

C A M B R I A

July 11, 2003

Mr. Scott Seery
Alameda County Department of Environmental Health
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway
Alameda, CA 94502

Alameda County
JUL 15 2003
Environmental Health

Re: **Revised Exposure Assessment Workplan**
Former Chevron Station 9-0260
21995 Foothill Blvd.
Hayward, California
Cambria Project No. 31D-1915



Dear Mr. Seery:

Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc. (Cambria) has prepared this exposure assessment workplan for the site referenced above on behalf of Chevron Products Company. Our objective is to collect site-specific soil vapor and soil data of residual hydrocarbons that will be used to estimate risks to potentially exposed offsite receptors due to inhalation of constituents in indoor air. In agreement with the Alameda County Department Environmental Health (ACDEH), this workplan follows guidance contained in the Active Soil Gas Investigations (ASGI) advisory document from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB), dated 12/20/2002. The site background and our proposed investigation scope of work are described below.

SITE BACKGROUND

Site Description: The site is a former Chevron gasoline service station located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Foothill Blvd and Rex Road in Hayward, California. Local topography is flat and the site is about 100 ft above mean sea level (Figure 1). The site is currently fenced and undeveloped. Commercial properties are located north, east and south of the site. Residential properties are located west (down-gradient) of the site.

Pre-1985 investigation: The previous owner of the site had apparently contracted the installation of three wells (or piezometers) in the tank field to the depth of the USTs. No records are available regarding these wells.

1985 UST and Piping Replacement: In 1985, Chevron discovered a leak in one of the underground storage tanks (UST) in use at the site. The USTs were removed and replaced with double-walled fiberglass USTs. No records of subsurface conditions encountered at the time were available. Apparently, the three wells mentioned above were removed at this time.

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1985 UST and Piping Replacement: In 1985, Chevron discovered a leak in one of the underground storage tanks (UST) in use at the site. The USTs were removed and replaced with double-walled fiberglass USTs. No records of subsurface conditions encountered at the time were available. Apparently, the three wells mentioned above were removed at this time.

1987 Soil Vapor Contaminant Assessment: EA Engineering conducted a vapor investigation in 1987. The highest hydrocarbon vapor concentrations were detected in the vicinity of the station's tank field.



January 1988 Subsurface Investigation: Weiss Associates conducted an investigation to further identify subsurface soil conditions and determine whether hydrocarbons had impacted groundwater. A total of six soil borings were drilled across the site. Two were drilled adjacent to the USTs to check for releases near the tank field. The remaining four were drilled across the site and completed as monitoring wells MW-4 through MW-7.

October 1988 Phase II Investigation: Weiss Associates drilled four soil borings and completed three of them as wells MW-8 through MW-10.

June 1989 Phase III Investigation: Weiss Associates installed wells MW-11 and MW-12 onsite and MW-13 offsite.

August 1990 Subsurface Investigation: Weiss Associates installed wells MW-14 through MW-16.

Remediation Design/Installation/Operation: Weiss Associates coordinated the design, permitting and installation of a groundwater extraction system to remediate groundwater beneath the site. The system was started on August 23, 1991.

Bioreactor Groundwater Remediation: Beginning in June 1992, Geraghty & Miller assumed operation of the groundwater extraction system and operated it using a bioreactor and aqueous carbon.

August 1992 Subsurface Investigation: Geraghty & Miller installed well MW-17 and a piezometer to assess the effects of San Lorenzo Creek on groundwater flow in the area.

October 1996 Station Demolition: In October 1996 all station facilities were removed, including all USTs and product lines. Nearly 1,000 gallons of water and separate-phase hydrocarbons were pumped from the tank excavation and disposed of offsite. Records indicate that pea gravel and soil overburden was placed back into the tank excavation.

Two-Phase Extraction Remediation: In July 1997, Terra Vac installed sixteen extraction wells and groundwater monitoring well MW-18. In October 1997, a two-phase remediation (TPE) system began operation. Through November 1998, the TPE system had removed an estimated 29,000 pounds of hydrocarbons. Terra Vac operated the system through approximately June 2002.



Dual-Phase Extraction Pilot Testing: In December 2002, Delta Environmental Consultants (Delta) conducted an MPE pilot test utilizing wells MW-4, MW-11 and MW-12 and two temporary wells, TMP-1 and TMP-2. Results indicated a radius of influence of 27 feet from the extraction point and sufficient drawdown to adequately expose the capillary fringe, or smear zone, to vapor extraction influence. Pilot testing results are reported in the document titled, *Dual-Phase Extraction Pilot Testing Results Report*, by Delta and dated February 20, 2003. Pilot testing was conducted to determine the feasibility of this technology to achieve the risk-based remediation goals established for this site in an ACHCSA letter, dated August 19, 1997, written to Chevron by Hazardous Materials Specialist, Madhulla Logan.

PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK

The objective of the proposed scope of work is to collect site specific soil vapor and soil data that will be used to assess potential exposures to receptors located down-gradient of the subject site due to inhalation of indoor air from residual hydrocarbons at the site. To meet this objective, we propose to drill and install vapor sampling probes at depths of 3.5, 8 and 12 fbg in three separate borings. The three borings, VP-1 through VP-3, will be located near existing wells MW-12, MW-11 and DVE-13 (Figure 2). Soil vapor samples collected near MW-12 will provide data beneath the onsite source area. Whereas, soil vapor samples collected along the property line, near MW-11 and DVE-13 are intended to be representative of conditions toward the lateral edges of the plume.

Each soil boring will be drilled using 8-inch diameter hollow-stem augers. Cambria's Standard Field Procedures for Soil Borings are included as Attachment A. Vapor probe wells VP-1 through VP-3 will be constructed using sections of ¾-inch diameter, schedule 40 PVC well casing with a screen size of 0.010" and #2/16 Monterey sand as filter pack. Pipe caps will be screwed on both ends of a 6-inch section of casing. The top cap will be drilled and tapped to allow for the

installation of a compression fitting. Polyethylene tubing will be inserted in the compression fitting, and the assembly will be lowered into the boring to the specified depth. A sand pack will be placed in the borehole around the probes. The borehole will be grouted between probes with one foot of hydrated bentonite and bentonite grout. The attached tubing will be capped and terminate at the top of the boring within a sealed well vault. Each tube will be marked as to its depth interval. A schematic representation of the vapor probe construction and placement is presented as Figure 3.



Sampling Protocol: Three soil samples will be collected from each boring, one from each of the depths to be screened for the vapor sampling. These samples will be collected by driving a sampler lined with three 6-inch brass tubes ahead of the auger into native material. The middle sample tube will be sealed, logged onto a chain-of-custody form and delivered to a state-certified laboratory. One sample from each boring will be tested for petrophysical characteristics to provide an understanding of vapor migration in the vadose zone. Soil samples will also be analyzed for TPHg and BTEX.

Collection of soil vapor samples will occur at least one week after probe installation to allow equilibration of soil vapors in the subsurface. Integrity of the vapor system will be verified by leak testing as described in Section 2.4 of the LARWQCB ASGI document (Attachment B). Due to the fine-grained lithology beneath the site, purging and sampling will be conducted at a rate between 100 to 200 milliliters per minute (ml/min). It has been determined by previous investigation and remediation activities that the highest concentrations of residual hydrocarbons are concentrated near the interface of clays and sand at approximately 15 fbg. The objective of this phase of work is to collect data to construct a vertical profile of vapor concentrations above the area of highest known residual hydrocarbon impact. Vapor samples will be collected after removing three purge volumes from the system. A purge volume is defined as the summation of the volume of the polyethylene tubing and the estimated 22-inch length of the sampling apparatus. The pore space volume and sample probe volume are not added into this calculation due to equilibration time mentioned above. Calculations of the appropriate purge volume for each sampling interval are illustrated in the table below. After three purge volumes have been removed, the vapor samples will be collected in Summa canisters.

