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WORK PLAN FOR ENHANCED BIOREMEDIATION INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION AT STUDY
AREA 39 WITH TRANSMITTAL LETTER NTC ORLANDO FL

11/14/2000
CH2M HILL



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November 14, 2000

Ms. Barbara Nwokike
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Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
2155 Eagle Drive
Charleston, SC 29406

Subject: Work Plan for Enhanced Bioremediation IRA at Study Area 39
Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida
CTO 0017, Contract No. N62467-98-D-0995

Dear Ms. Nwokike:

Enclosed please find 2 copies of the final Work Plan for the Enhanced Bioremediation IRA at Study Area 39, Naval Training Center, Orlando. Orlando Partnering Team (OPT) comments on the October 11, 2000 draft Work Plan have been incorporated into the document.

For your reference, the only change to the document related to the injection of a bromide tracer in conjunction with the vegetable oil injection activities. To eliminate delays in IRA implementation due to underground injection control permitting, the bromide tracer has been eliminated from the scope of the IRA.

Copies are also being distributed to members of the Orlando Partnering Team. If you have any questions regarding this document, please call.

Sincerely,

CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS, Inc.

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Project Manager

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Nancy Rodriguez, USEPA Region IV (2 copies)
David Grabka, FDEP (2 copies)
Rick Allen, HLA
Steve McCoy, Tetra Tech NUS
Craig Haas, CH2M HILL



WORK PLAN MEMORANDUM

Work Plan for Enhanced Biodegradation IRA at Study Area 39, Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida

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CONTRACT: Navy Contract # N62467-98-D-0995

CTO: CTO 0017, Naval Training Center (NTC) Orlando

DATE: November 14, 2000

1. Introduction

This memorandum presents the Work Plan for activities related to the vegetable oil injection enhanced biodegradation Interim Remedial Action (IRA) at Study Area (SA) 39 at Orlando Naval Training Center (NTC). This work is being performed under the Remedial Action Contract No. N62467-98-D-0995, Contract Task Order (CTO) No. 0017 at Naval Training Center (NTC) Orlando in Orlando, Florida.

This document includes a description of the following:

- Project Background
- Project Objectives
- Project Organization
- Schedule
- Injector and Monitoring Well Installation Activities
- Vegetable Oil Injection Activities
- Hydraulic Testing and Groundwater Sampling Activities
- Waste Management Plan
- IRA Construction Documentation Report

Chlorinated solvents may undergo biodegradation through three different pathways: as an electron acceptor, as an electron donor, or cometabolism. Under anaerobic conditions, biodegradation of chlorinated solvents usually proceeds through a process called reductive dehalogenation. In general, reductive dehalogenation occurs by sequential dechlorination. For the chlorinated ethenes, dechlorination progresses from PCE to TCE to DCE to VC and ethene. PCE and TCE are the most susceptible of these compounds to reductive dehalogenation because they are the most oxidized. Because these compounds are used as electron acceptors, there must be an appropriate source of carbon for microbial growth and reductive dehalogenation to occur.

The most common approach utilized to stimulate reductive dehalogenation has been the addition of a carbon source dissolved in groundwater. Food-grade vegetable oil is a potential carbon source for microbial growth and the reductive dehalogenation process. The separate phase nature of vegetable oil allows for slow dissolution into groundwater thus making it a slow release carbon source. Vegetable oil is an inexpensive, innocuous carbon source that is not regulated as a contaminant by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

The approach to enhance biodegradation at SA-39 will be to inject vegetable oil as a carbon source for microbial growth and stimulation of the reductive dehalogenation process. The following section presents the proposed field activities for this process at SA 39.

2. Project Background

Study Area 39 is located in the southwest corner of the Main Base at the Naval Training Center in Orlando, Florida, as shown on the site map, Figure 1. SA 39 encompasses approximately 10 acres of land bounded on the south and west by the Main Base's property line, on the east by Grace Hopper Avenue, and on the north by Nautilus Street. The site contains two parking lots, a grassy area and a retention pond. Surface runoff drains into the retention pond and then into Lake Gear, located south of the Base.

Data collected during the *Environmental Site Screening Report* (ESSR) (HLA 1999) indicated tetrachloroethene (PCE) is present at concentrations exceeding the Florida Groundwater Cleanup Target Level (GCTL). Tetra Tech NUS then performed an additional investigation to delineate the lateral and vertical extent of PCE in groundwater at the site. Their *Site Investigation for Study Area 39 Report* (SI) (Tetra Tech NUS 2000) also indicates PCE groundwater contamination in the shallow aquifer zone (A zone wells screened from 6 – 20 ft bls), the intermediate aquifer zone (B zone wells screened from 23 – 30 ft bls), and the deep aquifer zone (C zone wells screened from 34 – 45 ft bls). Specifically, PCE was detected in concentrations above the Florida GCTL in wells 03A, 08A, 09A, 04A and 11A (23 ug/l max. conc.) for the shallow zone, wells 07B, 15B, 33B, 35B, and 38B (94 ug/l max. conc.) for the intermediate zone, and wells 16C, 32C, and 37C (26 ug/l max. conc.) in the deep zone. The locations of these wells are shown on Figure 2. The Florida GCTL for PCE is 3 ug/l. According to the *SI for SA-39 Report* (Tetra Tech NUS 2000), the intermediate component of the plume (aquifer zone B) is located slightly downgradient of the shallow zone (aquifer zone A), and the deeper component (aquifer zone C) further downgradient. This suggests that the plume is migrating downward as it nears Lake Gear. There was no PCE detected in the two wells screened at the base of the surficial aquifer.

As a result of the PCE contamination detected at the site, the Orlando Partnering Team (OPT) requested that CCI implement an IRA at the site consisting of enhanced bioremediation using vegetable oil.

3. Project Objectives and Activities

The objective of the enhanced bioremediation IRA is to improve quality so that VOC concentrations in groundwater meet regulatory maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). Activities described in the Work Plan that will be completed to meet this objective include the following:

- 1) Installation of 16 vegetable oil injection points;
- 2) Installation of 7 downgradient monitoring wells;
- 3) Baseline groundwater sampling of new and select existing monitoring wells (pre-treatment);
- 4) Conduct hydraulic conductivity tests on newly installed wells to help characterize hydrogeologic conditions in the treatment areas;
- 5) Implement the vegetable oil injection activities;
- 6) Upon completion of the injection activities, begin a one year monitoring period to assess the effectiveness of the treatment.

4. Project Organization

The U.S. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division is the lead agency for this project.

The Southern Division Project Manager (PM), Mrs. Barbara Nwokike, is responsible for providing contract oversight for the Navy. Wayne Hansel, with the Navy Southern Division is the BRAC Environmental Coordinator responsible for the overall environmental activities at NTC. Bill Jacobs is the site caretaker for the Navy, and is responsible for contractor site access.

A summary of key project personnel is presented in **Table 1**.

4.1 Subcontractor Information

Monitoring wells and injection points will be installed using the hollow stem auger (HSA) drilling method. The drilling subcontractor will be Groundwater Protection Inc.

All groundwater samples, except for methane, ethane, and ethene (MEE) and metabolic acid analyses, collected during the baseline sampling activities will be sent to Accura Lab in Norcross, GA. Groundwater samples collected for MEE analyses will be sent to Microseeps Laboratories of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

4.2 CH2M HILL Project Team

Members of the CH2M HILL project team are presented below:

Project Manager – Steve Tsangaris, PE

Site Supervisor – Craig Haas

QC Manager – Jennifer Ottoson

Site Safety Coordinator – Fernando Ferreira

Field Team Members - Fernando Ferreira

Emiliano Cabale

Jennifer Ottoson

Kim-Lee Murphy

Isaac Lynch

Joshua Hayes

Contact information for key CH2M HILL project team members is included in Table 1.

5. Schedule

A tentative schedule for IRA field activities is presented below:

Proposed Milestone	Start Date
Installation of injection points and downgradient monitoring wells	September 18, 2000
Baseline groundwater sampling	October 2, 2000
Hydraulic conductivity testing	October 9, 2000
Vegetable Oil Injection	December 4, 2000
Proposed groundwater monitoring at 2, 6, 9, and 12 months after injection:	
Groundwater monitoring at 2 months after injection	February 20, 2001
Groundwater monitoring at 6 months after injection	June 19, 2001
Groundwater monitoring at 9 months after injection	September 18, 2001
Groundwater monitoring at 12 months after injection	December 17, 2001

6. Injector and Monitoring Well Installation Activities

Sixteen vegetable oil injection points and seven downgradient monitoring wells will be installed using HSA drilling methods. New wells and injection points will be placed around the two highest PCE concentration areas at the site, wells OLD-39-38B and OLD-39-08A. Data from the most recent sampling event at the facility (completed in March 2000) is shown on Figure 3.

For the source area near well OLD-39-38B and OLD-39-35B, the nine injection points will be located approximately 5 – 7 ft upgradient or northwest of well 38B. They will be approximately 8 – 10 ft apart with both rows of injection points in a staggered and juxtaposed position. The proposed five monitoring wells for this area will be installed downgradient of wells 38B and 35B.

For the second area near well OLD-39-08A, the seven injection points will be located approximately 5 – 7 ft upgradient or northwest of well 08A. They will be approximately 8 – 10 ft apart with both rows of injection points in a staggered and juxtaposed position. The two proposed monitoring wells for this area will be installed 10 and 20 ft downgradient or southeast of well 08A. All locations are shown on Figure 4.

All injection points will consist of 2-inch diameter stainless steel risers and 5 ft stainless steel screens. All new monitoring wells will be constructed of 2-inch diameter PVC risers with 5-ft PVC screens. The screens for both monitoring wells and injection points will be factory slotted with 0.010 inch openings. Also, a 20/30 sand pack will be used along with a bentonite seal and grout to surface. Screens will be placed at different depth intervals for the monitoring wells and injection points based on location. This information is presented in Table 2, which summarizes the injection point and monitoring well construction details.

6.1 Installation Procedures

Borehole diameters will be at least 4 inches larger than the outside diameter of the casing and well screen. In the case of a HSA, the augers will be 6 ¼-inch in diameter.

