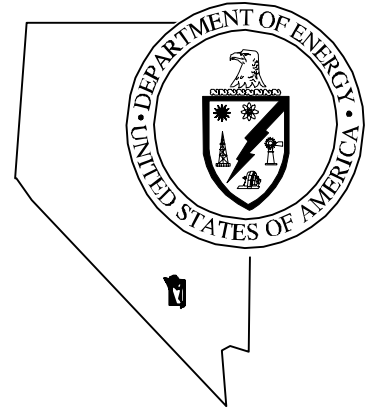


Nevada
Environmental
Restoration
Project

DOE/NV--471
UC-700



Corrective Action Decision
Document, Second Gas Station,
Tonopah Test Range, Nevada
(Corrective Action Unit No. 403)

Controlled Copy No.: **Uncontrolled**
Revision No.: 2

November 1997

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Environmental Restoration
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**CORRECTIVE ACTION DECISION DOCUMENT,
SECOND GAS STATION,
TONOPAH TEST RANGE, NEVADA
(CORRECTIVE ACTION UNIT NO. 403)**

DOE Nevada Operations Office
Las Vegas, Nevada

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**CORRECTIVE ACTION DECISION DOCUMENT,
SECOND GAS STATION,
TONOPAHA TEST RANGE, NEVADA
(CORRECTIVE ACTION UNIT NO. 403)**

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

bgs	Below ground level
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene
CADD	Corrective Action Decision Document(s)
CAIP	Corrective Action Investigation Plan(s)
CAS	Corrective Action Site(s)
CAU	Corrective Action Unit(s)
cm	Centimeter(s)
COC	Contaminant(s) of concern
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DQO	Data Quality Objective(s)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ft	Foot (feet)
FFACO	<i>Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order</i>
gal	Gallon(s)
IDW	Investigation-derived waste
in.	Inch(es)
IT	IT Corporation
km	Kilometer(s)
L	Liter(s)
m	Meter(s)
m ³	Cubic meter(s)
mi	Mile(s)
mg/kg	Milligram(s) per kilogram
mg/L	Milligram(s) per liter
MS/MSD	Matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate
NAC	<i>Nevada Administrative Code</i>
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
ppm	Part(s) per million
ppb	Part(s) per billion
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goal(s)
QA	Quality assurance

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations (Continued)

QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QC	Quality control
RCRA	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</i>
RPD	Relative percent difference
SB	Soil boring(s)
SO	Step-out(s)
TC	Toxicity characteristic
TID	Tamper Indicating Device
TSD	Treatment, storage, and disposal
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbon(s)
TTR	Tonopah Test Range
UST	Underground Storage Tank(s)
yd ³	Cubic yard(s)

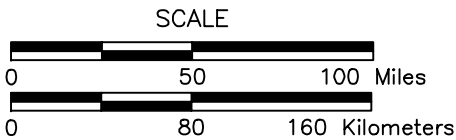
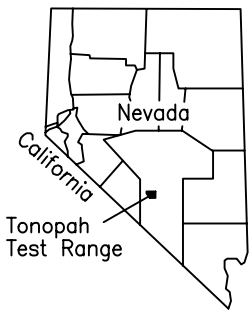
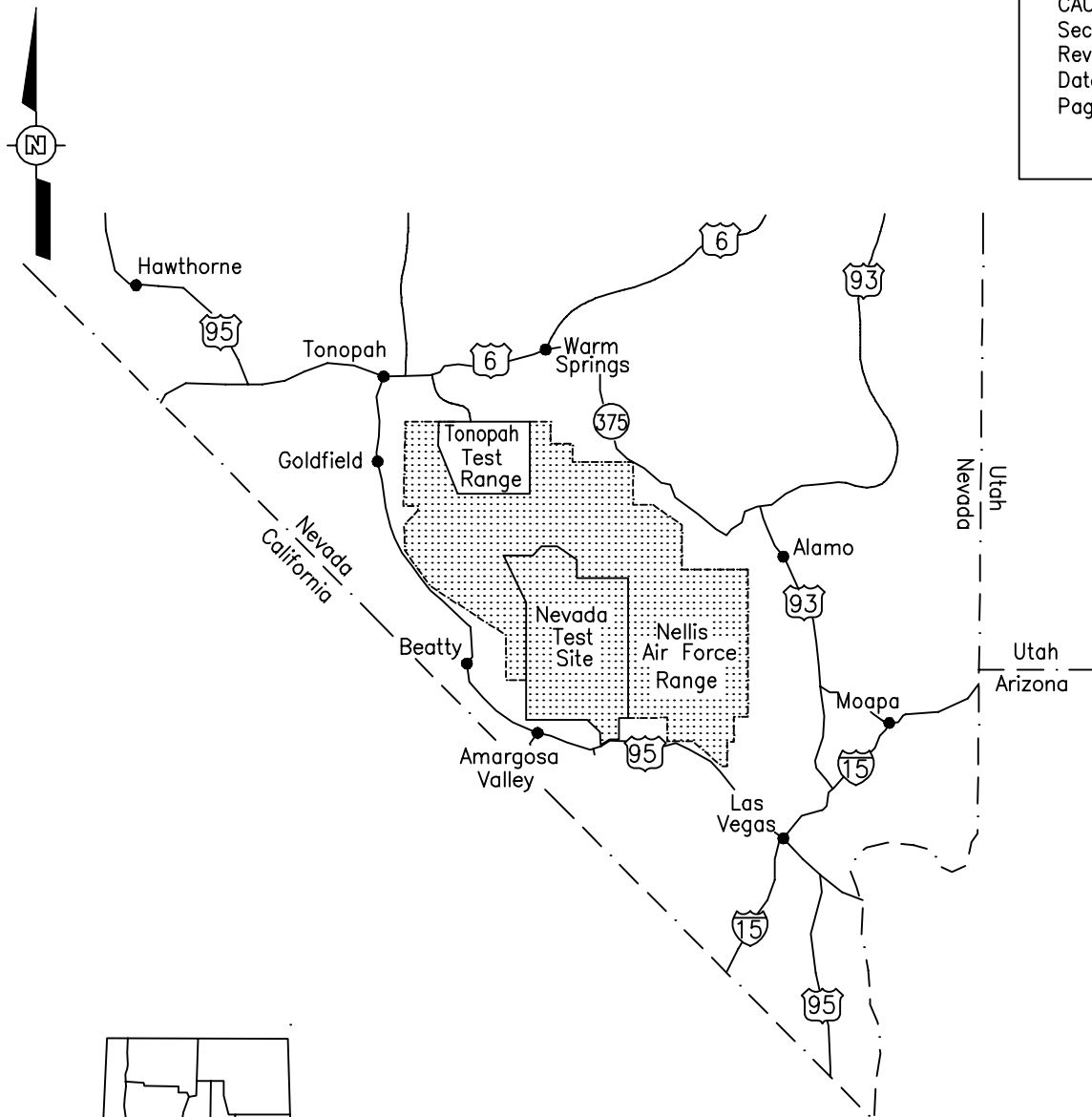
1.0 Introduction

This *Corrective Action Decision Document (CADD) for Second Gas Station (Corrective Action Unit [CAU] No. 403)* has been developed for the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Nevada Environmental Restoration Project to meet the requirements of the *Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (FFACO)* of 1996 as stated in Appendix VI, "Corrective Action Strategy" (FFACO, 1996).

The Second Gas Station Corrective Action Site (CAS) No. 03-02-004-0360 is the only CAS in CAU No. 403. The Second Gas Station CAS is located within Area 3 of the Tonopah Test Range (TTR), west of the Main Road at the location of former Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) and their associated fuel dispensary stations. The TTR is approximately 225 kilometers (km) (140 miles [mi]) northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada, by air and approximately 56 km (35 mi) southeast of Tonopah, Nevada, by road. The TTR is bordered on the south, east, and west by the Nellis Air Force Range and on the north by sparsely populated public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service ([Figure 1-1](#) and [Figure 1-2](#)).

The Second Gas Station CAS was formerly known as the Underground Diesel Tank Site, Sandia Environmental Restoration Site Number 118. The gas station was in use from approximately 1965 to 1980. The USTs were originally thought to be located 11 meters (m) (36 feet [ft]) east of the Old Light Duty Shop, Building 0360, and consisted of one gasoline UST (southern tank) and one diesel UST (northern tank) (DOE/NV, 1996a). The two associated fuel dispensary stations were located northeast (diesel) and southeast (gasoline) of Building 0360 (CAU 423). Presently the site is used as a parking lot; Building 0360 is used for mechanical repairs of vehicles.

Since the issuance and implementation of the Second Gas Station Corrective Action Investigation Plan (CAIP), the initial subsurface investigation, and the issuance of Revision No. 1 of this CADD, new information was discovered that shows the USTs were configured differently than they were portrayed in the CAIP. Due to this new information, an additional subsurface boring was drilled to complete the subsurface investigation. [Figure 1-3](#) depicts the tank configurations used in the original



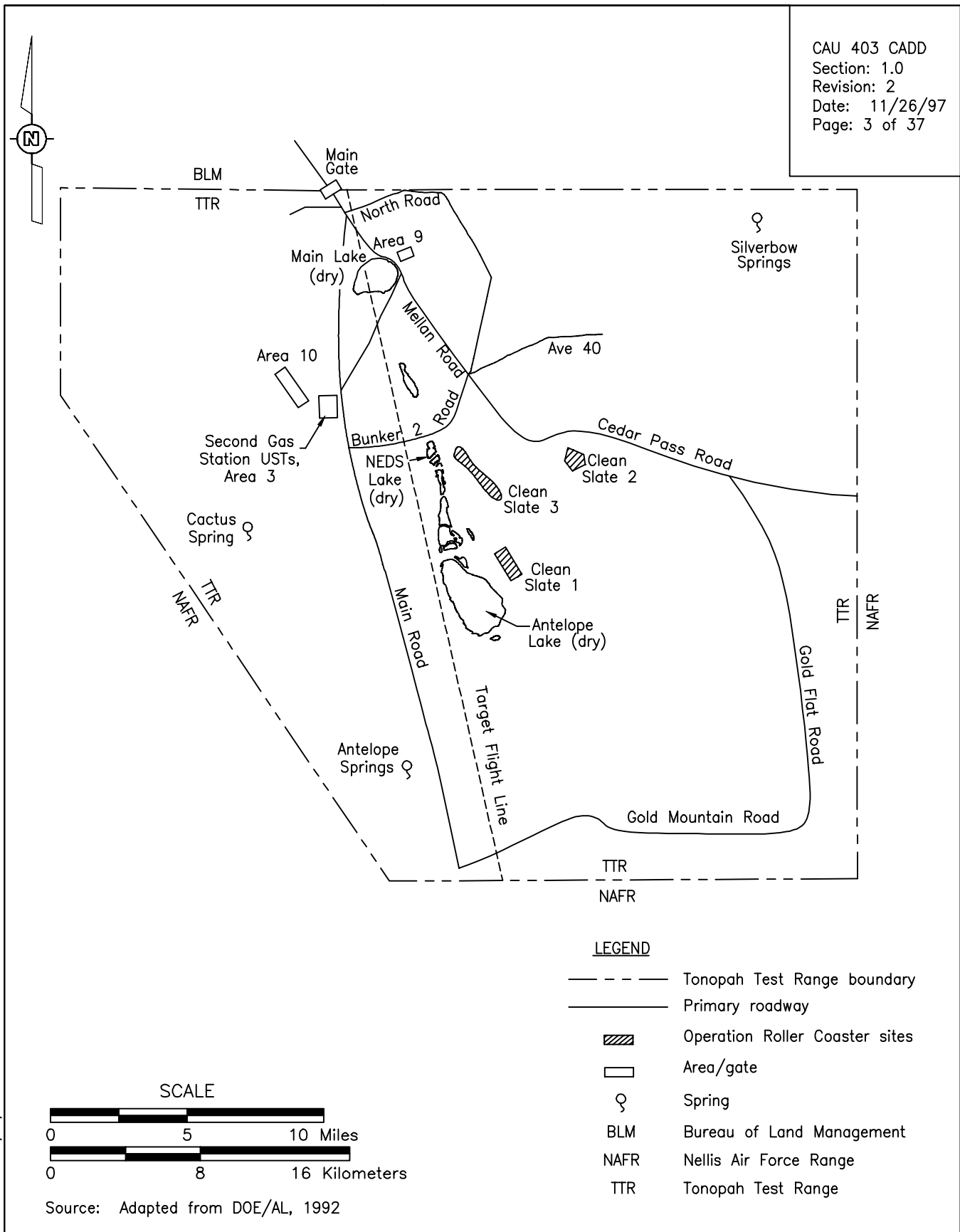
Source: DOE/NV, 1992

LEGEND

- Nevada Test Site
- Tonopah Test Range boundary
- Nellis Air Force Range boundary
- - - - State Line
- Road or Highway
- Tonopah City

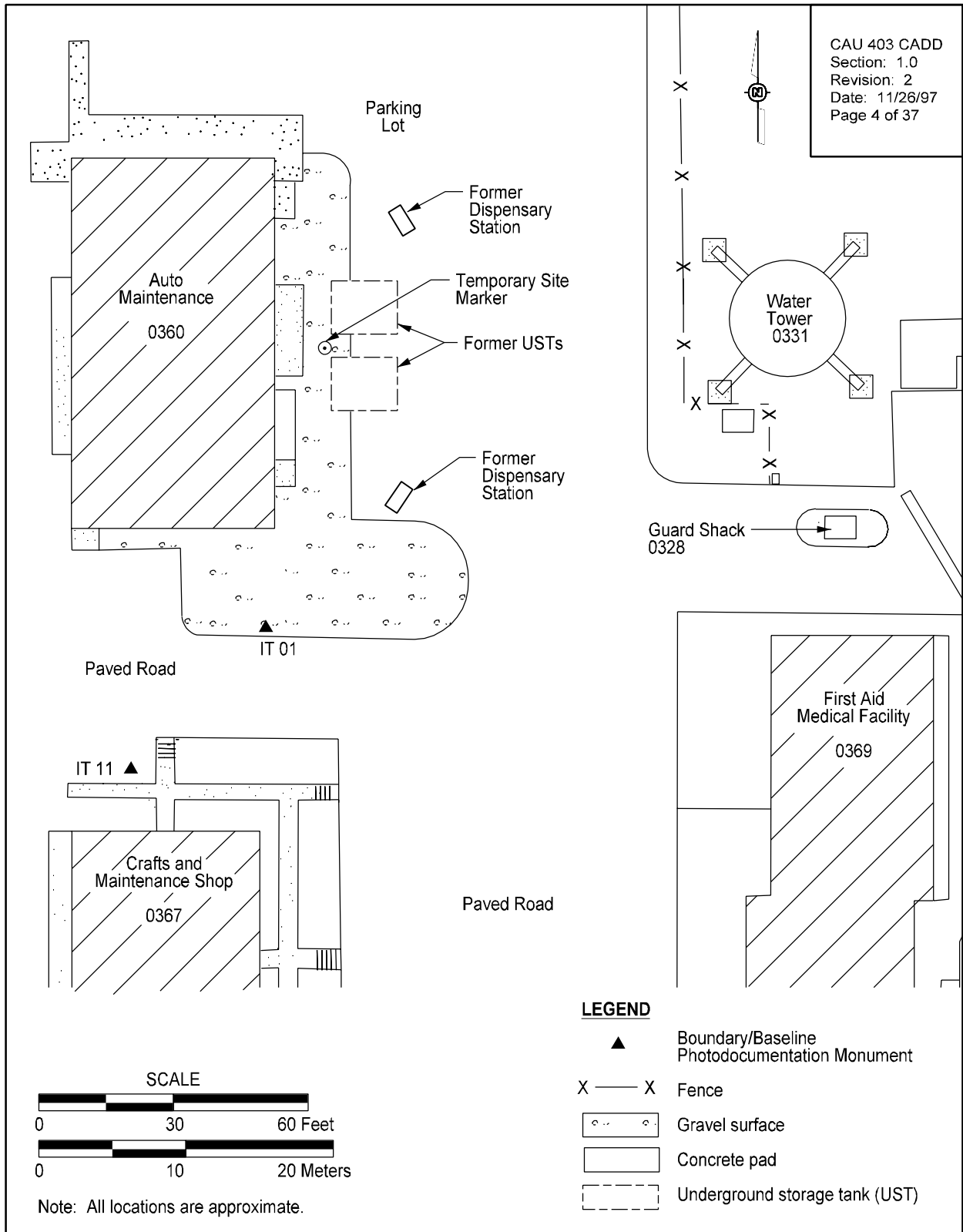
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**Figure 1-1
 Tonopah Test Range Location Map**



9914A02 01/14/96

Figure 1-2
Location of the Second Gas Station, Area 3, Tonopah Test Range



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Figure 1-3
Original Site Map, Second Gas Station and Surrounding Facilities, Area 3,
Tonopah Test Range

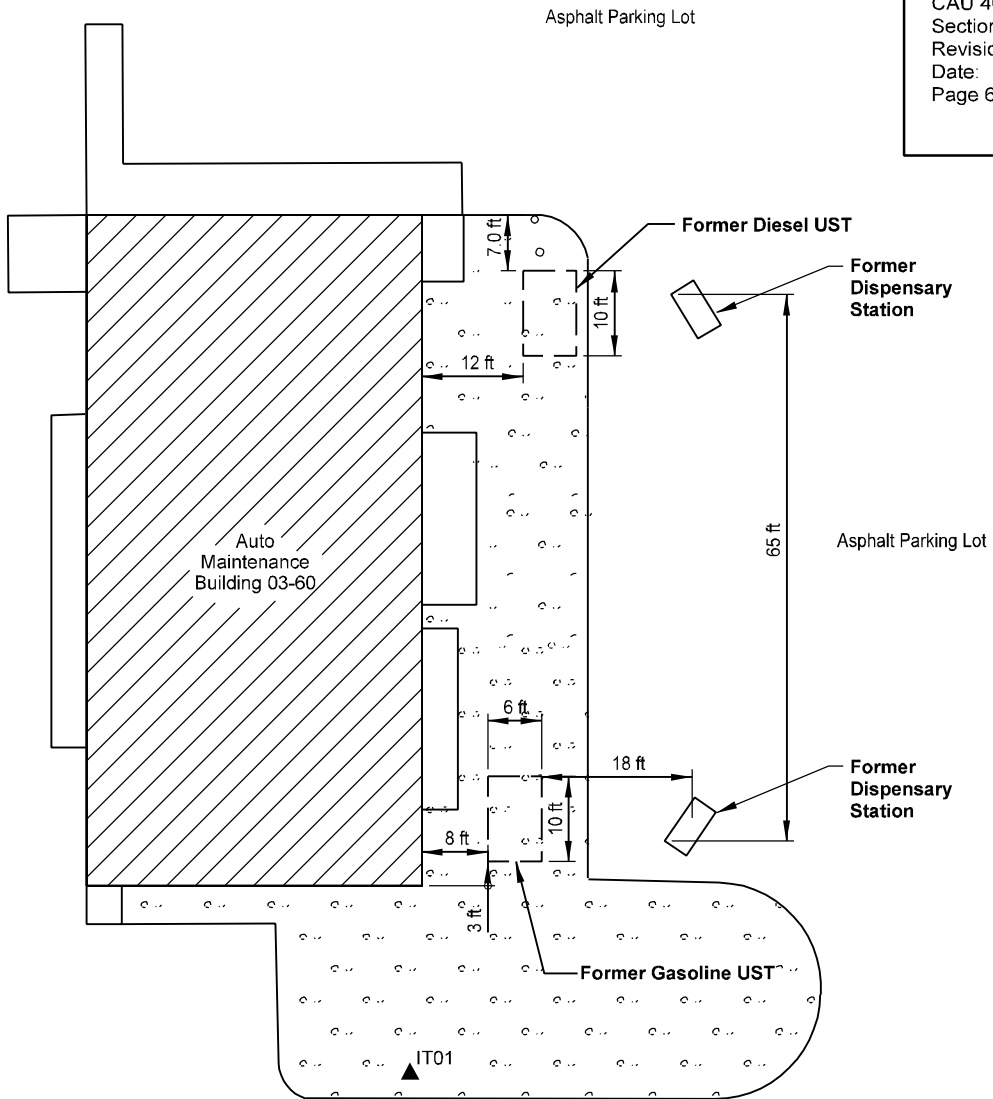
investigation. [Figure 1-4](#) depicts the tank configurations used in the subsequent investigation based on the new information. The location of the two dispensary stations has not changed.

Past corrective action activities included the excavation and removal of the two USTs. No records of the removal activities were identified; however, the two USTs and two dispensary stations were removed sometime between August 8, 1982, and June 13, 1987 (DOE/NV, 1996a). Historical information indicates that the associated piping entering and exiting the tanks was probably removed during tank excavation activities; however, the contaminated soil surrounding the tanks and dispensary stations may have been left in place (DOE/NV, 1996a).

The diesel UST had a 16,000-liter (L) (4,000-gallon [gal]) capacity (DOE/NV, 1996a). During removal, a breach approximately 3 centimeters (cm) (1 inch [in.]) wide by 1.2 m (4 ft) long was observed about 0.3 m (1 ft) below the top of the tank. Whether this breach was caused during removal activities or was preexisting is not known. The soil surrounding the tank appeared visibly contaminated; however, the soil may or may not have been removed (DOE/NV, 1996a). No information was found regarding the construction or condition of the gasoline UST. The tank was removed at the same time as the diesel UST; no visible signs of contamination were observed in the surrounding soils.

