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Information Management for Installation Restoration with Focus on Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

by *Joe D. Manous, Jr.*
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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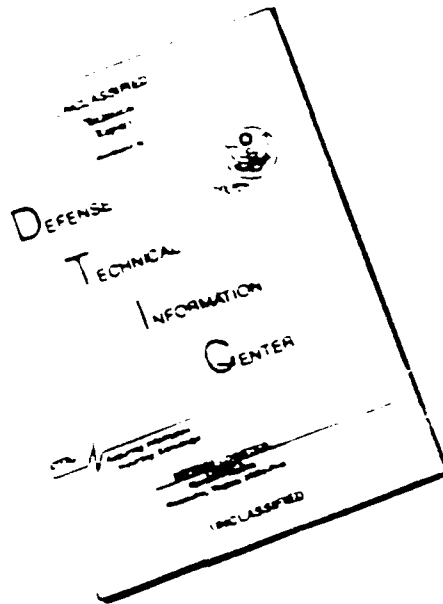
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by Joe D. Manous, Jr.

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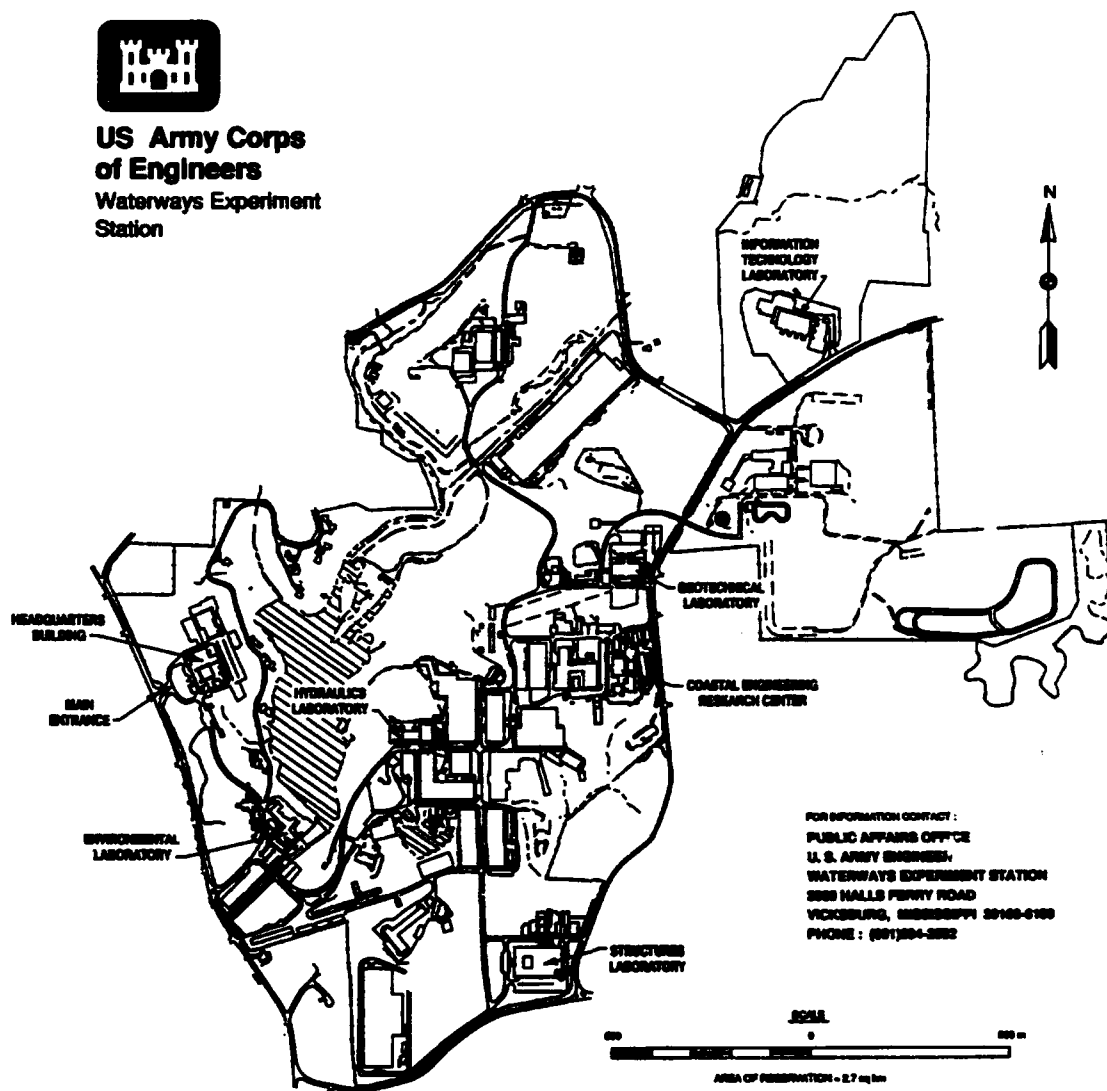
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Contents

Preface	iv
1—Introduction	1
General	1
Edgewood Area Project Background	1
2—Databases	3
General	3
Database Requirements	3
Discussion	4
Services Provided with IRDMIS	5
Difficulties with IRDMIS	7
Summary	7
3—Geographic Information Systems	8
General	8
GIS Requirements	8
Discussion	9
Current Status of GIS at APG	10
Specialty Graphical Systems	11
Summary	12
4—Recommendations	14
Appendix A: Abbreviations	A1
Appendix B: Addressees and Points of Contact	B1
Appendix C: Current THAMA Certified Labs	C1
Appendix D: IRDMIS General Information	D1
Appendix E: Condensed IRDMIS Data Dictionary	E1

Preface

This study was conducted as part of the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) preparation of work plans for the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Grounds (APG), Maryland, Installation Restoration Project and Groundwater Contamination Studies at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado, during the period 2 June 91 to 17 July 91.

The Principal Investigator and author of this report was Joe D. Manous, Jr., Major, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Graphics and Geographical Information System (GIS) technical support was provided by Mr. Gregory D. Comes, Earthquake Engineering and Seismology Branch (EEGD), Geotechnical Laboratory (GL-WES), and Mr. Mark Graves, Environmental Systems Division (ESD), Battlefield Environmental Group, Environmental Lab (EL-WES). Database technical support was provided by Ms. Benita Allen, Soil and Rock Mechanics Division, GL-WES and by Ms. Joann Pickett, Ms. Irene Vinsen, Ms. Laura Bremen, and Ms. Tracy Westbrook of Potomac Research, Incorporated (PRI) working under contract from the Army Environmental Center (AEC).

Direct supervision was provided by Dr. James H. May, Earthquake Engineering and Geophysics Division, EEGD, Hydrology and Site Characterization Section, GL-WES. Overall direction at WES was provided by Dr. W. F. Marcuson, III, Director, GL-WES.

At the time of publication of this report, Director of WES was Dr. Robert W. Whalin. Commander was COL Bruce K. Howard, EN.

1 Introduction

General

This study reviews and evaluates database management systems currently used for chemical and geologic data storage, retrieval, and processing. A review was also conducted of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and their use in coordination with different database programs and data formats. In addition to review and evaluation, the study consolidated information sufficient for inexperienced user access of the systems recommended by this study.

The focus for this study is the Edgewood Area (EA), of Aberdeen Proving Grounds (APG). In addition, consideration was given concerning applicability to Aberdeen Area of APG which will be concurrently remediated. In the larger context, the system evaluations performed should prove valid with respect to similar projects not associated with APG. The establishment of a standard information system is intended to yield increased economies of analysis time and techniques, and provide customer cost savings.

Edgewood Area Project Background

EA has been the site of extensive military munitions testing and disposal for over 70 years. Onsite burial of wastes was extensive until the 1970's. Some have been removed for remediation or "safer" storage. Unfortunately, much of the buried waste has not been recovered and no collective knowledge of burial sites is available.

The remediation process will require an extensive investigative effort to locate disposal sites and determine the extent of leachate movement. Additional information will be produced as the remediation process proceeds and understanding of the subsurface becomes better developed. The cumulative result will be an enormous body of information collected over the life of the remediation project. Remediation has been investigated and conducted at RMA for a period in excess of 17 years as of this writing. Storage of information for rapid accessibility is important as a base line for comparison of contaminant locations and concentrations over time and as a source of information whose importance may not be realized during the initial data review.

Additionally, since long-term continuity of project remediation personnel is questionable, proper storage provides a means of "corporate memory" to prevent duplication of efforts. The method of storing and accessing chemical analysis and geotechnical data with the associated details of collection, handling, and analysis is the topic of this study.

Many environmentally related investigations at EA have taken place over the past 20 years. The results of these reports exist in paper copy and an assumed complete collection of these investigations is located in the offices of the EA, Director of Safety and Health (DSH). Producers of these reports include U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Army Environmental Health Agency (AEHA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), WES, and private contractors. These reports are of variable usefulness and accuracy when compared with current AEC and EPA analysis standards. All reports, however, provide information useful from an investigative view point and may be the only historical records of a particular area. A portion of this information does exist in digital form in the Installation Restoration Data Management Information System (IRDMIS) operated by Army Environmental Center (AEC).

2 Databases

General

An electronic database is a means of storing information for later sorting and retrieval. Input can be generated by typing at a keyboard or through electronic transfer in a standard format such as ASCII. Output is produced as tabular data printed in hard copy or as an electronic file. Graphical interfaces for database input or output were not part of this portion of the study.

Database Requirements

The following are specific requirements for a desired level of database functionality:

- a.* The database must be capable of handling large volumes of raw data or records either directly or through relational processes.
- b.* The database should be capable of importing and exporting information electronically using standard formatting procedures and in particular ASCII.
- c.* The database should be capable of performing user-specified searches and sorts of data.
- d.* The database system should be capable of producing user-specified reports suitable for presentation.
- e.* Setup and operating costs should be kept to a minimum. The intent is for a single, integrated database system.
- f.* The database should be easy to operate and not require specialized skills or an extensive training program.
- g.* The database system should operate on an existing computer system to reduce initial costs. (Not a problem at WES since computer options range from XT computers to supercomputers.

The following are desirable criteria which aid in database use, but do not explicitly include a particular database system.

- a. Predeveloped routines should be available for inexperienced users (i.e. a shell program). These routines should perform simple sorts and report production.
- b. The system should be accessible by activities other than WES for information input and output. Concurrent with this criterion is the need for a database manager to oversee and maintain the database.

Discussion

During interviews with members of the EA-DSH, Baltimore District of the Corps of Engineers (a partner with WES in EA studies), the EPA, GL-WES, and EL-WES, no database system as outlined in paragraphs 7 and 8 was found in operation. Within these organizations, the most common general purpose database program was dBase.

AEC was the exception in information management. They have created a database specifically for the purpose of managing geotechnical and chemical analysis data under a program titled "Installation Restoration Data Management Information System" (IRDMIS). This program, begun in 1975, has undergone several updates as technology and database requirements have changed. The system is maintained for AEC under contract with Potomac Research, Inc. (PRI) and is physically collocated with AEC on EA, Maryland. Data from geotechnical chemical analysis and field survey results are supplied by AEC-authorized contractors and laboratories to PRI for input into the database. The system functions within a UNIX operating environment and uses Structured Query Language (SQL) as the database management format. SQL can be embedded in "C" or a proprietary formatting program called "Report-Writer" distributed by the IRDMIS computer and software manufacturer, Ingres. Both C and Report-Writer are currently available with IRDMIS.

Similar in operation to IRDMIS is a system employed at Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA), Colorado, by a contracted firm, D.P. Associates, Inc. That system also manufactured by Ingres is similar, but not as versatile as IRDMIS. A recent submittal by D.P. Associates has requested funding to upgrade to an IRDMIS equivalent software and hardware configuration.

RMA has used IRDMIS until 1985, but became disenchanted due to delays in processing information requests, database information integrity, duplicate entries, and data loss. Changes in hardware, software, and overall operation of IRDMIS have largely corrected the previous problems encountered by RMA. However, it is notable that even with the problems encountered with IRDMIS, RMA has chosen to stay with an IRDMIS compatible database system and continues to use AEC's Quality Assurance (QA) program.

Using the data management systems currently available to activities involved at EA, a comparison evaluation was made between dBase and IRDMIS. Through a hands-on evaluation of these programs it was found that both adequately met the outlined database requirements (paragraph 7) with neither system showing any significant advantage or disadvantage.

In the desirable criteria area (paragraph 8), however, differences were apparent. A flexible user shell is possible for both systems and an IRDMIS shell currently exists. Changes, additions, and deletions to the IRDMIS shell must be justified, routed through AEC and placed in PRI's work schedule for action. This limits responsiveness to shell changes as could be performed in a locally operated system. An operator-defined shell could be installed within a user's directory on IRDMIS, but would not be directly supported by PRI (Academic Computing Division, USMA has such a UNIX based program). It should be noted that the greatest flexibility in database use is realized by running tailored query programs and not from a standardized shell interface. Neither dBase nor IRDMIS demonstrated a significant advantage in the use of tailored query programs.

In the second desirable criteria, a significant advantage of IRDMIS was apparent. The IRDMIS was designed and is managed to permit common access by many users for input and output. A similar input and output facility could be implemented using dBase, but would require a database manager such as PRI. Such a large and long-term commitment does not seem appropriate for GL's role at EA, nor is DSH-EA prepared to implement such a large scale project at this time. It should also be remembered that AEC provides the same database system for all Department of Defense (DoD) installations. Therefore, the IRDMIS skills and techniques employed at EA could be equally applied on similar projects at other federal installations.

Services Provided with IRDMIS

Several advantages and programs are available with IRDMIS to include program oversight by AEC and the availability of a dedicated database manager. AEC has made a long-term commitment to update and maintain the IRDMIS. How long is a matter of conjecture, but current indications are for long-term support.

AEC provides a QA program for chemical analysis labs supplying information. Tests from AEC certified labs (Appendix C) are characterized based on a combination of sampling techniques, sample holding times and other variables. The test results are then coded as to their accuracy and reliability. Data falling outside AEC-established criteria, not following AEC testing procedures, or coming from a non-AEC certified lab are coded "99." Much of the pre-1985 data in the IRDMIS is coded "99" because of current higher detection and handling standards. Unfortunately, test results from EPA's standard for chemical data collection, the Toxic Chemical Leachate Program (TCLP), are also coded "99." EPA TCLP data are a common, standardized

testing procedure which can and should be incorporated in IRDMIS. An additional qualifying code could be added to the AEC coding list to indicate that the TCLP standard for chemical data collection and analysis has been followed. This inclusion should be pursued by EA-DSH and GL-WES.

In addition to chemical analysis QA, IRDMIS has a QA program for data integrity. All data submissions are reviewed by PRI to ensure that the data are properly identified and formatted. This check is concerned with qualitative entries and not with quantitative validity. An error such as omitting an installation identification code or using an undefined response would be identified as an error during the data QA check. On the other hand, a typographical error such as entering "20" instead of "200" ft¹ for sample depth would not generate an error. The purpose of this check is to ensure sufficient information is provided to uniquely identify each record and maintain a minimum information level on each record. A MS-DOS program, "PC-Tool," was written and is maintained by PRI as the mechanism for data input. This menu-driven, interacting program checks data as they are entered for compatibility with the IRDMIS system. This is the same program used by PRI upon receipt of analytical data to again check for IRDMIS compatibility.

Chemical analysis data are not the only, nor the first entry into IRDMIS. Positional data (X, Y, Z locations) of analysis sites, wells, etc must be submitted prior to chemical analysis submissions. This process assures the completeness of the database record since the positional data and chemical data are produced by different sources. The positional data are also formatted for input using the program "PC-Tool." Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), longitude-latitude and state planar coordinate systems are honored. A brief summary of all database record entries can be found in Appendix E and a complete description is found in the IRDMIS Data Dictionary. No QA or QC program similar to AEC's lab certification is applied to positional data.