A completed monitor well will be straight and plumb. The monitor well will be sufficiently straight to allow passage of pumps or sampling devices. The documentation record and forms will document the following information for each boring:

- Boring or well identification – Begin with well # OLD-39-42B
- Purpose of the boring (e.g., soil sampling, monitor well)
- Location in relation to an easily identifiable landmark
- Names of drilling subcontractor and logger
- Start and finish dates and times
- Drilling method
- Types of drilling fluids and depths at which they were used
- Diameters of surface casing, casing type, and methods of installation
- Depth at which saturated conditions were first encountered
- Lithologic descriptions and depths of lithologic boundaries
- Sampling-interval depths
- Zones of caving or heaving
- Depth at which drilling fluid was lost and the amount lost
- Changes in drilling fluid properties
- Drilling rate
- Drilling rig reactions (e.g., chatter, rod drops, and bouncing)

Prior to drilling activities and between each monitoring and injection location, all drilling equipment and rig will be decontaminated using a high pressure steamcleaning wash.

Logging of Boreholes

The lithology in all boreholes will be logged. The boring log form, included in the Attachment will be used for recording the lithologic logging information. Information on the boring log sheet includes the borehole location; drilling information; sampling information such as sample intervals, recovery, and blow counts; and sample description information.

Unconsolidated samples for lithologic description will be obtained at each change in lithology or every 5-foot interval. Lithologic descriptions of unconsolidated materials encountered in the boreholes will generally be described in accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D-2488-90 Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure) (ASTM, 1990). Descriptive information to be recorded in the field will include:

- Identification of the predominant particles size and range of particle sizes
- Percent of gravel, sand, fines, or all three
- Description of grading and sorting of coarse particles
- Particle angularity and shape
- Maximum particle size or dimension.

Plasticity of fines description include:

- Color using Munsell Color System
- Moisture (dry, wet, or moist)
- Consistency of fine grained soils
- Structure of consolidated materials
- Cementation (weak, moderate, or strong)

Identification of the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) group symbol will be used. Additional information to be recorded includes the depth to the water table, caving or sloughing of the borehole, changes in drilling rate, depths of laboratory samples, presence of organic materials, presence of fractures or voids in consolidated materials, and other noteworthy observations or conditions, such as the locations of geologic boundaries.

All samples will be monitored with an organic vapor monitor (e.g., PID, organic vapor analyzer [OVA]). Each headspace sample will be brought (if necessary) to a temperature of between 20°C (68°F) and 32°C (90°F), and the reading obtained five minutes thereafter. Since an FID will be used, each soil sample must be split into two jars, and one of the readings must be obtained with the use of an activated charcoal filter unless the unfiltered reading is 10 ppm or less. The total corrected hydrocarbon measurement must be determined by subtracting the filtered reading from the unfiltered reading. Analytical instruments must be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The headspace samples will be collected and analyzed using the following procedure:

1. From the sample location, remove the top 1 to 2 inches of soil using a decontaminated stainless steel spoon.
2. Fill ½ of two decontaminated 16-ounce mason jars with soil from the resulting hole using the stainless steel spoon.

3. Cover the jars immediately with aluminum foil and fasten the jar lids.
4. Allow the sample vapors to equilibrate in the jars (approximately 5 minutes).
5. Punch a hole in the aluminum foil with the tip of a calibrated FID.
6. Record the highest reading.
7. Repeat Steps 5 and 6 with the methane filter tip of a calibrated FID with the second jar.

If a headspace sample from a perimeter boring has a total corrected hydrocarbon measurement greater than 50 ppm, the grid will be extended out 25 feet in that respective direction and the soil boring/headspace screening repeated. Soil boring/screening will be continued until headspace sample total corrected hydrocarbon measurements are less than 50 ppm.

The samples will be handled in such a way as to minimize the loss of volatiles. Cuttings will be examined for their hazardous characteristics. Materials suspected to be hazardous because of abnormal color, odor, or organic vapor monitor readings will be containerized in conformance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the state and local requirements.

Casing Requirements

The casing requirements that will be followed include:

- All casing will be new, unused, and decontaminated.
- Glue will not be used to join casing, and casings will be joined only with compatible welds or couplings that will not interfere with the planned use of the well.
- All polyvinyl chloride (PVC) will conform to the ASTM Standard F-480-88A or the National Sanitation Foundation Standard 14 (Plastic Pipe System).
- All metal casing will be seamless stainless steel casing, and the casing "mill" papers will be included in the appendix of the technical report.
- The casing will be straight and plumb within the tolerance stated for the borehole.
- The driller will cut a notch in the top of the casing to be used as a measuring point for water levels.

Well Screen Requirements

Well screen requirements are as follows:

- All requirements that apply to casing will also apply to well screen, except for strength requirements.
- Monitor wells will not be screened across more than one water-bearing unit.
- Screens will be factory slotted or wrapped.
- Screen slots will be sized to prevent 90 percent of the filter pack from entering the well, and for wells where no filter pack is used, the screen slot size will be selected to retain 60 to 70 percent of the formation materials opposite the screen.

- The bottom of the screen is to be capped and the cap will be joined to the screen by threads.

Annular Space Requirements

The annular space requirements are as follows:

- The annular space will be filled with a filter pack, a bentonite seal, and casing grout between the well string and the borehole wall.
- Any drilling fluids will be thinned with potable water of known acceptable quality to a density less than 1.2 grams per cubic centimeter (g/cm^3) (10 lbs/gal) before the annular space is filled, and a mud balance or Marsh Funnel will be kept on site to allow measurement of drilling fluid density.
- As the annular space is being filled, the well string will be centered and suspended such that it does not rest on the bottom of the hole.

Filter Pack Requirements

The filter pack will consist of silica sand or gravel and will extend from the bottom of the hole to at least 2 feet above the top of the well screen. After the filter pack is emplaced, the well will be surged with a surge block for 10 minutes. The top of the sand pack will be sounded to verify its depth during placement. Additional filter pack will be placed as required to return the level of the pack to 2 feet above the screen. Surge the well for 5 minutes. Again, place additional filter packs as required to bring the level to 2 feet above the screen.

The filter pack material will be clean, inert, and well-rounded and will contain less than 2 percent flat particles. The sand or gravel will be certified free of contaminants by vendor or contractor.

The filter pack will have a grain size distribution and uniformity coefficient compatible with the formation materials and the screen, as described in Chapter 12, *Ground Water and Wells*, 2nd Edition, 1986. The filter pack will not extend across more than one water-bearing unit. In all wells (deep or shallow), the filter pack will be emplaced with a bottom-discharge tremie pipe of at least 1-1/2 inches in diameter. The tremie pipe will be lifted from the bottom of the hole at the same rate the filter pack is set. The contractor will record the volume of the filter pack emplaced in the well. Potable water may be used, with the approval of the regulatory agency providing oversight, to emplace the filter pack so long as no contaminants are introduced. The contractor may use formation materials as a filter pack when they are compatible with the slot size of the screen, such as in glacial outwash gravel deposits.

Bentonite Seal Requirements

The bentonite seal requirements are as follows:

- The bentonite seal will consist of at least 2 feet of bentonite between the filter pack and the casing grout.
- The bentonite will be hydrated before placement and will be installed by pump tremie methods.
- Only 100 percent sodium bentonite will be used.

Casing Grout Requirements

The casing grout requirements are as follows:

- The casing grout will extend from the top of the bentonite seal to ground surface.
- The grout will be mixed in the following proportions: 94 pounds of neat Type I Portland or American Petroleum Institute Class A cement, not more than 4 pounds of 100 percent sodium bentonite powder, and not more than 8 gallons of potable water.
- All grout will be pump tremied using a side-discharge tremie pipe, and pumping will continue until 20 percent of the grout has been returned to the surface to ensure the grout job is done properly and surface contaminants will not enter the annulus.
- In wells where the bentonite seal is visible and within 30 feet of the land surface, the 20 percent return is not necessary so long as the tremie pipe is pulled back as the grout is emplaced.
- The excess grout (20 percent) will be removed and cleaned from the site prior to installing the pad.

Surface Completion Requirements

For flush-mounted completions, cut the casing approximately 3 inches bls and provide a water-tight casing cap to prevent surface water from entering the well. To allow for escape of gas, a small diameter (e.g., 1/4-inch) vent hole will be placed in the upper portion of the casing, or a ventilated well cap will be used. A freely draining valve box with a locking cover will be placed over the casing. The top of the casing will be at least 1 foot above the bottom of the box. The valve box lid will be centered in a 3-foot diameter, 4-inch thick concrete pad that slopes away from the box at 1/4-inch per foot. The identity of the well will be permanently marked on the valve box lid and the casing cap. Where heavy traffic may pass over the well or for other reasons, the concrete pad and valve box/lid assembly will be constructed to meet the strength requirements of surrounding surfaces.

When aboveground surface completion is used, extend the well casing 2 or 3 feet above land surface. Provide a casing cap for each well, and shield the extended casing with a steel sleeve that is placed over the casing and cap and seated in a 3-foot by 3-foot by 4-inch concrete surface pad. To allow for escape of gas, a small diameter (e.g., 1/4-inch) vent hole will be placed in the well casing, or a ventilated well cap will be used. The concrete surface pad will be reinforced with steel reinforcing bars at least 1/4-inch in diameter. The ground surface will be freed of grass and scoured to a depth of 2 inches before setting the concrete pad. The diameter of the sleeve will be at least 6 inches greater than the diameter of the casing. Slope the pad away from the well sleeve. Install a lockable cap or lid on the guard pipe. The identity of the well will be permanently marked on the casing cap and the protective sleeve. Install three 3-inch diameter concrete-filled steel guard posts. The guard posts will be 5 feet in total length and installed radially from each well head. Recess the guard posts approximately 2 feet into the ground and set in concrete. Do not install the guard posts in the concrete pad placed at the well base. The protective sleeve and guard posts will be painted with a color specified by the installation civil engineer.

All wells will be secured as soon as possible after drilling. Provide corrosion-resistant locks for both flush and aboveground surface completions. The locks must either have identical keys or be keyed for opening with one master key.

A completion diagram will be submitted for each monitor well or injection point installed. It will include the following information:

- Well identification (this will be identical to the boring identification described)
- Drilling method
- Installation date(s)
- Elevations of ground surface and the measuring point notch
- Total boring depth
- Lengths and descriptions of the screen and casing
- Lengths and descriptions of the filter pack, bentonite seal, casing grout, and any back-filled material
- Elevation of water surface before and immediately after development
- Summary of the material penetrated by the boring

The locations and elevations of the injection points and monitoring wells will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor upon completion.

