

# INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

123rd AIRLIFT WING  
KENTUCKY AIR NATIONAL GUARD  
STANDIFORD FIELD  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

FINAL

FIRST QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORT  
FOR THE FORMER FIRE TRAINING AREA  
DELIVERABLE 2B



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JANUARY 1998

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Installation Restoration Program  
123rd AIRLIFT WING  
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STANDIFORD FIELD  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY**

**FINAL**

## **FIRST QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORT FOR THE FORMER FIRE TRAINING AREA DELIVERABLE 2B**

Prepared for:

Air National Guard Readiness Center  
Andrew Air Force Base, Maryland

**Ogden Project No. 3-1300-0057-0002**

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**JANUARY 1998**

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## ACRONYMS

ANG	Air National Guard
ANGRC	Air National Guard Readiness Center
AW	Airlift Wing
CLP	Contract Laboratory Program
CoC	Chain of Custody
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FTA	Fire Training Area
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
KYANG	Kentucky Air National Guard
AWQC	Kentucky Water Quality Criteria for Warm Water Aquatic Habitats
HHWQC	Kentucky Water Quality Criteria for Protection of Human Health
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QC	Quality Control
SOW	Scope of Work
SVOC	Semivolatile Organic Compound
TAL	Target Analyte List
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the analytical results of the first quarterly surface water monitoring program of the second year at the former Fire Training Area (FTA) located at the former 123 Airlift Wing, Kentucky Air National Guard, Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky. Field activities were conducted in accordance with the scope of work, provided by the Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC), and the Sampling and Analysis Plan submitted by CH2M HILL Southeast to the ANGRRC.

The analytical results for the first quarterly sampling episode indicated that semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and dioxin levels were below method detection limits in sample FTA-1 and in the duplicate FTA-2. Analytical results indicated that the volatile organic compound (VOC) toluene was identified at a level of 2 ug/L, above the 1 ug/L method detection limit. For the target analyte list (TAL), metals found to be above detection limits (calcium, magnesium, and sodium) were not identified by Kentucky Water Quality Criteria for Protection of Human Health (HHWQC), US EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for drinking water, nor the Kentucky Water Quality Criteria for Warm Water Aquatic Habitats (AWQC). Proper sample handling and analysis was confirmed by Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) samples.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

The Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC) is responsible for implementation of the Department of Defense Installation Restoration Program (IRP) at all Air National Guard facilities. Through the IRP, sites are identified, evaluated and remediated, if it is determined that past activities threaten public health, public welfare, or the environment. This quarterly monitoring report has been prepared by Ogden Environmental and Energy Services under contract DAHA90-94-D-0005 with the ANGRC.

This document presents the first quarterly monitoring activities and results for the second year of the postclosure monitoring at the former FTA at the former 123rd Airlift Wing (123 AW), Kentucky Air National Guard (KYANG), Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky (base). The location of the former base is shown on Figure 1. The quarterly monitoring is being conducted as part of the ANG IRP.

The purpose of this report is to describe field sampling activities and the analytical results generated from those activities. The objective of the quarterly monitoring program is to monitor the effectiveness of the closure action by comparing analytical results against the criteria specified in the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan and scope of work.

