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DRAFT FINAL Site Inspection Quality Assurance Project Plan Addendum Biak Training Center Brett Hall Powell Butte, Oregon

Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) and
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Impacted Sites
ARNG Installations, Nationwide

August 2021

Prepared for:



Army National Guard Bureau
111 S. George Mason Drive
Arlington, VA 22204

UNCLASSIFIED

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26 Acronyms and Abbreviations

27	%	percent
28	°C	degrees Celsius
29	°F	degrees Fahrenheit
30	AECOM	AECOM Technical Services, Inc.
31	AFFF	aqueous film forming foam
32	amsl	above mean sea level
33	AOI	Area of Interest
34	APP	Accident Prevention Plan
35	ARNG	Army National Guard
36	ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
37	bgs	below ground surface
38	BLM	Bureau of Land Management
39	Census	United States Census Bureau
40	CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
41	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
42	CoC	chain of custody
43	COUTES	Central Oregon Unit Training Equipment Site
44	CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
45	CSM	conceptual site model
46	DA	Department of the Army
47	DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
48	DL	detection limit
49	DO	dissolved oxygen
50	DoD	Department of Defense
51	DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
52	DQI	data quality indicators
53	DQO	data quality objectives
54	DUA	Data Usability Assessment
55	EDR™	Environmental Data Resources, Inc.™
56	ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
57	ERB	equipment rinsate blank
58	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
59	FRB	field reagent blank
60	FTA	fire training area
61	GCAL	Gulf Coast Analytical Laboratories, LLC
62	GPS	global positioning system
63	HAZWOPER	hazardous waste operations and emergency response
64	HDPE	high-density polyethylene
65	HUC	hydrologic unit code
66	IDQTF	Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force

67	IDW	investigation-derived waste
68	ISC	instrument sensitivity check
69	LC/MS/MS	liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry
70	LOD	limit of detection
71	LOQ	limit of quantitation
72	MAES	Multiple Award Environmental Services
73	MOUT	Military Operations on Urban Terrain
74	MPC	measurement performance criteria
75	MS/MSD	matrix spike/ matrix spike duplicate
76	NELAP	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
77	ng/L	nanograms per liter
78	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
79	OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
80	OHA	Oregon Health Authority
81	OMD	Oregon Military Department
82	ORANG	Oregon Army National Guard
83	ORP	oxidation-reduction potential
84	OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
85	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
86	OWRD	Oregon Water Resources Department
87	PA	Preliminary Assessment
88	PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
89	PFBS	perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
90	PFOA	perfluorooctanoic acid
91	PFOS	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
92	PID	photoionization detector
93	PPE	personal protective equipment
94	PQAPP	Programmatic UFP-QAPP
95	PVC	poly-vinyl chloride
96	QA	quality assurance
97	QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
98	QC	quality control
99	QL	quantitation limit
100	QSM	Quality Systems Manual
101	RI	Remedial Investigation
102	SDG	sample delivery group
103	SI	Site Inspection
104	SL	screening level
105	SOP	standard operating procedure
106	SSHP	Site Safety and Health Plan
107	TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
108	TO	Task Order

109	TOC	total organic carbon
110	TPP	Technical Project Planning
111	TSA	technical system audit
112	UCL	upper confidence limit
113	UCMR3	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3
114	UFP	Uniform Federal Policy
115	US	United States
116	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
117	USCS	Unified Soil Classification System
118	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
119	USDI	United States Department of Interior
120	USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
121	USFS	United States Forest Service
122	USGS	United States Geological Survey
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126 1. Introduction

127 1.1 Project Authorization

128 This is the Installation-Specific Addendum to the Army National Guard (ARNG) per- and
129 polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Site Inspection (SI) Programmatic Uniform Federal Policy-
130 Quality Assurance Project Plan (UFP-QAPP). This SI UFP-QAPP Addendum addresses specific
131 SI activities to be completed at Biak Training Center Brett Hall, Powell Butte, Oregon.

132 The ARNG G9 is the lead agency in performing *Preliminary Assessments (Pas) and Site*
133 *Inspections (SIs) for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)*
134 *Impacted Sites at ARNG Facilities Nationwide*. This work is supported by the United States (US)
135 Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Baltimore District and their contractor AECOM Technical
136 Services, Inc. (AECOM) under Contract Number W912DR-12-D-0014, Task Order (TO)
137 W912DR17F0192, issued 11 August 2017. Programmatic, the ARNG is assessing the
138 potential environmental impacts primarily from aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) and similar
139 chemical releases suspected at their properties related to processes that used PFAS (e.g., fire
140 training, firefighting, and metal plating).

141 The SI project elements will be performed by AECOM in accordance with the Comprehensive
142 Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA; US Environmental
143 Protection Agency [USEPA], 1980), as amended, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances
144 Pollution Contingency Plan (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 300; USEPA, 1994), and
145 in compliance with US Department of the Army (DA) requirements and guidance for field
146 investigations, including specific requirements for sampling for PFOA, PFOS, and
147 perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), and the group of related compounds known in the industry
148 as PFAS. The term PFAS will be used throughout this plan to encompass all PFAS being
149 evaluated, including PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS, which are the key components of the suspected
150 releases being evaluated, and the other 15 related compounds listed in the TO. This UFP-QAPP
151 Addendum focuses on the SI phase of work specific to Biak Training Center Brett Hall (also
152 referred to as the “facility”) in Powell Butte, Oregon.

153 1.2 SI Purpose

154 The objective of this SI effort is to identify whether there has been a release to the environment
155 from the Areas of Interest (AOIs) identified in the PA and determine the presence or absence of
156 PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS at or above screening levels (SLs) at the facility.

157 As stated in the *Federal Facilities Remedial Site Inspection Summary Guide* (USEPA, 2005), an
158 SI has five goals:

- 159 1) Develop information to potentially eliminate a release from further consideration because
160 it is determined that it poses no significant threat to human health or the environment.
- 161 2) Determine the potential need for a removal action (i.e., Time Critical Removal Action
162 [TCRA]; applies to drinking water only).
- 163 3) Collect or develop data to evaluate the release.
- 164 4) Collect additional data to develop the conceptual site model (CSM) in preparation for an
165 effective Remedial Investigation (RI).

166 5) Collect data to determine whether the release is more than likely the result of activities
 167 associated with the Department of Defense (DoD).

168 In addition to the USEPA identified goals of an SI, the ARNG SI effort will also aim to evaluate
 169 whether the concentrations can be attributed to on-facility or off-facility sources that were
 170 identified within 4 miles of the installation as part of the PA (e.g., fire stations, major manufacturers,
 171 other DoD facilities).

172 1.3 QAPP Addendum Organization

173 Elements of every ARNG PFAS SI are addressed in the SI Programmatic UFP-QAPP (PQAPP)
 174 (AECOM, 2018). The PQAPP is comprehensive and is consistent with the USEPA's intent that
 175 the UFP-QAPP be the primary planning document for an entire project (Intergovernmental Data
 176 Quality Task Force [IDQTF], 2005a-c). This QAPP Addendum, in combination with the PQAPP
 177 elements, meets the requirements set forth in the UFP for QAPPs (IDQTF, 2005a-c) and USEPA
 178 *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (USEPA, 2001).

179 This QAPP Addendum was prepared to include the detailed information specific to the SI at Biak
 180 Training Center Brett Hall. For ease of review, material from the PQAPP is included in this
 181 deliverable alongside the Biak Training Center Brett Hall-specific worksheets. **Table 1-1** below
 182 describes the components that are covered under the PQAPP and those that are covered under
 183 this UFP-QAPP Addendum.

184 **Table 1-1: Comparison of PQAPP to QAPP Addendum**

QAPP Addendum Worksheets	Applicable Document
Worksheets #1 and #2- Title and Approval Page and QAPP Identifying Information	Programmatic/Site-Specific
Worksheets #3 and #5- Project Organization and QAPP Distribution	Programmatic/Site-Specific
Worksheets #4, #7, #8- Personnel Qualifications and Sign-off Sheet	Programmatic/Site-Specific
Worksheet #6- Communication Pathways	Programmatic/Site-Specific
Worksheet #9- Technical Project Planning Session Summary	Site-Specific
Worksheet #10- Conceptual Site Model	Site-Specific
Worksheet #11- Project/ Data Quality Objectives	Site-Specific
Worksheet #12- Measurement Performance Criteria	Programmatic
Worksheet #13- Secondary Data Uses and Limitations	Programmatic
Worksheets #14 and #16- Project Tasks and Schedule	Site-Specific
Worksheet #15- Screening Limits and Laboratory- Specific Detection/ Quantitation Limits	Programmatic
Worksheet #17- Sampling Design and Rationale	Site-Specific
Worksheet #18- Sampling Locations and Methods	Site-Specific

QAPP Addendum Worksheets	Applicable Document
Worksheets #19 and #30- Sample Containers, Preservation and Hold Times	Programmatic
Worksheet #20- Field Quality Control Summary	Programmatic/Site-Specific
Worksheet #21- Field Standard Operating Procedures	Programmatic
Worksheet #22- Field Equipment Calibration, Maintenance, Testing and Inspection	Programmatic
Worksheet #23- Analytical Standard Operating Procedures	Programmatic
Worksheet #24- Analytical Instrument Calibration	Programmatic
Worksheet #25- Analytical Instrument and Equipment Maintenance, Testing and Inspection	Programmatic
Worksheets #26 and #27- Sample Handling, Custody and Disposal	Programmatic
Worksheet #28- Analytical Quality Control and Corrective Actions	Programmatic
Worksheet #29- Project Documents and Records	Programmatic
Worksheets #31, #32 and #33- Assessments and Corrective Action	Programmatic
Worksheet #34- Data Verification and Validation Inputs	Programmatic
Worksheet #35- Data Verification Procedures	Programmatic
Worksheet #36- Data Validation Procedures	Programmatic
Worksheet #37- Data Usability Assessment	Programmatic

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186 **QAPP Worksheets #1 & #2: Title and Approval Page and**
187 **QAPP Identifying Information**

188 **Site Name/Project Name:** Army National Guard/ Multiple Award Environmental Services (MAES)
189 Delivery Order 00014/ Preliminary Assessments (PA) and Site Inspections (SI) for
190 Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Impacted Sites, ARNG
191 Installations, Nationwide

192
193 **Installation:** Biak Training Center Brett Hall, Powell Butte, Oregon

194
195 **Contract Work Assignment Number:** USACE Contract No. W912DR-12-D-0014;
196 Delivery Order No. W912DR17F0192

197 **Relevant Plans and Reports from Previous Investigations:** Relevant plans and reports from
198 previous investigations are identified in the references cited in the introductory text that precedes
199 these worksheets and in subsequent worksheets, as appropriate.

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201
202 Investigative Organization Project Manager _____
203 Printed Name / Organization Signature / Date
Claire Mitchell / AECOM Project Manager

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206 Investigative Organization Quality Manager _____
207 Printed Name / Organization Signature / Date
Sarah Gettier / AECOM Project QC Officer

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210 Army National Guard _____
211 Printed Name / Organization Signature / Date
David Connolly / ARNG Program Manager

212

213
214 Oregon Army National Guard _____
215 Printed Name / Organization Signature / Date
James G. Arnold / Environmental Program Manager

216

217
218 Contract Organization Project Manager _____
219 Printed Name / Organization Signature / Date
Timothy Peck / USACE, Baltimore District

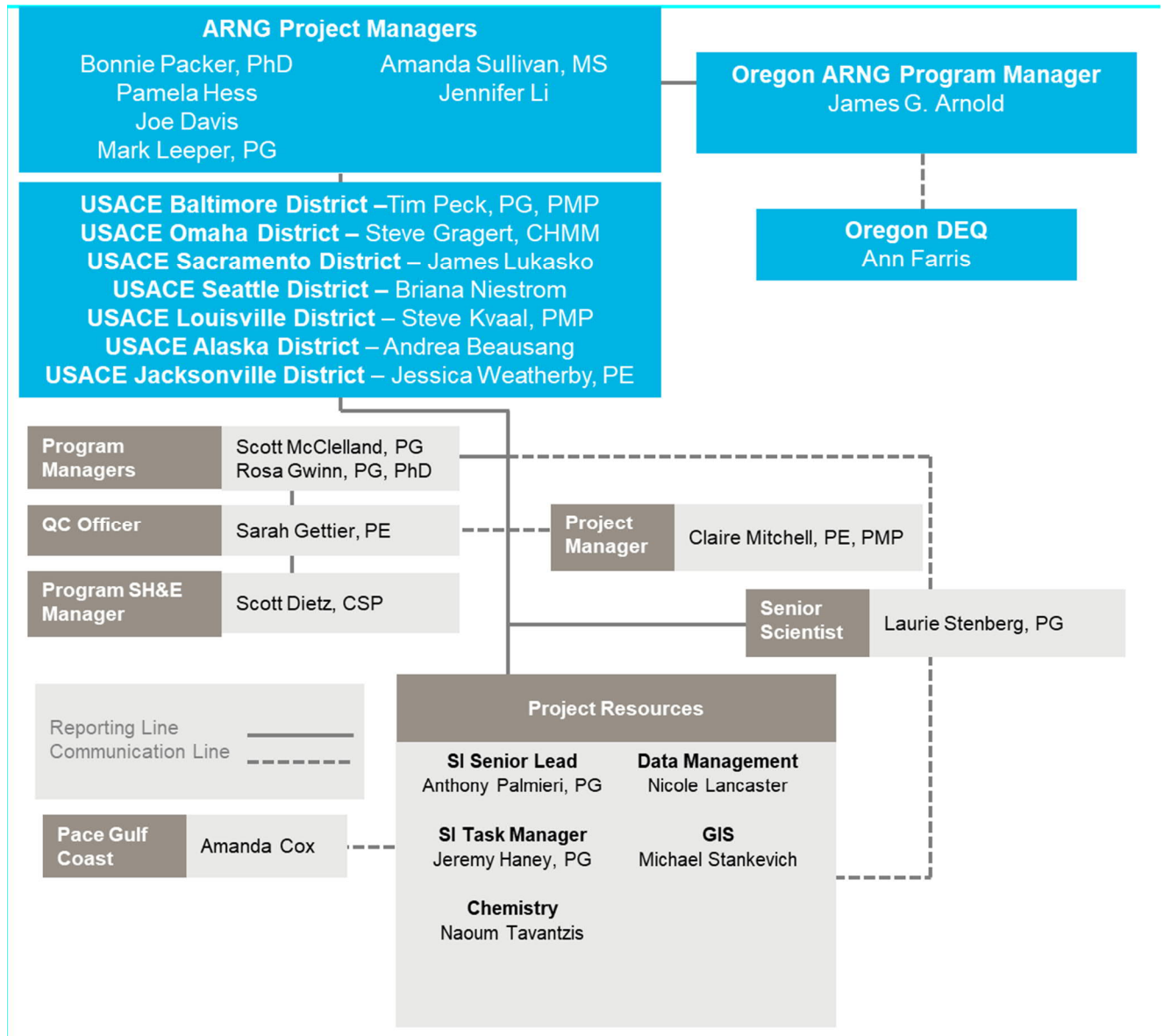
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221 **QAPP Worksheets #3 & #5: Project Organization and**
 222 **QAPP Distribution**

223 The organization chart in **Figure 3-1** identifies key project personnel, as well as lines of authority
 224 and lines of communication among the ARNG, USACE, and prime contractor (AECOM). The
 225 QAPP Addendum will be distributed to all parties noted in the figure below. This organization chart
 226 is consistent with the PQAPP with the exception of the state regulatory personnel.

227 **Figure 3-1 Project Organizational Chart**



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229 QAPP Worksheets #4, #7 & #8: Personnel Qualifications and Sign-off Sheet

230 This worksheet contains a list of the key project personnel who are identified as performing the tasks that are defined in this QAPP
 231 Addendum and includes the personnel's organization, project role, education/experience, and specialized training/certifications. The
 232 personnel have signed and dated the worksheet to signify that they agree with the information in this QAPP Addendum and agree to
 233 implement it.

Name	Organization	Project Role	Education/Experience	Specialized Training / Certifications	Signature/Date
Scott McClelland, PG	AECOM	MAES Program Manager	Education: BA, Geology MS, Geology Experience: 30+ years; executing and managing environmental investigation and remediation projects including program management of USACE Baltimore contracts.	Professional Geologist, KY AECOM Certified PM	Signature available upon request.
Rosa Gwinn, PG, PhD	AECOM	ARNG Program Manager	Education: BA, Geology MS, Geology PhD, Geology Experience: 33+ years; managed 4 ORA Phase II TOs of similar scope, complexity, and duration for USACE and ARNG; experience with PFAS investigations.	Professional Geologist, WA, UT AECOM Certified PM OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.
Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP	AECOM	Project Manager	Education: BS, Civil Engineering Experience: 10+ years of environmental engineering experience including task management for PFAS investigations for DoD clients.	Professional Engineer, MO PMP Certification AECOM Certified PM OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher First Aid/ CPR AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.

Name	Organization	Project Role	Education/Experience	Specialized Training / Certifications	Signature/Date
Laurie Stenberg, PG	AECOM	Senior Scientist	Education: BA, Geology Experience: 27+ years; served as senior scientist for ORA Phase II TOs; experience with PFAS investigations.	Professional Geologist, PA AECOM Certified PM OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.
Jacquelyn Harrington, CHMM	AECOM	Senior Scientist	Education: BA, Biology Experience: 27+ years; served as senior scientist for ORA Phase II TOs; MMRP RIs, experience with PFAS investigations.	CHMM AECOM Certified PM OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher OSHA 8hr Supervisor First Aid/CPR AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.
Sarah Gettier	AECOM	QC Officer	Education: BS, Civil Engineering, MS Environmental Engineering Experience: 15+ years direct experience developing QAPPs and other environmental planning documents as a technical leader.	OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Supervisor OSHA 8hr Refresher First Aid/CPR AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.
Scott Dietz, CSP, STSC	AECOM	Health and Safety Officer	Education: BS, Safety Sciences Experience: 23+ years; managing safety, health, and environment on construction, environmental, and remediation projects including government projects requiring compliance with the USACE Engineering Manual 385-1-1.	CSP STSC OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 500 Trainer for OSHA for Construction Industry OSHA 510 OSHA Standards for the Construction Industry OSHA 30hr Construction OSHA 10hr Construction OSHA 8hr Refresher	Signature available upon request.

Name	Organization	Project Role	Education/Experience	Specialized Training / Certifications	Signature/Date
Anthony Palmieri, PG	AECOM	SI Senior Lead	Education: BS, Geology Experience: 13+ years of managing and conducting environmental site investigations, including PFAS, for DoD clients.	Licensed Geologist and Hydrogeologist, WA Registered Geologist, OR AECOM Certified PM 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher 8hr OSHA Supervisor 30hr OSHA Construction AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.
Jeremy Haney, PG	AECOM	SI Task Manager	Education: BS, Geology Experience: 17+ years of task management; planning and implementing environmental investigations and remediations; and conducting SIs, RIs, and TCRAs.	Licensed Geologist, WA Registered Geologist, OR 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher 8hr OSHA Supervisor AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.
Robert Kennedy	AECOM	Senior Chemist	Education: BA, Chemistry Experience: 27+ years; served as senior scientist for ORA Phase II TOs; experience with PFAS investigations.	Auditing/Data Review training	Signature available upon request.
Naoum Tavantzis	AECOM	Project Chemist	Education: BA, Environmental Science Masters of Business Administration Experience: 9+ years; project chemist for ORA Phase II TOs; PFAS investigations, data validation, laboratory coordination.	OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher OSHA 8hr Supervisor AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.
Michael Stankevich	AECOM	GIS Specialist	Education: BA, Environmental Studies Experience: 9+ years; completed SDSFIE submittals for multiple ARNG installations.	ArcGIS Training	Signature available upon request.

Name	Organization	Project Role	Education/Experience	Specialized Training / Certifications	Signature/Date
Nicole Lancaster	AECOM	Data Management	Education: BS, Marine Biology, MS Chemistry Experience: 10+ years, experience with data validation, data management, laboratory coordination, and field sampling.	OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher First Aid/CPR AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.
Gretchen Welshofer	AECOM	Regulatory Specialist	Education: BA, Communication MS, Environmental Science Experience: 27+ years; performing human health risk assessments; expertise in evaluating potential risks and hazards to human health posed by PFAS at DoD facilities; developed technical approach document that helps facilities manage PFAS-affected environmental media and waste streams; expertise in evaluating contaminant fate and transport for validity of exposure pathways.	NA	Signature available upon request.
Sarah Stinger, PG	AECOM	Technical Quality	Education: BS, Geology MS, Geology Experience: 33+ years; performing CERCLA investigations; served as task leader and in QA role for ORA Phase II TOs at multiple ARNG installations.	Professional Geologist, VA, PA, LA AECOM Certified PM OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher	Signature available upon request.
Amanda Martin, MS	AECOM	Technical Quality	Education: BS, Environmental Science; MS, Environmental Science and Engineering Experience: 8+ years; experience with QAPP development and PFAS investigations for DoD clients, including Pas and SIs for the ARNG; SIs and RIs on USACE Baltimore and New England contracts.	OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 30hr Construction OSHA 8hr Refresher OSHA 8hr Supervisor First Aid/CPR AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.

Name	Organization	Project Role	Education/Experience	Specialized Training / Certifications	Signature/Date
Joe Witte	AECOM	Project Coordinator	Education: BS, Environmental Science and Policy Experience: 4+ years with 2 years direct experience working on ARNG and Army investigations under MMRP and ORA and developing QAPPs.	OSHA 40hr HAZWOPER OSHA 8hr Refresher First Aid/CPR AECOM PFAS Sampling Training	Signature available upon request.
Amanda Cox	Pace Gulf Coast (Formerly GCAL)	Laboratory Project Manager	Education: BS, Biology Experience: 4+ years as Project Manager.	NA	Signature available upon request.
William Perry	Pace Gulf Coast	Laboratory Quality Assurance Specialist	Education: BS, Chemistry American Chemistry Society Program Experience: 30+ years including QAPP development, data validation, laboratory auditing and procurement, laboratory and sampling management, organic analysis and sample preparation management.	Statistics and 17025/TNI/QSM standards	Signature available upon request.