6.2 Monitoring Well Development

The monitor well development requirements are as follows:

- All newly installed monitor wells will be developed no sooner than 24 hours after installation to allow for grout curing.
- All drilling fluids used during well construction will be removed during development.
- Wells will be developed using surge blocks and bailers or pumps, and wells will be developed until:
 - The suspended sediment content of the water is less than 0.75 milliliters per liter (ml/L), as measured in an Imhoff cone according to method E160.5;
 - The turbidity remains within a 10 nephelometric turbidity unit range for at least 30 minutes; and
 - The stabilization criteria as stated in the *Florida Department of Environmental Protection Standard Operating Procedures for Laboratory Operations and Sample Collection Activities, DEP-QA-001/92*, are met.
- Discharge water color and volume will be documented.
- No sediment will remain in the bottom of the well.
- No detergents, soaps, acids, bleaches, or other additives will be used to develop a well.

- All development equipment will be decontaminated according to the *Florida Department of Environmental Protection Standard Operating Procedures for Laboratory Operations and Sample Collection Activities, DEP-QA-001/92*.

7. Summary of Hydraulic Conductivity Testing

Hydraulic conductivity will be measured at specified monitoring wells using slug-in (falling head) or slug-out (rising head) tests. The hydraulic conductivity or slug testing will be performed in accordance with the procedures outlined in the *POP* (ABB-ES 1997).

To perform the slug tests, the water in the well will be displaced using either a PVC slug or compressed air.

The following steps will be taken before the start of a slug test:

1. The static depth to water and total depth of the well will be determined with an electronic water level indicator.
2. A 0- to 15-pound per square inch pressure transducer will be placed in the well. The transducer shall be positioned approximately 1 foot from the bottom of the well. The transducer cable will then be connected to a data logger.
3. The data logger will then be programmed to measure and record water levels during the slug test. Some of the items that may need to be adjusted are:
 - Alarm
 - Rate: frequency and time interval of data recording
 - Number of transducers connected
 - Station Identification
 - Reference: i.e. datum elevation or static depth to water
 - Other
 - Linearity (from transducer reel)
 - Scale (from transducer reel)
 - Offset (from transducer reel)
 - Delay (of start of data sampling)
 - Specific Gravity
 - Units
 - TOC or Surface readings

The data logger can be set to record water levels in linear or logarithmic time intervals, depending on how quickly the water in the well is assumed to equilibrate.

7.1 PVC slugs

Using this method, a 1-inch diameter PVC slug is lowered into the monitoring well quickly. The rise and decline of the water level is then observed until the approximate original water elevation is achieved. The slug is then rapidly removed from the well, causing the water level to drop quickly. The data logger will measure and record the recovery of the water level with time in the well until the approximate original water elevation is reached.

7.2 Compressed Air

Using this method, compressed air is applied to the water column in the well, pressurizing it. To compress air, a PVC manifold is attached to the well with a low range (0-20 psi) air pressure regulator. Another transducer is then hooked up to the manifold to monitor air pressures. To perform slug test, the pressure is instantaneously released. The data logger then measures and records the recovery of the water level with time in the well until the approximate original water elevation is reached. This can be performed several times, depending on the time it takes the water level to return to its original level.

Should field conditions render hydraulic conductivity test using slugs ineffective, the following alternative method will be used. A submersible pump will be used to remove water from the well. The discharge rate will be measured and recorded using an in-situ data logger and pressure transducer, as described above. Changes in water levels will be measured as a function of time during both pumping and recovery.

Slug or aquifer test data will be analyzed using the Bouwer and Rice (1976) method.

8. Vegetable Oil Injection Procedures

Upon completion of the hydraulic conductivity testing and baseline groundwater sampling and evaluation of analytical results, the vegetable oil injection will begin. Approximately 50 to 75 gallons of vegetable oil (specifically food-grade soybean oil) is proposed for injection into each of the sixteen new injection points. The actual volume of vegetable oil pumped into each injection point will depend on the surrounding lithology.

The vegetable oil injection will begin with the simplest method of delivering the vegetable oil into the injection points (simple gravity feed). If this method is not successful, then a 1-inch diaphragm pump will be used to inject the vegetable oil under pressure to no more than 10 psi. A schematic of the injection pump process is provided in Figure 5. Based upon observations and experience gained during the initial injection, a modification of the injection method to better accommodate the site specific conditions may be warranted.

It should be noted that the increase in biodegradation may stimulate bacteria growth therefore increasing the values of dissolved iron and sulfide in the groundwater. These parameters will be monitored during the subsequent groundwater sampling events

9. Groundwater Sampling Parameters and Procedures

Five different sampling events for laboratory analysis will be conducted as part of the IRA. The first sampling event will be performed prior to injection activities, and will be used for IRA baseline data. Four subsequent sampling events will be conducted 2, 6, 9, and 12 months after injection to monitor performance of the treatment activities.

All sampling will be in accordance with the Orlando POP and CH2M HILL's approved FDEP CompQAP. Field testing equipment will be calibrated according to the manufacturer instructions and recorded in the site logbook.

A description of each of the sampling events is presented below, along with sampling procedures.

9.1 Summary of Sampling Events

Baseline Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater samples will be collected from the following fifteen monitoring wells as part of a baseline sampling event:

- OLD-39-42B through 46B, OLD-39-38B, OLD-39-35B, OLD-39-37C, OLD-39-36A, and OLD-39-47A, OLD-39-48A, OLD-39-08A, OLD-39-09A, OLD-39-03A, OLD-39-07B.

The locations of these monitoring wells are illustrated on Figure 4. Groundwater samples from the monitoring wells will be laboratory analyzed for the following analyte suite (summary provided in Table 3):

- VOCs by EPA Method 8260B.
- Nitrate, Nitrite, Chloride, and Bromide by EPA Methods 352, 354, 325, 320.1, respectively 300.1.
- Alkalinity by EPA Method 310.1
- TOC by EPA Method 9060 Modified.
- TPH by DEP FLPRO
- Volatile Fatty Acids
- MEE by AM19GA

Further, the field team will measure natural attenuation parameters ferrous iron, manganese, hydrogen sulfide, and sulfate using Colorimetric Hach test kits. Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, specific conductivity, temperature, and turbidity will also be measured. This information is summarized in Table 4.

Treatment Performance Monitoring Sampling Events

Groundwater samples will be collected from up to 15 monitoring wells at the site as part of the treatment efficiency quarterly monitoring after completion of the injection-related activities. The list of monitoring wells to be sampled and sampling parameters will be determined upon completion of the injection activities, and will be provided to the OPT for approval prior to the initiation of sampling.

9.1 Monitoring Well Purging and Sampling Procedures

Because of concerns about turbidity in the wells and the effects on metals sampling results, the low-flow purge and sample method will be used. Monitoring well purging and sampling procedures are described below.

Pre-Purging Activities

The following activities will be performed immediately prior to purging each well:

1. Check the well for proper identification and location.
2. Measure and record the height of protective casing.
3. Measure and record the distance between the top of the well casing and the top of the protective casing.

4. Using the electronic water-level meter, measure and record the static water level from the reference point to an accuracy of 0.01 foot. Upon removing the water-level wire, rinse it with analyte-free water from an approved water source.
5. Inspect the well head for any signs of forced entry, which could invalidate the sampling data.

Purging

The low-flow purge and sample method consists of using a submersible or peristaltic pump to purge the well at a very low flow rate (less than 1 liter per minute [l/min]). The pump intake (dedicated Teflon® tubing) is set approximately in the middle of the well screen, with a stagnant water column over the top of the pump. The well is purged at the low-flow rate until the field parameters (temperature, pH, specific conductance, turbidity, DO, and redox potential) have stabilized. The sample is then collected using the peristaltic pump. The following steps outline the purging and sampling activities.

1. The intake for the peristaltic pump should be set at approximately the middle of the screen. Be careful not to place the pump intake less than 2 feet above the bottom of the well because this may cause mobilization of any sediment present in the bottom of the well. Start pumping the well at less than 1 l/min.
2. The water level in the well should be monitored during pumping and, ideally, the pump rate should equal the well recharge rate with little or no water-level drawdown in the well (the water level should stabilize for the pumping rate). There should be at least 1 foot of water over the pump intake so there is no risk of the pump suction being broken or entrainment of air in the sample. Record the pumping rate adjustments and depth(s) to water in the logbook. If the recharge rate of the well is very low and the well is purged dry, then wait until the well has recharged to a sufficient level and collect the appropriate volume of sample with the pump, or use standard purge-and-sample techniques.
3. The well should be purged at a low-flow rate (ideally, less than 1 l/min). During purging, monitor the field parameters (temperature, pH, turbidity, specific conductance, DO, and redox potential) using the flow through cell approximately every 3 to 5 minutes (or as often as practical) until the parameters have stabilized to within 10 percent (plus or minus 5 percent) over a minimum of three readings. Turbidity and DO are typically the last of the field parameters to stabilize. If turbidity readings are below 7 nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs), then the stabilization range can be amended to 20 percent (plus or minus 10 percent) over a minimum of three readings. Wells should be purged a minimum of three well volumes and no more than five well volumes prior to sampling.
4. Record the *in situ* parameters (pH, temperature, specific conductance, turbidity, DO, and redox potential), along with the corresponding volume purged, on a Groundwater Sample Field Data Record or in a bound field logbook.

Field Measurements

Once the field parameters have stabilized, perform Colorimetric Hach tests for natural attenuation parameters. Since these measurements are based on variations of color, sample water should be filtered. Perform tests according to instructions provided by the manufacturer, included with the test kits.

Sampling Procedures

Once the field parameters have stabilized, collect the samples. Volatiles and analytes that degrade by aeration must be collected first. Volatile samples will be collected by shutting off the pump, disconnecting the tubing, holding a thumb over the end of the tubing, and withdrawing the tubing from the well. The sample containers will be filled by removing the thumb and allowing groundwater to flow, by gravity, into the containers containing preservatives. All other sample bottles should be filled, using the submersible pump, by allowing the water to flow gently down the inside of the bottle with minimal turbulence. Cap each bottle as it is filled.