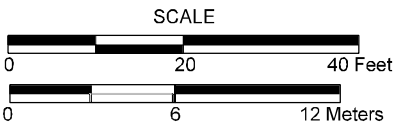
A corrective action investigation was conducted in September 1996 and in September 1997 following Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) approval of the CAIP (DOE, 1996a). All work was performed in accordance with the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a), the *Industrial Sites Quality Assurance Project Plan* (DOE/NV, 1996c), and the *Corrective Action Unit Work Plan for the Tonopah Test Range* (DOE/NV, 1996b). The objectives of the corrective action investigation were as follows:

- Collect data to confirm the absence or presence of contamination.
- Determine the lateral and vertical extent of contamination.
- Provide sufficient information to develop closure strategies for the site.



LEGEND

- ▲ Boundary/baseline photodocumentation monument
- Gravel surface
- ▨ Building
- Concrete pad
- Underground storage tank (UST)



Note: All locations are approximate.

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Figure 1-4
Current Site Map, Second Gas Station and Surrounding Facilities,
Area 3, Tonopah Test Range

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this CADD is to identify and provide a rationale for the selection of a recommended corrective action alternative based on process knowledge and the results of the corrective action investigation activities at the Second Gas Station CAS.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this CADD consists of the identification, evaluation, and recommendation of a preferred corrective action alternative to be implemented at the Second Gas Station CAS. To achieve this scope, the following actions have been taken:

- Reviewed and discussed the current site conditions, including the nature and extent of contamination
- Developed corrective action objectives
- Identified corrective action alternative screening criteria (corrective action standards and remedy selection decision factors)
- Developed corrective action alternatives
- Performed detailed and comparative evaluations of the corrective action alternatives in relation to the corrective action objectives and screening criteria
- Recommended and justified a preferred corrective action alternative

1.3 CADD Contents

This CADD has been divided into the following sections:

- [Section 1.0 - Introduction](#)
 - Summarizes the purpose and scope of this CADD
- [Section 2.0 - Corrective Action Investigation Summary](#)
 - Provides the results of the investigation activities and the need for corrective action

- [Section 3.0 - Evaluation of Alternatives](#)
 - Documents the steps taken in determining a preferred corrective action alternative. This includes the following:
 - Identification of corrective action objectives
 - Identification of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) alternative screening criteria
 - Development of corrective action alternatives
 - Evaluation and comparison of corrective action alternatives
- [Section 4.0 - Recommended Alternative](#)
 - Presents the preferred corrective action alternative and the rationale for its selection based on the corrective action objectives and screening criteria
- [Section 5.0 - References](#)
 - Presents a list of all referenced documents
- [Appendix A - *Second Gas Station Investigation Report, Corrective Action Unit No. 403, Tonopah Test Range*](#)
- [Appendix B - Cost Estimates](#)

2.0 Corrective Action Investigation Summary

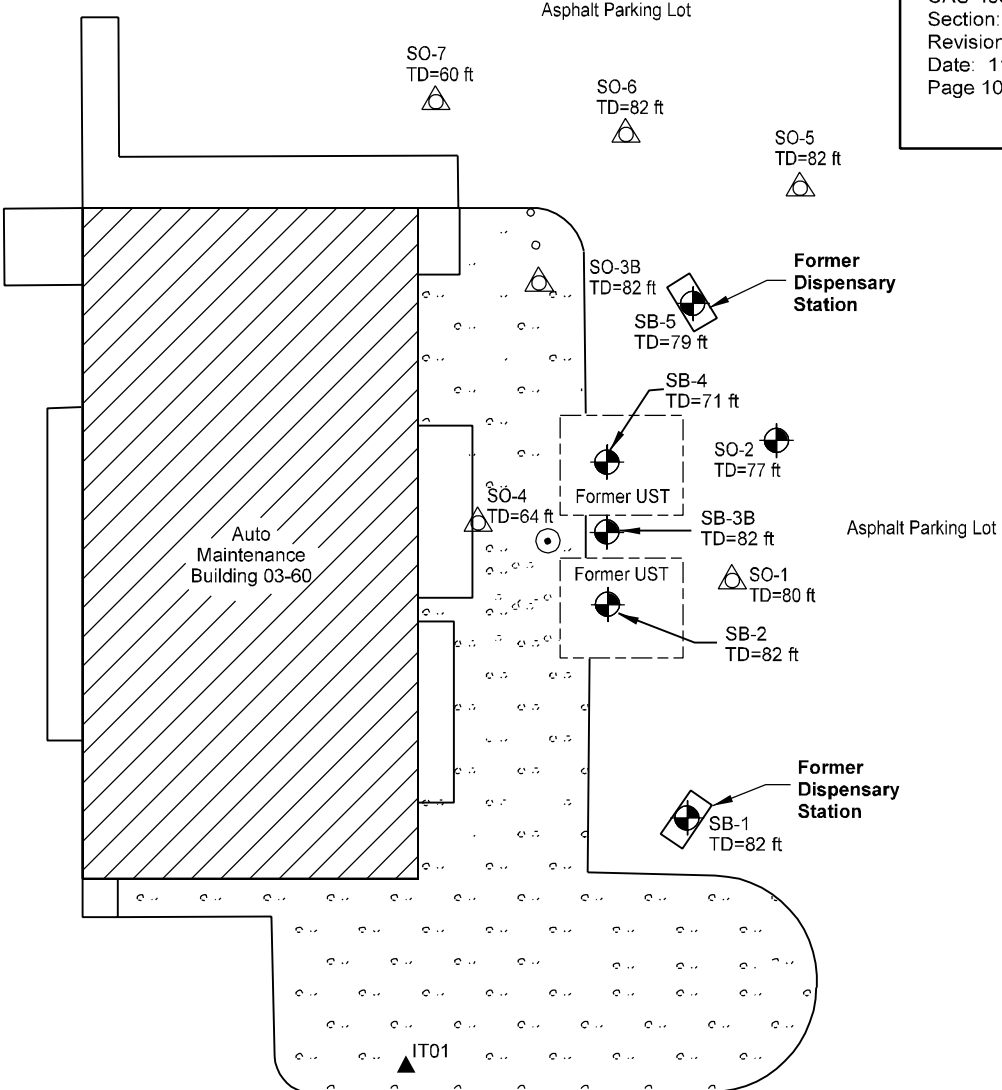
The following sections describe and summarize the results of the investigation activities conducted at the Second Gas Station CAS. Based on this information, corrective action objectives were identified to aid in the formation of corrective action alternatives.

2.1 Investigation Activities

In September 1996, a corrective action investigation, consisting of the following activities as set forth in the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a), was performed:

- Drilled twelve boreholes (Figure 2-1) and collected environmental surface and subsurface soil samples for field screening and laboratory analysis
- Field-screened samples using headspace analysis for volatiles and turbidimetric testing for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Analyzed environmental soil samples for TPH, lead, geotechnical, and bioassessment parameters
- Evaluated the condition of the subsurface soils to determine if contaminants of concern (COCs) were present
- Assessed the potential for downward migration of the COCs from potential source points through the underlying soils
- Determined if contamination was present and estimated the extent of contaminant migration in relation to the former locations of the tank and dispensary stations
- Evaluated the presence of excessive petroleum in soil at the site in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 459.9973.1, (a) through (k)

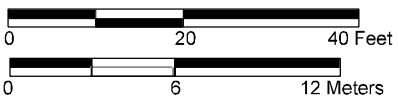
As a result of the updated former UST locations, an additional soil boring was required to investigate the underlying soils at the newly identified gasoline UST site (Figure 2-2). Investigation activities similar to those mentioned above were conducted in September 1997 in accordance with the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a).



LEGEND

- ▲ Boundary/baseline photodocumentation monument
- Temporary site marker
- ▭ Gravel surface
- ▨ Building
- Concrete pad
- ⊞ Underground storage tank (UST)
- ⊙ Soil boring location
- △ Step-out boring location

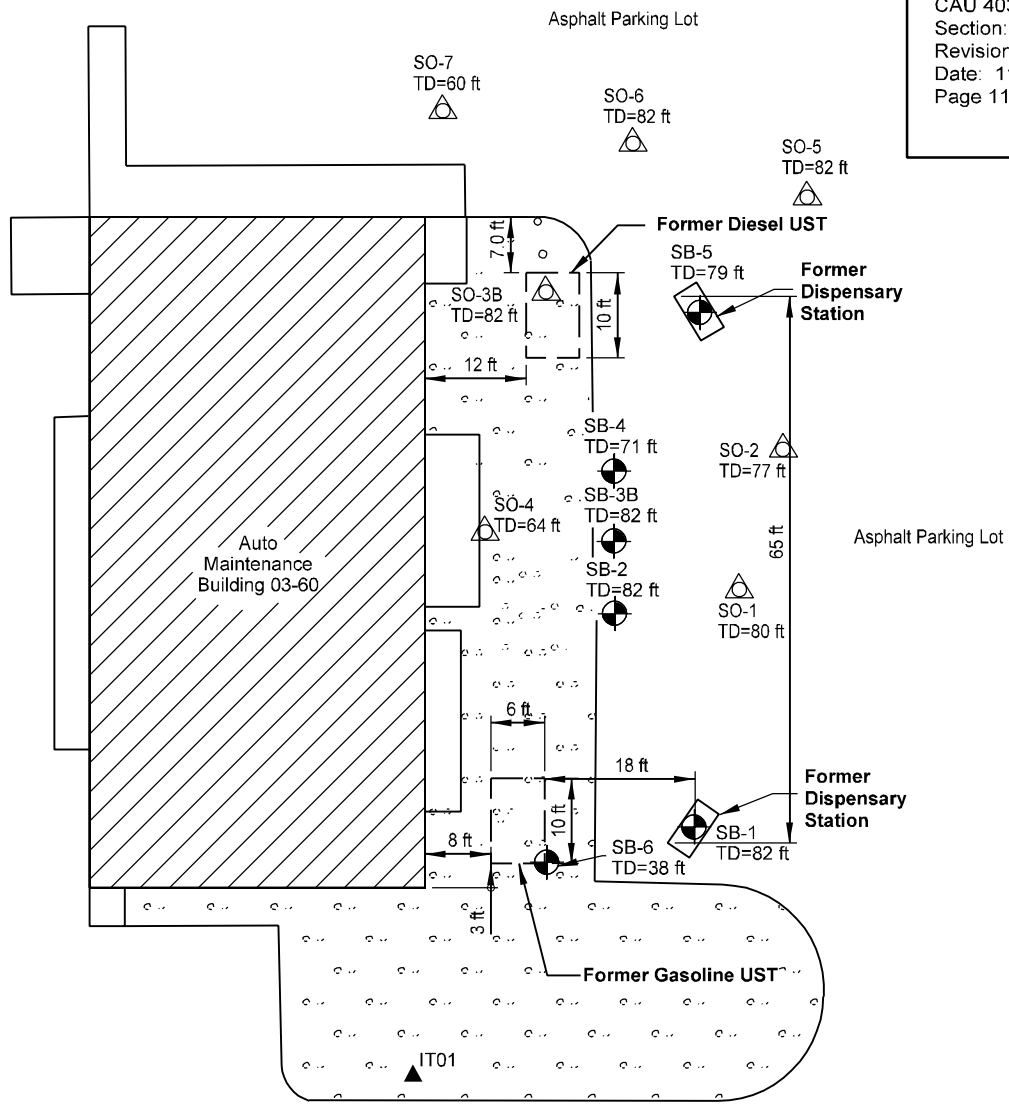
SCALE










Note: All locations are approximate.

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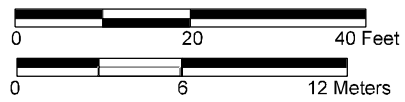
Figure 2-1
Original Second Gas Station Site Map



LEGEND

-  Boundary/baseline photodocumentation monument
-  Gravel surface
-  Building
-  Concrete pad
-  Underground storage tank (UST)
-  Soil boring location
-  Step-out boring location

SCALE



Note: All locations are approximate.

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**Figure 2-2
 Current Second Gas Station Site Map**

The underlying soils at the newly identified diesel UST site were sufficiently characterized by soil boring SO-3B ([Figure 2-2](#)). Therefore, further investigation was not deemed necessary at the diesel UST site.

In addition, historical documents and process knowledge were used to assist in the identification of potential contaminants (see [Appendix A](#)).

2.2 Results

A summary of the corrective action investigation results indicated the following:

- TPH concentrations above the action levels of 100 parts per million (ppm) (Nevada Administrative Code 459) were detected in four of thirteen soil borings. The investigation report ([Appendix A](#)) contains the evaluation required by NAC 459 as a result of this finding.
- Viable microbial populations existed and appeared to be well-adapted to current conditions.
- Phosphate levels were high; ammonium levels were low; and pH and moisture content were within acceptable levels.
- The heterotrophic, hydrocarbon-degrading microbial population reacted favorably to oxygen and nutrient stimulation.

Details of the methods used and the results found during the investigation are presented in [Appendix A](#).

2.3 Need for Corrective Action

The corrective action investigation identified TPH concentrations above the NDEP action level of 100 ppm; therefore, an evaluation of actions is required to ensure worker and public protection against exposure to the contamination. Approximately 1,200 cubic meters (m³) (1,569 cubic yards [yd³]) of TPH-impacted soils have been estimated based on results of the corrective action investigation. A maximum of 12,000 ppm of TPH as diesel was identified at approximately 7 m (22 ft) below land surface. Specific characteristics which may constrain remedial actions include:

- The underground utilities (electrical and communication lines) in the vicinity of the CAS could be disrupted by excavation or other corrective action activities.

- Building B-0360 ([Figure 2-2](#)) is an active facility currently used for mechanical repairs. Corrective actions conducted at the facility must be coordinated with on-site personnel and must not compromise the structure.

3.0 Evaluation of Alternatives

The purpose of this section is to present the corrective action objectives for the Second Gas Station CAS; to present and describe the general standards and decision factors used to screen the corrective action alternatives; to identify a baseline of proven, viable technologies; and to develop and evaluate a set of corrective action alternatives which could be used to meet the corrective action objectives.

3.1 Corrective Action Objectives

The identification of corrective action objectives is a critical prerequisite to the development of corrective action alternatives that will result in an acceptable level of environmental protection. The objectives of the corrective action to be implemented at the Second Gas Station CAS are to provide a remedy that protects human health and the environment, to eliminate the source of the contamination, and to ensure compliance with applicable waste management standards. In addition, the proposed corrective action must be technically sound, provide a permanent solution for the site, be cost-effective, and be acceptable to DOE, NDEP, and the public (NAC 459). The accepted action level for TPH is 100 ppm (NAC 459). A trigger value of 10,000 ppm TPH is used to assess the use of institutional (administrative) controls in conjunction with an evaluation of the NAC 459.9973, (a) through (k) criteria.

The corrective action objective has media-specific goals for protecting human health and the environment which constitute the basis for the development of corrective action alternatives. These goals are expressed in terms of contaminants, media of interest, potential exposure pathways, and cleanup goals so that an appropriate range of waste management options can be developed for analysis.

Based on the potential exposure pathways, the corrective action objective for the Second Gas Station CAS is the prevention or mitigation of potential human exposure to subsurface soils containing TPH at concentrations greater than 100 ppm (NAC 459).

3.1.1 Contaminants of Concern

Analytes detected as a result of the investigation were evaluated to determine COCs. Based on the results of this evaluation, elevated levels of TPH as diesel, fuel oil, and/or gasoline were identified in four of thirteen soil borings above the NDEP action level of 100 ppm (NAC 459). All other analyzed constituents were below the regulated levels. Process knowledge ([Appendix A](#) and DOE/NV, 1996a) indicates that the USTs, dispensary stations, and associated piping were removed, thereby mitigating further releases to the environment.

3.1.2 Potential Exposure Pathways

The Second Gas Station CAS is overlain with asphalt and gravel, which effectively removes potential exposure pathways and limits the amount of precipitation infiltration that could cause migration of contaminants in the shallow, TPH-impacted soils. Groundwater at the site is estimated to be 110 to 120 m (360 to 390 ft) below ground surface; no adverse groundwater impacts have been identified in downgradient sampling locations ([Appendix A](#)). Therefore, the only potential exposure pathway is through intrusive activities (e.g., digging) that breach the asphalt or gravel barriers. If the underlying soils are contaminated, the disturbance of the soils could result in a potentially harmful exposure to contaminated subsurface soils through incidental ingestion or dermal contact by workers or the public.

No ecological receptors are identified because the contamination is only located in the subsurface with asphalt and gravel preventing access to plants and animals.

3.1.3 Preliminary Cleanup Goal

The preliminary cleanup goal for the Second Gas Station CAS is the TPH action level of 100 ppm as specified in NAC 459. The trigger level of 10,000 ppm will be used to assess closure-in-place with administrative controls.

3.2 Screening Criteria

The screening criteria used to evaluate and select the corrective action alternatives consisted of general standards and decision factors described in State of Nevada requirements (NAC 459.9973)

and the EPA guidance documents *Guidance on Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Decision Documents* (EPA, 1991) and the *Final Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Plan* (EPA, 1994).

The corrective action alternatives delineated in [Section 3.3](#) were evaluated, based on four general corrective action standards and five remedy selection decision factors as described in the following text. All corrective action alternatives must meet the general standards to be selected for evaluation using the remedy selection decision factors.

The general corrective action standards are as follows:

- Attain overall protection of human health and the environment.
- Attain media cleanup standards.
- Control the source of the release(s).
- Comply with applicable standards for management of wastes as specified in NAC 459.9974.

The remedy selection decision factors are:

- Short-term reliability and effectiveness
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility, and/or volume
- Long-term reliability and effectiveness
- Implementability
- Cost

The general corrective action standards and decision factors required by guidance (EPA, 1991) are described in further detail in the following text.

3.2.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

Protection of human health and the environment is a general mandate of the RCRA statute (EPA, 1994). This mandate requires that the corrective action include any measures that are needed to be protective. These measures may or may not be directly related to media cleanup, source control, or management of wastes.

3.2.2 *Attain Media Cleanup Standards*

Each corrective action alternative must have the ability to meet the proposed media cleanup standards (NAC 459) (i.e., meet acceptable levels for removal of contaminants). Factors on which an evaluation of cleanup standards must be based (NAC 459.9973) are addressed in [Appendix A](#).

3.2.3 *Control the Sources of the Release*

A critical objective of any corrective action must be to stop further environmental degradation by controlling or eliminating further releases that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Unless source control measures are taken, efforts to clean up releases may be ineffective or, at best, will essentially involve a perpetual cleanup. Therefore, each corrective action alternative must use an effective source control program to ensure the long-term effectiveness and protectiveness of the corrective action effort.

3.2.4 *Comply with Applicable Standards for Management of Wastes*

During implementation of any corrective action alternative, all waste management activities must be conducted in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations (e.g., RCRA Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] land disposal restrictions [CFR, 1996] and NAC 459.9974, “Disposal and Evaluation of Contaminated Soil” [NAC, 1996]). The requirements for management of the wastes, if any, derived from the corrective action investigation will be determined based on the regulatory requirements listed above, field observations, process knowledge, and the results of laboratory analyses. Administrative controls (e.g., decontamination procedures and characterization strategies) will minimize waste generated during site corrective action activities. Decontamination activities shall be performed in accordance with procedures as specified in the NDEP-approved TTR work plan (DOE/NV, 1996b) and will be designated according to the COCs present at the site. Waste management practices are detailed in the following text.

3.2.4.1 Waste Minimization

The corrective action activities will be designed to minimize the amount of solid investigation-derived waste produced. Waste produced will include excavated soil, used personal protective equipment, and decontamination waste.

3.2.4.2 Potential Waste Streams

Based on the corrective action investigation activities and process knowledge, no radioactive, hazardous, or mixed wastes are anticipated. Solid waste would consist of general construction debris, asphalt, hydrocarbon-contaminated soil, disposable personnel protective equipment, and sampling equipment.

3.2.4.3 Waste Determination

Solid materials other than soils are waste only by virtue of contact with contaminated media. Therefore, sampling and analysis of any investigation-derived waste, separate from verification analyses, should not be required during corrective action activities.

3.2.4.4 Waste Management

Because the waste will consist of general construction debris, asphalt, hydrocarbon-contaminated soil, disposable personnel protective equipment, and sampling equipment, it will be managed in accordance with NAC 459.9974.

3.2.5 Short-Term Reliability and Effectiveness

Each corrective action alternative must be evaluated with respect to its effects on human health and the environment during the construction and implementation phases of the corrective action. The following factors will be addressed for each alternative:

- Protection of the community to address any risk that results from implementation such as fugitive dusts, transportation of hazardous materials, or air-quality impacts from off-gas emissions

- Protection of workers during construction and implementation
- Environmental impacts which may result from construction and implementation
- The amount of time until corrective action objectives are achieved

3.2.6 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and/or Volume

Each corrective action alternative must be evaluated for its ability to reduce the toxicity, mobility, and/or volume of the contaminated media. Reduction in toxicity, mobility, and/or volume refers to changes in one or more characteristics of the contaminated media by the use of corrective measures that decrease the inherent threats associated with the media.

3.2.7 Long-Term Reliability and Effectiveness

Each corrective action alternative must be evaluated in terms of risk remaining at the site after corrective action alternatives have been met. The primary focus of this evaluation will be on the extent and effectiveness of the controls that may be required to manage risk posed by treatment residuals and/or untreated wastes.

