a result is reported above the DL, make sure that the signal-to-noise ratio is at least 3.
- Compare sample results with blank results. If sample results (including chromatograms) cannot be distinguished from blank results, then they are not meaningful.

APPENDIX F

Historical Groundwater Exceedance Trends

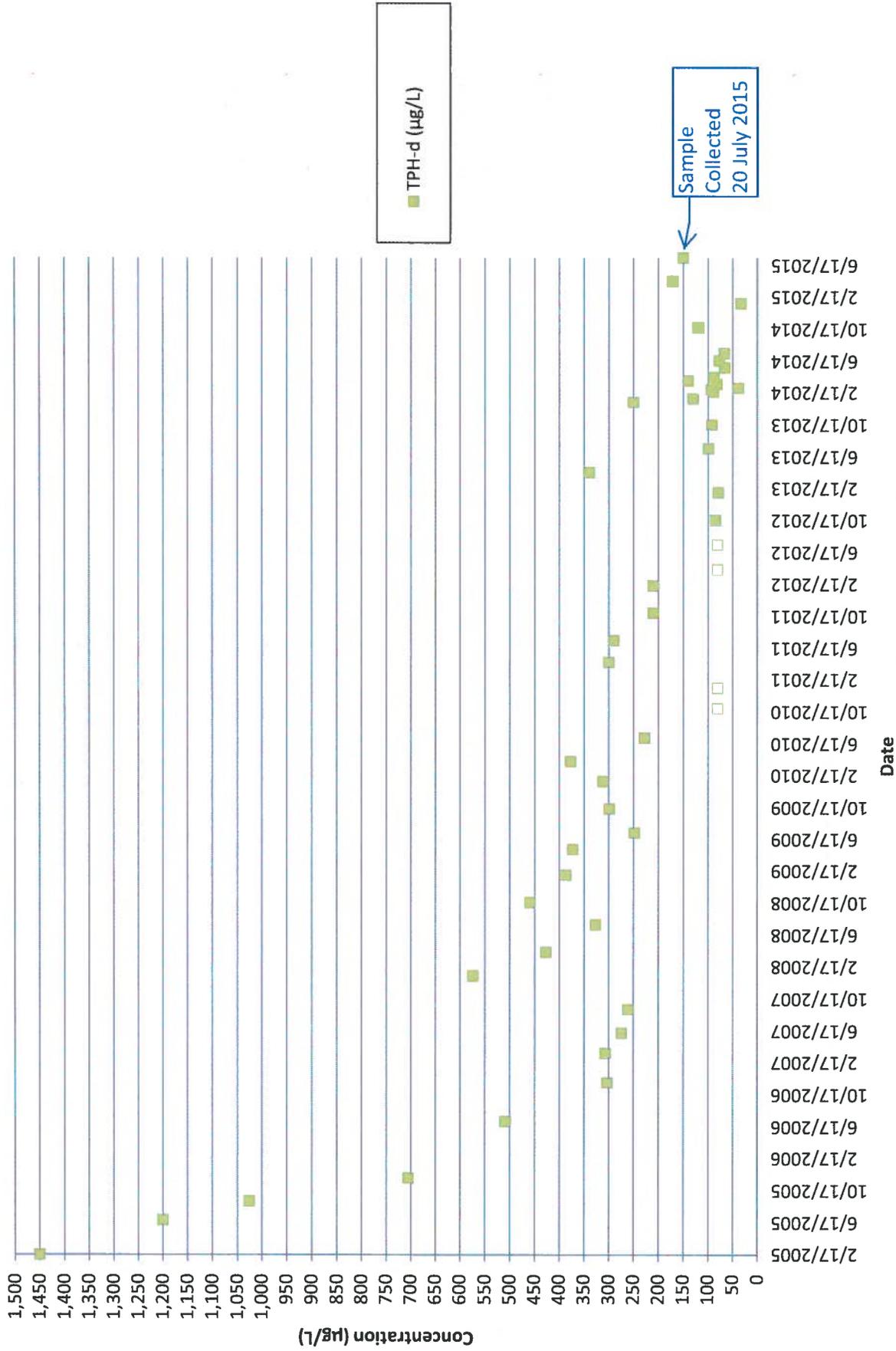
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TPH-g Concentrations for RHMW01



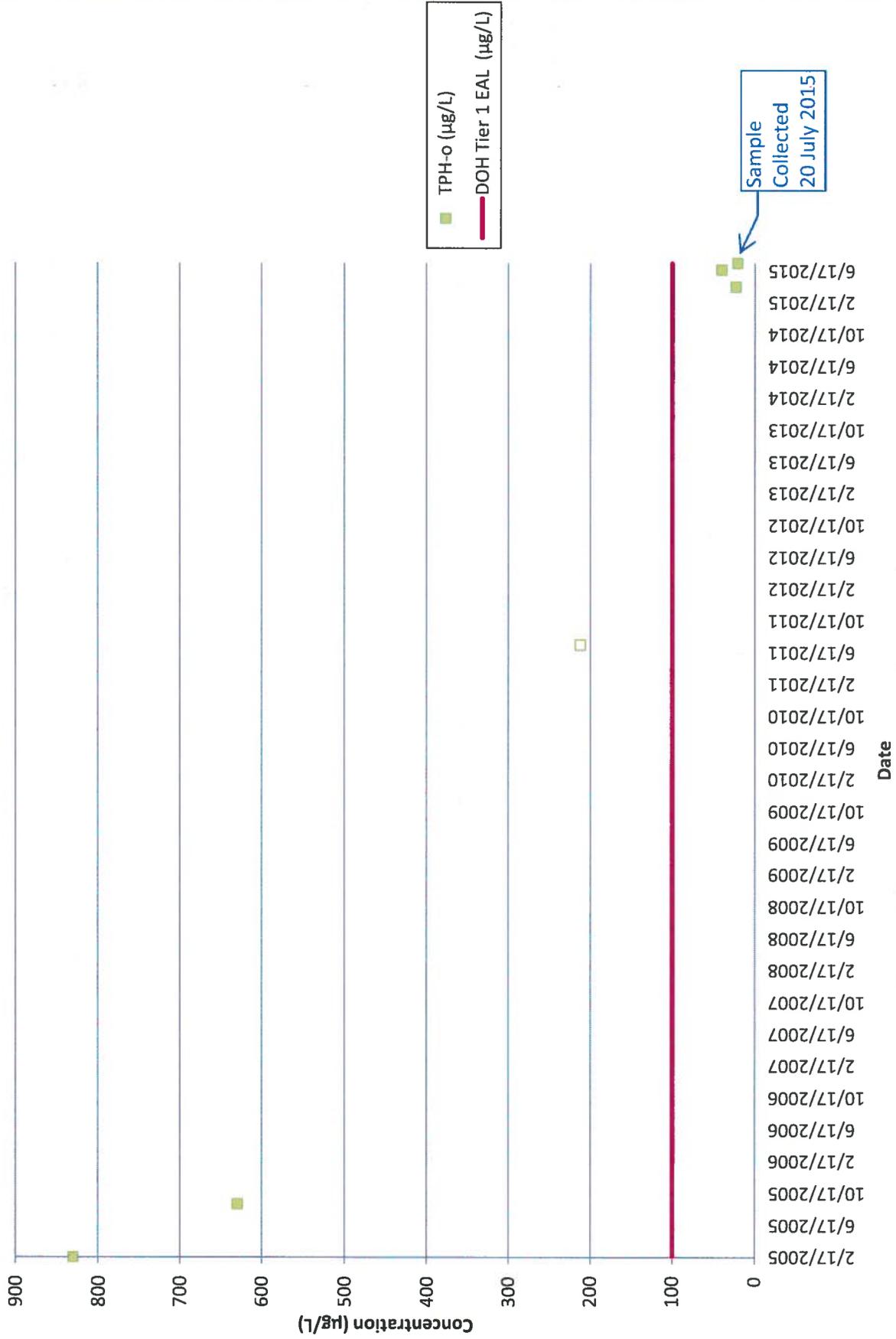
Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. Data points for 2/17/2005 through 9/8/2005 and 12/6/2005 are the average of the primary and duplicate samples. Possible laboratory contamination for 10/22/2012, 10/21/2013, and 1/28/2014 sampling events. Method reporting limits (MRLs) are shown for February 2005, method detection limits (MDLs) are shown for June 2005 through October 2009, and limits of detection (LODs) are shown from January 2010 on.