Teflon Tubing Lengths	13.5-feet or 162-inches	9.5-feet or 114-inches	5.4-feet or 65-inches
Apparatus Length	22-inches	22-inches	22-inches



Total Length	184-inches	136-inches	87-inches
Tubing I.D. Radius	0.125-inches	0.125-inches	0.125-inches
Value of Pi	3.1416	3.1416	3.1416
Volume of Tubing (Area of a Circle * Length)	9.032-cubic inches	6.676-cubic inches	4.271-cubic inches
Conversion Factor for Cubic Inches to Liters	0.01639	0.01639	0.01639
Purge Volume	0.148-liters	0.109-liters	0.070-liters
Summa Canister Volume	6-liters	6-liters	6-liters
Flow Meter Setting	6-Liters/30 minutes = 0.2000 liters/min	6-Liters/30 minutes = 0.2000 liters/min	6-Liters/30 minutes = 0.2000 liters/min
Convert to Liters Per Second	0.2000 L/min. * 1 min./ 60s = 0.0033 L/s	0.2000 L/min. * 1 min./ 60s = 0.0033 L/s	0.2000 L/min. * 1 min./ 60s = 0.0033 L/s
Purge Time (Purge Volume/Flow Meter Flow Rate	0.148 L/0.0033 L/s = 44.85 s = 45 s	0.109 L/0.0033 L/s = 33.03 s = 33 s	0.070 L/0.0033 L/s =21.21 s = 21 s

Air Toxics Laboratory will be used to acquire the appropriate sampling tools and analyze vapor samples. This is a state certified laboratory with a well developed QA/QC program. We do not intend to collect field QC samples or duplicate samples.

Cambria's Standard Procedures for drilling are presented in Attachment A. The LARWQCB ASGI document is presented as Attachment B.

Petrophysical Analysis: Selected soil samples will also be analyzed for porosity, effective permeability, bulk density, total organic carbon and moisture content in the event the data is needed for risk modeling. Additionally, a grain size analysis will be conducted to determine percent clay, silt and sand.

Chemical Analysis: Selected soil samples from each boring will be analyzed for TPHg by modified EPA Method 8015 and BTEX by EPA Method 8260B. Soil samples will be selected for analysis based on field screening. Vapor samples collected during subsequent testing will be analyzed for TPHg, BTEX, oxygenates MTBE, TAME, DIPE, ETBE and TBA by Modified EPA Method TO 15.

Methane ?

Site Health and Safety Plan: We will prepare a comprehensive site safety plan to protect site workers prior to conducting field work. The plan will be kept on site during field activities and signed by each site worker.

Utility Location: Cambria will notify Underground Service Alert of our drilling activities to identify utilities in the site vicinity. As Chevron owns this property, and no redevelopment of the site has occurred, it is unlikely any utility conflicts will be encountered.

Soil Disposal: Soil cuttings produced during field activities will be temporarily stored on site. Following review of analytical results, the soil will be transported to an appropriate facility for disposal.

Reporting: Upon completion of field activities and review of the analytical results, we will prepare an investigation/exposure evaluation report that, at a minimum, will contain:

- Descriptions of the drilling and sampling methods;
- Boring logs;
- Tabulated vapor and soil analytic results;
- Analytic reports and chain-of-custody forms;

- Soil and water disposal methods;
- An evaluation of potential risks to offsite receptors and;
- Conclusions and recommendations.

SCHEDULE

Cambria will proceed with the proposed scope of work upon receiving written approval from the ACHCSA. We anticipate submitting a completed exposure evaluation report within about six weeks of sampling.

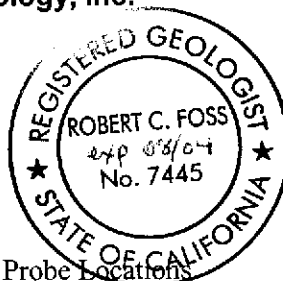
CLOSING

We appreciate this opportunity to provide you with environmental consulting services. Please call me at (510) 420-3348 if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,
Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc.

Robert C. Foss

Robert C. Foss, R.G.
Senior Project Geologist

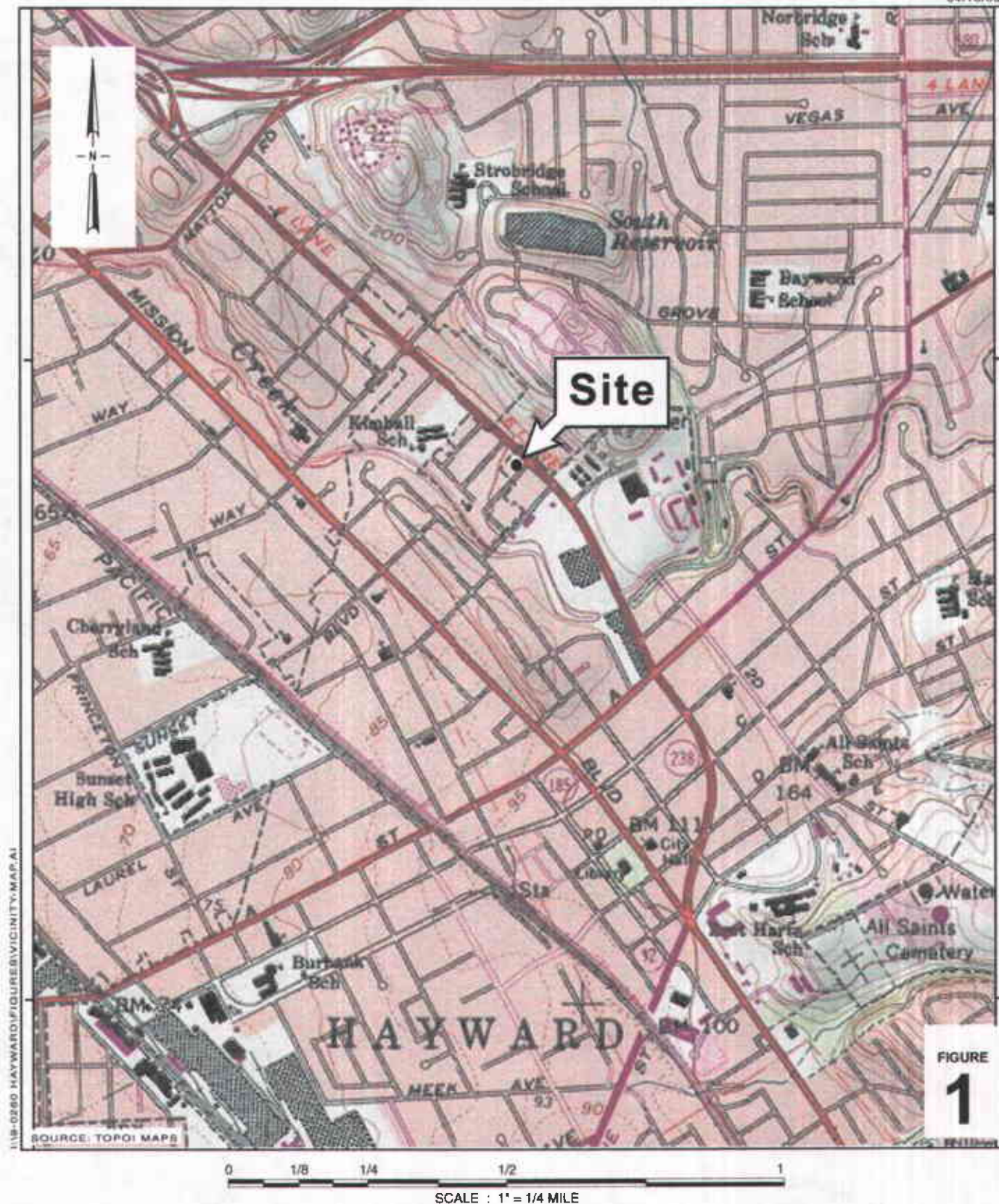


Figures: 1 – Vicinity Map
 2 – Proposed Vapor Probe Locations
 3 – Proposed Vapor Probe Construction Details