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Notes:
 AECOM = AECOM Technical Services, Inc.
 ARNG = Army National Guard
 BA = Bachelor of Arts
 BS = Bachelor of Science
 CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
 CHMM = Certified Hazardous Materials Manager
 CPR = cardiopulmonary resuscitation
 CSP = Certified Safety Professional
 DoD = Department of Defense
 GCAL = Gulf Coast Analytical Laboratories, LLC.
 GIS = Geographic Information System
 HAZWOPER = Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
 hr = hour
 ITRC= Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council
 KY = Kentucky
 LA = Louisiana
 MAES = Multiple Award Environmental Services
 MC = munitions constituents
 MMRP = Military Munitions Response Program

254 MO = Missouri
 255 MS = Master of Science
 256 NA = not applicable
 257 NH = New Hampshire
 258 ORA = Operational Range Assessment
 259 OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 260 PA = Pennsylvania
 261 PE = Professional Engineer
 262 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
 263 PG = Professional Geologist
 264 PhD = Doctor of Philosophy
 265 PM = Project Manager
 266 PMP = Project Management Professional
 267 QA = quality assurance
 268 QAPP = Quality Assurance Project Plan
 269 QC = quality control
 270 QSM = Quality Systems Manual
 271 RI = Remedial Investigation
 272 SDSFIE = Spatial Data Standards for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment

AECOM

273 SI = Site Inspection
274 STSC = Safety Trained Supervisor Construction
275 TNI = The NELAC Institute
276 TO = Task Order

277 USACE = United States Army Corps of Engineers
278 UT = Utah
279 VA = Virginia
280 WA = Washington

281 QAPP Worksheet #6: Communication Pathways

282 **Worksheet #6** documents the issues (communication drivers) that trigger the need to communicate with other project personnel or
 283 stakeholders. The purpose of **Worksheet #6** is to ensure there are procedures in place for providing the appropriate notifications and
 284 generating the appropriate documentation when handling important communications, including those involving regulatory interfaces,
 285 unexpected events, emergencies, non-conformances, and stop-work orders.

Communication Driver	Organization	Name	Contact Information	Procedure (Timing, Pathway, Documentation)
Program Manager decisions and modification	USACE, Baltimore District Project Manager	Tim Peck, PG, PMP	410-962-3416 timothy.j.peck@usace.army.mil	Initiate award of work and options. Track project progress through monthly reporting and daily field reporting. Stop work for quality or performance concerns.
	USACE, Omaha District Project Manager	Steve Gragert, CHMM	402-995-2743 steve.p.gragert@usace.army.mil	
	USACE, Sacramento District Project Manager	James Lukasko	916-557-5392 james.j.lukasko@usace.army.mil	
	USACE, Seattle District Project Manager	Briana Niestrom	206-764-3498 Briana.C.Niestrom@usace.army.mil	
	USACE, Louisville District Project Manager	Steve Kvaal, PMP	502-315-6316 Steven.Kvaal@usace.army.mil	
	USACE, Alaska District Project Manager	Andrea Beausang	907-753-2557 Andrea.L.Beausang@usace.army.mil	
	USACE, Jacksonville District Project Manger	Jessica Weatherby, PE	904-232-2178 Jessica.A.Weatherby@usace.army.mil	

Communication Driver	Organization	Name	Contact Information	Procedure (Timing, Pathway, Documentation)
Program Technical Review	ARNG Project Managers	Bonnie Packer, PhD Pamela Hess Joe Davis Mark Leeper, PG Amanda Sullivan, MS Jennifer Li	703-607-7977 bonnie.m.packer.ctr@mail.mil 208-880-9734 pamela.s.hess.mil@mail.mil 615-791-1139 joe.b.davis36.ctr@mail.mil 804-516-3529 Mark.s.leeper.civ@mail.mil 304-642-6000 Amanda.d.sullivan7.ctr@mail.mil 301-717-6939 jennifer.j.li@colostate.edu	The AECOM PM will obtain ARNG technical review and concurrence of the QAPP and project documents and any field modifications/QAPP changes as necessary. All approved modifications will be included in QAPP revisions (prior to field work). ARNG technical review and comments will be incorporated into the QAPP and project documents and a record of ARNG comments saved in project files for documentation.
Installation interface	ORARNG	Kelly Toynton, PE	503-584-3872 kelly.a.toynton.nfg@mail.mil	Communicate project scope/schedule and coordinate logistics between project team and installation personnel on an as-needed basis, documented via phone records and emails.
Regulatory agency interface (Oregon Department of Environmental Quality)				Communicate technical approaches and decisions directly to regulatory agencies' representative(s) on an as-needed basis, documented via phone records and emails.
Community/ media interface				Communicate information directly to communities or media on an as-needed basis.
Manage all project phases Field progress reports Field modifications/QAPP changes	AECOM Project Manager	Claire Mitchell, PE, PMP	703-682-9098 claire.mitchell@aecom.com	All materials and information about the project will be forwarded from the AECOM PM to ARNG/ USACE. Any field or laboratory changes will be coordinated with Briana Niestrom (USACE), Joe Davis (ARNG), and Kelly Toynton (ORARNG). The AECOM PM will obtain ARNG/ USACE approval/ concurrence for field modifications/ QAPP changes as necessary. All approved modifications will be included in QAPP revisions (prior to field work) or field change request forms (during field work), and resolution/ corrective action identified.

Communication Driver	Organization	Name	Contact Information	Procedure (Timing, Pathway, Documentation)
	AECOM SI Senior Lead	Anthony Palmieri	206-438-2417 anthony.palmieri@aecom.com	Support AECOM PM in implementing SI tasks/procedures. Disseminate programmatic information from PM to SI Task Managers. Serve as lead verifier for SI documents.
	AECOM SI Task Manager	Jeremy Haney	971-323-6296 jeremy.haney@aecom.com	Responsible for overseeing preparation of SI QAPP and SI Report. Oversee daily activities and site-related communications. Communicate directly with SH&E manager.
	AECOM QC Officer	Sarah Gettier	301-944-0159 sarah.gettier@aecom.com	Oversee/conduct quality audits to assure field program performed in accordance with approved protocols. Support AECOM PM, Technical Task Manager, and Team Leaders to assure quality reviews are completed on project deliverables, including consistency and conformance with applicable regulatory and DoD guidance and with industry practices. Work with Project Chemist to resolve performance problems with contracted analytical laboratory.
Analytical laboratory modifications and performance problems	AECOM Project Chemist / Data Validator	Naoum Tavantzis	301-267-8761 naoum.tavantzis@aecom.com	Notify AECOM PM and QC Officer in a timely manner of performance problems encountered by the contracted analytical laboratory. PM will secure approval for modifications to the QAPP as necessary from ARNG/ USACE. All approved modifications will be included in Nonconformance and Corrective Action Report.
Data verification issues (e.g., incomplete records) and data validation issues (e.g., non-compliance with procedures)	AECOM Project Chemist / Data Validator	Naoum Tavantzis	301-267-8761 naoum.tavantzis@aecom.com	Verify/validate all analytical chemistry sample results from analytical laboratories with criteria developed in this QAPP and deliver to the PM and the Project QA Managers.
Data review corrective actions	AECOM Project Chemist / Data Validator	Naoum Tavantzis	301-267-8761 naoum.tavantzis@aecom.com	Notify Laboratory PMs to identify resolution/corrective actions.
Sample receipt variances	Pace Gulf Coast	Amanda Cox	225-214-7047 amanda.cox@pacelabs.com	Report all project non-conformances and problems to the AECOM Project Chemist.
Laboratory QC variances				Report all project non-conformances and problems to the AECOM Project Chemist.
Analytical corrective actions				Report all project non-conformances and problems to the AECOM Project Chemist.

Communication Driver	Organization	Name	Contact Information	Procedure (Timing, Pathway, Documentation)
Laboratory modifications and performance problems				Report all project non-conformances and problems to the Pace Gulf Coast PM. Pace Gulf Coast PM will report to AECOM Project Chemist.

- 286 Notes:
- 287 AECOM = AECOM Technical Services, Inc.
- 288 ARNG = Army National Guard
- 289 ORARNG = Oregon Army National Guard
- 290 DoD = Department of Defense
- 291 PM = Project Manager
- 292 QA = quality assurance
- 298
- 293 QAPP = Quality Assurance Project Plan
- 294 QC= quality control
- 295 SH&E = Safety, Health, and Environment
- 296 SI = Site Inspection
- 297 USACE = United States Army Corps of Engineers

299 QAPP Worksheet #9: Technical Project Planning Session 300 Summary

301 This worksheet serves as a record of future Technical Project Planning (TPP) sessions. The intent
302 is to provide a concise record of participants, key decisions or agreements reached, and action
303 items. Minutes will be approved by all participants prior to being implemented into the QAPP
304 Addendum (TPP Meeting Minutes, **Appendix A**).

305 AECOM will implement the TPP process as listed in Engineer Manual 200-1-2 (USACE, 2016)
306 including facility meetings in a professional and organized manner to obtain consensus on specific
307 Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) for SI work. Three meetings will be held (in person and/ or
308 teleconference) per the Performance Work Statement as described below:

- 309 • TPP Meeting 1 – Discuss DQOs (pre-work plan) and CSM
- 310 • TPP Meeting 2 – Finalize work plan technical approach
- 311 • TPP Meeting 3 – Verify all data gaps have been filled and finalize SI Report

312

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314 QAPP Worksheet #10: Conceptual Site Model

315 The information presented in this section was gathered during the PA at Biak Training Center Brett
316 Hall. The PA process included the following tasks:

- 317 • Reviewed data resources to obtain information relevant to suspected PFAS releases;
- 318 • Conducted a site visit on 5 October 2018;
- 319 • Interviewed current and retired Biak Training Center Brett Hall personnel, including the
320 Oregon Military Department (OMD) Environmental Manager, OMD Natural Resources
321 Conservation Manager, OMD Wildland Fire Manager, OMD (Camp Rilea) Training Site
322 Manager (former State Aviation Officer), OMD Fire Ranger, OMD Base Operations
323 Supervisor, and OMD Real Estate/Property Manager;
- 324 • Interviewed current US Forest Service (USFS) personnel, including the Unit Aviation Officer,
325 Central Oregon Fire Management Services, Prineville District Bureau of Land Management
326 (BLM) and the Fire Operations Specialist, Central Oregon Fire Management Services, and
327 Prairie Division BLM;
- 328 • Completed visual site inspections at known or suspected PFAS release locations and
329 documented with photographs; and
- 330 • Developed CSM(s) to outline the potential release and pathway of PFAS for the AOIs and
331 the ARNG facility.

332 The findings of the PA are summarized in this worksheet. Additional details about Biak Training
333 Center Brett Hall can be found in the PA Report (AECOM, 2019).

334 Facility Location and Description

335 Biak Training Center Brett Hall is located in Powell Butte, Crook County, approximately 4 miles to
336 the southeast of the City of Redmond and approximately 14 miles to the northeast of the City of
337 Bend. Biak Training Center Brett Hall is located approximately 2.5 miles to the south of Highway
338 126 (**Figure 10-1**). Biak Training Center Brett Hall is occupied and operated by the Oregon ARNG
339 (ORARNG) as a military training center, and it encompasses 4,300 acres of which 100 acres are
340 designated as Biak Training Center Brett Hall (OMD, 2018a).

341 Biak Training Center Brett Hall includes one building used as the training center, two warehouse
342 buildings, and an exterior training area known as the Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT)
343 range. The facility is primarily unpaved, with the exception of the main road and the parking lot
344 surrounding the building. Numerous shipping containers at the MOUT range are used for military
345 operations and firefighting training; access to the facility is not controlled. Biak Training Center
346 Brett Hall draws drinking water from one well that receives no treatment and has a septic system
347 discharging to an adjacent leach field.

348 The state mission of Biak Training Center Brett Hall is to provide community and training support
349 for citizens and organizations of the state and US. The federal mission of Biak Training Center
350 Brett Hall is to provide facilities and resources for a training center contributing readiness and
351 military capability for the armed forces of the state and US (OMD, 2018a). Training at Biak Training
352 Center Brett Hall includes military personnel and civilian personnel, such as law enforcement, fire
353 departments, and state agencies.

354 The USFS Engine Academy conducted annual fire training at the MOUT range from 2010 to 2015.
355 The annual training included local fire departments and local law enforcement agencies
356 (city/county/state agencies), and it was facilitated by OMD. Annual bomb squadron training
357 occurred at the MOUT in 2016 and 2017 and included local law enforcement led by the Federal
358 Bureau of Investigation (FBI). AFFF has been used for training purposes at the Engine Academy
359 fire training area (FTA) and bomb squad training area.

360 A dedicated Wildland Fire Program is located at the facility and has the mission of providing safety
361 and training resources. The program provides wildland fire suppression and supports military
362 training operations during fire seasons. The OMD collaborates with the BLM Prineville District for
363 ecosystem management (OMD, 2018b). The OMD also collaborates with the USFS and local fire
364 departments for fire response. According to interviews conducted with the OMD Fire Officer, OMD
365 fire rangers respond to fire emergencies in the area as necessary (if other agencies are not
366 available).

367 The Biak Training Center Brett Hall property is owned by the federal government and was
368 administered by the USACE, with licensing use to the OMD since 2002. Biak Training Center Brett
369 Hall is within the Biak Training Center, which is comprised of 4,300 acres owned by the BLM
370 Prineville and leased to the OMD.

371 Based on review of historical aerial photographs, development of the installation appears as early
372 as 1994, with the main building, two warehouse structures, and the paved roadway; development
373 of the MOUT range appears by 2006. The facility appears to be in similar configuration as
374 observed during the site visit (Environmental Data Resources, Inc. TM [EDRTM], 2018a; Google
375 Earth, 2018).

376 Facility Environmental Setting

377 Biak Training Center Brett Hall is located in the Deschutes Columbia Plateau geologic province
378 of Oregon (Oregon Department of Environmental Quality [DEQ], 2013; US Department of Interior
379 [USDI], 2018) and bordered by undeveloped land along all four sides. Biak Training Center Brett
380 Hall is comprised mostly of undeveloped, vegetated land underlain by volcanic lava flow beds.
381 Paved areas at the facility include the road to enter/exit the facility from the northwest and
382 southwest and the parking area surrounding the main building; the paved areas at the facility are
383 primarily flat. From west to east, elevation at the facility ranges from approximately 3,080 and
384 increases to 3,100 feet above mean sea level (amsl). From north to south, elevation ranges from
385 approximately 3,085 and increases to approximately 3,095 feet amsl. Elevation throughout the
386 facility averages 3,100 feet amsl. Topography at the site follows a northwest gradient (Google
387 Earth, 2018; EDRTM, 2018b).

388 Geology

389 Biak Training Center Brett Hall is in a geologic area characterized as basalt and basaltic andesite
390 of the Pleistocene to Holocene ages. This geologic feature occurs primarily along the crest of the
391 Cascade Range, located to the west of the facility (US Geological Survey [USGS], 2018a). These
392 basaltic lava flows are the most widespread types of surface geology in the region, with the oldest
393 basalt lava flows exposed west of the Deschutes River (west of the facility). Vents associated with
394 the lava flows are dispersed throughout the region as lava and cinder cones. Known as "Lava
395 Badlands", basalt from fissure eruptions cover the region, generally as thin sheets of pahoehoe
396 flows where the surface appears ropy. The lava flows were estimated to extend from the land
397 surface to 50 to 100 feet below ground surface (bgs). The Lava Badlands consist of a lava tube
398 system, indicative of a lateral spread of lava. The Redmond Caves is one such lava tube system,

399 located approximately 4 miles northwest of Biak Training Center Brett Hall (Department of
400 Geology and Mineral Industries [DOGAMI], 1976).

401 Biak Training Center Brett Hall is underlain by volcanic deposits of the Quaternary period of the
402 Cenozoic era (EDR™, 2018b). These deposits constitute the second major composite
403 stratigraphic unit in the region, which is reported as extending to depths over 2,000 feet in some
404 areas. This composition is comprised of lava flows, domes, vent deposits, pyroclastic deposits,
405 and volcanic sediments (USGS, 2001). The volcanic rocks consist of ash and cinders, while the
406 sedimentary rocks consist of semi-consolidated sand and gravel eroded from volcanic rocks
407 (USGS, 1994, 2018b).

408 Soils beneath Biak Training Center Brett Hall consist primarily of Stukel-Deschutes complex within
409 most of the facility boundary and Stukel-Rock outcrop-Deschutes complex in the eastern portion
410 of the facility (US Department of Agriculture [USDA], 1999). Both soil series consist of shallow,
411 well-drained soils with moderately rapid permeability located in lava plains that formed in ash
412 (USDA, 1999). The Deschutes complex is characterized as sandy loam in the top 31 inches,
413 followed by basalt at 31 inches. The Stukel complex is characterized as sandy and cobbly sandy
414 loam in the top 11 inches, followed by gravelly sandy loam to 18 inches bgs and basalt at 18
415 inches bgs. Bedrock of the Deschutes series is reported at 20 to 40 inches bgs, while bedrock of
416 the Stukel series is reported at 10 to 20 inches bgs (USDA, 1999). Boring logs available on at the
417 Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) website indicate local soil thickness is highly
418 variable and generally greater than 2 feet thick but potentially up to 20 feet thick (OWRD, 2020).

419 [Hydrogeology](#)

420 Biak Training Center Brett Hall is situated above the Deschutes Formation, which is the principle
421 aquifer in the Upper Deschutes Basin. The Deschutes Formation comprises flood deposits,
422 alluvium, debris flows, tephra, lava flows, and ignimbrites and ranges in thickness up to 2,000
423 feet. The hydraulic conductivity ranges from less than 10 to approximately 1,900 feet per day
424 (USGS, 2001). Because of the large amount of rainfall that occurs at the Upper Deschutes Basin
425 and the highly permeable shallow rocks, the Cascade Range is the principal groundwater
426 recharge area for the area. Groundwater from the Cascade Range flows through the permeable
427 volcanic rock towards the east, into the Upper Deschutes Basin, where half of the volume
428 discharges to streams, and the other half of the volume flows through the subsurface of the
429 Deschutes Formation, eventually discharging to streams. Groundwater discharge to streams is
430 the principle mechanism of groundwater losses in the system where stream elevation is lower
431 than the groundwater table. Groundwater discharges to streams occurs to the west of Biak
432 Training Center Brett Hall, surrounding the confluence of the Deschutes River (west of Bend).
433 The Deschutes River maintains substantial flow during dry periods, and stream discharge varies
434 by location and seasonal precipitation. Regionally, the water table fluctuates in association with
435 recharge. Infiltration of precipitation in the region occurs from rainfall, snowmelt, canal and stream
436 leaks, and irrigation water applied to farm fields. The USGS estimated annual recharge from
437 infiltration of precipitation in the area surrounding the facility ranging from 3 to 4.5 inches.
438 Recharge averages 35 to 40% of the annual precipitation measured throughout the Upper
439 Deschutes Basin (USGS, 2001).

440 Based on regional studies, groundwater flow at the facility is inferred to generally flow to the
441 northwest (USGS 2001). Biak Training Center Brett Hall obtains drinking water through one onsite
442 water supply well located in the north-central portion of the facility, in the northwest corner of the
443 building (Well #1852) (**Figure 10-2**). The geographic coordinates of the water well are
444 44°13'23.27"N; 121° 5'56.19"W. This well was completed in January 1985 and drilled to a depth
445 of 492 feet bgs; depth to first water was reported at 370 feet bgs (OWRD, 2018). Several drinking

446 water source areas with active public and private groundwater systems were identified near Biak
447 Training Center Brett Hall, as follows:

- 448 • Redmond Water Department (PWS ID OR4100693), approximately 2 miles to the
449 northwest, with 9,800 connections serving approximately 30,000 people (DEQ, 2018a).
- 450 • Avion WC Red Cloud (PWS ID OR4101203), approximately 2 miles to the northeast, with
451 177 connections serving approximately 440 people (DEQ, 2018a).
- 452 • ORARNG Central Oregon Unit Training Equipment Site (COUTES) private water supply
453 (PWS ID OR41-05957), approximately 3 miles to the northwest, with a single connection
454 (the COUTES facility) serving 20 people. The groundwater well serving the COUTES
455 facility is state regulated (Oregon Health Authority [OHA], 2019).
- 456 • Seven privately owned domestic wells located approximately 1 mile to the northwest
457 serving multiple residential properties (OWRD, 2020).

458 Based on USEPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) data (samples
459 collected between 2013 and 2016), no PFAS were detected in a public water system above
460 USEPA's lifetime Health Advisories (HAs) within 20 miles of the facility, including the cities of
461 Redmond and Bend, which were sampled in 2013 and 2014 (USEPA, 2017a). PFAS analyses
462 performed in 2016 had method detection limits that were higher than currently achievable. Thus,
463 it is possible that low concentrations of PFAS were not detected during the UCMR3 data analyses,
464 but might be detected if analyzed today.

465 [Hydrology](#)

466 Biak Training Center Brett Hall is within the Town of O'Neill subwatershed (12-digit hydrologic unit
467 code [HUC]: 170703051006), which is within the Mayfield Pond-Central Oregon Canal watershed
468 (10-digit HUC: 1707030509) of the Lower Crooked subbasin (8-digit HUC: 17070305), of the
469 Deschutes Basin (6-digit HUC: 170703) (**Figure 10-3**). No surface water features are located at
470 the facility. The nearest off-site surface waterbodies are the North Unit Main Canal approximately
471 2 miles to the west of the facility, which flows northeast, and the Central Oregon Canal about 1.75
472 miles to the east, which flows northeast. The Deschutes River is located approximately 8 miles to
473 the west of Biak Training Center Brett Hall, flows northeast, and is a major tributary to the
474 Columbia River (located along the Oregon-Washington border) (DEQ, 2018b). No wetlands are
475 located at the facility (USFS, 2018).