TPH-d Concentrations for RHMW01



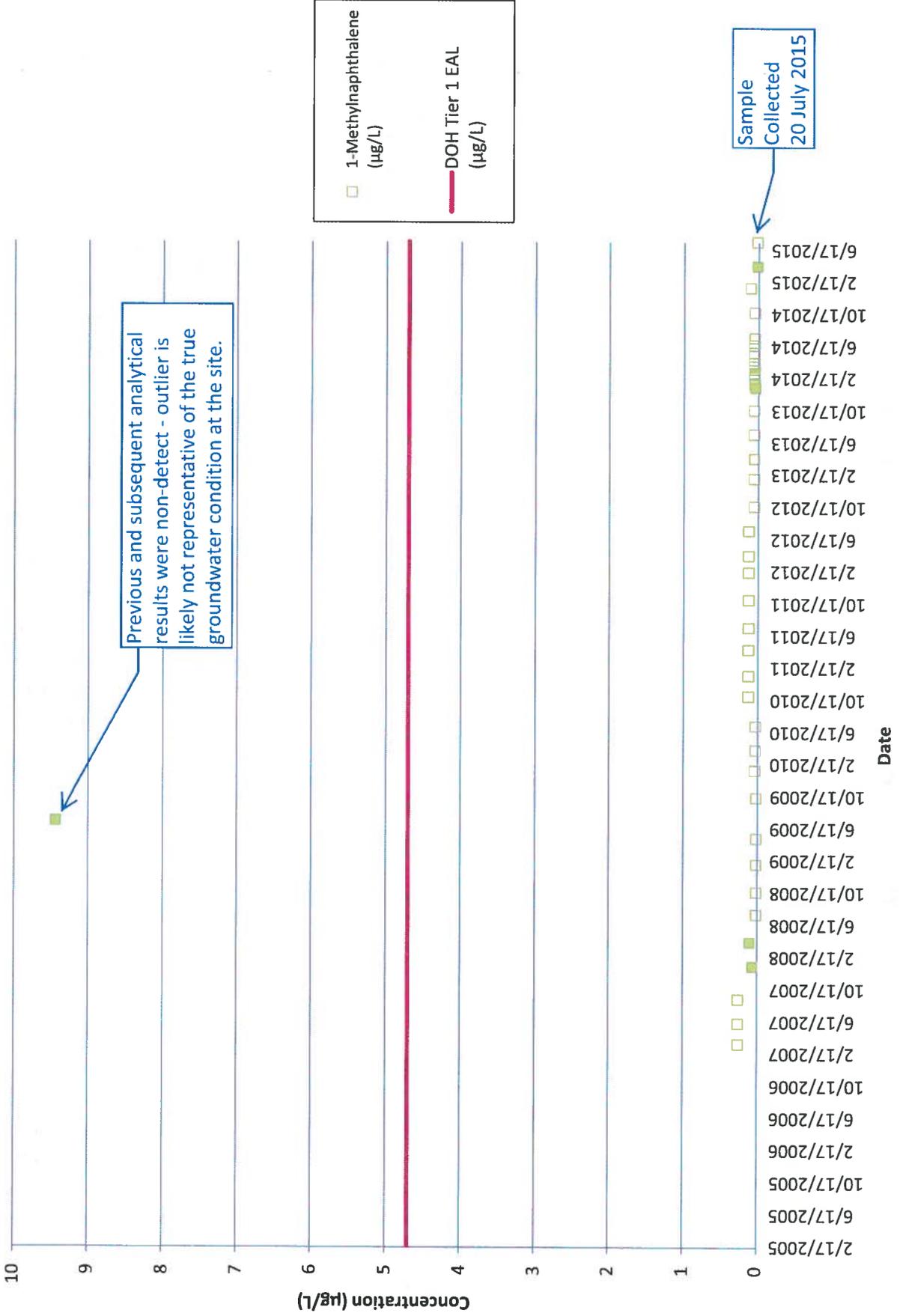
Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. LODs are shown. The Site-Specific Risk-Based Level (SSRBL) is 4,500 µg/L. Numerous sample results had a chromatographic pattern that did not match the calibration standard. The relatively high TPH-d values may not necessarily be indicative that there is diesel fuel or other petroleum products in the well. Data points for 2/17/2005 through 9/8/2005 and 12/6/2005 are the average of the primary and duplicate samples.

TPH-o Concentrations for RHMW01

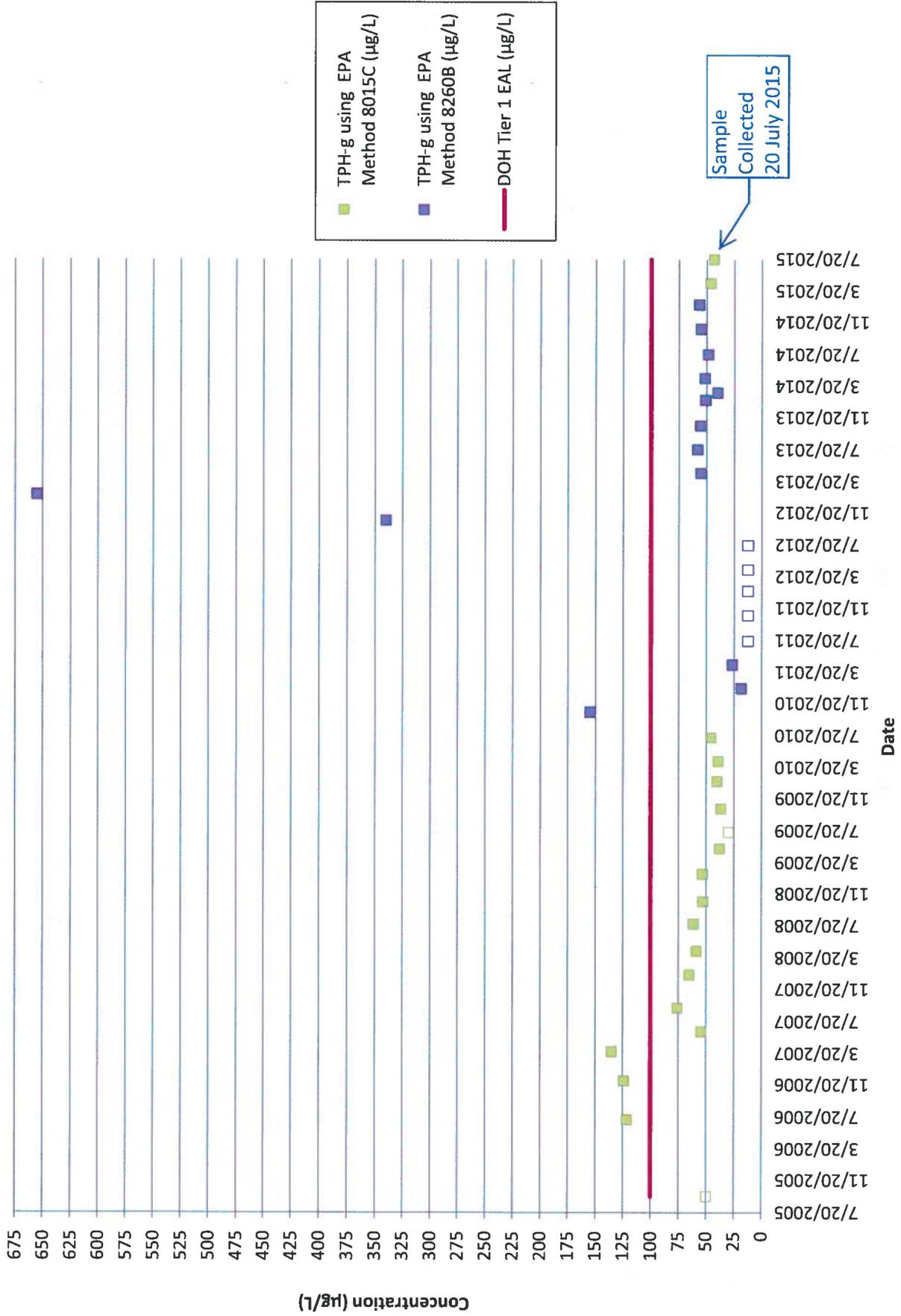


Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections.