Attachments: A – Standard Field Procedures for Soil Borings
 B – LARWQCB - Active Soil Gas Investigations Document, 12/20/02

cc: Karen Streich, ChevronTexaco, P.O. Box 6012, San Ramon, CA 94583

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FIGURE

1

Former Chevron Station 9-0260

21995 Foothill Boulevard

Hayward, California



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Vicinity Map

FOOTHILL BOULEVARD



FIGURE
2

Former Chevron Station 9-0260

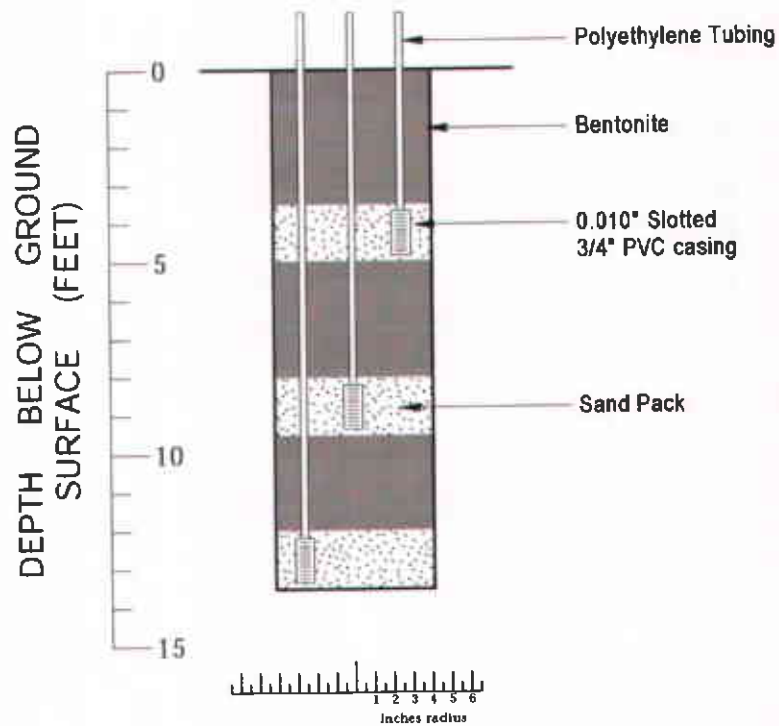
21995 Foothill Boulevard

Hayward, California



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Proposed Vapor Probe Locations



FIGURE

3

I:\19-0620 HAYWARD\FIGURES\VAPO2.A1

Former Chevron Station 9-0260

21995 Foothill Boulevard

Hayward, California



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**Proposed Vapor Probe
Construction Details**

ATTACHMENT A

**STANDARD FIELD PROCEDURES FOR
SOIL BORINGS**

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STANDARD FIELD PROCEDURES FOR SOIL BORINGS

This document describes Cambria Environmental Technology's standard field methods for drilling and sampling soil borings. These procedures are designed to comply with Federal, State and local regulatory guidelines. Specific field procedures are summarized below.

Objectives

Soil samples are collected to characterize subsurface lithology, assess whether the soils exhibit obvious hydrocarbon or other compound vapor odor or staining, estimate ground water depth and quality and to submit samples for chemical analysis.

Soil Classification/Logging

All soil samples are classified according to the Unified Soil Classification System by a trained geologist or engineer working under the supervision of a California Registered Geologist (RG) or a Certified Engineering Geologist (CEG). The following soil properties are noted for each soil sample:

- Principal and secondary grain size category (i.e. sand, silt, clay or gravel)
- Approximate percentage of each grain size category,
- Color,
- Approximate water or product saturation percentage,
- Observed odor and/or discoloration,
- Other significant observations (i.e. cementation, presence of marker horizons, mineralogy), and
- Estimated permeability.

Soil Boring and Sampling

Soil borings are typically drilled using hollow-stem augers or hydraulic push technologies. At least one and one half ft of the soil column is collected for every five ft of drilled depth. Additional soil samples are collected near the water table and at lithologic changes. Samples are collected using lined split-barrel or equivalent samplers driven into undisturbed sediments beyond the bottom of the borehole. The vertical location of each soil sample is determined by measuring the distance from the middle of the soil sample tube to the end of the drive rod used to advance the split barrel sampler. All sample depths use the ground surface immediately adjacent to the boring as a datum. The horizontal location of each boring is measured in the field from an onsite permanent reference using a measuring wheel or tape measure.

Drilling and sampling equipment is steam-cleaned prior to drilling and between borings to prevent cross-contamination. Sampling equipment is washed between samples with trisodium phosphate or an equivalent EPA-approved detergent.

Sample Storage, Handling and Transport

Sampling tubes chosen for analysis are trimmed of excess soil and capped with Teflon tape and plastic end caps. Soil samples are labeled and stored at or below 4°C on either crushed or dry ice, depending upon local regulations. Samples are transported under chain-of-custody to a State-certified analytic laboratory.

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Field Screening

One of the remaining tubes is partially emptied leaving about one-third of the soil in the tube. The tube is capped with plastic end caps and set aside to allow hydrocarbons to volatilize from the soil. After ten to fifteen minutes, a portable photoionization detector (PID) measures volatile hydrocarbon vapor concentrations in the tube headspace, extracting the vapor through a slit in the cap. PID measurements are used along with the field observations, odors, stratigraphy and ground water depth to select soil samples for analysis.

Water Sampling

Water samples, if they are collected from the boring, are either collected using a driven Hydropunch type sampler or are collected from the open borehole using bailers. The ground water samples are decanted into the appropriate containers supplied by the analytic laboratory. Samples are labeled, placed in protective foam sleeves, stored on crushed ice at or below 4°C, and transported under chain-of-custody to the laboratory.

Duplicates and Blanks

Blind duplicate water samples are collected usually collected only for monitoring well sampling programs, at a rate of one blind sample for every 10 wells sampled. Laboratory-supplied trip blanks accompany samples collected for all sampling programs to check for cross-contamination caused by sample handling and transport. These trip blanks are analyzed if the internal laboratory QA/QC blanks contain the suspected field contaminants. An equipment blank may also be analyzed if non-dedicated sampling equipment is used.

Grouting

If the borings are not completed as wells, the borings are filled to the ground surface with cement grout poured or pumped through a tremie pipe.

Waste Handling and Disposal

Soil cuttings from drilling activities are usually stockpiled onsite on top of and covered by plastic sheeting. At least four individual soil samples are collected from the stockpiles for later compositing at the analytic laboratory. The composite sample is analyzed for the same constituents analyzed in the borehole samples. Soil cuttings are transported by licensed waste haulers and disposed in secure, licensed facilities based on the composite analytic results.

Ground water removed during sampling and/or rinsate generated during decontamination procedures are stored onsite in sealed 55 gallon drums. Each drum is labeled with the drum number, date of generation, suspected contents, generator identification and consultant contact. Disposal of the water is based on the analytic results for the well samples. The water is either pumped out using a vacuum truck for transport to a licensed waste treatment/disposal facility or the individual drums are picked up and transported to the waste facility where the drum contents are removed and appropriately disposed.

ATTACHMENT B

LARWQCB
ACTIVE SOIL GAS
INVESTIGATIONS DOCUMENT,
12/20/02

ADVISORY – ACTIVE SOIL GAS INVESTIGATIONS

As a coordinated effort, this document is issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board – Los Angeles Region (LARWQCB) and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) as an Advisory subject to review and revision as necessary. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute the Agency's endorsement or recommendation. The information in this Advisory should not be considered as regulations. In this Advisory, "Agency" should mean LARWQCB and/or DTSC.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Active soil gas investigations are useful to obtain vapor phase data at sites potentially affected by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including chlorinated and aromatic hydrocarbons. Active soil gas investigations may also be used to investigate sites potentially affected by methane and hydrogen sulfide, and to measure fixed and biogenic gasses (e.g., oxygen, carbon dioxide, or carbon monoxide). Among other things, the data can be used to identify the source and determine the spatial distribution of VOC contamination at a site, or to estimate indoor air concentrations for risk assessment purposes.

For site characterization, the Agency encourages both soil gas and soil matrix sampling. Typically, soil gas data are more representative of actual site conditions in coarse-grained soil formations while soil matrix data are more representative of actual site conditions in fine-grained soil formations. For evaluating the risk associated with vapor intrusion to indoor air, soil gas data are the preferred contaminant data set, where practicable. Flux chamber and passive sampling methods are not discussed in this Advisory. Any sites where such sampling methods are necessary will be addressed separately.

On February 25, 1997, LARWQCB re-issued the "Interim Guidance for Active Soil Gas Investigation" (ASGI) as guidance for investigating sites with potential VOC contamination. Unless otherwise noted in this Advisory, the active soil gas investigation should be performed in accordance with the most current ASGI.