Clean unused tubing should be used for each monitoring well. Used tubing will be disposed of as solid waste.

Shipping

Samples will be preserved, labeled, and placed immediately into a cooler and maintained at 4 degrees Celsius (°C) throughout the sampling and transportation period. Samples should be labeled, recorded on the COC, and shipped/delivered to the appropriate laboratory.

Field Documentation

A single responsible party will be designated for field documentation whenever feasible. For multi-person sampling teams, the party responsible for documentation will be focused on the field documentation effort such as the daily log and other related forms and will not be directly involved in the sample collection activities. The field documentation will include sufficient detailed information so that the history of each sample can be retained when necessary without the assistance of the sample collection personnel. Data will typically include a detailed description of equipment decontamination procedures, equipment calibration procedures, preparatory purging at each sample location, inventory of all generated wastes, and disposition of all generated wastes. Information can be recorded in the field log book, or on a Waste Inventory Tracking Form, Water Level Form, Monitoring Well Purging Form, and Field Sampling Report.

Sample Identification

All samples and field quality control will be designated a unique sample identification. The sample identification procedure to be implemented for the monitoring well samples is described as follows:

CTO Number-Monitoring Well Location-Q #-Year-Number of Months of Treatment System Operation (if applicable)

- Q #: Represents the quarter number in the calendar year (e.g., fourth quarter is Q4)
- Number of Months of Treatment System Operation (if applicable): Represents the number of months the groundwater treatment system, soil treatment system, and/or product recovery system has been in operation since start-up.
- An example of the monitoring well sample identification protocol is a quarterly sampling event conducted at a site with an air sparge system that has been in operation since November 1997. The sample event, conducted under CTO No. 0002, included a sample collected from groundwater monitoring well MW-1 in May 1998. This example has the following identification number: 002-MW1-Q2-98-06.

The monitoring wells that will be installed for remedial action activities will begin with the number OLD-39-42B.

Sample Custody

Because of the evidentiary nature of samples collected throughout the project, the possession of samples must be traceable from the time the samples are collected until they are introduced as evidence in legal proceedings. To maintain and document sample possession, chain-of-custody procedures are followed as described below:

A sample is under your custody if:

- It is in your actual possession, or
- It is in your view, after being in your physical possession, or
- It was in your physical possession and then you locked it up to prevent tampering, or
- It is in a designated secure area.

The custody of samples is recorded in the following field documents:

- Sample logs
- Sample labels
- Custody seals
- Chain-of-custody (COC) form

Sample Log Book

It is necessary for the sampling crew to maintain daily field notes. Items that must be included are sampling protocol, any changes to the procedures, meetings, instructions, safety precautions, personnel protection, and activities pertaining to the samples. The person taking notes must be knowledgeable enough about these activities to know which details are important.

Repetition of information recorded in other permanent logs should be avoided, but enough should be recorded to present a clear and accurate picture of technical activities. At a later date, should a question arise concerning a specific event or a procedure used, it will be answered from these notes. The following information should be logged into the log books and/or database:

- Date and time of sampling
- Sample number, locations, type, matrices, volumes, sample ID and descriptions, type and number of sample containers, names and signatures of individuals performing sampling tasks, COC and airbill numbers, preservatives, and date samples were sent
- Name of laboratories and contacts to which the samples were sent
- Termination of a sample point or parameter and reasons
- Unusual appearance or odor of a sample
- Measurements, volume of flow, temperature, and weather conditions
- Additional samples and reasons for obtaining them

- Levels of protection used (with justification)
- Meetings and telephone conversations held with the Southern Division, NTR, regulatory agencies, project manager, or supervisor
- Details concerning any samples split with another party
- Details of QC samples obtained
- Field testing equipment calibration results

These notes must be dated and signed (each page) for validity in a court of law. All log books will be bound and pre-numbered. All log book entries will be made with indelible ink and legibly written. The language will be factual and objective. No erasures will be permitted. If an incorrect entry is made, the error will be crossed out with a single strike mark, initialed, and dated.

When audits are performed, the auditor's remarks and decisions must also appear in these notes. These audits should be followed up by written report submitted by the auditor, including opinions and conclusions. A copy of this report should be placed in the project file and one copy kept in the sampling file for easy reference.

Sample Labels

Any samples placed into a sample container will be identified by a sample label. The following information is included on the label:

- Project Number and Project Name
- Date – month, day, year
- Time – Military time
- Sample Identification
- Sample Description
- Sampler – Sampler's name(s)
- Preservatives
- Analyses Requested

This information should be printed neatly using an indelible marker. After the sample is taken and the label is securely attached, the sample is logged into the sample log book.

Custody Seals

Custody seals are narrow strips of adhesive tape of glass fiber used to demonstrate that no tampering has occurred. They may be used on sampling equipment, sample transport containers, and individual sample jars. They should be signed and dated by the sampler and placed from one side, across the top, and to the other side of the sample bottle or across the openings of the sample transport containers.

Chain-of-Custody Form

A COC form will be completed for each sampling event and will accompany the samples during shipment. The COC record documents the sample information and the transfer of custody from the sampler to the laboratory. The record will, at a minimum, contain the following:

- Project Name
- Project Location – City and State in which the project is located
- Project Number
- Project Contact – employee responsible for overseeing the sampling operation. This person should be the individual to whom questions are to be directed or verbal results given (Project Manager, Site Supervisor, Project QC Officer, or Project Chemist)
- Site Telephone Number – Telephone number of on-site office trailer or number where person responsible for samples can be contacted.
- Sample Date – month, day, year
- Sample Time – military time
- Sample Identification – unique sample number/identifier
- Sample Type – designation of sample as grab or composite
- Sample Description – sample matrix and a brief description of the sampling location
- Sample Preservation – preservatives used
- Analytical Parameters Requested – analytical parameter, method numbers, and specific compounds of interest, if applicable.
- Airbill or courier tracking number
- Laboratory – laboratory where samples are to be sent
- Laboratory Phone – telephone number of laboratory
- Laboratory Contact – contact for laboratory
- Relinquished by – signature of sender
- Date Relinquished – date samples were relinquished
- Accepted by – signature of acceptor
- Date Received – date samples were accepted
- Turnaround Time – turnaround times requested or date the results are required from the lab
- Sampler's Signature – signature of sampler
- Signature of person(s) involved in chain of possession
- Transfer date(s) and time(s) in chain of possession

Personnel preparing the COC form (i.e., sampler) will retain a copy of the form and attach it to the project's daily field logs.

If the samples are shipped by common carrier, the COC form will be placed in a sealed plastic bag inside the shipping container. Prior to shipment, the shipping container will be secured

with strapping tape and a custody seal. Thus, in the case of using a common carrier for shipment, two signatures will be required on the final chain-of-custody: one signature by the sample technician who prepared the form and one signature of the sample custodian assigned by the laboratory. The sample technician will relinquish the samples to the carrier. The carrier's company name and tracking number will be placed in the box of "receiver" and in the box of "relinquisher" upon being received at the laboratory by the sample custodian. The sample custodian must ensure that the tracking number on the sample container matches that on the COC. The sample custodian assigned by the laboratory will open the shipping container and will document on the chain-of-custody form any shipping container custody seal breaks and/or shipping container or sample container(s) damage.

Equipment Decontamination

Field equipment decontamination should follow the procedures described below. For equipment not listed below, refer to the *Performance Operations Plan* for proper decontamination procedures

Well Sounders and Groundwater Measurement Tapes: Decontamination procedures for Teflon™, PVC, stainless-steel, and glass tubing used for groundwater sampling are listed below.

- Wash with laboratory detergent and tap water.
- Rinse with tap water.
- Rinse with analyte-free (deionized) water.
- Wrap equipment in aluminum foil.

Field Parameter Measurement Probes: Field parameter measurement probes, (e.g., pH or specific ion electrodes, geophysical probes, or thermometers) that come in direct contact with the sample will be decontaminated using the procedures listed below, unless manufacturer's instructions indicate otherwise. Probes that make no direct contact (e.g., OVA equipment) will be wiped with clean paper towels.

- Rinse with tap water.
- Rinse with analyte-free (deionized) water.
- Solvent rinse if obvious contamination remains after rinsing and if solvent will not damage probe.
- Rinse with analyte-free (deionized) water.

Sampling Equipment for Organic and Metal Analysis: Teflon™, stainless-steel, glass, or metal sampling equipment used to collect samples for organic and metal analysis will be cleaned between sample locations as listed below.

- Wash and scrub equipment thoroughly with laboratory detergent and tap water.
- Rinse thoroughly with tap water.
- Rinse thoroughly with deionized, analyte-free water.

- Rinse with solvent (pesticide-grade isopropanol). Note: Do not rinse PVC or plastic materials with solvent.
- Rinse with organic-free water and allow to air dry as long as possible.
- Wrap with aluminum foil to prevent contamination.

Field Quality Control

The following Field Quality Control Samples will be collected during the sampling activities

Duplicate Sample -- two or more samples collected from a common source. The purpose of a duplicate sample is to estimate the variability of a given characteristic or contaminant associated with a population.

Trip Blanks -- a sample which is prepared at the laboratory using analyte-free water and shipped with the empty sampling containers and is stored with the samples throughout the sampling event. They are then packaged for shipment with the other samples and submitted for analysis. At no time after their preparation are trip blanks to be opened before they reach the laboratory. Trip blanks are used to determine if samples were contaminated during storage and/or transportation back to the laboratory (a measure of sample handling variability resulting in positive bias in contaminant concentration). If volatile organic samples are to be shipped, trip blanks are to be provided with each cooler.

Pre-Cleaned Equipment Blanks - a sample collected using analyte-free water, which has been run over/through sample collection equipment. These samples are used to determine if contaminants have been introduced by contact of the sample medium with sampling equipment. Pre-cleaned equipment blanks will be collected on equipment that is brought to the site pre-cleaned and ready for use. Pre-cleaned equipment will include disposable sampling equipment (i.e., disposable Teflon bailers, etc.). These blanks will be collected from the sampling equipment immediately prior to sampling by rinsing the sampling equipment with analyte-free water and collecting rinsate in the appropriate sample containers.