## 2.0 SITE LOCATION

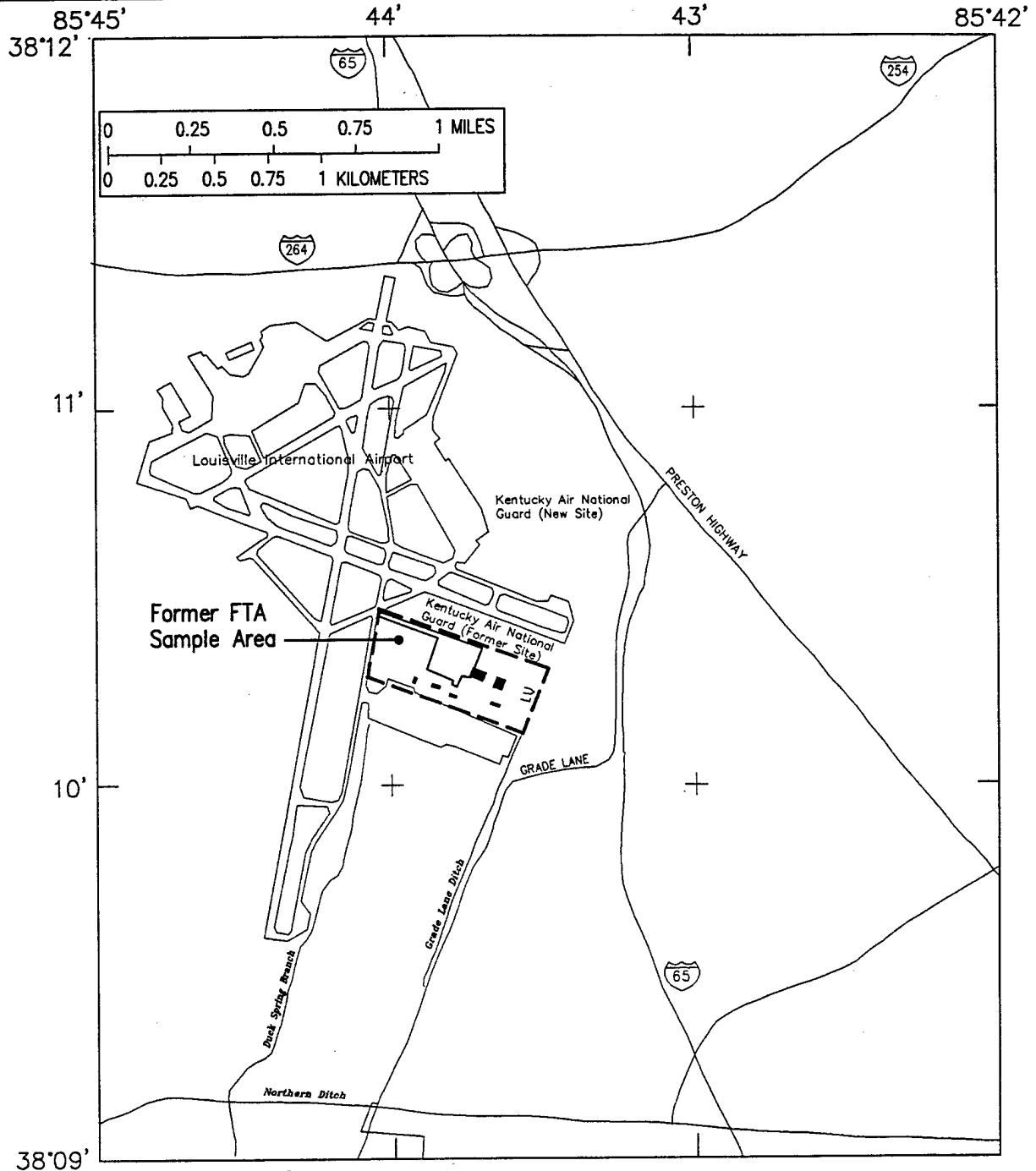
The former base is located on the eastern side of Standiford Field, approximately 5.5 miles southeast of downtown Louisville. The former FTA, where closure monitoring is taking place, is located in the western area of the site where shown in Figure 2. Physical features of the site include Duck Springs, Duck Springs Branch flowing south from Duck Springs, and drainage ditches to the east, west, and south of the former FTA.

## 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

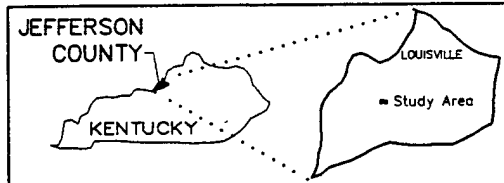
The environmental setting of the former base is described in detail in the IRP Site Investigation Report (U.S. Geological Survey, 1993). Summaries of the physiography, population characteristics, climate, drainage, and hydrogeology are presented below.

### 3.1 Physiography

The site is near the geographic center of Jefferson County, Kentucky (Figure 1). The county borders the Ohio River and lies mainly in the Bluegrass physiographic section of Kentucky (Fenneman, 1938). Most of the county has a gently rolling topography with low relief, except near major drainage areas. The flood plain of the Ohio River is about 6 miles northwest of the base. Elevations of the flood plain are typically 430 to 440 feet above sea level. The normal lower pool elevation of the Ohio River is 383 feet above sea level. The elevation of the former Engine Test Pad is 472 feet above sea level. The former engine test pad was located on top of a portion of the former FTA.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey  
Digital data, 800,000, 1983  
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16



Former Kentucky Air National Guard Base Boundary

Modified from IRP SI Report at the 123rd Airlift Wing.  
Kentucky Air National Guard, Louisville International  
Airport, Louisville, Kentucky. March 1993