476 The facility is primarily unpaved, but existing paved areas include the roadway entering/exiting
477 the facility from the northwest and southwest and the parking area surrounding the building.
478 Surface stormwater runoff from paved areas flows into stormwater catch basins surrounding the
479 building, discharging to the west of the pavement (OMD, 2018c). Stormwater runoff to unpaved
480 areas infiltrates the soil. Surface water runoff at Biak Training Center Brett Hall would only occur
481 during heavy precipitation events where precipitation exceeds the infiltration rate of soil.

482 [Climate](#)

483 Climate in the Deschutes Basin is considered semiarid: moderate with cool, wet winters and
484 warm, dry summers. The climate is driven by air masses that develop in the Pacific Ocean
485 (approximately 150 miles west of Biak Training Center Brett Hall) and move east over the Cascade
486 Range (approximately 35 miles west of Biak Training Center Brett Hall), dropping up to 200 inches
487 of precipitation (rainfall and snow) annually (mostly snow during the winter). The Deschutes
488 Basin's climate experiences annual and long-term variability. Precipitation decreases east of the
489 Cascade Range significantly (USDA, 1966; USGS, 2001).

490 Weather data recorded at the Redmond Airport weather station (Station OR USW00024230),
491 located approximately 2 miles to the northwest of Biak Training Center Brett Hall, reported the
492 following climatic measurements from 1990 to 2018: average annual precipitation of 8 inches,
493 average annual snowfall of 9 inches, and average temperature of 49 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)
494 (max of 86 °F) (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], 2018).

495 Current and Future Land Use

496 Biak Training Center Brett Hall is zoned by Crook County as EFU3 – Exclusive Farm Use (Crook
497 County, 2018). Biak Training Center Brett Hall lies along the western boundary of Crook County,
498 bordering Deschutes County to the east. The nearest urban area is Redmond, approximately 4
499 miles to the northwest of the facility. The Redmond Airport is located approximately 2 miles to the
500 northwest of the facility. According to the 2017 census conducted by the US Census Bureau
501 (Census), the estimated population of Redmond at the time was 30,011. Based on the population
502 estimates, Redmond’s population has increased by nearly 3,800 since 2010 (Census, 2018).
503 Land use surrounding the facility is primarily agricultural and zoned by Crook County as EFU3 –
504 Exclusive Farm Use (Crook County, 2018). Land within 0.25 miles west of Biak Training Center
505 Brett Hall is zoned by Deschutes County as EFUAL – Alfalfa Subzone (Deschutes County, 2018).
506 Highway 126, which travels east/west from Redmond (west) to Prineville (east), is located 2 miles
507 mile to the north of the facility. Future land use at Biak Training Center Brett Hall is not anticipated
508 to change.

509 Areas of Interest and Conceptual Site Models

510 Based on the PA findings, two release areas were identified as AOIs at Biak Training Center Brett
511 Hall. The AOI locations are shown on **Figure 10-4**. The following section describes the CSM
512 components and the specific CSMs developed for the AOIs. A CSM identifies three components
513 necessary for potentially complete exposure pathways related to a site: (1) source, (2) pathway,
514 and (3) receptor. If any of these elements are missing, the pathway is considered incomplete.

515 In general, the potential routes of exposure to PFAS are ingestion and inhalation. Human
516 exposure via the dermal contact pathway may occur, and current risk practice suggests it is an
517 insignificant pathway compared to ingestion; however, exposure data for dermal pathways are
518 sparse and continue to be the subject of toxicological study.

519 PFAS are water soluble and can migrate readily from soil to groundwater via leaching. Because
520 PFAS releases to surface and subsurface soil have occurred, it is possible that PFAS migrated
521 from the surface soil at AOIs to groundwater via leaching. Based on observations conducted
522 during the site visit and online research, no surface water features or wetlands are located within
523 either AOI or the immediate surrounding area downgradient (DEQ, 2018b). Precipitation
524 infiltrating the AOIs may cause PFAS migration from surface and subsurface soil to groundwater,
525 which is estimated to be within 400 feet bgs (OWRD, 2018). Groundwater flow is generally to the
526 northwest. One onsite drinking water well is located in the north-central portion of the facility,
527 approximately 850 feet to the north and downgradient to across gradient from the AOIs. One
528 drinking water source area with public groundwater systems (Redmond Water Department) is
529 located approximately 2 miles to the northwest and downgradient of the AOIs and serves
530 approximately 30,000 people (DEQ, 2018a). One private drinking water source area is located
531 approximately 3 miles to the northwest and downgradient of the AOIs, serving 20 people (OHA,
532 2019). Seven privately wells owned domestic located approximately 1 mile to the northwest and
533 downgradient of the AOIs, serving multiple residential properties (OWRD, 2020).

534 Groundwater flow at Biak Training Center Brett Hall is inferred to be to the northwest and, supply
535 wells for drinking water are located downgradient of the AOIs; therefore, the exposure pathway

536 for groundwater via ingestion is potentially complete for site workers, construction workers,
537 trespassers, and off-facility residents.

538 [AOI 1 Engine Academy Training Area](#)

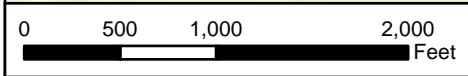
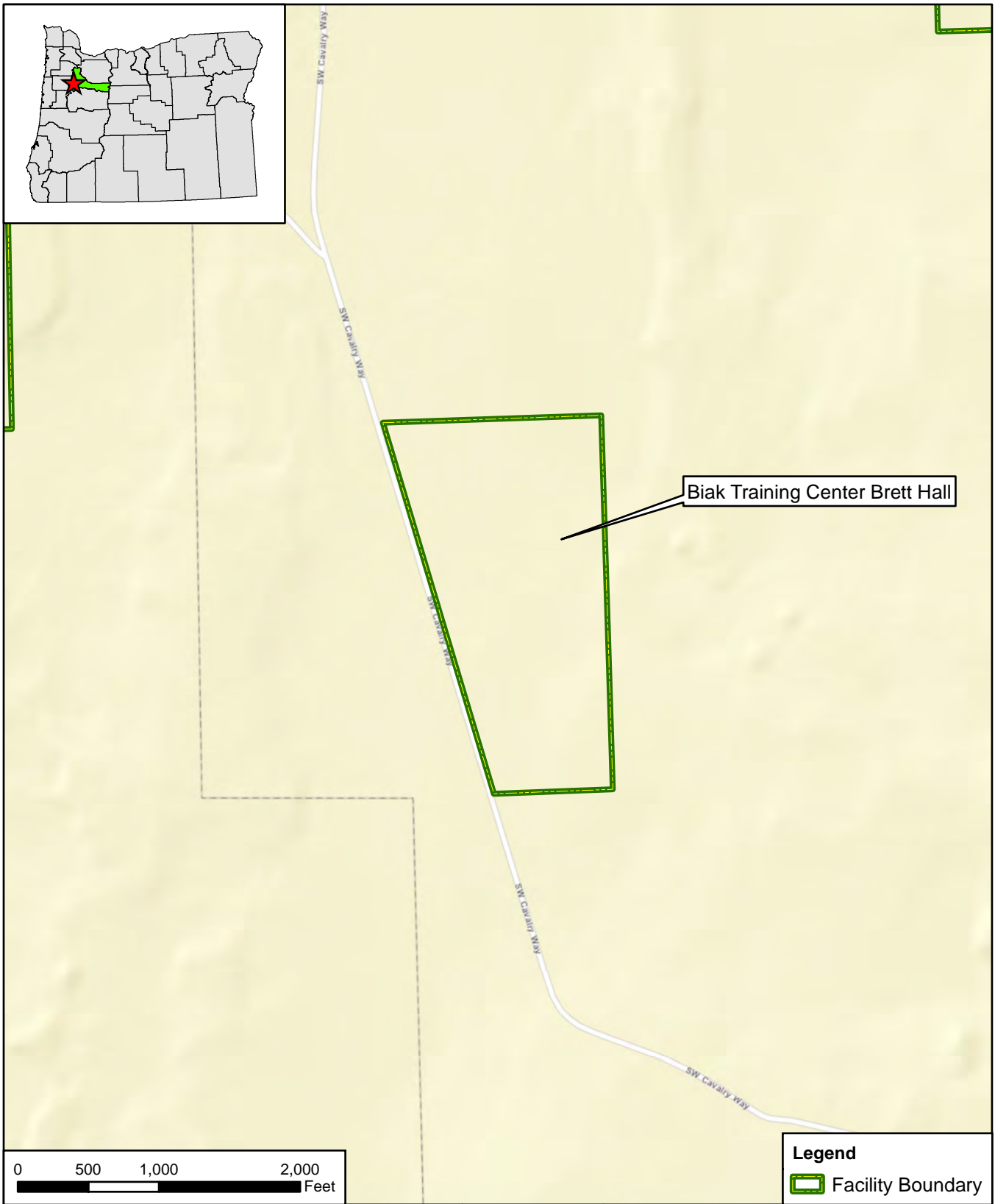
539 AOI 1 is at the MOUT range approximately 660 feet southwest of the facility building. Releases
540 of PFAS to soil by the USFS Engine Academy occurred at AOI 1 between 2000 and 2011 and
541 between 2013 and 2015. The MOUT range (and surrounding area) is unpaved. According to
542 interviewed facility personnel, no fires were set at this FTA, but AFFF was applied to wooden
543 structures for training exercises to showcase applications of AFFF in fire situations. The
544 concentration and amount of AFFF released during the training events are unknown based on
545 interviews conducted with OMD facility personnel and USFS personnel.

546 Because potential PFAS releases to surface soil at AOI 1 have occurred, PFAS may have
547 migrated from the surface soil to the subsurface soil and to the groundwater via leaching. Ground-
548 disturbing activities to surface soil at AOI 1 could result in site worker, construction worker, and
549 trespasser exposure to potential PFAS contamination via inhalation of dust particles or ingestion
550 of surface soil. Ground-disturbing activities to subsurface soil could result in site and construction
551 worker exposure to potential PFAS contamination via inhalation of dust particles or ingestion of
552 subsurface soil. Therefore, the exposure pathways for ingestion of soil are potentially complete
553 for these receptors.

554 [AOI 2 Bomb Squad Training Area](#)

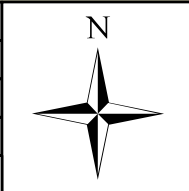
555 AOI 2 is at the MOUT range approximately 830 feet southwest of the facility building, adjacent to
556 AOI 1. Releases of PFAS to soil occurred at AOI 2 during training events conducted by the FBI
557 between 2016 and 2017. The MOUT range (and surrounding area) is unpaved. According to
558 interviewed facility personnel, no fires were set at this training area, but AFFF was applied during
559 bomb squad training exercises. The concentration and amount of AFFF released during the
560 training events are unknown based on interviews conducted with OMD facility personnel.
561 Interviews with FBI personnel were not conducted.

562 Because potential PFAS releases to surface soil at AOI 2 have occurred, PFAS may have
563 migrated from the surface soil to the subsurface soil and to the groundwater via leaching. Ground-
564 disturbing activities to surface soil at AOI 2 could result in site worker, construction worker, and
565 trespasser exposure to potential PFAS contamination via inhalation of dust particles or ingestion
566 of surface soil. Ground-disturbing activities to subsurface soil could result in site and construction
567 worker exposure to potential PFAS contamination via inhalation of dust particles or ingestion of
568 subsurface soil. Therefore, the exposure pathways for ingestion of soil are potentially complete
569 for these receptors.



Legend
 Facility Boundary

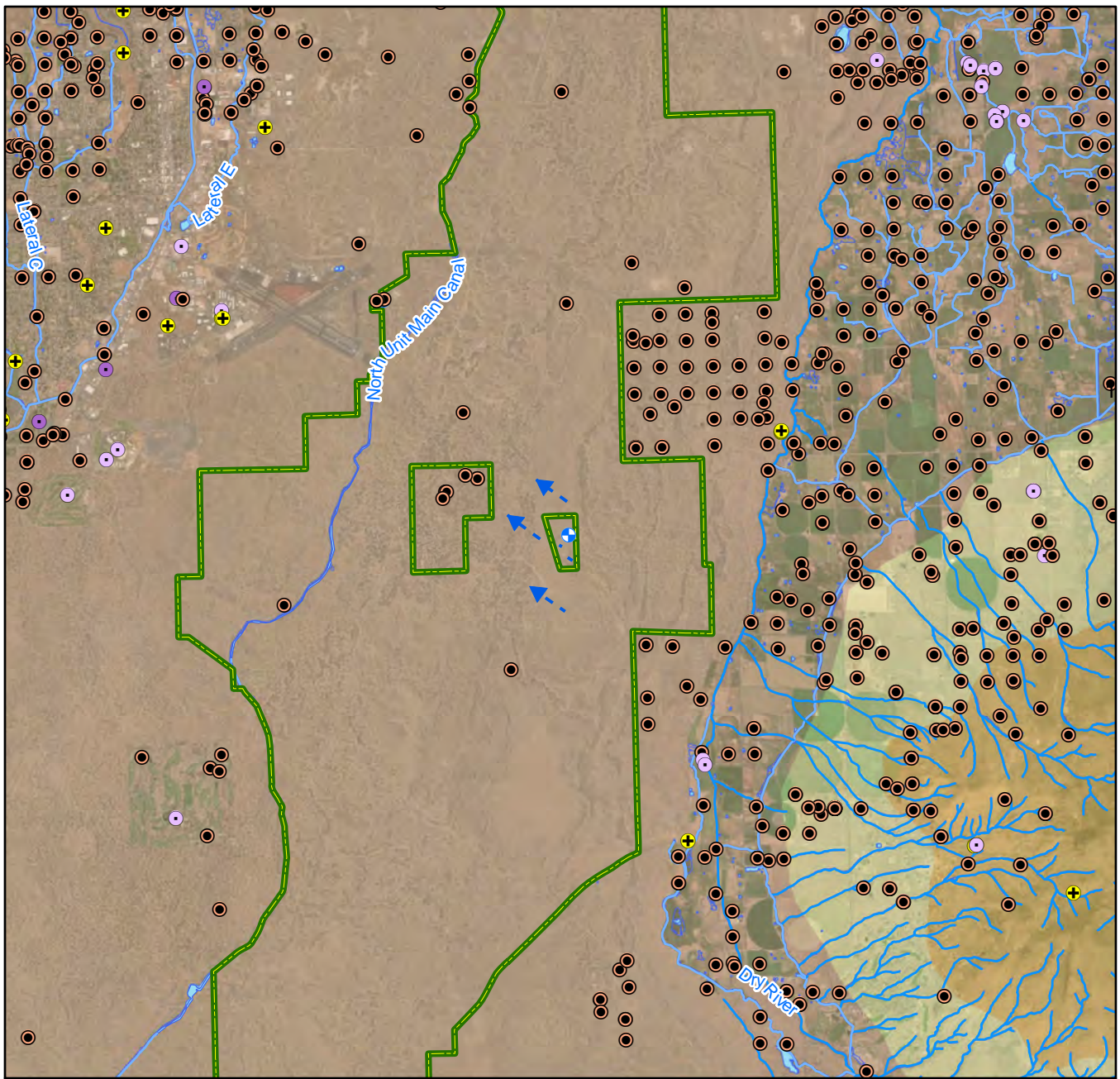
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NOTES	Site Inspection for PFAS at Biak Training Center Brett Hall in Powell Butte, OR			
REVISED	5/20/2021	GIS BY	MS	5/20/2021
SCALE	1:12,000	CHK BY	MB	5/20/2021
Base Map: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI,		PM	CM	5/20/2021



Facility Location

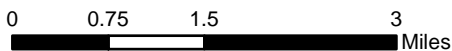
AECOM
 12420 Milestone Center Drive
 Germantown, MD 20876

Figure 10-1



Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Facility Boundary | Inferred Groundwater Flow Direction | Well |
| Water Body | Geology | Domestic Well |
| Wetland | alluvial fan | Industrial Well |
| River/Stream | Basalt | Irrigation Well |
| Canal/Ditch | rhyolite | Community Well |
| | | Potable Well |



CLIENT	ARNG			
NOTES	Site Inspection for PFAS at Biak Training Center Brett Hall in Powell Butte, OR			
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SCALE	1:95,040	CHK BY	MB	5/20/2021
Base Map: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,	PM	CM	5/20/2021	

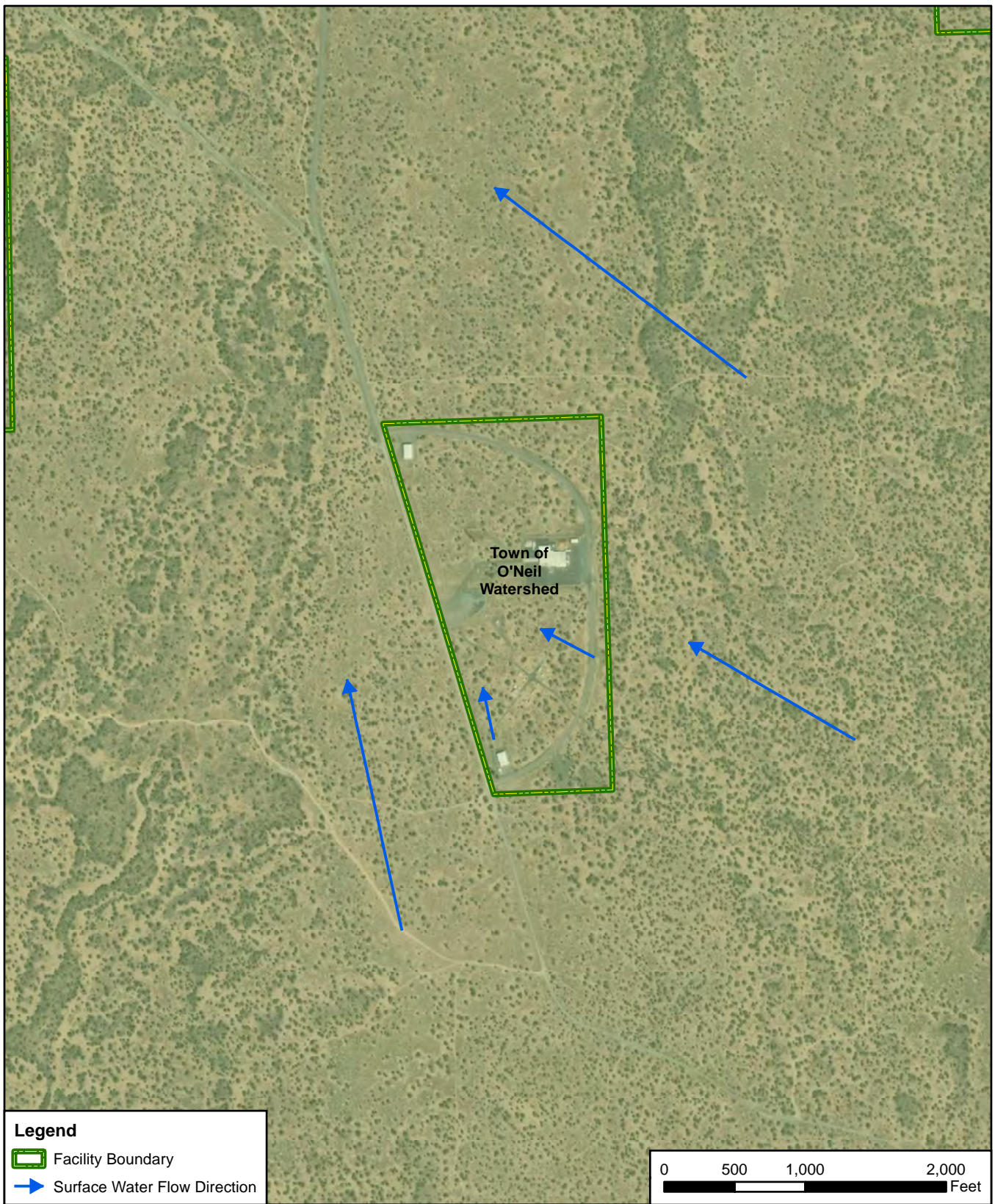


Groundwater Features



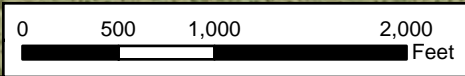
12420 Milestone Center Drive
Germantown, MD 20876