Field-Cleaned Equipment Blanks - a sample collected using organic-free water, which has been run over/through sample collection equipment. These samples are used to determine if contaminants have been introduced by contact of the sample medium with sampling equipment. Field-cleaned equipment blanks are often associated with collecting rinse blanks of equipment that has been field-cleaned. These blanks will be collected after the equipment is decontaminated by rinsing the sampling equipment with analyte-free water and collecting rinsate in the appropriate sample containers.

Field Water Blanks Field water blanks include a complete set of samples collected from each water source used in the investigation. One set of samples will be collected from each water source used at the beginning of the project and one set at the completion of the project. These blanks should account for potential artifacts that could be introduced through decontamination procedures.

MS and MSD Samples An important element of the NTC, Orlando effort will be the collection and analysis of samples to evaluate matrix effects on target compound response. Extra sample volume will be provided to the laboratory for the preparation of MS/MSD samples. MS/MSD samples will be prepared in the laboratory by adding a known amount of pure compounds to an environmental sample to simulate background and interference found in actual samples. MS/MSDs will be performed for every 20 samples of similar matrix.

10. Waste Management Plan

As part of the field activities, a certain amount of waste material will be generated in association with personal protection, sample handling, injection and monitoring well installation, well purging and sampling, and decontamination. Every effort will be made to minimize the waste generated and to dispose of the material in the most appropriate, cost-effective manner. The majority of material generated by investigation activities will be uncontaminated or below applicable disposal limits; however, some material will come in contact with, or be composed of contaminated media, which may require pretreatment or off-site disposal.

The IDW will be segregated by medium (i.e., solids or liquids) and by location (i.e., boring, well, study area) into storage containers (generally, Department of Transportation [DOT]-approved 55-gallon drums). Analysis Pending labels will be attached to the storage containers that describe the content of the specific container, the POI or Study Area of origin, the specific exploration location, and the date of generation. The storage containers will be segregated on pallets by POI or Study Area of origin.

After receipt of analytical results, the IDW storage containers will be labeled as "Non-Hazardous" or "Hazardous Waste", using the criteria below.

- Analytical results are less than TCLP threshold values (40 CFR §261.24) - the corresponding IDW will be labeled as "Non-Hazardous"
- Analytical results exceed TCLP threshold values - the corresponding IDW will be labeled as "Hazardous Waste"

Labels will also include the initial date of accumulation (i.e., the date the waste is first placed in a tank or drum). Wastes will be disposed of from the site within 45 days of generation.

The storage container pallets will be arranged so as to allow access between them for inspection. A logbook will be maintained with the preceding information recorded in it, as well as a sketch map of the storage areas. The IDW storage area will be designated within the fenced area of the site. Daily inspections of the IDW storage areas will be conducted to confirm that all requirements are being met and that the integrity of all storage containers remains uncompromised.

Approximately 2 weeks of drilling is anticipated at the site. A representative IDW soil sample will be collected upon completion of drilling activities to characterize the soil IDW generated. Laboratory analysis of composite soil samples from IDW drums will be compared to background soil screening criteria developed for NTC Orlando. If analytical results are below background screening criteria, the material can be spread on the ground surface within the contaminated area at the site. Analytical results above background screening criteria will be used to characterize the material for offsite disposal.

Laboratory analysis of groundwater samples from the representative monitoring wells will be used to determine if the liquid IDW is acceptable to the City of Orlando for disposal to the onsite sewer systems. If representative groundwater samples have been collected and submitted for laboratory analysis of site-specific compounds, those results will be submitted to determine disposal options.

Analytical results, either from the contract laboratory (Level III or IV data) will be submitted to the City of Orlando for approval, on a drum-by-drum basis, to dispose of the IDW in the onsite sewer system. Once approval for disposal via the sewers is received, the City and Public Works Center (PWC) Orlando are notified of the date, location, and approximate amount of liquid to be disposed of. A designated drain at each separate facility at NTC, Orlando has been designated for IDW disposal to minimize the handling and transportation of the containers. If the City of Orlando rejects a specific container or group of containers, a determination will be made whether some pretreatment (e.g., carbon stripping) will render the material suitable for on-site disposal or whether off-site disposal will be necessary.

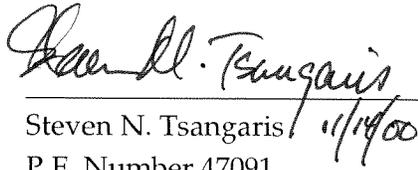
11. IRA Construction Documentation Report

Upon completion of the IRA implementation, a construction documentation report will be prepared to describe the details of the vegetable oil injection and groundwater monitoring activities. The construction documentation report will also include applicable record drawings sealed by a registered Florida Professional Engineer.

After each groundwater monitoring event, a progress report will be prepared to discuss the findings. At one year from injection, the data will be interpreted and a Report will be generated. Conclusions and recommendations will be made based on the data for SA-39. A discussion of the increased reductive dehalogenation process, extent and uniformity of vegetable oil distribution and radius of influence, observed changes in geochemistry, and changes in contaminant concentrations will be included in the Report. Based upon the results of the vegetable oil injection, continued monitoring and/or additional vegetable oil injection will be evaluated.

Certification

This Work Plan was prepared under the supervision of a Professional Engineer.



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TABLES

NO.

- 1 Project Personnel Directory for NTC Orlando
- 2 Proposed Injection Point and Monitoring Well Construction Summary SA-39, NTC, Orlando
- 3 Sampling and Laboratory Analytical Summary
- 4 Field Sampling and Analytical Summary

TABLE 1
Project Personnel Directory for NTC Orlando

Contact	Role	Address	Phone No.	Fax No.	E-Mail
Barbara Nwokike	Navy Remedial Project Manager	U.S. Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southern Division, Code 1873 2155 Eagle Drive N. Charleston, SC 29406	(843) 820-5566	(843) 820-5563	nwokikebr@efdsouth.navy.mil
Wayne Hansel	BRAC Environmental Coordinator	U.S. Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southern Division, Code 18B7 2155 Eagle Drive N. Charleston, SC 29406	Charleston (843) 820-5572 Orlando (407) 895-6714	Charleston (843) 820-5563 Orlando (407) 894-4992	Hanselwj@efdsouth.navy.mil
Bill Jacobs	Site Caretaker	Caretaker Site Office 2850 Seabee Street Orlando, FL 32806	(407) 895-9103	(407) 894-4992	
Scott Newman	Program Manager	CCI 115 Perimeter Center Place, N.E., Suite 700 Atlanta, GA 30346-1278	Atlanta (770) 604-9182 x 519 Charleston (843) 746-8882	(770) 604-9182	snewman@ch2m.com
Bob Nash	Health & Safety Manager	CH2M HILL 115 Perimeter Center Place, N.E., Suite 700 Atlanta, GA 30346-1278	(770) 604-9182 x 341	(770) 604-9182	rnash@ch2m.com
Mike Rossman	Contracts Administrator/ Project Controls	CCI 115 Perimeter Center Place, N.E., Suite 700 Atlanta, GA 30346-1278	(770) 604-9182 x 421	(770) 604-9182	mrossman@ch2m.com
Theresa Rojas	Program Quality Control	CCI 115 Perimeter Center Place, N.E., Suite 700 Atlanta, GA 30346-1278	(770) 604-9182 x 568	(770) 604-9182	trojas@ch2m.com
Lisa Schwan	Project Chemist	CCI 115 Perimeter Center Place, N.E., Suite 700 Atlanta, GA 30346-1278	(770) 604-9182 x 561	(770) 604-9182	lschwan@ch2m.com
Steve Tsangaris	Project Manager	4350 W. Cypress Street, Suite 600 Tampa, FL 33607	(813) 874-0777 x 4305 Cellular phone (727) 492-7467	(813) 874-3056	Stsangar@ch2m.com
Craig Haas	Site Supervisor	4350 W. Cypress Street, Suite 600 Tampa, FL 33607	(813) 874-0777 x 4305 Cellular phone (904) 237-3038	(813) 874-3056	Chaas@ch2m.com
Jennifer Ottoson	Field Hydrogeologist/ QC Manager	205 Indian River Dr. Cocoa, FL 32922	321-636-7575	321-636-7522	jottoson@ch2m.com
Gareth Bonds	QC Manager	CCI 115 Perimeter Center Place, N.E., Suite 700 Atlanta, GA 30346-1278	(770) 604-9182	(770) 604-9182	gbonds@ch2m.com

TABLE 2
Proposed Injection Point and Monitoring Well Construction Summary
SA-39, NTC, Orlando

Identification	Diameter (inch)	Total Depth (ft bls)	Screened Interval (ft bls)	Screen Length (ft)	Aquifer Zone
Area Near wells OLD-39-35B and OLD-39-38B					
OLD-39-Inj-01	2	28	22 - 27	5	B
OLD-39-Inj-02	2	28	22 - 27	5	B
OLD-39-Inj-03	2	28	22 - 27	5	B
OLD-39-Inj-04	2	28	22 - 27	5	B
OLD-39-Inj-05	2	28	22 - 27	5	B
OLD-39-Inj-06	2	28	22 - 27	5	B
OLD-39-Inj-07	2	28	22 - 27	5	B
OLD-39-Inj-08	2	28	22 - 27	5	B
OLD-39-Inj-09	2	28	22 - 27	5	B
OLD-39-42B	2	30	24 - 29	5	B
OLD-39-43B	2	30	24 - 29	5	B
OLD-39-44B	2	30	24 - 29	5	B
OLD-39-45B	2	30	24 - 29	5	B
OLD-39-46B	2	30	24 - 29	5	B
Area near well OLD-39-08A					
OLD-39-Inj-10	2	18	12 - 17	5	A
OLD-39-Inj-11	2	18	12 - 17	5	A
OLD-39-Inj-12	2	18	12 - 17	5	A
OLD-39-Inj-13	2	18	12 - 17	5	A
OLD-39-Inj-14	2	18	12 - 17	5	A
OLD-39-Inj-15	2	18	12 - 17	5	A
OLD-39-Inj-16	2	18	12 - 17	5	A
OLD-39-47A	2	18	7 - 17	10	A
OLD-39-48A	2	18	7 - 17	10	A