2.0 SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following sections supplement the ASGI in an effort to ensure that consistent methodologies are applied during soil gas investigations to produce reliable and defensible data of high quality. All sampling probe installation, sampling, and analytical procedures, whether or not discussed below, are subject to Agency review and approval.

- 2.1 Project Management
- 2.2 Soil Gas Sampling Probe Installation
- 2.3 Purge Volume Test
- 2.4 Leak Test
- 2.5 Purge/Sample Flow Rate
- 2.6 Soil Gas Sampling
- 2.7 Analysis of Soil Gas Samples

2.1 Project Management

2.1.1 Workplan: An appropriate workplan should be prepared and submitted to the Agency for review and approval at least 30 days prior to its implementation. Any variations or deviations from this Advisory should be specified in the workplan. The soil gas workplan can either be incorporated as part of a comprehensive site investigation workplan or as a stand-alone document, depending on site-specific circumstances.

2.1.2 Field Activities

- A. The Agency should be notified 10 working days prior to implementation of field activities. All necessary permits and utility clearance(s) should be obtained prior to conducting any investigations described in this Advisory.
- B. All engineering or geologic work (e.g., logging continuous soil cores, soil description) should be performed or supervised by a California Registered Professional in accordance with the Business and Professions Code, Chapters 7 and 12.5, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Chapters 5 and 29.

In addition, for proposed school sites, all work performed should be under the direction and supervision of a project coordinator experienced in soil gas investigations [e.g., an Environmental Assessor as defined in Education Code Section 17210(b)].

- C. Evaluation of raw data by Agency staff may occur either in the field or in the office.
 - 1. Hard copies of the complete raw laboratory data, including handwritten data and field notes, should be provided to the Agency staff upon request.
 - 2. Adjustments or modifications to the sampling program may be required by Agency staff to accommodate changes mandated by evaluation of the data set or unforeseen site conditions.
- D. Investigation derived wastes (IDWs) should be managed as hazardous waste until proven otherwise or until specifically approved by the Agency as being non-hazardous waste. IDWs should be handled and disposed in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

E. Field Variations

1. To expedite the completion of field activities and avoid potential project delays, contingencies should be proposed and included in the project workplan (e.g., soil matrix samples will also be collected if clayey soils [as defined in the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS)] are encountered during the proposed soil gas investigation).
2. The Agency field staff should be informed of any problems, unforeseen site conditions, or deviations from the approved workplan. When it becomes necessary to implement modifications to the approved workplan, the Agency should be notified and a verbal approval should be obtained before implementing changes.

F. Soil Matrix Sampling Requirements: Companion soil matrix sampling may be conducted concurrently with a soil gas investigation (in accordance with the ASGI, Section 5.0), except where extremely coarse-grained soils (as defined in USCS) are encountered or when specifically excluded by the Agency.

2.1.3 Soil Gas Investigation Reports: A soil gas investigation report including a discussion of field operations, deviations from the approved workplan, data inconsistencies, and other significant operational details should be prepared. The report may either be a stand-alone document in a format recommended by the Agency or be included within a site-specific assessment report. At a minimum, the report should contain the following:

- A. Site plan map and probe location map at an appropriate scale as specified in the workplan (e.g., scale: one inch = 40 feet);
- B. Final soil gas iso-concentration maps for contaminants of concern at the same scale as the site plan map;
- C. Summary tables for analytical data, in micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), in accordance with the ASGI;
- D. Legible copies of field and laboratory notes or logs;
- E. All analytical results and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) information including tables and explanations of procedures, results, corrective actions and effect on the data, in the format specified by the Agency; and
- F. Upon request, all raw data including chromatograms and calibration data should be submitted to the Agency.

2.2 Soil Gas Sampling Probe Installation

2.2.1 Lithology: Site soil or lithologic information should be used to select appropriate locations and depths for soil gas probes. If on-site lithologic information is not available prior to conducting the soil gas investigation, at least one (1) continuously cored boring to the proposed greatest depth of the soil gas investigation should be installed at the first sampling location, unless specifically waived or deferred by Agency. Depending on site conditions, additional continuously cored borings may be necessary.

- A. Lithologic logs should be prepared for all borings (e.g., continuously cored borings, soil matrix sampling, geotechnical sampling, etc.). Note: This does not apply to direct-push soil gas probe installations.
- B. Information gathered from the continuously cored borings may include soil physical parameters, geotechnical data and contaminant data.
- C. If low-flow or no-flow conditions (e.g., fine-grained soil, clay, soil with vacuum readings that exceed approximately 10 inches of mercury or 136 inches of water) are encountered, soil matrix sampling using EPA Method 5035A should be conducted in these specific areas. Also see Section 4 of LARWQCB's "General Laboratory Testing Requirements for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Impacted Sites" on use of EPA Method 5035A.
- D. If the bottom five (5) feet of a continuously cored boring is composed of clay or soil with a vacuum exceeding approximately 10 inches of mercury or 136 inches of water, the continuously cored boring should be extended an additional five (5) feet to identify permeable zones. If the extended boring is also composed entirely of clay, the boring may be terminated. Special consideration should always be given to advancing borings and ensuring that a contaminant pathway is not being created through a low permeability zone.

2.2.2 Sample Spacing: A scaled site plan depicting potential or known areas of concern (e.g., existing or former sumps, trenches, drains, sewer lines, clarifiers, septic systems, piping, underground storage tanks [USTs], chemical or waste management units) should be provided in the project workplan. Sample spacing should be in accordance with the most current ASGI and may be modified based on site-specific conditions with Agency approval. To optimize detecting and delineating VOCs, the grid spacing should be modified to include biased sampling locations.

2.2.3 Sample Depth: Sample depths should be chosen to minimize the

effects of changes in barometric pressure, temperature, or breakthrough of ambient air from the surface; and to ensure that representative samples are collected. Consideration should be given to the types of chemicals of concern and the lithology encountered.

- A. At each sample location, soil gas probes should be installed at a minimum of one sample depth, generally at five (5) feet below ground surface (bgs), in accordance with the most current ASGI.
- B. Samples should be collected near lithologic interfaces or based on field instrument readings (e.g., Flame Ionization Detector [FID], Photo Ionization Detector [PID]) from soil cuttings and/or cores to determine the location of maximum analyte concentrations at the top or bottom of the interface depending upon the analyte.
- C. Multi-depth sampling is appropriate for any of the following locations:
 - 1. Sites identified with subsurface structures (e.g., USTs, sumps, clarifiers, waste or chemical management units), subsurface sources (e.g., oil fields, artificial fill, buried animal waste), changes in lithology, and/or contaminated groundwater. Soil gas probes should be emplaced below the base of any subsurface structures, sources or backfilled materials in the vadose zone. Collection of deeper samples should be done in consultation with Agency staff;
 - 2. Areas with significantly elevated VOC concentrations detected during shallow or previous vapor sampling;
 - 3. Areas where elevated field instrument readings are encountered from soil matrix cuttings, cores or samples; or
 - 4. In the annular space of groundwater monitoring wells during construction, where an assessment of the vertical extent of soil gas contamination is necessary.
- D. If no lithologic change or contamination is observed, default sampling depths may be selected for multi-depth sampling. For example, soil gas samples may be collected at 5, 15, 25, 40 feet bgs, etc., until either the groundwater is encountered or VOCs are not detected, whichever comes first.
 - 1. Additional samples may be necessary based on site conditions.

2. For Preliminary Endangerment Assessments: When 40 feet bgs is reached, collection of deeper samples may be waived. However, assessment and/or characterization of the deeper vadose zone may be required in the future to protect groundwater resources.

2.2.4 Sampling Tubes: Sampling tubes should be of a small diameter (1/8 to 1/4 inch) and made of material (e.g., nylon, polyethylene, copper or stainless steel) which will not react or interact with site contaminants. For example, metal tubes should not be used for collection of hydrogen sulfide samples.

A. Clean, dry tubing should be utilized at all times. If moisture, water, or an unknown material is present in the probe prior to insertion, the tubing should be decontaminated or replaced.