IRDMIS is also structured to record well construction information, logging results, and groundwater elevation data. As with any database, additional information types and records can be added as required. Again, a brief summary of all database record entries can be found in Appendix E and a complete description is found in the IRDMIS Data Dictionary.

Lastly, IRDMIS provides common user access. The IRDMIS is available to any authorized user through the Defense Data Network (DDN) or by modem. Connection details can be found in Appendix D.

¹ To obtain meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.

Difficulties with IRDMIS

IRDMIS provides tremendous possibilities but is far from perfect. The major difficulty is the lack of user guidance and directions. No consolidated document or organization provides single source information concerning IRDMIS. Conceptual use and QA program questions are handled by AEC while specific hardware and software questions are handled by PRI. Input validation is physically accomplished by PRI, but AEC handles QA and sampling technique questions. Passwords are obtained through AEC, but connection details are handled through PRI. The representatives of AEC and PRI were found to be prompt and helpful with specific questions, but initial use required a personal visit to AEC and PRI along with substantial trial and error. Appendix D provides a consolidation of the basic information required for first time use of IRDMIS. Unfortunately, the lack of specific user guidance from a single source is a hindrance for potential users and will limit their desire to use this system.

As already stated, the presence of a contracted database manager provides significant advantages for this system. The presence of a contractor not directly responsible to the user also presents potential work prioritization problems. Though no difficulties were observed during this evaluation, specific requests for information, assistance, or service support could be delayed if AEC's or the PRI's work priority differs from the user.

Summary

In operability and function no significant difference was found between dBase and IRDMIS. IRDMIS provides the advantage of an established system with a dedicated database manager in place. IRDMIS also provides wide access of information by all investigative activities for most DoD sites in the United States. The use of IRDMIS will relinquish some user-control over data input as compared with a local database, but this loss should have a minimal impact on overall productivity. The major shortcomings of IRDMIS are insufficient documentation and added layers of management between the user and the data.

I recommend use of IRDMIS to store GL-WES IR data. The system is not perfect, but it is established and is capable of offering significant advantages in future IR work. I further recommend that EA-DSH contract an outside firm to review the investigative and remediation reports which have been collected for the EA. The pertinent data from each report can be reduced to digital form and submitted into IRDMIS. Finally, IRDMIS training sessions through AEC and PRI are available and should be attended by prospective IRDMIS users.

3 Geographic Information Systems

General

A GIS is a means of graphically displaying land surface, geologic, chemical analysis, and so forth in a spatial or map-type format. Output is normally previewed on a computer screen with hard copy products available upon request. A GIS is capable of performing the same types of sorts and queries as a relational database though not with the ease, flexibility, or speed provided by a database program. In comparison with a database, a GIS exchanges speed of operation for graphical input and output capability. This speed trade-off can be significant, but use of mainframe computers and recent advances in personal computers (PC's) has narrowed the difference.

GIS Requirements

The following are specific requirements required to satisfy this study's GIS objectives:

a. Functions:

- (1) Sort by attribute name and by use of logical operators applied to attributes.**
- (2) Cross-sectional development capability (i.e. groundwater or geologic profiles).**
- (3) Ability to distinguish, display, and plot field entries in close proximity (i.e. well clusters < 10-ft spacing).**
- (4) Able to print formatted output of all or selective tabular data chosen from the GIS interface.**
- (5) Able to plot scaled maps with a user selected grid system and user selected attributes.**

- (6) Able to import data using X, Y, and Z coordinates as an import data field (direct input without digitizing).
- b. Compatibility with common data formats:
 - (1) Import and export dBase files.
 - (2) Import and export ASCII files.
 - (3) Import and export INFORMIX files.
 - (4) Import and export Info files.
- c. Operating system:
 - (1) Operate adequately on a "fast" PC (preferred operating system is MS-DOS, but this is not an absolute requirement).
 - (2) Able to shift system to a SUN or similar work station with *minimal data conversions*.
- d. Cost:
 - (1) Minimal cost is always a major consideration. Development is based on two independent users, EA-DSH and GL-WES--preferably using available software and hardware.
- e. Training:
 - (1) Considerable expertise will be required for system set-up and periodic system maintenance, but it is desirable that an "inexperienced user" interface be available for viewing common sorts, map plots, and tabular report generation.

Discussion

Unlike databases, a standard GIS has not evolved in installation restoration work. EA-DSH, the Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, U.S. EPA and RMA do not currently employ a GIS. EL-WES is working in ARCInfo and GL-WES has people trained and platforms available to operate ARCInfo, CAMMS, and Intergraph. Numerous Corps of Engineers District offices use Intergraph as their GIS. GRASS is widely used on U.S. military installations around the world in conjunction with the Installation Training and Management System (ITAMS). Finally, RMA has developed an elaborate computer-aided drawing (CAD) system, which is used in conjunction with a database to produce products similar to a GIS.

The following GIS systems were considered during this study; ARCInfo, Intergraph, CAMMS and GRASS. All systems could meet the functions and compatibility requirements of paragraph 27. However, ARCInfo and Intergraph met the functions requirements with the greatest ease, and ARCInfo had a distinct advantage in compatibility over all four systems. GRASS, a raster GIS, has difficulty distinguishing features in close proximity, however, vector overlays can be produced to overcome this obstacle. CAMMS required some software improvements to meet all of the requirements in paragraph 26.

Costs of GIS's ranged from extreme to no expense. Intergraph is the most expensive since all software and hardware is proprietary. ARCInfo is moderately priced and will run on most UNIX based work stations such as a SUN or a mainframe such as a VAX. A PC version of ARCInfo is now available and operates under MS-DOS using dBase files for relational data storage. This system best operates on a "fast" PC and is upwardly compatible with work station and mainframe versions of ARCInfo. GRASS software and technical support is available at no cost from the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). GRASS operates in a UNIX environment, normally on a work station. Finally, CAMMS GIS software and limited technical support is available at no cost from the Mobility Section, GL-WES and will run on a PC.

Current Status of GIS at APG

The EL-WES has recently completed digitizing the man-made and natural features of EA. The digitized database is a compilation of different map series over the past 40 years. This work was performed on a reimbursable basis for the EA-DSH. The project includes digitization, selection of a GIS (PC version of ARCInfo) and procurement of a hardware system to support the software. During the study period, EA-DSH was not proficient in the use of ARCInfo, but is scheduled for training by EL-WES. Upon approval of the EA work, EL-WES will begin a similar digitization of the Aberdeen Area of APG.

Until completion of EL's digitization of EA, no single map series adequately represented EA. Many of the map series used in digitization were based on single coordinate systems and required conversions between longitude-latitude, state planar, or local coordinate systems into Universal Transverse Mercatur (UTM) coordinates. The standard coordinate system for the completed GIS is UTM. The conversions along with inadequate survey control of some large scale maps have introduced an as yet undetermined error in positional representations. The GIS is generally a better source of information than previously available, but will require validation by ground survey before GIS products should be used in final IR assessments or in-depth development of IR work plans. Use of a global positioning system (GPS) would be ideal for the validation work.

Specialty Graphical Systems

CAD represents another approach in spatial information representation. CAD programs such as AutoCAD are common through Corps of Engineer activities to include GL-WES. These programs usually operate on "fast" PC's and provide, quality two-dimensional (2-D) and limited three-dimensional (3-D) mapping and graphic display capability. CAD programs are easily manipulated and are ideal for one of a kind projects. RMA has expanded on the CAD concept and developed a detailed CAD installation map which is managed by a private contractor. By using "layers" of information, similar to an acetate map overlay, details can be added to a base map. The result is a quality, scaled drawing. Unfortunately, CAD additions and deletions must be performed manually, often at considerable expense in time and money. A GIS is advantageous because it can quickly create new overlays by querying for desired features or attributes and then generating overlays internally. The advantage of GIS's increases as the areas under study become larger or more detailed. The contractor responsible for information management at RMA, DP Associates, has recently submitted a proposal for purchase of an ARCInfo system to transition RMA from CAD to GIS.

Graphic programs are another area of interest in spatial information displays. Most graphics programs are not GIS oriented, nor do they have the drawing flexibility of CAD. Many of these programs are aimed at interpolation of data sets and developing lines of equal concentrations, elevations, etc. This process, contouring, is a "best fit" process requiring the use of various polynomial and regression techniques applied in a trial and error fashion. These techniques can be used in analysis, but commonly the use is simply information exchange. The construction of 3-D graphical models can be a tremendous asset in conveying a concept or perception. In addition to plan, perspective, isometric or similar views, such programs also have cross-sectional capabilities which can be useful in displaying geologic profiles or contaminant plumes.

A graphical program available through AEC is Interactive Surface Modeling (ISM) developed by Dynamic Graphics. This program is accessed by telnet or modem on THAMA3 and THAMA6 logins. Though the program can be executed from any PC or equivalent terminal, a "graphics terminal, such as a Tectronix or PC with Tectronix emulation software, is required to view the plotted results on screen. The plots can be stored in a data file for later retrieval and local printing. Input for ISM is generated from reports written from IRDMIS. Standard reports exist in the IRDMIS IR menu, but tailored reports can also be written, as discussed in Part II of this report. Once generated, contaminant contours, groundwater elevations, etc can be plotted, contoured, and displayed in 2-D or 3-D.

A complete Iris work station with ISM is available at GL-WES. This system can be linked directly with IRDMIS by telnet to provide faster (local) compilation of data than remote access. Direct linkage of the GL-WES Iris to a plotter is also available.

Another common, PC based, graphic program is SURFER. Though not as fast nor elaborate as ISM, SURFER is a fully capable, 3-D graphics package which can display surface topography or similar information such as surface or groundwater levels. These displays can be viewed in 2-D as plan, contoured views, or in 3-D as perspective views. SURFER is commonly used in conjunction with CAD programs such as AutoCAD.

A recent development in graphical displays is VHS video presentations. WES has been working with video presentations which consist of multiple computer generated section and perspective views appended similar to frames of a cartoon. The result is a dynamic visual presentation offering dynamic views from several perspectives. A commercial firm, Z-Axis of Aurora, Colorado, produces similar videos, and can use animation technology to fill gaps between successive computer generated views. The application of animation technology is intended to reduce the number of required computer generated views and presumably lower production costs. Similar products of both animation and computer simulation can be produced at ITL-WES. These technologies are new, still developing and relatively expensive. The animation technology claims a savings in computational expense and development time, however, insufficient information was available to validate that claim in this study.

Summary

All of the GIS's or combination of CAD and database programs reviewed were capable of meeting the requirements as described in paragraph 27 (CAMMS would require some software enhancement). Since EA-DSH has already purchased an ARCInfo system and a digitized database through EL-WES, there is no technical reason for EA-DSH or GL-WES to implement a supplemental GIS. A copy of the ARCInfo database can be obtained from EL-WES. There is no cost involved with GL-WES operating the database on an existing ARCInfo platform. However, an additional user fee will be required for each copy of the PC version of ARCInfo obtained.

The use of a CAD program may be desirable for an individual investigator working at EA. However, a well maintained GIS should support most user's needs. A centralized approach to GIS will reduce effort and cost duplications, and provide each user with the same current information.

ISM is available at WES and through AEC. The incorporation of the data sets from the EA ARCInfo database was possible and was completed for buildings, roads, shorelines, wetlands and elevation contours as part of this study. Unfortunately, the ability to construct an adequate "gridding" file of the contour data does not currently exist. The "gridding" file is the first step in data interpolation required for 3-D graphic development. The developer of ISM, Dynamic Graphics, has been notified of this software shortcoming and is currently working on a solution.

IRDMIS data are compatible with the ARCInfo database. As part of this study, a copy of EA analytical and positional well data was downloaded from IRDMIS, converted to dBase format, and provided to EL-WES for incorporation in the ARCInfo data set they are creating for EA.

Finally, the owner of the GIS, EA-DSH, needs to provide a mechanism for the validation of the digitized data and correction of errors as they are discovered. In addition, multi-user access to the GIS and a method of producing user requested GIS products needs implementation. These services can be provided by a dedicated "in-house" GIS manager or through a contractor.

4 Recommendations

An installation policy needs implementing concerning the storage of IR analytical and geologic data for APG. This policy should be applicable to all IR work performed at APG. A unique database could be developed, but the collocation of AEC at APG and the experience of that organization with IRDMIS make new database development an unnecessary duplication of effort and cost. Designation of a mandatory data storage procedure by APG would require the establishment of direct and active communication between APG and AEC concerning IRDMIS. This interaction would be essential to ensure the needs of APG are met and supported.

In the absence of an installation directed policy concerning the storage of IR data, encouragement should be provided by DSH-EA for submittal of IR data produced at EA into IRDMIS. Whether specifically supportive of the APG IR program or not, IRDMIS is still the best available long-term repository of this information. IRDMIS data submission should be accomplished regardless of whether the information producer intends to access the data through IRDMIS or obtain it directly from an analysis lab. Reasons for IRDMIS submittal are two-fold. First, the data are part of an irreplaceable historical record, and second all data should be commonly available to each contractor and investigator working at APG. As the volume of acquired data increases over the next 10-15 years electronic access and retrieval will become essential to completely review all of the data produced. It is acknowledged that the use of IRDMIS will increase the cost of analysis processing and delay the return of analytical data (unless duplicate reports are requested for the user and AEC, which bypasses AEC's internal QA process). The long-term benefits, however, should outweigh these short-term costs.

When possible, utilize IRDMIS directly for data queries, retrieval, and development of data reports. The system is available and with use can be as easy to implement as dBase.

The EA ARCInfo database should be validated by ground survey and/or GPS and corrected as necessary. IRDMIS well positions within the same area should be included in the validation. This should be a short-term objective.

APG should implement a full-time GIS manager responsible for EA and Aberdeen Area. This person(s) can be in-house or contracted. The utility of a GIS is directly related to two factors. First, the data must be accurate (as

stated above) and second there must be "real time" interaction between GIS client requests and GIS output. Without the successful accomplishment of both factors, the credibility of the GIS will suffer and its full potential will not develop.

Work should continue to transfer all EA ARCInfo data into an ISM compatible format. Contact with Dynamic Graphics should be maintained concerning the transfer of the digitized ARCInfo contour data into a suitable "gridding" file. This development does not hinder the addition of contaminate data into ISM, but does limit the comparison of such data with respect to the topographic surface.

APG should instigate changes through AEC concerning the incorporation of TCLP data into the IRDMIS. If the required data standard for EA remains TCLP analysis, then consideration for coding this information should be provided within IRDMIS.

EA-DSH should reduce the on-hand hard copy reports of investigative and remediation work at EA into a digital format for incorporation in IRDMIS. This work can be accomplished in-house or by contract. The information may not be of litigation quality but is an important source of historical and investigative information if placed in a format conducive to rapid query and retrieval.