1-Methylnaphthalene Concentrations for RHMW01

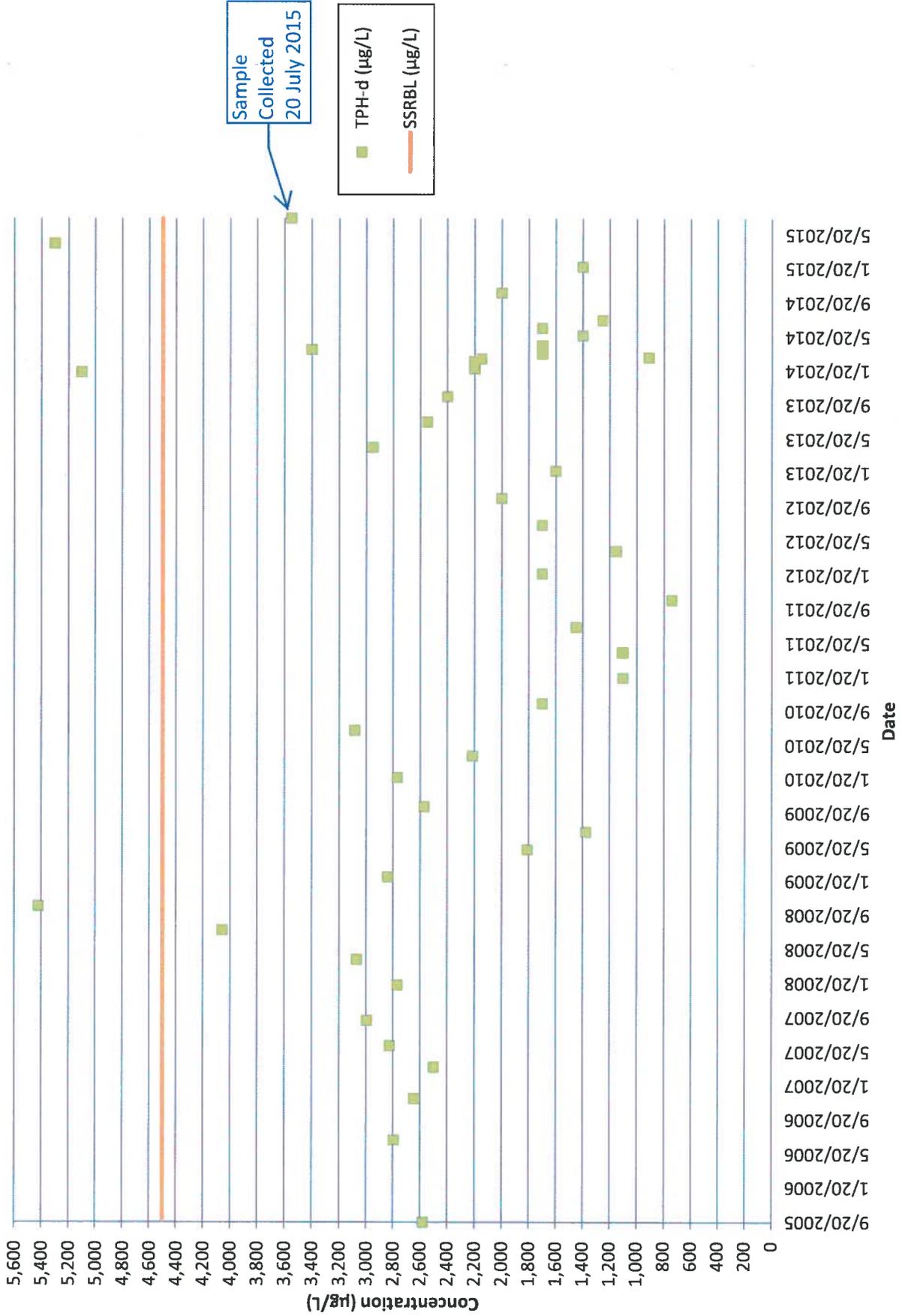


TPH-g Concentrations for RHMW02



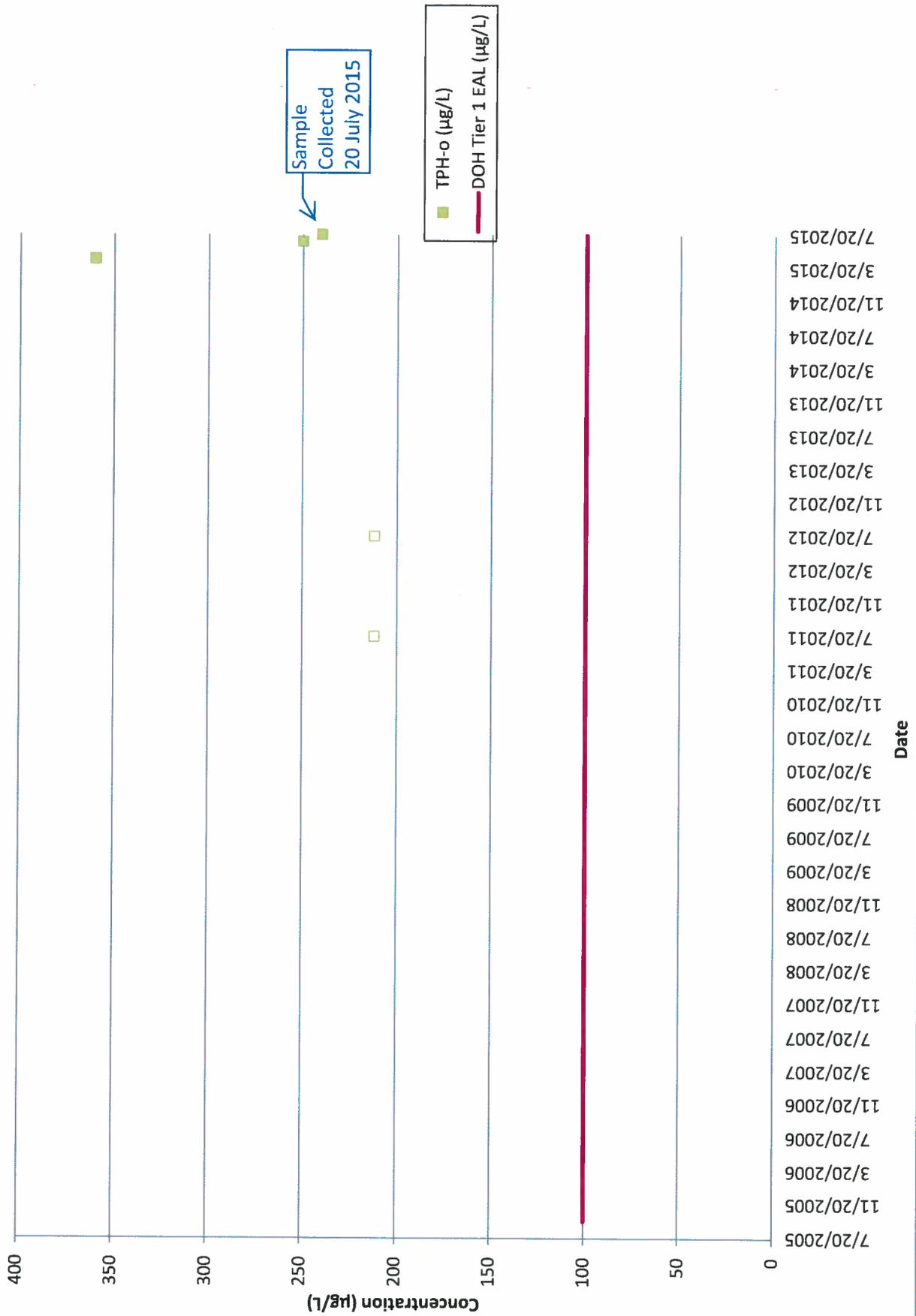
Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. Data points for 9/20/2005 through 4/21/2014 are the average of the primary and duplicate samples. Possible laboratory contamination for 10/21/2013 and 1/28/2014 sampling events. MDLs are shown for July 2009, and LODs are shown for September 2005 and from July 2011 on. Primary sample results are shown for 1/26/2012 and 7/18/2012; all other concentrations are the average of the primary and duplicate sample results.

TPH-d Concentrations for RHMW02



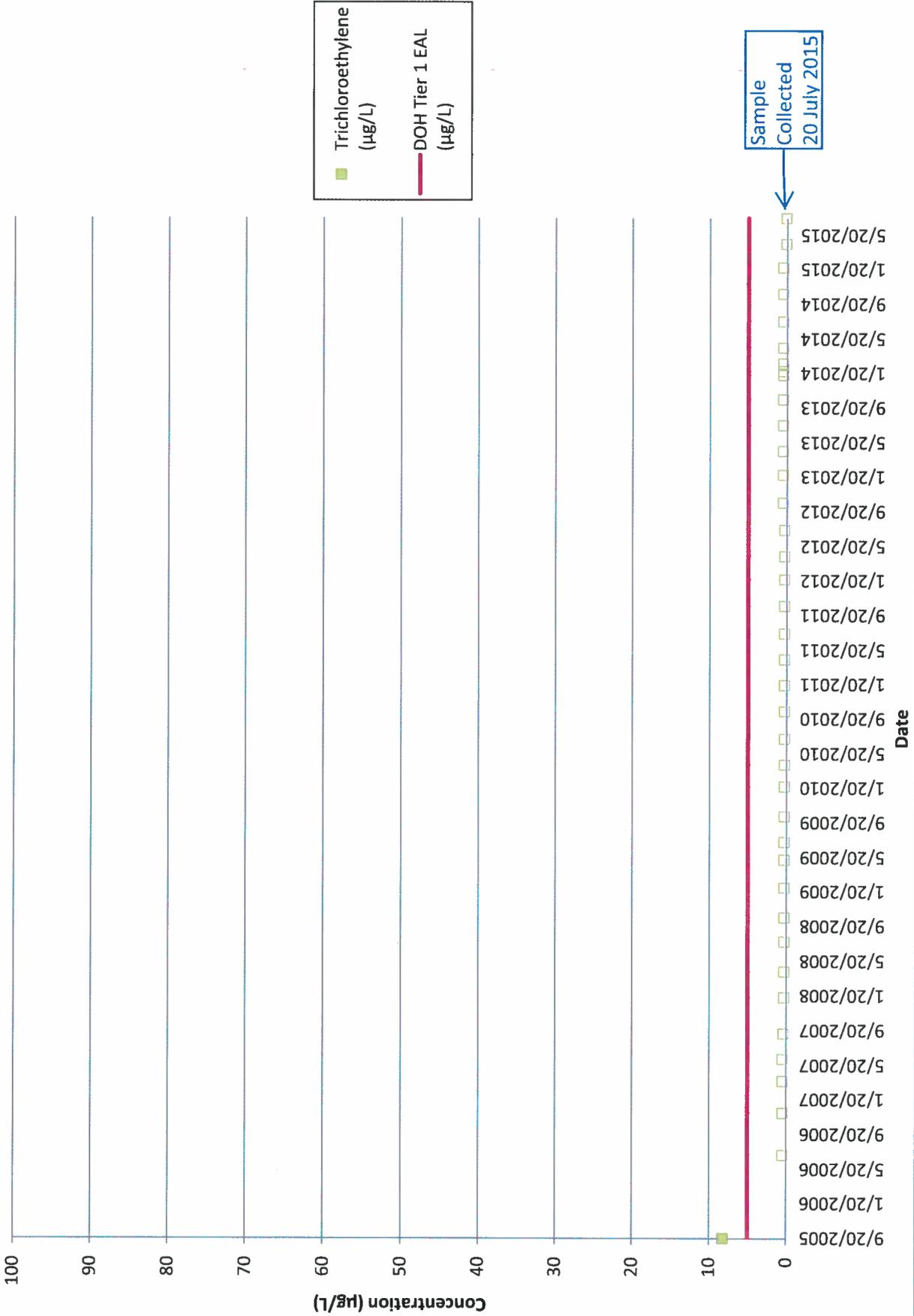
Data points for 9/20/2005 through 4/21/2014 are the average of the primary and duplicate samples. Numerous sample results had a chromatographic pattern that did not match the calibration standard. The relatively high TPH-d values may not necessarily be indicative that there is diesel fuel or other petroleum products in the well.