B. After use at each location:

1. Non-reusable (e.g., nylon or polyethylene) sampling tubes should be discarded; or
2. Reusable sampling tubes should be properly decontaminated as specified in Section 2.2.7 of this Advisory.

C. A drawing of the proposed probe tip design and construction should be included in the project workplan.

2.2.5 Soil Gas Probe Emplacement Methods

A. Permanent or Semi-permanent Soil Gas Probe Methods: Permanent or semi-permanent soil gas probes may be installed, using a variety of drilling methods. Please note that the mud rotary drilling method is not acceptable for soil gas probe emplacement. Other drilling methods such as air rotary and roto sonic can adversely affect soil gas data during and after drilling and will require extensive equilibration times. Therefore, they are not recommended. **Other soil gas probe designs and construction (e.g., soil gas wells or nested wells) may be appropriate and should be discussed with Agency staff prior to emplacement.** When additional sampling is not anticipated per consultation with the Agency, such probes may be properly removed or decommissioned after completion of the soil gas investigation.

1. The probe tip should be emplaced midway within a minimum of one (1) foot of sand pack. The sand pack should be

appropriately sized (e.g., no smaller than the adjacent formation) and installed to minimize disruption of airflow to the sampling tip. See Figure 1 for more information.

2. **At least one (1) foot of dry granular bentonite should be emplaced on top of each sand pack to preclude the infiltration of hydrated bentonite grout.** The borehole should be grouted to the surface with hydrated bentonite. With respect to deep probe construction with multiple probe depths, **the borehole should be grouted between probes.** One (1) foot of dry granular bentonite should be emplaced between the filter pack and the grout at each probe location. See Figure 2 for more information.
3. The use of a downhole probe support may be required for deep probe construction (e.g., 40 feet bgs for direct push probes).
 - a. Such probe support may be constructed from a one-inch diameter bentonite/cement grouted PVC pipe or other solid rod, or equivalent, allowing probes to be positioned at measured intervals.
 - b. The support should be properly sealed or solid (internally or externally) to avoid possible cross-contamination or ambient air intrusion.
 - c. The probes should be properly attached to the exterior of the support prior to placement downhole.
 - d. Alternative probe support designs should be described in the project workplan. If probe support will not be used for deep probes, justification should be included in the project workplan.
4. Tubing should be properly marked at the surface to identify the probe location and depth.
5. As-built diagrams for probes or wells should be submitted with the soil gas investigation report detailing the well identification and corresponding probe depths. A typical probe construction diagram may be submitted for probes with common design and installation.
6. Unless soil gas probes are removed or decommissioned, probes should be properly secured, capped and completed to prevent infiltration of water or ambient air into the subsurface and to prevent accidental damage or vandalism.

For surface completions, the following components may be installed:

- a. Gas-tight valve or fitting for capping the sampling tube;
- b. Utility vault or meter box with ventilation holes and lock;
- c. Surface seal; and
- d. Guard posts.

B. Temporary Soil Gas Probe Emplacement Method: In general, the drive rod is driven to a predetermined depth and then pulled back to expose the inlets of the soil gas probe. After sample collection, both the drive rod and tubing are removed.

- 1. During installation of the probe, hydrated bentonite should be used to seal around the drive rod at ground surface to prevent ambient air intrusion from occurring.
- 2. The inner soil gas pathway from probe tip to the surface should be continuously sealed (e.g., a sampling tube attached to a screw adapter fitted with an o-ring and connected to the probe tip) to prevent infiltration.

2.2.6 Equilibration Time: During probe emplacement, subsurface conditions are disturbed. To allow for subsurface conditions to equilibrate, the following equilibration times are recommended:

- A. For probes installed with the direct push method where the drive rod remains in the ground, purge volume test, leak test, and soil gas sampling should not be conducted for at least 20 minutes following probe installation.
- B. For probes installed with the direct push method where the drive rod does not remain in the ground, purge volume test, leak test, and soil gas sampling should not be conducted for at least 30 minutes following probe installation.
- C. For probes installed with ~~hollow stem drilling methods~~, purge volume test, leak test, and soil gas sampling should not be conducted for at least 48 hours (depending on site lithologic or drilling conditions) after the soil gas probe installation.
- D. Probe installation time should be recorded in the field log book.

2.2.7 Decontamination: After each use, drive rods and other reusable components should be properly decontaminated to prevent cross

contamination. These methods include:

- A. 3-stage wash and rinse (e.g., wash equipment with a non-phosphate detergent, rinse with tap water, and finally rinse with distilled water); and/or
- B. Steam cleaning process.

2.3 Purge Volume Test

To ensure stagnant or ambient air is removed from the sampling system and to assure samples collected are representative of subsurface conditions, a purge volume versus contaminant concentration test should be conducted as the first soil gas sampling activity at the selected purge test point. The purge volume test is conducted by collecting and analyzing a sample for target compounds after the removal of appropriate purge volumes.

2.3.1 Purge Test Locations: The purge test location should be selected as near as possible to the anticipated or confirmed contaminant source, and in an area where soil gas concentrations are expected to be greatest based on lithology (e.g., coarse-grained sediments). The first purge test location should be selected through the workplan approval process or as a field decision in conjunction with Agency staff.

2.3.2 Purge Volume: The purge volume or "dead space volume" can be estimated based on a summation of the volume of the sample container (e.g., glass bulbs), internal volume of tubing used, and annular space around the probe tip. Summa™ canisters, syringe, and Tedlar™ bags are not included in the dead space volume calculation. The Agency recommends step purge tests of one (1), three (3), and seven (7) purge volumes be conducted as a means to determine the purge volume to be applied at all sampling points.

- A. The appropriate purge volume should be selected based on the highest concentration for the compound(s) of concern detected during the step purge tests. The purge volume should be optimized for the compound(s) of greatest concern in accordance with Section 2.2 of the ASGI.
- B. If VOCs are not detected in any of the step purge tests, a default of three (3) purge volumes should be extracted prior to sampling.
- C. The step purge tests and purging should be conducted at the same rate soil gas is to be sampled (see Section 2.5).

- D. The purge test data (e.g., calculated purge volume, rate and duration of each purge step) should be included in the report to support the purge volume selection.

2.3.3 Additional Purge Volume Test

- A. Additional purge volume tests should be performed to ensure appropriate purge volumes are extracted if:
 - 1. Widely variable or different site soils are encountered; or
 - 2. The default purge volume is used and a VOC is newly detected.
- B. If a new purge volume is selected after additional step purge tests are conducted, the soil gas investigation should be continued as follows:
 - 1. In areas of the same or similar lithologic conditions:
 - a. Re-sample 20 percent of the previously completed probes. This re-sampling requirement may be reduced or waived in consultation with Agency staff, depending on site conditions. If re-sampling indicates higher detections (e.g., more than 50 percent difference in samples detected at greater than or equal to 10 µg/L), all other previous probes should be re-sampled using the new purge volume.
 - b. Continue the soil gas investigation with the newly selected purge volume in the remaining areas.
 - 2. In areas of different lithologic conditions: Continue the soil gas investigation with the newly selected purge volume in the remaining areas.

2.4 **Leak Test**

Leakage during soil gas sampling may dilute samples with ambient air and produce results that underestimate actual site concentrations or contaminate the sample with external contaminants. Leak tests should be conducted to determine whether leakage is present (e.g., the leak check compound is detected and confirmed in the test sample after its application).

2.4.1 Leak tests should be conducted at every soil gas probe.

2.4.2 Leak Check Compounds: Tracer compounds, such as pentane,

isopropanol, isobutene, propane, and butane, may be used as leak check compounds, if a detection limit (DL) of 10 µg/L or less can be achieved. These compounds may be contained in common products such as shaving cream.

2.4.3 A leak check compound should be placed at any location where ambient air could enter the sampling system or where cross contamination may occur, immediately before sampling. Locations of potential ambient air intrusion include:

- A. Sample system connections;
- B. Surface bentonite seals (e.g., around rods and tubing); or
- C. Top of the Temporary Soil Gas Probe (see Section 2.2.5.B).