TABLE 3
Sampling and Laboratory Analytical Summary

Sample Task	Sample Point	Matrix	Sampling Frequency	Approx Sample No	Sampling Method (Note 1)	Sampling Equipment (Note 1)	TAT ¹	DOQ Level/ Data Package Reqmnt	Required Analysis	Analytical Method	Holding Time	Sample Preservtn ²	Containers
SA-39 Baseline Groundwater Sampling													
Groundwater Sampling	15 Groundwater Monitoring Wells at SA-39 OLD-39-42B thru OLD-39-46B, OLD-39-38B OLD-39-35B OLD-39-37C OLD-39-36A OLD-39-47A OLD-39-48A OLD-39-08A OLD-39-09A OLD-39-03A OLD-39-07B	Water	Quarterly	15 + 10% Dup + 5% MS/MSD total = 18	Grab	Teflon Bailer	14 days	DOQ Level III, CCI Level C	Volatiles	8260B	14 days	HCl pH< 2, Cool to 4°C	(3) 40 ml vial
									Nitrate	300.1	48 hours	Cool to 4°C	(1) 250 mL HDPE
									Nitrite	300.1	48 hours	Cool to 4°C	(1) 250 mL HDPE
									Chloride	300.1	28 days	Cool to 4°C	(1) 250 mL HDPE
									Bromide	300.1	28 days	Cool to 4°C	(1) 250 mL HDPE
									TOC	9060	28 days	HCl or H2SO4 pH< 2, Cool to 4oC	(1) 500 mL HDPE
									Alkalinity	310.1	14 days	Cool to 4°C	(1) 250 mL HDPE
									MEE	AM19GA or ASTM 1945	14 days	Cool to 4°C	(3) 40mL vial
									Volatile Fatty Acids	AM21G	14 days	Cool to 4°C	(2) 40mL vial
									TPH	DEP FLPRO	7 days to extraction, 40 days to analysis	H2SO4 pH<2, Cool to 4°C	(2) 1L amber
	Pre-cleaned Equipment Rinsate Blank	Water	1 per quarter	2	Prepared in the Field	N/A	14 days	DOQ Level III, CCI Level C	Volatiles	8260B	14 days	HCl pH< 2, Cool to 4°C	(3) 40 ml vial
									Nitrate	300.1	48 hours	Cool to 4°C	(1) 250 mL HDPE
									Nitrite	300.1	48 hours	Cool to 4°C	(1) 250 mL HDPE
									Chloride	300.1	28 days	Cool to 4°C	(1) 250 mL HDPE
									Bromide	300.1	28 days	Cool to 4°C	(1) 250 mL HDPE
									TOC	9060	28 days	HCl or H2SO4 pH< 2, Cool to 4oC	(1) 500 mL HDPE
									Alkalinity	310.1	14 days	Cool to 4°C	(1) 500 mL HDPE
									MEE	AM19GA or ASTM 1945	14 days	Cool to 4°C	(3) 40mL vial
									Volatile Fatty Acids	AM21G	14 days	Cool to 4°C	(2) 40mL vial
FL-PRO									DEP FLPRO	7 days to extraction, 40 days to analysis	H2SO4 pH<2, Cool to 4°C	(2) 1L amber	
Ambient Blank	Water	1 per quarter	2	Prepared in the Field	N/A	14 days	DOQ Level III, CCI Level C	Volatiles	8260B	14 days	HCl pH< 2, Cool to 4°C	(2) 40 ml vial	
Trip Blank	Water	1 per VOC cooler	2	Prepared by Lab	N/A	14 days	DOQ Level III, CCI Level C	Volatiles	8260B	14 days	HCl pH< 2, Cool to 4°C	(2) 40 ml vial	

Notes
1) In accordance with NTC Orlando POP

TABLE 3
Sampling and Laboratory Analytical Summary

Sample Task	Sample Point	Matrix	Sampling Frequency	Approx Sample No	Sampling Method (Note 1)	Sampling Equipment (Note 1)	TAT ¹	DQO Level/ Data Package Reqmnt	Required Analysis	Analytical Method	Holding Time	Sample Preservtn ¹	Containers
SA-39 Disposal Sampling													
Disposal of Aqueous Waste Sampling, and Decon Activities	Drums	Water	Once	7	Grab	Drum thief or dip jar	7 days	DQO Level III, CCI Level A	TCL Volatiles	8260B	14 days	HCl pH< 2; Cool to 4°C	(2) 40 ml vial
									TCL Semi-volatiles	8270C	14 days ext; 40 days analysis	Cool to 4°C	(3) 1L amber glass
									TCL Pesticides	8081A	14 days ext; 40 days analysis		
									Herbicides	8151A	7 day extr; 40 day analysis		
									TCL PCBs	8082	14 days ext; 40 days analysis		
									TAL Metals	6010B/7470A	180 days; Hg = 28 days	HNO3 pH< 2; Cool to 4°C	(1) 500ml HDPE
									Cyanide	335.3	14 days	Cool to 4°C	(1) 200ml glass
									Reactivity	9045B	ASAP	Cool to 4°C	(1) 500ml HDPE
									Ignitability	1010/1020A	ASAP		
Corrosivity	Chapter 7.3	ASAP											

Notes

1) In accordance with NTC Orlando POP

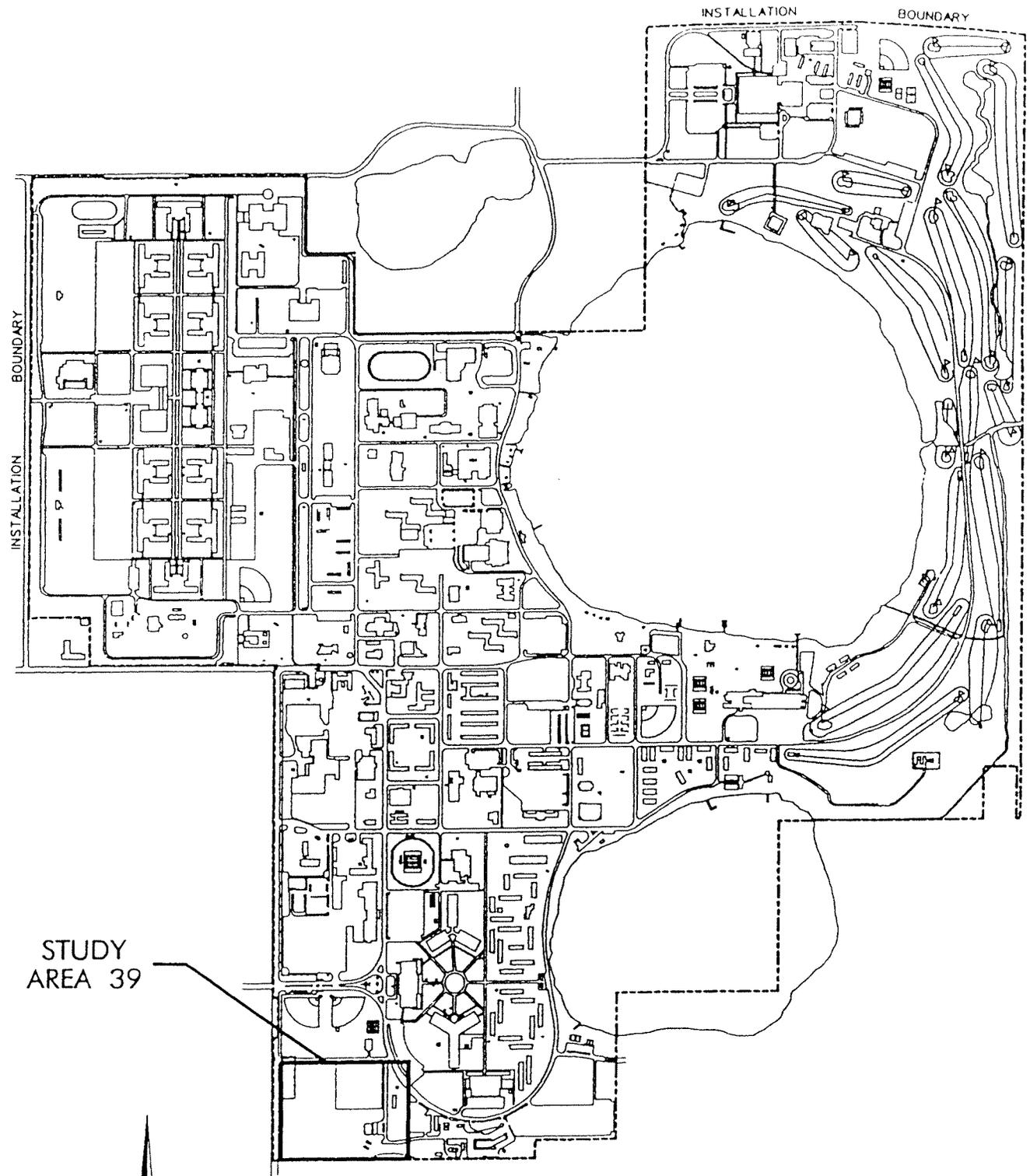
TABLE 4
Field Sampling and Analytical Summary

Task	Location	Activity	Parameter	Method	QC Level	QC Requirements
Groundwater Sampling Field Analyses	Groundwater Monitoring Wells at SA-39	Measurement	Ferrous Iron	Hach Method 8146 (or similar)	None	Filter sample before taking measurement. Collect sample when conditions meet conditions required in NTC Orlando POP
		Measurement	Manganese	Hach Method 8034 (or similar)	None	Filter sample before taking measurement. Collect sample when conditions meet conditions required in NTC Orlando POP
		Measurement	Hydrogen Sulfide	Hach Method 8131 (or similar)	None	Filter sample before taking measurement. Collect sample when conditions meet conditions required in NTC Orlando POP
		Measurement	Sulfate	Hach Method 8051 (or similar)	None	Filter sample before taking measurement. Collect sample when conditions meet conditions required in NTC Orlando POP
		Measurement	Temperature	Direct reading thermometer	None	Calibrate as per NTC Orlando POP. Collect sample when conditions meet conditions required in NTC Orlando POP
		Measurement	pH	Direct reading meter	None	Calibrate as per NTC Orlando POP. Collect sample when conditions meet conditions required in NTC Orlando POP
		Measurement	Specific Conductance	Direct reading meter	Screening	Calibrate as per NTC Orlando POP. Collect sample when conditions meet conditions required in NTC Orlando POP
		Measurement	Dissolved Oxygen	Direct reading meter	Screening	Calibrate as per manufacturer's instructions
		Measurement	Oxidation Reduction Potential	Direct reading meter	Screening	Calibrate as per manufacturer's instructions
		Measurement	Turbidity	Direct reading meter	None	Calibrate as per NTC Orlando POP. Collect sample when conditions meet conditions required in NTC Orlando POP
Measurement	Water Level	Water Level Indicator	None	As specified in NTC Orlando POP		

FIGURES

NO.