TPH-o Concentrations for RHMW02



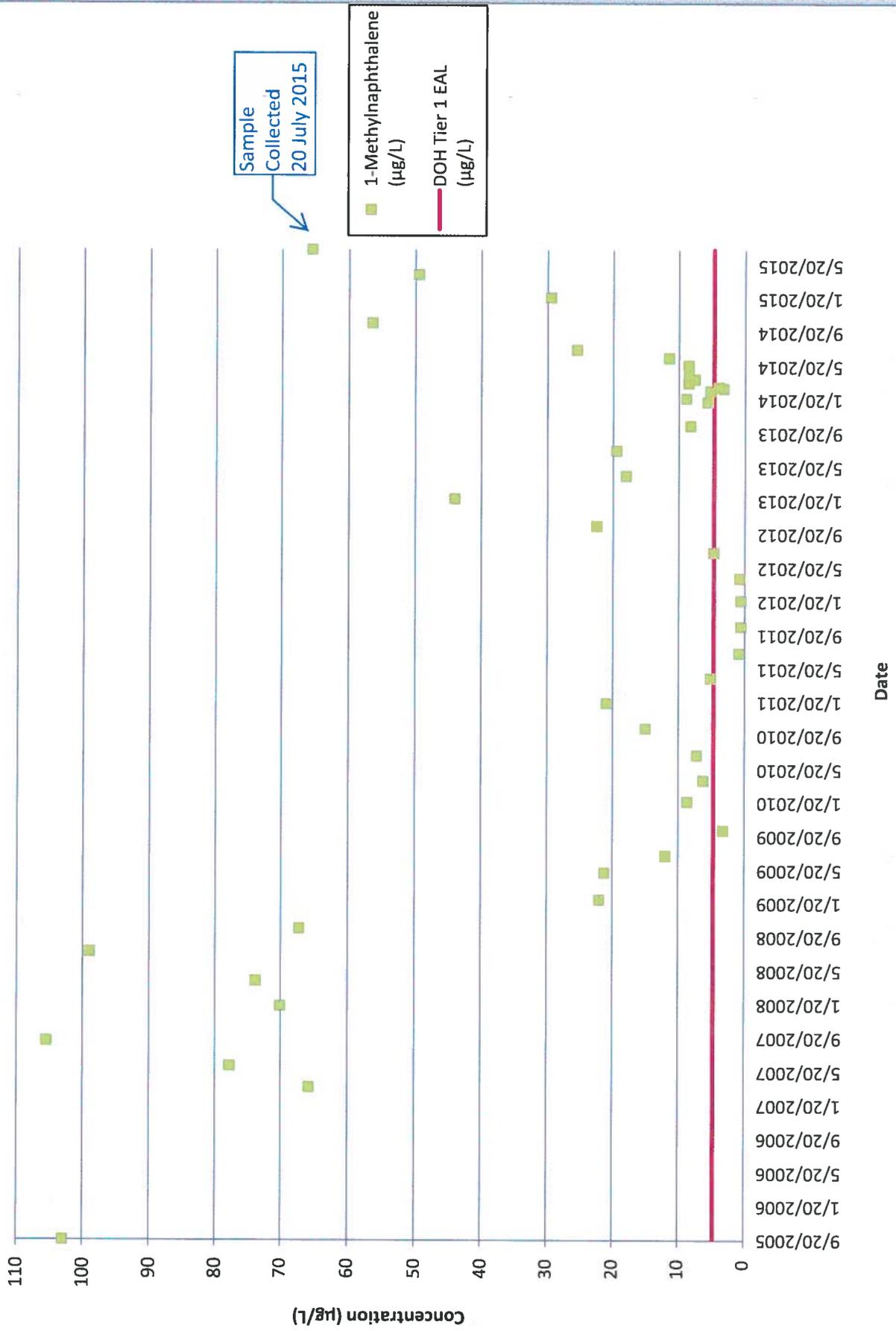
Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections.

Trichloroethylene Concentrations for RHMW02



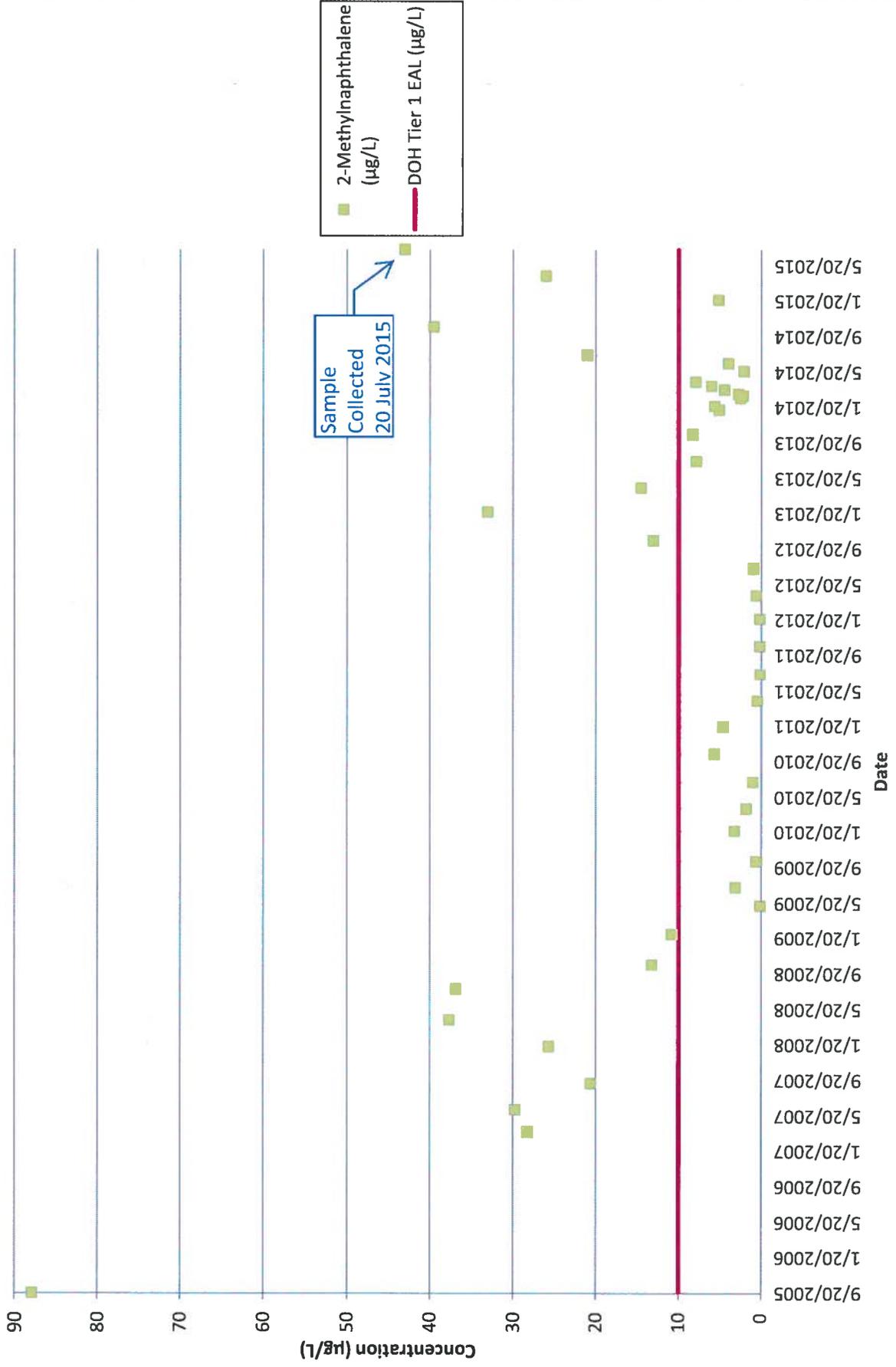
Data points for 9/20/2005 through 4/21/2014 are the average of the primary and duplicate samples. Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. MDLs are shown for July 2006 through October 2009, and LODs are shown from January 2010 on.