Appendix A

Abbreviations

AA	Aberdeen Area, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD
AEC	Army Environmental Center
AEHA	Army Environmental Health Agency
APG	Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD
ASCII	American Standard Code Information Exchange
CAD	Computer Aided Drawing
CLP	Chemical Leachate Program
DSH	Director of Safety and Health, EA APG
EA	Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD
EL-WES	Environmental Laboratory, Waterways Experiment Station
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GL-WES	Geotechnical Laboratory, Waterways Experiment Station
IR	Installation Restoration
IRDMIS	Installation Restoration Data Management Information System
ISM	Interactive Surface Modeling computer program
ITL-WES	Information Technology Laboratory, Waterways Experiment Station
PRI	Potomac Research, Incorporated
QS	Quality Assurance

QC	Quality Control
RMA	Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WES	Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS

Appendix B

Addresses and Points of Contact

1. Dynamic Graphics - Address: Dynamic Graphic, Inc.
1015 Atlantic Avenue
Alameda, CA 94501

Technical and Sales Information
(415) 522-0700

2. Grafpont - Mailing Address: Grafpont, Inc.
1485 Saratoga Avenue
San Jose, CA 95129

Sales Representative
Mr. Roy Caudill, (408) 446-1919, FAX (408) 466-0666

3. Ingres Corporation - Address: Ingres Corporation
Marina Village Parkway
Alameda, CA 94501

Sales Representative
Mr. Tom Baldwin, (415) 748-2519, FAX (415) 748-2545

4. PRI - Mailing Address: Potomac Research, Inc.
P.O. Box 14
Gunpowder Br.
Aberdeen Proving Grounds,
MD 21010

Program Manager
Mr. Warren J. Wortman, (301) 679-3030, FAX (301) 676-0802

Database Administrator
Ms. Irene Vinsen, (301) 679-3030, FAX (301) 676-0802

5. RMA - Mailing Address: DP Associates
(Installation Contractor Rocky Mountain Arsenal
for Data Management) Building 111
Commerce City, CO 80022

Regional Manager
Dr. Jack C. Pantleo, (303) 287-3231

6. AEC - Mailing Address: USAEC
ATTN:
Aberdeen Proving Grounds,
MD 21010-5401

Edgewood Area, APG Data Management Supervisor
Ms. Roxann Moran, (301) 671-1544, FAX (301) 671-1548

AEC Chemistry Branch, EA Project Officer
Mr. Doug Stevenson, (301) 671-3348

AEC Geological Branch (Also past use of ISM with IRDMIS)
Mr. Ira May, (301) 671-1516

7. WES - Mailing Address: USAE-WES
ATTN: CEWES- - (Name)
3909 Halls Ferry Road
Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199

Report Supervisor, GL (CEWES-GG-YH)
Dr. James H. May, (601) 634-3395, FAX (601) 634-3453/3139

Silicon Graphics Use, GL (CEWES-GG-H)
Mr. Gregory D. Comes, (601) 634-3395, FAX (601) 634-3453/3139

ARCInfo based GIS Production of APG, EL (CEWES-EN-B)
Mr. Mark Graves, (601) 634-3395

8. Z-Axis Corporation: Z-Axis
(Video Graphic Production) 10800 E. Bethany Drive
Suite 500
Aurora, CO 80014

Vice-President
Mr. Raymond C. Hauschel, (303) 696-9608, FAX (303) 696-0857

9. Study Investigator:

**CPT Joe Manous
Department of Geography and
Environment Engineering
United States Military Academy
West Point, NY 10996**

(914) 938-2472, FAX (914) 938-4175

Appendix C

Current AEC Certified Labs

Arthur D. Little, Inc.

California Analytical Laboratory, Sacramento, CA

Environmental Science and Engineering, Denver, CO

Environmental Testing and Certification, Edison, NJ

EA Engineering Science and Technology

Interpoll, Inc., Circle Pines, MN

International Technologies Corp., Knoxville, TN

Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, MO

Pace Laboratories, Inc., Minneapolis, MN

Rocky Mountain Analytical Laboratory, Arvada, CO

Rocky Mountain Arsenal Laboratory

Datachem (Utah Biomedical Testing Laboratory)

Roy F. Weston, Lionville, PA

Roy F. Weston, Stockton, CA

Radian Corporation

VERSAR

NOTE: Some labs are not certified for the full range of AEC specified procedures.

Appendix D

IRDMIS General Information

IRDMIS (Installation Restoration Data Management Information System) is the current product of a 15-yr effort by AEC to develop a data management system. IRDMIS is currently managed by a contractor, Potomac Research Institute (PRI). PRI and AEC are collocated at Edgewood Area, APG (See Appendix B for POC's).

IRDMIS is a relational database operating on a Pyramid computer within a UNIX operating system. The database is a product of the Ingres Corporation and software support to included programming manuals is provided through that firm (See Appendix B).

IRDMIS can be accessed by either telnet or modem.

- a. The telnet and FTP address for the "THAMA1" system is 131.92.80.11
- b. IRDMIS can be reached by modem using VT-100 emulation at:

- (301) 671-4550, 300-2400 baud Hayes compatible
 - (301) 671-4650, 300-1200 baud Hayes compatible
 - (301) 671-4750, 9600 baud Telcor

All modem connections must be made initially as a subscriber to THAMA1.

- (1) Crosstalk communications software use: Even Parity; 8 Data Bits;
1 Stop Bit
 - (2) Procomm communications software use: Even Parity; 7 Data Bits;
1 Stop Bit
- c. Connection to other THAMAx systems can be made by telnet from THAMA1 by using "telnet THAMAx," where "x" is the name of the system being connected.

standard query reports available from the IR User Menu or tailored query reports generated with SQL. The input format is ASCII. ISM provides spatial plotting capability for the tabular data generated from the IR database. The data can be contoured and/or displayed in 3-D perspective presentations. The results can be viewed on screen or sent to a hard copy printing device using HPGL graphic output. Viewing on screen requires a graphic terminal such as an Iris work station, Tectronix terminal, or use of a graphic terminal emulation package on a PC. One possible emulation package is marketed by Graphpoint, Inc. In addition to plotted data, annotation files (roads, elevation contours, water, etc) can be produced to enhance the visual interpretation of the plotted data. Annotation files are not part of the contouring or 3-D development and are used only for presentation enhancement.

Documentation available concerning the use of IRDMIS and associated utilities is as follows:

- a.* Ingres/Reports: Report-Writer Reference Manual, release 6.3, November 1989.

Available from: Ingres Corp.

Cost: \$25.00

GSA Contract GS00K91AGS5822

- b.* Ingres/SQL Reference Manual

Available from: Ingres Corp.

Cost: \$55.00

GSA Contract GS00K91AGS5822

- c.* USATHAMA Quality Assurance Program, USATHAMA PAM 11-41, January 1990.

Available from: AEC

Cost: No Charge

- d.* USATHAMA User's Guide, produced by PRI, November 1989.

Available from: AEC

Cost: No Charge

- e.* THAMA User's Manual, PC Data Entry and Validation Subsystem (IRDMIS PC Tool), version 4.2, produced by PRI, April 1991.

Available from: AEC

Cost: No Charge

- f.* PC Tool Software, version 4.2, produced by PRI.

Available from: AEC

Cost: No Charge

- g. THAMA User's Manual, Data Dictionary, version 1991.2, produced by PRI, April 1991.**

Available from: AEC

Cost: No Charge

- h. PC Link Software**

Available from: Ingres Corp.

Cost: \$130.00

GSA Contract GS00K91AGS5822

- i. Grafpont Emulation Software**

Available from: Grafpont, Inc

Cost: \$746.25

GSA Contract GS00K90AG55259PS01

Appendix E

Condensed IRDMIS Data Dictionary

Pages E-2 and E-3 contain a two-page summary of key level 3 data record descriptions contained in IRDMIS. This summary is sufficient for the beginning user to extract information from IRDMIS using either the existing IR MENU or tailored queries using SQL. See the IRDMIS Data Dictionary for a detailed listing of IRDMIS data record descriptions.

Page E-4 is a current listing of data tables contained in IRDMIS. Also annotated are field names contained in each table and the key fields required for relating different tables during queries.

Page E-5 through E-35 contain a selected extract of the IRDMIS Data Dictionary.

The complete IRDMIS Data Dictionary is available through AEC. See Appendix D for details.

CODE SUMMARY SHEET

for
The Installation Restoration Data Management Information System (IRDMIS)
System Owner - Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (THAMA)
System Operator - Potomac Research, Inc (PRI)

1. Installation Code (inst) - Identifies installation from which the data were collected.

Common Examples: AA = Aberdeen Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md
 CR = Crane Naval Weapons Support Center, IN
 EA = Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md
 RK = Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO (data after 1984)
 RM = Rocky Mountain Arsenal

2. File Type or Media Type (media_type) - Code identifying the type of data.

Common Examples: CGW = Chemical Ground Water
(Currently the CSW = Chemical Surface Water
only terms in CSE = Chemical Sediment
use) CSO = Chemical Soil

3. Site Type (site_type) - Represents a type of landmark, feature or construction.

Common Examples: FBLK = Field Blank WELD = Dry Well
 FELD = Field WELL = Completed Well
 SPTK = Septic Tank PLUG = Shovel Sample
 SUMP = Sump BORE = Bore Hole

4. Depth (depth) - Depth to the nearest foot from the topographic surface to the interval being sampled. [-9999.0 is used to indicate no data was recorded, since an entry of 0 is possible. Well locations (x, y, & z coordinates) are relative to a local datum].

5. Sample Date (samp_date) - Date sample was taken in the field. The date of actual testing of the sample (anly_date) is also available.

6. Analysis Type (anly_type) - Code representing the certification level of the analysis.

Common Examples: C1, 1A, 1B, & C2 can all indicate a competent analysis level. (see data dictionary for details)

00 = Analytes not requiring certification
99 = Quality level of analysis unknown or very poor

7. Analysis Accuracy (anly_acc) - Decimal number representing the standard error of the best-fit linear regression line of Found vs Target values for QC standard additions data.

8. Value (value) - Numerical value of analysis result (6 digit floating decimal precision).

Prepared by CPT Joe Manous for GL-WES 27 Jun 91

9. Measurement Boolean (meas_bool) - Indicator that a measured quantity is not within the certified range, or that the test used does not yield quantitative results.

Common Examples: EQ = Equal to certified reporting or detection limit
LT = < Certified reporting or detection limit.
GT = > Certified reporting or detection limit.
blank = Within acceptable range.
ND = Not Detectable.

10. Unit of Measurement (unit_meas) - Units of measured value.

Common Examples: UGL = micrograms/liter
UGG = micrograms/gram
PPM = parts/million

11. Flagging Code (i_s_c) - Code to indicate other-than-usual conditions or results.

Common Examples: D = Duplicate sample or test name.
E = Element run with background corrections.
H = Out of control, but data accepted due to high recoveries.
blank = No special conditions apply to the results.

12. Prime Contractor (lab_prime) - Organization conducting or orchestrating a given data collection action.

Common Examples: AL = Arthur D. Little
TH = THAMA
AH = Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA)
GS = US Geological Survey
WE = WES

13. Test Name (analyte) - Parameter being measured.

Common Examples:

11DCE	= 1,1-Dichloroethylene	HG	= Mercury
111TCE	= 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	MEXCLR	= Methoxychlor
12DCLE	= 1,2-Dichloroethane	NO3	= Nitrate
AS	= Arsenic	PCB1016	= PCB 1016 (etc)
C6H6	= Benzine	PH	= pH
CD	= Cadmium	SE	= Selenium
CMONOX	= Carbon Tetrachloride	AG	= Silver
CLDEN	= Chloride	STYR	= Styrene
CR	= Chromium	SO4	= Sulfate
CU	= Copper	MEC6H5	= Toluene
ENDRN	= Endrin	TXPHEN	= Toxaphene
FE	= Iron	TRCLE	= Trichloroethylene
PB	= Lead	C2H3CL	= Vinyl Chloride
LIN	= Lindane	XYLEN	= Xylenes
MN	= Manganese	ZN	= Zinc

LEVEL 3 FILE FORMATS

IRDMIS Level 3 Data Record Tables

Installation

inst (11)	05	inst_name	05	site_no	05	site_x	05	site_y	05
Installation Code	0.11	Installation Name	11.04	Site No	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00
inst_x	05	inst_y	05	site_x	05	site_y	05	inst_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
inst_y	05	inst_x	05	site_x	05	site_y	05	inst_x	05
Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
inst_x	05	inst_y	05	site_x	05	site_y	05	inst_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00

chem

chem (11)	05	chem_type	05	chem_no	05	chem_x	05	chem_y	05
Chemical Code	0.11	Chemical Type	0.05	Chemical No	0.05	Chemical X UTM Coordinate	0.05	Chemical Y UTM Coordinate	0.05
chem_x	05	chem_y	05	chem_x	05	chem_y	05	chem_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
chem_y	05	chem_x	05	chem_x	05	chem_y	05	chem_x	05
Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
chem_x	05	chem_y	05	chem_x	05	chem_y	05	chem_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00

chem2

chem2 (11)	05	chem2_type	05	chem2_no	05	chem2_x	05	chem2_y	05
Chemical Code	0.11	Chemical Type	0.05	Chemical No	0.05	Chemical X UTM Coordinate	0.05	Chemical Y UTM Coordinate	0.05
chem2_x	05	chem2_y	05	chem2_x	05	chem2_y	05	chem2_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
chem2_y	05	chem2_x	05	chem2_x	05	chem2_y	05	chem2_x	05
Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
chem2_x	05	chem2_y	05	chem2_x	05	chem2_y	05	chem2_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00

sample_loc

sample_loc (11)	05	sample_loc_type	05	sample_loc_no	05	sample_loc_x	05	sample_loc_y	05
Sample Location Code	0.11	Sample Location Type	0.05	Sample Location No	0.05	Sample Location X UTM Coordinate	0.05	Sample Location Y UTM Coordinate	0.05
sample_loc_x	05	sample_loc_y	05	sample_loc_x	05	sample_loc_y	05	sample_loc_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
sample_loc_y	05	sample_loc_x	05	sample_loc_x	05	sample_loc_y	05	sample_loc_x	05
Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
sample_loc_x	05	sample_loc_y	05	sample_loc_x	05	sample_loc_y	05	sample_loc_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00

ggs

ggs (11)	05	ggs_type	05	ggs_no	05	ggs_x	05	ggs_y	05
GGS Code	0.11	GGS Type	0.05	GGS No	0.05	GGS X UTM Coordinate	0.05	GGS Y UTM Coordinate	0.05
ggs_x	05	ggs_y	05	ggs_x	05	ggs_y	05	ggs_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
ggs_y	05	ggs_x	05	ggs_x	05	ggs_y	05	ggs_x	05
Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
ggs_x	05	ggs_y	05	ggs_x	05	ggs_y	05	ggs_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00

gwc

gwc (11)	05	gwc_type	05	gwc_no	05	gwc_x	05	gwc_y	05
GWC Code	0.11	GWC Type	0.05	GWC No	0.05	GWC X UTM Coordinate	0.05	GWC Y UTM Coordinate	0.05
gwc_x	05	gwc_y	05	gwc_x	05	gwc_y	05	gwc_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
gwc_y	05	gwc_x	05	gwc_x	05	gwc_y	05	gwc_x	05
Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
gwc_x	05	gwc_y	05	gwc_x	05	gwc_y	05	gwc_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00

cqc

cqc (11)	05	cqc_type	05	cqc_no	05	cqc_x	05	cqc_y	05
CQC Code	0.11	CQC Type	0.05	CQC No	0.05	CQC X UTM Coordinate	0.05	CQC Y UTM Coordinate	0.05
cqc_x	05	cqc_y	05	cqc_x	05	cqc_y	05	cqc_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
cqc_y	05	cqc_x	05	cqc_x	05	cqc_y	05	cqc_x	05
Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
cqc_x	05	cqc_y	05	cqc_x	05	cqc_y	05	cqc_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00

gld

gld (11)	05	gld_type	05	gld_no	05	gld_x	05	gld_y	05
GLD Code	0.11	GLD Type	0.05	GLD No	0.05	GLD X UTM Coordinate	0.05	GLD Y UTM Coordinate	0.05
gld_x	05	gld_y	05	gld_x	05	gld_y	05	gld_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
gld_y	05	gld_x	05	gld_x	05	gld_y	05	gld_x	05
Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
gld_x	05	gld_y	05	gld_x	05	gld_y	05	gld_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00

h12_log

h12_log (11)	05	h12_log_type	05	h12_log_no	05	h12_log_x	05	h12_log_y	05
H12 Log Code	0.11	H12 Log Type	0.05	H12 Log No	0.05	H12 Log X UTM Coordinate	0.05	H12 Log Y UTM Coordinate	0.05
h12_log_x	05	h12_log_y	05	h12_log_x	05	h12_log_y	05	h12_log_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
h12_log_y	05	h12_log_x	05	h12_log_x	05	h12_log_y	05	h12_log_x	05
Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00
h12_log_x	05	h12_log_y	05	h12_log_x	05	h12_log_y	05	h12_log_x	05
Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum Y UTM Coordinate	11.00	Minimum X UTM Coordinate	11.00

LEGEND

(x) - Key Field (*) - Secondary Indices c - character i - integer f - float date - date field

1 April 1991

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES

Record	Level 1	Column	Record	Level 2	Column	Record	Level 3	Column
101	1.1	101000	1.1	101000	101000	101000	101000	101000
102	1.2	102000	1.2	102000	102000	102000	102000	102000
103	1.3	103000	1.3	103000	103000	103000	103000	103000
104	1.4	104000	1.4	104000	104000	104000	104000	104000
105	1.5	105000	1.5	105000	105000	105000	105000	105000

*Notated in the name

*Notated in the name

*Notated in the name

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

5 alphanumeric characters, left justified. Only the first two characters are presently defined.