2.4.4 The leak test should include an analysis of the leak check compound. If a leak check compound is detected in the sample, the following actions should be followed:

- A. The cause of the leak should be evaluated, determined and corrected through confirmation sampling;
- B. If the leak check compound is suspected or detected as a site-specific contaminant, a new leak check compound should be used;
- C. If leakage is confirmed and the problem can not be corrected, the soil gas probe should be properly decommissioned;
- D. A replacement probe should be installed at least five (5) feet from the original probe decommissioned due to confirmed leakage, or consult with Agency staff; and
- E. The leak check compound concentration detected in the soil gas sample should be included and discussed in the report.

2.5 Purge/Sample Flow Rate

Sampling and purging flow rates should not enhance compound partitioning during soil gas sampling. Samples should not be collected if field conditions as specified in Section 2.6.4 exist.

2.5.1 The purging or sampling flow rate should be attainable in the lithology adjacent to the soil gas probe.

- A. To evaluate lithologic conditions adjacent to the soil gas probe (e.g., where no-flow or low-flow conditions), a vacuum gauge or

similar device should be used between the soil gas sample tubing and the soil gas extraction devices (e.g., vacuum pump, Summa™ canister).

- B. Gas tight syringes may also be used to qualitatively determine if a high vacuum soil condition (e.g., suction is felt while the plunger is being withdrawn) is present.

2.5.2 **The Agency recommends purging or sampling at rates between 100 to 200 milliliters per minute (ml/min) to limit stripping, prevent ambient air from diluting the soil gas samples, and to reduce the variability of purging rates.** The low flow purge rate increases the likelihood that representative samples may be collected. The purge/sample rate may be modified based on conditions encountered in individual soil gas probes. These modified rates should be documented in the soil gas report.

2.6 Soil Gas Sampling

After the soil gas probe is adequately purged, samples should be collected by appropriate methodologies.

2.6.1 **Sample Container:** Samples should be collected in gas-tight, opaque/dark containers (e.g., syringes, glass bulbs wrapped in aluminum foil, Summa™ canisters), so that light-sensitive or halogenated VOCs (e.g., vinyl chloride) will not degrade.

- A. If a syringe is used, it should be leak-checked before each use by closing the exit valve and attempting to force ambient air through the needle.
- B. If syringe samples are analyzed within five (5) minutes of collection, aluminum foil wrapping may not be necessary.
- C. **EPA Method TO-14A, TO-15, or an equivalent air analysis method, requires samples be collected in Summa™ canisters.**
- D. If a Summa™ canister is used, a flow regulator should be placed between the probe and the Summa™ canister to ensure the Summa™ canister is filled at the flow rate as specified in Section 2.5.2.
- E. **Tedlar™ bags should not be used to collect VOC samples.**
- F. Specific requirements for methane and hydrogen sulfide sample containers are specified in Section 2.7.9.

2.6.2 Sample Collection

- A. Vacuum Pump: When a vacuum pump is used, samples should be collected on the intake side of the vacuum pump to prevent potential contamination from the pump. Vacuum readings or qualitative evidence of a vacuum should be recorded on field data sheets for each sample.
- B. Shallow Samples: Care needs to be observed when collecting shallow soil gas samples to avoid sample breakthrough from the surface. Extensive purging or use of large volume sample containers (e.g., Summa™ canisters) should be avoided for collection of near-surface samples [e.g., shallower than five (5) feet bgs].

2.6.3 Sample Container Cleanliness and Decontamination

- A. Prior to its first use at a site, each sample container should be assured clean by the analytical laboratory as follows:
 - 1. New containers should be determined to be free of contaminants (e.g., lubricants) by either the supplier or the analytical laboratory; and
 - 2. Reused/recycled containers: Method blank(s), as specified in Section 2.7.1.A, should be used to verify sample container cleanliness.
- B. After each use, reusable sample containers should be properly decontaminated.
 - 1. Glass syringes or bulbs should be disassembled and baked at 240° C for a minimum of 15 minutes or at 120° C for a minimum of 30 minutes, or be decontaminated by an equivalent method.
 - 2. Summa™ canisters should be properly decontaminated as specified by appropriate EPA analytical methods.
 - 3. During sampling activities using reused/recycled sampling containers (e.g., glass syringes, glass bulbs), at a minimum one (1) decontaminated sample container per 20 samples or per every 12 hours, whichever is more often, should be used as a method blank (as specified in Section 2.7.1.A) to verify and evaluate the effectiveness of decontamination procedures.
- C. Plastic syringes should be used only once and then properly

discarded.

2.6.4 Field Conditions: Field conditions, such as rainfall, irrigation, fine-grained sediments, or drilling conditions may affect the ability to collect soil gas samples.

- A. Wet Conditions: If no-flow or low-flow conditions are caused by wet soils, the soil gas sampling should cease. In addition, the Agency recommends that the soil gas sampling should not be conducted during or immediately after a significant rain event (e.g., 1/2 inch or greater) or onsite watering.
- B. If low flow conditions are determined to be from a specific lithology, a new probe should be installed at a greater depth or a new lateral location should be selected after evaluation of the site lithologic logs (See Section 2.2.1) or in consultation with Agency staff.
- C. If moisture or unknown material is observed in the glass bulb or syringe, soil gas sampling should cease until the cause of the problem is determined and corrected.
- D. If refusal occurs during drilling, soil gas samples should be collected as follows or in consultation with Agency staff.
 - 1. For sample depths less than five feet, collect a soil gas sample following the precautions outlined in Section 2.6.2.B.
 - 2. For sample depths greater than five feet, collect a soil gas sample at the depth of refusal.
 - 3. A replacement probe should be installed within five (5) feet laterally from the original probe decommissioned due to refusal. If refusal still occurs after three tries, the sampling location may be abandoned.

2.6.5 Chain of Custody Records: A chain of custody form should be completed to maintain the custodial integrity of a sample. Probe installation times and sample collection times should be included in the soil gas report.

2.7 Analysis of Soil Gas Samples

2.7.1 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC): The soil gas analytical laboratory should comply with the project Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and follow the QA/QC requirements of the most current ASGI and the employed EPA Method. If there is any inconsistency, the most restrictive and specific requirements should

prevail. The analytical data should be consistent with the Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) established for the project. The Agency staff may inspect the field and/or laboratory QA/QC procedures. Copies of the QA/QC plan and laboratory calibration data should be presented to the Agency field staff upon request.

Field QC samples should be collected, stored, transported and analyzed in a manner consistent with site samples. **The following QC samples should be collected to support the sampling activity:**

A. Sample Blanks

1. Method Blanks: Method blanks should be used to verify the effectiveness of decontamination procedures as specified in Section 2.6.3.B.3 and to detect any possible interference from ambient air.
2. Trip Blanks for Off-site Shipments: Whenever VOC samples are shipped offsite for analysis, a minimum of one (1) trip blank per day should be collected and analyzed for the target compounds. Trip blanks, consisting of laboratory grade ultra pure air, are prepared to evaluate if the shipping and handling procedures are introducing contaminants into the samples, and if cross contamination in the form of VOC migration has occurred between the collected VOC samples. Trip blank containers and media should be the same as site samples.

B. Duplicate Samples: At least one (1) duplicate sample per laboratory per day should be field duplicate(s). Duplicate samples should be collected from areas of concern.

1. Duplicate samples should be collected in separate sample containers, at the same location and depth.
2. Duplicate samples should be collected immediately after the original sample.

C. Laboratory Control Samples and Dilution Procedure Duplicates: Laboratory Control Samples (LCS) and Dilution Procedure Duplicates (DPD) should be done in accordance with the most recent ASGI (see Sections 3.5.0 and 3.12.4 of the ASGI).

D. Split Samples: The Agency staff may request that split samples be collected and analyzed by a separate laboratory.

2.7.2 Laboratory Certification: Although the California Department of Health Services, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program

(ELAP) does not currently require certification for soil gas analytical laboratories, the Agency recommends laboratories utilizing EPA Methods 8260B, 8021B, and 8015B for analyses of soil gas samples obtain ELAP certifications for such EPA analytical methods accordingly. The Agency or DTSC's Hazardous Materials Laboratory (HML) staff may inspect the laboratory.

2.7.3 Detection Limits for Target Compounds: Analytical equipment calibration should be in accordance with the most current ASGI. Consideration and determination of appropriate DLs should be based on the DQOs of the investigation.

