

**U.S. NAVY NORTHERN DIVISION
REMEDIAL ACTION CONTRACT (RAC)
CONTRACT NO. N62472-94-D-0398
DELIVERY ORDER NO. 0006**

**FINAL ADDENDUM NO. 01
TO THE WORK PLAN FOR SITE 13 AT THE
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER (NCBC)
DAVISVILLE, RHODE ISLAND**

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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation (Foster Wheeler) has prepared Addendum No. 01 to the *Work Plan for Site 13 at the Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Davisville, Rhode Island*, issued by Foster Wheeler on August 8, 1996 (hereafter referred to as the Final Work Plan), for the additional removal action activities to be performed at Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Site 13 for Delivery Order No. 0006 under the U.S. Navy Northern Division (NORTHDIV) Remedial Action Contract (RAC) N62472-94-D-0398. This Addendum addresses the excavation of soil containing PCBs at concentrations above the 10 ppm cleanup criterion established in the Final Work Plan. The proposed work is based upon the Navy's request for the "Proposed Change to Delivery Order 0006", dated November 7, 1997.

Foster Wheeler will reestablish the location of the grid nearest risk assessment sample SW-12A/RC, which exhibited a total PCB concentration of 19.2 ppm at the 0 to 1 foot interval; excavate the PCB contaminated soil by extending the grid laterally northward 3 feet at a depth of 1 foot; collect confirmatory soil samples from the floor and the north sidewall of the excavation for immunoassay field screening and laboratory analysis; perform additional excavation as required by immunoassay field screening results; and conduct shallow soil sampling using immunoassay field screening kits to verify that two consecutive grid squares to the north, northwest, and west exhibit PCB concentrations less than 10 ppm. Once removal activities are complete and the excavation has been confirmed clean by immunoassay field screening, a risk assessment sample will be taken just outside of the excavated area and analyzed for PCBs by immunoassay. If the PCB concentration in the risk assessment sample is less than 10 ppm, it will then be sent to an off-site laboratory and analyzed for TCL SVOCs, TCL pesticides/PCBs, and TAL metals. If laboratory analytical results indicate PCB concentrations in the sample to be in excess of 10 ppm, additional excavation and sampling will be performed. Contaminated soil will be properly disposed of, any water generated as a result of dewatering activities will either be treated on-site or disposed of off-site, and the excavated area will be restored.

2.0 WORK APPROACH

The execution of this project will involve various distinct tasks, including:

- Mobilization
- Site Preparation
- Reestablishing Sample Grid
- Soil Removal
- Shallow Soil Sampling
- Risk Assessment Sampling
- Site Restoration
- Demobilization

The specific items under these tasks, or definable features of work, are described below.

2.1 Mobilization

Mobilization for the removal action will incorporate the Foster Wheeler office trailer already established at NCBC Davisville and involve the set-up of temporary equipment and material laydown areas at the work site. All utilities at the work site will be temporary. Electricity will be provided by portable generators, and water will be obtained from a nearby hydrant through arrangements with the Rhode

Island Economic Development Corporation (RIEDC). Sanitary facilities and telephone service are currently available at the Foster Wheeler office trailer.

2.2 Site Preparation

2.2.1 Site Control

Site preparation will occur in accordance with Section 8.0 of the Safety, Health, and Emergency Response Plan (SHERP) and Section 4.0 of the Final Work Plan (the Construction Quality Control Plan). Site zones will be used in preparation of intrusive activities and are intended to control the spread of contamination throughout NCBC Davisville and off-site roadways. Specific zones (an exclusion zone, a contamination reduction zone, and a support zone) will be established for the site. Note that the Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) may need to adjust the boundaries of the specific zones prior to commencement of work. Should the configurations of the zones change, the changes will be incorporated into the SHERP. A description of each zone is as follows:

- All intrusive activities which may involve exposure to hazardous materials and/or conditions will be contained within an exclusion zone (EZ). This zone will be clearly delineated by a snow fence, tape, cones, plastic sheeting, or other means. The area will be prepared to accommodate all excavation activities, field personnel, and emergency equipment.
- The area just beyond the EZ is called the contamination reduction zone (CRZ). The CRZ contains the contamination reduction corridor (CRC) which provides an area for decontamination of heavy equipment, hand-held equipment, and personnel. The CRC will be used for EZ entry and egress in addition to access for heavy equipment and emergency support services.
- The support zone (SZ) is the uncontaminated area following the CRZ and will be the field support area for most operations. The SZ provides for field team communications and staging for emergency response. Safety equipment will be located in this zone.