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code identifying the name of the installation from which data is being collected.

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required in File Name and in records indicated above

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

(Listed alphabetically by Installation Code; see also 11.04 Installation Name)

1A 1st Army Recreation Area, Lewes, DE
 A9 ABMSA 9 US Army Reserve
 AA Aberdeen Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
 AC Ammunition Center & School
 AD Fort Amador, Panama
 AF US Army Fuel and Lubricant Research Facility
 AH Arlington Hall Station, VA
 AL Alabama AAF, AL
 AM Army Material Technology Lab, MA
 AN Annapolis AD, AL
 AO USA AFA 4901A Orlando, FL
 AP Nike, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

1 April 1981

9.11-1

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

AK Alameda Munitions Laboratory, Alameda
 AN 1st Army Sustainment (MID) PAA Mountain, NJ
 AT 1st Air, Asheville, NC
 BA Badger AAF, WI
 P Training Battle Creek, MI
 BD USARL, Bedford, NC
 BE Fort Belvoir, GA
 BG Blue Grass Area, Lexington Blue Grass DA, KY
 BH Fort Belvoir, Missouri, MO
 BI Fort Bliss, TX
 BJ Fort Bliss, TX
 BK USA Belmore Maintenance
 BN Bennett Army National Guard Facility, CO
 BP Boston Point Ordnance Works, MD
 BR Brooklyn Military Ocean Terminal
 BT Fort Belvoir, WA
 BU Fort Belvoir, PR
 BV Fort Belvoir, VA
 BY Boyner Military Ocean Terminal, NJ
 C1 Family Housing Plainville, CT
 C2 Family Housing Fairfield, CT
 C3 Family Housing Windsor, CT
 C4 Family Housing Ansonia, CT
 C5 Family Housing Middletown, CT
 C6 Family Housing Orange, CT
 C7 Family Housing Portland, CT
 CA Carlisle Barracks
 CB Camp Bullis
 CC Camp Chert AD, TX
 CD Columbus Defense Construction Supply Center
 CE Cold Regions Research & Engineering Laboratory, NH
 CF Fort Chaffee
 CH Charleston Army DA
 CI Family Housing FTT 42 Elizabeth, PA
 CM Cameron Station, VA
 CN Fort Carson, CO
 CO Carlisle AAF, NE
 CP Camp Parks, Livermore, CA
 CR Crane Naval Weapons Support Center, IN
 CS Camp Sirm
 CT Fort Clayton
 CV Crane Army Administration Activity

9.11-2

1 April 1981

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

CK Crane River Area, AL
 CY Canyon Lake Recreation Area, New Braunfels, TX
 DA Detroit Arsenal, MI
 DE Fort Des Moines, IA
 DF Defense Mapping Agency, VA
 DI Defense Ind Plant Equip Pw, Jackson, KS
 DM Shermore Station Dammarus, Frederick, MD
 DO Fort Douglas, UT
 DR Fort Drum, NY
 DT Fort Detrick, MD
 DL Dugway Proving Ground, UT
 DV Fort Devens, MA
 DX Fort Dix, NJ
 EA Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
 EP Englewood Proving Ground, Fort Belvoir, VA
 ET Ethan Allen Firing Range, VT
 EU Fort Eustis, VA
 FA Frankford Arsenal, PA
 FB Fort Bragg, NC
 FC Fort Campbell, KY
 FD Fort Detrick
 FE Fort Monmouth, Evans Area, NJ
 FL Fort Gillem, GA
 FH Fort Hood, TX
 FI Fort Monmouth General Hospital
 FJ Fort Jackson, SC
 FK Fort Koller
 FM Fort Monmouth, VA
 FN Fort Allen
 FO Fort Ord, CA
 FR US Army Forward Supp Ctr, Ft. Clatsop, NJ
 FS Fort Story, VA
 FT Fort Totten
 FW Fort Wingate DA, NM
 GA Goldsboro Nike (Fort Meade), MD
 GC Cape St. George, FL
 GM USA ABMSA 47G/Miami, FL
 GO Fort Gordon, GA
 GR Fort Greely, AK
 GT Granite River Test Site, AK
 GU Fort Greely
 GW Gateway AAF

1 April 1981

9.11-3

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

H1 Family Housing Hull MA 36
 H2 USARC Hickory, NC
 H3 Haverly Middle Market, Savannah, GA
 H4 Hawthorne AAF, NV
 HB Fort Holabird, MD
 HD Harry Diamond Laboratories
 HE Heilmann Military Reservation
 HG HG Rad Santa Rosa, Paso Robles, CA
 HI Fort A. P. Hall, VA
 HL Fort Henry, LA
 HM Fort Hamilton
 HN Fort Hancock
 HO Holston AAF, TN
 HS Fort Hays
 HT Hamilton Army Airfield, CA
 HU Fort Huachuca, AZ
 HY Hays AAF, PA
 I1 Family Housing USARC Addison, IL
 I2 Family Housing Worth, IL
 IA Iowa AAF, IA
 IG Fort Indianhead Gap, PA
 IH Indiana AAF, IN
 IR Fort Irwin
 IW Irwin Support Det Annex, McChesney, PA
 J1 Family Housing NIKS Philadelphia 41/43 Chertam, NJ
 J2 Family Housing NIKS NY 79 80 Livingston, NJ
 J3 Family Housing NIKS NY 93 94 Ft. Laker, NJ
 J4 Family Housing NIKS NY 60 CM Bridge, NJ
 J5 Family Housing NIKS NY 54 Holmdel, NJ
 JB Jefferson Barracks LDF
 JF Jefferson Proving Ground, IN
 JO John AAF, IL
 KA Kansas AAF, KS
 KB Kings Bay Military Ocean Terminal
 KC Nike Kansas City 30, MO
 KP Kapelita Military Reservation, IN
 KX Fort Knox, KY
 LA Laredo AAF
 LB Liberty Dam, Baltimore, MD
 LC Lake City AAF, MO
 LD Fort Leonard Wood, MO
 LE Fort Leov, VA

9.11-4

1 April 1981

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

LI Longhorn AAF, TX
 LJ Jomo Area, Middlebrook, NY
 LK Letchworth, AL, PA
 LL Lake Louise North Lull, Sct. 1
 LN Lander Support Facility, Smithfield, RI
 LO Louisiana AAF, LA
 LP Lower Star AAF, TX
 LT Fort Laurens
 LU USARC, Lumberton, NC
 LV Fort Leavenworth, KS
 LW Fort Lewis, WA
 LX Lexington Area, Lexington-Star Grant DA, KY
 M1 Family Housing Topsheld, MA
 M2 Family Housing Randolph, MA
 M3 Family Housing Beverly, MA
 M4 Family Housing Wakefield, MA
 M5 Family Housing Burlington, MA
 M6 Family Housing Bedford, MA
 M7 Family Housing Swanton, MA
 M8 Family Housing MIKE Wash Bldg 35 Cream, MD
 M9 Family Housing SLASC Wherry, MO
 MA Family Housing Manchester CT 25
 MC Fort McChesin, AL
 MD Fort Meade, MD
 ME Memphis Defense Depot
 MH Michigan AAF
 MI Milan AAF, TN
 ML McMaster AAF, OK
 MM Fort Monmouth Main Post, NJ
 MN Fort Monr
 MO Family Housing Milford CT 17
 MP Fort Myer, VA
 MR Fort Myer
 MS Mississippi AAF, MS
 MT Fort McArthur
 MU Fort Monrovia, Fort Monrovia, MT
 MV Material Development and Readiness
 MW Manassas AD, WI
 MY Fort McCoy, WI
 MZ Maine Army Depot
 NA Nevada AD, AZ
 NB Family Housing New Britain CT 57

1 April 1981

0.11-0

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

NC New Cumberland AAF, PA
 ND Family Housing Nahant MA 17
 NE Nebraska Stanley R. N.G. RSL 1
 NF Norfolk, MA
 NP Newport AAF, IN
 NT New Orleans Military Green Terminal, LA
 NV 451 NY Station USAF, CA
 OY Oakdale Support Center
 OG Ogden Defense Depot, UT
 OK Oklahoma Army Base
 P1 Family Housing PITT 03 Danversville, PA
 P2 Family Housing PITT 37 Harrisburg, PA
 P3 Family Housing PITT 02 Rural Ridge, PA
 P4 Family Housing PITT SPT DRY ARK, PA
 P5 Family Housing PITT 52 Measerville, PA
 P6 Family Housing PITT 52 Finleyville, PA
 P7 Family Housing Canaspa 71 (PI 711), PA
 P8 Family Housing Canaspa 72 (PI 712), PA
 P9 Family Housing PITT 43 Elmsa, PA
 PB Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR
 PC Phoenix Development Works, AL
 PH Philadelphia Defense Personnel Support Center, PA
 PI Fort Pickett, VA
 PK Fort Pickett, VA
 PL Fort Polk, LA
 PM Providence of Monterey, CA
 PN Portage Storage Facility, MI
 PS Peninsula of San Francisco, CA
 PU Pueblo DA, CO
 PX Potomac Military Reservation, MD
 QH Quarry Heights
 R1 Family Housing Davisville, NJ
 R2 Family Housing N Southfield, NJ
 RA Radstone Arsenal, AL
 RB Riverbank AAF, CA
 RC Richmond Defense General Supply Center
 RD Redford AAF, VA
 RH Fort Ritchie
 RI Rock Island Arsenal, IL
 RJ Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO (also after 1984)
 RM Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO
 RN Red River AD, TX

0.11-0

1 April 1981

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

RS Fort Richardson & Eagle River Plant, AK
 RT Research ASARC
 RU Fort Rucker, AL
 RV Ravenscroft AAF, OH
 RY Fort Riley, KS
 S1 Saratoga Arsenal, Newburgh, NY
 S2 Family Housing Shelton CT 74
 SA Sierra AD, CA
 SB Schofield Barracks, HI
 SC Sacramento AD, CA
 SD Sudbury Arsenal, MA
 SE Seneca AD, NY
 SF Sandstone AAF, KS
 SG Saginaw Army Aircraft Plant
 SH Sharps AD, CA
 SI Fort Sil, OK
 SJ Standard Army Engine Plant, CT
 SL St. Louis Ordnance Plant & AAF, MO
 SM Fort Sam Houston, TX
 SN Fort Sheridan, IL
 SO Sgt. Conn. Paul Rabbits, CA
 SP Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal
 SR Stratton AAF, PA
 SS St. Louis Area Support Center, MO
 ST Fort Shafter
 SU Suislaw Marine Tower, Solidand, MD
 SV Severna AD, IL
 SW Fort Stewart, GA
 SY Stryker ASAR Center
 SZ Stryker ASARC
 TA Tarn
 TC Twin Cities AAF, MN
 TD Tucson Support Activity - Selfridge
 TE Toward AAF, NC
 TF Fort Tilden
 TM USARC Tark McCor 02
 TN Toward AD, UT (North area)
 TO Toward Warehouse, PA
 TP Tibbet Army Medical Center
 TR Tully DP
 TS Toward AD, UT (South area)
 TT Tropic Test Center

1 April 1981

0.11-0

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

TW Twin Cities AAF, MN (also before 1986)
 TY Toiyahana AD, PA
 UA US Soldiers and Airman Home
 UC US Army Campus Clinic
 UH US Army Human Armed Forces Center
 UM Unadilla AD, OR
 US US Military Academy, West Point, NY
 UT USARC Tampa 0815 W, FL
 V1 Family Housing Woodbridge, VA
 V2 Family Housing MIKE Norfolk IS P. Henry, VA
 V3 Family Housing Manassas, VA
 VC Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, WA
 VF Valley Forge General Hospital, PA
 VH Vist HHS Forts Station, VA
 VL Various Locations
 VN Van Nuys Maintenance Shop, Los Angeles, CA
 VO Volunteer AAF, TN
 W1 Family Housing Midway Family Housing, WA
 W2 Family Housing Youngs Lake, WA
 W3 Family Housing Sun Point, WI
 WA Watervliet Arsenal, NY
 WS Woodbridge Research Facility, VA
 WI White Sands Missile Range, NM
 WL USARC, Wilson, NC
 WN Fort Wainwright, AK
 WP Family Housing Westport CT 73
 WR Walter Reed Medical Center, DC
 WS Walden Spring Chemical Plant & Training Area, MO
 WT Warren Training Center
 WV West Virginia Ordnance Works, WV
 WW Fort Wadsworth
 Y1 Family Housing Manhattan Beach, NY
 Y2 Family Housing MIKE NY 01 Tappan, NY
 Y3 Family Housing MIKE NY 23 Barby Point, NY
 Y4 Family Housing Dry Hill, NY
 Y5 Family Housing MIKE NY 99 Spring Valley, NY
 YL Yaloma Flying Center
 YU Yuma Proving Ground, AZ

0.11-0

1 April 1981

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORD AND DATA BASE TABLES

Record	Level 1	Column	Record	Level 2	Column	Table	Level 3	DB Column
Sample	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	media_type
Point Entry	-	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	media_type
Chemical Building	-	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	media_type
Chemical Building	-	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	media_type
Chemical Building	-	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	*CCWH	0-7	media_type

* Included in the report

** Included by table name

*** Entry created and updated by Data-base Load and File Update programs

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

3 upper-case alphabetical characters, full field

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code identifying the type of data.

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- * Required for all records (explicitly or implicitly as indicated above)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

(* File Type not currently in use)

CAP Chemical Analysis Panel
 CAR Chemical Air
 CAT Chemical Animal Tissue
 CBD* Chemical Building Decontamination
 CBE* Chemical Building - Exterior
 CBI Chemical Building - Interior
 CBS Chemical Building Survey
 CST Chemical Site
 CBX Chemical Building - Exterior
 CCM* Chemical Composite Samples
 CCO* Chemical Concrete
 CDM Chemical Dross
 CDT* Chemical Drosses
 CGW Chemical Ground Water

31 August 1999

9.09-1

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (CONT.)