Figure 10-2

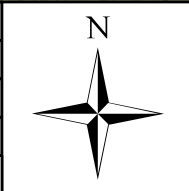


Legend

- Facility Boundary
- Surface Water Flow Direction



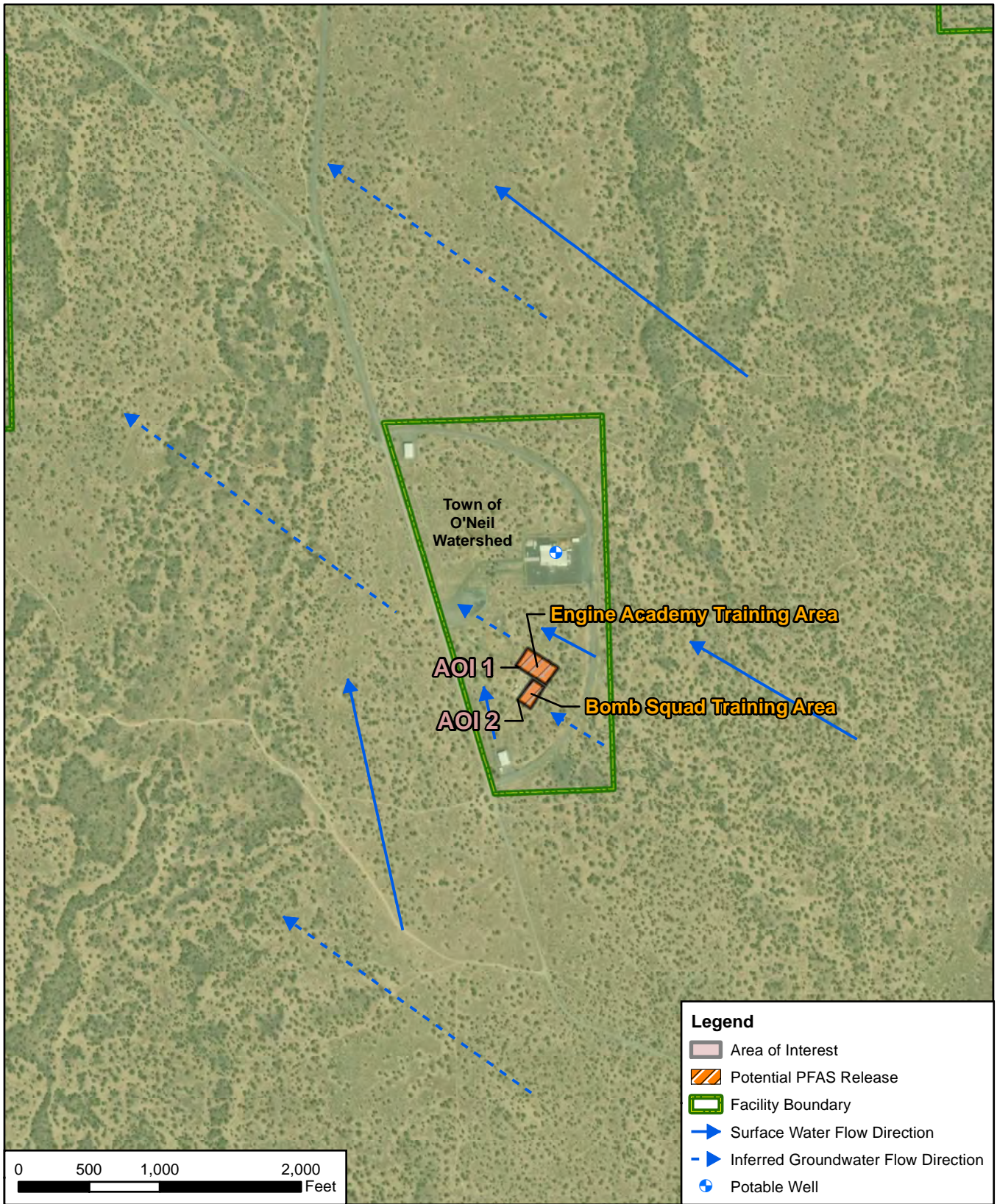
CLIENT		ARNG		
NOTES Site Inspection for PFAS at Biak Training Center Brett Hall in Powell Butte, OR				
REVISED	5/20/2021	GIS BY	MS	5/20/2021
SCALE	1:12,000	CHK BY	MB	5/20/2021
Base Map: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,		PM	CM	5/20/2021



Surface Water Features

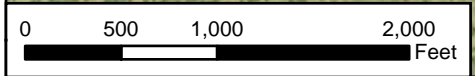
12420 Milestone Center Drive
Germantown, MD 20876

Figure 10-3

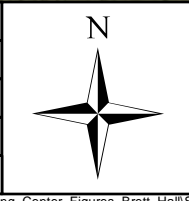


Legend

- Area of Interest
- Potential PFAS Release
- Facility Boundary
- Surface Water Flow Direction
- - - → Inferred Groundwater Flow Direction
- ⊕ Potable Well



CLIENT		ARNG		
NOTES Site Inspection for PFAS at Biak Training Center Brett Hall in Powell Butte, OR				
REVISED	5/20/2021	GIS BY	MS	5/20/2021
SCALE	1:12,000	CHK BY	MB	5/20/2021
Base Map: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,		PM	CM	5/20/2021



Areas of Interest

12420 Milestone Center Drive
Germantown, MD 20876

Figure 10-4

578 QAPP Worksheet #11: Project/Data Quality Objectives

579 DQOs specify the level of data required to support the decision-making process for a project. Specific DQOs have been established
580 for each facility and are described in this UFP-QAPP Addendum. These DQOs follow the USEPA's seven-step iterative process for
581 DQO development. DQOs are influenced by the ongoing project planning discussions with stakeholders and will be updated if new
582 consensus decisions materialize.

583 **1. State the Problem**

584 The presence of PFAS, which may pose a risk to human health or the environment, in environmental media at the facility is currently
585 unknown. PFAS are classified as emerging environmental contaminants that are garnering increasing regulatory interest due to their
586 potential risks to human health and the environment. The regulatory framework for managing PFAS at both the federal and state
587 level continues to evolve. The DoD has adopted a policy to retain facilities in the CERCLA process based on risk-based SLs for soil
588 and groundwater, as described in a memorandum from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) dated 15 October 2019
589 (Assistant Secretary of Defense, 2019). The ARNG program under which this SI will be performed follows this DoD policy. Should
590 the maximum concentration for sampled media exceed the SLs established in the OSD memorandum, the AOI will proceed to the
591 next phase under CERCLA. The SLs established in the OSD memorandum apply to three compounds: PFOS, PFOA, and PFBS.
592 The SLs were calculated using the USEPA Office of Superfund Sites On-Line Calculator, which was updated on 8 April 2021 based
593 on the release of the final Human Health Toxicity Values for PFBS (USEPA, 2021). The SLs are presented in **Worksheet #15** of this
594 QAPP Addendum.

595 The following quotes from the DA policy documents form the basis for this project (DA, 2016; DA, 2018):

- 596 • “The Army will research and identify locations where PFOS and/or PFOA containing products, such as AFFF, are known or
597 suspected to have been used. Installations shall coordinate with installation/facility fire response or training offices to identify AFFF
598 use or storage locations. The Army will consider FTA, AFFF storage locations, hangars/buildings with AFFF suppression systems,
599 fire equipment maintenance areas, and areas where emergency response operations required AFFF use as possible source
600 areas. In addition, metal plating operations, which used certain PFOS-containing mist suppressants, shall be considered possible
601 source areas.”
- 602 • “Based on a review of site records...determine whether a CERCLA PA is appropriate for identifying PFOS/PFOA release sites. If
603 the PA determines a PFOS/PFOA release may have occurred, a CERCLA SI shall be conducted to determine presence/absence
604 of contamination.”
- 605 • “Identify sites where perfluorinated compounds are known or suspected to have been released, with the priority being those sites
606 within 20 miles of the public systems that tested above USEPA HA levels.” (USEPA, 2016a; USEPA, 2016b).

607 **2. Identify the Goals of the Study**

608 The goals of the SI include the following:

- 609 1. Determine the presence or absence of PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS at or above SLs at Biak Training Center Brett Hall.
- 610 2. Develop information to potentially eliminate a release from further consideration because it is determined that it poses no
611 significant threat to human health or the environment.
- 612 3. Determine the potential need for a TCRA (applies to drinking water only). The primary actions that will be considered include
613 provision of alternative water supplies or wellhead treatment.
- 614 4. Collect or develop data to evaluate the release.
- 615 5. Collect data to better characterize the release for more effective and rapid initiation of an RI, if determined necessary.
- 616 6. If PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS are determined to be present, aim to evaluate whether the concentrations can be attributed to on-
617 facility or off-facility sources that were identified within 4 miles of the installation as part of the PA (e.g., fire stations, major
618 manufacturers, other DoD facilities).

619 **3. Identify Information Inputs**

620 Primary information inputs include:

- 621 • The PA Report for Biak Training Center Brett Hall;
- 622 • Analytical data collected during other environmental sampling efforts at Biak Training Center Brett Hall;
- 623 • Groundwater, surface water, soil, and/or sediment (if applicable) sample data collected in accordance with this QAPP Addendum;
624 and
- 625 • Field data collected including groundwater elevation and water quality parameters measured using a multi-parameter water quality
626 meter.

627 **4. Define the Boundaries of the Study**

628 The scope of the SI is horizontally bounded by the property limits of Biak Training Center Brett Hall. Off-facility sampling is not
629 included in the scope of this SI; however, if future off-facility sampling is required, the proper stakeholders will be notified, and
630 necessary rights of entry will be obtained by ARNG with the property owner(s). The scope of the SI is vertically bounded as follows:
631 groundwater (370 feet bgs plus or minus 70 feet), subsurface soil (from 2 feet to 15 feet bgs or the bedrock interface, whichever
632 is shallower), and surface soil (from ground surface to 2 feet bgs or the bedrock interface, whichever is shallower). The temporal
633 boundaries of the study are limited by seasonal conditions; the field work for the scope will be performed Spring or Summer 2021.

634 **5. Develop the Analytic Approach**

635 Samples will be analyzed by a DoD Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) and National Environmental
636 Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) certified laboratory [i.e., Pace Gulf Coast (formerly Gulf Coast Analytical Laboratories,

637 LLC [GCAL]). Data will be compared to SLs (**Worksheet #15**), and decision rules as defined in the PQAPP will be applied
638 concerning actions to be taken based on any SL exceedances. Decision rules have been developed for groundwater and soil that
639 will apply to all data collected. These rules will govern response actions based on the results of the SI sampling effort.

640 The decision rules described in the tables at the end of this section (**Tables 11-1 and 11-2**) identify actions based on the following:

641 Groundwater:

- 642 1. Is there a human receptor within 4 miles of the facility?
- 643 2. What is the concentration of PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS at the potential source area?
- 644 3. What is the concentration of PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS at the boundary?
- 645 4. What does the CSM suggest in terms of source, pathway, and receptor?

646 Soil:

- 647 1. What is the concentration of PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS in shallow surface soil (0-2 feet bgs)?
- 648 2. What is the concentration of PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS in soil (i.e., bedrock interface) (4-15 feet bgs)?
- 649 3. What does the CSM suggest in terms of source, pathway, and receptor?

650 Soil samples will be collected from potential source areas identified in **Worksheet #10**. Based on regional groundwater information
651 and the boring log for the facility water well, groundwater is expected to be encountered in the bedrock aquifer no deeper than 440
652 feet bgs. A groundwater sample will be collected downgradient from the potential source areas identified in **Worksheet #10**.
653 Proposed SI sample locations and depths are defined in **Worksheet #17**.

654 **6. Specify Performance/Acceptance Criteria**

655 See **Worksheet #37**.

656 **7. Develop the Detailed Plan for Obtaining Data**

657 See **Worksheet #17** and **#18**.

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Table 11-1: Groundwater Water Decision Rules

Scenario	PFAS Concentration Range	Response (Off-facility human receptor within 4 miles)	Response (No off-facility human receptor within 4 miles)
Scenario 1	ND	No further action required during SI phase.	No further action required during SI phase.
Scenario 2	> ND (any positive detection) and < SLs	1.) Assess CSM including: - Data reliability and bias - Migration via groundwater flow (i.e., groundwater flow towards potential receptors) - Flow to surface water bodies, drinking water intakes - Distance from boundary to receptor - Aquifer where drinking water well(s) are screened - Estimated timeframe of release(s) 2.) No further action during SI Phase at this time. ARNG may consider need for additional evaluation in the future for groundwater.	1.) Assess CSM as described. 2.) No further action during SI Phase at this time. ARNG may consider need for additional evaluation in the future for groundwater.
Scenario 3	> SLs	1.) Assess CSM as described above and: - Potential off-facility alternative PFAS sources 2.) If exceedance of SLs is near facility boundary and the assessment of the CSM implies unacceptable risk to human health caused by a PFAS release attributable to ARNG activities, ARNG may initiate off-facility sampling protocol. 3.) Proceed to RI.	1.) Assess CSM as described. 2.) Proceed to RI.

Notes:

- 662
- 663
- 664 < = less than
- 665 > = greater than
- 666 ARNG = Army National Guard
- 667 CSM = conceptual site model
- 668 ND = non-detect
- 669 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
- 670 RI = Remedial Investigation
- 671 SI = Site Inspection
- 672 SL = screening level
- 673
- 674

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Table 11-2: Soil Decision Rules

Scenario	PFAS Concentration Range	Response
Scenario 1	ND	No further action during SI Phase.
Scenario 2	> ND (any positive detection) and < SLs	1.) Assess CSM including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential for particulate runoff (i.e., transport via surface water) - Nearby receptors and land use (residential or industrial/commercial worker) at the source location (i.e., potential for incidental ingestion) - Depth to groundwater; distance to nearby surface water body - Comparison of soil concentrations to groundwater concentrations at the source or nearby surface water body - Data reliability and bias 2.) No further action for soil during SI Phase at this time. ARNG may consider need for additional evaluation in the future.
Scenario 3	> SLs	1.) Assess CSM as above and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison of soil concentrations to groundwater concentrations at the source and downgradient at the boundary 2.) Proceed to RI.

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Notes:
 > = greater than
 ARNG = Army National Guard
 CSM = conceptual site model
 ND = non-detect
 OSD = Office of the Secretary of Defense
 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
 RI = Remedial Investigation
 SI = Site Inspection
 SL = screening level

686 Final PQAPP Worksheet #12: Measurement Performance Criteria

Matrix Groundwater/ Surface Water/ Potable Wells
Analytical Group PFAS
Concentration Low

Data Quality Indicators	Measurement Performance Criteria	QC Sample and/or Activity Used to Assess Measurement Performance	QC Sample Assesses Error for S, A or Both (S&A)
Accuracy/Bias	LCS/LCSD and MS/MSD shall be spiked with all analytes. Analyte recovery limits per Worksheet #15	LCS/LCSD, MS/MSD	A
Precision	Laboratory duplicates analysis should have an RPD <30%	LCS/LCSD, MS/MSD	A
Precision	Values > 5X LOQ: RPD must be ≤30% Values ≤ 5X LOQ: Absolute difference ≤ 2x the LOQ	Field Duplicates	S
Accuracy/Contamination	No analytes detected > 1/2 LOQ or > 1/10 the amount measured in any sample or 1/10 the regulatory limit, whichever is greater	Method Blank, Field Reagent Blanks, Equipment Rinsate Blanks	A
Sensitivity	Detection limits ≤ to acceptance criteria Instrument Sensitivity Check concentrations must be within ±30% of their true values.	Detection Limits, Instrument Sensitivity Check	A
Completeness	Completeness criteria will be considered met if 100% of all planned sample data (as requested on CoC in lab reports and EDD; including requested reanalyses) are collected	Reported Sample Data	S & A
Comparability	Based on accuracy and media comparison	Use of standardized SOPs in field and laboratory	S & A
Comparability	Serial dilution preparation (allowed due to known high concentrations of PFAS, notation of 'foamed' on CoC is considered documented approval)	Field shake test	S & A
Representativeness	Samples met conditions per Worksheet #19/30.	Laboratory Receipt Checklist, Cooler Temperature Blank	S

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Notes:

% = percent
 A= analytical
 CoC = chain of custody
 EDD = electronic data deliverable
 LCS/LCSD = laboratory control sample/ laboratory control sample duplicate
 LOQ = limit of quantitation
 MS/MSD = matrix spike/ matrix spike duplicate

< = less than
 > = greater than
 ≤ = less than or equal to
 QC = quality control
 RPD = relative percent difference
 S = sampling
 SOP = standard operating procedure

Matrix Soil and Sediment
Analytical Group PFAS
Concentration Low

Data Quality Indicators	Measurement Performance Criteria	QC Sample and/or Activity Used to Assess Measurement Performance	QC Sample Assesses Error for Sampling (S), Analytical (A) or Both (S&A)
Accuracy/Bias	LCS/LCSD and MS/MSD shall be spiked with all analytes. Analyte recovery limits per Worksheet #15	LCS, LCSD, MS, MSD	A
Precision	Laboratory duplicates analysis should have a RPD <30%	LCS/LCSD, MS/MSD	A
Precision	Values > 5X LOQ: RPD must be ≤30% Values ≤ 5X LOQ: Absolute difference ≤ 2x the LOQ	Field Duplicates	S
Accuracy/ Contamination	No analytes detected > 1/2 LOQ or > 1/10 the amount measured in any sample or 1/10 the regulatory limit, whichever is greater	Method Blank, Field Reagent Blanks, Equipment Rinsate Blanks	A
Sensitivity	Detection limits ≤ to acceptance criteria Instrument Sensitivity Check concentrations must be within ±30% of their true values.	Detection Limits, Instrument Sensitivity Check	A
Completeness	Completeness criteria will be considered met if 100% of all planned sample data (as requested on CoC in lab reports and EDD; including requested reanalyses) are collected	Reported Sample Data	S & A
Comparability	Based on accuracy and media comparison	Use of standardized SOPs in field and laboratory	S & A
Representativeness	Samples met conditions per Worksheet #19/30.	Laboratory Receipt Checklist, Cooler Temperature Blank	S

- 696 Notes:
- 697 < = less than
- 698 > = greater than
- 699 ≤ = less than or equal to
- 700 A= analytical
- 701 CoC = chain of custody
- 702 EDD = electronic data deliverable
- 703 LCS/LCSD = laboratory control sample/ laboratory control sample duplicate
- 704 LOQ = limit of quantitation
- 705 MS/MSD = matrix spike/ matrix spike duplicate
- 706 QC = quality control
- 707 RPD = relative percent difference
- 708 S = sampling
- 709 SOP = standard operating procedure

710 Final PQAPP Worksheet #13: Secondary Data Uses and Limitations

711 Secondary data sources, uses, and limitations are tabulated below. Original source documents were reviewed for uncertainty discussions
 712 that may identify additional or more suitable data limitations.

Data Type	Source	Data Uses Relative to Current Project	Factors Affecting Reliability of Data and Limitations on Data Use
Meteorological	National Weather Service	Estimates of seasonal fluctuations in precipitation.	Meteorological data is generally for a regional area. Actual site conditions may vary.
Topographic	USGS	Inferred surface water based on local topography at each site. Groundwater flow maps will ultimately rely upon groundwater measurements from monitoring wells.	Topography of some sites may have been altered by building or grading activities.
Soil and groundwater chemistry, groundwater monitoring data, and data gaps identification	Historical site reports	Applicable to the evaluation of historical site conditions in soil and groundwater to supplement data being collected under this delivery order.	The data may not represent current conditions because of the age of some of the data. Reliability of second- or third-party data quality.
Historical site records (i.e., material inventories)	Purchase records, site inventories, onsite records, safety data sheets	Applicable to the evaluation of potential constituents of concern and source areas.	Records may be incomplete or inaccurate.
Periodicals (i.e., news articles)	Local newspapers, magazines or other periodicals	Applicable to the evaluation of the use of potential constituents of concern at off-facility locations or mutual use/ aid agreements with local fire department or other entities.	Records may be incomplete or inaccurate.