- A. The DL for leak check compounds should be 10 µg/L or less (see Section 2.4.2). The DL for oxygen (O₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) should be one (1) percent or less. The DLs for methane and hydrogen sulfide are specified in Section 2.7.9.
- B. If the investigation is being conducted to delineate the extent of contamination, a DL of 1 µg/L is appropriate for all targeted VOCs.
- C. If the soil gas data are to be used to support risk assessment activities, a DL of 1 µg/L may be appropriate for the initial screening when evaluating all targeted VOCs. If the data are non-detect for all targeted VOCs, additional sampling with lower DLs is not required. If VOCs are detected, additional sampling, using a DL of 0.1 µg/L or lower, may be required to confirm the non-detection of carcinogenic VOCs [see the Toxicity Criteria Database of the California Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Health Hazard (OEHHA), or the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Database of the United States Environmental Protection Agency]. To avoid additional sampling, a DL of 0.1 µg/L may be proposed and used for all carcinogenic target VOCs from the beginning of the investigation.
- D. Based on site-specific DQO needs, lower DLs may be required. Examples of sites requiring site-specific DQO needs include, but are not limited to, chlorinated solvents sites, former industrial facilities and landfills. Several less common VOCs, not included on the ASGI-targeted compound list, may require lower detection limits [e.g., bis(chloromethyl)ether, DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane), or ethylene dibromide] when they are known or suspected to be present.
- E. If the required DLs cannot be achieved by the proposed analytical method, additional sample analysis by a method

achieving these DLs [e.g., EPA Method 8260B with selective ion method (SIM), TO-14A, TO-15] may be required. Use of these methods should comply with the QA/QC requirements as specified in Section 2.7.1.

- F. For results with a high DL reported (e.g., due to matrix interference or dilution), the laboratory should provide a written explanation. Re-sampling and analyses may be required at the appropriate DL for a specific compound.

2.7.4 Sample Handling: Exposure to light, changes in temperature and pressure will accelerate sample degradation. To protect sample integrity:

- A. Soil gas samples should not be chilled;
- B. Soil gas samples should not be subjected to changes in ambient pressure. Shipping of sample containers by air should be avoided; and
- C. If condensation is observed in the sample container, the sample should be discarded and a new sample should be collected.

2.7.5 Holding Time: All soil gas samples (e.g., samples of VOCs, methane, fixed gases, or biogenic gases), with the exception of hydrogen sulfide samples, should be analyzed within 30 minutes by an on-site mobile laboratory. Hydrogen sulfide samples should be analyzed as specified in Section 2.7.9.B.2. Under the following conditions, holding times may be extended and analyses performed off-site:

- A. Soil gas samples collected in glass bulbs with surrogates added within 15 minutes of collection may be analyzed within 4 hours after collection;
- B. Soil gas samples collected in Summa™ canisters may be analyzed within 72 hours after collection; and
- C. Methane samples may be analyzed as specified in Section 2.7.9.A.2.

2.7.6 Analytical Methods

- A. VOC Samples: All VOC samples should be analyzed using only a Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS) method (e.g., EPA Method 8260B, used for analysis of soil gas samples, EPA Method TO-14A or TO-15, or equivalent), except at well-characterized sites (e.g., VOCs are known to be present and

confirmed based on previous GC/MS analyses). A non-GC/MS method (e.g., EPA Method 8021B, used for analysis of soil gas samples) may be used only for routine monitoring of VOC contamination at well-characterized sites.

If during routine monitoring, new VOC(s) were detected by a non-GC/MS method, then at least 10 percent of the samples with each newly identified VOC should be confirmed by a GC/MS method. Thereafter, routine monitoring can resume with the non-GC/MS method, including the new analyte(s).

- B. Methane and Hydrogen Sulfide Samples: These gas samples should be analyzed using methods specified in Section 2.7.9.

2.7.7 Auto samplers may be used if:

- A. One (1) sample is introduced at a time;
- B. The sample vials are gas-tight and never opened after the sample is added;
- C. Proper holding times are maintained (see Section 2.7.5); and
- D. All samples are secured and under proper custody.

2.7.8 Target Compounds

A. VOCs

- 1. ASGI-Targeted Compounds: The ASGI (dated February 25, 1997) includes 23 primary and four (4) other target VOCs. All quantifiable results should be reported.
 - 2. Others: The estimated results of all Tentatively Identified Compounds [TICs]) or non-ASGI-targeted compounds detected should be included in the report. If TICs or non-ASGI-targeted compounds are identified, contact the Agency to determine whether additional action is required (e.g., running additional standards to quantify TICs or non-ASGI compounds) and whether the use of these estimated data for risk evaluation is appropriate.
- B. Leak Check Compounds: All quantifiable results should be reported as specified in Section 2.4.4.E.
- C. Specific Compounds: Based on the site history and conditions, analyses for specific compounds may be required by the Agency staff. Examples include:

1. In areas where USTs or fuel pipelines are identified, soil gas samples should be analyzed for oxygenated compounds [e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), di-isopropyl ether (DIPE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and ethanol];
2. At oilfield sites where semi-VOCs or Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs) are detected in the soil gas samples, fixed and biogenic gas (O_2 , CO_2 , and CH_4) data should be obtained using a Thermal-Conductivity Detector (TCD) or a hand-held instrument;
3. At petroleum contaminated sites (including oilfields), dairies, wetlands, landfills or other sites where the presence of methane and/or hydrogen sulfide is suspected, soil gas samples should be analyzed for methane and/or hydrogen sulfide;
4. At sites where use of chlorinated solvents with 1,4-dioxane is suspected or known to exist, soil gas samples may be analyzed for 1,4-dioxane with a detection limit of 1 $\mu g/L$; or
5. See Section 2.7.9.A.4 below.

2.7.9 Methane and Hydrogen Sulfide Sampling Programs: If the presence of methane and/or hydrogen sulfide is suspected, they should also be included in the analytical plan. **After evaluating the initial soil gas data**, the Agency may recommend that testing for methane or hydrogen sulfide cease.

A. Methane Sampling Program: Methane samples may be analyzed by a GC using modified EPA Method 8015B, EPA Method TO-3, or ASTM 3416M (EPA 3C), or by an appropriate hand-held instrument (e.g., Land Tech Gas Analyzer GA-90, Gas Emissions Monitor GEM-500, GEM-2000).

1. Detection Limit: The DL for methane analysis should not exceed 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv).
2. Methane Sample Containers: In addition to the gas-tight sample containers previously specified in Section 2.6.1, Tedlar™ bags may be used for collection of methane samples with a holding time of no more than 24 hours.
3. Methane Screening Level: When methane is detected at 1,000 ppmv or more, additional sampling and/or further investigation is recommended to identify the source(s).

4. At sites where methane is investigated and detected at a level of 5,000 ppmv or more, fixed and biogenic gas (O_2 , CO_2 , and CH_4) data should be obtained using a Thermal-Conductivity Detector (TCD) or a hand-held instrument.
 5. To determine that the area is pressurized by migration of gases, pressure readings of each sampling tube system should be recorded in the field logs and reported along with the methane concentration.
 6. Special GC Requirements: The GC method requires calibration curves for analytes such as methane since it is not a normal target analyte for such an analytical method.
 7. Special Hand-Held Instruments Requirements: Hand-held instruments should be calibrated in accordance with the manufacture's instructions. When a hand-held instrument is used to analyze methane samples, the Agency recommends that at least 10 percent of all positive methane samples (e.g., more than 5,000 ppmv), rounded to the nearest whole number, be confirmed by another hand-held instrument (different unit or brand) or by a GC method.
- B. Hydrogen Sulfide Sampling Program: Hydrogen sulfide may be analyzed by a GC using the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 307-91 or EPA Method 16, or by an appropriate hand-held instrument (e.g., LTX-310 calibrated for hydrogen sulfide or Jerome 631-X).
1. Detection Limit: The DL should be equal to or less than 0.5 ppmv or be sensitive enough to allow for a modeled ambient air concentration (at least one microgram per cubic meter) at the soil surface.
 2. Holding Time: Hydrogen sulfide samples should be extracted directly into a hand-held analyzer within 30 minutes of collection to minimize the risk of losing the hydrogen sulfide due to reaction with active surfaces. If a hand-held instrument is not used, hydrogen sulfide samples should be analyzed as below:
 - a. Within 30 minutes of collection, using the GC procedures; or
 - b. Within 24 hours of collection, if a surrogate is added to the samples, or 100 percent duplicate samples are collected.