CHW* Chemical Industrial Water
 CHM* Chemical Methods Description
 CPL* Chemical Process Control
 CPT* Chemical Plant Tissue
 CPW* Chemical Powder Wells
 CQC* Chemical Quality Control
 CQR* Chemical QC Program Standard
 CSD Chemical Standards Development
 CSE Chemical Sediment
 CSM Chemical Survey Material
 CSO Chemical Soil
 CSR Chemical Sewer
 CSS Chemical Stainless Steel
 CSU Chemical Soup
 CSW Chemical Surface Water
 CTF Chemical Transformer
 CTI* Chemical Tile
 CVE* Chemical Vent
 CWD* Chemical Wood
 DTT Decontamination Matrix
 EGO* Ecological General Observations
 EMO* Ecological Microcosm Observations
 EOC* Ecological Organism Count
 ESP* Ecological Sample Preparation File
 EVS* Ecological Vegetation
 EWV* Ecological Wetland Vegetation
 GAQ Geotechnical Aquifer Analysis
 GEL* Geotechnical Elevation File
 GFD Geotechnical Field Drilling
 GGS Geotechnical Ground Water Stabilized
 GMA Geotechnical Map
 GMD* Geotechnical Methods Description
 GMS* Geotechnical Methods Summary
 GOR* Geotechnical Origin
 GPA Geotechnical Physical Analysis
 GWC Geotechnical Well Construction
 PAT* Pollution Abatement Treatment
 RAY Radiological Animal Tissue
 RBI Radiological Building Interior
 RBS Radiological Building Exterior
 RGW Radiological Ground Water
 RPT* Radiological Plant Tissue

9.09-2

31 August 1999

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (CONT.)

RQC* Radiological Quality Control
 RSE Radiological Sediment
 RSI* Radiological Survey Instrument
 RSO Radiological Soil
 RSR Radiological Sewer
 RSW Radiological Surface Water
 RWT* Radiological Surface Wiping
 TOP* Treatment Operations
 USS UXO/Metal Object

31 August 1999

9.09-3

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

Record	Level 1	Column	Record	Level 2	Column	Table	DB Column
Sample	0-11	BCC	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11
Pure Building	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11
Groundwater Station	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11
Wall Construction	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11
Map-LSP	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11
Map-CGWB	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11	0-11

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

4 upper-case alphabetic characters, left justified

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

A standardized code representing a type of landmark, feature, or construction.

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required on all records
- Must match one of the acceptable codes below
- Must match the site-type of the corresponding map record except for QC records
- Level 1 QC records must be blank

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

(The site types are listed by data type for ease of use.)

Chemical or Radiological Data:

Chemical Analysis Point (CAP)

BLDG building
 FBK field blank
 RNSW riverwater
 SURF surface in general
 TRIP trip blank

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

Air (CAR):

ARMO air monitoring station
 BLDG building
 CMFG composite grab sample
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations
 CSOT chemical sludge disposal trenches
 FBK field blank
 OLS old lagoon sludge pile
 RNSW riverwater
 TRIP trip blank
 TUNL tunnel
 UNKG unknown grab sample
 WOOD wood

Animal Tissue (CAT or RAT):

BIOL biological sample
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations
 CRK creek
 FBK field blank
 LAKE lake
 POND pond
 RNSW riverwater
 RIVER river
 STRM stream
 SURF surface in general
 TRIP trip blank
 TUNL tunnel

Building Interior (CB or RB):

ASPH asphalt
 BATT battery
 BLDG building
 CASE case
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations
 CONC concrete
 CTIL ceiling tile
 FBK field blank

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

Building Interior (CB or RB): (Cont.)

FELD field
 GSDA grease or sludge disposal area
 LIME lime
 PLAS plaster
 RNSW riverwater
 SHLK short link
 THSI thermal system insulation
 TRIP trip blank
 VFT vinyl floor tile
 WINS wall insulation
 WIPE wipe
 WOOD wood
 WTL wall tile

Building Survey (BS):

BATT battery
 BLDG building
 CASE case
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations
 FBK field blank
 RNSW riverwater
 TRIP trip blank
 TUNL tunnel

Chemical Site (CET):

BIOL biological sample
 FBK field blank
 RNSW riverwater
 TRIP trip blank

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

Building Exterior (CB or RB):

ASPH asphalt
 BATT battery
 BLDG building
 CASE case
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations
 CONC concrete
 FBK field blank
 GSDA grease or sludge disposal area
 RNSW riverwater
 RDOF roofing material
 SHGL shingle
 SIDG siding
 TRIP trip blank
 WIPE wipe

Drum (CDM):

DRUM drum
 FBK field blank
 RNSW riverwater
 TANK tank
 TRIP trip blank
 UFS unknown fabricated substance

Groundwater (CGW or RGW):

CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations
 DRUM drilling water source
 FBK field blank
 FELD field
 FLPL floodplain
 LYSH lysimeter
 OTFL outfall
 RNSW riverwater
 SPRG spring
 SFTK seepage tank
 SURF surface

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data (Cont.)

Groundwater (CGW or RGW): (Cont.)

SWAP swamp
SWER swamp
TANK tank
TAPW tap water source
TPSE treatment plant
TRIP trip blank
TUNL tunnel
UNWG unknown grab sample
WELD dry well (old fashioned-type well)
WELL completed well
WIFL waste
WOOD wood

Process Control (CPC):

CLGN calgon process
CMPH composite sample taken from multiple locations
ERDL erdior
FBLK field blank
FELD field
GWTS groundwater treatment system
INCH incinerator
IWTP industrial waste treatment plant
RNSW rainwater
TANK tank
TAPW tap water source
TPSE treatment plant
TRAN transformer
TRIP trip blank
TUNL tunnel
UNWG unknown grab sample

1 April 1991

9.17-6

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data (Cont.)

Plant Tissue (CPT or RPT):

RH H biobogral sample
CMPH composite sample taken from multiple locations
FBLK field blank
IWTP industrial waste treatment plant
LAKE lake
PLUG shovel sample
POND pond
RNSW rainwater
SURF surface in general
TRIP trip blank
TUNL tunnel
WOOD wood

Standards Development (STD):

EVAL evaluation
FBLK field blank
RNSW rainwater
TEST test
TRIP trip blank
TUNL tunnel
UNWG unknown grab sample

Sediment (CSE or SSE):

BASH basin
BAYO bayou
BORE bore hole
CMPH composite sample taken from multiple locations
CREK creek
DRUM drum
DTCH ditch or drainage
FBLK field blank
FELD field
FLPL floodplain
GSDA gross or sludge disposal area
IWTP industrial waste treatment plant

9.17-6

1 April 1991

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

Sediment (CSE or SSE): (Cont.)

LAPL landfill
LAGO lagoon
LAKE lake
MAHO manhole
MT mostly area
OTFL outfall
PLUG shovel sample
POND pond
PRSW process sewer
RNSW rain water
RSVR reservoir
RVER river
SHLH shell hole
SPRG spring
STP sanitary treatment plant
STRM stream
STSW storm sewer
STWA standing water
SUMP sump
SURF surface in general
SWAP swamp
SWER swamp
TANK tank
TPSE treatment plant
TRIP trip blank
TUNL tunnel
UNWG unknown grab sample
WASS waste
WELD dry well (old fashioned-type well)
WIFL waste
WOOD wood

1 April 1991

9.17-7

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

Security Material (CSM):

FBLK field blank
RNSW rainwater
TRIP trip blank
UNWG unknown grab sample

Soil (CSQ or RSQ):

AREA area of land
BASH basin
BLDG building
BORE bore hole
BURN burning ground
CD coniferous-deciduous woodland
CMPH composite sample taken from multiple locations
CMSP composite soil sample taken within 100m diameter
CREK creek
CSUT chemical sludge disposal trenches
DEMO demonstration area
DTCH ditch or drainage
DW deciduous woodland
FBLK field blank
FELD field
FLPL floodplain
GRAB grab sample
GSDA gross or sludge disposal area
LAPL landfill
LAGO lagoon
MT mostly area
OLP old lagoon sludge pit
OTFL outfall
PT pit/tree opening
PLUG shovel sample
RNSW rain water
SHLH shell hole
STSW storm sewer
SUMP sump
SURF surface in general
SWAP swamp

9.17-8

1 April 1991

9.17

Site Type

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

Soil (CSO or RSO): (Cont.)

TANK	tank
TYPE	treatment plant
TRIP	trip blank
TRST	tree stand
TUNL	tunnel
UNEG	unknown grab sample
WASS	solid waste
WIFE	wipe
WT	wet/dry area

Sewer (CSR or RSR):

CMFH	composite sample taken from multiple locations
FLK	field blank
GSDA	grassy or sedge disposal area
MANO	manhole
RNSW	reservoir
SASW	sanitary sewer
SPTK	septic tank
STP	sanitary treatment plant
SWER	sewer
TRIP	trip blank
TUNL	tunnel
UNEG	unknown grab sample

Stainless Steel (CSB):

FLK	field blank
RNSW	reservoir
TRIP	trip blank
UNEG	unknown grab sample

Surface Water (CSW or RSW):

BASH	basin
BAYU	bayou
BLDG	building
CST	ditch

1 April 1991

9.17-6

Site Type

9.17

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

Surface Water (CSW or RSW): (Cont.)

LMPH	composite sample taken from multiple locations
CREK	creek
DAM	dam
DTCH	ditch or drainage
FLK	field blank
FELD	field
GSDA	grassy or sedge disposal area
RWTP	industrial water treatment plant
LAFI	landfill
LAGO	lagoon
LAKE	lake
MT	marshy area
OTFL	outfall
POND	pond
RNSW	river water
RSVR	reservoir
RVER	river
SIDL	silt hole
SPRG	spring
STP	sanitary treatment plant
STRM	stream
STSW	storm sewer
STWA	standing water
SUMP	sump
SWAP	swamp
SWER	sewer
TANK	tank
TAPW	tap water source
TYPE	treatment plant
TRIP	trip blank
TUNL	tunnel
UNEG	unknown grab sample
WASW	liquid waste
WIFE	wipe

9.17-10

1 April 1991

9.17

Site Type

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

Transformers (CTF):

FLK	field blank
RNSW	reservoir
TRAN	transformer
TRIP	trip blank

Decontamination Data:

Decontamination Treatment Technology (XII):

DCON	decontamination
------	-----------------

Geotechnical Data:

Groundwater Stabilized (GGS):

BASH	basin
BAYU	bayou
CREK	creek
DTCH	ditch or drainage
LAGO	lagoon
LAKE	lake
LYSM	lytometer
MT	marshy area
OTFL	outfall
POND	pond
RSVR	reservoir
SPRG	spring
STRM	stream
STSW	storm sewer
SUMP	sump
SWAP	swamp
SWER	sewer
WELL	completed well

1 April 1991

9.17-11

Site Type

9.17

Data Drilling (GCD):

BORE	bore
------	------

(This field is not contained in the Level 3 gld table since the only acceptable Site_Type for field drilling data is "BORE".)

Well Construction (GWC):

WELL	completed well
LYSM	lytometer

Map Data (GMA):

All Site Types (except OC) are allowable entries for the map file. The Site Type used in the data file must match exactly that used in the map file.

Other Data:

Unexploded Ordnance/Metal Object (UGO):

UNEG	unknown grab sample
------	---------------------

9.17-12

1 April 1991

8.05

Depth (Chemical)

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

Record	Level 1	Character	Record	Level 2	Character	Record	Level 3	Character
Sample	01-01	000000	01-01	01-01	000000	01-01	01-01	000000

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

Levels 1 and 2: Decimal (5 digits plus decimal point)
 Level 3: Float 4

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

A number to represent the nearest tenth of a foot the depth from the topographic surface to the top of the interval being sampled.

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required on all chemical records except QC records that do not originate in the field
- Entry of "0" is not allowed
- Must be a decimal to the nearest tenth of a foot
- For buildings and other samples above the topographic surface, use a "+" (minus sign) and 3 digits plus decimal point to represent the sample height above the topographic surface.

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

Depth:

Minimum value 0.0
 Maximum value 9999.9

Height:

Minimum value -99.9
 Maximum value 0.0

27 August 1999

8.05-1

8.19

Sample Date

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

Record	Level 1	Character	Record	Level 2	Character	Record	Level 3	Character
Sample	01-01	000000	01-01	01-01	000000	01-01	01-01	000000

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

Level 1: 8 characters - format (MM/DD/YY)
 Level 2: Julian date (YYDDD)
 Level 3: Output date format (DD-mm-YYYY)

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Date on which the sample was taken

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

Valid date

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

Minimum: >= 1 Jan 75
 Maximum: <= Sample Preparation Date
 <= Analysis Date
 <= Current Date

14 December 1999

8.19-1

8.03

Analysis Type

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DA-A BASE TABLES:

Record	Level 1	Column	Record	Level 2	Column	Field	Level 3	DB Column
			SCC-001	100-100	Chemistry	only		

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

2 characters, full field

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

A code that represents the certification level for the analysis. It is generated during data acceptance checking from information in the data record and is based on the Chemical Certification Matrix below. (If the method is 00 or 99 the Analysis Type will be the same as the method.)

CHEMICAL CERTIFICATION MATRIX						
Analysis Type	Method	Analysis Accuracy	Measurement Technique	Flagging Code	Certification Required	
C1	not 00 not 99	any	LT, OT, or blank	blank	yes	
C1	not 00 not 99	any	00	blank	yes	
1A	not 00 not 99	any	LT, OT, or blank	blank	yes	
1A	not 00 not 99	any	00	blank	yes	
1A	not 00 not 99	any	blank	blank	yes	
1B	not 00 not 99	any	LT, OT, or blank	blank	yes	
1B	not 00 not 99	any	00	blank	yes	
1B	not 00 not 99	any	blank	blank	yes	
C2	not 00 not 99	blank	00 or PP	blank	yes	
00	00	blank	any	blank	yes	
99	99	blank	any	blank	yes	

*Reserved for Test Name Analysis that do not require certification. Use section 8.01 Test Name Analysis for list of Method 00 Test Names.

**Reserved for special cases only when authorized by USATHAMA.

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required for all level 2 and 3 chemical records.

14 December 1999

8.03-1

8.01

Analysis Accuracy

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

Record	Level 1	Column	Record	Level 2	Column	Field	Level 3	DB Column
Analysis	20-00	SCC	100-100	Chemistry	only			

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

Levels 1 and 2: Decimal (3 digits plus decimal point)
Level 3: Plain 4

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Decimal number representing the standard error of the best-fit linear regression line of found vs. target values for QC standard addition data. Represents and measurement units will be the same as that for the measurement substance. (Use the USATHAMA QC program to compute this value.)

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required on all chemical and radiological records.
- Leave blank when the Measurement Section is "NW", "VP", "OD", "WD" or "BP".
- Must match range described below (decimal is required; do not adjust for the exponent).
- Must meet following file conditions:

Chemical Data:

Quantitative Records:

Must be a decimal number between ".001" and ".999".
Zero and blank are not allowed.

Semiquantitative (when MS is "MS", "3MS", "3MS2", or "3MS3" and the lab is certified for the Test Name):

Must be a decimal number between ".001" and ".999".
Zero and blank are not allowed.