3.2.8 Implementability

The implementability criterion addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing a corrective action alternative and the availability of various services and materials needed during implementation. Each corrective action alternative must be evaluated for the following criteria:

- **Construction and Operation:** This refers to the feasibility of implementing a corrective action alternative given the existing set of waste and site-specific conditions.
- **Administrative Feasibility:** This refers to the administrative activities needed to implement the corrective action alternative (e.g., permits, public acceptance, rights of way, off-site approval).
- **Availability of Services and Materials:** This refers to the availability of adequate off-site and on-site treatment, storage capacity, disposal services, needed technical services and materials, and availability of prospective technologies for each corrective action alternative.

3.2.9 Cost

The cost estimate for each corrective action alternative will include both capital and operation and maintenance costs, if applicable. A brief description of both components of these costs is as follows:

- **Capital Costs:** These costs include both direct and indirect costs. Direct costs may consist of materials, labor, mobilization, demobilization, site preparation, construction materials, equipment purchase and rental, sampling and analysis, waste disposal, and health and safety measures. Indirect costs include such items as engineering design, permits and/or fees, start-up costs, and any contingency allowances.
- **Operation and Maintenance:** These costs include labor, training, sampling and analysis, maintenance materials, utilities, and health and safety measures.

A net present worth will be calculated for each corrective action alternative if long-term operation and maintenance are required. Details of the estimated costs are presented in [Appendix B](#).

3.3 Development of Corrective Action Alternatives

This section identifies and describes the potential and viable corrective action technologies considered for the affected media.

3.3.1 Identification of Corrective Action Technologies

Technologies considered most viable for implementation at the Second Gas Station CAS are:

- Institutional controls
- Excavation
- Off-site disposal
- *In situ* bioremediation

Other technologies and “innovative technologies” were considered in the identification process; however, the selected technologies were chosen as the most appropriate based on current CAS conditions. They are representative of three general categories, institutional controls, *in situ* remediation, and *ex situ* remediation.

3.3.1.1 Institutional Controls

Institutional controls are administrative controls or physical barriers used to prevent contact with contaminated material. Institutional controls can consist of land-use restrictions, water-rights restrictions, and restrictions on activities such as digging. In addition, signs and fencing can be used to further restrict access. Institutional controls are commonly used and are effective at eliminating potential pathways, especially in sites that already have restricted access. The implementation of institutional controls requires the coordination of all entities at a site to ensure that the restrictions are enforced.

3.3.1.2 Excavation

Excavation is the process of removing soils and other materials with construction equipment such as front-end loaders, backhoes, and excavators. Excavation is a well-developed technology commonly used in the mining and construction industry and is often used for remediation of shallow subsurface soils. Excavation equipment is commercially available with optional equipment for unique applications, for example, a telescopic excavator boom. Standard excavation equipment is capable of handling a wide range of materials (including rock, gravel, asphalt, and bulk materials) at relatively high capacities.

The removal of contaminated soils is assumed to continue until post-excavation verification soil samples taken at the bottom of the excavation meet cleanup standards (assumed to be the TPH action level of 100 ppm for this technology). The excavated areas will be backfilled with uncontaminated soils, recontoured to eliminate topographic depressions, and returned to preexisting conditions by placement of asphalt pavement.

3.3.1.3 Off-Site Disposal

Off-site disposal includes the packaging, transportation, and treatment and/or disposal of TPH-contaminated soils generated during corrective action activities. These soils are disposed of at an approved off-site landfill or treatment facility (i.e., landfarm or incinerator). This remedial technology is accepted by the EPA and is commonly used in industry. Off-site disposal costs are dependent on the distance to the disposal facility and the classification of the soils. Generally, heavy

equipment (i.e., front end loaders) and manual labor (i.e., shoveling) will be used to load the waste into the appropriate containers or directly onto the trucks.

3.3.1.4 *In Situ Bioremediation*

Bioremediation is a process which uses aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms, bacteria, fungi, and/or actinomycetes to degrade and detoxify contaminants. Degradation involves the breakdown of contaminants into simpler intermediate compounds that may or may not be less toxic. These intermediate compounds may themselves be further degraded. If the final degradation process results in only carbon dioxide and water as end products, degradation will be considered complete. The process is particularly effective for simple aliphatic and aromatic, nonchlorinated organics. For more complex or chlorinated organics or in nutrient-depleted areas, special cultures and nutrient supplements can be introduced.

In situ bioremediation can be applied to the vadose zone below the Second Gas Station CAS by attaching injection wells to a blower and injecting air into the contaminated subsurface soils (i.e., active system). Additionally, nutrients such as ammonia gas can be injected, if necessary, into the subsurface soils to increase the efficiency of the biodegradation process.

In situ bioremediation is used here to represent a range of *in situ* treatment options ranging from simple passive bioremediation to more active systems with hybrid vapor and nutrient injection in order to provide a comparison with the other alternatives. The final design of the system (i.e., size of the pumping equipment, frequency of monitoring, and requirements for additives) will be specified in the Corrective Action Plan prior to implementation.

3.3.2 *Corrective Action Alternatives*

The corrective action technologies presented in [Section 3.3.1](#) are viable for use in the remediation of the Second Gas Station CAS and have proven effective at other sites with similar contaminants and conditions. Combinations of these candidate technologies have been assembled into specific corrective action alternatives that have the potential to meet the stated corrective action objectives.

Based on the review of existing data and current operations at the TTR, the following corrective action alternatives have been developed for consideration in the remediation of the Second Gas Station CAS:

- Alternative 1 - No action (for baseline comparison only)
- Alternative 2 - Institutional controls
- Alternative 3 - Excavation and off-site disposal
- Alternative 4 - *In situ* bioremediation

An overview of these alternatives is presented in the following text.

3.3.2.1 Alternative 1 - No Action

Under the no-action alternative, no corrective action activities will be implemented. This alternative is used as a starting point for comparison with the other alternatives. This alternative does not provide protection against intrusion into the contaminated zone; therefore, it will not be evaluated using the selection decision factors.

3.3.2.2 Alternative 2 - Institutional Controls

This alternative consists of administrative controls against intrusion into the contaminated soils and the requirement for appropriate health and safety protections in the event of unavoidable intrusive activities such as repairing or replacing utilities in the area. In addition, signs and fences would be used as necessary to limit breaches of the asphalt and soil covers. Based on data from the investigation at the CAS, the biological environment is favorable to natural biological degradation. Some degree of natural biological activity may result in reduced concentrations of hydrocarbons with time. Implementation of institutional controls requires coordination with all entities at the site including Sandia National Laboratories and the U.S. Air Force. An evaluation of the NAC 459.9973.1, (a) through (k), requirements is presented in [Appendix A](#); this evaluation provides evidence that conditions at the site will not adversely impact the groundwater beneath the site or any nearby drinking water wells.

3.3.2.3 Alternative 3 - Excavation and Off-Site Disposal

This alternative consists of excavation, packaging, transportation, and disposal of TPH-contaminated soils and the asphalt covering from the Second Gas Station CAS to an off-site location.

Under this alternative, commercially available equipment will be used to excavate an estimated 1,200 m³ (1,570 yd³) of TPH-impacted soils at the Second Gas Station CAS. These soils, and the asphalt covering them, will be packaged and transported by private carrier to an approved, off-site landfill. The soils will be placed directly in the landfill or treated in a landfarming area or incinerator. Based on the process knowledge indicated in [Appendix A](#), the soils are assumed to contain only TPH and to be acceptable for treatment (i.e., landfarming or incineration) and/or direct disposal at an off-site landfill.

Approximately 1,500 m³ (1,962 yd³) of clean borrow soil will be placed in the surface depressions caused by the excavation activities, compacted, and brought to grade. Asphalt paving will be placed over the graded area and gravel-covered portions of the site, thereby providing an impermeable barrier.

3.3.2.4 Alternative 4 - In Situ Bioremediation

The major component of this alternative will consist of *in situ* bioremediation of the TPH-contaminated shallow subsurface soils. An *in situ* bioremediation system consisting of one active injection well and one passive extraction well will be installed on either side of the contaminated area to remediate the shallow subsurface soils. The injection well will be piped to an air injection compressor fitted with an ammonia injection regulating system. Using a rough estimate of approximately one percent reduction per day, the time estimated for an active system to reduce the contaminant levels below regulatory levels is about two years. This alternative will require air monitoring during the life of the system. Generally, the monitoring consists of air monitoring at the passive extraction well for TPH. When monitoring indicates that the action levels (i.e., 100 ppm TPH) have been achieved or that the system has reached the point of diminishing returns, confirmation borings will be drilled and sampled to verify that the vadose zone was cleaned to a level that complies with NDEP regulations (NAC 459). Once cleanup goals have been achieved,

or concentrations have reached asymptomatic levels (as agreed to by the parties), the *in situ* bioremediation wells will be destroyed in accordance with NAC 534.421.

In addition, fencing will be erected around the *in situ* bioremediation system to prevent access to the site during the remedial action.

3.4 Evaluation and Comparison of Alternatives

The general corrective action standards and remedy selection decision factors described in [Section 3.2](#) were used to conduct a detailed evaluation of each corrective action alternative. In addition, each corrective action alternative was compared to the other alternatives. In this way the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative were assessed in order to select a preferred alternative. [Table 3-1](#) and [Table 3-2](#) present a summary of the detailed and comparative analysis evaluations, respectively.

Table 3-1
Detailed Evaluation of the Corrective Action Alternatives
 (Sheet 1 of 4)

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Institutional Controls	Alternative 3 Excavation and Disposal	Alternative 4 <i>In Situ</i> Bioremediation
General Standards				
Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	No risk assessment has been conducted. However, contaminant levels of TPH have been identified above the NDEP action level. ^a Contaminants in the subsurface soils are overlain with asphalt pavement; therefore, there is a lack of completed exposure pathways unless intrusive activities are undertaken. Protection to the public will remain high because the TTR is a restricted access facility.	No risk assessment has been conducted. However, contaminant levels of TPH have been identified above the NDEP action level. Contaminants in the subsurface soils are overlain with asphalt pavement. Institutional controls will prevent intrusive activities. Protection to the public will remain high because the TTR is a restricted access facility.	No risk assessment has been conducted. TPH-contaminated subsurface soils above the NDEP action level of 100 ppm are present. Worker exposure to the contaminants will be controlled during excavation activities through implementation of appropriate health and safety procedures.	No risk assessment has been conducted. TPH-contaminated subsurface soils above the NDEP action level of 100 ppm are present. Worker exposure to the contaminants will be controlled during drilling and system operation through implementation of appropriate health and safety procedures. Air monitoring will be conducted during operation.
Attain Media Cleanup Standards	No corrective actions are proposed. Subsurface soils will remain in place with TPH concentrations above the action level. Some natural biological activity will likely result in lower concentrations over time; however, no protections are provided to prevent human exposure to the elevated concentrations through intrusive activities. NAC 459.9973, (a) through (k) analysis, shows the contaminants are not impacting groundwater.	No treatment actions are proposed. Subsurface soils will remain in place with TPH concentrations above action levels. Some natural biological activity will likely result in lower concentrations over time, and protections are provided to prevent human exposure to the contaminated soils through intrusive activities. NAC 459.9973, (a) through (k) analysis, shows the contaminants are not impacting groundwater. The levels identified do not significantly exceed the 10,000 ppm trigger level for corrective action.	TPH-contaminated subsurface soils above the NDEP action level will be excavated and disposed off site. Cleanup standards will be verified with confirmation soil sampling.	TPH in the shallow subsurface soils will be reduced to acceptable levels through <i>in situ</i> bioremediation. The contaminants will be reduced to harmless end products (i.e., carbon dioxide and water). The cleanup standard will be achieved when the residual vadose zone contaminants are below the NDEP action levels of 100 ppm or at the point of diminishing returns. NAC 459.9973, (a) through (k) analysis, shows the contaminants are not impacting groundwater.

Table 3-1
Detailed Evaluation of the Corrective Action Alternatives
 (Sheet 2 of 4)

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Institutional Controls	Alternative 3 Excavation and Disposal	Alternative 4 <i>In Situ</i> Bioremediation
General Standards				
Control the Source of the Release(s)	TPH-contaminated subsurface soils remain above NDEP action levels. The sources of the contamination (i.e., leakage from USTs and dispensary station piping) have been previously removed. There is no control of contaminant migration through potential contact with the soils. NAC459.9973, (a) through (k) analysis, show migration to be limited. Because asphalt pavement overlies a majority of the site, potential exposure pathways are removed, and precipitation infiltration is minimized. The TTR is a restricted access area which effectively controls access to the public.	TPH-contaminated subsurface soils remain above NDEP action levels. The sources of the contamination (i.e., leakage from USTs and dispensary station piping) have been previously removed. There is no control of contaminant migration through potential contact with the soils. NAC459.9973, (a) through (k) analysis, show migration to be limited. Because asphalt pavement overlies a majority of the site, potential exposure pathways are removed and precipitation infiltration is minimized. The TTR is a restricted access area which effectively controls access to the public. Institutional controls will prevent spread of contaminants through inadvertant intrusion to the contaminated soils.	The sources of the contamination (i.e., leakage from USTs and gasoline dispensary station piping) have been previously removed. TPH-contaminated subsurface soils above NDEP action levels will be excavated and transported to an off-site, controlled facility for treatment and/or disposal.	The sources of the contamination (i.e., leakage from USTs and gasoline dispensary station piping) have been previously removed. The TPH-contaminated subsurface soils will remain in place where bioremediation treatment will reduce TPH to harmless end products and acceptable levels (i.e., 100 ppm).
Comply with Standards for Management of Wastes	No soils are removed from or remediated at the site. Natural attenuation will likely result in lower concentrations over time.	No soils are removed from or remediated at the site. Natural attenuation will likely result in lower concentrations over time.	TPH-contaminated soils will be excavated until NDEP action levels of 100 ppm are achieved. Excavation and disposal will be consistent with applicable regulations (NAC 459.9974).	<i>In situ</i> bioremediation will be consistent with applicable state regulations (NAC 459). Bioremediation will continue until action levels (i.e., 100 ppm) are achieved or diminishing returns allow the system to be shut down.

Table 3-1
Detailed Evaluation of the Corrective Action Alternatives
 (Sheet 3 of 4)

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Institutional Controls	Alternative 3 Excavation and Disposal	Alternative 4 <i>In Situ</i> Bioremediation
General Standards				
Short-Term Reliability and Effectiveness	Not Applicable	Institutional controls are reliable and effective in the short term. Worker safety is not impacted because no intrusion into the contamination is proposed and no significant field activities are required. The controls will be effective immediately upon implementation. Requires coordination with the Air Force and other site entities.	Potential releases of fugitive dust and contact with the TPH- contaminated soils during excavation activities will be mitigated by implementing appropriate health and safety procedures. Corrective action objectives will be achieved upon completion of excavation activities. The potential for vehicle and heavy equipment accidents increases with this alternative.	Potential releases of fugitive dust during drilling and construction will be mitigated by implementing appropriate health and safety procedures. Field tests performed at the site revealed that some parameters (e.g., soil pH, nutrients, and moisture content) were within acceptable limits and that some degree of hydrocarbon biodegradation had taken place. However, site-specific pilot tests should be conducted prior to implementation of the remediation system. Corrective action objectives will be achieved in approximately two years after implementation of this corrective action alternative.
Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and/or Volume	Not Applicable	While no treatment processes are proposed, natural attenuation could result in a decrease in toxicity, mobility, and volume. NAC 459.9973, (a) through (k) analysis, show the contaminants are not significantly migrating, and they pose little impact to human health, the environment, or the groundwater.	Subsurface soils containing TPH will be excavated and transported to an off-site facility. This reduces the mobility by disposing in a safer condition. Toxicity and volume are reduced at the site; however, the material is not treated to reduce either the toxicity or volume. These will gradually reduce through natural processes. These processes may result in slower or quicker action depending on conditions at the disposal site.	The toxicity, mobility, and volume of the TPH-contaminated shallow subsurface soils will be reduced. Bioremediation will reduce constituents to harmless end products. Contaminant reduction through bioremediation is irreversible.

Table 3-1
Detailed Evaluation of the Corrective Action Alternatives
 (Sheet 4 of 4)

Evaulation Criteria	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Institutional Controls	Alternative 3 Excavation and Disposal	Alternative 4 <i>In Situ</i> Bioremediation
General Standards				
Long-Term Reliability and Effectiveness	Not Applicable	The controls will be required for an extended period; however, the risk of exposure is very low. The controls are reliable and effective in the long term, especially in conjunction with current site access restrictions. If access restrictions are removed, additional controls may be required. This alternative requires coordination with all entities at the site.	Following completion of the excavation activities, the CAU will be closed. No monitoring will be required.	Performance monitoring of the <i>in situ</i> bioremediation system will be conducted during system operation.
Implementability	Not Applicable	Institutional controls are generally very easy to implement. The implementation will require coordination with all entities at the site. DOE/NV will record land-use restrictions as applicable with respect to administrative closures in the same manner that the Air Force presently uses.	An existing, active building, asphalt pavement, and numerous underground utilities are present at the CAU. Special consideration will be required during excavation activities, and access to the underlying contaminated soils may be difficult.	An existing, active building; asphalt pavement; and numerous underground utilities are present at the CAU. These will require special considerations during drilling activities. The <i>in situ</i> bioremediation system is available with off-the-shelf technology and will remediate soils even if the soil is located below the building.
Cost	Not Applicable	\$3,277 ^b	\$401,162	\$73,605

NDEP = Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
 ppm = Parts per million
 CAU = Corrective Action Unit
 TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons
 UST = Underground storage tank

^aNevada Administrative Code, 1996.

^bIncludes emplacement of signs at the CAU prohibiting intrusive activities.

Note: Reference to the 100 ppm TPH action level is from NAC 459

Table 3-2
Detailed Comparison of the Corrective Action Alternatives
 (Sheet 1 of 2)

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Institutional Control	Alternative 3 Excavation and Disposal	Alternative 4 <i>In Situ</i> Bioremediation
General Standards				
Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	Alternative 1 may offer a lesser degree of protection to human health and the environment. TPH-contaminated subsurface soils remain in place above action levels, but no migration pathways exist. Inadvertant intrusion could result in exposure to unacceptable contaminant levels	Overall, Alternative 2 and 4 are similarly protective, followed by Alternative 3 then Alternative 1. Alternative 2 prevents intrusion to the waste while allowing natural biological activity to reduce contaminant concentrations. This is similar to Alternative 4, which would result in a quicker cleanup, but also has some short- term considerations associated with implementation.	Alternative 3 is more effective than Alternative 1, but not as effective as Alternatives 2 and 4. Some degree of risk is present for receptors along the transportation routes and at the disposal facility.	Alternative 2 and 4 offer the highest degree of overall protection of human health and the environment. Bioremediation reduces TPH levels in the subsurface soils to harmless end products. No exhaust is anticipated from the treatment system which would adversely impact human health or the environment. Alternative 4 requires the installation of wells and a remediation system; this results in slightly greater short-term risk and more difficult implementability than Alternative 2. Alternative 4 results in a potentially quicker remediation.
Attain Media Cleanup Standards	Alternative 1 may attain media cleanup standards through natural processes.	Alternative 2 may attain media cleanup standards through natural processes.	Both Alternatives 3 and 4 attain the media cleanup goal of 100 ppm TPH.	
Control the Source of the Release(s)	The source has been removed. Alternative 1 does not actively control the migration of residual TPH through the vadose zone (i.e., no treatment of residuals); however, the distance to groundwater reduces the significance of the migration. The asphalt cover limits infiltration. Natural processes will likely reduce concentrations.	The source has been removed. Alternative 2 does not actively control the migration of residual TPH through the vadose zone (i.e., no treatment of residuals); however, the distance to groundwater reduces the significance of the migration. The asphalt cover limits infiltration. Natural processes will likely reduce concentrations.	The source of the release has been removed; however, both Alternatives 3 and 4 remediate the residual TPH soil contamination to acceptable levels (i.e., 100 ppm) through removal or in place treatment.	
Comply with Standards for Management of Wastes	Alternative 1 does not generate waste.	Alternative 2 does not generate waste.	Alternative 3 will create hydrocarbon-contaminated waste which must be disposed of in accordance with applicable NDEP requirements (NAC 459.9974).	Creates much less waste than Alternative 3 and only investigation-derived waste which must be disposed in accordance with applicable NDEP requirements (NAC 459.9974).

Table 3-2
Detailed Comparison of the Corrective Action Alternatives
 (Sheet 2 of 2)

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Institutional Control	Alternative 3 Excavation and Disposal	Alternative 4 <i>In Situ</i> Bioremediation
Selection Decision Factors				
Short-Term Reliability and Effectiveness	Not Applicable	Alternative 2 is the most effective because no workers are exposed to the waste and no construction activities are required.	More effective than Alternative 1. Corrective action objectives and cleanup goals are achieved immediately following excavation of the TPH-contaminated soils to acceptable levels. Construction activities and worker exposure are greatest for this alternative.	More effective than Alternatives 1 and 3, but slightly less effective than Alternative 2. Corrective action objectives and cleanup goals are not achieved until the completion of the <i>in situ</i> bioremediation process (approximately two years). Installation of wells results in some worker exposure to waste and construction activities are required.
Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and/or Volume	Not Applicable	Reduction only through natural processes	Alternative 3 reduces the mobility by disposing in a safer condition. However, the toxicity and volume are only reduced through natural processes. The relocation of the soils may impact the favorable conditions for natural processes.	Alternative 4 is the most effective in reducing the toxicity, mobility, and volume because the waste is actually converted to harmless by-products in a short period of time. The other alternatives have similar reduction through time from natural processes, but the enhancement of these processes in Alternative 4 should speed the reduction.
Long-Term Reliability and Effectiveness	Not Applicable	Alternative 2 offers slightly lower long-term reliability because the controls must be in place indefinitely. All three alternatives are reliable and effective in the long term.	Alternatives 3 and 4 offer similar degrees of effectiveness in achieving corrective action objectives and cleanup goals.	
Implementability	Not Applicable	Alternative 2 offers the highest level of implementability because mainly only administrative processes are required. Some signs may need to be installed.	Alternative 3 offers the lowest level of implementability. Even though excavation is a proven remedial technology, the underground utilities and the fact that the building is still actively used may make excavation difficult.	Alternative 4 offers a higher level of implementability than Alternative 3 since complexities associated with excavation activities are reduced through drilling and installation of only two shallow <i>in situ</i> bioremediation wells.
Cost	Not Applicable	\$3,277	\$401,162	\$73,605

TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons
 NDEP = Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
 ppm = Parts per million
 Note: Reference to the 100 ppm TPH action level is from NAC 459

CAS = Corrective Action Site
 CAU = Corrective Action Unit

4.0 Recommended Alternative

Based on the results of the detailed and comparative analysis of the identified corrective action alternatives presented in this document, the preferred corrective action alternative selected for implementation at the Second Gas Station CAS is Alternative 2, Institutional Controls. Alternative 2 was chosen as the preferred alternative for the following reasons:

- It minimizes health risks by preventing public and worker access to the contaminated soils.
- It complies with standards for management of wastes because no wastes are generated.
- It implements easily with no disturbance of subsurface utilities.
- It provides the most cost-effective protection. Alternative 2 provides a significant cost savings to DOE over Alternatives 3 and 4.