As established in the SHERP, and by previous personal air sampling and real time monitoring, all removal activities are anticipated to occur in modified Level D personal protective equipment (PPE).

2.2.2 Heavy Equipment Decontamination

A temporary equipment decontamination pad will be constructed at the site with a portable water tank or truck and a high-pressure washer. The pad will be constructed of an impervious barrier consisting of three layers of 10 mil polyethylene sheeting with 8-inch by 8-inch pressure treated timbers forming a berm around the perimeter. The pad will be sized so as to accommodate the largest piece of equipment to be used at the site. Additional 8-inch by 8-inch timbers will be placed within the pad and spaced to support the wheels or tracks of the equipment being decontaminated. Bar grating (1-inch by 1/8-inch openings) will be placed over the entire pad area and used as a working surface. A submersible electric pump will be placed inside the pad, and all rinsate will be pumped into U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) approved 55-gallon drums. Any solids which accumulate in the pad will also be placed into U.S. DOT approved 55-gallon drums. All drums will be labeled and equipped with resealable lids. At the conclusion of the project, the collected rinsate and solids will be characterized and disposal arrangements will be made. The materials used to construct the pad will be handled and disposed of along with the PPE with the exception of the bar grating which will be decontaminated for re-use.

The following procedure will be used by Foster Wheeler personnel for the decontamination of any piece of heavy equipment (any vehicle) prior to its leaving a CRZ:

- Direct driver onto the equipment decontamination pad;
- Remove all visible contaminated material from the vehicle's body with a high-pressure washer, working from top to bottom;
- Remove all visible contaminated material from the vehicle's wheels or tracks with a high-pressure washer; and
- Inspect vehicle to verify that there are no visible leaks or releases of contaminated material and that any cover or tarp is appropriately secured (as necessary).

2.2.3 Hand Held Equipment and Personnel Decontamination

Personnel and hand held equipment leaving the exclusion zone will be thoroughly decontaminated in accordance with the SHERP. The following will be provided at the CRC for personnel and hand held equipment decontamination: four small tubs (two sets of wash and rinse water), scrub brushes, towels, a PPE disposal bag or drum, and respiratory cleaning solution. Non-phosphate detergent and water will be used as the decontamination solution. All receptacles for PPE will be equipped with lids that can be closed to prevent the release of contaminants and the collection of rainfall. At the conclusion of the project, collected PPE and decontamination water will be characterized and disposed of off-site.

2.2.4 Sedimentation and Erosion Controls

Prior to any intrusive activities, Foster Wheeler will place hay bales around area stormwater catch basins, as necessary. Additional sedimentation and erosion controls will be placed around the open excavation to prevent overland flow from entering an excavation and sediment from migrating beyond excavation limits during storm events and high groundwater conditions. These controls will be maintained and remain in place until all site activities are completed. Soil piles will be placed on, and covered with, polyethylene sheeting and secured with hay bales.

2.3 **Reestablishing Sample Grid**

Stone & Webster's original grid squares 1, 9, and 63, each having the approximate dimensions of 16.5 feet by 14.3 feet, will be reestablished using monitoring well MW-5(S) as a fixed point of reference (refer to Figure 1 in Appendix A). The sampling grid will then be extended farther northward and westward to create new grid squares 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70, as shown on Figure 2.

Risk assessment sample SW-12A/RC, collected at the 0 to 1 foot interval just to the north of grid square 65 (refer to Figure 3), exhibited a total PCB concentration of 19.2 ppm. This contaminated soil will be excavated by extending grid square 65 laterally northward 3 feet at a depth of 1 foot. The approximate boundaries of the area of contaminated soil to be removed will be marked with flags or stakes prior to excavation.

2.4 **Soil Removal**

The procedures for soil removal are as follows:

- Prior to any excavation activities, Foster Wheeler will contact Dig Safe, RIEDC, and the Caretaker Site Office (CSO) to identify buried obstructions and utilities at the identified locations of contaminated soil.