Semiquantitative (Substrate is not Certified for the Test Name; MS of Measurement is "MS", "3MS", "3MS2", or "3MS3" and Flagging Code is "S"):

"000"

21 August 1999

8.01-1

Analysis Type

8.03

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

SCC Records:

- C1 Class 1 (quantitative)
- 1A Class 1A (GC-MS methods)
- 1B Class 1B (low sample throughput - not GC-MS methods)
- C2 Class 2 (qualitative)
- 00 Special Test Name that do not require certification
- 99 Special cases only when authorized by USATHAMA

SAC Records (subsets):

- QN Quantitative methodology
- SO Semiquantitative methodology
- QL Qualitative methodology

8.03-2

14 December 1999

Analysis Accuracy

8.01

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

Qualitative:

Blank

Method 00:

Blank

Method 99:

Blank

Radiological Data:

Decimal number between ".001" and ".999" (zero and blank not allowed)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

Certified quantitative, standard semiquantitative (see certified), and radiological:

Minimum: .001
Maximum: .999

Certified semiquantitative (Substrate certified, lab not certified):

000

Certified, Method 00 and Method 99:

Blank

8.01-2

21 August 1999

8.26

Value (Chemical)

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IN RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

Record	Level 1 Columns	Record	Level 2 Columns	Record	Level 3 Columns
Analysis	0-9	000000 000000	01-02 01-02	000000 000000	000000 000000

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

- Level 2: Mantissa - 4 digits plus decimal point, right justified
Exponent - 3 digits, right justified
Level 3: Float - 6 digits plus decimal point

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Value of the analysis dependent on Test Name and Unit of Measurement. The Value is computed by one of the following two equations:

EQUATION	DATA TYPE	CONDITION
(1) $\text{UncorrectedValue} \times \text{DilutionFactor}$	Non-CQC	Measurement Boolean = "LT", "GT", "EQ", or "ND"
	CQC	QC Test = "S", "M", or "N" and the Measurement Boolean = "LT", "GT", "EQ", "ND", or blank
(2) $\frac{\text{UncorrectedValue} \times \text{DilutionFactor}}{\text{AnalysisVolume}} \times \frac{100}{100 - \text{Moisture}}$	Non-CQC	Measurement Boolean = blank
	CQC	QC Test = "S", "M", or "N"

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required for all chemical records.
- See section 8.25, Uncorrected Value, for maximum number of significant figures.

1 April 1997

8.26-1

Value (Chemical)

8.26

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

Level 2

Required:
Minimum: 1.000
Maximum: 9.990

Exponent:

Minimum: -4
Maximum: 5

Level 3:

Minimum: .000001
Maximum: 999900.

8.12

Measurement Boolean

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IN RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

Record	Level 1 Columns	Record	Level 2 Columns	Record	Level 3 Columns
Analysis	0-9	000000 000000	01-02 01-02	000000 000000	000000 000000

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

2 upper-case alphabetical characters, full field (blank allowed)

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Indicates that the measured quantity is not within the certified range, or that the test used does not yield quantitative results. (Certified range determined by USATHAMA method.)

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Must match an acceptable code below for the level of certification pertinent to the record in question.
- The value must be at the maximum certified concentration when "GT" is used for quantitative or semiquantitative records.
- The value must be at the certified reporting limit when "LT" or "EQ" is used for quantitative or semiquantitative records.

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES

Quantitative and Semiquantitative:

EQ equal to the Certified Reporting Limit
LT less than Certified Reporting Limit
GT greater than maximum certified concentration
blank used when the analysis results are within the certified range

Semiquantitative:

ND not detectable

Qualitative spot assays:

NN negative results
PP positive results
blank not allowed for spot assays

31 August 1999

8.12-1

Measurement Boolean

8.12

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (CONT.)

Qualitative spot assays:

EQ equal to detection limit
LT less than detection limit
GT greater than the upper limit
blank not allowed

Method number is either "ND" or "NN" (for certification required)

LT less than detection limit
GT greater than upper limit
blank for all other cases

Radioactive flow:

BB below background
LT less than detection limit
GT greater than upper limit
blank all other cases

Qualitative solids:

OD positive color test
OI qualitative - internal standard

8.12-2

31 August 1999

9.19

Unit of Measurement

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IN RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

Element	Level 1	Subelement	Element	Level 2	Subelement	Element	Level 3	Subelement
Set	10-10	000000	00-00	000000	00-00	000000	00-00	000000
Field Setting	00-00	000000	00-00	000000	00-00	000000	00-00	000000
Field Construction	00-00	000000	00-00	000000	00-00	000000	00-00	000000

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

4 alphanumeric character, left justified (no embedded blanks)

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code representing the Unit of Measurement of the Value.

Prefix Code	Prefix	Power of 10
A	atto	-18
F	femto	-15
P	pico	-12
N	nano	-9
U	micro	-6
M	milli	-3
K	kilo	+3
ME	mega	+6
G	giga	+9
T	tera	+12
PT	peta	+15
E	exa	+18

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required on all records that contain an uncorrected missing value
- Blank for records where the Measurement Section is "NN" or "PP"
- Blank for records where Test Name is "PH"
- Must match one of the codes listed below

1 April 1991

9.19-1

Unit of Measurement

9.19

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

Chemical Data:

UNIT	MEDIA	DESCRIPTION
UGL	liquids, drums	micrograms/liter
UGG	solids, drums	micrograms/gram
UGM3	gases	micrograms/cubic meter
UGM3	gases	micrograms/cubic meter
UGC2	surfaces	micrograms/square centimeter

Special Cases (Method 00):

UNIT	DESCRIPTION	TEST NAME(S)
Blank	unknown	PH
C	Criton	TEMP
CP4L	count/100 ml	TOTCOL
CU	color unit	COLOR
PCM3	liters/cubic centimeter	ASBEST (and other asbestos Test Names)
NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit	TURBID
PCT	percent	ASBEST (and other asbestos Test Names)
TDN	total dissolved solids number	TASTE
TDN	threshold odor number	ODOR
UMNC	microhm/cm-conductivity	COND

Quality Control Data:

UNIT	DESCRIPTION
BLANK	pH
MOLP	mole percent
PC	percent
PCTP	percent phosphorus
PPB	parts/billion
PPK	parts/thousand
PPM	parts/million
PPT	parts/billion
UMNC	microhm-conductivity

9.19-2

1 April 1991

9.19

Unit of Measurement

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

Radiological Data:

UNIT	DESCRIPTION
CKDP	picocuries/square centimeter
CPM	counts/minute
CTS	counts
DMG2	disintegrations/minute/square meter
DPM	disintegrations/minute
DPM3	disintegrations/cubic meter
DPMA	disintegrations/minute/100 square cm
PCL	picocuries/liter
PGG	picograms/gram
PGL	picograms/liter
MBH	millibecquerels
MCM	milliCurie/meter
MCMA	microcuries/milliliter
MGGA	megagrams/gram-ash
MRAD	millirads
MRH	millibecquerels
MRM	milliCurie/gram
NCL	nanocuries/liter
NLHG	nanograms/gram
NLHJ	nanograms/gram dry
NCL	nanograms/liter
PCC	picocuries
PGG	picograms/gram
PGGA	picograms/gram-ash
PGGD	picograms/gram-dry
PGDW	picograms/gram-wet
PCL	picocuries/liter
PCM2	picocuries/square meter
PCM3	picocuries/cubic meter
UC	microcuries
UGGA	micrograms/gram ash
UGGD	micrograms/gram dry
UGDW	micrograms/gram wet
ULI	microcuries/liter
UCM3	microcuries/cubic meter
UGC	micrograms/gram

1 April 1991

9.19-3

Unit of Measurement

9.19

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

Radiological Data:

Field Setting Data:

UNIT	DESCRIPTION	ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS
BL	blank	HAZLO
FT	foot	DSSE, DPTOT, GROUT, RECVL, SPUL
L	liter	SALV
MM	milli	SALT, RECVT, TIME (depending on Method)
PS	parts/square inch	TTRES
SIC	seconds	TIME (depending on Method)
Blank	Blank	ADPMA, BFL, BSTAT, CAMEL, COLOR, CONES, DRIVE, GRAB, MOOP, MOISC, MOOYT, SAGPL, SURF, TOPO, UICS

Field Construction Data:

UNIT	DESCRIPTION	ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS
FT	foot	CASE, CASEL, CASEL, CASEL, DPTOT, LYSOP, RECVL, STRIP
L	liter	SALV
MM	milli	SALT, RECVT
Blank	Blank	BFL, BFL, GFLT, GROUT, SCREEN, SURF, TOPO, WSTAT

9.19-4

1 April 1991

8.08

Flagging Code

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES.

Record	Level 1	Column(s)	Record	Level 2	Column(s)	Table(s)	Level 3	Column(s)
Analysis	20	CCCat	100	100	when rep	1, 2, 3		

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

1 upper-case alphabetical character, full field or blank

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code to indicate other-than-usual analytical conditions or results.

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- B Analyte found in blank as well as sample. This flagging code is to be used for analytes which are found and quantitated above the Certified Reporting Limit (CRL) or at higher-than-normal background levels in the method blank and also in analytical samples.
- C Analysis was confirmed. This flagging code is to be used when a confirmational analysis bears out the reported results. The confirmational analysis must involve a different column or analytical technique.
- D Duplicate sample or test name. This flagging code is to be used to distinguish analytical results when duplicate analysis are requested. This flagging code should be used for the second (duplicate) sample only.
- E Element run with background correction. This flagging code is to be used to identify reported results from SCP or AA analysis when background correction is not the normal mode of analysis.
- F Sample filtered before analysis. This flagging code is to be used when the results of filtered samples are to be differentiated from non-filtered samples, or when (required) filtering of samples is a deviation from the SOP.
- G Reported results are affected by interferences on high background. This flagging code is to be used when levels of analyte at or near the CRL cannot be accurately quantified to the actual CRL due to interferences. (This will allow the laboratory to report a different CRL, rather than defaulting to the Methods table.)

20 May 1990

8.08-1

Flagging Code

8.08

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA (CONT.)

- H Out of control but data accepted due to high recoveries. This flagging code is to be used when control analytes show higher-than-normal recoveries, ensuring USATHAMA that if a concentration was found in the sample at or near the CRL, it would have been reported.
- I Out of control, data rejected due to low recoveries. This flagging code is to be used when recoveries of the control analytes are depressed so that there is no assurance that values at or near the CRL are accurate.
- J Missed holding time, acceptable based on the results of the holding-time study. This flagging code is to be used when holding times are missed but data is not believed to be affected based on the past EPA-USATHAMA study.
- K Missed holding times for extraction and preparation. This flagging code is to be used when extraction and/or preparation dates are not met but data quality is not believed to be affected.
- L Missed holding time for analysis. This flagging code is to be used when extraction and/or preparation times have been met but analytical hold times have been missed and the data quality is not believed to be affected.
- M Duplicate (high) spike analysis not within control limits. This flagging code is to be used when one of the duplicate spikes gives significantly different results, placing the spike average outside of control limits.
- N Low spike recovery is not within control limits. This flagging code is to be used when the low spike recovery (not the three-day average) falls outside of control limits and the analytical data is potentially biased.
- P Results less than CRL but greater than Criteria of Detection (COD). This flagging code is to be used when the laboratory can quantify results which would normally fall below the CRL.
- Q Surrogate recovery markedly different from historical data. This flagging code is to be used when the recovery of a surrogate is markedly different from historical data.
- R Analyte required for reporting purposes but not currently certified. This flagging code is used to identify GC/MS analytes for which no certification data exists but are a normal part of the EPA methodology. This also signifies that the analyte was not quantitated (must be used in conjunction with a Section of MD).

8.08-2

20 May 1990

8.08

Flagging Code

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

- S Results based on internal standard. This flagging code is to be used in conjunction with methods which use an internal standard. Compounds for which no concentration data exist are quantitated by direct comparison to the internal standard. Cannot be used with a baseline, since there is (implicit) quantitation.
- T Analyzed for but not detected. This flagging code is to be used for GC/MS multi-analyte methods to report compounds that are a normal part of the methodology but for which no certification data exists.
- U Analysis is unconfirmed. This flagging code is to be used when a confirmational analysis is done but does not verify the analytical results obtained from the initial analysis.
- V Sample subjected to unusual storage conditions. This flagging code is to be used when the sample storage conditions may affect the analytical results.
- W Single analyte required from a multi-analyte method. This flagging code is to be used when only one analyte from a multi-analyte method is to be reported. This flagging code is useful when splitting solutions contain more than one analyte of interest for the method.
- X Analyte recovery outside of certified range but within acceptable limits. This flagging code is to be used when analyte recoveries exceed the upper limit of the certified range by less than 15% and the laboratory feels a difference is not warranted.

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

- B Analyte found in blank as well as sample.
- C Analysis was confirmed.
- D Duplicate sample or Test Name.
- E Element run with background correction.
- F Sample filtered before analysis.
- G Reported results affected by interferences on high background.
- H Out of control but data accepted due to high recoveries.
- I Out of control, data rejected due to low recoveries.
- J Missed holding time, acceptable based on holding-time study.
- K Missed holding times for extraction and preparation.
- L Missed holding time for analysis.
- M Duplicate (high) spike analysis not within control limits.
- N Low spike recovery is not within control limits.

20 May 1990

8.08-3

Flagging Code

8.08

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

- P Results less than CRL but greater than COD.
- Q Surrogate recovery markedly different from historical data.
- R Analyte required for reporting purposes but not currently certified.
- S Results based on internal standard.
- T Analyzed for but not detected.
- U Analysis is unconfirmed.
- V Sample subjected to unusual storage conditions.
- W Single analyte required from a multi-analyte method.
- X Analyte recovery outside of certified range but within acceptable limits.

8.08-4

20 May 1990

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

Report	Level 1	Element	Level 2	Element	Level 3	SD Element
Let	21-22	00000	100-101	00000	no_prime	
Plan Drilling	10-11	00000	10-11	000	no_prime	
Geophysical Institute	10-11	00000	10-11	000	no_prime	
West Coast	10-11	00000	10-11	000	no_prime	

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

2 alphabetic characters, full field

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code to identify the prime contractor (i.e., the organization directly responsible to USATNAMA via a contract or subaward agreement)

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

Required on all chemical and geophysical records.

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

(alphabetic by code)

AC Arc Well Drilling, Inc.
 AD Arcor Drilling Co.
 AE Arma Technical Services, Inc.
 AG Agri Science
 AH Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA)
 AL Arthur D. Little
 AM Argonne Laboratories
 AP Alabama AAP
 AQ Aquatic, Inc., Steamboat, IL
 AR Atlantic Research, Inc.
 AS Alliant Technologies (formerly Honeywell)
 AT ATBC and Associates, Inc.
 BA Burger and Associates
 BC Bechtel, Columbus, OH
 BH B & H Drilling, Inc. 2
 BM Bureau-Morris
 BN Boulder Mountain
 CA Calgon, Pittsburgh, PA

1 April 1991

9.10-1

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

CE Controls for Environmental Pollution
 CI Century Refining Co. Labs
 CH Colorado State Health Department
 CL California Analytical Laboratories, Inc.
 CM Chem-Harvest Environmental Services, Inc., CA
 CO Columbus AAP
 CQ Central Quality Assurance Laboratory
 CR Caterpillar-Raven Assoc.
 CS Chemical Research, Development & Engineering Center
 CW California Water Labs, Inc.
 DA Developer and Associates
 DI Development International Services Corp.
 DM Dumas and Moore, Inc.
 DP Drilling Associates (DMA only)
 EA Environmental Protection Agency, Bay St. Louis, MS
 EB Elmore
 EC Edwards Chemical Laboratory
 ED Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., Denver, CO
 EE Enderbush Equipment, Inc.
 EG E G & G, Miles, TN
 EH Environmental Health Laboratory, Marietta, GA
 EI Earth Sciences, Inc.
 EK Engineering Tech. Assoc., Elkhart, IN
 EL Ecology & Environment, Inc., Lancaster, NY
 EM Environmental Resources Management, Inc., Eaton, PA
 EN Environmental Testing and Certification Corp., Edison, NJ
 EO ERO-CAL, West Sacramento, CA
 EP Environmental Protection Systems, Inc.
 ER ERTAC, Inc.
 ES Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc., Gainesville, FL
 ET EA Engineering, Science & Technology, Inc.
 EZ Engineering Science, Inc., Pasadena, CA
 FA Fairchild Aerial, Philadelphia, PA
 FC Federal College Corp.
 FM Fort Monmouth Field Lab
 FX Fox Building
 GA Geologic Associates, Inc.
 GD Geom Drilling Co.
 GM Gungl and Miller, Inc.
 GS US Geological Survey
 HD Hatch Drilling, Inc.
 HE Hunter Drilling, Inc.