The preferred corrective action alternative was evaluated on its technical merits with focus on performance, reliability, implementability, and safety. The alternative was judged to meet the corrective action objective and to be the most cost-effective closure option. The alternative is also protective of the groundwater as discussed in the following analysis of NAC 459.9973.1 (a) through (k) criteria:

- (a) The depth of groundwater is 110 to 120 m (360 to 390 ft) (DOE/NV, 1996b). Because the tanks have been removed, a source no longer exists to contribute to plume size or migration. The precipitation for the area (13 to 15 cm [5 to 6 in.] annually) (DOE/NV1996b) does not significantly influence the movement of the contaminants. The parameters are favorable for natural attenuation of the hydrocarbons through biological degradation. While the contaminants may continue to migrate vertically, the rate will be slow without a driving force and the contaminants will continue to degrade over time.
- (b) The distance to the nearest drinking water well (Sandia 6) is 650 m (2,130 ft) northeast of the CAS. Groundwater in this area moves generally to the northwest (DOE/NV, 1996b). The areal extent of the contamination as determined in the site investigation is very limited with the plume currently approximately 13 m (50 ft) wide (see [Figure A.3-2](#) in Appendix A); therefore, for the contaminants to affect

the drinking water well, they will need to travel the vertical distance to the groundwater, then travel through the groundwater in a direction different from normal groundwater flow to the radius of influence of the well. Because the plume has migrated only a short vertical distance and has had no appreciable lateral migration over the last 25 to 35 years and because the hydrocarbons are naturally degrading with time, the likelihood of any impacts to the well is minimal.

- (c) The soil consists of sandy gravels and gravels with variable percentages of silts and clays. The porosity measured in the investigation is 36.8%, but will be variable; any silt or clay layers will only serve to impede migration of the contaminants. The higher the content of silts and clays, the higher the soil retention capability for the contaminants and the smaller the vertical distance the hydrocarbons will travel before they are transformed to residual contamination (Dragun, 1988).
- (d) Annual precipitation averages 13 to 15 cm (5 to 6 inches [in.]). Annual evaporation is between 147 and 168 cm (58 and 66 in.) (DOE/NV 1996b). The high evaporation and low precipitation create a negative water balance for the area; therefore, no driving force associated with precipitation is available to mobilize contaminants to groundwater.
- (e) The type of regulated substance released is petroleum hydrocarbons in the form of diesel fuel. Light, bulk hydrocarbons, such as diesel, can migrate downward in unsaturated zone soils due to gravity and capillary forces. The downward migration is influenced by the following parameters:
- Amount of hydrocarbons transformed into residual saturation
 - Presence of an impermeable bed
 - Natural degradation of the hydrocarbons

Because of the large distance to groundwater, the slow travel time associated with the gravity drainage mechanism for migration, the small size of the plume, and the biologically favorable environment, the contaminants will not likely reach or impact the groundwater.

Diesel components vary widely among manufacturers. Without specific chemical analysis of the components of the hydrocarbon contamination at the CAU, a

quantitative estimate of the risk is not possible. Components within diesel are known carcinogens. However, pathways to the contaminants do not currently exist. The only potential pathway would be inadvertent intrusion to the waste. Alternative 2 controls this intrusion administratively.

The highest concentration detected in the investigation was 12,000 ppm. The sample associated with this concentration was collected from boring SB-5 at a depth of 6.7 m (22 ft). This same boring had a concentration of 11,000 ppm at 3.7 m (12 ft). These were the only two hits out of 41 samples (not including quality assurance samples) that exceeded the 10,000 ppm trigger level for hydrocarbons. Only seven of the 41 samples collected had TPH concentrations above 100 ppm ([Appendix A](#)).

- (f) The extent of contamination is limited to an area of 13m by 6 m (42 ft by 20 ft) laterally and to a depth of 11 m (35 ft). The movement of the plume laterally and vertically is slowed significantly because the source has been removed. Natural biological degradation of the TPH will further limit the potential for contaminants to reach groundwater.
- (g) Presently, the CAS is located in a government-controlled facility with the potential, future land use of livestock grazing. The TTR is a restricted area that is guarded on a 24-hr, 365-day-per-year basis; unauthorized personnel are not admitted to the facility. The CAU is currently covered by a combination of asphalt and gravel, preventing access to the high concentrations of contaminants, which are located 3.7 m (12 ft) below the surface. The preferred alternative will control intrusion to the contaminated zone.
- (h) Preferred routes of migration are extremely limited or nonexistent since the point sources of the hydrocarbons have been removed and the surface area is covered by asphalt, gravel, and buildings. Inadvertent intrusion is the only pathway from the contaminants to potential receptors. This intrusion would be controlled administratively in addition to the current physical barriers.
- (i) The subsurface hydrocarbons are located beneath an asphalt parking lot and an adjacent building (Building 03-60). Numerous buried utilities cross this area.

- (j) The potential for a hazard related to fire, vapor, or explosion is very low because the TPH is located subsurface under several feet of soil. The fire and explosion potential for diesel is moderate when exposed to fire or flame, neither of which are applicable to the buried contaminants at the CAU.

- (k) No other site-specific factors are known at this time.

The preferred alternative will require coordination with the U.S. Air Force. DOE/NV will record land-use restrictions, as applicable, with respect to administrative closures in the same manner that the U.S. Air Force presently uses.

Based on the evaluation in this CADD, administrative closure is the preferred closure method for the Second Gas Station.

5.0 References

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Appendix A

Second Gas Station Investigation Report Corrective Action Unit No. 403, Tonopah Test Range

A.1.0 Introduction

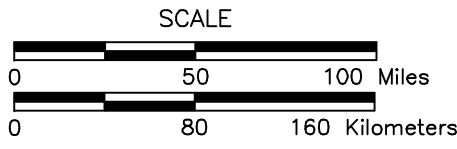
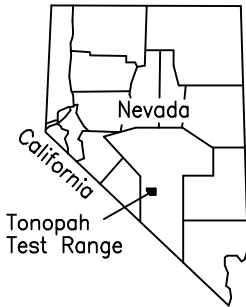
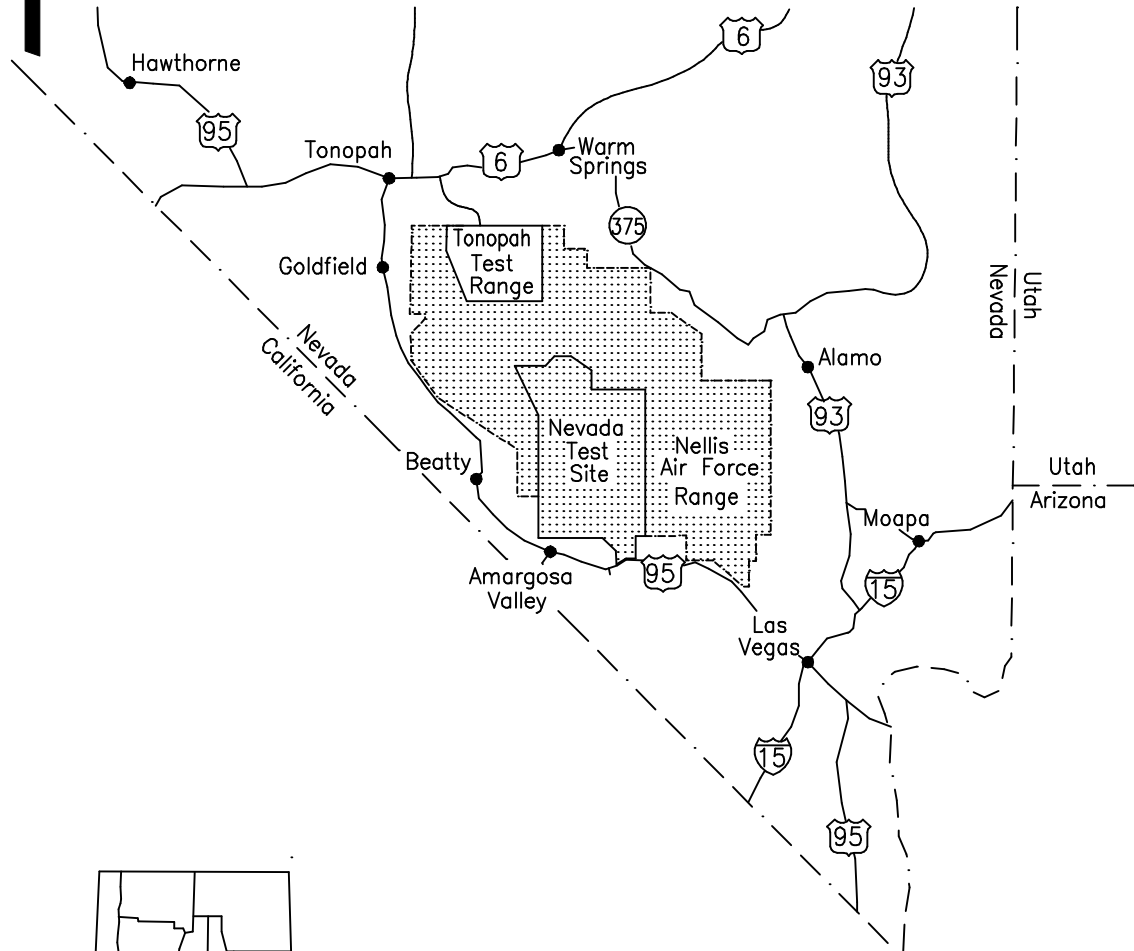
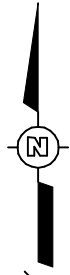
This investigation report represents implementation of the Corrective Action Investigation Plan (CAIP) (DOE/NV, 1996a) for Corrective Action Unit (CAU) No. 403 in accordance with the *Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order* (FFACO, 1996), the CAU Work Plan for the Tonopah Test Range (TTR) (DOE/NV, 1996b), and the *Industrial Sites Quality Assurance Project Plan* (QAPP) (DOE/NV, 1996c). Corrective Action Unit No. 403, consisting of Corrective Action Site (CAS) No. 03-02-004-0360, is the former location of a refueling station now called the Second Gas Station. The CAS is located at Area 3 on the TTR ([Figures A.1-1](#) and [A.1-2](#)), which is part of the Nellis Air Force Range in Nye County, Nevada. The TTR is operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD).

Since the issuance and implementation of the Second Gas Station CAIP, the initial subsurface investigation, and the issuance of Revision No. 1 of this investigation report, new information has been discovered that shows the Underground Storage Tanks (UST) were configured differently than they were portrayed in the CAIP. Due to this new information, an additional subsurface boring was drilled to complete the subsurface investigation. [Figure A.1-3](#) depicts the tank configurations used in the original investigation. [Figure A.1-4](#) depicts the tank configurations used in the subsequent investigation based on the new information.

A.1.1 Project Objective

The objectives of this project were threefold:

- Collect data to confirm the presence or absence of contamination.
- Determine the lateral and vertical extent of any contaminants.
- Provide sufficient information to develop closure strategies for the sites.

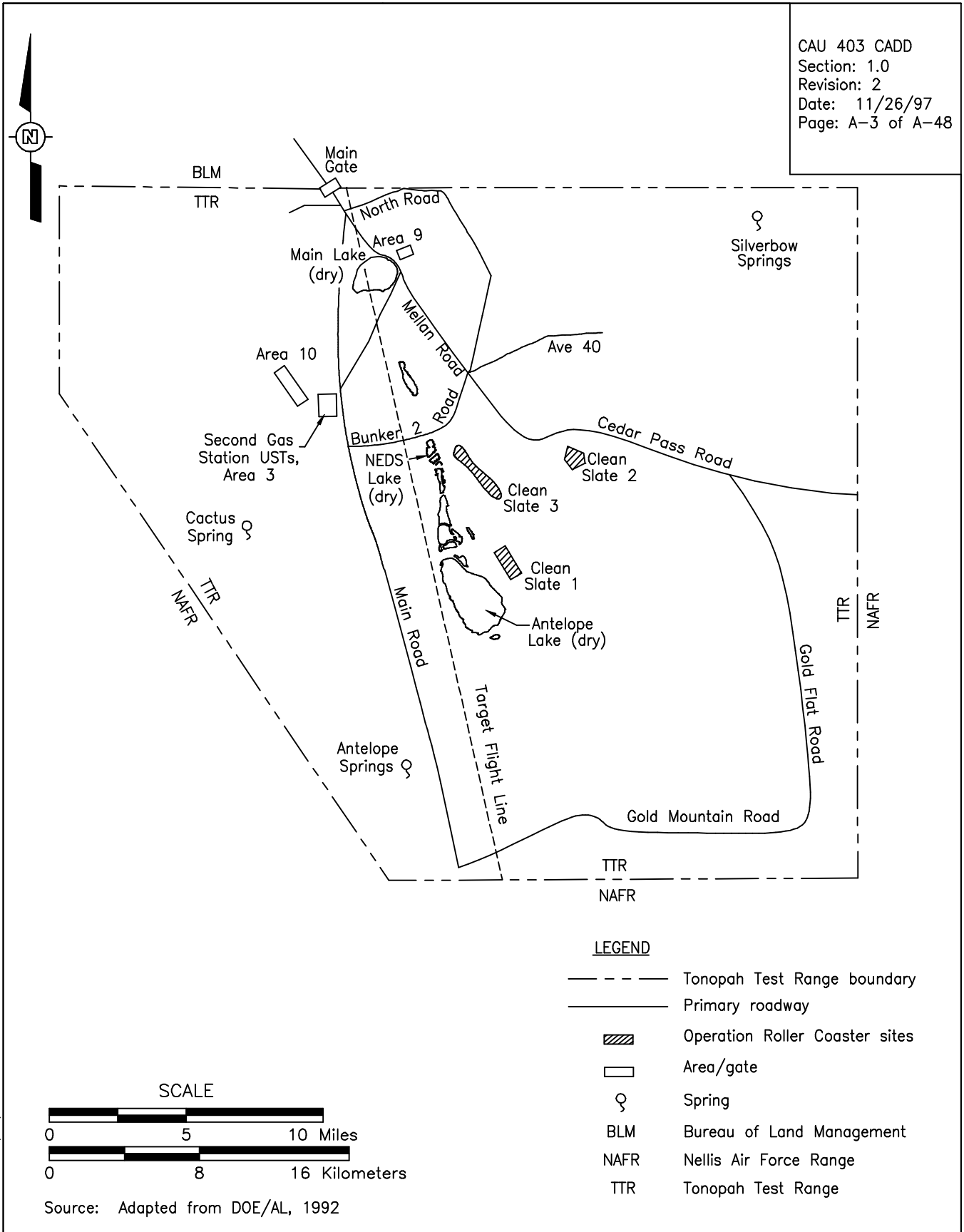


Source: DOE/NV, 1992

- LEGEND**
- Nevada Test Site
 - Tonopah Test Range boundary
 - Nellis Air Force Range boundary
 - - - - State Line
 - Road or Highway
 - City

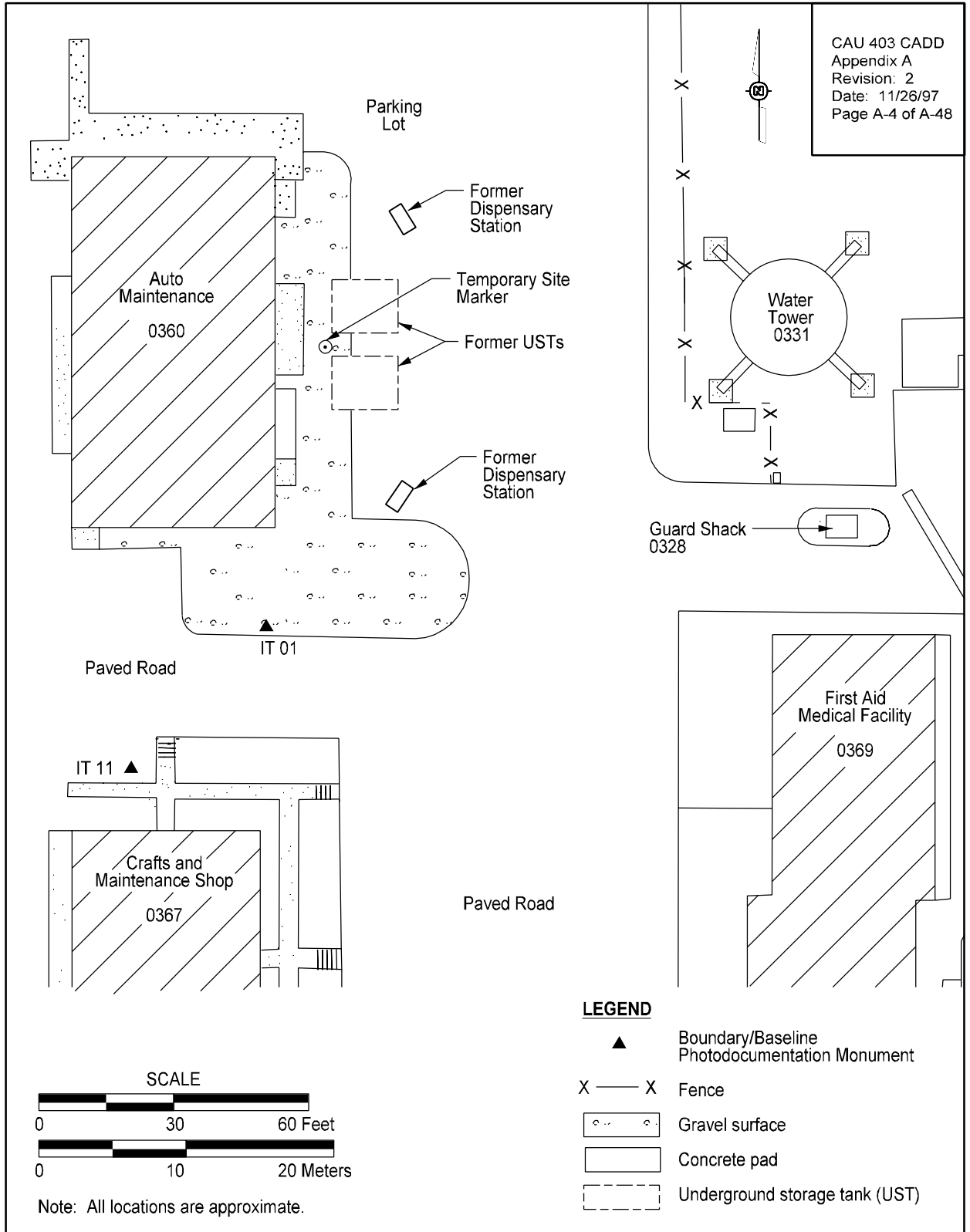
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**Figure A.1-1
 Tonopah Test Range Location Map**



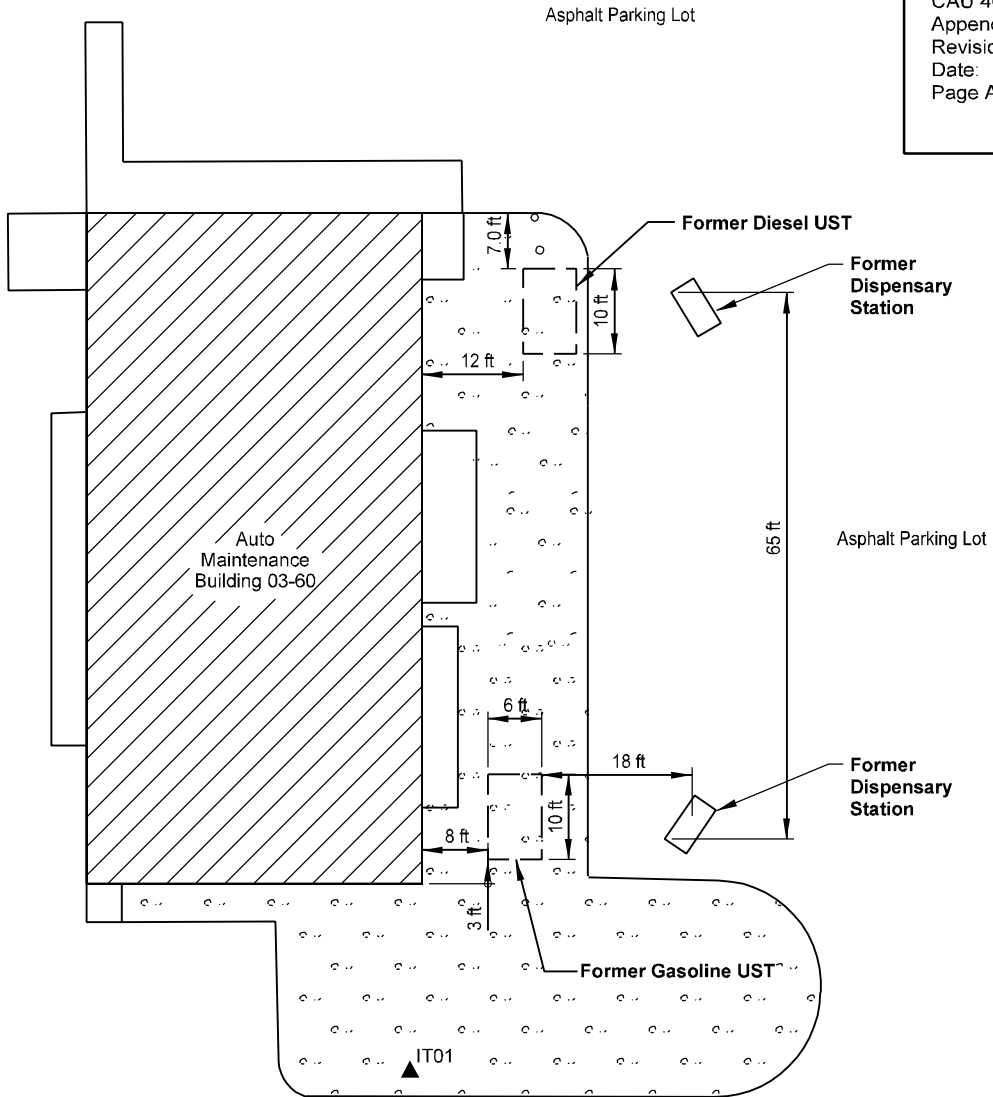
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Figure A.1-2
Location of the Second Gas Station, Area 3, Tonopah Test Range








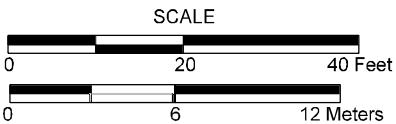
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Figure A.1-3
Original Site Map, Second Gas Station and Surrounding Facilities, Area 3,
Tonopah Test Range



LEGEND

-  Boundary/baseline photodocumentation monument
-  Gravel surface
-  Building
-  Concrete pad
-  Underground storage tank (UST)



Note: All locations are approximate.