- Using a backhoe, backfill material will be removed from grid squares 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 9, and a portion of grid square 1 to expose these visibly undisturbed areas. This backfill material will be stockpiled away from the areas to be excavated and/or sampled. A representative composite sample will be collected from the stockpile and analyzed for PCBs using immunoassay field screening in accordance with Section 6.2.4 to ensure that concentrations are below the 10 ppm criterion.
- Contaminated soil in the vicinity of risk assessment sample SW-12A/RC will be excavated with a backhoe by extending grid square 65 laterally northward 3 feet at a depth of 1 foot. The soil removed will be staged on two layers of 10 mil polyethylene sheeting adjacent to the excavation. If soil is to be staged overnight, the material will be covered with 6 mil polyethylene sheeting, secured by hay bales, to prevent rainfall infiltration and run-on/runoff.
- Confirmatory soil samples will be collected from the floor and north sidewall of the excavation and analyzed for PCBs using immunoassay field screening accordance with Section 6.2.1. If the PCB concentration in the soil sample collected from the excavation floor is above the 10 ppm cleanup criterion, the excavation will be extended vertically downward an additional foot and another sample collected. If the PCB concentration in the soil sample collected from the excavation sidewall is above the 10 ppm cleanup criterion, the excavation will be extended northward an additional 3 feet and another sample collected. The need for further excavation either vertically or laterally will be based on further immunoassay field screening results. Should the excavation extend laterally northward 9 feet (or greater) into grid square 66, soil samples will be collected from the excavation floor and north, east, and west sidewalls at the frequencies indicated in Section 6.2.1.
- Once immunoassay field screening results indicate the PCB concentrations in the confirmatory soil samples collected from the floor and sidewall(s) of the excavation, as well as the risk assessment sample collected from just outside the excavation, to be below 10 ppm, the samples will be sent for off-site laboratory analysis in accordance with Sections 6.2.1 and 6.2.3. Excavation activities will be considered complete when all laboratory analytical results are below the 10 ppm PCB cleanup criterion.
- Dewatering will be performed as required to excavate contaminated soil and/or to collect confirmatory soil samples. Water will be pumped from a sump within the excavation into a 20,000-gallon Frac tank staged outside the removal area. This water will be treated on-site and discharged in accordance with either an Order of Approval issued by the State or the discharge requirements set forth by the Quonset Point Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). If necessary, the water will be disposed of off-site. To limit dewatering when groundwater is encountered, polyethylene sheeting or similar barrier may be placed in the open hole and the excavation temporarily backfilled pending the receipt of laboratory analytical results. If the results are below the 10 ppm PCB cleanup criterion, the polyethylene sheeting or similar barrier and backfill material will be left in-place; if the results are above the 10 ppm PCB cleanup criterion, the backfill will be removed, stockpiled, sampled, and analyzed for PCBs by immunoassay field screening in accordance with Section 6.2.4 to ensure that concentrations are below 10 ppm.
- Once an excavation is complete, or sufficient accumulation has occurred, the staged material will be either drummed or loaded into dump trucks for off-site disposal. All trucks will be loaded at the designated loading area and will remain outside of the EZ at all times. Contaminated soil will not be loaded over the sidewall height of the truck dump bed or roll-off container. If soil is

inadvertently loaded over this height, the excess will be compacted or removed. Before the truck leaves the loading area, it will be inspected to ensure that there is no visible contaminated soil on vehicle sides or tires and that the cover or tarp is appropriately secured. Trucks will be decontaminated, as necessary, in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 2.2.2.

- All excavation activities will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926, Subpart P and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Safety and Health Requirements Manual EM-385-1-1.
- Dust generated during excavation activities will be managed using a fine water spray, as necessary. All excavation surfaces will be kept adequately wet and all staged material will be covered prior to off-site disposal.
- Areas will be scraped and sampled for PCBs where equipment, traveling between the excavation and the staging and/or loading area(s), may have tracked potentially contaminated soil. Only areas that have potentially been contaminated will be scraped and sampled. Samples will be collected from the scraped surface at a frequency of one per 100 square feet and field screened by immunoassay.

2.5 Shallow Soil Sampling

To verify that two consecutive grid squares to the north, northwest, and west exhibit PCB concentrations less than 10 ppm, shallow soil samples (0 to 1 foot) will be collected from "clearance" grid squares 67, 68, 69, 70, and 9. Shallow soil samples will not be collected to the east of the excavation due to the presence of the asphalt road. Samples will be collected and analyzed for PCBs by immunoassay in accordance with Section 6.2.2. If the PCB concentration in any soil sample collected is in excess of the 10 ppm cleanup criterion, the associated grid square(s) will be excavated in accordance with Section 2.4.

2.6 Risk Assessment Sampling

Once removal activities are complete, and the excavation has been confirmed clean by immunoassay field screening, a risk assessment sample will be taken just outside of the excavated area at the 0 to 1 foot interval. The sample will be collected from the location nearest to risk assessment sample SW-12A/RC, field screened by immunoassay, and laboratory analyzed in accordance with Section 6.2.3. If laboratory analytical results indicate PCB concentrations in the sample to be in excess of 10 ppm, additional excavation and will be performed in accordance with Section 2.4.