713 Notes:
 714 USGS = United States Geological Survey

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716 **QAPP Worksheet #14 & #16: Project Tasks and Schedule**

717 The following table describes the main tasks and schedule for the SI:

Task	Start Date	End Date
Pre-mobilization	August 2021	August 2021
Mobilization	September 2021*	September 2021*
Field Work	September 2021*	September 2021*
Demobilization	September 2021*	September 2021*
Data Review/Validation	October 2021	November 2021
Reporting	December 2021	May 2022

718 Notes:

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720 **Final PQAPP Worksheet #15: Screening Limits and Laboratory-Specific**
 721 **Detection/Quantitation Limits**

722 **Matrix: Groundwater/ Surface Water/ Potable Wells**
 723 **Analyte Group: PFAS**
 724 **Method: PFAS by LC/MS/MS Compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15**

Analyte	CAS Number	Laboratory Control Spike Lower Control Limit (%)	Laboratory Control Spike Upper Control Limit (%)	Achievable Laboratory Limits		
				DL (ng/L)	LOD (ng/L)	LOQ (ng/L)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1	65	140	0.81	4.0	10
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	375-85-9	72	130	0.48	4.0	10
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	355-46-4	68	131	0.95	4.0	10
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	375-95-1	69	130	0.78	4.0	10
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	71	133	0.95	4.0	10
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	375-73-5	72	130	0.81	4.0	10
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	375-22-4	73	129	0.90	4.0	10
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2706-90-3	72	129	0.85	4.0	10
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2991-50-6	61	135	0.97	8.0	10
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2355-31-9	65	136	0.91	8.0	10
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	335-76-2	71	129	0.86	4.0	10
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	376-06-7	71	132	0.98	4.0	10
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	307-55-1	72	134	0.88	4.0	10
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	307-24-4	72	129	0.99	4.0	10
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	72629-94-8	65	144	0.99	4.0	10
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUdA)	2058-94-8	69	133	0.95	4.0	10
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	27619-97-2	64	140	0.94	4.0	10
8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	39108-34-4	67	138	0.90	4.0	10

- 725 Notes:
 726 % = percent
 727 CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
 728 DL= detection limit
 729 LC/MS/MS = liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry
 730 LOD = limit of detection
 731 LOQ = limit of quantitation
 732 ng/L = nanograms per liter
 733 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
 734 QSM =Quality Systems Manual
 735 USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

736 **Matrix: Soil/Sediment**
 737 **Analyte Group: PFAS**

738 **Method: PFAS by LC/MS/MS Compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15**

Analyte	CAS Number	Laboratory Control Spike Lower Control Limit (%)	Laboratory Control Spike Upper Control Limit (%)	Achievable Laboratory Limits		
				DL (µg/kg)	LOD (µg/kg)	LOQ (µg/kg)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1	68	136	0.194	0.40	1.0
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	375-85-9	71	131	0.078	0.40	1.0
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	355-46-4	67	130	0.122	0.40	1.0
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	375-95-1	72	129	0.062	0.40	1.0
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	69	133	0.059	0.40	1.0
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	375-73-5	72	128	0.071	0.40	1.0
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	375-22-4	71	135	0.046	0.40	1.0
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2706-90-3	69	132	0.054	0.40	1.0
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2991-50-6	61	139	0.097	0.40	1.0
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2355-31-9	63	144	0.196	0.40	1.0
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	335-76-2	69	133	0.041	0.40	1.0
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	376-06-7	69	133	0.119	0.40	1.0
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	307-55-1	69	135	0.101	0.40	1.0
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	307-24-4	70	132	0.043	0.40	1.0
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	72629-94-8	66	139	0.119	0.40	1.0
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUdA)	2058-94-8	64	136	0.011	0.40	1.0
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	27619-97-2	64	140	0.066	0.40	1.0
8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	39108-34-4	65	137	0.122	0.40	1.0

739 Notes:
 740 % = percent
 741 µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram
 742 CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
 743 DL= detection limit
 744 LC/MS/MS = liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry
 745 LOD = limit of detection
 746 LOQ = limit of quantitation
 747 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
 748 QSM =Quality Systems Manual
 749 USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
 750

751 **Matrix: Soil**
 752 **Analyte Group: Wet Chemistry**

Analyte	Method	Laboratory Control Spike Lower Control Limit (%)	Laboratory Control Spike Upper Control Limit (%)	Achievable Laboratory Limits		
				DL (mg/kg)	LOD (mg/kg)	LOQ (mg/kg)
Total Organic Carbon	9060A	90	110	150	200	250

753 Notes:
 754 % = percent
 755 DL= detection limit
 756 LOD = limit of detection
 757 LOQ = limit of quantitation
 758 mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram
 759 NA = not applicable

760 **SLs for Soil and Groundwater**

761 The DoD has adopted a policy to retain facilities in the CERCLA process based on conservative SLs for soil and groundwater, as
 762 described in a memorandum from the OSD dated 15 October 2019 (Assistant Secretary of Defense, 2019). The ARNG program under
 763 which this SI will be performed follows this DoD policy and should the maximum concentration for sampled media exceed the SLs
 764 established in the OSD memorandum, the AOI will proceed to the next phase under CERCLA. The SLs established in the OSD
 765 memorandum apply to three compounds: PFOS, PFOA, and PFBS. The SLs were calculated using the USEPA Office of Superfund
 766 Sites On-Line Calculator, which was updated on 8 April 2021 based on the release of the final Human Health Toxicity Values for PFBS
 767 (USEPA, 2021).
 768

Analyte	CAS Number	Residential (Soil) (µg/kg) ^{a,b} 0-2 feet bgs	Industrial/ Commercial Composite Worker (Soil) (µg/kg) ^{a,b} 2 -15 feet bgs	Tap Water (Groundwater) (ng/L) ^a
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1	130	1,600	40
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	375-85-9	-	-	-
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	355-46-4	-	-	-
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	375-95-1	-	-	-
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	130	1,600	40
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) ^c	375-73-5	1,900	25,000	600
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	375-22-4	-	-	-
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2706-90-3	-	-	-
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2991-50-6	-	-	-
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2355-31-9	-	-	-
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	335-76-2	-	-	-
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	376-06-7	-	-	-
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	307-55-1	-	-	-
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	307-24-4	-	-	-
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	72629-94-8	-	-	-
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUdA)	2058-94-8	-	-	-
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	27619-97-2	-	-	-
8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	39108-34-4	-	-	-

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- 770 Notes:
771 a.) Assistant Secretary of Defense, 2019. Risk Based Screening Levels Calculated for PFOS, PFOA, PFBS in Groundwater and Soil using USEPA's Regional Screening Level Calculator. Hazard
772 Quotient (HQ)=0.1. 15 October 2019.
773 b.) The SLs for soil are based on incidental ingestion of soil applied to the soil intervals reasonably anticipated to be encountered; surface soil (0 to 2 feet bgs for the residential scenario) and
774 subsurface soil (2 to 15 feet bgs for the industrial/commercial worker scenario).
775 c.) USEPA, 2021. Risk Based Screening Levels Calculated for PFBS in Groundwater and Soil using USEPA's Regional Screening Level Calculator. HQ = 0.1. 8 April 2021.
776
777 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ = micrograms per kilogram
778 bgs = below ground surface
779 CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
780 ng/L = nanograms per liter
781 OSD= Office of the Secretary of Defense
782 SL = screening level
783

784 QAPP Worksheet #17: Sampling Design and Rationale

785 **Worksheet #17a-f** describes the sampling design, basis for its selection, and field investigation
786 details. Field activities will be completed per the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in
787 **Appendix B**.

788 The objective of the SI is to identify whether there has been a release to soil and groundwater (if
789 present) at each AOI and determine the presence or absence of PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS at or
790 above SLs. As discussed in **Worksheet #10**, two AOIs were identified at Biak Training Center
791 Brett Hall. Regional groundwater flow at the Biak Training Center Brett Hall is predominantly to
792 the northwest.

793 • AOI 1: Between 2000 and 2011 and between 2013 and 2015, the USFS Engine Academy
794 utilized the FTA at the MOUT range, approximately 660 feet southwest of the facility
795 building, to conduct annual training. Although no fires were set, AFFF was applied to
796 wooden structures during training exercises to showcase applications of AFFF in fire
797 situations. The concentration and amount of AFFF released during the training events
798 are unknown based on interviews conducted with OMD facility personnel and the USFS
799 personnel. Because the FTA is unpaved, application of AFFF to structures could release
800 PFAS to soil.

801 • AOI 2: Between 2016 and 2017, the FBI conducted bomb squad training events in part
802 of the MOUT range, approximately 830 feet southwest of the facility building, adjacent to
803 AOI 1. Although no fires were set, AFFF was applied during bomb squad training
804 exercises. The concentration and amount of AFFF released during the training events is
805 unknown. Because the bomb squad training area is unpaved, application of AFFF could
806 release PFAS to soil.

807 Environmental media samples will be collected from the AOI in accordance with the applicable
808 CSM, as summarized in **Table 17-1**. One permanent monitoring well will be installed downgradient
809 of the potential source areas.

810 In instances where deviations from this sampling design and rationale are made due to
811 unforeseen conditions, a Field Change Request Form will be generated to document the change
812 and request feedback from the AECOM Task and Project Managers, USACE, and ARNG.

813 Sampling Tasks

814 The field program will include tasks as detailed in the following Worksheet elements:

- 815 • **Worksheet #17a** - Mobilization
- 816 • **Worksheet #17b** - Sonic Boring Installation and Soil Sampling
- 817 • **Worksheet #17c** - Permanent Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation and Grab
818 Groundwater Sampling
- 819 • **Worksheet #17d** - Water Level Measurements
- 820 • **Worksheet #17e** - Surveying
- 821 • **Worksheet #17f** - Investigation-Derived Waste Management

822

823

Table 17-1: Site Inspection Sample Count

AOI	Potential PFAS Release Area	# of Sonic Borings	Approximate Depth (feet bgs)	Groundwater Samples	Soil Samples	Surface Water/Sediment
1	Engine Academy Training Area	3	20	0	9	0
2	Bomb Squad Training Area	3	20	0	9	0
--	Sitewide Locations	1	380	1	0	0
Total (not including QC)		7	-	1	18	0

824

Notes:

825

1) All samples will be analyzed for PFAS.

826

2) One soil sample per AOI will be analyzed for pH and TOC from a location in the source area. Grain size analysis will be performed in up to one soil sample per AOI where extensive horizontal and vertical clay units are identified by the field geologist, if these conditions are encountered in the field.

827

828

829

AOI = area of interest

830

bgs = below ground surface

831

HA = hand auger

832

PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

833

QC = quality control

834

Sonic = sonic drilling technology

835

836

**QAPP Worksheet #17a
 Sampling Design and Rationale
 Mobilization**

837

838

839 Site Preparation

840 The site preparation activities for the SI field investigation operations include mobilization of field
 841 team personnel and equipment. No vegetation clearance is planned during field investigation
 842 activities.

843 PFAS Site Water Supply Sampling and Sampling Equipment Acceptability

844 A sample from the potable water source (i.e., decontamination water) will be collected prior to
 845 mobilization to confirm that it is acceptable for use during field activities (i.e., equipment
 846 decontamination). The water source is acceptable for use if the detected concentration is less
 847 than 1/5 the SL. If the decontamination water has concentrations greater than 1/5 the SL, the
 848 project team will determine whether the water is acceptable for its intended use based on site-
 849 specific factors (i.e., drilling methodology, relevant sample media). If the water is deemed
 850 unacceptable, water will be brought onsite from another source confirmed to be PFAS-free
 851 through sampling. Quality control (QC) samples will not be collected for the decontamination
 852 water sample.

853 All materials being purchased or rented for field work will be confirmed as acceptable for use in
 854 the PFAS sampling environment. A summary of acceptability of materials for use in the PFAS
 855 sampling environment is provided in SOP 3-41 (**Appendix B**). As an additional layer of control,
 856 prior to the start of field work each day, a PFAS Sampling Checklist will be completed (SOP 3-41,
 857 **Appendix B**). The checklist will serve as a reminder to each field team member regarding the
 858 allowable materials within the sampling environment. An example of the checklist is provided
 859 below.

860

Example PFAS Daily Sampling Checklist

Team Members		
Yes	No	Description
		Has AECOM PFAS Sampling guidance been reviewed by all team members?
		Comments:
Yes	No	Has AECOM field sampling staff received needed training certification?
		Comments:
Yes	No	Was a briefing held for field sampling staff?
		Comments:
Yes	No	Were additional PFAS sampling instructions given to field sampling staff?
		Comments:
Yes	No	Have personal clothing and PPE requirements been followed by all field sampling staff?
		Comments:
Yes	No	Were lotions and sunscreen used for field sampling staff?
		Comment:
Sample Collection		
Yes	No	Has a PFAS-free water source been identified?
		Comment:
		Source of PFAS-free water:
Yes	No	Have all sampling items, parts and equipment been inspected to be free of PFAS?
		Comment:
Yes	No	Has sampling location sequence been communicated to avoid cross-contaminations?
		Comment:
Yes	No	Have drilling fluids been evaluated and shown to be free of PFAS?
		Comment:
Yes	No	Use of PFAS-free decontamination solution?
		Brand name of decontamination solution:
Yes	No	Have all field logs, notebooks, pens, labels been inspected, and do they meet AECOM PFAS sampling guidance requirements?
		Comment:
Yes	No	Have all sample shipping materials (ice, Ziploc® bags) been inspected, and do they meet AECOM PFAS sampling guidance requirements?
		Comment:
Yes	No	Have all blanks arrived at the site and will they be collected to verify cross-contamination?
		Comment:
Document Control		
Yes	No	Have all variances from sampling guidance been documented?
		Comment:
Other Comments:		

861

862 Personnel Qualifications

863 All personnel mobilized to the facility will meet applicable Occupational Safety and Health
 864 Administration (OSHA) training requirements including hazardous waste operations and
 865 emergency response (HAZWOPER) training and medical surveillance requirements as specified
 866 in the Accident Prevention Plan (APP) and Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). Personnel will be
 867 required to complete the DoD's *Operations Security Awareness for Military Members, DoD*
 868 *Employees, and Contractors* and *Level 1 Antiterrorism Awareness Training*. Additionally, all
 869 AECOM employees that will be performing field work will take an internal PFAS sampling
 870 guidance training.

871 Permits and Notifications

872 Utility clearance will be conducted by a private utility locator under the supervision of the AECOM
 873 field team using ground penetrating radar or electromagnetic methods with support from
 874 ORARNG (e.g., utility maps, GIS layers, site knowledge, etc.). A minimum of two weeks to
 875 coordinate the clearance will be required. AECOM or its drilling subcontractor will contact Oregon
 876 811, the local one-call utility location system. AECOM will arrange for a private utility locating
 877 company to identify locations of detectable subsurface utilities. AECOM will escort the private
 878 utility locator and coordinate access with the ARNG Environmental Manager. AECOM and the
 879 drilling subcontractor will participate in a Biak Training Center Brett Hall orientation prior to
 880 initiating work, if required. The determination of the orientation requirement will be made after final
 881 intrusive investigation locations are determined. AECOM will also contact the ARNG
 882 Environmental Manager at least five business days prior to the scheduled start of the field
 883 activities. A site walk will be scheduled with the appropriate ARNG personnel to mark out locations
 884 of the subsurface utilities. As a precaution, the first 5 feet of each boring will be pre-cleared using

885 hand tools (e.g., post-hole diggers, augers, etc.) or air knifing methods. If bedrock is encountered
886 shallower than 5 feet below ground surface during hand clearing, the location will be considered
887 free of utilities and sonic drilling will commence. All field work will be coordinated with the ARNG
888 Environmental Manager and/or his/her designee.

889 Health and Safety Requirements

890 Health and safety requirements for SI field activities are provided in the APP. Field personnel will
891 wear PFAS-free Level D personal protective equipment (PPE). Detailed Activity Hazard Analyses
892 identifying the physical, chemical, and biological hazards that may be encountered at the facility
893 and the associated mitigation methods are presented in the SSHP.

894 All onsite personnel who may be exposed to hazardous conditions will be required to meet training
895 requirements identified in Federal Regulation 29 CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER). At least two
896 personnel trained in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) will be onsite during field
897 activities. Training certificates for personnel (HAZWOPER 40-hour training; current HAZWOPER
898 8-hour refresher training; and first aid/CPR) will be maintained onsite by the Site Supervisor.

899 Personnel and visitors who enter the facility will be required to review the APP and SSHP and
900 sign the acknowledgement form. Site workers will be required to sign the daily tailgate safety
901 meeting form and fill out daily Activity Hazard Analysis forms. Safety issues that arise during
902 implementation of field activities will be addressed during tailgate safety meetings held daily
903 before the workday and will be documented in the daily tailgate safety meeting form.

904 **QAPP Worksheet #17b** 905 **Sampling Design and Rationale** 906 ***Sonic Boring Installation and Soil Sampling***

907 Soil samples will be collected via Sonic drilling methods (SOP 3-17). Hand augers will be used
908 for collection of surface soil samples (0 to 2 feet bgs). Borings will be advanced using sonic drilling
909 at locations designated for subsurface soil sample collection; however, hand augers will be used
910 to clear the top 5 feet of the boring in accordance with AECOM utility clearance protocols. A
911 TerraSonic 150T drill rig will utilize a 6-inch core barrel to collect continuous soil cores to the target
912 depth or bedrock, whichever is shallower. Sonic drilling will be used to collect up to three soil
913 samples per boring, if possible: one surface soil sample (0 to 2 feet bgs), one subsurface soil
914 sample at the bedrock interface, and one subsurface soil sample at the mid-point between the
915 surface and the bedrock interface if the bedrock interface is up to 30 feet bgs or shallower, or from
916 13 to 15 feet bgs if the bedrock interface is greater than 30 feet deep. If refusal is encountered at
917 6 feet bgs or shallower, only two samples will be collected per boring: one surface soil sample (0
918 to 2 feet bgs) and one sample approximately 1 foot above refusal. All drilling materials will be
919 PFAS-free.

920 Due to the geology of the facility, it is expected that groundwater will not be encountered at AOI 1
921 or AOI 2.

922 The proposed sample locations are shown on **Figures 17-1** and described in **Worksheet #18**.
923 The soil sample rationale and target depths for the borings are provided in **Table 17-2** below.

924

925

926

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928

Table 17-2: Soil Sample Rationale and Target Depths for Borings

Area of Interest	Number of Borings	Sample Collection Method	Target Depth (feet bgs)	Rationale
AOI 1	3	Sonic	20 / bedrock	Three borings at historical locations of former wooden structures within suspected release area. Target depth of boring was determined by the likelihood of bedrock.
AOI 2	3	Sonic	20 / bedrock	Three borings at within suspected release area. Target depth of boring was determined by the likelihood of bedrock.

929
 930
 931
 932

Notes:
 AOI = area of interest
 bgs = below ground surface

933 The soil cores will be continuously logged for lithological descriptions by a field geologist using
 934 the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) per SOP 3-16. A photoionization detector (PID) will
 935 be used to screen the breathing zone during boring activities. Observations and measurements
 936 will be recorded on field forms and in a non-treated field logbook. Photographs of the boring cores
 937 will also be taken. At a minimum, depth interval, recovery thickness, PID concentrations, moisture,
 938 relative density, color (using a Munsell soil color chart), and texture (using the USCS) will be
 939 recorded. Additional observations to be recorded may organic material or cultural debris.

940 It is anticipated that all borings will be advanced in areas without surface cover; however, if a
 941 boring is required in asphalt, it will be abandoned by backfilling with bentonite chips to
 942 approximately 6 inches bgs, and the remainder of the borehole will be patched with an asphalt
 943 cold patch. Borings into concrete will be avoided, if possible; however, if borings are advanced
 944 into concrete, the borings will be abandoned by backfilling with bentonite chips to approximately
 945 6 inches bgs, and the remainder of the borehole will be filled with concrete to provide as flush a
 946 surface as possible. The surface at each location will be restored to match the surrounding area.

947 QC samples will be collected in accordance with **Worksheet #20**. Field duplicate samples will be
 948 collected at a rate of 10% and analyzed for the same parameters as the accompanying samples.
 949 Matrix spikes/ matrix spike duplicates (MS/MSDs) will be collected at the rate of 5% and analyzed
 950 for the same parameters as the accompanying samples. One Field Reagent Blank (FRB) will be
 951 collected per sampling event and will be analyzed for PFAS. For non-dedicated sampling
 952 equipment, decontamination will be completed after each use (i.e., downhole tool and hand auger
 953 decontaminated between intervals sampled for laboratory analysis), and associated equipment
 954 rinsate blanks (ERBs) will be collected at a rate of one per twenty samples. ERBs will be analyzed
 955 for the same analytes as the associated samples. A temperature blank will be placed in each
 956 cooler to ensure that samples are preserved at or below 6 degrees Celsius (°C) during shipment.

957 Each sample will be collected into laboratory-supplied bottleware and submitted to the laboratory
 958 for analysis of selected parameters. Samples will be analyzed for PFAS by liquid chromatography
 959 tandem mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS) compliant with Quality Systems Manual (QSM) 5.3 Table
 960 B-15. Additionally, one soil sample per AOI from a location in the source area will be analyzed for
 961 total organic carbon (TOC) (USEPA Method 9060A) and pH (USEPA Method 9045D). Additionally,
 962 up to one soil sample per AOI will be submitted for grain size analysis with sieve and hydrometer
 963 (American Society for Testing and Materials [ASTM] D-422) (i.e., clay content). The grain size
 964 analysis will be performed where extensive horizontal and vertical clay units are identified by the
 965 field geologist, if these conditions are encountered in the field. Sample containers will be PFAS-
 966 free. The laboratory method detection limits (DLs) for these analytes are presented in **Worksheet**

967 #15. Samples will be packaged on ice and transported daily via overnight commercial carrier
 968 under standard chain of custody (CoC) procedures to the laboratory (see SOP 3-04).

969 **QAPP Worksheet #17c**
 970 **Sampling Design and Rationale**
 971 ***Permanent Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation and Groundwater Sampling***

972 The borehole for one permanent well will be advanced using a TerraSonic 150T drill rig utilizing
 973 sonic drilling technology and equipped with a 8-inch core barrel and 10-inch drive casing to obtain
 974 a continuous rock core for lithologic logging and determine depth to groundwater. Once the
 975 borehole has been advanced to the specified depth, the permanent well will be constructed of a
 976 20-foot section of 4-inch Schedule 80 poly-vinyl chloride (PVC) screen with sufficient casing to
 977 reach ground surface. Only new PVC pipe will be used. The target screen interval will be the top
 978 of the groundwater table, which is expected to be encountered no deeper than 440 feet bgs. The
 979 target screen interval and rationale for the sampling location are described in **Table 17-3**. The
 980 well will be completed at the surface with a concrete well vault, a flush-mount monument, and
 981 protective bollards.

982 **Table 17-3: Groundwater Sample Rationale and Proposed Screen Intervals**

Area of Interest	# Permanent wells	Target Screen Interval (feet bgs)	Rationale
Sitewide	1	Top of groundwater table (est. 370)	One permanent well downgradient from suspected release areas. Target boring depth was determined by the likelihood of encountering the regional aquifer.

983 Notes:
 984 AOI = area of interest
 985 bgs = below ground surface

986 A groundwater sample will be collected from the permanent well using a 0.85-inch Geotech
 987 bladder pump (or similar) with parts and tubing that has been determined to be PFAS-free (i.e.,
 988 high-density polyethylene [HDPE] or other PFAS-free material). Prior to sampling, the well will be
 989 purged in order to remove sediment, to the extent reasonable, in an effort to minimize the turbidity
 990 of the sample (see SOP 3-37: Grab Groundwater Sampling Techniques for additional details).
 991 The degree of purging will be dependent on groundwater recharge within the well. If sufficient
 992 groundwater recharge is observed, the well will be purged until the turbidity is ≤ 25 nephelometric
 993 turbidity units (NTU), stabilizes at a level above 25 NTU, or for a maximum duration of one hour,
 994 whichever occurs first. In wells with limited groundwater recharge, the sample will be collected
 995 using the available groundwater.