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**Figure A.1-4
 Current Site Map, Second Gas Station and Surrounding Facilities,
 Area 3, Tonopah Test Range**

To meet the objectives, thirteen boreholes were drilled and sampled to:

- Evaluate the condition of the subsurface sediment and determine if any contaminants of concern (COCs) were present.
- Assess the potential for migration of potential COCs downward from potential source points through the surrounding sediment.
- Estimate the lateral extent of contaminant migration (if present) from the previous locations of the tank and dispensary stations.

Forty-six subsurface samples were collected from thirteen soil borings for analysis of potential COCs. The subsurface samples were selected from sample sets that were collected at 3-meter (m) (10-foot [ft]) intervals to a maximum of 25 m (82 ft) below ground surface (bgs). Detailed field observation of the surface and subsurface conditions, including lithologic description of soil boring cuttings, was also made during the investigation activities. Additionally, geotechnical samples were collected to establish porosity, permeability, and microbe and nutrient levels within the soils.

A.1.1.1 Report Content

This investigation report is divided into four parts:

- [Section A.1.0](#) - Introduction
- [Section A.2.0](#) - Field investigation and sampling activities, a description of the site and sampling methodology
- [Section A.3.0](#) - Sample analysis, a discussion of the laboratory analytical results
- [Section A.4.0](#) - Quality assurance, in which the precision, accuracy, representativeness, completeness, and comparability of the sample results are described

To make this investigation report more concise, the following field documentation and laboratory data were not included; however, they are available in the IT Corporation (IT) project files and will be available upon request:

- Field Activity Daily Logs
- Sample Collection Logs

- Analysis Requests/Chain-of-Custody forms
- Soil sample descriptions
- Laboratory certificates of analysis
- Headspace and Petroflag™ hydrocarbon screening results
- Surveillance results

Additional descriptions of the site history, waste inventories, and spill information are discussed in the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a) for this CAU.

A.1.1.2 Summary of Findings in Accordance with NAC 459.9973

Soils at the Second Gas Station CAS exceeded soil actions levels established by the State of Nevada. In part, this investigation determined and assessed the site information as specified in the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 459.9973.1, (a) through (k), and the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a). The information corresponding to Sections (a) through (k) is listed in the following text:

- (a) The depth to groundwater is 110 to 120 m (360 to 390 ft).
- (b) The distance to the nearest drinking water well (Sandia 6) is 650 m (2,130 ft) northeast of the CAS.
- (c) The soil consists of sandy gravels and gravels with variable percentages of silts and clays.
- (d) Annual precipitation averages 13 to 15 centimeters (cm) (5 to 6 inches [in.]).
- (e) The type of regulated substance released is petroleum hydrocarbons in the form of diesel fuel.
- (f) The extent of contamination is limited to an area of 13 m by 6 m (42 ft by 20 ft) laterally, to a depth of 11 m (35 ft).
- (g) Presently, the CAS is part of an active military facility with the potential, future land use (pending closure of the government facility) of livestock grazing.
- (h) Potential routes of migration are extremely limited or nonexistent as the point sources of the hydrocarbons are removed, and the surface area is covered by asphalt and buildings.
- (i) The subsurface hydrocarbons are located beneath an asphalt parking lot and an adjacent building (Building 03-60). Numerous buried utilities cross this area.

(j) The potential for a hazard related to fire, vapor, or explosion is very low.

(k) No other site-specific factors are known at this time.

A.2.0 Field Investigation and Sampling Activities

Field activities were performed by IT from August 20 to September 26, 1996, and from September 22 to September 25, 1997. Samples were collected and documented by following established sampling procedures, field activity documentation (IT, 1996a), sample collection documentation, decontamination, chain of custody, shipping, and radiation screening protocols (IT, 1994). Field activities were performed in accordance with field sampling instructions as prescribed in the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a) and an approved Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan (IT, 1996b). Quality control (QC) samples (e.g., field blanks, equipment blanks, trip blanks, and sample duplicates) were collected, as required, by the *Industrial Sites Quality Assurance Project Plan* (DOE/NV, 1996c) and approved contractor procedures (IT, 1994). All field and sample documentation is maintained in IT project files. During the field activities, waste minimization practices were followed, including segregation of personal protective equipment into bags (based upon daily use) and collection and segregation of the rinsate waters from decontamination operations.

A.2.1 Site Description and Conditions

The Second Gas Station CAS is located between the Area 3 compound and Building 03-60 ([Figure A.1-3](#)). Presently the site is used as a parking area. Building 03-60 is currently used for mechanical repairs, and the Area 3 compound is a secured area with limited access.

The surface locations of boreholes were over both asphalt and gravel. Numerous underground utilities were indicated on as-built diagrams, utility maps, and by Kirk-Mayer Incorporated personnel familiar with the area. To avoid damaging these utilities during drilling, an air knife digging tool was used to excavate and visually check the first several feet prior to the use of the drill rig and auger. On two occasions, buried utilities were encountered, but not damaged. In these cases, new boring locations were selected by the site supervisor and visually checked again for buried utilities.

Topography in the vicinity of the site is nearly level with a slight grade draining to the west. No overhead hazards exist in the area. Work at the site did not pose a traffic hazard.

A.2.2 Soil Sampling Logistics

This section describes the boring locations and the subsurface soil sampling for the Second Gas Station CAS.

A.2.2.1 Boring Locations

Thirteen borings were required to complete the investigation of the Second Gas Station CAS. Initially, five soil borings, designated SB-1 through 5, were planned at the originally approximated locations of the dispensary stations and USTs. Soil borings SB-1 and SB-5 were located at the south and north dispensary locations, respectively. SB-2, SB-3B, and SB-4 were located on the south UST, between the tanks, and on the north UST, respectively. If any COCs were detected in the initial boreholes by field screening, then additional borings, called step-outs (SO), were drilled. In the event underground utilities were encountered at a proposed location, then an alphabetical designation would follow the soil boring number (i.e., SB-3B or SO-3B).

The COCs were detected by field screening in SB-4 and SB-5, and step-out borings SO-1 through SO-7 were drilled to determine the lateral and vertical extent of the subsurface COCs.

Based on the new tank location information, SB-6 was located over the modified former gasoline UST location. Step-outs were not necessary for SB-6. Adequate subsurface data for the modified former diesel UST location were recovered from boring SO-3B.

Initially, borings were drilled to a minimum of 7 m (20 ft) bgs plus an additional, two non-detect intervals of 3 m (10 ft) for a total of 14 m (40 ft). When field screening indicated COCs were present, the boreholes were advanced until field screening indicated two non-detects in a row. In the event a COC was found at a depth that exceeded the depths of borings already drilled, then those borings were deepened and sampled to the depth of the borehole where the COCs were detected.

Once a borehole reached a minimum required depth, the samples collected to that point were field-screened with a kit that detects hydrocarbons. If the presence of contaminants was not indicated, then two confirmatory “clean” samples (the last two samples collected) and a “dirty” sample (from a zone most likely affected) were collected. If COCs were indicated, drilling and

screening continued until two confirmatory “clean” samples were collected and packaged for shipment to an off-site laboratory. The most contaminated sample was collected and packaged for shipment to an off-site laboratory.

Samples (including bioassay and geotechnical samples) were assigned unique alphanumeric sample numbers which were designated sequentially as they were collected (i.e., TTR00160, TTR00161, etc.).

A.2.2.2 Subsurface Sampling

Subsurface samples were collected at 3-m (10-ft) intervals using a 9-cm (3.5-in.) hollow stem auger with a 6.5-cm (2.5-in.) California Modified split-spoon with brass sleeves. In most cases, the samples were collected directly within the brass sleeves that lined the sampler to minimize sample volatilization. Each sample was screened for hydrocarbons using a photo ionization detector and the Petroflag™ field screening kit. On-site screening was used to select samples for off-site analysis.

Typical sample collection occurred as follows: A sampling team member decontaminated and assembled the split-spoon sampler. When the driller reached the sampling depth, the split-spoon sampler was attached to the 140-pound drive hammer by the sample team member; then the driller ran the split-spoon sampler to the sample depth. The split-spoon sampler was driven by the driller with a 140-pound hammer and 31-in. drop to collect the sample. The number of hammer blows required to drive the split-spoon sampler down every 6 in. was recorded. Generally, fifty blows for less than 6 in. was considered resistance; although in some cases, additional blows were specified to maximize sample recovery. The time of sample collection was noted at the time the sampler was driven to its limit. Finally, the driller drilled over the sampler to free it from the surrounding formation and brought the sampler to the surface.

Once at the surface, a sampling team member took the split-spoon sampler off the hammer and loosened the shoe (the cutting edge of the sampler) and hammer sub (the device that attaches the sampler to the drilling assembly). Then, the split-spoon sample was carried to the sampling table located inside a van. The split-spoon sampler was then disassembled to expose the (6-in.) brass sleeves. The sleeves were collected in the order of deepest towards the shallowest. The ends of each

brass sleeve were sealed with Teflon™ sheets and plastic caps. Each cap was annotated with the date, time, and depth of sample collection as well as the vertical orientation. The deepest brass sleeve was collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as gasoline and diesel and Toxicity Characteristic (TC) lead. The second sleeve was collected for Petroflag™ screening. Material remaining in the shoe of the split-spoon sampler was then collected for headspace and sample description.

In the event a sleeve was not full or a potential for headspace occurred in the sleeve, the sample was transferred to sample jars.

Samples were immediately placed on ice until Petroflag™ screening for hydrocarbons was completed. Based upon the screening results, the most highly impacted sample from each borehole was selected for laboratory analysis, along with two confirmatory clean samples from the last 20 ft drilled. Even if all samples in a given borehole were non-detect (i.e., <100 parts per million [ppm] based on Petroflag™ results), two confirmatory clean samples from the last 20 ft drilled were selected for shipment to the off-site lab. The samples were then assigned sample numbers, labeled, custody-taped, and bagged for shipment to the IT Las Vegas office. At the IT Las Vegas office, the samples were repacked for Federal Express shipment to Quanterra Environmental Services in Earth City, Missouri.

A.2.2.3 Petroflag™ Screening

All samples collected at the Second Gas Station CAS were screened for petroleum hydrocarbons using the Petroflag™ turbidimetric analyzer manufactured by the Dexsil Corporation. Petroflag™ screening was run in batches once the minimum required borehole depth was reached. Petroflag™ methodology uses a solvent to extract any potential hydrocarbons from the soil. The extract is then filtered into a developer and allowed to develop for 10 to 15 minutes. If hydrocarbons are present, the developer clouds. The amount of hydrocarbons present (reported in parts per million) is determined using an optical analyzer that correlates the optical response value to a preselected response factor in the instrument. A response factor for diesel hydrocarbons was selected because it minimized the possibility of false positives which occur when analyzing for gasoline in the presence of diesel.

At the beginning of each sampling day, a calibration standard was processed and run through the analyzer. Additional calibrations were run if the daily temperature varied greater than 10 degrees Celsius.

Results from the Petroflag™ screening did not quantitatively match the results from laboratory analysis variables such as temperatures contaminant degradation, and target-specific method difference generally caused Petroflag™ to give higher values than what the lab would report. However, the Petroflag™ screening method was an excellent qualitative indicator for the presence of hydrocarbons.

A.2.2.4 Geologic Analysis

As samples were collected, the following soil characteristics were noted: sand and gravel content, relative amounts of pebbles and cobbles, the absence or presence of clays, and any unusual variations. This information was recorded in field notes and soil boring logs (Attachment 1) for the project. During drilling, soil cuttings were also monitored for staining, odors, and gross lithologic changes.

A.2.2.5 Drilling Characteristics

Near-surface materials at the Second Gas Station CAS varied from construction-type fill, which included cement blocks to less compacted sandy gravels, to an approximate depth of 5 m (15 ft) bgs. Below 5 m (15 ft), the difficulty of drilling generally increased, often requiring high torque and high bit weight to advance the augers. Sample collection often required high blow counts, 40 to 50 per every 6 inches. Occasionally, the friction of drilling significantly heated the sampler.

Two drilling companies, Converse Consultants Southwest and Spectrum Exploration, were used to complete this investigation. The former began the job with a BK-81 drill rig and drilled three boreholes before equipment failure forced them to relinquish the drilling contract to Spectrum Exploration. Spectrum completed the job using a CME-75 drill rig.

Both drill rigs had difficulty advancing the augers. The drilling required extremely high torque and excessive stress to the drilling equipment. According to the driller from Converse Consultants, the drilling difficulty encountered at the Second Gas Station CAS was nearly identical to what was

encountered in boreholes they drilled 91 m (300 ft) to the southeast of the site (Converse, 1994). Alternative methods for further drilling should be considered.

A.2.2.6 Subsurface Stratigraphy

Soil boring logs and descriptions can be found in Attachment A of this report.

Much of the stratigraphy encountered was medium to very coarse sands with gravels and occasional cobbles. The predominant lithology of the pebbles and cobbles was volcanics. Clay content varied from low to moderate throughout the wells. Samples were usually well-compacted and visually showed a low to moderate moisture content. Drilling hard streaks were commonly encountered at 8 m to 11 m (25 ft to 35 ft) and at 15 ft to 18 m (50 m to 60 ft) bgs.

A.2.3 Management of Investigation-Derived Waste

Investigation-Derived Waste is being managed in accordance with applicable DOE Orders and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (RCRA) regulations. The spent reagents generated from the use of a field-screening kit are being managed as a RCRA hazardous waste, and the EPA code F003 was applied. The reagent waste was placed in a DOT-compliant drum (49 CFR 172 [CFR, 1997]) which was fitted with a Tamper Indicating Device (TID). The reagent waste was compatible with the drum specifications in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 265.172 and with Subpart CC of Part 265 (CFR, 1996). The drum was handled and inspected in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 265.173 and 174, respectively.

The remaining IDW was handled in accordance with the previously stated requirements. Upon receipt of analytical results from the sampling event the IDW was determined to be a sanitary waste. Each of the waste streams will be sent to a qualified facility for disposal.

A.3.0 Sample Analysis

The analytical results from the soil borings at the Second Gas Station CAS have been compiled and analyzed to determine the presence and/or extent of contamination. The analytical results are summarized in the following sections. The complete laboratory result data packages are available in IT project files. [Section A.4.0](#) of this report presents a discussion and summary of quality control samples.

During the drilling and sampling activities, a total of 60 hydrocarbon characterization, geotechnical, and QC samples were collected for analysis. A list of the investigation and geotechnical sample numbers (including field duplicate samples) and locations is presented in [Table A.3-1](#), and their locations are shown in [Figure A.3-1](#). Gaps in the numerical sample sequence represent sample numbers used for other projects and equipment, field, and trip blank (QC) samples; they are not included in this table, but are included in [Section A.4.2](#).

Soil samples were analyzed for TPH gasoline range, TPH diesel range, and TC lead ([Table A.3-1](#)). Soil samples collected from boring SB-6 were also analyzed for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene (total) (BTEX). The TPH diesel range includes diesel, fuel oil #2, and waste oil and are listed as separate results. Results for the analyses indicated the presence of TPH as diesel, gasoline, fuel oil #2, and waste oil as well as lead and Xylene. The sample analytical parameters and laboratory analytical methods for the subsurface soil investigation are presented in [Table A.3-2](#). The sample analytical parameters were selected through the application of the site process knowledge and preliminary sampling according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) process (EPA, 1994). The results of the DQO process are documented, in part, in the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a) with the remainder of the documentation retained in project files. Samples were analyzed by Quanterra Environmental Services in Earth City, Missouri. The parameters selected for analysis were based upon the anticipated COCs associated with the activities known to have been conducted at the site.

Table A.3-1
Second Gas Station Sample List
(Sheet 1 of 2)

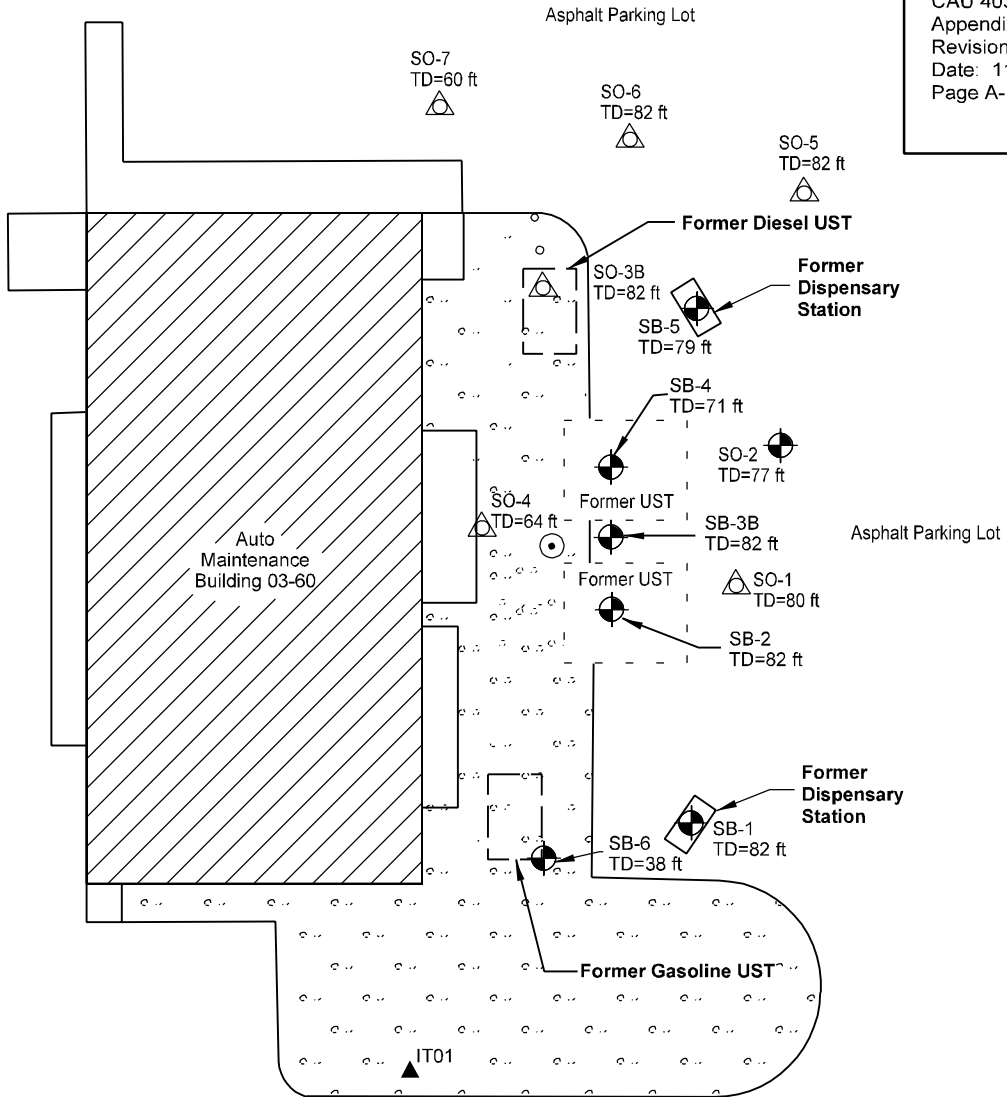
Sample Number	Boring	Sample Type	Depth (ft)	UTM ^a Northing (NAD 83) ^b	UTM Easting (NAD 83)
TTR00121	SB-1	Soil	2	4182155.8	521432.853
TTR00122	SB-1	Soil	32	4182155.8	521432.853
TTR00123	SB-1	Soil	42	4182155.8	521432.853
TTR00124	SB-4	Soil	22	4182168.743	521429.944
TTR00125	SB-4	Soil	62	4182168.743	521429.944
TTR00126	SB-4	Soil	71	4182168.743	521429.944
TTR00129	SB-2	Soil	62	4182163.57	521429.98
TTR00138	SB-2	Soil	72	4182163.57	521429.98
TTR00139	SB-2	Soil	82	4182163.57	521429.98
TTR00140	SO-2	Soil	32	4182169.51	521436.083
TTR00141	SO-2	Soil	62	4182169.51	521436.083
TTR00142	SO-2	Soil	72	4182169.51	521436.083
TTR00143	SO-1	Soil	12	4182164.414	521434.484
TTR00144	SO-1	Soil	72	4182164.414	521434.484
TTR00145	SO-1	Soil	82	4182164.414	521434.484
TTR00147	SB-1	Soil	72	4182155.8	521432.853
TTR00148	SB-1	Soil	82	4182155.8	521432.853
TTR00149	SB-3B	Soil	32	4182165.883	521430.483
TTR00150	SB-3B	Soil	72	4182165.883	521430.483
TTR00151	SB-3B	Soil	82	4182165.883	521430.483
TTR00152	SB-5	Soil	2	4182174.5	521433.065
TTR00153	SB-5	Soil	22	4182174.5	521433.065
TTR00154	SB-5	Soil	67	4182174.5	521433.065
TTR00155	SB-5	Soil	72	4182174.5	521433.065
TTR00156	SB-5	Soil	12	4182174.5	521433.065
TTR00157	SB-5	Field Duplicate	12	4182174.5	521433.065
TTR00158	SO-3B	Soil	22	4182175.244	521427.481
TTR00159	SO-3B	Soil	72	4182175.244	521427.481
TTR00160	SO-3B	Soil	82	4182175.244	521427.481
TTR00161	SO-5	Soil	22	4182178.683	521437.013
TTR00162	SO-5	Soil	62	4182178.683	521437.013
TTR00163	SO-5	Soil	72	4182178.683	521437.013