2.7 Site Restoration

Upon completion of soil removal activities, and the receipt of all PCB analytical results, the excavated area(s) will be filled with clean backfill and/or off-site borrow to the final design grade. If a new borrow source is used, analytical testing (in accordance with Table 6-1) will be required so as not to introduce contaminated material to the excavation sites. Once the fill material is placed, it will be seeded.

2.8 Demobilization

Following the completion of all site activities for the removal of contaminated soil, the site will be demobilized. Demobilization will involve the removal of all equipment, materials, portable facilities, and temporary utilities. Sedimentation and erosion controls will remain in place until all seeded areas have stabilized. Once stabilized, these controls will be removed.

3.0 CONSTRUCTION QUALITY CONTROL

Program and project quality control and organization for the work to be performed under this Addendum have been established in the Final Work Plan.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The environmental protection and regulatory compliance for the work to be performed under this Addendum have been established in the Final Work Plan. The site cleanup goal for soils contaminated with PCBs will be the August 1996 amended RIDEM direct exposure criterion of 10 ppm.

5.0 TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL

The handling, on-site management, transportation, and disposal requirements for the work to be performed under this Addendum have been established in the Final Work Plan. The estimated quantities and analyses of waste streams generated from the soil removal activities are indicated in Table 5-1.

**Table 5-1
Estimated Quantities and Analyses for Transportation and Disposal**

Waste Stream	Estimated Quantity	Planned Analyses
1. Soil	10 cubic yards	pesticides/PCBs, VOCs, SVOCs, TCLP metals, TPH, flashpoint
2. Decontamination Water	one (1) 55-gallon drum	pesticides/PCBs, VOCs, SVOCs, flashpoint
3. PPE	one (1) 55-gallon drum	PCBs and TPH
4. Lab Waste	one (1) 55-gallon drum	PCBs and TPH

6.0 FIELD SAMPLING AND LABORATORY TESTING

6.1 Summary of Analytical Sampling Programs

Sampling and analysis will be performed in support of the work outlined in this Addendum. The analytical sampling programs for this project will include the following:

- Confirmatory sampling and analysis of the excavation floor(s) and sidewall(s) for PCBs in order to ensure the site cleanup criteria have been met and excavation is complete.
- Sampling and analysis of shallow soil samples collected from additional grid squares for PCBs by immunoassay field screening for final "clearance".
- Post-removal human health and ecological risk assessment sampling.
- Sampling and analysis of soil, decontamination water, PPE, and laboratory waste in order to characterize the materials for disposal.
- Sampling and analysis of off-site borrow in order to ensure that fill material meets state regulatory criteria (refer to the Final Work Plan).

- Real time monitoring using a portable photoionization detector (PID), a combustible gas indicator (CGI), and an oxygen meter for health and safety monitoring (refer to the SHERP).

6.2 Sampling Programs

Several sampling programs for various media will be conducted as part of this removal effort. Specific sampling protocols, which are not included in the Final Work Plan, are identified below. A summary of the sampling programs, including the analytical methods, are included in Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1
Summary of Sampling Programs**

Sampling Task/Matrix	Analysis	Method
<i>Waste Characterization Sampling</i>		
Soil	Pest./PCBs	SW846 8080
	VOCs	SW846 8260
	SVOCs	SW846 8270
	TCLP Metals	SW846 1311/6010,7000
	TPH	EPA600 418.1
	Flashpoint	SW846 1010 or 1020
Decontamination Water	Pest./PCBs	SW846 8080
	VOCs	SW846 8260
	SVOCs	SW846 8270
	Flashpoint	SW846 1010 or 1020
PPE and Lab Waste	PCBs	SW846 8080
	TPH	EPA600 418.1
<i>Confirmatory and Shallow Soil Sampling - Field Screening</i>		
Excavation - Floor and Sidewall(s)	PCBs	SW846 4020
<i>Confirmatory Soil Sampling - Laboratory Analysis</i>		
Excavation - Floor and Sidewall(s)	PCBs	SW846 8080
<i>Risk Assessment Sampling</i>		
Soil	TCL SVOCs	SW846 8270
	TCL Pest./PCBs	SW846 8080
	TAL Metals	SW846 6010,7000
<i>Backfill Sampling</i>		
Soil	PCBs	SW846 4020
<i>Borrow Source Sampling</i>		
Soil	TCL VOCs	SW846 8260
	TCL SVOCs	SW846 8270
	TCL Pest./PCBs	SW846 8080
	TAL Metals	SW846 6010,7000