1-Methylnaphthalene Concentrations for RHMW02



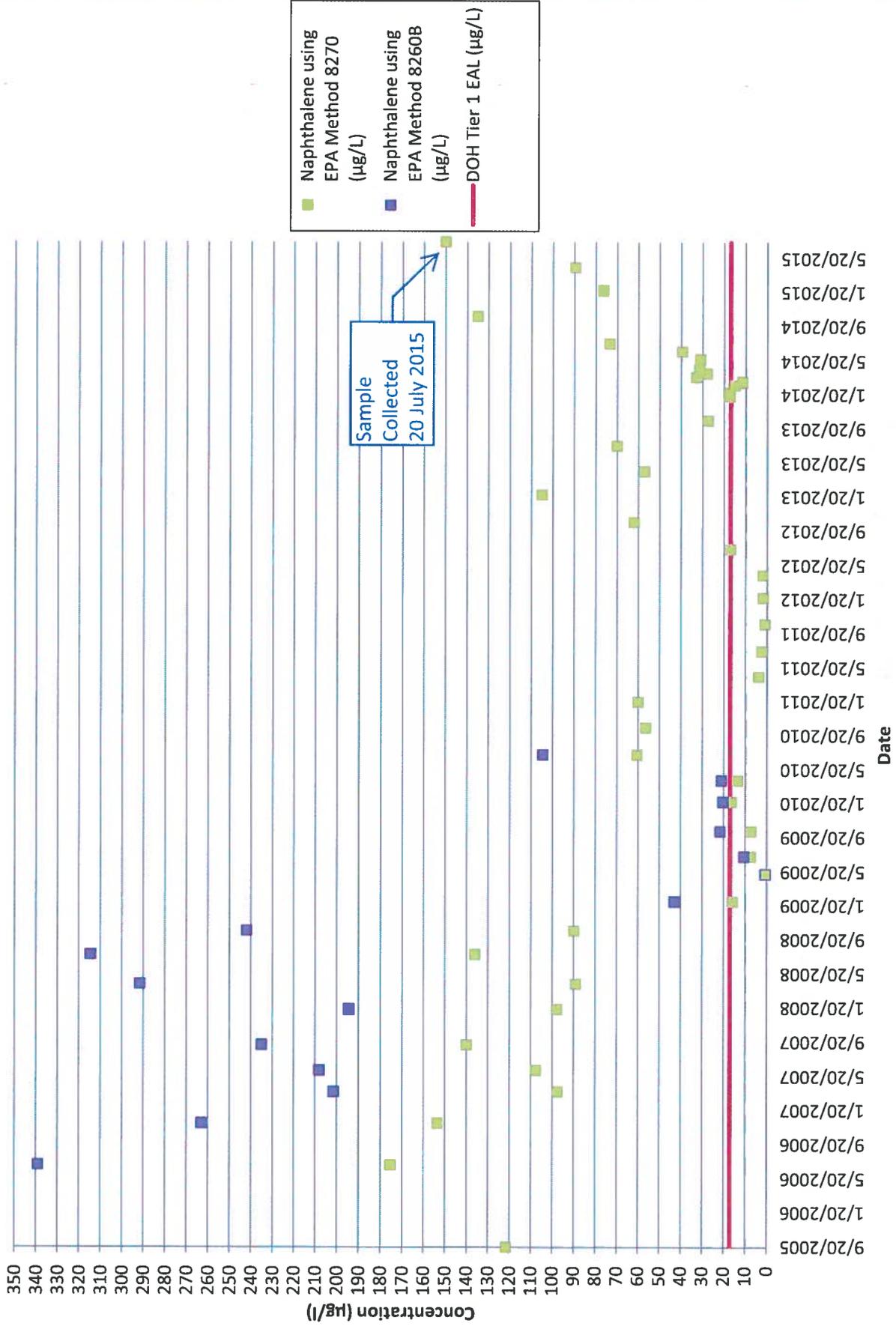
Data points for 9/20/2005 and 3/27/2007 through 4/21/2014 are the average of the primary and duplicate samples.

2-Methylnaphthalene Concentrations for RHMW02



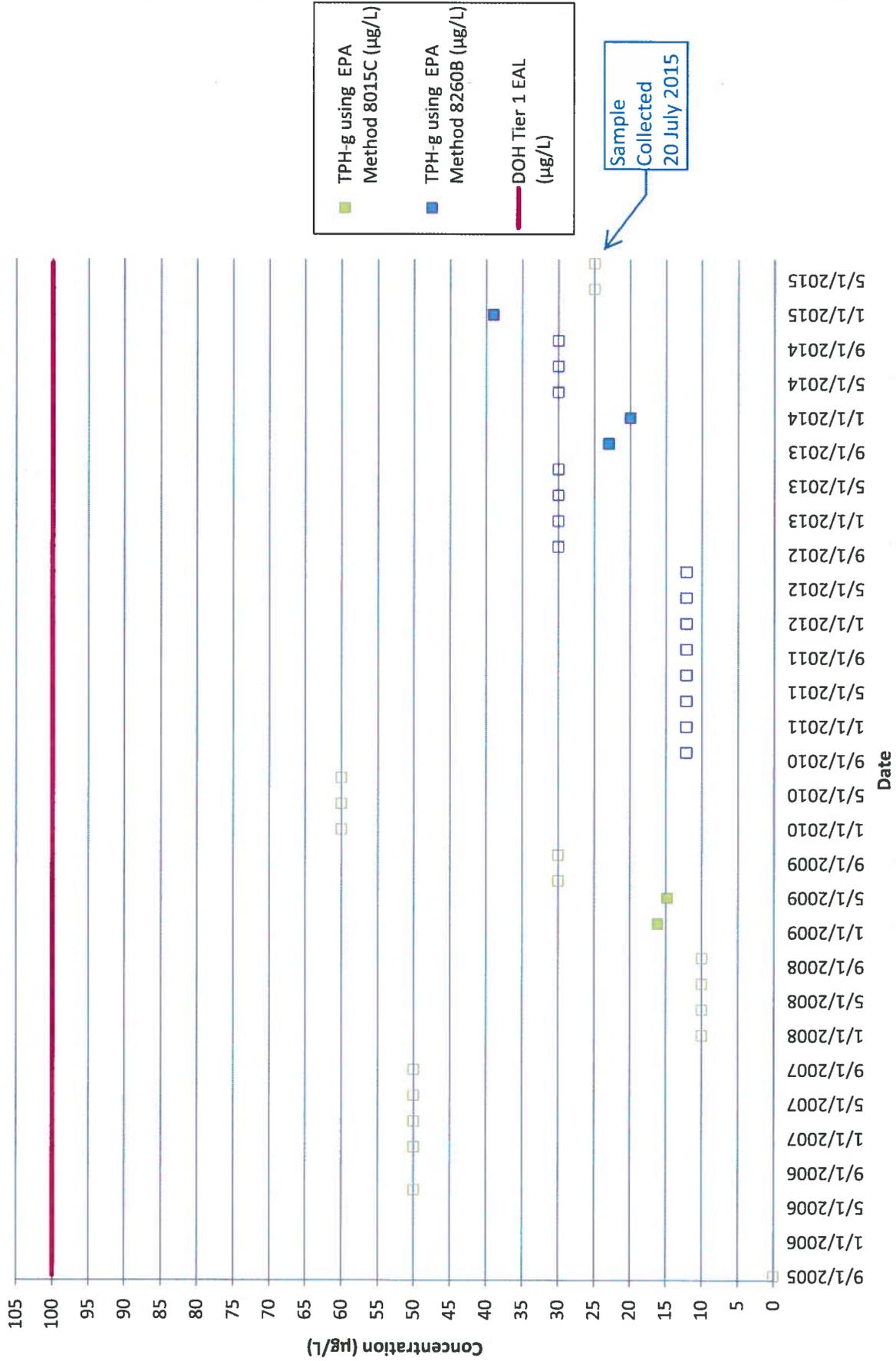
Data points for 9/20/2005 and 3/27/2007 through 4/21/2014 are the average of the primary and duplicate samples.