Table A.3-1
Second Gas Station Sample List
(Sheet 2 of 2)

Sample Number	Boring	Sample Type	Depth (ft)	UTM ^a Northing (NAD 83) ^b	UTM Easting (NAD 83)
TTR00164	SO-3B	Soil Bioassay	22	4182175.24	521427.481
TTR00165	SO-6	Soil	22	4182180.61	521430.603
TTR00167	SO-6	Soil	82	4182180.61	521430.603
TTR00168	SO-4	Soil	22	4182166.515	521425.255
TTR00169	SO-4	Soil	52	4182166.515	521425.255
TTR00170	SO-4	Soil	62	4182165.515	521425.255
TTR00173	SO-7	Soil	22	4182181.832	521423.732
TTR00174	SO-7	Soil	52	4182181.832	521423.732
TTR00174DUP	SO-7	Soil-Laboratory Duplicate	52	4182181.832	521423.732
TTR00174MS	SO-7	Soil-Matrix Spike	52	4182181.832	521423.732
TTR00174MSD	SO-7	Soil-Matrix Spike Duplicate	52	4182181.832	521423.732
TTR00175	SO-7	Soil	62	4182181.832	521423.732
TTR00176	SO-7	Field Duplicate	61	4182181.832	521423.732
TTR00177	SB-4	Geotechnical	52	4182168.743	521429.944
TTR00178	SB-4	Soil Bioassay	32	4182168.743	521429.944
TTR00303	SB-6	Soil-Matrix Spike	12	4181955.700	521506.610
TTR00303	SB-6	Soil-Matrix Spike Duplicate	12	4181955.700	521506.610
TTR00304	SB-6	Soil	12	4181955.700	521506.610
TTR00305	SB-6	Soil	20	4181955.700	521506.610
TTR00306	SB-6	Field Duplicate	20	4181955.700	521506.610
TTR00307	SB-6	Soil	30	4181955.700	521506.610

^aUTM = Universal Transverse Mercator

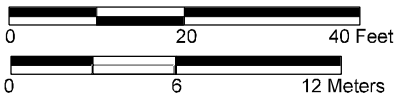
^bNAD = North American Datum



LEGEND

- Boundary/baseline photodocumentation monument
- Temporary site marker
- Gravel surface
- Building
- Concrete pad
- Current underground storage tank (UST)
- Original UST
- Soil boring location
- Step-out boring location

SCALE



Note: All locations are approximate.

4603a05 10/23/97

**Figure A.3-1
 Map of Soil Boring Locations, Second Gas Station, Tonopah Test Range**

**Table A.3-2
 Chemical Analytical Methods Used for
 Second Gas Station Investigation Samples**

Analytical Parameter	Analytical Method
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (diesel and gasoline individually)	EPA ^a 8015 (modified)
TC ^b Lead	EPA 6010
Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene ^c (total)	EPA 8020

^a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency SW-846 (EPA, 1992)

^b Toxicity characteristic

^c BTEX analyzed for samples collected from borehole SB-6 only

A.3.1 Data Quality Assessment

The data quality was assessed to determine if the sampling objectives fully addressed the DQOs established in the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a). The DQOs of the CAIP indicated that the sampling objectives were to generate sufficient data to identify the presence of contamination, to determine the extent of contaminant migration, and to determine the appropriate closure recommendation.

The DQOs defined the boundaries of the study area as 15 ft to 100 ft bgs beneath where the USTs were believed to have been removed and below the locations of the fuel dispensary stations. The DQOs recognized that the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection requires that a determination be made about whether a regulated substance (TPH) was present in the soil and if it was above the action level of 100 milligrams per kilogram TPH (NAC, 1996). These sampling objectives were achieved through field screening and by laboratory analysis.

All samples were collected as required by the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a). Decision rules established by the DQO process and described in the CAIP were used for the decision criteria. In four boreholes, TPH levels exceeded the 100-ppm action level specified in the CAIP. A combination of field screening, process knowledge, and the decision criteria were used to supplement and guide the sampling process.

A.3.2 Sample Results

Samples were analyzed for TPH as diesel and gasoline, TC lead, and BTEX. Significant levels of degraded diesel and gasoline were found in four boreholes ([Table A.3-3](#) and [Attachment 1](#)). The most prevalent contaminant was diesel (12,000 ppm) and waste oil (1,500 ppm). Lesser amounts, but higher than the action limit of 100 ppm of fuel oil #2 (210 ppm) and gasoline (150 ppm) were also noted. The highest concentrations (of diesel and gasoline) were found in boreholes SO-3B and SB-5 at 4 m to 7 m (12 ft to 22 ft) below the ground surface ([Table A.3-3](#)). Lesser amounts, but greater than the 100 ppm, were also found at 7 m (22 ft) in SB-4 and at 0.6 m (2 ft) in SB-1. Lead was not found at significant levels (i.e., above the EPA Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals [PRGs] [EPA, 1996]) in any of the soil samples. Levels of gasoline (0.5 ppm) and Xylene (1.2 and 1.4 ppb) were insignificant at borehole SB-6.

Samples collected and screened from soil borings SB-5 and SO-3B demonstrated contamination from the surface to 9 m (30 ft) bgs. Petroflag™ screening indicated that the TPH contamination diminished significantly by 9 m (30 ft) bgs and was not indicated at 12 m (40 ft) in either boring.

At SB-4, located over the originally approximated location of the north UST site, a soil sample indicated TPH contamination (diesel, 210 ppm) at a depth of 7 m (22 ft) bgs. Petroflag™ screening indicated hydrocarbons in lower concentrations at 9 m (30 ft) and no hydrocarbons at 12 m (40 ft). Hydrocarbons were not indicated at 3 m (10 ft).

Fuel oil #2 (1,500 ppm) was indicated at 0.6 m (2 ft) in SB-1. Process knowledge suggested that SB-1 is located at the previous location of a gasoline dispensary station. The presence of fuel oil #2 suggests surface contamination from sources other than that of the gasoline dispensary station. No other hydrocarbons were identified at other depths in SB-1.

[Figure A.3-2](#) shows interpretations of the TPH diesel distribution at 6 m and 9 m (20 ft and 30 ft) bgs for borings SB-5 and SO-3B. These boreholes had the highest TPH values noted. TPH diesel is plotted because it has the highest values wherever TPH was detected. Two interpretations presented for the TPH distribution indicated in SB-5 and SO-3B are that: (1) two independent, hydrocarbon plumes exist, or (2) the plumes coalesce at depth.

**Table A.3-3
Tonopah Test Range Second Gas Station Results that Exceeded Detection Limits**

Boring	Sample Type	Sample Depth (ft below ground surface)	Sample Number	TPH				Lead (mg/L) ^b TC ^e	Petroflag (ppm)	HNU Screen (ppm) ^a
				Diesel (mg/kg)	Fuel Oil #2 (mg/kg)	Gasoline (mg/kg)	Waste Oil (mg/kg) ^d			
				Action Levels (ppm)						
100 ^e	100 ^e	100 ^e	100 ^e	400/1000 ^f						
SB-1	Soil	2	TTR00121		1500				1940	5
SB-1	Soil	42	TTR00123				0.012	23		5
SB-2	Field Blank	0	TTR00130				0.0088	NA ^g		NA
SB-2	Soil	62	TTR00129				0.0042	99		6
SB-2	Soil	72	TTR00138				0.0034	3		2
SB-3B	Soil	72	TTR00150				0.0058 (B)	30		22
SB-4	Soil	22	TTR00124		210	1.2 (Y)			854	54
SB-5	Soil	2	TTR00152	120				52	0	0
SB-5	Soil	12	TTR00156	11000		6.4 (Y)			>2000	210
SB-5	Soil	12	TTR00157	10000		7.2 (Y)			>2000	40
SB-5	Soil	22	TTR00153	12000		150.0 (Y)			>2000	163
SB-6	Soil	22	TTR00305			0.52 (Z)			0	0
SO-1	Soil	72	TTR00144				0.0038	39		6
SO-3B	Soil	22	TTR00158	5300		8.6 (Y)			2000	95

Indicates Results Above Action Levels

^aParts per million

^eNevada Division of Environmental Protection, 1994

(B) = Analyte found in associated blank as well as in sample

^bMilligrams per liter

^fEPA Residential/Industrial Preliminary Remediation Goals

(Y) = The GC pattern appears multipeaked but does not match gasoline

^cToxicity Characteristic

^gNot Analyzed

(Z) = A single peak in the retention time window for gasoline was present, however, the multipeak pattern for gasoline was missing.

^dMilligrams per kilogram

Note: Total Xylene was detected in samples TTR00304 and TTR00306 at 0.0012 ppm and 0.0014 ppm, respectively.

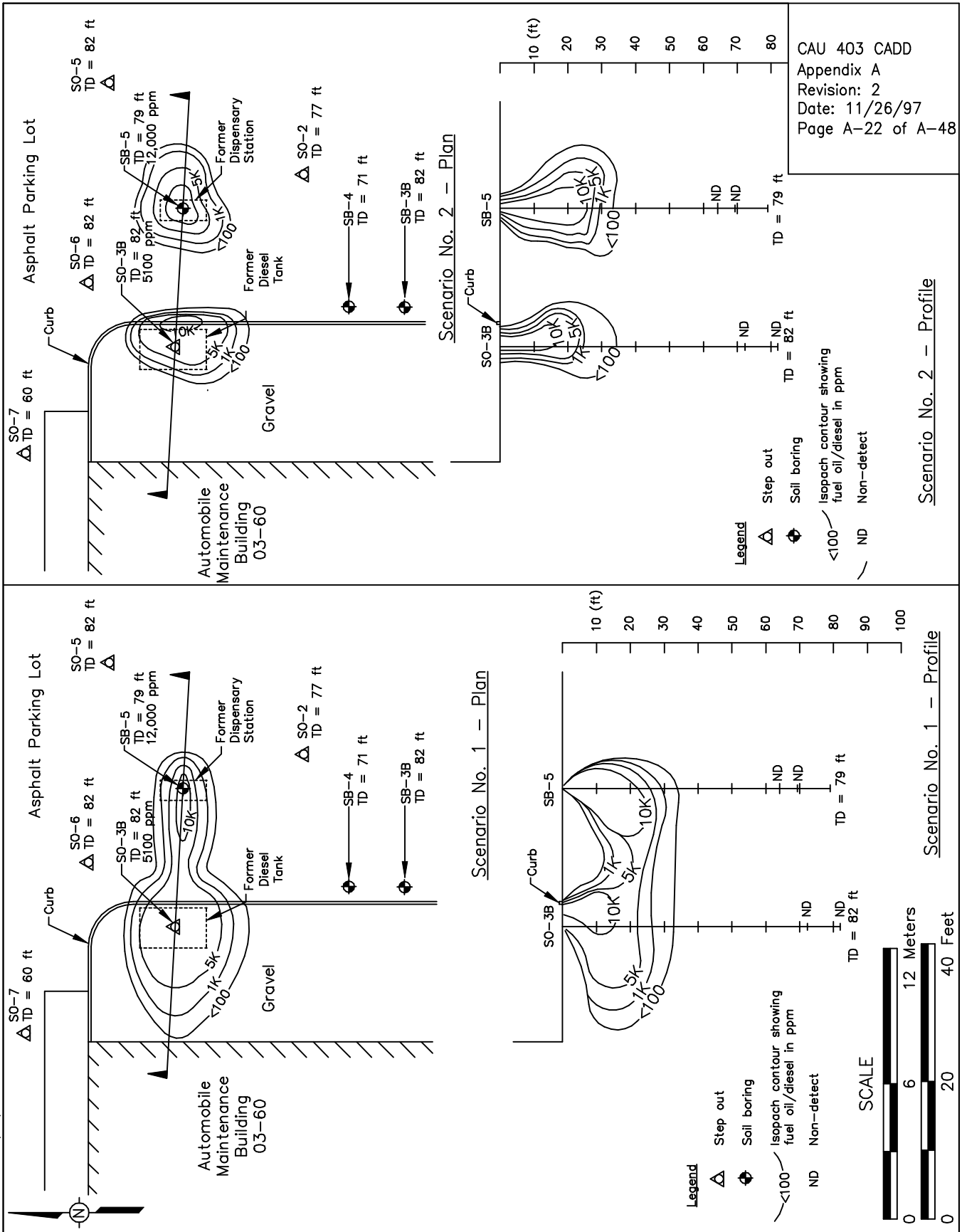


Figure A.3-2
Interpretations of TPH Distribution, Second Gas Station, Tonopah Test Range

The vertical extent of the contamination in SB-5 and SO-3B, the boreholes with the highest TPH values noted, is limited to approximately 11 m (35 ft) bgs. Contamination indicated in SB-4 is low and is likely limited to 9-m to 11-m (30-ft to 35-ft) depth as well as being limited laterally.

The results of the sampling at Second Gas Station are consistent with the conceptual model proposed in the CAIP (DOE/NV, 1996a). Contamination was predominantly diesel and heavy hydrocarbons likely associated with degradation of the diesel fuel. The potential for vertical migration is extremely low since the point sources are removed and annual precipitation is low. The lateral extent of the hydrocarbons is limited and will allow designation of boundaries to provide closure.

A.3.3 Geotechnical and Bioassessment Samples

Two bioassessment samples (TTR00164 and TTR00178) and one geotechnical sample (TTR00177) were collected from SO-3B (6 m [21.0 ft]) and SB-4 (9 m [31.0 ft]), respectively. Both samples were collected and shipped in the brass sleeves in which they were collected. The sleeved samples were collected using a California Modified split-spoon sampler.

A.3.3.1 Bioassessment Results

The purpose of soil bioassessment was to determine if suitable conditions existed for bioremediation. Bioassessment is a series of tests designed to evaluate the physical, chemical, and microbiological characteristics of a site. The bioassessment consisted of nutrient determinations, pH, microbial population density, and the ability of the microbial population to grow under enhanced conditions. The results of the bioassessment of samples TTR00164 and TTR00178 are summarized in the following text:

- Viable microbial populations existed at the site and appeared to be well-adapted to site conditions.
- Phosphate levels were elevated (250 ppm), and ammonium levels were low (<4ppm).
- The heterotrophic, hydrocarbon-degrading microbial population reacted favorably to oxygen and nutrient stimulation.

- The positive response of the microbes to nutrient enhancement during the stimulation test indicated that nutrient addition to the soil will be beneficial.
- The pH (8.4) was within the acceptable range for bioremediation.
- Moisture levels were acceptable.

A.3.3.2 Geotechnical Analysis Results

Sample TTR00177 was submitted for geotechnical analysis which was performed at the IT Corporation Environmental Technology Development Center in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The sample was analyzed for moisture content, particle-size distribution, undisturbed density, specific gravity, effective porosity, and permeability by flowing air.

Results of the geotechnical analyses found approximately 13 percent moisture content, a specific gravity of 2.65 grams per cubic centimeter, effective porosity of 36.8 percent, and air permeability of 1.85×10^{-4} cubic meters per second. Sieve analysis found very coarse to fine sand with a 17 to 18 percent silt and clay content. Ten percent gravels were also noted in the analysis.

A.4.0 Quality Assurance

The results of quality assurance (QA) and QC on characterization sampling activities for the Second Gas Station CAS are summarized in the following text. Also included is a discussion about measurement of the QA and QC objectives and documentation of nonconformances. Detailed information about the QA program for this sampling event is contained in the Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c).

A.4.1 Quality Control Samples

QC samples were collected and analyzed throughout the Second Gas Station sample collection process. A list of collected field QC samples is presented in [Table A.4-1](#). A total of five field blanks, three equipment blanks, two matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD), and three field duplicates were collected for analysis by an off-site laboratory. Field blanks were taken by placing distilled water into appropriate sample bottles under the same field conditions as the environmental samples and preserving them according to the requirements specified in the Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c). Equipment equipment blanks were obtained by collecting the final rinse solution (i.e., distilled water), pouring it over the decontaminated sampling equipment into the appropriate sample bottles, and preserving it, as applicable. The results of the QC samples are discussed in the following sections.

A.4.1.1 Field Quality Control Samples

Review of the field blank analytical data for the investigation sampling indicated that cross-contamination from field methods did not occur during sample collection. The field blanks were analyzed for the parameters listed in [Table A.3-2](#), and none of the COCs was identified at concentrations above the laboratory method detection limits.

Equipment blanks were collected from the sampling equipment used during the investigation and were analyzed for the parameters listed in [Table A.3-2](#). None of the COCs was identified at concentrations above detection limits in the equipment and source blanks.

**Table A.4-1
Second Gas Station Field Quality Control Samples
Collected for Laboratory Analysis**

Sample Number	Sample Type	Notes
TTR00127	Equipment blank	Sampling equipment
TTR00128	Field blank	Environmental effect sample
TTR00130	Field blank	Environmental effect sample
TTR00146	Field blank	Environmental effect sample
TTR00171	Field blank	Environmental effect sample
TTR00172	Equipment blank	Sampling equipment
TTR00157	Field Duplicate	Sampling Method Check
TTR00174DUP	Laboratory Duplicate	Laboratory Method Check
TTR00174MS	Matrix Spike	Laboratory Method Check
TTR00174MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate	Laboratory Method Check
TTR00176	Field Duplicate	Sampling Method Check
TTR00301	Equipment blank	Sampling equipment
TTR00302	Field blank	Environmental effect sample
TTR00303	Matrix Spike	Laboratory Method Check
TTR00303	Matrix Spike Duplicate	Laboratory Method Check
TTR00306	Field Duplicate	Sampling Method Check

During the actual sampling events, field duplicates (TTR00157, TTR00176, and TTR0306) were collected and analyzed for the same site investigation parameters listed in [Table A.3-2](#). The field duplicate sampling result for TTR00157, indicating detected COCs, is listed in [Table A.3-3](#). In sample TTR00157, diesel and traces of gasoline were detected in quantities similar to its duplicate sample TTR00156. Sample TTR00306 did not indicate a detected level of gasoline as its duplicate sample TTR00305 had; however, sample TTR00305 only indicated gasoline estimated at 20 ppb above the detection limit.

Review of the analytical data for the field and equipment blanks indicated that the Second Gas Station soil samples were not contaminated during field activities or shipment. Cross-contamination due to incomplete decontamination did not occur.

A.4.1.2 Laboratory Quality Control Samples

Analysis of method QC blanks and laboratory control samples was performed for each parameter analyzed by Quanterra Laboratories. Laboratory duplicate (sample split) analysis was performed on one sample from the investigation activities. Three samples were also designated for MS/MSD analysis. The laboratory duplicate results were considered to be in agreement with the original sample results. The complete QC sample results are maintained in the project files.

A.4.2 Quality Assurance Objectives Measurements

The QA objectives ensure that the analytical data collected are meaningful, defensible, and usable for the desired purposes. Measurement of specific QA objectives is discussed in the following sections.