- 1 Site Location Map
- 2 Site Plan, Study Area 39
- 3 Monitoring Well Exceedances, August/September 1999 and March 2000
- 4 Proposed Injection Point and Monitoring Well Locations
- 5 Schematic for Injection Pump



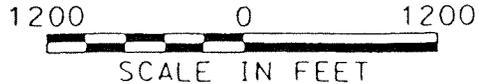
MAIN BASE

FIGURE 1

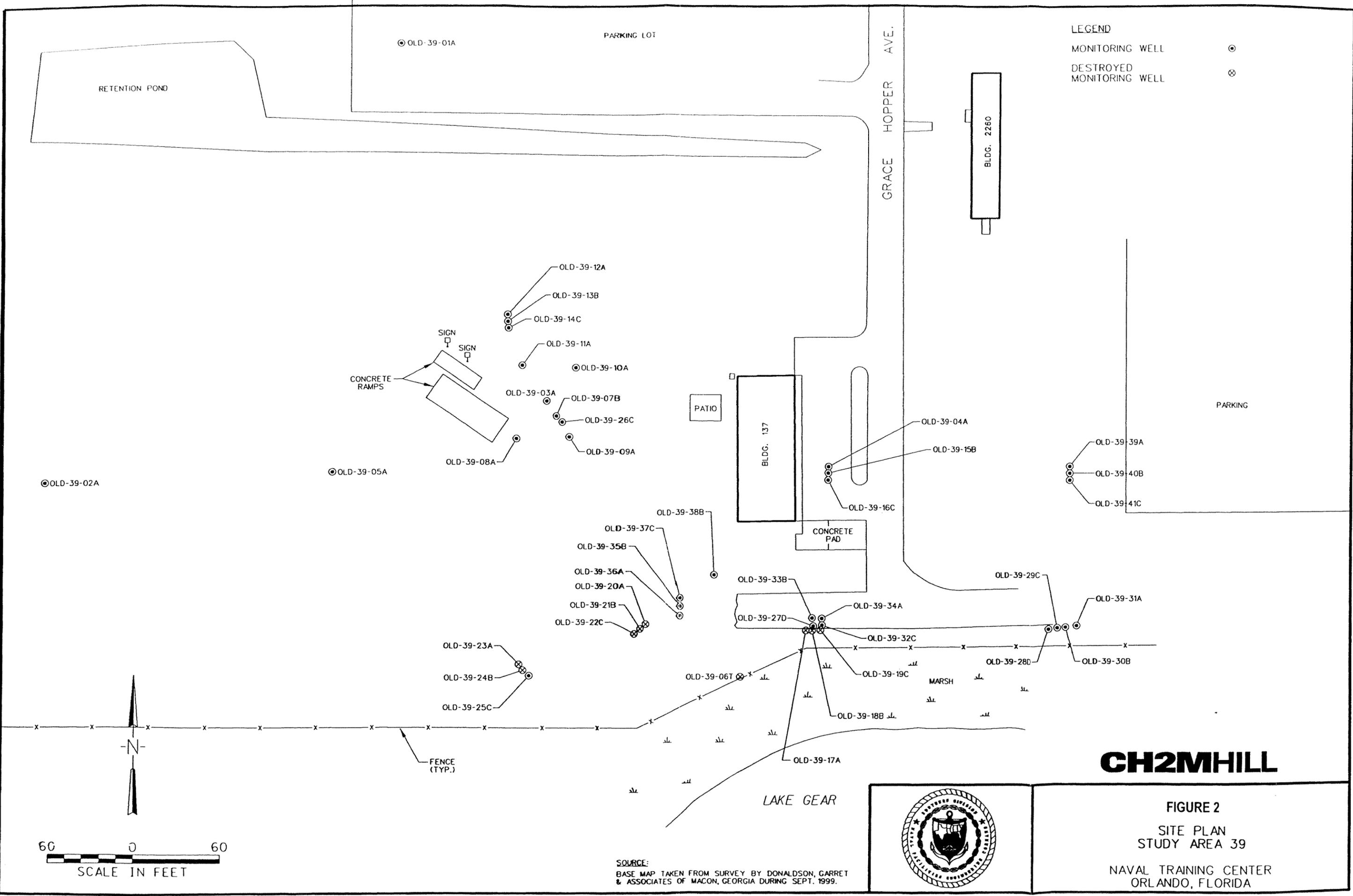


SITE LOCATION MAP
STUDY AREA 39 - MAIN BASE

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
ORLANDO, FLORIDA



08-51114.dgn



LEGEND
 MONITORING WELL ⊙
 DESTROYED MONITORING WELL ⊗

CH2MHILL

FIGURE 2
 SITE PLAN
 STUDY AREA 39
 NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
 ORLANDO, FLORIDA



SOURCE:
 BASE MAP TAKEN FROM SURVEY BY DONALDSON, GARRET & ASSOCIATES OF MACON, GEORGIA DURING SEPT. 1999.

n11x17b.dgn

LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL 
- DESTROYED MONITORING WELL 

WELL ID	SAMPLE COLLECTION DATE		
	4/3/96	5/22/97	9/9/99
SCREEN INTERVAL TO NEAREST FOOT	5 TO 15		
BDCM	<1	<0.5	1
PCE	<1	15/14	5.7

ANALYTE

ANALYTE CONCENTRATION 1-2

ESTIMATED CONCENTRATION

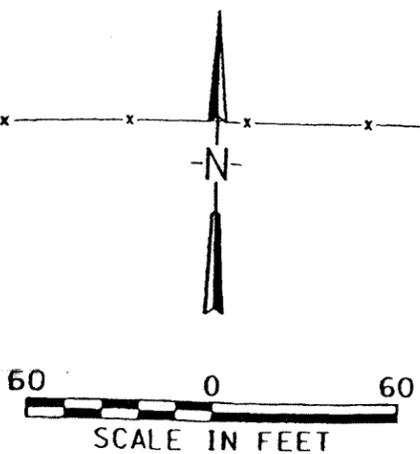
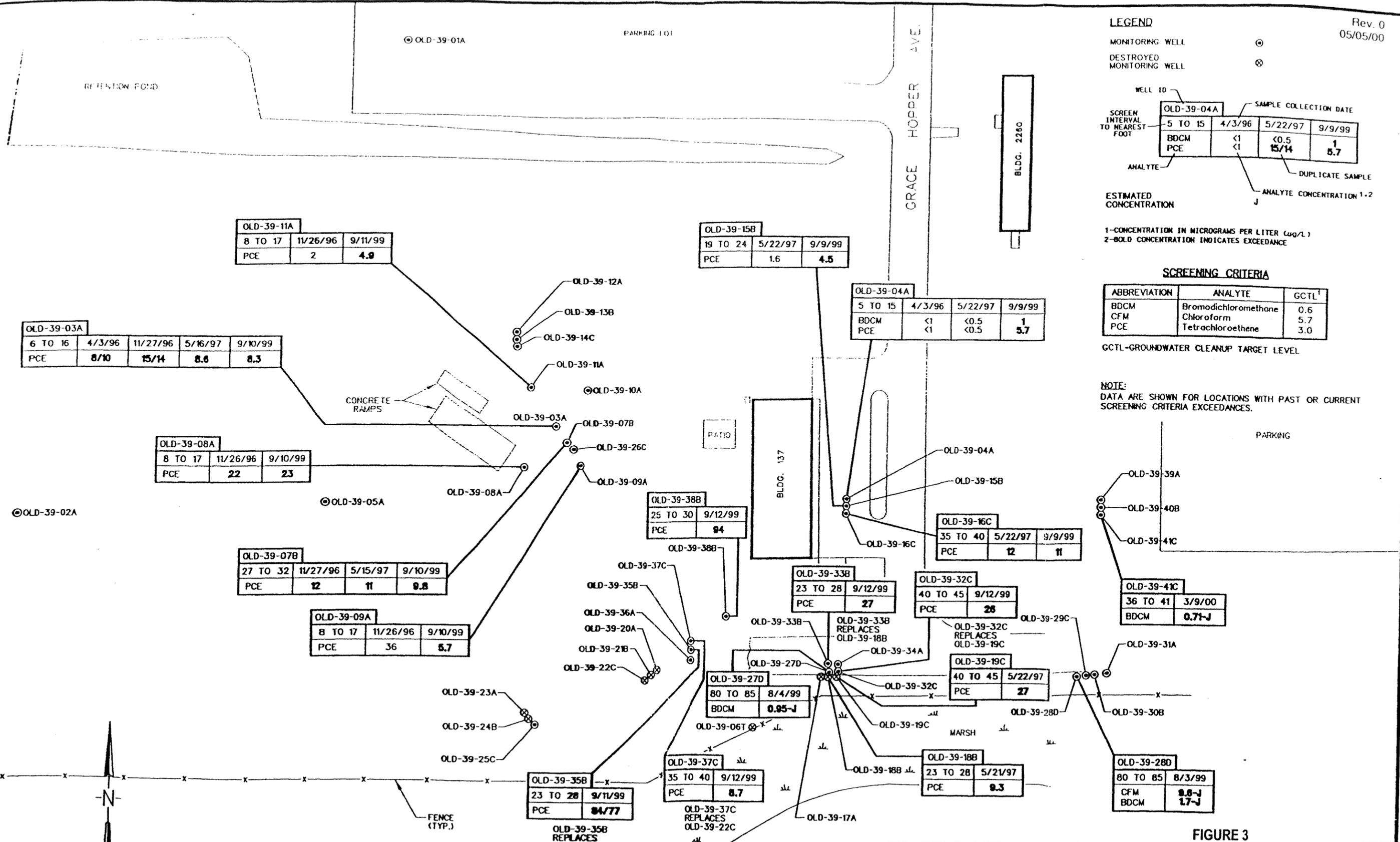
1-CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMS PER LITER (ug/L)
2-BOLD CONCENTRATION INDICATES EXCEEDANCE