Naphthalene Concentrations for RHMW02



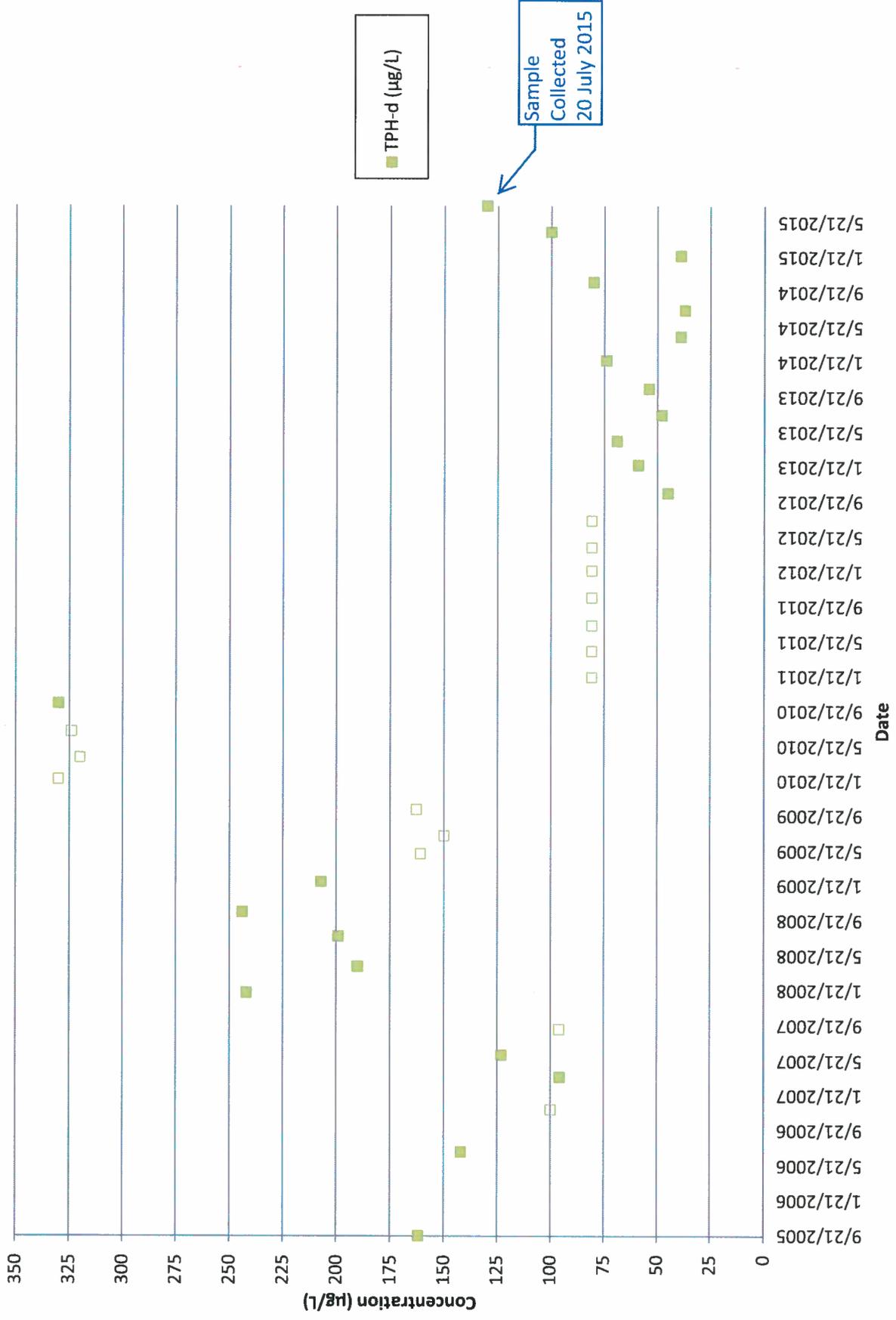
Possible laboratory contamination for 10/21/2013 and 1/28/2014 sampling events. Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. LODs are shown.

TPH-g Concentrations for RHMW03



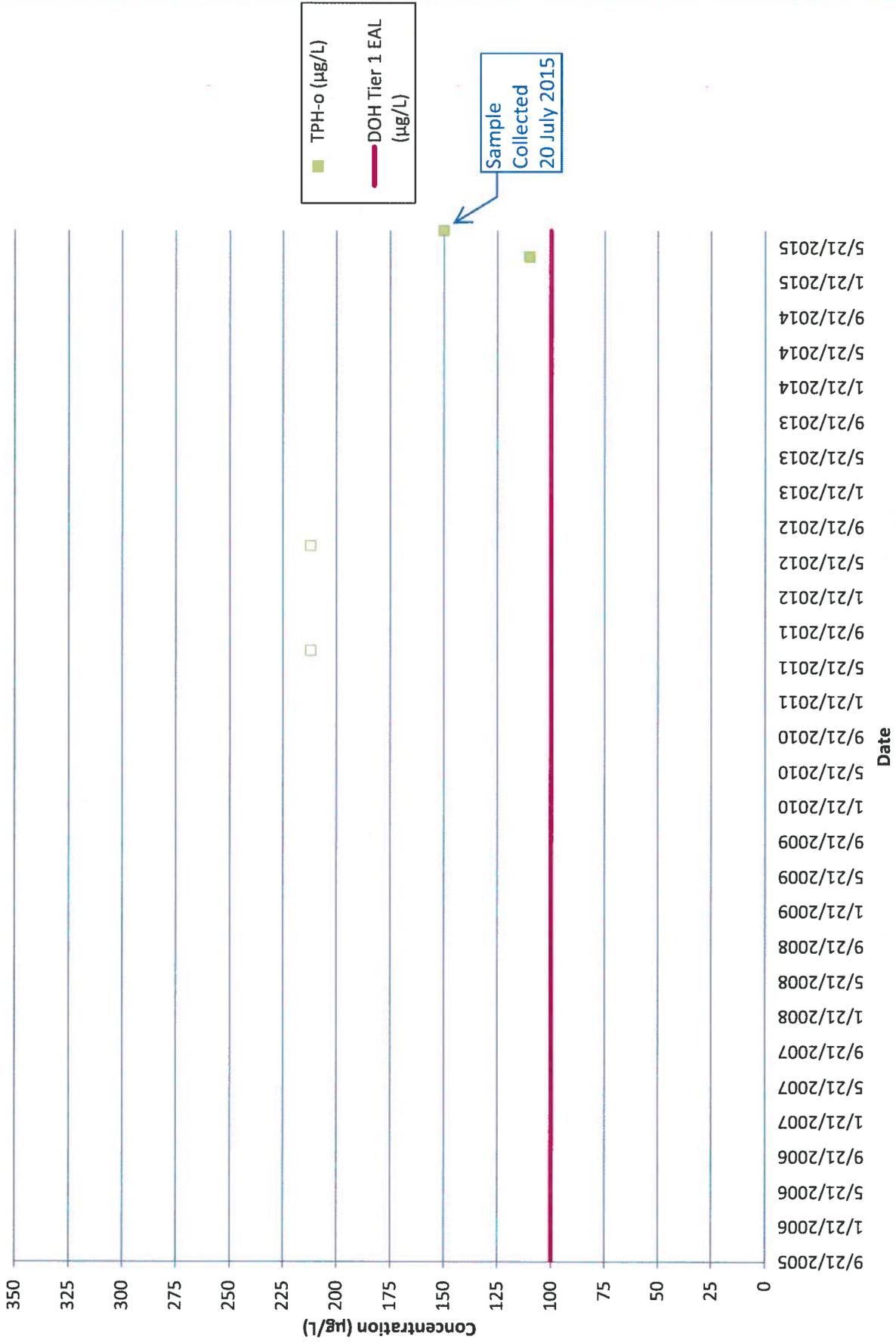
Possible laboratory contamination for 10/21/2013 and 1/28/2014 sampling events. Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. MDLs are shown for July 2006 through October 2009, and LODs are shown for September 2005 and from January 2010 on.