6.2.1 Confirmatory Sampling

Following contaminated soil removal, confirmatory sampling of the excavation floor(s) and sidewall(s) will be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 761.130 and the guidance provided in the EPA *Field Manual for Grid Sampling of PCB Spill Sites to Verify Cleanup*, EPA-560/5-86-017, dated May 1986. Collected samples will be tested on-site for PCBs by EPA Method 4020 (an immunoassay method for field screening of soil samples for PCBs). The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for PCB field

screening can be found in Appendix E of the Final Work Plan. The excavation will be considered complete when PCB concentrations in the confirmatory samples are below 10 ppm. All of the final confirmatory samples will then be sent to the off-site laboratory and analyzed for total PCBs (the sum of detected PCB Aroclors) by EPA Method 8080 for verification. Samples will be collected as follows:

Excavation Floor Sampling - One grab sample will be collected from the center of each excavated grid square, or at a minimum frequency of one per approximately 235 ft². Grab samples will be collected by scraping an area of approximately 10 centimeters by 10 centimeters to a depth of 1 centimeter using a stainless steel spoon. The sample will be placed in a stainless steel bowl and thoroughly homogenized. The sample will then be placed in an appropriate labeled container for field screening and off-site laboratory analysis (as appropriate).

Sidewall Sampling - One sidewall sample will be collected at a minimum frequency of one per approximately 15 feet of excavation sidewall. At each location, a grab sample will be taken at the midpoint of every 1-foot interval below the current ground surface. Grab samples will be collected by scraping an area of approximately 10 centimeters by 10 centimeters to a depth of 1 centimeter using a stainless steel spoon. The sample will be placed in a stainless steel bowl and thoroughly homogenized. The sample will then be placed in an appropriate labeled container for field screening and off-site laboratory analysis (as appropriate).

6.2.2 Shallow Soil Sampling

A shallow soil sample will be collected at the 0 to 1 foot interval from the center of each "clearance" grid square using a 2-inch stainless steel hand auger. The sample will be placed in a stainless steel bowl and thoroughly homogenized. The sample will then be placed in an appropriate labeled container and field screened on-site for PCBs by EPA Method 4020. Shallow soil samples will not be collected to the east of the excavation due to the presence of the asphalt road.

6.2.3 Risk Assessment Sampling

A risk assessment sample will be collected from the location nearest to sample SW-12A/RC, at the 0 to 1 foot interval, using a 2-inch stainless steel hand auger. The sample will be placed in a stainless steel bowl and thoroughly homogenized. The sample will then be placed in an appropriate labeled container and field screened on-site for PCBs by EPA Method 4020. If the PCB concentration is below 10 ppm, the sample will be sent for off-site laboratory analysis for TCL SVOCs, TCL pesticides/PCBs, and TAL metals.

6.2.4 Backfill Sampling

A representative composite sample, consisting of 2 to 4 grab samples, will be collected from backfill material which has either been removed to expose grid squares to be excavated and/or sampled, or been removed from a temporarily filled excavation having total PCB concentrations in excess of 10 ppm. The grab samples will be collected using a stainless steel spoon, placed in a stainless steel bowl, and thoroughly homogenized. The representative composite sample will then be placed in an appropriate labeled container and field screened on-site for PCBs by EPA Method 4020.

6.2.5 Waste Characterization Sampling

Soil - Once the excavation is complete, or sufficient accumulation has occurred, the staged material will be sampled for off-site laboratory analysis. Samples will be collected every 100 cubic yards for the parameters given in Table 6-1. Soils will then be disposed off-site at an appropriate licensed facility.

Other - All other waste streams will be sampled in accordance with the Final Work Plan for the parameters given in Table 6-1.

6.3 **Equipment Decontamination Procedures**

For the analytical sampling programs, both disposable and non-disposable sampling equipment may be used. All non-disposable sampling equipment will be decontaminated prior to collecting each sample. The following sequence will be used:

- Remove all visible contaminants using laboratory detergent and potable water.
- Rinse with potable water.
- Rinse with hexane, followed by deionized water.

6.4 **Other Field Sampling and Laboratory Testing Procedures**

Additional sample collection procedures, equipment decontamination procedures, quality control sample requirements, sample identification, sample packing and shipping, and sample tracking will be performed as established in the Final Work Plan.