A.4.2.1 Precision

Precision is a quantitative measure of the variability of a group of measurements from their average value. Additional information regarding the measurement of precision may be found in the Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c). Precision is assessed by collecting and analyzing duplicate field samples and comparing the results with the original sample. Precision is also assessed by creating, analyzing, and comparing laboratory duplicates from one or more field samples. It is reported as relative percent difference (RPD), which is calculated as the difference between the measured concentrations of duplicate samples, divided by the average of the two concentrations, and multiplied by 100. For the subsurface soil sampling project, the accepted precision goals for the off-site laboratory analyses are specified in the Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c) and are listed in [Table A.4-2](#), per the Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c) which also presents the results of measurement of precision for the Second Gas Station soil sampling data. The table lists the total number of RPD precision measurements by analysis type, the acceptable (i.e., target) RPD range per the Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c), and the number and percent of precision RPD measurements within the acceptance range.

The values shown in [Table A.4-2](#) indicate the precision between field samples and the laboratory duplicates. All of the precision measurements were within the specified parameter-specific target

**Table A.4-2
Laboratory Precision Measurements for
Second Gas Station Subsurface Soil Sampling Data**

Parameter	Field and Laboratory Duplicate Totals		Total
	TPH-G ^a	TPH-D ^b	
Total Number of RPD ^c Precision Measurements	1	2	3
Actual Range of Precision RPD Results	35.3	1.26 to 7.9	NA ^d
Target Range for Precision RPD ^c	0 to 40	0 to 40	NA
Number of Precision RPD Measurements within			
Target Range	1	2	3
Percent of Precision RPD Measurements within			
Target Range	100	100	100

^aTotal petroleum hydrocarbon - gasoline range

^bTotal petroleum hydrocarbon - diesel range

^cRelative percent difference

^dNot applicable

ranges. All on-site RPD measurements were within the established laboratory precision limits (see [Table A.4-2](#)).

A.4.2.2 Accuracy

Analytical accuracy is defined as the nearness of a measurement to the true or accepted reference value. It is the composite of the random and systematic components of the measurement system and measures bias in a measurement system. The random component of accuracy is measured and documented through the analyses of spiked samples. Sampling accuracy is assessed by evaluating the results of spiked samples and laboratory control samples. Accuracy measurements are calculated as percent recovery by dividing the measured sample concentration by the true concentration and multiplying the quotient by 100.

The target accuracy ranges established for the subsurface soil samples analyzed by the laboratory and the actual accuracies achieved are shown in [Table A.4-3](#) for both matrix spike and laboratory control samples. Based on the results shown in this table, 100 percent of all QC sample recoveries were within the acceptable limits, which indicates excellent analytical accuracy. Additional information about measurement of accuracy for these samples is found in the Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c). Parameter-specific accuracy (percent recovery) measurements may be found in the laboratory analytical report data package maintained in the IT project files.

Field accuracy is assessed by confirming that the documents of record track the sample from its origin, through transfer of custody, to its disposal. The goal of field accuracy is for all samples to be collected from the correct locations at the correct time, placed in a correctly labeled container with the correct preservative, and to be sealed with custody tape to prevent tampering for both matrix spike and laboratory control samples.

Based on the results shown in this table, 100 percent of all QC sample recoveries were within the acceptable limits, which indicates excellent analytical accuracy. Additional information about measurement of accuracy for these samples is found in the Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c). Parameter-specific accuracy (percent recovery) measurements may be found in the laboratory analytical report data package maintained in the IT project files.

Field accuracy is assessed by confirming that the documents of record track the sample from its origin, through transfer of custody, to its disposal. The goal of field accuracy is for all samples to be collected from the correct locations at the correct time, placed in a correctly labeled container with the correct preservative, and to be sealed with custody tape to prevent tampering.

Any deviations from these requirements must be documented and explained, and the related data must be qualified accordingly. During the Second Gas Station sampling project, all field accuracy goals were met.

**Table A.4-3
 Laboratory Accuracy Measurements for
 Second Gas Station Subsurface Soil Sampling Data**

Parameter	Analysis			Total
	TC ^a Lead	TPH ^b Gasoline	TPH Diesel	
Total Number of %R ^c Measurements	6	12	36	54
Matrix Spike Samples (range of actual %R)	107	77 to 110	97 to 105	NA ^d
Laboratory Control Samples (range of actual %R)	93 to 102	80 to 92	75 to 129	NA
%R Target Range (Soil)	75 to 125	64 to 125	61 to 144	NA
Number of %R Measurements within the Target Range	6	11	36	53
Percent of %R Measurements within the Target Range	100	92	100	98

^aToxicity characteristic

^bTotal petroleum hydrocarbons

^cPercent recovery

^dNot applicable

Reference: Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c)

A.4.2.3 Representativeness

Representativeness expresses the degree to which sample data accurately and precisely represent a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, or an environmental condition (EPA, 1987). Sample representativeness is achieved through the implementation of a sampling program designed to ensure proper sampling locations, the number of samples, and the use of validated analytical methods. Representativeness may also be assessed through analysis of duplicate samples.

The Second Gas Station subsurface soil sampling project identified the COCs present in the soils and accurately and precisely quantified their concentrations. Samples were collected from predetermined intervals; collection and analysis were performed in accordance with approved procedures (IT, 1994); and both field and laboratory duplicates were analyzed. As a result, the Second Gas Station soil sampling data may be qualified as acceptably representative of site-specific environmental conditions. Additional information about the measurement of representativeness is found in the Industrial Sites QAPP (DOE/NV, 1996c).

A.4.2.4 Completeness

Completeness is defined as a percentage of measurements made that are judged to be valid. In general, the Second Gas Station subsurface soil sampling data exhibit a high degree of completeness. The subsurface soil sampling and analytical program was executed in accordance with the Field Sampling Instructions (IT, 1996a) and associated Records of Technical Change which are available upon request from IT project files. The specified sampling intervals were used as planned. All specified samples were collected and all sample containers reached the laboratory intact and properly preserved (if applicable). For all samples, sample temperature was maintained during shipment to the laboratory, and sample chain of custody was maintained during sample storage and shipment.

A.4.2.5 Comparability

Comparability is a qualitative parameter expressing the confidence with which one dataset can be compared to another (EPA, 1987). A standardized sampling approach and analytical methodology are used to achieve data comparability. To ensure comparability, all Second Gas Station field and

laboratory activities were performed and documented in accordance with approved DOE contractor procedures (e.g., IT, 1994). Approved, standardized methods and procedures were also used to analyze and report the data (e.g., EPA, 1992). This approach ensured that the data from this project can be compared to other datasets.

A.4.3 *Field Deficiencies/Nonconformance*

On August 22, 1996, during the Second Gas Station subsurface sampling field operation, IT conducted a surveillance of the field operation to verify that sampling activities were performed in accordance with applicable requirements. The results of the surveillance indicated no findings, deficiencies, or nonconformances.

On September 20, 1996, a nonconformance occurred during shipping of samples to the off-site laboratory. Prior to shipping the samples, the sampling team failed to relinquish the samples. The integrity of the samples was not compromised in any other way due to this occurrence.

A.4.4 *Laboratory Nonconformances*

Laboratory nonconformances are generally due to inconsistencies in analytical instrumentation operation and fluctuations in internal standard and calibration results. A similar laboratory nonconformance was noted during analysis of the Second Gas Station samples. The nonconformance involved sample TTR00130, a field blank, which was analyzed two days beyond its holding time. The method 8015 modified for diesel is not significantly affected by the exceeded holding time because the samples are kept cold throughout the analysis.

A.5.0 References

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Attachment 1

Boring Logs

SOIL BORING LOG				BORING NUMBER: SB-1		Page #1 of 1			
PROJECT NAME: TTR SECOND GAS STATION				ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTOR: IT CORP					
PROJECT NUMBER: 768669.03020501				DRILLING METHOD: 3.5" HSA					
UTM EASTING: 521432.85				DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Converse Consultants					
UTM NORTHING: 4182155.80				ELEVATION DATUM: Mean Sea Level					
GEOLOGIST: M. Doe				HOLE SURFACE ELEVATION: 1680.80					
QA CHECK: M. Unruh				TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 82.00					
DATE HOLE STARTED: 09/20/96				COMMENTS:					
DATE HOLE COMPLETED: 09/18/96									
Depth (feet)	Depth (meters)	Legend	USCS	Classification (Description)	Petrolog (ppm)	HMU (ppm)	Blow Counts (pcf)	Sample No.	Remarks
0.0	0.0		GP	Sandy pebble conglomerate. Coarse, pt. s-s. with round pebbles to 2 inches.	1800	4.5			
10.0	4.0		GC-G	Coarse, sandy, s-s. gravel conglomerate. Soil has dark stain from moisture. Weak consolidation.	5.0	3.5	1500		
20.0	6.0		SC	Sand, ms. fm. with brown clay-cohesive and stratified. Clay layer is adjacent to a pt. c-vc sand (80%) with angular gravels (>20%), sst. Some cobbles (>1%) to 3 inches-nearly rhythmic.	26.5	3.5	1500		
30.0	10.0		GC	Sandy gravel with clay. Clay has plastic characteristics. Clods show out with a ball. Sand: s-s. with gravels to 1 inch. Color ranges from tan to purple-bn.	12.0	3.4	1500		
40.0	12.0		SW	Poor recovery. Sand, pt. s-s. with gravel to 1/2 inch. Loose, sst.	23.0	4.5	1500		
50.0	14.0		SC	Very coarse sand with minor silt, moderate compaction. Sand is pt. c-vc, s-s. Some gravels (20%) to 1/2 inch.	14.0	10.0	1500		
60.0	18.0		GC	Sandy pebble conglomerate. Medium clay content. Weak to moderate packing. Low moisture content.	35.0	11.5	1500		
70.0	22.0		SC	Dark brown sand with angular gravels to 1/2 inch. Moderate clay content with some plastic behavior. Moderate moisture.	35.5	8.0	1500		
80.0	24.0		SW	Dark brown sand, m-vc, pt. s-s. Some cobble nodules. Muddy behavior with low clay content. Moist.	5.0	5.0	1500		

SOIL BORING LOG				BORING NUMBER: SB-2		Page #1 of 1			
PROJECT NAME: TTR SECOND GAS STATION				ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTOR: IT CORPORATION					
PROJECT NUMBER: 769699.03020501				DRILLING METHOD: 3.5" HSA					
UTM EASTING: 521429.98				DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Converse Consultants					
UTM NORTHING: 4182163.57				ELEVATION DATUM: Mean Sea Level					
GEOLOGIST: M. Doe				HOLE SURFACE ELEVATION: 1880.60					
QA CHECK: M. Umuh				TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 82.00					
DATE HOLE STARTED: 09/26/96				COMMENTS:					
DATE HOLE COMPLETED: 09/17/96									
Depth (feet)	Depth (meters)	Legend	USCS	Classification (Description)	Petrotag (ppm)	IRLU (ppm)	Flow Counts (per ft)	Sample No.	Remarks
0.0	0.0		SC		0.0	0.0	0.0		
	2.0								
10.0				Clayey sand with gravel to 1/2 inch. Sand f-c, sticky, well consolidated, massive, moist.	54.9	5.4	0.00 0.00 0.00		
	4.0								
20.0	6.0		SW	Sand, ps, m-vc, loose. Some pebbles to 1.5 inches.	8.0	2.0	0.00 0.00		Hit hard streak - turning to break through
	8.0								
30.0	10.0			Sand, ps, c-vc with pebbles to 2 inches, loose, moist.	16.3	26.4	0.00 0.00		Petrotag calibration standard check "14"
	12.0		SC	Sand with clay (15-20%), ps, s-vc, with gravel to 3/4 inch. Massive but granular. Moist.	9.0	4.7	0.00 0.00		
40.0	14.0								
50.0	16.0		SW	Sand, ps, m-vc, s-or, with gravel to 1 inch. Moist, loose.	22.4	3.9	0.00 0.00		
	18.0								
60.0	20.0			Sand with gravel, ps, c-vc, s-s, moist, loose.	94.0	15.3	0.00 0.00		Drilling with Spectrum CME-75, 6917195
	22.0								Hard drilling to 30 ft.
70.0	24.0			Sand, ps, v-c, clay rich, damp, well consolidated. Gel is red with some clays.	3.6	2.1	0.00 0.00		
80.0				Clay rich sand, well consolidated, f-c, ms. Sample is warm due to frictional heating. Moist.	0.0	0.0	0.00 0.00		

SOIL BORING LOG				BORING NUMBER: SB-3B		Page #1 of 1			
PROJECT NAME: TTR SECOND GAS STATION				ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTOR: IT CORPORATION					
PROJECT NUMBER: 788599.03020501				DRILLING METHOD: 3.5" HS - Auger					
UTM EASTING: 521430.48				DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Spectrum Drilling					
UTM NORTHING: 4182165.88				ELEVATION DATUM: Mean Sea Level					
GEOLOGIST: M. Doe				HOLE SURFACE ELEVATION: 1680.50					
QA CHECK: M. Unruh				TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 82.00					
DATE HOLE STARTED: 09/18/96				COMMENTS:					
DATE HOLE COMPLETED: 09/19/96									
Depth (feet)	Depth (meters)	Legend	USCS	Classification (Description)	Percol (ppt)	HMU (ppt)	Blow Counts (per ft)	Sample No.	Remarks
0.0	0.0		GP						
10.0	2.0			Sandy pebble conglomerate-loose packing. Sand: m-v, ps, sa-s. Pebbles to 2 inches. Light modulus. No clays.	21.5	30.5	1500 1500 1500		
20.0	6.0		SC	Clay sand. Sand: vc, sa-s, ps, with gravels and pebbles to 1.5 inches.	18.0	36.5	1500 1500 1500		
30.0	8.0			Sand with gravels and pebbles (to 1.5 inches). Moderate to low clay content. Weakly plastic. Sand: m-v, sa-s, ps, slightly silty. The gravels and pebbles are mostly volcanic. Some frictional heating of the upper three sleeves.	18.0	23.4	1500 1500 1500		
40.0	12.0		SW	Green sand with gravels and cobbles to 2.5 inches. Cobbles are primarily volcanic. Sand: vc, ps, sa-s. Low to moderate clay content.	16.0	8.0	1500 1500 1500		Worked stopped - Driller are out of fuel
50.0	14.0			Sand: f-v, ps, sa-s. Low clay content. Sample is hot from drilling. Low moisture content. Clasts are volcanic to 1/4 inch (<15%).	19.0	8.0	1500 1500 1500		09/19/96
60.0	18.0			Sand with pebbles and cobbles. Sand: m-v, ps, sa-s. Loose packing. Cobbles of volcanic. Samples are hot from drilling friction.	12.0	2.0	1500 1500 1500		
70.0	22.0		SC	Clay sand. Dark brown. Sand: m-v, ps, sa-s. Moderate to high clay content. Hard packed. Plastic behavior. Samples are hot from drilling.	13.0	75.7	1500 1500 1500		
80.0	24.0		SW	Sand: f-v, ps, sa-s. Fine grained component (<15%). Tanish red, some pebbles to 1.5 inch.					

SOIL BORING LOG				BORING NUMBER: SB-5		Page #1 of 1			
PROJECT NAME: TTR SECOND GAS STATION				ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTOR: IT CORPORATION					
PROJECT NUMBER: 760099.03020001				DRILLING METHOD: 3.5" HS - Auger					
UTM EASTING: 521433.05				DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Spectrum Drilling					
UTM NORTHING: 4182174.50				ELEVATION DATUM: Mean Sea Level					
GEOLOGIST: M. Doe				HOLE SURFACE ELEVATION: 1680.40					
QA CHECK: M. Urruh				TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 80.00					
DATE HOLE STARTED: 09/19/96				COMMENTS:					
DATE HOLE COMPLETED: 09/19/96									
Depth (feet)	Depth (meters)	Legend	USCS	Classification (Description)	Penetration (ppm)	PLU (ppm)	Blow Counts (B11'F1)	Sample No.	Remarks
0.0	0.0		GP	Hand sample collected				Y16001	
10.0	2.0			Sandy gravel. Sand: 8-c. pl. 20-s. loose to moderate packing. Low to medium moisture. Noticeable diesel-like odor	20000	17000	10	Y16002	
20.0	6.0		SW	Sand with gravel (>5%). Dark brown. 1-c. pl. 20-s. Noticeable diesel odor.	20000	18000	10	Y16003	
30.0	10.0			Sand: vc. pl. 20-s, dark tan. Noticeable odor and staining. Moist.	21000	12000	10		Weather: no wind. Sunny, 80 degrees
40.0	12.0			Sand: 1-c. pl. 20-s, dark tan. Tight to moderate packing. Low clay content. Odor is less noticeable.	20000	18000	10		
50.0	14.0			Sand: vc. pl. 20-s, moderate packing, low moisture. Gravels to 1/4 inch.	10000	13000	10		Sampler hitting rock. Drilling to 62 ft. to re-sample
60.0	18.0			Sand with gravel (>10%), pl. 20-s, 20-s, light tan, low moisture. Soil is dryer than that observed at similar depths nearby. Samples were not from bottom of drilling.	50000	17000	10	Y16004	TTR02154, weather: 80 degrees, wind 8-15 from north, clear
70.0	22.0			Sand: 1-c. pl. 20-s, low to clay content. Some outside concretions. Gravels (>5%) to 1/4 inch. Sample is not from drilling.	30000	12000	10	Y16005	Drifted drilling hammer maybe seen.
80.0	24.0								TD. Hammer had open hole. Colorized water added to attempt to locate the hammer. No sample collected

SOIL BORING LOG		BORING NUMBER: SB-6	Page #1 of 1
PROJECT NAME: TTR SECOND GAS STATION		ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTOR: IT CORPORATION	
PROJECT NUMBER: 771049.03020100		DRILLING METHOD: 3.5" HS - Auger	
UTM EASTING: 521427.20		DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Soils Exploration	
UTM NORTHING: 4182153.86		ELEVATION DATUM: Mean Sea Level	
GEOLOGIST: R.D. Atkinson		HOLE SURFACE ELEVATION: 1680.80	
QA CHECK: NA		TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 38.00	
DATE HOLE STARTED: 09/23/97		COMMENTS:	
DATE HOLE COMPLETED: 09/24/97			

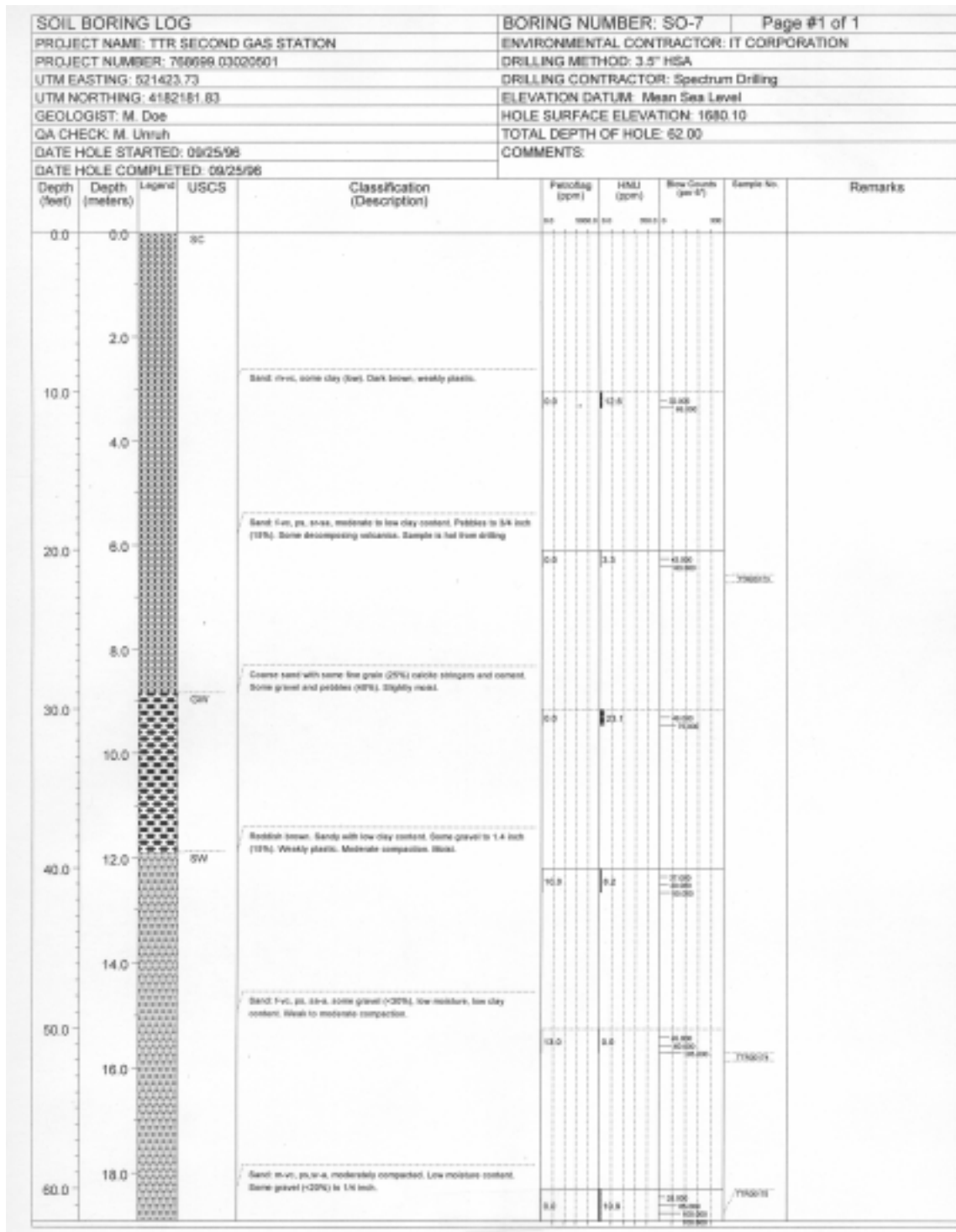
Depth (feet)	Depth (meters)	Legend	USCS	Classification (Description)	Petroflag (ppm)	HNU (ppm)	Blow Counts (per 6")	Sample No.	Remarks	
0.0	0.0		FILL	Fill, silty gravel/silty sand, medium brown; sand medium to coarse; gravel clast to 1/2 inch; subangular to subrounded; loose; no odor.	100.0	0.0	350.0	0.0	100	0
	2.0			Silty sand with gravel; medium brown; coarse to medium grained; with 10% gravel clast to 3/8 inch; angular to subangular; damp; no odor; firm. Clasts are intermediate volcanic andesite.						
10.0			SM	Coarse sand; medium reddish brown; silty with 10% gravel; clast to 3/8 inch; angular to subangular; damp; no odor; firm.						
	4.0		SP							
			SM	Silty sand with gravel; medium brown; coarse to medium grained; with 10% gravel clast to 3/8 inch; angular to subangular; damp; no odor; firm. Clasts are intermediate volcanic andesite.	0.0	D.0	0.0	11.0	TTR00303	
			SC	Clayey sand; medium dark brown; fine to coarse grained; average size fine; subrounded; moderately plastic clay; firm; damp; no odor.				22.0	TTR00304	
20.0	6.0			Clayey sand; medium brown; coarse to fine grained; subangular; ~20% moderately plastic clay; 5% gravel; clasts to 1/2 inch; firm; damp; no odor.	D.0	D.0		32.0		
				Clayey sand; medium dark brown; fine to coarse grained; average size fine; subrounded; moderately plastic clay; firm; damp; no odor.				12.0	TTR00305	
								36.0	TTR00306	
								46.0		
								80.0		
	8.0		CL	Gravelly clay; medium brown; moderately plastic clay; 20-30% gravel and sand; clast to 1/4 inch; subangular to subrounded; sticky; firm; damp; no odor.						
30.0				Sandy clay; medium brown; plastic clay; 30% fine to medium grained; subrounded; sand; 5% gravel; clasts to 1/4 inch; sticky; firm; damp; no odor.						
					0.0	D.0		54.0	TTR00307	Drive sampler meets refusal at 11 inches; refusal in firm clay; advance core barrel by drilling.
								50.0		
	10.0			Gravelly clay; medium brown; moderately plastic clay; 20-30% gravel and sand; clast to 1/4 inch; subangular to subrounded; sticky; firm; damp; no odor.						
			GM	Silty gravel; brown-gray; clasts to 3 inches plus; loose silt and sand; dry; subrounded; no odor.						
										At 38 feet, rig met refusal in gravel. Attempt drive sample at 38 feet. Met refusal after 2 inches. Recover broken clast 3 inch and silt.