TPH-d Concentrations for RHMW03



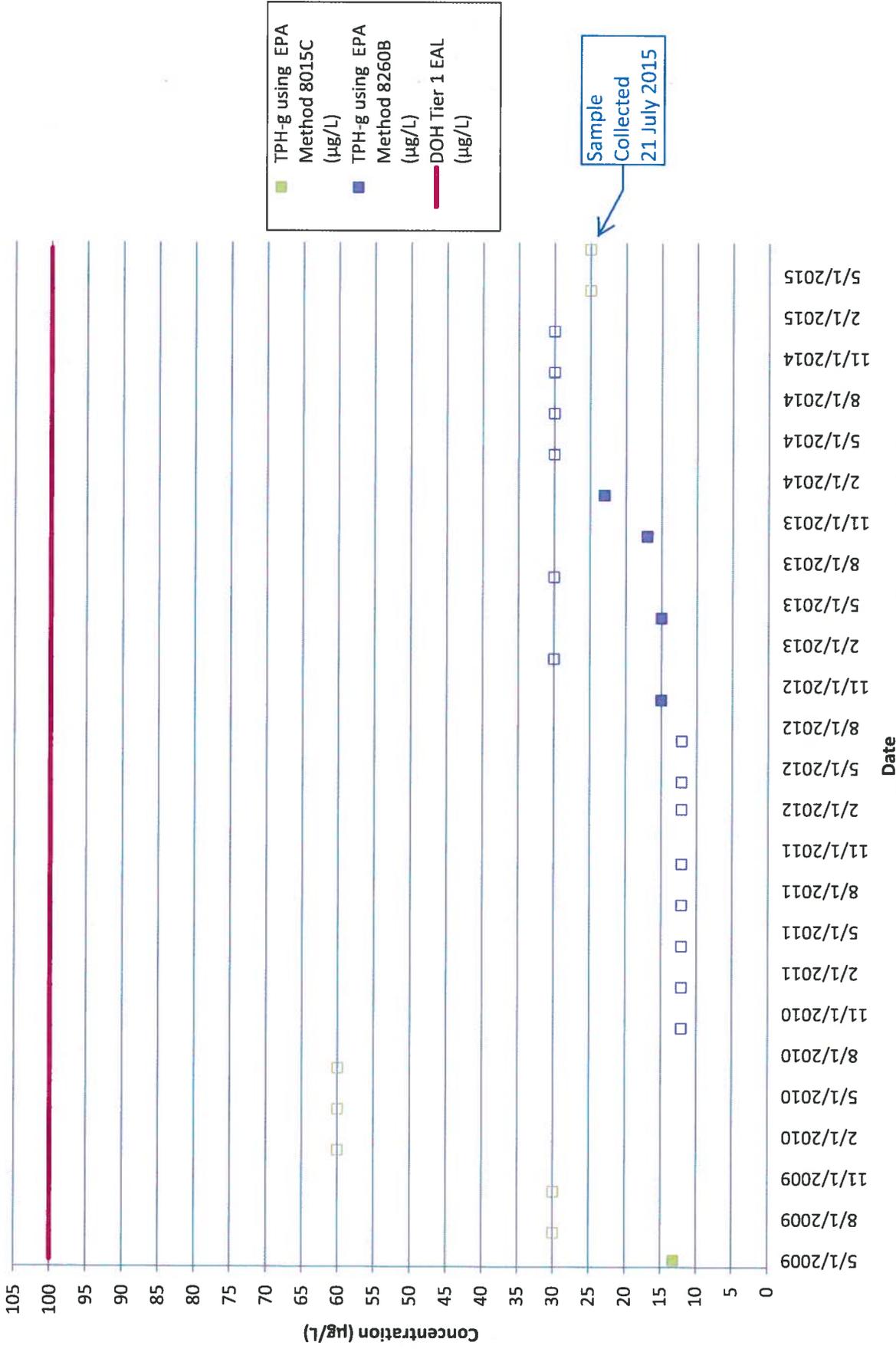
Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. The Site-Specific Risk-Based Level (SSRBL) is 4,500 µg/L. MDLs are shown for December 2006 through October 2009, and LODs are shown for September 2005 and from January 2010 on. Numerous sample results had a chromatographic pattern that didn't match the calibration standard. The relatively high TPH-d values may not necessarily be indicative that there is diesel fuel or other petroleum products in the well.

TPH-o Concentrations for RHMW03



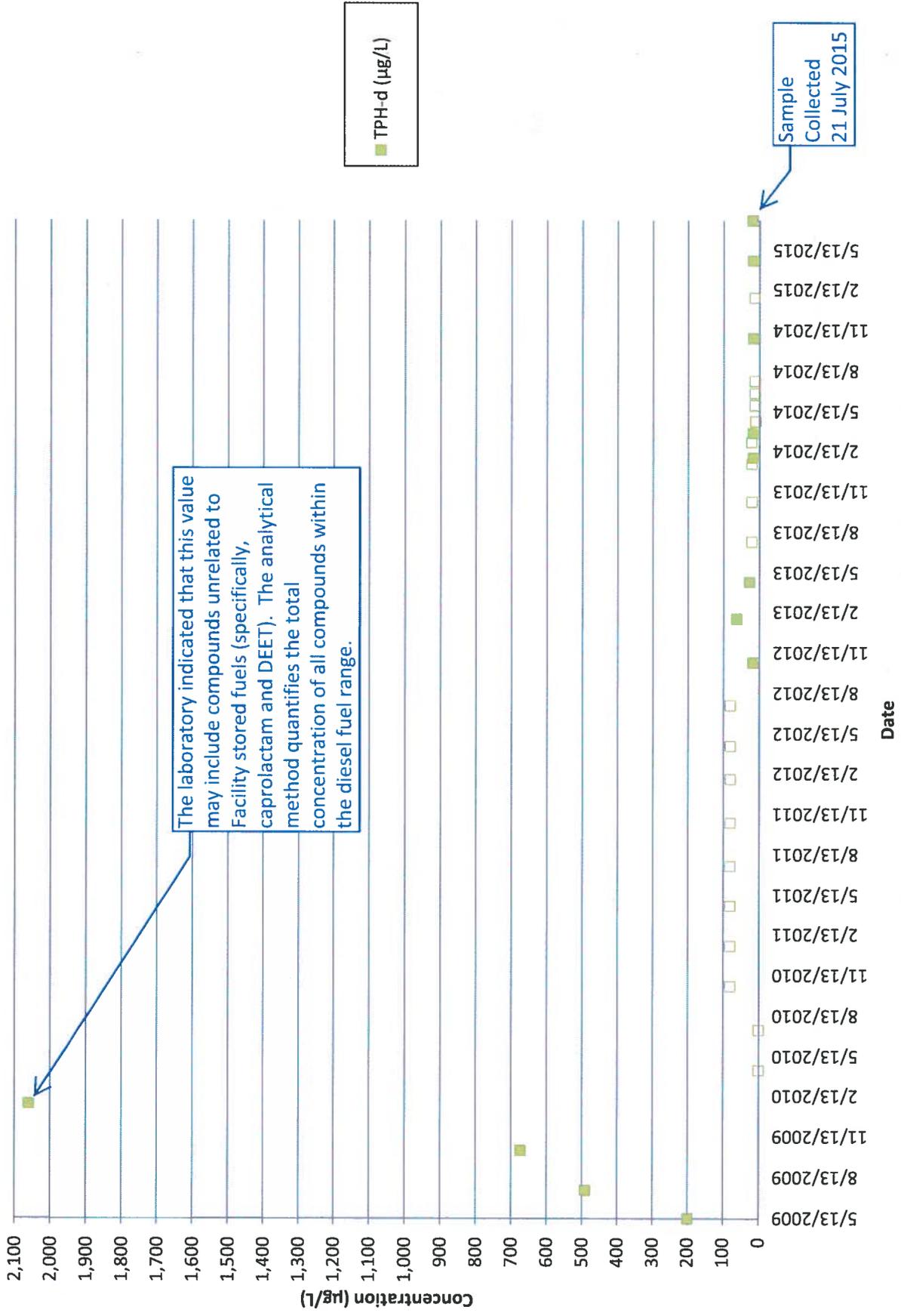
Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections.

TPH-g Concentrations for RHMW05



Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. Data point for 7/17/2012 is the average of the primary and duplicate samples. MDLs are shown for July and October 2009, and LODs are shown from January 2010 on. Possible laboratory contamination for 10/22/2012, 10/22/2013, and 1/29/2014 sampling events.

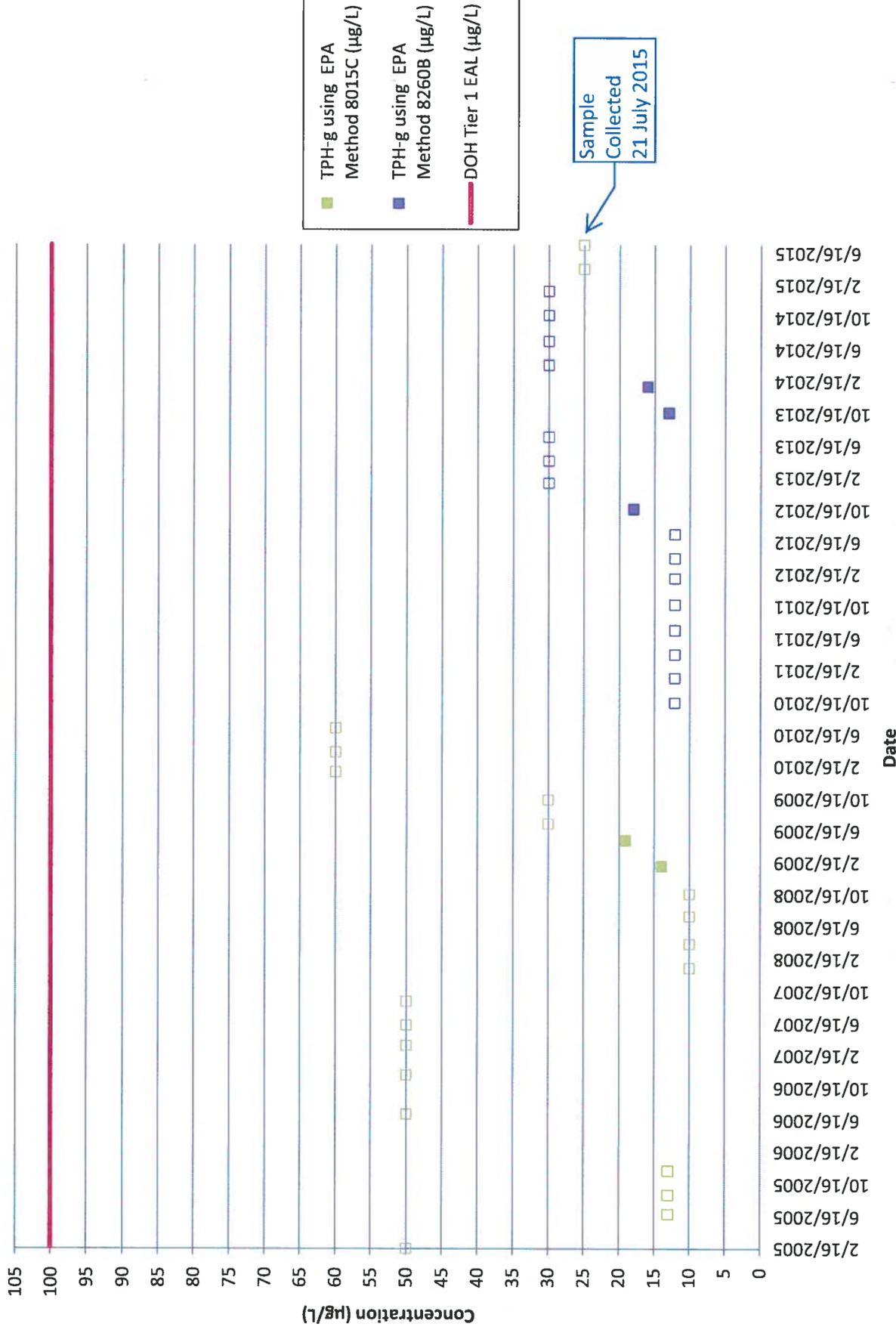
TPH-d Concentrations for RHMW05



The laboratory indicated that this value may include compounds unrelated to Facility stored fuels (specifically, caprolactam and DEET). The analytical method quantifies the total concentration of all compounds within the diesel fuel range.