9.10-2

1 April 1991

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

HH Harvey Hall
 HI Hoffman Associates
 IC ICF Technology, Fairfax, VA
 IP Incipoll
 IT International Technology Corp., Knoxville, TN
 JA JAYCOR, Vienna, VA
 JE Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Pasadena, CA
 JK J. Kinschick
 JM James Montgomery Engineering, Inc.
 JO J.C. Jordan Co., Portland, ME
 JT JTC Environmental Consultants, Inc.
 LE Law Engineering
 LG Lang Engineering
 LO Louisiana AAP (Thibault)
 LW Law Western
 MA Mondr and Associates
 MC MCI Environmental Engineers
 MD Miller Drilling
 ME Metcalf, Inc., St. Louis, MO
 MF Merrill & Sibley, Inc., Columbus, OH
 MK Missouri River District - Kansas City
 MM Milan AAP (Martin Marietta)
 MN Minnesota State Department of Health Laboratory
 MO Missouri River District - Omaha
 MT Merit Laboratory, Inc., Baltimore, MD
 MW Midwest Research Institute
 OH O. H. Overcash Corp., Findlay, OH
 OL Ole Corporation
 OR Oak Ridge National Laboratory
 PB Pace Staff Annual
 PC Perry Laboratories, Inc., Minn., MN
 PI Pioneer Annual
 PH PA Dept. of Environmental Resources
 PD Polytechnic of New York
 PT Pittsburgh Testing
 RA Radcoer Annual
 RC Radcoer Management Corp. (RMC)
 RE Resound
 RI Rockwell International Laboratories
 RM Rocky Mountain Annual
 RS R.L. Stiller & Associates, Inc., Denver, CO
 RT Robert Schindler Services

1 April 1991

9.10-4

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

RW Rocky Mountain/WES Combination (DMA only)
 SC Shell Chemical, Rocky Mountain Annual
 SD Stephens Drilling
 SE Soil Testing Engineers
 SH Solving, Moulton & Berthold
 SL Summit Laboratories
 SM Southern Laboratory
 SN STS Consultants, Inc., Minneapolis, MN
 SO Soil Testing Service
 ST Sundrop Technology, Inc.
 SV Southwestern Laboratories
 TC Tacoma Commercial, Inc.
 TD Test Drilling
 TE Technam
 TH USATNAMA
 TI Testing, Incorporated
 TU Tuscola Army Depot, UT
 UB UniChem, Inc.
 UC University of Georgia
 UN UNL, Grand Junction, CO
 UT University of Texas, Arlington, TX
 VR Vreder, Inc., Springfield, VA
 WA Water & Air Research, Inc.
 WE Waterways Equipment Station (WES)
 WF Walter Flood Drilling
 WI Weston Services, Inc., Rossmore, GA
 WL Western Laboratory
 WN Wey F. Weston, Westborough, PA
 WO Woodward Clyde Federal Service, Washington, DC
 WP West Point
 WS Wey F. Weston, Inc.
 WT Wey F. Weston, Stockton, CA
 WZ Wray Engineering, Inc.

(Listed alphabetically by contractor name)

AC Arc Well Drilling, Inc.
 AE Arma Technical Services, Inc.
 AG Agri Science
 AH Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA)
 AL Alliant Technologies (formerly Honeywell)

AL
 AE
 AG
 AH
 AL

9.10-4

1 April 1991

918

Prime Contractor

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Aqualia, Inc. Steamhead, H
 Aquinas Laboratories
 Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA)
 Arroyo Drilling Co.
 Arthur D. Little
 AT&T and Associates, Inc.
 Atlanta Research, Inc.
 B & H Drilling, No. 2
 Batele, Columbus, OH
 Batele Northwest
 Batters-Martin
 Barger and Associates
 Calgon, Pittsburgh, PA
 California Analytical Laboratories, Inc.
 California Water Labs, Inc.
 Central Quabbin Assurance Laboratory
 Century Refining Co. Labs
 Chem-Marine Environmental Services, Inc., CO
 Chemical Research, Development & Engineering Center
 Colorado State Health Department
 Centrogen-Revere Assoc.
 Controls for Environmental Pollution
 Cornubius AAP
 Daters and Moore, Inc.
 DataChem, Inc.
 Developers, International Services Corp.
 Donahue and Associates
 E G & C, Milan, TN
 E.C. Jordan Co., Portland, ME
 EA Engineering, Science & Technology, Inc.
 Earth Sciences, Inc.
 Ebers
 Ecology & Environment, Inc., Lancaster, NY
 Edgewood Chemical Laboratory
 Engineering Science, Inc., Pasadena, CA
 Engineering Tech. Assoc., Elmont City, MD
 ENSCO-CAL West Sacramento, CA
 Envirodyne Engineers, Inc.
 Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc., Gainesville, FL
 Environmental Health Laboratory, Marietta, GA
 Environmental Protection Agency, Bay St. Louis, MS
 Environmental Protection Systems, Inc.

AO
 AH
 AD
 AL
 AT
 AR
 BH
 BK
 BN
 BM
 BA
 CA
 CL
 CW
 CO
 CF
 CM
 CS
 CH
 CR
 CE
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 ET
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 EB
 EL
 EC
 F7
 EA
 EO
 EE
 ES
 EH
 EA
 EP

1 April 1991

918-6

Prime Contractor

915

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Environmental Resources Management, Inc. Eton, PA
 Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (Lover) (1)
 Environmental Training and Construction Corp., Edison, NJ
 ERIIL, Inc.
 Federal Control Corp.
 Fox Ridge Field Lab
 Fox Drilling
 Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, PA
 Geology Associates, Inc.
 Gregory and Miller, Inc.
 Groves Drilling Co.
 Harvey Hosh
 Hatch Drilling, Inc.
 Hoviger Drilling, Inc.
 Hummer Associates
 ICF Technology, Fairfax, VA
 International Technology Corp., Knoxville, TN
 Interpall
 J. Krasfelder
 Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Pasadena, CA
 James Montgomery Engineering, Inc.
 JAYCOR, Vienna, VA
 JTC Environmental Consultants, Inc.
 Lane Western
 Lang Engineering
 Law Engineering
 Louisiana AAP (Thibault)
 Martel Laboratory, Inc., Baltimore, MD
 MCI Environmental Engineers
 Monrovia, Inc., St. Louis, MO
 Monrovia & Edly, Inc., Columbus, OH
 Midwest Research Institute
 Mohan AAP (Morton-Monrovia)
 Miller Drilling
 Minnesota State Department of Health Laboratory
 Missouri River District - Kansas City
 Missouri River District - Omaha
 Moody and Associates
 O. H. Monrovia Corp., Findlay, OH
 Oak Ridge National Laboratory
 Olin Corporation
 PA Dept. of Environmental Resources

EM
 FD
 EN
 ER
 EC
 EM
 EX
 FA
 GA
 GM
 GD
 HH
 HD
 HE
 HI
 IC
 IT
 IP
 JK
 JE
 JM
 JA
 JT
 LW
 LG
 LE
 LO
 MT
 MC
 ME
 MF
 MW
 MM
 MD
 MN
 MK
 MA
 CH
 OR
 OL
 PN

918-6

1 April 1991

918

Prime Contractor

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Parr Laboratories, Inc., Milan, MN
 Parson's AAP
 Parr Built AAP
 Pittsburgh Testing
 Polytechnic Institute of New York
 Polytechnic Institute (BMA only)
 R.L. Shaffer & Associates, Inc., Denver, CO
 Radiation Management Corp. (RMC)
 Robert Scientific Services
 Rodmans AAP
 Rossmore
 Rothwell International Laboratories
 Rocky Mountain AAP
 Rocky Mountain/WES Combination (BMA only)
 Roy F. Weston, Inc.
 Roy F. Weston, Stockton, CA
 Roy F. Weston, Westchester, PA
 Sargant, Macdonald & Burroughs
 Shell Chemical, Rocky Mountain AAP
 Soil Testing Engineers
 Soil Testing Services
 Southern Laboratory
 Southwestern Laboratories
 Stephenson Drilling
 Stewart Laboratories
 STS Consultants, Inc., Minneapolis, MN
 Sverdrup Technology, Inc.
 Technics
 Tremont Consultants, Inc.
 Test Drilling
 Tonnag, Incorporated
 Transfer Arms Depot, UT
 UNC, Grand Junction, CO
 University of Georgia
 University of Texas, Arlington, TX
 US Geological Survey
 USAT/USA
 Weyer, Inc., Springfield, VA
 Weller Flood Drilling
 Wessco Engineering, Inc.
 Weyer & Air Research, Inc.
 Weyerwage Equipment Station (WES)

PC
 PI
 PB
 PT
 PO
 DP
 BS
 RC
 RT
 RA
 RE
 RI
 RM
 RW
 WS
 WT
 WN
 SH
 SC
 SE
 ST
 SO
 SW
 SD
 SL
 SS
 SV
 TE
 TC
 TD
 TI
 TO
 UN
 LY
 LT
 CS
 TH
 VP
 WF
 WZ
 WA
 WE

1 April 1991

918-7

Prime Contractor

918

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

West Point
 Western Laboratory
 Weston Services, Inc., Norcross, GA
 Woodward Clyde Federal Service, Washington, DC

WP
 WL
 WS
 WO

918-8

1 April 1991

8.24

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IN RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES.

Record	Level 1 Category	Record	Level 2 Category	Technology	Level 3 SB Category
Arithmetic	2-7	6-8/Calc	7A-6B	Algebra	Unit 6B

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

6 alphanumeric characters, left justified

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code to identify the analyte or parameter being measured.

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required on all chemical and radiological records
- Must match one of the acceptable codes listed below
- For unknowns, must be within the range of UNK001 through UNK999
- Lab must be certified for the specific Test Name except when one of the following conditions exist:

Method is semiquantitative screening
Method is non-USATHAMA approved
Method is ~~not~~ approved

Method 1: "99"

Method is "OU", which is valid for the

Abstract

ACIDITY	COO	REACT
ALK	COLI	SALINE
ALXIC	COLOR	SALINE
ALUCAR	COND	SEOL
ALUHYD	CORUITY	TASTE
ALUPHE	CNOCO	TDS
ALPHAG	DO	TEMP
AMOS	DIC	TOC
ANPHO	EPTOX	TOX
ARBEST	HAUD	TPHC
BETAG	IGNIT	TRREACT
BOD	ODOR	TSOLID
CHARD	OLICA	TSS
CHXYS	PH	TURBID

8 April 1997

9.24-1

Test Name (Analyte)

8.24

ACCEPTABLE ENTITIES: (Cont.)

12DM8	1,3-Dimethylbenzenes / <i>m</i> -Xylene
12DMAP	1,3-Dimethylphenylamine
12DP6	1,3-Diphenylbenzene
12DPH	1,3-Diphenylpropane
12EPCB	Cyclohexene oxide / 1,3-Epoxy-cyclohexane
12EPB	1,3-Epoxyethylbenzenes / Styrene oxide
12EPCF	1,3-Epoxyethylphenol
12EPCB	1,3-Epoxyethylbenzenes
12TMCP	1,3,5-Tri-methyl-phenylpropane
12SMCH	1,3,5-Tri-methyl-phenol
12STM8	1,3,5-Tri-methylbenzene
12STM8	1,3,5-Tri-methylbenzene
12CPDO	1,3-Cyclopropadiene
12BMD4	1,3-Dichlorobenzene-D4
12BCLB	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
12CP2	1,3-Dichloropropane
12DCE	1,3-Dichloropropane
12DCL	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
12DPL	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
12DM8	1,3-Dimethylbenzenes / <i>m</i> -Xylene
12DM8B	(1,3-Dimethylbutyl) benzene
12SMCH	1,3-Dimethylphenol
12DMAP	1,3-Dimethylphenylamine
12DM8	1,3-Dimethylbenzenes
12DPPF	1,1'-(1,3-Propylenediyl) bis(benzene) / 1,3-Diphenylpropane
12MDV	1,3-Diphenyl-3,4-indol-3-one
12MCP6	1,3-Dimethylphenylamine
12TDAM	15-Tetradecanoic acid, methyl ester
14DEB	1,4-Dimethyl-3-ethylbenzene
14DAC	1,4-Dimethylbenzene
14BD4	1,4-Dichlorobenzene-D4
14DCBU	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
14CLB	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
14DPL	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
14DCE	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
14DEB	1,4-Dimethylbenzenes
14DMCH	1,4-Dimethylphenylamine
14DMPF	1,4-Diphenyl-1,4'-dimethylphenyl ether
14DDBA	1,4-Dimethylbenzenes
14DM8	1,4-Dimethylbenzenes
14DEB	1,4-Dimethylbenzenes

1 April 1991

153

124

Test Name (Analyte)

NOTE: For unknown compounds, use the code "UN0000" where "000" represents the number assigned by the field lab to the unknown from 001 thru 999. The numbers are full field, so "unknown one" would be expressed as "UN0001" with the zeros included. The description of what "UN0001" represents will be defined in the contractor's report and other documentation and be consistent within the same installation. Therefore "UN0001" can only represent one unique hazard for each installation.

ACCEPTABLE ENTITIES:

Chemical and Biophysical Data

(Sorted alphabetically by Test-Name code)

91NACL	0.1N Hydrochloric acid
91CUDM	10-Cyclopentadecanoic acid, methyl ester
96ABOH	10% Methanol
96AUMD	10-Methylundecanoic acid, methyl ester
96BBAE	10-Oxodecanoic acid, methyl ester
111YCE	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
112TCL	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
113ACW	1,1,3-Trimethylcyclohexane
114CFE	1,1-Dichloro-1-ene
115EC	1,1-Dichloroethylene / 1,1-Dichloroethane
116CCL	1,1-Dichloroethane
116MBB	(1,1-Dimethylbutyl) benzene
118PH	1,1-Diphenylethane
119CFE	1,1-Dimethylcyclopentane
123AHB	1,2,3,6-Tetramethylbenzene
123CVI	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
124ACH	1,2,5-Trimethylcyclohexane
123TCI	1,2,5-Trichlorobenzene
123THB	1,2,5-Trimethylbenzene
124MCH	1,2,4-Trimethylcyclohexane
124TCI	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
124THB	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
126BD4	1,2-Dibromobenzene-D4
126BDE	1,2-Dibromobenzene
126CD4	1,2-Dichlorobenzene-D4
126CI	1,2-Dichlorobenzene - OJ
126CIB	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (cis and trans isomers)
126CIE	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
126CJP	1,2-Dichloropropane

134

1 April 1971

23

Test Name (Analyte)

ACCEPTABLE EITHER: (Cont.)