6.5 **Data Validation**

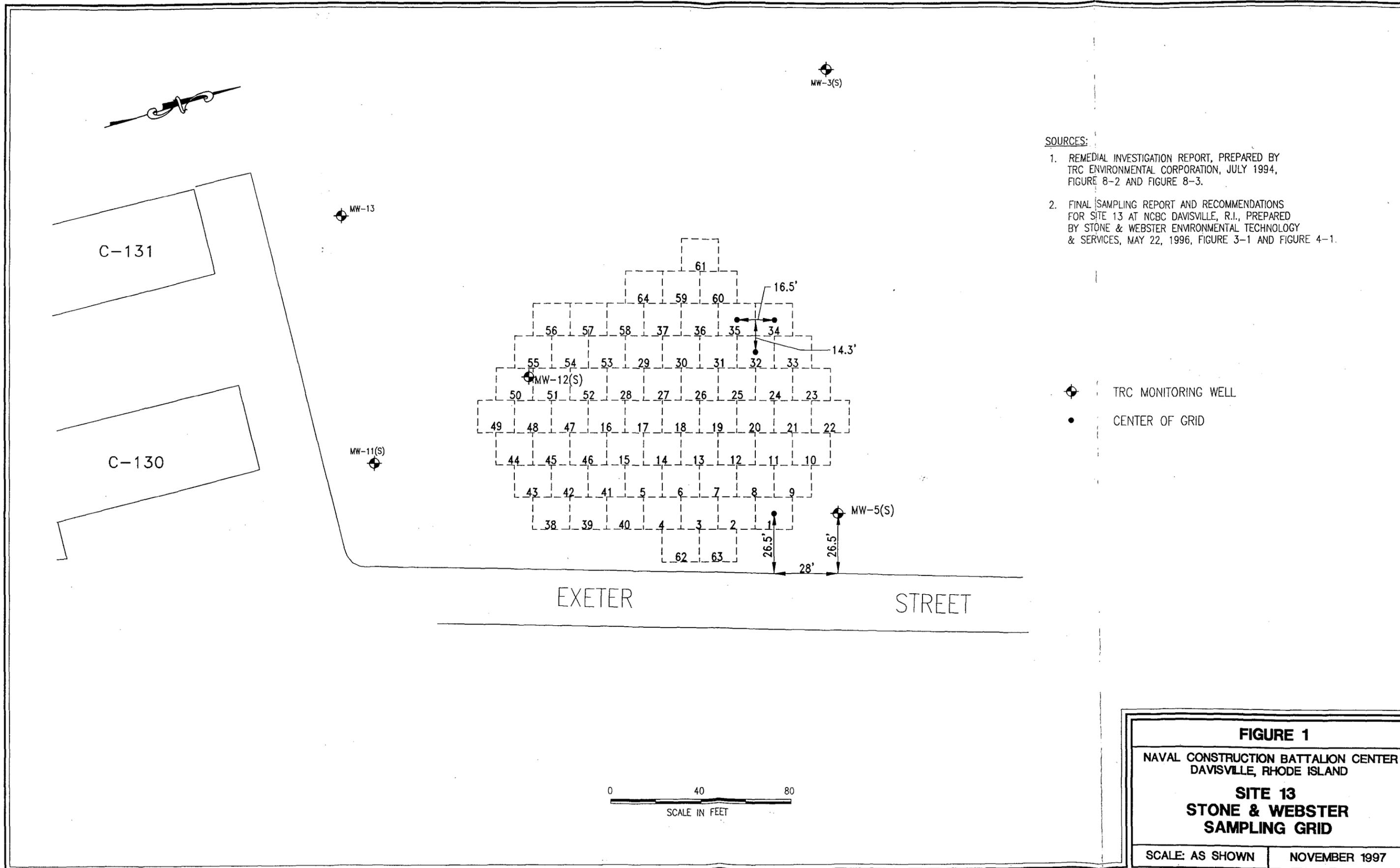
An EPA Tier II data validation will be performed on all confirmatory and risk assessment data. PCB/pesticide data will be validated in accordance with the EPA Region I *Laboratory Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organics Analyses*, revised November 1, 1988; SVOC data will be validated in accordance with the EPA Region I *New England Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Environmental Analyses*, revised December 1996; and metal data will be validated in accordance with the EPA Region I *Laboratory Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganics Analyses*, revised February 1989. The risk assessment data, as well as the data validation, will then be forwarded to Stone & Webster Environmental Technology & Services (Stone & Webster).

7.0 **REPORTING**

A summary of soil removal efforts, field sampling activities, analytical data summaries, and associated record documents will be included in an Addendum to the Final Site 13 Closeout Report issued by Stone & Webster in June 1997.