3. Sample Containers: The following sample containers are recommended:

- a. Minimum one (1) liter black Tedlar™ bag fitted with polypropylene valves or the equivalent;
- b. 100-ml gas-tight syringe fitted with an inert valve and wrapped in aluminum foil;
- c. Gas-tight glass bulb wrapped in aluminum foil; or
- d. Glass-lined or silicon coated Summa™ canister.

4. Precautions

- a. Since hydrogen sulfide is extremely unstable in the presence of oxygen and moisture, contact of hydrogen sulfide samples with them should be avoided.
- b. Due to the high reactivity of hydrogen sulfide gas, contact of hydrogen sulfide samples with metallic or other non-passive surfaces should be avoided during sample collection, storage and analysis.
- c. Care must be taken so that GC components do not react with the sample. Typically glass-lined injection ports and Teflon™ tube packed columns are used to avoid loss of hydrogen sulfide due to reaction with active surfaces.

3.0 SOIL PARAMETERS

If the soil gas data will be used in a health risk assessment, an estimation of the indoor air concentration should be performed using soil gas data with an Agency approved or modified predictable indoor air model. Default values of input parameters may be used in accordance with the approved indoor air modeling guidance and in consultation with Agency staff. If default values are not used, site-specific soil parameters should be obtained as discussed below.

To assess health risk, indoor air quality, the threat of groundwater contamination from VOCs, or to evaluate the effectiveness of a proposed remedial technology, the following soil matrix parameters should be obtained from a minimum of three (3) sample locations (at depths* corresponding to or associated with the detected VOCs) for each soil type in association with the soil gas investigation:

- 3.1 Soil description performed and presented in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS);

- 3.2 Density;
- 3.3 Organic carbon content of the soil** (by the Walkee Black Method);
- 3.4 Soil moisture;
- 3.5 Effective permeability***;
- 3.6 Porosity; and
- 3.7 Grain size distribution analysis (curve) and evaluation of fine-grained soil content (by wet sieve analysis and any supplementary methods as necessary) to determine the percent clay, silt and sand. (The grain size distribution analysis will be used to classify the soil in accordance with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service [SCS] soil type, which is the same as the U. S. Department of Agriculture soil type.)

* Samples may be collected from proposed depths at the continuously cored boring.

** This input parameter is required for soil matrix VOC samples only. This parameter sample should not be collected from an impacted area.

*** As an alternative, the measurements of saturated hydraulic conductivity may be used to estimate vapor permeability.

4.0 REFERENCES

Additional information may be found in the following documents:

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), "Standard Guide for Soil Gas Monitoring in the Vadose Zone, ASTM Standard D 5314-92," January 1993; Reapproved 2001; website <http://www.astm.org>

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, "Interim Guidance for Active Soil Gas Investigation," February 25, 1997

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, "General Laboratory Testing Requirements for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Impacted Sites," June 22, 2000

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, EPA Publication SW-846, Third Edition," November 1986, as amended by Updates I (Jul. 1992), II (Sep. 1994), IIA (August 1993), IIB (Jan. 1995), III (Dec. 1996), IIIA (Apr. 1998), IVA (Jan. 1998) and IVB (Nov. 2000); website <http://www.epa.gov/SW-846/main.html>

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Revision #: 0.0," June 1, 1996; website
http://www.ert.org/respons_resrcs/sops.asp

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Summa Canister Cleaning Procedures,
SOP #1703, Rev. #: 0.0," 09/01/94; website
http://www.ert.org/respons_resrcs/sops.asp

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), Office of Environmental
Health Hazard (OEHHA), Toxicity Criteria Database; website
<http://www.oehha.ca.gov/risk/ChemicalDB/index.asp>

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Integrated Risk Information
System (IRIS) Database; website <http://www.epa.gov/iris/>

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Figures – Soil Gas Probe Emplacement Methods

Figure 1 – Permanent/Semi-permanent Gas Probe Construction Diagram

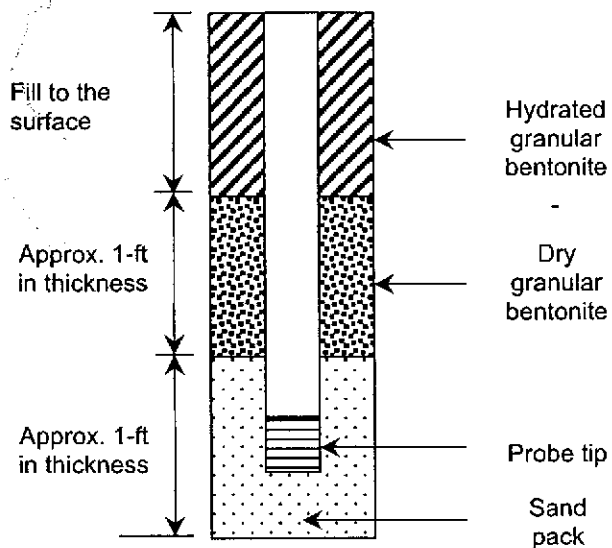
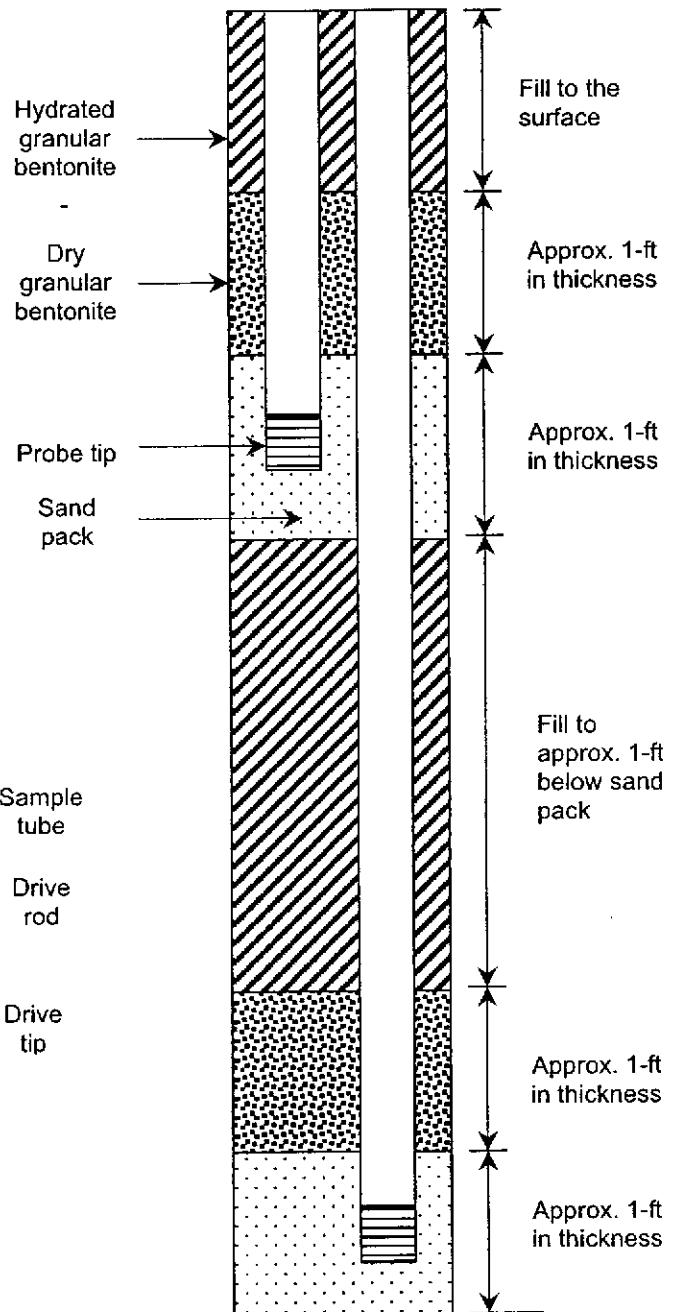


Figure 2 – Multi-depth Gas Probe Construction Diagram



Temporary Gas Probe Method