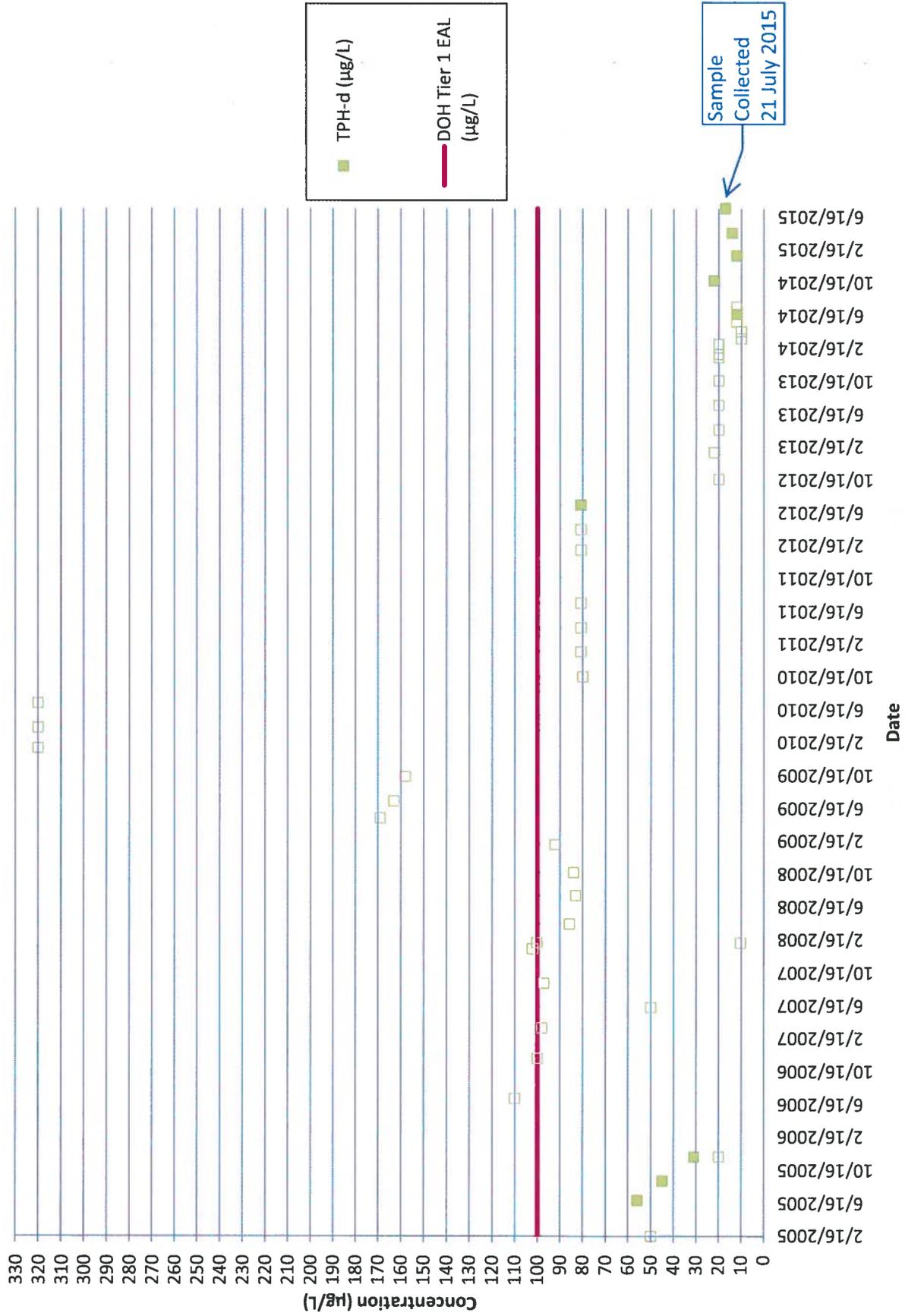
Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. LODs are shown. The Site-Specific Risk-Based Level (SSRBL) is 4,500 µg/L. Data point for 7/17/2012 is the average of the primary and duplicate samples. Numerous sample results had a chromatographic pattern that did not match the calibration standard. The relatively high TPH-d values may not necessarily be indicative that there is diesel fuel or other petroleum products in the well.

TPH-g Concentrations for RHMW2254-01



Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. MRLs are shown for February 2005, MDLs are shown for June 2005 through October 2009, and LODs are shown from January 2010 on. Possible laboratory contamination for 10/22/2012, 10/22/2013, and 1/29/2014 sampling events.

TPH-d Concentrations for RHMW2254-01



Unfilled boxes indicate non-detections. MRLs are shown for February 2005, MDLs are shown for December 2005 through October 2009, and LODs are shown from January 2010 on. Laboratory data rejected for 1/15/2008 sampling event. Numerous sample results had a chromatographic pattern that did not match the calibration standard. The relatively high TPH-d values may not necessarily be indicative that there is diesel fuel or other petroleum products in the well.

APPENDIX G

Non-Hazardous Waste Manifest

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NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator ID Number

2. Page 1 of

3. Emergency Response Phone

4. Waste Tracking Number

5. Generator's Name and Mailing Address

Generator's Site Address (if different than mailing address)

COBLENCE HAWAII, C/O H. WEAH HAWAII, CODE 1934
 400 H.P. BULL ROAD, ATTI ALAN SUGIHARA
 KAPAHU, HI 96761

HIC300415 04 4
 RED HILL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITY
 ALOHA, HI 96701

6. Transporter 1 Company Name

U.S. EPA ID Number

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL SERVICES, LLC

808-545-4500

HID 982 040 578

7. Transporter 2 Company Name

U.S. EPA ID Number

WHITE SOLVENT SERVICES, INC.

808-884

HID 982 437 115

8. Designated Facility Name and Site Address

U.S. EPA ID Number

WHITE SOLVENT SERVICES, INC.
 91-125 KAOHI LOOP
 KAPOHEI, HI 96707

HID 982 443 715

Facility's Phone:

808-687-8288

9. Waste Shipping Name and Description

10. Containers

11. Total Quantity

12. Unit Wt./Vol.

No.

Type

1. MATERIAL NOT REGULATED BY DOT
 (WELL BURGE AND DECONTAMINATION WATER)

002

DM

00070

G

13b. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information

2012 061

TOTAL HALOGEN:

GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY PROPER SHIPPING NAME (WHERE APPLICABLE) AND ARE CLASSIFIED, PACKED, MARKED, AND LABELED AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT BY HIGHWAY ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS. I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT IF THIS IS USED OIL IT IS SUBJECT TO REGULATION UNDER 40 CFR PART 279; THAT IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MORE BURNER THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.0% AND THAT IT HAS NOT BEEN CONTAMINATED WITH CARBONATOR CREAMER, BRAKE OIL, FUEL, HALOGENATED SOLVENTS, OR OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND/OR HEAVY METALS.

14. GENERATOR'S/OFFEROR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by the proper shipping name, and are classified, packaged, marked and labeled/placarded, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

Generator's/Offor's Printed/Typed Name

Signature

Month Day Year

15. International Shipments

Import to U.S.

Export from U.S.

Port of entry/exit:

Date leaving U.S.:

Transporter Signature (for exports only):

16. Transporter Acknowledgment of Receipt of Materials

Transporter 1 Printed/Typed Name

Signature

Month Day Year

Transporter 2 Printed/Typed Name

Signature

Month Day Year

17. Discrepancy

17a. Discrepancy Indication Space

Quantity

Type

Residue

Partial Rejection

Full Rejection

Manifest Reference Number:

U.S. EPA ID Number

17b. Alternate Facility (or Generator)

Facility's Phone:

17c. Signature of Alternate Facility (or Generator)

Month Day Year

18. Designated Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of materials covered by the manifest except as noted in Item 17a

Printed/Typed Name

Signature

Month Day Year

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