996 In addition to turbidity, other water quality parameters (e.g., temperature, specific conductance,
 997 pH, dissolved oxygen [DO], and oxidation-reduction potential [ORP]) will be measured and
 998 recorded on the field sampling form every 5 minutes until the above turbidity criteria are met.
 999 Water quality parameters will be measured using a water quality meter and flow-through cell (see
 1000 SOP 3-14: Monitoring Well Sampling and SOP 3-24: Water Quality Parameter Testing for more
 1001 details). In addition, a subsample of each groundwater sample will be collected in a separate
 1002 container and undergo a shaker test to identify if there is any foaming. If foaming is observed, the
 1003 observation will be noted on the CoC to notify the laboratory of potentially high PFAS
 1004 concentrations in the sample prior to analysis. Any non-dedicated sampling materials will be
 1005 decontaminated between boring locations.

1006 Each sample will be collected into laboratory-supplied bottleware and submitted to the laboratory
 1007 for analysis of selected parameters (PFAS by LC/MS/MS compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15)

1008 (DoD, 2019a) as per SOP 3-41. The laboratory method DLs for these analytes are presented in
1009 **Worksheet #15**. QC samples will be collected in accordance with **Worksheet #20**. ERBs will be
1010 collected at a rate of one per twenty samples and will be analyzed for the same analytes as the
1011 associated samples. Sample containers will be PFAS-free, and the aqueous samples will not be
1012 filtered. Samples will be packaged on ice and transported daily via overnight commercial carrier under
1013 standard CoC procedures to the laboratory (SOP 3-04).

1014 **QAPP Worksheet #17d**
1015 **Sampling Design and Rationale**
1016 ***Water Level Measurements***

1017 Groundwater elevation will be compared to expected local groundwater elevation. A water level
1018 elevation measurement will be collected from the newly-installed permanent monitoring well (as
1019 shown on **Worksheet #18**). If the construction of the onsite drinking water well allows for the ability
1020 to do so (e.g. a sample port or airline is present) and the well seal does not need to be broken, then
1021 a depth to water measurement will be collected during the SI, using one of the following methods: 1)
1022 an electronic water level indicator inserted within the well casing or access port 2) recording a pressure
1023 reading off and in-place airline; or 3) using a sonic water level indicator deployed from the top of casing
1024 or access port. The well will be surveyed, and the water level measurement will be taken from the
1025 survey mark on the northern side of the well casing.

1026 **QAPP Worksheet #17e**
1027 **Sampling Design and Rationale**
1028 ***Surveying***

1029 A small notch will be cut on the northern side of the well casing which will be surveyed by a state-
1030 licensed surveyor (see SOP 3-07). The top of casing and ground surface elevation will be
1031 surveyed for the newly installed well. Survey data will be collected in the applicable Universal
1032 Transverse Mercator zone projection with WGS84 datum (horizontal) and North American Vertical
1033 Datum 1988 (vertical).

1034 **QAPP Worksheet #17f**
1035 **Sampling Design and Rationale**
1036 ***Investigation-Derived Waste Management***

1037 Currently, the disposal of PFAS investigation-derived waste (IDW) is not regulated. As such, the
1038 IDW will be managed as follows.

1039 Soil IDW (i.e., soil cuttings) generated during SI activities will be containerized in properly labeled
1040 55-gallon drums (See SOP 3-05), and rock core will be placed in wax-lined carboard core boxes.
1041 The IDW will be stored onsite at a location designated by the Biak Training Center Brett Hall
1042 Environmental Manager and ORARNG. ARNG will manage disposal of the solid IDW and will
1043 coordinate with the Oregon DEQ to ensure proper disposal in accordance with Oregon
1044 Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 340 and the Army Guidance for Addressing Releases of PFAS,
1045 Q18 (DA, 2018).

1046 Liquid IDW (i.e., purged groundwater and decontamination fluids) generated during SI activities will
1047 be containerized in properly labeled 55-gallon drums (See SOP 3-05). The liquid IDW will not be
1048 sampled and will assume the PFAS characteristics of the associated groundwater samples
1049 collected from the source locations. The containerized IDW will be temporarily stored onsite at a
1050 location designated by the Biak Training Center Brett Hall Environmental Manager and ORARNG
1051 until the analytical results for the associated groundwater samples are available. Liquid IDW
1052 drums will only be filled 75% full to account for freeze/thaw cycles. ARNG will manage and dispose
1053 of the liquid IDW under a separate contract in accordance with *SOP No. 042A for Treating Liquid*
1054 *Investigation-Derived Material (Purge water, drilling water, and decontamination fluids)* (EA

1055 Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., 2021). ARNG will further coordinate with the Oregon
1056 DEQ to ensure proper disposal is in accordance with OAR Chapter 340 and the Army Guidance
1057 for Addressing Releases of PFAS, Q18 (DA, 2018).







1058 AECOM will collect global positioning system (GPS) points (i.e., polygons) around the location
1059 where the IDW drums are stored.

1060 Other solids such as spent PPE, plastic sheeting, tubing, rope, unused monitoring well
1061 construction materials, and other environmental media generated during the field activities will be
1062 disposed of at a licensed solid waste landfill.

1063



Legend

-  Proposed Soil Sample
-  Proposed Permanent Monitoring Well
-  Area of Interest
-  Facility Boundary
-  Surface Water Flow Direction
-  Inferred Groundwater Flow Direction

CLIENT	ARNG			
NOTES	Site Inspection for PFAS at Blak Training Center Brett Hall in Powell Butte, OR			
REVISED	5/20/2021	GIS BY	MS	5/20/2021
SCALE	1:2,400	CHK BY	MB	5/20/2021
Base Map: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,	PM	CM	5/20/2021	



Site Inspection Sample Locations

AECOM
 12420 Milestone Center Drive
 Germantown, MD 20876

Figure 17-1

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1067 **QAPP Worksheet #18: Sampling Locations and Methods**

1068 The table below describes the samples that will be collected during the SI. Sampling SOPs can be found in **Appendix B**.

AOI	Location Identifier	Sample Identifier	Matrix	Depth (feet bgs)	Type (Sampling Tool)	Analyte/Analytical Group	Sampling SOP
Soil Samples							
All	AOI01-01	AOI01-01-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]	Surface Soil	0-2 feet bgs	Hand Auger	PFAS (LC/MS/MS compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15)	3-21
	AOI01-02	AOI01-02-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI01-03	AOI01-03-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI02-01	AOI02-01-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI02-02	AOI02-02-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI02-03	AOI02-03-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
All	AOI01-01	AOI01-01-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]	Subsurface Soil	mid-point or 13-15 feet bgs	Sonic Sampling System	See Above	3-21
	AOI01-02	AOI01-02-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI01-03	AOI01-03-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI02-01	AOI02-01-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI02-02	AOI02-02-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI02-03	AOI02-03-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
All	AOI01-01	AOI01-01-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]	Subsurface Soil	Bedrock interface	Sonic Sampling System	See Above	3-21
	AOI01-02	AOI01-02-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI01-03	AOI01-03-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI02-01	AOI02-01-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI02-02	AOI02-02-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					
	AOI02-03	AOI02-03-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]					

AOI	Location Identifier	Sample Identifier	Matrix	Depth (feet bgs)	Type (Sampling Tool)	Analyte/Analytical Group	Sampling SOP
Groundwater Samples							
Site-wide	BTC-01	BTC-01-GW	Groundwater	Mid-screen	Pneumatic or bladder pump	PFAS (LC/MS/MS compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15)	3-14
QA/QC Samples							
All	AOI01-01*	AOI01-01-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]-D* AOI01-01-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]-MS* AOI01-01-SB-[Start Depth]-[End Depth]-MSD*	Solid (Soil)	TBD	Hand Auger; Sonic Drilling Method	PFAS (LC/MS/MS compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15) Limited Sample Selection (one sample per AOI): TOC (USEPA Method 9060A) pH (USEPA Method 9045D)	3-21
Site-wide	BTC-01*	BTC-01-GW-D* BTC-01-GW-MS* BTC-01-GW-MSD*	Aqueous (Groundwater)	Mid-screen	Pneumatic or bladder pump	PFAS (LC/MS/MS compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15)	3-14
NA	NA	BTC-FRB-01	Water Quality	NA	NA (Pour laboratory-supplied PFAS-free water)	PFAS (LC/MS/MS compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15)	3-10
NA	NA	BTC-ERB-01 BTC-ERB-02 BTC-ERB-03	Water Quality	NA	NA (Pour laboratory-supplied PFAS-free water)	PFAS (LC/MS/MS compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15)	3-10
NA	NA	BTC-DECON-01	Decontamination Water Source	NA	NA (collect from tap or hose)	PFAS (LC/MS/MS compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15)	3-10

- 1069 Notes:
- 1070 * Locations of field quality control samples (duplicates and MS/ MSDs) will be selected in the field at the rates specified in Worksheet #20 of this SI QAPP Addendum. The location and sample identifiers
- 1071 listed in Worksheet #18 are included as examples only.
- 1072 AOI = area of interest
- 1073 ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
- 1074 bgs = below ground surface
- 1075 D = duplicate
- 1076 ERB = equipment rinsate blank

1077	FRB = field reagent blank
1078	GW = groundwater
1079	LC/MS/MS = liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry
1080	MS = matrix spike
1081	MSD = matrix spike duplicate
1082	NA = not applicable
1083	PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
1084	QA = quality assurance
1085	QC = quality control
1086	QSM = Quality Systems Manual
1087	SB = soil boring
1088	SOP = standard operating procedure
1089	TBD = to be determined
1090	TOC = total organic carbon
1091	USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

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1093 Final PQAPP Worksheet #19 & #30: Sample Containers, Preservation, and Hold 1094 Times

Laboratory: Pace Gulf Coast
 7979 Innovation Park Dr.
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70820
 (225) 769-4900

List any required accreditations/certifications: DoD/ELAP; applicable state certification

Back-up Laboratory: NA

Sample Delivery Method: FedEx

Analyte/ Analyte Group	Matrix	Method/SOP	Accreditation Expiration Date	Container(s) (number, size & type per sample)	Preservation	Preparation Holding Time	Analytical Holding Time	Data Package Turnaround
PFAS	Aqueous	QSM 5.3 Table B-15/ SOP LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)	ELAP-01/31/2023 NELAP-6/30/2021	HDPE w/ HDPE screw cap 2 x 125mL	Cool, 0-6°C	14 days from collection to extraction	28 days from extraction to analysis	28 days
PFAS	Solid	QSM 5.3 Table B-15/ SOP LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)	ELAP-01/31/2023 NELAP-6/30/2021	HDPE w/ HDPE screw cap 1 x 250 mL	Cool, 0-6°C	14 days from collection to extraction	28 days from extraction to analysis	28 days
Total Organic Carbon	Solid	USEPA 9060A, SM 5310 B- 2011/WL-057	ELAP-01/31/2023 NELAP-6/30/2021	Polyethylene, Glass 1 x 2oz	Cool, 0-6°C,	30 days to extraction	7 days from extraction to analysis	28 days
pH	Solid	USEPA 9045D/EXT- 032	ELAP-01/31/2023 NELAP-6/30/2021	Polyethylene, Glass 1 x 2oz	None	NA	Immediate	28 days
Grain Size	Solid	ASTM D422/ CA-551	02/01/2022	Polyethylene, Glass 1 x 8oz	Cool, 0-6°C	None	None	28 days

1095 Notes:

1096 1.) TOC and pH are important for evaluating transport through the soil medium.

1097 °C = degrees Celsius

1098 ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

1099 DoD = Department of Defense

1100 ELAP = Environmental Laboratory Accreditation

1101 Program

1102 HDPE = high-density polyethylene

1103 LCMS = liquid chromatography/ mass spectrometry

1104 mL = milliliter

1105 NA = not applicable

1106 NELAP = National Environmental Laboratory

1107 Accreditation Program

1108 oz = ounce

1109 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

1110 QSM = Quality Systems Manual

1111 SOP = standard operating procedure

1112 USEPA = United States Environmental Protection

1113 Agency

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1116 **Final PQAPP Worksheet #20: Field Quality Control Summary**

Matrix	Analytical Group	Field Samples	Field Duplicates	Matrix Spikes	Matrix Spike Duplicates	Field Reagent Blanks	Equipment Rinsate Blanks*	Total Samples
Groundwater	PFAS	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Soil	PFAS	18	2	1	1	0	2**	24
	pH, TOC	2	1	1	1	0	0	5
	Grain Size	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Decontamination Water	PFAS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

- 1117 Notes:
- 1118 *Applies only if use of non-dedicated sampling equipment is necessary
- 1119 ** Equipment rinsate blanks for solid matrices are aqueous samples
- 1120 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
- 1121 TOC = total organic carbon
- 1122

Measurement Performance Criteria Table — Field Quality Control Samples				
QC Sample	Analytical Group	Frequency	Data Quality Indicators	MPC
Matrix: Aqueous (Groundwater/ Surface Water/ Potable Wells)				
Field Duplicate	PFAS	One per 10 field samples	Precision	Values > 5X LOQ: RPD must be ≤30% Values ≤ 5X LOQ: Absolute difference ≤ 2x the LOQ
Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate	PFAS	One per 20 field samples ¹	Bias/Accuracy/Precision (lab)	RPD ≤ 30%; Refer to Worksheet #28 for recovery criteria
Equipment Rinsate Blank	PFAS	One per 20 field samples per type of reusable equipment used ²	Accuracy/ Bias	No target analytes ≥ ½ LOQ, unless target analytes in field samples are > 10x those in rinsate blank. Laboratory-certified PFAS-free water will be used to collect ERBs.
Reagent Blank	PFAS	One per sampling event ³	Accuracy/ Bias	No target analytes ≥ ½ LOQ, unless target analytes in field samples are > 10x those in rinsate blank
Cooler Temperature Blank	PFAS	One per cooler	Representativeness	Temperature must be above freezing and ≤ 6 °C
Matrix: Solid (Soil and Sediment)				
Field Duplicate	PFAS, TOC	One per 10 field samples	Precision	Values > 5X LOQ: RPD must be ≤30% Values ≤ 5X LOQ: Absolute difference ≤ 2x the LOQ
Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate	PFAS, TOC	One per 20 field samples ¹	Bias/Accuracy/Precision (lab)	RPD ≤ 30%; Refer to Worksheet #28 for recovery criteria
Reagent Blank	PFAS	One per sampling event ³	Accuracy/ Bias	No target analytes ≥ ½ LOQ, unless target analytes in field samples are > 10x those in rinsate blank
Equipment Rinsate Blank	PFAS	One per 20 field samples per type of reusable equipment used ²	Accuracy/ Bias	No target analytes ≥ ½ LOQ, unless target analytes in field samples are > 10x those in rinsate blank
Cooler Temperature Blank	PFAS	One per cooler	Representativeness	Temperature must be above freezing and ≤ 6°C

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- 1124 Notes:
1125 1.) Analyzed more frequently than one per twenty samples or per sample delivery group.
1126 2.) Only for re-usable equipment, not for disposable equipment/ supplies.
1127 3.) Regardless of matrix.
- 1128 % = percent
1129 \leq = less than or equal to
1130 \geq = greater than or equal to
1131 °C = degrees Celsius
1132 FRB = field reagent blank
1133 LOQ = limit of quantitation
1134 MPC = measurement performance criteria
1135 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
1136 QC = quality control
1137 RPD = relative percent difference
1138 TOC = total organic carbon

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1140 Final PQAPP Worksheet #21: Field Standard Operating Procedures

1141 A summary of SOPs is provided in the table below, which can be found in **Appendix B**. All field staff will be trained through AECOM's
 1142 internal PFAS Sampling Training prior to performing any sampling activities. A summary of the acceptability of certain materials for use
 1143 in the PFAS sampling environment and a PFAS sampling checklist to be completed daily is provided in SOP 3-41.

Reference Number	Title, Revision Date, and/or Number	Originating Organization	Modified for Project Work?	Comments
3-01	<i>Utility Clearance</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-02	<i>Logbooks</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-03	<i>Recordkeeping, Sample Labeling and Chain of Custody</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-04	<i>Sample Handling, Storage, and Shipping</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-05	<i>Investigation-Derived Waste Management</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-06	<i>Equipment Decontamination</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-07	<i>Land Surveying</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-09	<i>Geophysics</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-10	<i>Surface Water Sampling</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-12	<i>Monitoring Well Installation</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-13	<i>Monitoring Well Development</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-14	<i>Monitoring Well Sampling</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures

Reference Number	Title, Revision Date, and/or Number	Originating Organization	Modified for Project Work?	Comments
3-15	<i>Monitoring Well and Borehole Abandonment</i>	AECOM	N	See SOP for detailed procedures
3-16	<i>Soil and Rock Classification</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-17	<i>Direct Push Sampling Techniques</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-20	<i>Operation and Calibration of Photoionization Detector</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-21	<i>Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling Procedures</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-22	<i>Sediment Sampling</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-24	<i>Water Quality Parameter Testing for Groundwater Sampling</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-33	<i>Subsurface Soil Sampling by Split Spoon</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-35	<i>In-Situ Hydraulic Conductivity Testing via Rising or Falling Head Slug Testing</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-37	<i>Grab Groundwater Sampling Techniques</i>	AECOM	Y	Modified for PFAS sampling See SOP for detailed procedures
3-41	<i>Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Field Sampling Protocol</i>	AECOM	Y	See SOP for detailed procedures

- 1144 Notes:
- 1145 AECOM = AECOM Technical Services, Inc.
- 1146 N = no
- 1147 NA = not applicable
- 1148 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
- 1149 SOP = standard operating procedure
- 1150 Y = yes

1151 **Final PQAPP Worksheet #22: Field Equipment Calibration, Maintenance,**
 1152 **Testing, and Inspection**

Field Equipment	Calibration Activity	Maintenance Activity	SOP Reference	Testing Activity	Inspection Activity	Title or Position of Responsible Person	Frequency	Calibration Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action
Horiba U-52 Water Quality Standards (pH, ORP, DO, Conductivity, Temperature, Turbidity)	Calibrate with standard solutions	Per page 8 of SOP 3-24	SOP 3-24	Operational equipment check and calibration	Visually inspect for cleanliness and obvious defects (broken/missing parts)	Field Technician Lead	Prior to use	DO: ± 0.3 mg/L of the theoretical oxygen solubility ORP: ± 10 mv from the theoretical standard value at that temperature pH: ± 0.2 pH Units Specific Conductance: $\pm 5\%$ of the standard Turbidity: 0.1 to 10 NTU: $\pm 10\%$ of the standard 11 to 40 NTU: $\pm 8\%$ of the standard 41 to 100 NTU: $\pm 6.5\%$ of the standard	Minor: Repair Major: Replace instrument
MiniRAE 2000 (PID)	Calibrate with fresh air and isobutylene calibration gas	Per page 4 of SOP 3-20	SOP 3-20	Operational equipment check and calibration	Visually inspect for cleanliness and obvious defects (broken/missing parts)	Field Technician Lead	Prior to use	0-99 ppm ± 0.1 ppm 100-1,999 ppm ± 1.0 ppm 2000-10,000 ppm ± 10 ppm	Minor: Repair Major: Replace instrument
QED MP10 Controller (Bladder Pump Controller Box)	NA	--	SOP 3-14	Operational equipment check	Visually inspect for cleanliness and obvious defects (broken/missing parts)	Field Technician Lead	Prior to use	NA	Minor: Repair Major: Replace instrument

Field Equipment	Calibration Activity	Maintenance Activity	SOP Reference	Testing Activity	Inspection Activity	Title or Position of Responsible Person	Frequency	Calibration Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action
QED SamplePro (Stainless Steel Submersible Bladder Pump)	NA	Per page 7 of SOP 3-14	SOP 3-14	Operational equipment check	Visually inspect for cleanliness and obvious defects (broken/missing parts)	Field Technician Lead	Prior to use	NA	Minor: Repair Major: Replace instrument

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Field Equipment	Calibration Activity	Maintenance Activity	SOP Reference	Testing Activity	Inspection Activity	Title or Position of Responsible Person	Frequency	Calibration Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action
Solinst 101 (Water Level Meter)	NA	Per page 5 of SOP 3-14	SOP 3-14	Operational equipment check	Visually inspect for cleanliness and obvious defects (broken/missing parts)	Field Technician Lead	Prior to use	NA	Minor: Repair Major: Replace instrument
Geotech GeoPump (Peristaltic Pump)	NA	NA	SOP 3-14	Operational equipment check	Visually inspect for cleanliness and obvious defects (broken/missing parts)	Field Technician Lead	Prior to use	NA	Minor: Repair Major: Replace instrument

- 1154 Notes:
- 1155 °C = degrees Celsius
- 1156 DO = dissolved oxygen
- 1157 mg/L = milligrams per liter
- 1158 NA = not applicable
- 1159 NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit
- 1160 ORP = oxidation-reduction potential
- 1161 PID = photoionization detector
- 1162 ppm = parts per million
- 1163 SOP = standard operating procedure
- 1164 Temp = temperature
- 1165 µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter
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Final PQAPP Worksheet #23: Analytical Standard Operating Procedures

Lab SOP Number	Title, Revision Date, and / or Number	Definitive or Screening Data	Matrix and Analytical Group	Instrument	Organization Performing Analysis	Modified for Project Work? (Y/N)
LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)	<i>Analysis of PFAS, 04/15/20, Revision 07</i>	Definitive	Water/PFAS	Agilent 6460 Triple Quad LC/MS/MS	Pace Gulf Coast	N
			Solid/PFAS			
ENV-SOP-BTRO-0044 01 (WL-057)	<i>TOC in Solids</i>	Definitive	Solid/TOC	Shimadzu TOC-V CSH or TOC-V CPH analyzer	Pace Gulf Coast	N
EXT-032	<i>pH in Aqueous and Soil/Waste Samples, 10/26/17, Revision 18</i>	Definitive	Solid/pH	Orion 720A pH Meter, Combination Electrode	Pace Gulf Coast	N
CA-551	<i>Grain Size Analysis, 04/19, Revision 2.</i>	Definitive	Solid/Grain Size	Sieve	Katahdin Analytical Services, Inc.	N