SCREENING CRITERIA

ABBREVIATION	ANALYTE	GCTL
BDCM	Bromodichloromethane	0.6
CFM	Chloroform	5.7
PCE	Tetrachloroethene	3.0

GCTL-GROUNDWATER CLEANUP TARGET LEVEL

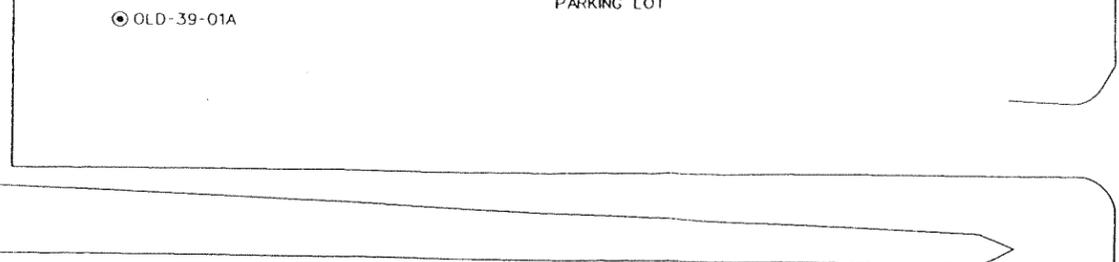
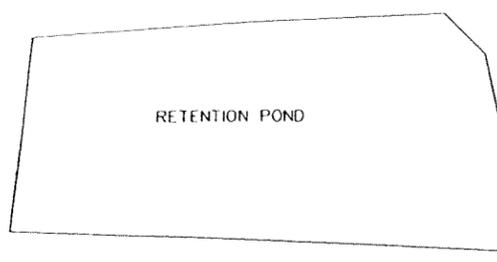
NOTE:
DATA ARE SHOWN FOR LOCATIONS WITH PAST OR CURRENT SCREENING CRITERIA EXCEEDANCES.



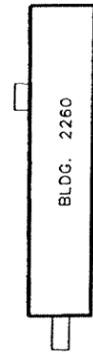
SOURCE:
BASE MAP TAKEN FROM SURVEY BY DONALDSON, GARRET & ASSOCIATES OF MACON, GEORGIA DURING SEPT. 1999.



FIGURE 3
MONITORING WELL EXCEEDANCES
AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1999 AND MARCH 2000
STUDY AREA 39 - MAIN BASE
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

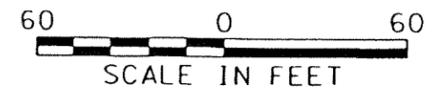
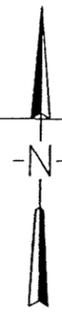
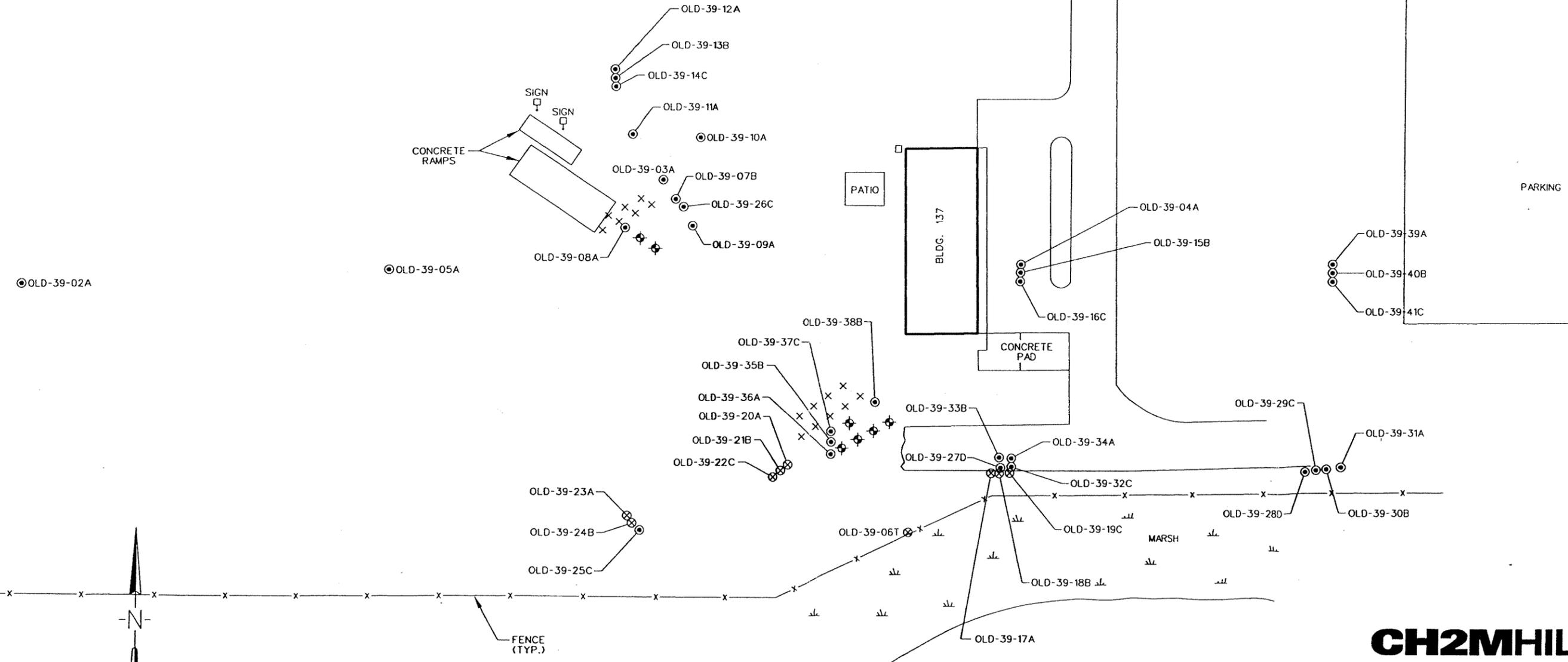


GRACE HOPPER AVE.



LEGEND

MONITORING WELL	⊙
DESTROYED MONITORING WELL	⊗
PROPOSED MONITORING WELL LOCATION	⊕
PROPOSED INJECTION POINT	x



SOURCE:
BASE MAP TAKEN FROM SURVEY BY DONALDSON, GARRET & ASSOCIATES OF MACON, GEORGIA DURING SEPT. 1999.



CH2MHILL

FIGURE 4
PROPOSED INJECTION POINT AND MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS
STUDY AREA 39 - MAIN BASE
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

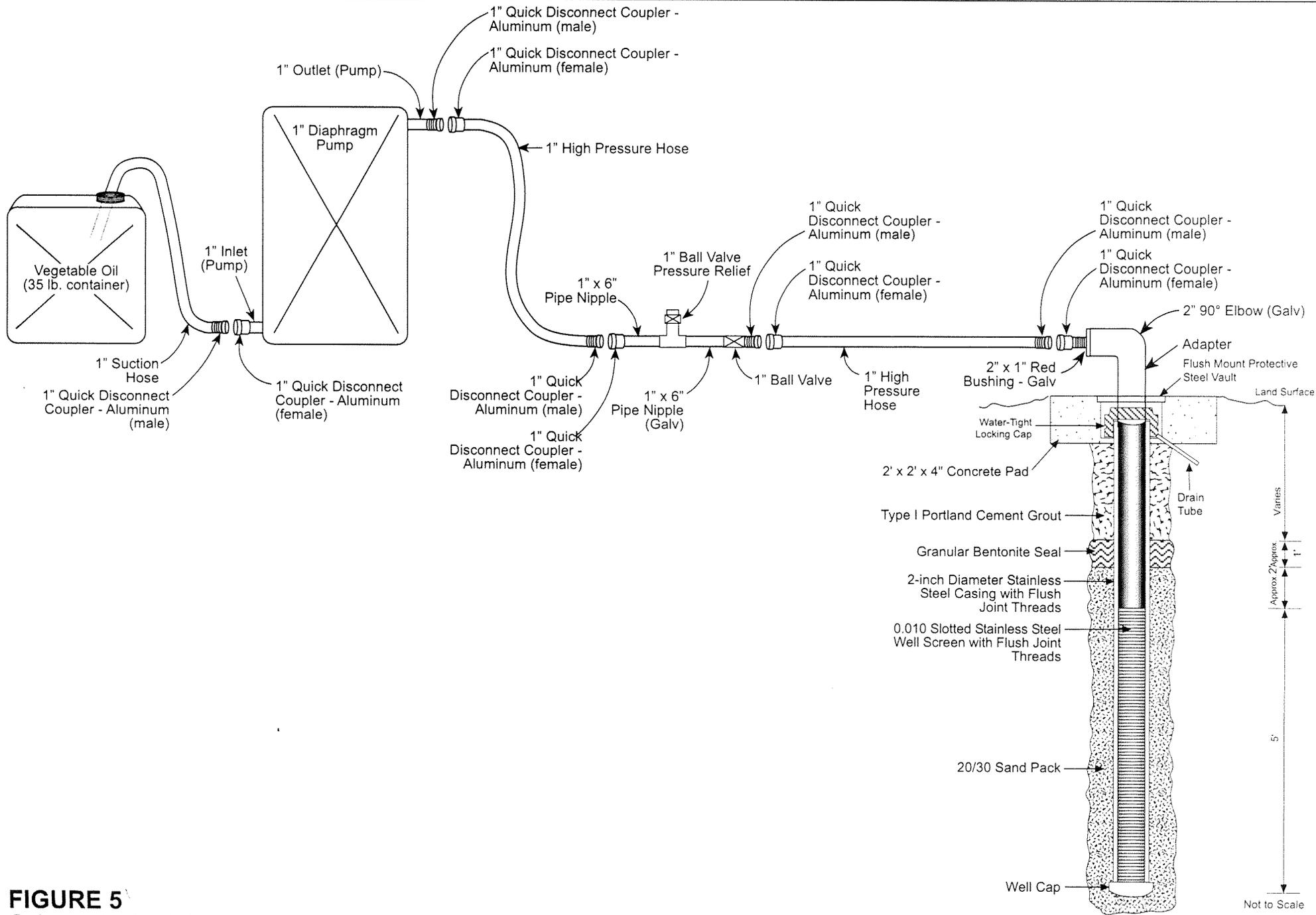


FIGURE 5
Schematic for Injection Pump