SOIL BORING LOG				BORING NUMBER: SO-1		Page #1 of 1			
PROJECT NAME: TTR SECOND GAS STATION				ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTOR: IT CORPORATION					
PROJECT NUMBER: 768699.03020501				DRILLING METHOD: 3.5" HS - Auger					
UTM EASTING: 521434.48				DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Spectrum Drilling					
UTM NORTHING: 4182164.41				ELEVATION DATUM: Mean Sea Level					
GEOLOGIST: M. Doe				HOLE SURFACE ELEVATION: 1680.70					
QA CHECK: M. Urruh				TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 82.00					
DATE HOLE STARTED: 09/18/96				COMMENTS:					
DATE HOLE COMPLETED: 09/18/96									
Depth (feet)	Depth (meters)	Legend	USCS	Classification (Description)	Porosity (open)	IBU (open)	Moist. Content (wet %)	Sample No.	Remarks
0.0	0.0		SW		0.0	0.0	0.0		
10.0	2.0								
10.0	4.0			Sand with 10% Small pieces of pebbles and gravel.	38.0	0.4	19.5	78504	
20.0	6.0		SC	French tan clay sand, v-c with clay in the interstitial spaces. 50% angular including volcanic pebbles to 1/2 inch. Moist and sticky.	34.0	2.4	21.5		Rocky slow drilling
30.0	8.0								
30.0	10.0			Sand: FC, sil, dark brown, finer clay, weak to moderate compaction. Moist with weak adhesiveness.	17.4	4.8	21.5		
40.0	12.0								
40.0	14.0		SW	Sand: Fin, med, s-s, dark brown, Large sharp cobble in the sampler slice. Moist.	38.0	0.8	20.0		Slow drilling
50.0	16.0		GW	Sandy gravel, very coarse. Gravel (>80%) is angular with volcanic fragments. Slightly moist. Loose packing.	14.4	4.4	20.0		
60.0	18.0								
60.0	20.0		SC	Sand ps, F-v, sa-s, minor clay component, moist, weak packing.	9.0	4.7	20.0		
70.0	22.0								
70.0	24.0			Sand in sil, sa-s, ps, some grains of deformed volcanic. Moderate clay content plastic behavior.	34.4	4.4	20.0	78504	
80.0	24.0								
80.0	24.0			Dark brown sand with moderate clay sa-s, ps, c-v. Behavior plasticity, moderate packing.	34.0	4.3	20.0	78504	

SOIL BORING LOG				BORING NUMBER: SO-2		Page #1 of 1				
PROJECT NAME: TTR SECOND GAS STATION				ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTOR: IT CORPORATION						
PROJECT NUMBER: 788699-03020501				DRILLING METHOD: 3.0" HS - Auger						
UTM EASTING: 521438.08				DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Spectrum Drilling						
UTM NORTHING: 4182169.51				ELEVATION DATUM: Mean Sea Level						
GEOLOGIST: M. Doe				HOLE SURFACE ELEVATION: 1680.60						
QA CHECK: M. Urruh				TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 77.00						
DATE HOLE STARTED: 09/17/96				COMMENTS:						
DATE HOLE COMPLETED: 09/17/96										
Depth (feet)	Depth (meters)	Legend	USCS	Classification (Description)	Penetration (ppm)	HRU (ppm)	Blow Counts (per ft)	Sample No.	Remarks	
0.0	0.0		SW		8.0	8004	8.0	304	XX	
	2.0									
10.0				Sand with gravel. Sand, ps, m-v, weak to moderate compaction, some moisture, pebbles (10%) to 1.5 inches.	86.0	2.8	4000	21.00		Drilling tight from 10-20 ft.
	4.0									
20.0			GW	Sandy gravel. Sand, v-fv, ps, s-s. Gravel to pebbles (to 1.5 inches), moderate packing. Sample is warm from friction of drilling, slightly moist.	76.0	2.1	4000			
	6.0									
	8.0									
30.0			SW	Gravelly sand. Sand, f-v, ps, s-s-s. Some cobbles to 2.0 inches, moderate packing. Gravel is mostly stream volcanics. Slight moisture.	71.0	3.7	4000			
	10.0									
	12.0			Sand, Dark tan, f-v, ps, s-s, weak to moderate compaction. Some gravel and pebbles (to 3/4 inch) (10%). Sample is slightly warm.	83.0	2.3	4000	21.00		
40.0										
	14.0									
50.0			SC	Sand, m-v, (some clay). Sand has gravel and pebbles (to 2.0 inches) (20%). Slight to moderate moisture, loose to moderate packing.	84.0	2.8	4000			Slow drilling to 58 ft. High friction and torque
	16.0									Sample sleeves become increasingly fuller towards top of sampler. Sleeve 37.3-52.0 (TP-1g, 48L) is cool.
	18.0			Clayey sand. Sand. Light tan, m-v, ps, s-s-s. Plastic behavior, moderate moisture. Some cobbles filling the barrel. Sample is very hot.	81.0	2.1	4000			Slow drilling - HGA torped on rig, clean vapor coming from the hole.
60.0										
	20.0									
70.0				Sand with clay, f-v, s, s-s, some gravel to 1/2 inch. Sleeve 71.3-77.3 ft. is a red clay rich sand. Plastic behavior, sample is warm to touch.	80.0	2.1	4000			
	22.0									TD. Hammer cable broken - testing

SOIL BORING LOG		BORING NUMBER: SO-3B		Page #1 of 1				
PROJECT NAME: TTR SECOND GAS STATION			ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTOR: IT CORPORATION					
PROJECT NUMBER: 768689.03020501			DRILLING METHOD: 3.5" HS - Auger					
UTM EASTING: 521427.48			DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Spectrum Drilling					
UTM NORTHING: 4182175.24			ELEVATION DATUM: Mean Sea Level					
GEOLOGIST: M. Doe			HOLE SURFACE ELEVATION: 1080.20					
QA CHECK: M. Urrut			TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 82.00					
DATE HOLE STARTED: 09/24/96			COMMENTS:					
DATE HOLE COMPLETED: 09/24/96								
Depth (feet)	Depth (meters)	USCS	Classification (Description)	Penetration (lb/in)	HWU (lb/in)	Blow Counts (per FT)	Sample No.	Remarks
0.0	0.0	OC						
10.0	2.0		Sandy gravel - noticeable diesel odor. Sand: sv-s, ps, ss-s, moderate clay, sticky saturation, moist.	100.0	10.0	10		
20.0	6.0	GW	Gravelly sand - noticeable diesel odor. Sand: sv-s, ps, ss-s. Gravel to 2 1/2 inch. Clump loose packing.	200.0	20.0	20		
30.0	10.0		Sandy gravel - noticeable odor. Sand: sv-s, ps, ss-s loose packing. Some pebbles to 2 inches. Low clay content.	100.0	10.0	10		
40.0	12.0		Sand: fs-s, ps, ss-s, with gravel to 1/4 inch. Slight odor. Medium to light packing. Low to medium moisture.	81.0	8.0	8		
50.0	16.0		Sand with visible streaks, sv-s, ps, ss-s, low clay content, low moisture. No. coarse gravel (>1/16) to 1/2 inch.	14.0	1.0	1		
60.0	18.0		Sand with gravel. Sand: sv-s, ps, ss-s, low moisture.	55.0	5.0	5		First sleeve is too hot to handle due to frictional heating.
70.0	22.0		Gravelly sand, noticeable odor. Variable moisture: low to damp. May be strong. More sticky slough in the top of the sample.	14.0	1.0	1		
80.0	24.0		Sand with visible streaks, ps, sv-s, ss-s. Low moisture. Well cemented.	23.0	2.0	2		

SOIL BORING LOG				BORING NUMBER: SO-6		Page #1 of 1		
PROJECT NAME: TTR SECOND GAS STATION				ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTOR: IT CORPORATION				
PROJECT NUMBER: 708699 03020501				DRILLING METHOD: 3 1/2" HS - Auger				
UTM EASTING: 521430.80				DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Spectrum Drilling				
UTM NORTHING: 4182180.61				ELEVATION DATUM: Mean Sea Level				
GEOLOGIST: M. Doe				HOLE SURFACE ELEVATION: 1580.20				
QA CHECK: M. Umrh				TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 82.00				
DATE HOLE STARTED: 09/04/98				COMMENTS:				
DATE HOLE COMPLETED: 08/25/98								
Depth (feet)	Depth (meters)	USCS	Classification (Description)	Penetration (lb/in)	RHU (lb/in)	Blow Count (per ft)	Sample No.	Remarks
0.0	0.0	GW		20.0	1.0	10		
2.0			Sandy gravel with cobbles to 2.5 inches, med. dark brown. Sand pt. sp. low to moderate clay content.					
4.0								
6.0		SW	Dark brown sand with gravel (20% FC, pt. sp., low moisture.	26.0	6.0	15		
8.0								
10.0		GW	Sandy gravel with pebbles to 1.5 inches, med. low moisture	11.0	5.5	10		
12.0		SW	Sand with gravel (20%), Sand: med. pt. sp., low to moderate moisture.	22.0	4.0	10		
14.0								
16.0			No recovery					No recovery - Drilling to 82.0 is example
18.0			No Recovery					Second attempt, no recovery, drilled out of fuel.
20.0								Stalling. Difficult drilling for a bit.
22.0		GW	Sand: med. pt. sp., with gravel. Low moisture. Sample temperature is warm to hot. Possible slough in lab sample. Standard allowed that bottom collected.	24.0	4.0	10		
24.0								
26.0		GW	Sandy gravel. Low moisture. Penetration 1.8 HCU. Low to moderate clay. Bottom stone collected for Penetration	15.0	2.0	10		
28.0								
30.0								
32.0								
34.0								
36.0								
38.0								
40.0								
42.0								
44.0								
46.0								
48.0								
50.0								
52.0								
54.0								
56.0								
58.0								
60.0								
62.0								
64.0								
66.0								
68.0								
70.0								
72.0								
74.0								
76.0								
78.0								
80.0		GC	Pebbly sand with siltstone streaks. Sand: med. pt. sp., hard packed, low moisture, low to moderate clay. Penetration 1.1 HCU.	8.0	1.1	10		Cost. difficult drilling



Appendix B
Cost Estimates

Basis of Estimate

1. The average soil density is 96 pounds per cubic foot.
2. The soil volume includes 25% for expansion.
3. The contaminated volume to be excavated is 1,200 cubic meters (m³) (1,570 cubic yards [yd³]), with expansion (1,960 yd³).
4. The soil contamination is hydrocarbons, assumed disposal in Las Vegas.
5. Transportation will be by subcontract carrier, transportation TTR to LV \$15 per ton, disposal fee \$15 per ton, (resent quote).
6. Fifteen trucks required with 17 yd³ per load capacity, the cycle time for disposal is two days.
7. The average truck speed is 45 MPH, the distance is 220 miles one way.
8. The cycle time for each truck for the local fill is three loads per day.
9. The crew and equipment (excluding the 15 dump trucks) are Bechtel Nevada, FY 1997 rates.
10. G&A adder of 13% is included for the subcontracted work.
11. Costs for *in situ* bioremediation are based on similar IT work.
12. The sampling for bioremediation will be performed once per month for 17 months..

Table B-1
IT Corporation Estimate Sheet
(Sheet 1 of 4)

Project: Second Gas Station CADD					Date: 6/11/97			
Location: TTR					Revision: B			
Item	Description	Quan.	Unit	Matl.	Labor	Subcontr.	Total	G&A
1.0	FENCING & SIGNS							
1.1	6' industrial chain-link fencing with barbed wire	150	L.F.			\$22.50	\$3,375	\$439
	Aluminized corner posts	4	EA			\$128	\$512	\$67
	20' swing gate	1	EA			\$1,140	\$1,140	\$148
1.2	Signs	4	EA			\$500	\$2,000	\$260
1.3	Subcontract G&A						\$914	
FENCING & SIGNS SUBTOTAL							\$7,941	
2.0	EXCAVATE (1960 CY) & DISPOSAL							
2.1	MOBILIZATION							
	Dump Trucks @ 15 (8 Hr day plus per diem \$625/day/truck)	2	DAY			\$9,375	\$18,750	\$2,438
	Water Truck @ 1	2	DAY	\$133			\$266	
	Backhoe @ 1	2	DAY	\$136			\$272	
	Front End Loader @ 2	2	DAY	\$272			\$544	
SUBTOTAL							\$19,832	
2.2	EXCAVATION/LOAD/TRANSPORT/DISPOSAL							
	Dump Trucks & Driver Transport (\$15/ton)	2,548	TON			\$15	\$38,220	\$4,969
	Disposal & Treatment	2,548	TON			\$15	\$38,220	\$4,969
	Analytical-VOL 8240	1	EA			\$195	\$195	\$25
	Water Truck @ 1	16	DAY	\$133			\$2,128	
	Front End Loader @ 2	16	DAY	\$272			\$4,352	
	Backhoe @ 1	20	DAY	\$136			\$2,720	
	Superintendent @ 1	20	DAY		\$990		\$19,800	
	Equipment Operator @ 1	20	DAY		\$720		\$14,400	
	Equipment Operator @ 2	16	DAY		\$1,440		\$23,040	
	Driver @ 1 for Water Truck	16	DAY		\$720		\$11,520	
	TTR Per Diem @ 3 x \$36/day	16	DAY	\$108			\$1,728	
	TTR Per Diem @ 2 x \$36/day	20	DAY	\$72			\$1,440	
SUBTOTAL							\$157,763	
2.3	DEMOBILIZATION							

Table B-1
IT Corporation Estimate Sheet
(Sheet 2 of 4)

Project: Second Gas Station CADD					Date: 6/11/97			
Location: TTR					Revision: B			
Item	Description	Quan.	Unit	Matl.	Labor	Subcontr.	Total	G&A
	Dump Trucks @ 15	2	DAY			\$9,375	\$18,750	\$2,438
	Water Truck @ 1	2	DAY	\$133			\$266	
	Compactor @ 1	2	DAY	\$136			\$272	
	Grader @ 1	2	DAY	\$136			\$272	
	Front End Loader @ 2	2	DAY	\$272			\$544	
SUBTOTAL							\$20,104	
2.4	Subcontract G&A						\$14,838	
EXCAVATION & DISPOSAL SUBTOTAL							\$212,537	
3.0	FILL(1960 CY)							
3.1	MOBILIZATION							
	Compactor @ 1	2	DAY	\$136			\$272	
	Grader @ 1	2	DAY	\$136			\$272	
SUBTOTAL							\$544	
	ALL OTHER EQUIP MOB/DEMOB IN 2.0							
3.2	EXCAVATION/TRANSPORT/FILL							
	Dump Trucks @ 15 (8 Hr day plus per diem \$625/day/truck)	3	DAY			\$9,375	\$28,125	\$3,656
	Water Truck @ 1	3	DAY	\$133			\$399	
	Front End Loader @ 2	3	DAY	\$272			\$816	
	Compactor @ 1	3	DAY	\$136			\$408	
	Grader @ 1	3	DAY	\$136			\$408	
	Superintendent @ 1	3	DAY		\$990		\$2,970	
	Equipment Operator @ 4	3	DAY		\$2,880		\$8,640	
	Driver @ 1 for Water Truck	3	DAY		\$720		\$2,160	
	TTR Per Diem @ 6 x \$36/day	3	DAY	\$216			\$648	
SUBTOTAL							\$44,574	
3.3	DEMOBILIZATION							
	Compactor @ 1	2	DAY	\$136			\$272	
	Grader @ 1	2	DAY	\$136			\$272	
SUBTOTAL							\$544	
3.4	Subcontract G&A						\$3,656	

Table B-1
IT Corporation Estimate Sheet
(Sheet 3 of 4)

Project: Second Gas Station CADD					Date: 6/11/97			
Location: TTR					Revision: B			
Item	Description	Quan.	Unit	Matl.	Labor	Subcontr.	Total	G&A
FILL SUBTOTAL							\$49,318	
4.0	ASPHALT (185 SY)							
4.1	Mobilization (Means crew B-37)	2	DAY			\$1,750	\$3,500	\$455
	4" Asphalt replacement	185	SY			\$33	\$6,105	\$794
	Demobilization (Means crew B-37)	2	DAY			\$1,750	\$3,500	\$455
SUBTOTAL							\$13,105	
4.2	Subcontract G&A						\$1,704	
ASPHALT TOTAL							\$14,809	
5.0	IN-SITU BIOREMEDIATION							
5.1	MOBILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION	1	LS			\$5,000	\$5,000	\$650
5.2	INSTALL 2 -4" DIA WELLS							
	Drilling 40' each	80	L.F.			\$35	\$2,800	\$364
	Well construction	80	L.F.			\$12	\$960	\$125
	4" PVC casing	60	L.F.			\$10	\$600	\$78
	4" PVC screen	20	L.F.			\$13	\$260	\$34
	Well abandonment	80	L.F.			\$4	\$320	\$42
	Well protection	2	EA			\$350	\$700	\$91
	40 mil plastic liner	2	EA	\$100			\$200	\$26
	TTR Per Diem @ 4 Men	5	DAY	\$144			\$720	\$94
WELL INSTALLATION TOTAL							\$11,560	
5.3	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT							
	Air Injector System							
	50 CFM Compressor	1	EA	\$8,500			\$8,500	\$1,105
	Single stage Regulator	1	EA	\$400			\$400	\$52
	Regulator	1	EA	\$460			\$460	\$60
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT SUBTOTAL							\$9,360	
5.4	AMMONIA	3	month	\$200			\$600	\$78
5.5	ELECTRICITY 15 HP motor .05/KWH (\$14/day)	90	DAY			\$14	\$1,260	

Table B-1
IT Corporation Estimate Sheet
(Sheet 4 of 4)

Project: Second Gas Station CADD					Date: 6/11/97			
Location: TTR					Revision: B			
Item	Description	Quan.	Unit	Matl.	Labor	Subcontr.	Total	G&A
5.6	WELL SAMPLING (performed 1 per month for 17 months)							
	1- tech @ 17 days (\$320/Day)	17	DAY		\$320		\$5,440	
	TTR Per Diem @ 1 Man	17	DAY			\$36	\$612	
	Confirmation Samples	1	EA			\$1,000	\$1,000	
	Report	8	hr		\$70		\$560	
WELL SAMPLING SUBTOTAL							\$7,612	
5.7	SOIL TESTING 2 Samples from each well, 4 total							
	Soil Moisture	4	EA			\$16	\$64	\$8
	Phosphate	4	EA			\$25	\$100	\$13
	Ammonia	4	EA			\$25	\$100	\$13
	PH	4	EA			\$15	\$60	\$8
	Microbial Env. Column Study	4	EA			\$2,000	\$8,000	\$1,040
	Lime requirements	4	EA			\$50	\$200	\$26
SOIL TESTING SUBTOTAL							\$8,524	
5.8	SUBCONTRACT G&A						\$3,906	
IN-SITU BIOREMEDIATION TOTAL							\$42,822	

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