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Notes:
 LCMS = liquid chromatography/ mass spectrometry
 LC/MS/MS = liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry
 N = no
 PFAA = perfluorinated alkyl acids
 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
 SOP = standard operating procedure
 TOC = total organic carbon
 Y = yes

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1178 **Final PQAPP Worksheet #24: Analytical Instrument Calibrations**

Instrument/Equipment	Calibration Procedure	Calibration Range	Frequency of Calibration	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action (CA)	Person(s) Responsible for CA	SOP Reference
LC/MS/MS	Calibration Standards	NA	Prior to sample analysis	For analytes which have both linear and branched isomers and have standards available containing both linear and branched isomers, the analytes are calibrated and quantitated using a single continuous baseline to integrate all identifiable isomers.	NA	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	Tune Check	NA	When the masses fall outside of the ± 0.5 amu of the true value (as determined by the product ion formulas).	Mass assignments of tuning standard within 0.5 amu of true value.	Retune instrument and verify. If the tuning will not meet acceptance criteria, an instrument mass calibration must be performed and the tune check repeated.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)

Instrument/ Equipment	Calibration Procedure	Calibration Range	Frequency of Calibration	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action (CA)	Person(s) Responsible for CA	SOP Reference
LC/MS/MS	Minimum five-point initial calibration for all analytes (ICAL)	5.0 – 100 ppb on column	Initial calibration prior to sample analysis	<p>The isotopically labeled analog of an analyte (Extracted Internal Standard Analyte) must be used for quantitation if commercially available (Isotope Dilution Quantitation). Commercial PFAS standards available as salts are acceptable providing the measured mass is corrected to the neutral acid concentration. Results shall be reported as the neutral acid with appropriate CAS number. If a labeled analog is not commercially available, the Extracted Internal Standard Analyte with the closest retention time or chemical similarity to the analyte must be used for quantitation. (Internal Standard Quantitation) Analytes must be within 70-130% of their true value for each calibration standard.</p> <p>ICAL must meet one of the two options below: Option 1: The RSD of the RFs for all analytes must be $\leq 20\%$. Option 2: Linear or nonlinear calibrations must have $r^2 \geq 0.99$ for each analyte.</p>	Repeat calibration if criterion is not met	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	Second source calibration verification	50 ppb on column	Once after each initial calibration	All analytes must calculate to be within 70-130% of true value and extracted internal standard must calculate to be within 50-150% of true value.	Remake standard, recalibrate if necessary	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	Retention Time Windows	NA	Prior to sample analysis	Established with the first CCV of the day or the average of the ICAL on days when calibration is performed. See Table 3 of LCMS-011 for RT Windows.	Perform maintenance on pump or column. Recalibrate, if necessary, to re-establish retention times.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)

Instrument/ Equipment	Calibration Procedure	Calibration Range	Frequency of Calibration	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action (CA)	Person(s) Responsible for CA	SOP Reference
LC/MS/MS	Tune check	Agilent ESI-L Low Concentration Tuning Mix	Daily, prior to sample analysis, only once per analytical batch. No time constraints.	Manufacturer recommended criteria which include delta and FWHM tolerance checks of 6 m/z's over the spectrum of the detector.	Retune instrument and repeat check tune. Maintenance may be required.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	LOD/LOQ verification	Various, see Table 3 of LCMS-010	Quarterly	LOD meets method qualitative requirements or is at least 3x higher than noise; LOQ is recovered within LCS criteria.	Perform instrument maintenance and repeat failed LOD or LOQ study passing two consecutive tests or perform new DL study.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	ICV	NA	Once after each ICAL, analysis of a second source standard prior to sample analysis.	Analyte concentrations must be within $\pm 30\%$ of their true value.	Correct problem, rerun ICV. If problem persists, repeat ICAL.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	CCV	5ppb and 50ppb on column	Prior to sample analysis, after every 10 field samples, and at the end of the analytical sequence.	Concentration of analytes must range from the LOQ to the mid-level calibration concentration. Analyte concentrations must be within $\pm 30\%$ of their true value.	Immediately analyze two additional consecutive CCVs. If both pass, samples may be reported without reanalysis. If either fails, or if two consecutive CCVs cannot be run, perform corrective action(s) and repeat CCV and all associated samples since last successful CCV. Alternately, recalibrate if necessary; then reanalyze all associated samples since the last acceptable CCV.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)

Instrument/ Equipment	Calibration Procedure	Calibration Range	Frequency of Calibration	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action (CA)	Person(s) Responsible for CA	SOP Reference
LC/MS/MS	Mass Spectral Acquisition Rate	NA.	Each analyte, Extracted Internal Standard (EIS) Analyte.	<p>Calibrate the mass scale of the MS with calibration compounds and procedures described by the manufacturer.</p> <p>Mass calibration range must bracket the ion masses of interest. The most recent mass calibration must be used for every acquisition in an analytical run.</p> <p>Mass calibration must be verified to be ± 0.5 amu of the true value, by acquiring a full scan continuum mass spectrum of a PFAS stock standard.</p>	NA	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	Calibration, Calibration Verification, and Spiking Standards	5ppb and 50ppb on column	<p>Instrument must have a valid mass calibration prior to any sample analysis. Mass calibration is verified after each mass calibration, prior to initial calibration (ICAL).</p>	<p>Standards containing both branched and linear isomers must be used when commercially available. PFAS method analytes may consist of both branched and linear isomers, but quantitative standards that contain the linear and branched isomers do not exist for all method analytes.</p> <p>For PFAS that do not have a quantitative branched and linear standard, identify the branched isomers by analyzing a qualitative standard that includes both linear and branched isomers and determine retention times, transitions and transition ion ratios. Quantitate samples by integrating the total response (i.e., accounting for peaks that are identified as linear and branched isomers) and relying on the initial calibration that uses the linear isomer quantitative standard.</p>	NA	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)

Instrument/ Equipment	Calibration Procedure	Calibration Range	Frequency of Calibration	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action (CA)	Person(s) Responsible for CA	SOP Reference
LC/MS/MS	ISC	NA.	Prior to analysis and at least once every 12 hours.	Analyte concentrations must be at LOQ; concentrations must be within $\pm 30\%$ of their true values.	Correct problem, rerun ISC. If problem persists, repeat ICAL.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	Instrument Blanks	NA.	Immediately following the highest standard analyzed and daily prior to sample analysis.	Concentration of each analyte must be $\leq \frac{1}{2}$ the LOQ. Instrument Blank must contain EIS to enable quantitation of contamination.	If acceptance criteria are not met after the highest calibration standard, calibration must be performed using a lower concentration for the highest standard until acceptance criteria is met. If sample concentrations exceed the highest allowed standard and the sample(s) following exceed this acceptance criteria ($>1/2$ LOQ), they must be reanalyzed.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	Retention Time Window	NA	Once per ICAL and at the beginning of the analytical sequence.	Position shall be set using the midpoint standard of the ICAL curve when ICAL is performed. On days when ICAL is not performed, the initial CCV is used.	NA	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	Retention Time (RT Window Width	NA	Every field sample, standard, blank, and QC sample	RT of each analyte and EIS analyte must fall within 0.4 minutes of the predicted retention times from the daily calibration verification or, on days when ICAL is performed, from the midpoint standard of the ICAL. Analytes must elute within 0.1 minutes of the associated EIS. This criterion applies only to analyte and labeled analog pairs.	Correct problem and reanalyze samples.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)

Instrument/Equipment	Calibration Procedure	Calibration Range	Frequency of Calibration	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action (CA)	Person(s) Responsible for CA	SOP Reference
LC/MS/MS	Ion Transitions (Precursor →Product)	NA	Every field sample, standard, blank, and QC sample	In order to avoid biasing results high due to known interferences for some transitions, the following transitions must be used for the quantification of the following analytes: PFOA: 413 → 369 PFOS: 499 → 80 PFHxS: 399 → 80 PFBS: 299 → 80 4:2 FTS: 327 → 307 6:2 FTS: 427 → 407 8:2 FTS: 527 → 507 NEtFOSAA: 584 → 419 NMeFOSAA: 570 → 419 If these transitions are not used, the reason must be technically justified and documented (e.g., alternate transition was used due to observed interferences).	NA	NA	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
Shimadzu TOC-V CSH or TOC-V CPH	ICAL	Various	Analyzed and evaluated before any result can be quantitated.	The correlation coefficient must be 0.995 or greater	Correct problem; recalibrate instrument, new calibration verified	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	WL-057 (BRTO-0044)
Shimadzu TOC-V CSH or TOC-V CPH	ICV	10,000 µg & 20,000 µg	Immediately following the ICAL	±10% (90-110% of true value)	Instrument maintenance, reanalysis of ICV or initial calibration or re-preparation of the standards	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	WL-057 (BRTO-0044)

Instrument/ Equipment	Calibration Procedure	Calibration Range	Frequency of Calibration	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action (CA)	Person(s) Responsible for CA	SOP Reference
Shimadzu TOC-V CSH or TOC-V CPH	CCV	10,000 µg	Each day that an ICAL is not performed a CCV must be performed before sample analysis. Also analyze every 10 samples ant at the end of analytical batch	±10 % (90-110% of true value)	Instrument maintenance, reanalysis of ICV or initial calibration or re-preparation of the standards	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	WL-057 (BRTO-0044)
Shimadzu TOC-V CSH or TOC-V CPH	CCB	<250 mg/kg	Analyzed after every 10 samples or more frequently and at the end of analytical batch	Concentration must be less than the LOQ	Correct problem; recalibrate instrument	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	WL-057 (BRTO-0044)
Orion 720 pH Meter	Calibrate meter	1.00-13.00	Daily before use	92-108%	Recalibrate meter	Analyst, Supervisor QA Manager	EXT-032
Orion 720 pH Meter	QC Check Buffer	8.00	Immediately after calibration and with every 20 samples	0.05 pH units of the true value	Recalibrate meter	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	EXT-032

- 1179 Notes:
- 1180 % = percent
- 1181 µg = micrograms
- 1182 amu = atomic mass unit
- 1183 CCB = continuing calibration blank
- 1184 CCV = continuing calibration verification
- 1185 DL = detection limit
- 1186 ESI = electrospray Ionization
- 1187 ICAL = initial calibration

1188	ICV = independent calibration verification
1189	ISC = instrument sensitivity check
1190	LCMS = liquid chromatography/ mass spectrometry
1191	LC/MS/MS = liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry
1192	LCS = laboratory control spike
1193	LOD = limit of detection
1194	LOQ = limit of quantitation
1195	mg/kg = milligram per kilogram
1196	NA = not applicable
1197	OSD = Office of the Secretary of Defense
1198	PFOA = perfluorooctanoic acid
1199	PFOS = perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
1200	ppb = parts per billion
1201	QA = quality assurance
1202	QC = quality control
1203	RSD = relative standard deviation
1204	SOP = standard operating procedure
1205	SL = screening level
1206	S/N = signal to noise

1207 **Final PQAPP Worksheet #25: Analytical Instrument and Equipment**
 1208 **Maintenance, Testing and Inspection**

Instrument/ Equipment	Maintenance Activity	Testing Activity	Inspection Activity	Frequency	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action	Responsible Person	SOP Reference
LC/MS/MS	Clean ESI Chamber	NA	NA	Weekly or as needed	NA	NA	Analyst	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
LC/MS/MS	Backflush Analytical Column and Hold Column for Solvent Cleaning	NA	Peak Asymmetry	As needed	NA	NA	Analyst	LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)
Shimadzu TOC-V CSH or TOC-V CPH	Change injection needle, change catalyst	TOC	Monitor instrument performance via Continuing Calibration Verification	As needed or replace as necessary, loss of sensitivity or failing resolutions, erratic response	No maintenance is required as long as instrument QC meets criteria	Perform instrument maintenance, clean injection needle, change catalyst	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	WL-057 (BRTO-0111)

- 1209 Notes:
 1210 ESI = electrospray ionization
 1211 LCMS = liquid chromatography/ mass spectrometry
 1212 LC/MS/MS = liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry
 1213 NA = not applicable
 1214 QC = quality control
 1215 SOP = standard operating procedure
 1216 TOC = total organic carbon

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1218 Final PQAPP Worksheet #26 & #27: Sample Handling, Custody, and Disposal

1219 **Sampling Organization:** AECOM

1220 **Laboratory:** Pace Gulf Coast

1221 **Method of sample delivery (shipper/carrier):** FedEx

1222 **Number of days from reporting until sample disposal:** 60 Days

Activity	Organization and title or position of person responsible for the activity	SOP reference
Sample labeling	AECOM	SOP 3-03 <i>Recordkeeping, Sample Labeling and Chain of Custody</i>
CoC form completion	AECOM	
Packaging	AECOM	SOP 3-04 <i>Sample Handling, Storage, and Shipping</i>
Shipping coordination	AECOM	
Sample receipt, inspection, & log-in	Pace Gulf Coast	SAD-001 <i>Sample Receiving and LIMS Log-In</i>
Sample custody and storage	Pace Gulf Coast	SAD-002 <i>Sample Chain of Custody and Sample Integrity</i>
Sample disposal	Pace Gulf Coast	GEN-009 <i>Waste Collection, Storage, Disposal</i>

1223 Notes:

1224 AECOM = AECOM Technical Services, Inc.

1225 CoC = chain of custody

1226 GEN = Quality Control Standard Operating Procedure

1227 LIMS = Laboratory Information Management System

1228 SAD = Sample Administration Standard Operating Procedure

1229 SOP = Standard Operating Procedure

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Final PQAPP Worksheet #28: Analytical Quality Control and Corrective Actions

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Matrix: Soil & Aqueous

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Analytical Group: PFAS

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Analytical Method: PFAS by LC/MS/MS Compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15

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SOP Reference: LCMS-011 (BRTO-0111)

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Certification Status: DoD/ELAP Certification

QC Sample	Frequency/ Number	Method/SOP Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action	Person(s) Responsible	Measurement Performance Criteria
Aqueous Sample Preparation	Each sample and associated batch QC samples.	Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) must be used unless samples are known to contain high PFAS concentrations e.g., Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF). Inline SPE is acceptable. Entire sample plus bottle rinsate must be extracted using SPE. Known high PFAS concentration samples require serial dilution be performed in duplicate. Documented project approval is needed for samples prepared by serial dilution as opposed to SPE.	NA	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per Table B-15
Solid Sample Preparation	Each sample and associated batch QC samples.	Entire sample received by the laboratory must be homogenized prior to subsampling.	NA	NA	As per Table B-15
Sample Cleanup Procedure	Each sample and associated batch QC samples. Not applicable to AFFF and AFFF Mixture Samples	ENVI-Carb™ or equivalent must be used on each sample and batch QC sample	NA	NA	As per Table B-15

QC Sample	Frequency/ Number	Method/SOP Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action	Person(s) Responsible	Measurement Performance Criteria
Method Blank	One per preparatory batch, maximum of 20 samples	No analytes detected > ½ LOQ or > 1/10th the amount measured in any sample or 1/10th the regulatory limit, whichever is greater.	Correct problem. If required, re-extract and reanalyze MB and all QC samples and field samples processed with the contaminated blank. Samples may be reextracted and analyzed outside of hold times, as necessary for corrective action associated with QC failure. Apply B-flag to all results for the specific analyte(s) in all samples in the associated preparatory batch.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per Table B-15
LCS	One per preparatory batch, maximum of 20 samples	Blank spiked with all analytes at a concentration ≥ LOQ and ≤ the mid-level calibration concentration. As Per Worksheet #15 and Table C-44 and 45 of QSM 5.3	Correct problem, then re- extract and reanalyze the LCS and all samples in the associated preparatory batch for failed analytes if sufficient sample material is available. Samples may be reextracted and analyzed outside of hold times, as necessary for corrective action associated with QC failure.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per Table B-15
Matrix Spike	One per preparatory batch. Not required for aqueous samples prepared by serial dilution instead of SPE.	Sample spiked with all analytes at a concentration ≥ LOQ and ≤ the mid-level calibration concentration. All targets spiked and within the QC limits included in Worksheet #15.	Evaluate the data to determine if the failed criteria are due to sample matrix or laboratory error. Re-prep if sufficient sample is available when lab error is suspected, otherwise, qualify data with narrative.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per Table B-15

QC Sample	Frequency/ Number	Method/SOP Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action	Person(s) Responsible	Measurement Performance Criteria
MSD or MD	For MSD: One per preparatory batch. For MD: Each aqueous sample prepared by serial dilution instead of SPE.	For MSD: Sample spiked with all analytes at a concentration \geq LOQ and \leq the mid-level calibration concentration. For MSD: All targets spiked and within the QC limits included in Worksheet #15. RPD \leq 30% (between MS and MSD or sample and MD).	The data shall be evaluated to determine the source of difference. For Sample/MD: RPD criteria only apply to analytes whose concentration in the sample is greater than or equal to the LOQ. The MD is a second aliquot of the field sample that has been prepared by serial dilution.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per Table B-15
Extracted Internal Standards	Every field sample, standard, blank, and QC sample.	Added to solid sample prior to extraction. Added to aqueous samples, into the original container, prior to extraction. For aqueous samples prepared by serial dilution instead of SPE, added to final dilution of samples prior to analysis. EIS Analyte recoveries must be within 50% to 150% of ICAL midpoint standard area or area measured in the initial CCV on days when an ICAL is not performed.	If recoveries are acceptable for QC samples, but not field samples, the field samples must be re-prepped and reanalyzed (greater dilution may be needed). If recoveries are unacceptable for QC samples, correct problem, and reanalyze all associated failed field samples.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per Table B-15
Instrument Internal Standard Analytes (Used for quantitation of drinking water results)	Every field sample, standard, blank, and QC sample.	Added to aliquot of sample dilutions, QC samples, and standards just prior to analysis. Peak areas must be within -50% to +50% of the area measured in the ICAL midpoint standard. On days when ICAL is not performed, the peak areas must be within -50% to +50% of the peak area measured in daily initial CCV.	If peak areas are unacceptable, analyze a second aliquot of the extract or sample if enough extract remains. If there is not enough extract, reanalyze the first aliquot. If second analysis meets acceptance criteria, report the second analysis. If it fails, either analysis may be reported with the appropriate flags.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per Table B-15

QC Sample	Frequency/ Number	Method/SOP Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action	Person(s) Responsible	Measurement Performance Criteria
Post Spike Sample	Only applies to aqueous samples prepared by serial dilution instead of SPE that have reported value of "<LOQ" for analyte(s).	Spike aliquot(s) of sample at the final dilution(s) reported for sample with all analytes that have reported value of "<LOQ" in the final dilution. The spike must be at the LOQ concentration to be reported with the sample (the "<LOQ" value). When analyte concentrations are calculated as "<LOQ", the spike must recover within 70-130% of its true value.	When analyte concentrations are calculated as "<LOQ", and the spike recovery does not meet the 70-130% acceptance criteria, the sample, sample duplicate, and post spike sample must be reanalyzed at consecutively higher dilutions until the criteria is met.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per Table B-15

QC Sample	Frequency/ Number	Method/SOP Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action	Person(s) Responsible	Measurement Performance Criteria
Sample PFAS Identification	All analytes detected in a sample.	The chemical derivation of the ion transitions must be documented. A minimum of two ion transitions (Precursor → quant ion and precursor → confirmation ion) and the ion transitions ratio per analyte are required for confirmation. Exception is made for analytes where two transitions do not exist (PFBA and PFPeA). Documentation of the primary and confirmation transitions and the ion ratio is required. In-house acceptance criteria for evaluation of ion ratios must be used and must not exceed 50-150%. Signal to Noise Ratio (S/N) must be ≥ 10 for all ions used for quantification and must be ≥ 3 for all ions used for confirmation. Quant ion and confirmation ion must be present and must maximize simultaneously (±2 seconds).	NA	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per Table B-15

- 1237 Notes:
 1238 % = percent
 1239 < = less than
 1240 > = greater than
 1241 ≤ = less than or equal to
 1242 ≥ = greater than or equal to
 1243 AFFF = aqueous film forming foam
 1244 CCV = continuing calibration verification
 1259

- 1245 ICAL = initial calibration
 1246 LC/MS/MS = liquid chromatography tandem
 1247 mass spectrometry
 1248 LCS = laboratory control spike
 1249 LOD = limit of detection
 1250 LOQ = limit of quantitation
 1251 MD = matrix duplicate

- 1252 MS/MSD = matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate
 1253 NA = not applicable
 1254 QA = quality assurance
 1255 QC = quality control
 1256 RPD = relative percent difference
 1257 SOP = standard operating procedure
 1258 SPE = solid phase extraction

1260 **Matrix:** Soil
 1261 **Analytical Group:** Total Organic Carbon
 1262 **Analytical Method:** USEPA 9060A
 1263 **SOP Reference:** BRTO-0044
 1264 **Certification Status:** DoD/ELAP Certification

QC Sample	Frequency/ Number	Method/SOP Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action	Person(s) Responsible	Measurement Performance Criteria
Method Blank	One per preparatory batch, maximum of 20 samples	Concentration shall not be > 1/2 the LOQ or 1/10 the amount of sample	The source of contamination should be investigated and samples should be reanalyzed. If, additional sample is not available, report with narrative.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per method
LCS	One per preparatory batch, maximum of 20 samples	90-110%	If LCS fails to meet lab criteria, the source of inaccuracy should be investigated and samples reanalyzed. If additional sample is not available, report in a narrative.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per method
MS	One pair per batch (assuming sufficient volume exists) or as specified by client request.	80-120%	If recovery is outside control limits and a lab error suspected, repeat the MS determination. If the LCS is within control limits and the matrix interference is indicated, analyze a post digestion spike and report results with a narrative.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per method
Duplicate/ MSD	One pair per batch (assuming sufficient volume exists) or as specified by client request.	RPD should be ≤ 20	Investigate the source of the precision error. A source of precision error in the duplicate /MSD may be the homogenous nature of the sample. If lab error is suspected, repeat analysis. If matrix issue is indicated, report with a narrative.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per method