APPENDIX A

FIGURES

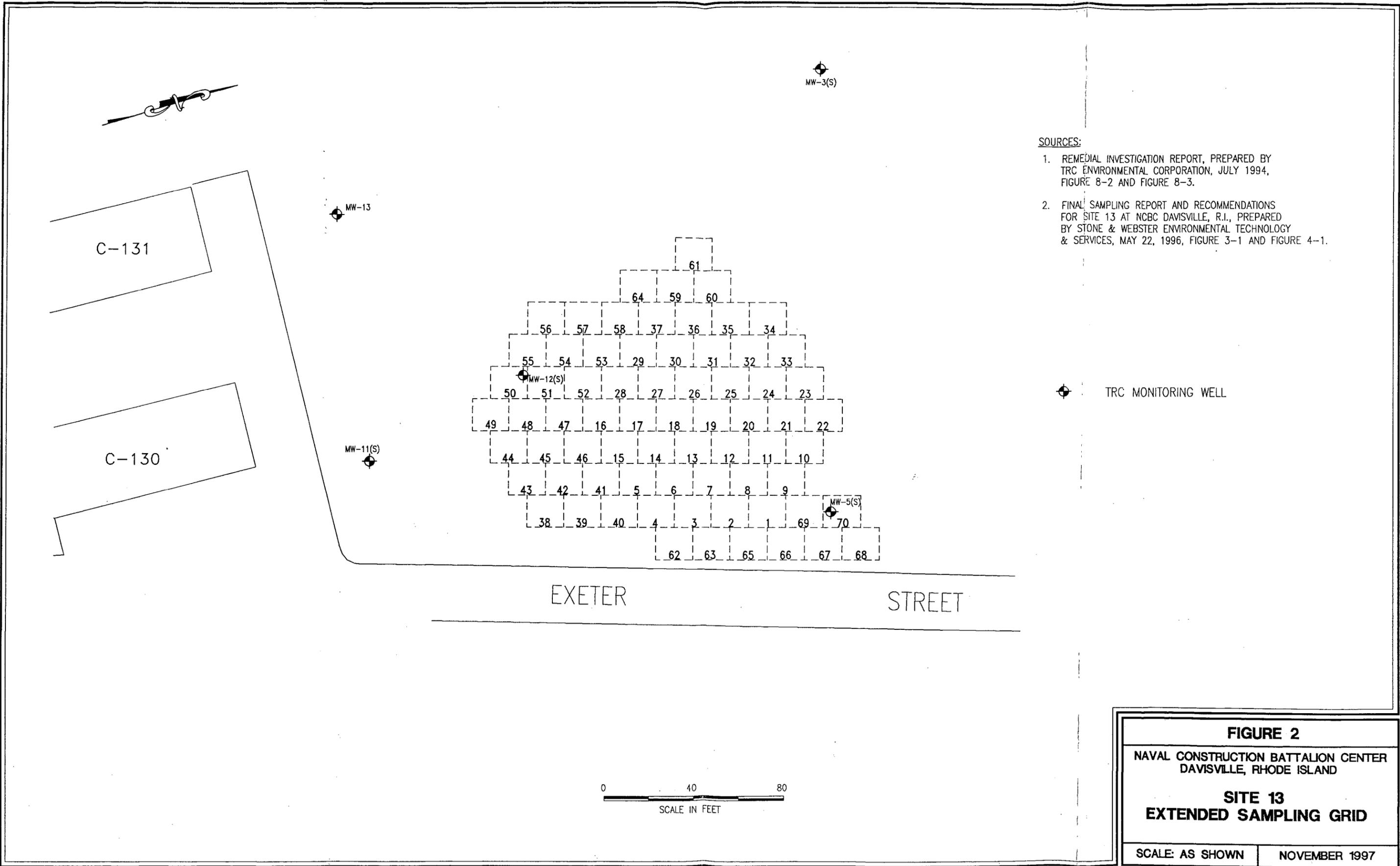


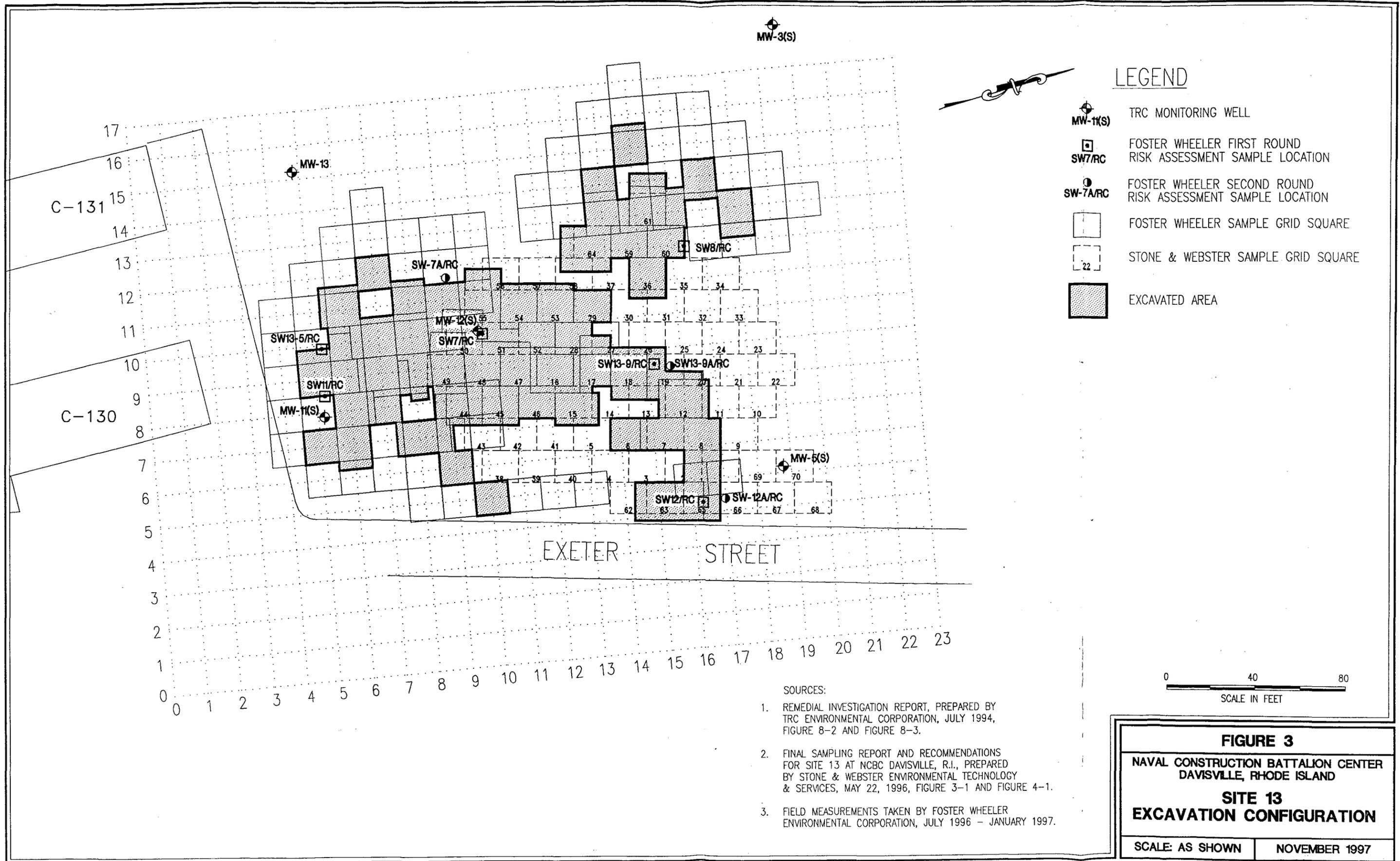
SOURCES:

1. REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, PREPARED BY TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION, JULY 1994, FIGURE 8-2 AND FIGURE 8-3.
2. FINAL SAMPLING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE 13 AT NCBC DAVISVILLE, R.I., PREPARED BY STONE & WEBSTER ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY & SERVICES, MAY 22, 1996, FIGURE 3-1 AND FIGURE 4-1.

- ⊕ TRC MONITORING WELL
- CENTER OF GRID







LEGEND

-  TRC MONITORING WELL
-  FOSTER WHEELER FIRST ROUND RISK ASSESSMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
-  FOSTER WHEELER SECOND ROUND RISK ASSESSMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
-  FOSTER WHEELER SAMPLE GRID SQUARE
-  STONE & WEBSTER SAMPLE GRID SQUARE
-  EXCAVATED AREA

- SOURCES:
1. REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, PREPARED BY TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION, JULY 1994, FIGURE 8-2 AND FIGURE 8-3.
 2. FINAL SAMPLING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE 13 AT NBCB DAVISVILLE, R.I., PREPARED BY STONE & WEBSTER ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY & SERVICES, MAY 22, 1996, FIGURE 3-1 AND FIGURE 4-1.
 3. FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN BY FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION, JULY 1996 - JANUARY 1997.

FIGURE 3
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER
DAVISVILLE, RHODE ISLAND
SITE 13
EXCAVATION CONFIGURATION

SCALE: AS SHOWN NOVEMBER 1997