1409PKE	14-Methylpentadecanoic acid, methyl ester
15DMAP	15-Dimethylpentadecane
15DMWKE	15-Methylpentadecanoic acid, methyl ester
167TMN	1,6,7-Trimethylpentadecane
16DMAP	1,6-Dimethylpentadecane
26DMAP	2,6-Dimethylpentadecane
36DMWKE	3,6-Methylpentadecanoic acid, methyl ester
77VLC	17-Heptacosane
86DMAP	1,8-Dimethylpentadecane
90I18D	1,2,3,4,6A,8,8,9A-Octahydro-1,4,5,8-dimethanonaphthalene-3-ol
1A3MPZ	1-Acetyl-3-methyl-5-pyrrolicene
1A9MBB	1-Acetyl-4-(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl) benzene
18VW9B	18-Vinyl-4-hydroxypentadecanale
1CBL	1-Propenyl
1CCL	1-Butenyl
1CDA9FZ	1-Carbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-2-pyrrolicene
1CH	1-Chloroethane
1CL34H	1-Chloro-2,4-hexadiene
1CLODC	1-Chlorooctadecane
1CMAF	1-Chloronaphthalene
1D3DCL	1-Dodecanol
1E34DS	1-Ethyl-2,4-dimethylpentane
1E34B	1-Ethyl-3-methylpentane
1E3B	1-Ethylbutylbenzene
1E3P	1-Ethylpropylbenzene
1F9MAP	1-Fluoronaphthalene
1HPDOL	1-Hexadecanol
1HPDOL	1-Hexa-3-ol
1H3E	1-Hexene
1H3EVC	1-Methyl-3-(3-oxopropyl) cyclopentane
1H7TMN	1-Methyl-7-(1-methylbutyl) naphthalene
1H8AAN	1-Methylazene (A) azobenzene
1HCPVE	1-Methylcyclopentane
1HDB	1-Methylcyclohexane
1HBCXK	1-Methylcyclohexylbenzene
1HBCPZ	1-Methylcyclohexylpropane
1HBDND	1-Methylcyclopentane
1HBLSE	1-Methyl-3H-benzene
1HBMAP	1-Methylcyclohexane
1HBBB	1-Methylcyclopentane
1HBBB	(1-Methylcyclop) benzene

234

1. And now

024 Test Name (Analyte)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

1-Me 1160
 1-K1160
 3E22MP
 3E23DI1
 3E23BO
 3E30BO
 3E30DE
 3E30PE
 3H4MP1
 3H4MP2
 3H4Z2O
 3H4YBA
 3H1PL
 3M2C1O
 3M2C3E
 3M2CHO
 3M2GOL
 3M2SPWN
 3M3P
 3M3C
 3M3CA
 3M3CHRY
 3M3DEC
 3M3PEM
 3M4P
 3M4PAHR
 3M4UND
 3M4OMZ
 3M4XT
 3M4HSL
 3M5T
 3O2COL
 3O3FAE
 3P3CAC
 3P3T
 3S5E3L
 3T3CBO
 41MBW
 44DCZ
 44DBZ

1 April 1991

2.34 Test Name (Shortest)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

[illegible]

1 April 1991

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

DBCP	Dibromochloropropane
DBK	delta-Bromocyclohexene / delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane
DBMCLM	Dibromochloromethane
DBMCLM	Dibromochloromethane
DBTSP	4,5-Dibutyl-2,6-bis (trimethylsilyl) pyridine
DBUCL	Dibutylurethane
DBZUR	Dibenzofuran
DBZTHP	Dibenzotriphenyl
DCAA	2,4-Dichlorophenyl acetic acid / DCAA
DCAMBA	Dicamba / 2-Methoxy-2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid
DCBPH	Dichlorobenzophenone
DCHP	Dicyclohexyl phthalate
DCLB	Dichlorobenzene - nonspecific
DCHSF	5,7-Dichloro-2-methylbenzofuran
DCMPSX	Dichloromethylcyclopentadiene
DCPA	2,3,5,6-Tetrachloro-1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester / Dacthal
DCPD	Dicyclopentadiene
DCPL	Dichlorophenol
DDVP	Vapona
DEA	Diethylamine
DECLB	Dicyclopentadiene
DEHAP	Dicyclopentadiene diphosphonate
DETH	Diethyl ether
DEGLYC	2,2-Oxybis(ethanol) / Diethylene glycol
DEMBAZ	N,N-Diethyl-3-methylbenzamide
DEMO	Demeton-O
DEMS	Demeton-S
DEP	Diethyl phthalate
DEPD4	Diethyl phthalate-D4
DHBP	3,4-Dihydro-2H-1-benzopyran
DHBMAC	9,10-Dihydro-9,9-dimethylacridine
DHCAI	Diacetone diethyl / 4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone
DHDS	Di (dimethylphosphoryl) dimethyl
DHDL	Di (dimethylphosphoryl) ethanol
DHDP	5-Dimethylphosphoryl methylphosphonothioate
DHET	Di (dimethylphosphoryl) ethanol
DHIS	Di (dimethylphosphoryl) ethylthio
DHISQ	Di (dimethylphosphoryl) ethylthio
DHIZ	Diamine
DHP	Dibutyl phthalate
DHLP	Dichlorophenol

1 April 1991

8.24-21

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

DIETH	Diethyl ether
DIPAM	4-(2-Dimethylamino) pyrimethinyl / Dipamine
DPA	Diphosphonate
DPTH	Diphenyl ether
DPTW	1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoro-2,2,4,4-tetrafluoroethane
DPH	Diphosphonate - nonspecific
DPMY	Diphenyl
DPTLL	0-(1-Phenyl) butane
DPO	Diphenyl sulfide
DPSULF	1,1-Thiodibenzene / Diphenyl sulfide
DPSM	Dibromomethane
DPSDN	Dichloro dimethyl
DSTON	Dichloro
DTBAC	2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-cresol (dibutyl - use 36088P)
DTCHRO	1,4-bis (1,1-Dimethyl-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-yl-3-butene-1-one
DURS	Duram
DYSCAN	GC-MS dye scan
EAS197	5,7-Dimethylphosphoryl methylphosphonic acid
EBCPL	Ethyl-2,2-bis (4-chlorophenyl) glycolate
ED	Dichloromethyl amine
EDBAS	3-Phenylpropanol
EGME	Ethylene glycol, monomethyl ether / 1,1-Oxybis(2-ethoxy) ethane
EGLSL	1-Ethanol
EMFUR	3-Ethyl-4-methylpentane
EMPA	Ethyl methylphosphonic acid / Ethyl methylphosphonate
EMS	Ethyl methanesulfonate
ENDRN	Endrin
ENDRNA	Endrin aldehyde
ENDRNK	Endrin ketone
ENHETH	Ethyl-N-butyl ether
EPHIN	Ethyl phenyl / Ethylphenyl benzene
EPTOL	Emulsion procedure toxic organics
EPFO4	Endosulfan sulfate
ETMBZ	1-Ethyl-3-methylbenzene
ETMBZ	1-Ethyl-4-methylbenzene
ETMBD10	Ethylbenzene-D10
ETMBIS	Ethylbenzene
ETCYOL	Ethylcyclohexane
ETYBR	Bromobenzene / Ethyl bromide
ETYER	Ether - nonspecific

1 April 1991

8.24-22

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

DICP	2,2,4,4-Dichlorophenylphosphonic acid / DICHLOROPROP
DIDOP	Diaminodiphenyl diphosphonate
DIDZ	Dissolved water
DIMP	Diaminodiphenyl phosphonate
DINO	2,4-Dinitro-6-tert-butylphenol / DINOSEB
DOP	Dioctyl phthalate
DOPTH	Dioctyl ether
DOPK	Dioctyl phthalate / Dimethyl 2-propanone
DOPUR	Dioctyl urea
DOTH	Dichloro
DLZHPG	4,5-(2-Hydroxyphenyl) glycine
DLDRN	Dieldrin
DM	Diamine
DM1ACH	2,2-Dimethyl-1-acetylcyclohexane
DM4	Dimethylamine (dibutyl - use NHDMA)
DMCAR	Dimethyl dichlorobenzene
DMCP	Dimethylcyclopentadiene - nonspecific
DMCPDE	1,2-Dimethylcyclopentadiene
DMDS	Dimethyl dimethyl
DMEDZO	4-(1,1-Dimethyl-2-oxoethyl)benzoic acid
DMETDA	N,N-Dimethyl-1,2-ethanediamine
DMETH	Dimethyl ether
DMIP	Dimethyl isophthalate
DMMP	Dimethyl methylphosphonate
DMOATE	Dimethoxy
DMP	Dimethyl phthalate
DMPCH	3-(2,2-Dimethylpropanoyl) cyclohexene
DMPHEN	Dimethyl phenyl / Dimethylphenyl benzene
DMPHIF	2,2-Dimethyl-3-(1-methylpropanoyl) tetrahydrofuran
DMEDAS	Dimethylcyclopentadiene
DMEL	1,1-Di-n-butylbenzene / 1,1-Di-n-butylbenzene
DMP	Di-n-butyl phthalate
DMPK	Di-n-butyl phthalate
DMPOD4	Di-n-butyl phthalate-D4
DMP	Di-n-butyl phthalate
DMTISO	Dimethoxy isomer
DO	Dissolved oxygen
DOAD	Dioctyl adipate / Hexamethylenedic acid, dioctyl ester
DOAS	Dioctyl acetate
DOC	Dissolved organic carbon
DOOCS	Dioctylbenzene

1 April 1991

8.24-23

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

ETHON	Ethion
ETHOPR	Ethoprop
ETHP4	Ethyl phosphate / Phosphoric acid, triethyl ester
ETHACR	Ethyl methacrylate
ETHBZ	Ethylbenzyl benzene
ETON	Ethanol
EU	Euphonium
F	Fluoride
F10BP	Difluoromethylphosphoryl
FAPPE	Formic acid, beta-phenylmethyl ester
FACDZ	Formic acid, cyclohexyl ester
FAMPBR	Formaphor
FANT	Fluoranthene
FARM	Formal
FATAL	Fatty alcohols
FCLA	Fluorocarbon acid
FE	Iron
FLUREN	Fluorene
FNT	Fluorine
FORM	Formaldehyde / Methyl aldehyde
FREDN	Freon / Dichlorodifluoromethane
FRN112	Freon 112 / Trichlorodifluoromethane
FST	Formaldehyde
FURLAN	Dibromofuran - nonspecific
GA	Tellur / Ethyl-N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidocyanide
GALM	Gallium
GAMAG	Gama gas
GAMMAS	Gama scan / Gama screen
GB	Sarin / Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate
GBHC	gamma-Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane (siloxane - use LIN)
GCOLOR	gamma-Chloroform (chloroform - use CLDAN)
GLDAN	gamma-Chloroform
GO	Gamma / Fluoromethyl methylphosphonofluoridate
GR	Grossolam
GRNDY	Gross dye
GUNT	Guanidine nitrate
H	Hydrogen sulfide
H2O	Water
H2S	Hydrogen sulfide
H3PO4	Phosphoric acid
HARD	Hard hardness

1 April 1991

8.24-24

824 Test Name (Analyte)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont)

PCB14	Lead 214
PCB17	Lead styphnate
PCB116	PCB 1016
PCB221	PLR 1221
PCB298	PCB 1232
PCB42	PCB 1242
PCB48	PCB 1248
PCB54	PCB 1254
PCB260	PCB 1260
PCB262	PCB 1262
PCB	Pentachlorobenzene
PCLORM	Demethyl-2,3,5,6-tetrachloropropane acid / PICLORAM
PCMB	Pentachloronitrobenzene
PCP	Pentachlorophenol
PCYMEM	4-(1-methylethyl) isobutene / p-Cymene
PD	Dichlorophenyl amine
PDMA8	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
PDMSLX	Polydimethyl siloxane / Demethylpoly siloxane
PEGE	Polyethyleneglycol ethers
PENAMD	N-Pentamide
PENTAN	Pentane
PENTHIN	Penthine
PETDL	Polycrystalline diisiliates
PETH	Pentaerythritol sebacinate
PFF	Pentafluorophenol
PH	pH
PH-F	pH as tested in the field
PHAD10	Phenanthrene-D10
PHANTR	Phenanthrene
PHENA	Phenazolin
PHENAA	Phenacetic acid
PHENDS	Phenol-D5
PHEND6	Phenol-D6
PHENLC	Phenolics - non-specific
PHENOL	Phenol
PHOR	Phorate
PHYNA	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid / Phthalic acid
PHYSL	Phytol
PIGAA	Phenylacetic acid
PIWCP	1,2,3,4,5-Pentachlorocyclopentadiene
PIYETH	1,1-(1,3-Phenylene)isocyanate

1 APR 1967

8.24 Test Name (Analyte)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (ONLY)

SCN	Thiocyanate
SE	Selenium
SFOTEP	Sulfonop / Thiodiphosphoric acid, octamethyl ester
SI	Silica
SIL	Silicic acid
SILVEX	Silver
SN	Tin
SO	Sulfur Dioxide
SO3	Sulfite
SO4	Sulfate
SPIRO	(1,5 trim)-7-Chloro-4-hydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy-6-methyl spiro [tetrathiane-3-CH(1)-1'-CO-cyclohexane]-3,4'-dione
SQUAL	Squalene
SR	Serotonin
SRWG	Serotonin WG
SSCL	Scalable solids
STB	Super tropical bleach
STERO	Steroids
STYGMA	Stygomatal
STR	Strophes / Tetraethoxyphosphates
STYPH	Styphane ion
STYPAH	Styphic acid (absorbate - see 3467NR)
STYL	Styrene
SUADME	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
SULFD	Sulfide
SUPONA	Suapone / 2-Chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl) vinylidene diethyl phosphite
T12DCE	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene / trans-1,2-Dichlorovinylene
T12DOP	trans-1,2-Dichloropropane
T12ESC	trans-1-Bromo-3-butyrylphosphane
T2ESC	trans-3-Dioxane
TA	Tannins
TASTE	Taste
TBA	Tributyamine
TBADE	Tributyric acid, 5-decyl ester
TBCARB	2,2-Dimethyl-1-propanol / tert-Butylalcohol
TBP	Tributyl phosphine
TCD	Tetrachloroethene
TCE	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
TCE2	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene
TCE3	1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
TCE4	2,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene - d-tetrazine / Diamine

1 April 1961

8.24 _____ Test Name (Analyte)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

[illegible]

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8.34	Test Name (Analyte)
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ACCEPTABLE ENTRY: 50%

[illegible]

1 April 1991

8.24 Test Name (Analyte)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

[illegible]

1 April 1991

2.34 **Test Name (Analyte)**

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

[illegible]

9 April 2009

E31

0.24 Test Name (Analyte)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Tetramethylpyrananthrene	TMPIAN
Tetramethylfuran	TMHFU
Tetrazene	TF-TR
Thallium	TL
Thiobiphenyl	TLBIP
Thiobenzothiane	TMBES
Thioetheryl acid, 5-decyl ester	TBASDF
Thiouracane	SCM
Thiodiphenyl	TDCGL
Thiodiphenyl acid	TDCGLA
Thiophosphoric acid, octadecyl ester	SPOTEP
Thiophene	TPH
Thorium	TH
Thorium 227	TH227
Thorium 230	TH230
Thorium 232	TH232
Thorium 234	TH234
Tin	SN
Titanium	TI
Toluthion	TOLU
Toluene	MECAMS
Toluene-D8	MECAM8
Total rubidium	TOTRUB
Total cyanide	TCYN
Total dissolved solids	TDS
Total gravimetric acid fraction	TOTGAF
Total hardness	HARD
Total heptachlorodibenzo-furans	THPCDF
Total heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	THPCDD
Total heptachlorodibenzofurans	THCFD
Total heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	THCDD
Total mercury	TOTHGG
Total monochlorobenzene	TMCT
Total octachlorodibenzo-furans	TOTOCF
Total octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	TOTODD
Total organic carbon	TOC
Total organic halogens	TOX
Total PCBs	TOTPCB
Total pentachlorodibenzo-furans	THPCDF
Total pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	THPCDD
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	THC

1 April 1991

1999

Test Name (Analyte)	8.34
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ACCEPTABLE ENTITIES: (Cont.)

[illegible]

1 April 1991

8.56-71

Test Name:

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)[illegible]

1 May 1991

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