1265 Notes:
 1266 % = percent
 1267 < = less than
 1268 \leq = less than or equal to
 1269 DoD = Department of Defense
 1270 ELAP = Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
 1271 LCS = laboratory control spike
 1278

1272 LOQ = limit of quantitation
 1273 MS/MSD = matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate
 1274 QA = quality assurance
 1275 QC = quality control
 1276 RPD = relative percent difference
 1277 SOP = standard operating procedure

- 1279 **Matrix:** Soil
- 1280 **Analytical Group:** pH
- 1281 **Analytical Method:** USEPA 6045D
- 1282 **SOP Reference:** EXT-032
- 1283 **Certification Status:** DoD/ELAP Certification

QC Sample	Frequency/ Number	Method/SOP Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action	Person(s) Responsible	Measurement Performance Criteria
QC Check Buffer	Before sample analysis, after every 20 samples and at the end of analysis	Within ± 0.05 pH of true value	Do not analyze samples without a daily LCS that meets criteria.	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manager	As per method
Duplicate	One per batch, maximum of 20 samples	Within 0.1 pH unit	Repeat if sample volume allows or narrate results	Analyst, Supervisor, QA Manage	As per method

- 1284 Notes:
- 1285 % = percent
- 1286 DoD = Department of Defense
- 1287 ELAP = Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
- 1288 LCS = laboratory control spike
- 1289 QA = quality assurance
- 1290 QC = quality control
- 1291 SOP = standard operating procedure
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1294 **Final PQAPP Worksheet #29: Project Documents and Records**

Sample Collection Documents and Records	Onsite Analysis Documents and Records	Offsite Analysis Documents and Records	Data Assessment Documents and Records	Other
Field Logbook	Field Logbook	Sample receipt, custody, and tracking records	Field sampling audit records	NA
CoC Records	Field Sampling Forms	Sample prep logs	Laboratory audit records	
Air Bills	Equipment Inspection Forms	Equipment calibration logs	Data validation reports	
Custody Seals	Boring Logs	Run logs	Data usability assessment reports	
Corrective Action Forms	Corrective Action Forms	Equipment maintenance test, and inspection logs	Corrective Action Forms	
Field Sampling Forms	Daily Tailgate SH&E Sign In Sheet	Corrective Action Forms	Field Change Request Form	
Sample location and depth data	APP/SSHP Acknowledgement	Reported analytical results		
Field equipment calibration logs	Dig Permits	Data package completeness checklists		
		Sample disposal records		
		Extraction/cleanup records		
		Raw data		
		EQulS™		
		ROE Agreements		
		Photographic Logs		

- 1295 Notes:
- 1296 APP/SSHP = Accident Prevention Plan/ Site Safety and Health Plan
- 1297 CoC = chain of custody
- 1298 EQulS = Environmental Quality Information System
- 1299 SH&E = Safety, Health, and Environment
- 1300 NA = not applicable
- 1301 ROE = right of entry

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1303 **Final PQAPP Worksheet #31, #32 & #33: Assessments and Corrective Action**

1304 This worksheet is used to document responsibilities for conducting project assessments, responding to assessment findings, and
 1305 implementing corrective action. Appropriately scheduled assessments allow management to implement corrective action in a timely
 1306 manner, thereby correcting non-conformances and minimizing their impact on DQOs/Project Quality Objectives.

1307 **Assessments:**

Assessment Type	Frequency	Internal or External	Organization Performing Assessment	Person(s) Responsible for Performing Assessment	Person(s) Responsible for Responding to Assessment Findings	Person(s) Responsible for Identifying and Implementing Corrective Action	Person(s) Responsible for Monitoring Effectiveness of Corrective Action
Project Manager Review	Monthly (for field efforts that are longer than one month)	Internal	AECOM	Project Manager/ AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Project Manager/ AECOM
Review of CoC forms	Daily	Internal	AECOM	Project Chemist/ AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Project Chemist/ AECOM
Laboratory Data Assessment (validation)	Once	Internal	AECOM	Data Validator	Project Chemist/ AECOM	Data Validator	Project Chemist/ AECOM
Daily Quality Control Audits	Daily	Internal	AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	QA Officer/ AECOM
Field TSAs	Daily	Internal	AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	QA Officer/ AECOM
Field Performance Audits	Weekly	Internal	AECOM	Project Manager/ AECOM or representative	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Project Manager/ AECOM

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1309 **Assessment Response and Corrective Action:**

Assessment Type	Nature of Deficiencies Documentation	Individual(s) Notified of Findings	Timeframe of Notification	Nature of Corrective Action Response Documentation	Individual(s) Receiving Corrective Action Response	Timeframe for Response
Field Sampling Audit	Email	Field Sampling Team Leader/AECOM Project Manager	Immediate	Daily QC Report/ Email	Project Quality Manager/ Project Manager	24 hours after notification
Project Manager Review	Email	Field Sampling Team Leader/ AECOM	Immediate	Daily QC Report/ Email	AECOM Project Manager	24 hours after notification
Review of CoC forms	Email	Field Sampling Team Leader/AECOM Project Manager	Immediate	Daily QC Report/ Email	Project Chemist	24 hours after notification
Laboratory Data Assessment (validation)	Written Audit Report	Laboratory QA Manager; AECOM Project Chemist	Within 24 hours after audit	Email	Data Validator	Up to 1 week after notification
Daily Quality Control Audits	Email/ Daily QC Report	Field Sampling Team Leader/AECOM Project Manager	Immediate	Daily QC Report/ Email	AECOM Project Manager	24 hours after notification
Field TSAs	Email/ Daily QC Report	Field Sampling Team Leader/AECOM Project Manager	Immediate	Daily QC Report/ Email	AECOM Project Manager	24 hours after notification
Field Performance Audits	Email	Field Sampling Team Leader	Immediate	Daily QC Report/ Email	AECOM Project Manager	24 hours after notification

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1312 Laboratory Assessments: Pace Gulf Coast

Assessment Type	Responsible Party & Organization	Number/Frequency	Estimated Dates	Assessment Deliverable	Deliverable Due Date
DoD/ELAP Accreditation	PJLA	Every Two Years	NA	Certification	NA
PT samples	Laboratory QAM	Accreditation	Per Accrediting Authority	Per Accrediting Authority	Per Accrediting Authority
Data Review	Naoum Tavantzis, AECOM	Once	45 days after receipt of data	Validation Report	45 days after receipt of data
External Laboratory Audit	PJLA	Bi-annually	NA	Written Audit Report	NA
Internal Laboratory Audit	Pace Gulf Coast	Annually	NA	Written Audit Report	NA

- 1313 Notes:
- 1314 AECOM = AECOM Technical Services, Inc.
- 1315 CoC = chain of custody
- 1316 DoD = Department of Defense
- 1317 ELAP = Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
- 1318 NA = not applicable
- 1319 PJLA = Perry Johnson Laboratories Accreditation
- 1320 PT = proficiency testing
- 1321 QA = quality assurance
- 1322 QAM = Quality Assurance Manager
- 1323 QC = quality control
- 1324 TSA = technical system audit
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Final PQAPP Worksheet #34: Data Verification and Validation Inputs

Item	Description	Verification (Completeness)	Validation (Conformance to Specifications)
Planning Documents/Records			
1	Approved QAPP	X	
2	Contract	X	
4	Field SOPs	X	
5	Laboratory SOPs	X	
Field Records			
6	Field logbooks	X	
7	Equipment calibration records	X	
8	CoC Forms	X	X
9	Sampling diagrams/surveys	X	
10	Drilling logs	X	
11	Relevant correspondence	X	
12	Change orders/deviations	X	
13	Field audit reports	X	
14	Field change request forms	X	
Analytical Data Package			
16	Cover sheet (laboratory identifying information)	X	X
17	Case narrative	X	X
18	Internal laboratory CoC	X	X
19	Sample receipt records	X	X
20	Sample chronology (i.e., dates and times of receipt, preparation, and analysis)	X	X
21	Communication records	X	
22	LOD/LOQ establishment and verification	X	
23	Standards traceability	X	
24	Instrument calibration records	X	X
25	Definition of laboratory qualifiers	X	
26	Results reporting forms	X	X
27	QC sample results	X	X
28	Corrective action reports	X	X
29	Raw data	X	X
30	Electronic data deliverable	X	X

- 1330 Notes:
 1331 CoC = chain of custody
 1332 LOD = limit of detection
 1333 LOQ = limit of quantitation
 1334 QAPP = Quality Assurance Project Plan
 1335 QC = quality control
 1336 SOP = standard operating procedure

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1338 Final PQAPP Worksheet #35: Data Verification Procedure

1339 This worksheet documents procedures that will be used to verify project data. The procedures apply to both field and laboratory records.
 1340 Data verification is a completeness check to confirm that all required activities were conducted, all specified records are present, and
 1341 the contents of the records are complete. As illustrated in the following example, verification often is performed at more than one step
 1342 by more than one person.

1343

Records Reviewed	Requirement Documents	Process Description	Responsible Person, Organization
CoC forms and shipping forms	CoC, Shipping Documents	CoC forms and shipping documentation will be reviewed internally upon their completion and verified against the packed sample coolers they represent. The shipper's signature on the CoC should be initialed by the reviewer, a copy of the CoC retained in the facility file, and the original and remaining copies taped inside the cooler for shipment.	Appropriate Field Sampling Team Leaders for the individual medias
Review of field logbooks	Field Logbooks	Review for completeness and accuracy.	Appropriate field Sampling Team Leaders
Field sampling TSAs	TSA Reports	Assessment of field sampling process prior to start of, or as close to the start of sampling as possible.	QA Manager or designee
Fixed laboratory analytical data review	Laboratory Data Package	Data controls are compared to this QAPP and DoD QSM v 5.3 (and PFAS by LC/MS/MS compliant with QSM 5.3 Table B-15) in a Three-Tiered process using a minimum 100% peer review.	PM or QA Manager
Fixed laboratory TSAs	Laboratory Data Package	ELAP audit and internal quality audits.	QA Manager
Fixed laboratory data verification	Data Validation Reports	100% data verification/validation for water and soil.	AECOM Project Chemist
Fixed laboratory data validation	Data Validation Reports	Calculate and assess laboratory DQIs.	QA Manager, or designee

- 1344 Notes:
 1345 AECOM = AECOM Technical Services, Inc.
 1346 CoC = chain of custody
 1347 DoD = Department of Defense
 1348 DQI = data quality indicator
 1349 ELAP = Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
 1350 PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
 1351 PM = Project Manager
 1352 QA = quality assurance
 1353 QAPP = Quality Assurance Project Plan
 1354 QSM = Quality Systems Manual
 1355 TSA = technical system audit
 1356 USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

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1358 Final PQAPP Worksheet #36: Data Validation Procedures

1359 Data Validator: AECOM

Analytical Group/Method	All Analytical Data
Analytical specifications	WS#24, WS #28 & Laboratory SOPs
Measurement performance criteria	WS #12, WS#15, and WS#28
Percent of data packages to be validated	100%
Percent of raw data reviewed	100%
Percent of results to be recalculated	0%
Validation procedure and qualification	National Functional Guidelines for Organic Superfund Data Review, January 2017 (USEPA, 2017b); Department of Defense General Data Validation Guidelines, November 2019 (DoD, 2019b); Data Validation Guidelines Module 3: Data Validation Procedure for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Analysis by QSM Table B-15 (DoD, 2020).
Validation code	S2bVEM/S2bVM
Electronic validation program/version	AECOM EarthSoft EQuIS™ Automated Validation Assistant

1360 Notes:

1361 % = percent

1362 AECOM = AECOM Technical Services, Inc.

1363 DoD = Department of Defense

1364 EQuIS = Environmental Quality Information System

1365 SOP = standard operating procedure

1366 USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

1367 WS = worksheet

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1369 Final PQAPP Worksheet #37: Data Usability Assessment

1370 The Data Usability Assessment (DUA) is an evaluation at the conclusion of data collection activities that uses the results of both data
 1371 verification and validation in the context of the overall project decisions or objectives. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods,
 1372 the assessment will determine whether project execution and the resulting data the DQOs established in **Worksheet #11** were
 1373 achieved. Both sampling and analytical activities will be considered with the ultimate goal to assess whether the final, qualified results
 1374 support the decisions to be made with the data.

1375 The following personnel are responsible for participating in the DUA:

- 1376 • AECOM Project Manager: Claire Mitchell
- 1377 • AECOM Project Chemist: Naoum Tavantzis
- 1378 • AECOM SI Task Manager: Jeremy Haney

1379 The DUA will be documented as a discussion within the SI report and refer to the Data Validation Report that will appear in an appendix
 1380 of the SI Report. The SI Report and DUA will be reviewed by the USACE. The Data Validation Report will follow the procedures given
 1381 in **Worksheet #36**.

1382 The following steps summarize the processes used to determine whether the collected data are of the right type, quality, and quantity
 1383 to support the environmental decision-making for ARNG related to PFAS contamination at certain installations and describe how data
 1384 quality issues will be addressed and how limitations on the use of the data will be handled.
 1385

<p>Step 1</p>	<p>Review the project’s objectives and sampling design.</p> <p>The key components established in the DQOs (Worksheet #11) will be reviewed to ensure that they are still applicable. Also, the sampling design and how it was implemented in the field will be reviewed for consistency with the stated objectives. For example, this step in the DUA will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reevaluate whether comparison criteria (i.e., SL; Worksheet #15) were updated since PQAPP generation and if laboratory quantitation limits (QLs) were sensitive enough for those changes (e.g., QLs remain lower than new criteria). It is important to note several states are in various stages of developing or finalizing limits for PFAS chemicals for different media; therefore, it is critical that SLs are regularly evaluated over the course of the project to ensure the SLs remain current. Additionally, project data must meet the measurement performance criteria (MPC) for sensitivity and project QLs specified in Worksheets #15 & 28. • Discuss the limitations and impact on the use of project data if validation reports indicate that project specific sensitivity goals or QLs were not achieved for a specific sampling or laboratory group, dataset or sample delivery group (SDG), matrix, analytical group, or concentration level.
<p>Step 2</p>	<p>Review the data verification and data validation outputs</p> <p>Available Quality Assurance (QA) reports, including both field and laboratory generated forms, will be reviewed for deviations from planned activities identified in Step 1 (e.g., number and locations of samples, holding time exceedances, damaged samples, non-compliant proficiency testing sample results, and SOP deviations) and determine their impacts on the data usability. Validated data will be summarized and/or compiled to identify patterns, trends, and anomalies as they relate to the Data Quality Indicators (DQIs) precision, accuracy/bias,</p>

	<p>representativeness, comparability, completeness, and sensitivity. Descriptions of each DQI and examples of how each may be incorporated into the usability report follow.</p>
<p>Step 2 (cont.)</p>	<p>Precision Precision is the degree to which a set of observations or measurements of the same property, obtained under similar conditions, conform to themselves. Precision is usually expressed as standard deviation, variance, percent difference, or range, in either absolute or relative terms. Quality Control (QC) measures for precision include field duplicates, laboratory duplicates, MSDs, analytical replicates, and surrogates. To meet the needs of the data users, SI project data must meet the MPC for precision specified in Worksheet #12 of this QAPP. Precision errors may be the result of one or more of the following: PFAS cross-contamination, field instrument variation, analytical measurement variation, poor sampling technique, sample transport problems, or spatial variation (heterogeneous sample matrices). To identify the cause of imprecision, the field sampling design rationale and sampling techniques will be evaluated by the reviewer, and both field and analytical duplicate/replicate sample results will be compared. For example, if poor precision is indicated in both the field and analytical duplicates/replicates, then the laboratory may be the source of error. If poor precision is limited to the field duplicate/replicate results, then the sampling technique, PFAS contamination, field instrument variation, sample transport, medium inhomogeneity, or spatial variability may be the source of error. If data validation reports indicate that analytical imprecision exists for a particular dataset or SDG, then the impact of that imprecision on usability will be discussed in the usability report.</p> <p>Accuracy/Bias Accuracy is the degree of agreement between an observed value and an accepted reference value. Accuracy includes a combination of random error (precision) and systematic error (bias) due to sampling and analytical operations. Examples of QC measures for accuracy include Matrix Spikes, Laboratory Control Samples, and ERBs. A measurement is accurate when the reported value does not differ from the true value or known concentration of the spike or standard. To meet the needs of the data users, project data must meet the MPC for accuracy/bias specified in Worksheet #12 of this QAPP. The usability report for each installation will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss and compare data on contamination and accuracy/bias (when bias is observable) for each matrix, analytical group, and concentration level. • Describe the limitations on the use of project data if extensive contamination, inaccuracy, or bias exists, or when inaccuracy is limited to a specific sampling or laboratory group, dataset or SDG, matrix, or concentration level. • Discuss the impact of any qualitative and quantitative trends in bias on the sample data. <p>Representativeness Representativeness is the measure of the degree to which data accurately and precisely represent a characteristic of a population, a parameter variation at a sampling point, a process condition, or an environmental condition, and it is achieved through a well-designed sampling program and by using standardized sampling strategies, techniques, and analytical procedures. To meet the needs of the data users, project data must meet the MPC for sample representativeness specified in Worksheet #12 of this QAPP. Worksheet #28 & 35 discusses how the QA/QC activities (e.g., review of sampling design and SOPs, field sampling Technical System Audits (TSAs), and analysis audits) and QC sample data will be reviewed to assess sample representativeness. For example, if field duplicate precision checks indicate potential spatial variability, additional scoping meetings and subsequent resampling may be needed to collect data that are more representative of a nonhomogeneous site. The usability report for each installation will:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the impact of field duplicate imprecision on site representativeness. For example, when data variability is high among field duplicate datasets (i.e., high relative standard deviation), calculation of the 95% upper confidence limit (UCL) of the population mean is more likely to overestimate the true mean and therefore achieve better statistical coverage. • Discuss the impact of laboratory and field sampling methods on sampling results and how they reflect site conditions.
Step 2 (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the effect of site heterogeneity on sampling results in light of sampling methods used. • Describe the limitations on the use of project data when sampling results are non-representative for all data or for a specific sampling, group, dataset or SDG, matrix, analytical group, or concentration level.
	<p>Comparability</p> <p>Comparability is the degree to which different methods, datasets, and decisions agree or can be represented as similar. Comparability describes the confidence (expressed qualitatively or quantitatively) that two datasets can contribute to a common analysis and interpolation. The SI results will be used as benchmarks for determining comparability for data collected during any future sampling events at the various installations using the same or similar sampling and analytical SOPs. At this time, data will not be compared to other datasets or data using different sampling or analytical SOPs.</p> <p>To ensure future comparability of data generated for the installations, standard sample collection procedures and approved analytical methods will be used. Sample analyses will be performed by the laboratory using approved methods and procedures. Comparability criteria will be considered met for the project if, based on data reviewed, the sample collection and analytical procedures (such as use of alternate preparation if indicated by a positive field shake test) are determined to have been followed or defined to show that variations did not affect the values reported. Deviations to sampling scope will be documented in sampling nonconformance reports which may contain some of the discussion of comparability. The usability reports will describe the limitations on the use of project data when project-required data comparability is not achieved for the overall project or is limited to a specific sampling or laboratory group, dataset or SDG, matrix, analytical group, or concentration level.</p>
	<p>Completeness</p> <p>Completeness is a measure of the amount of valid data obtained from a measurement system compared with the amount that was expected to be obtained under correct, normal circumstances. To meet the needs of the data users, project data must meet the MPC for data completeness. Completeness criteria will be considered met if 100% of all planned sample data are collected. As applicable, the usability report may also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how the amount of valid data will be determined as a percentage of the number of valid measurements for each matrix, analytical group, and concentration level. • Describe how critical data were assessed for completeness when certain sample locations or analytes and matrices are more critical than others in making project decisions. • Evaluate the impact of missing information. Ensure that enough information was obtained for the data to be usable to meet the DQOs (Worksheet #11).
	<p>Sensitivity</p> <p>Sensitivity is the capability of a test method or instrument to discriminate between measurement responses representing different levels (e.g., concentrations) of a variable of interest. Examples of QC measures for determining sensitivity include laboratory fortified blanks, a DL study, Limit of Detection (LOD)/Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) Verifications, and Instrument Sensitivity Checks (ISC). To meet the needs of the data users, project data must meet the MPC for sensitivity and project QLs specified in Worksheets #15 & 28 of this QAPP. If appropriate, the usability report may also:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss and compare sensitivity and DL/LOD/LOQ from the datasets collected for the project for each matrix, analytical group, and concentration level. • Discuss the impact of a lack of sensitivity or higher DL/LOD/LOQ on data usability, if validation reports indicate that sensitivity goals or DL/LOD/LOQ goals were not achieved.
Step 2 (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the limitations on the use of project data when sampling results are non-representative for all data or for a specific sampling, group, dataset or SDG, matrix, analytical group, or concentration level.
Step 3	<p>Verify the assumptions of the selected statistical method</p> <p>The use of statistical methods for data assessment for this project will be limited to estimating a 95% UCL (or mean as appropriate for the analyte) for the assessment of risks.</p>
Step 4	<p>Implement the statistical method</p> <p>Where statistical methods are used, the underlying assumptions will be assessed during the DUA. The consequences of selecting the incorrect alternative will be discussed, and uncertainty tolerances will be considered.</p>
Step 5	<p>Document data usability and draw conclusions</p> <p>The DUA will determine and document whether the data can be used as intended given any deviations and corrective actions that may have occurred. Limitations on data use will be considered and discussed as appropriate, and the performance of the sampling design assessed. Conclusions will be drawn taking any data limitations into consideration and documented in the SI report.</p>

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1500 **Appendix A – Technical Project Planning Meeting Minutes**
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Appendix B – Standard Operating Procedures

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