Drawn By: LCK Checked By: KRUI Date: 3/24/97

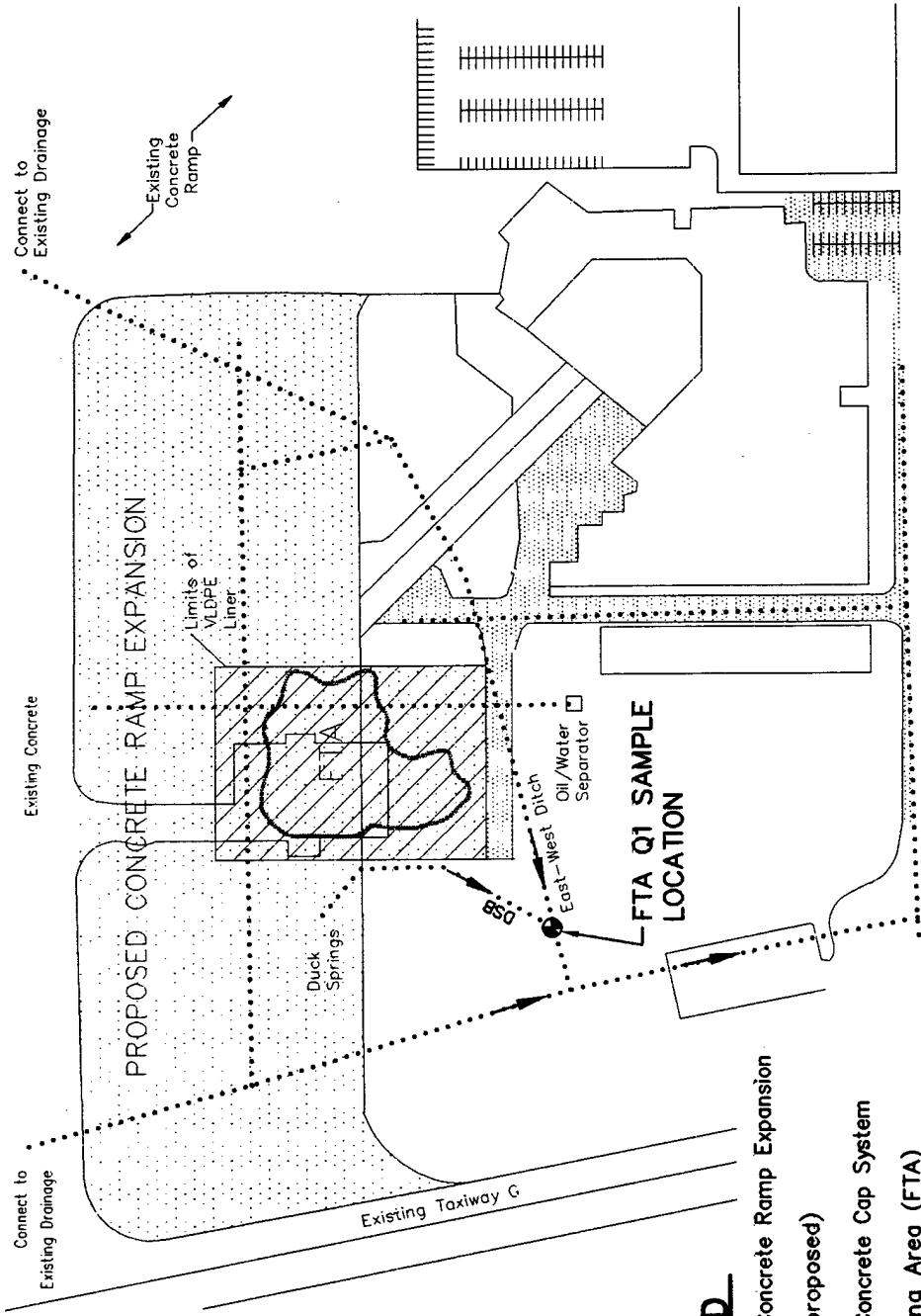
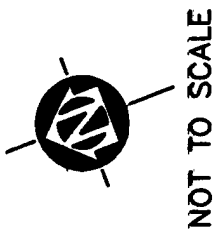


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123rd Airlift Wing  
Kentucky Air National Guard  
Louisville International Airport  
Louisville, Kentucky

SITE  
LOCATION  
MAP

Figure  
1



**LEGEND**

- Proposed Concrete Ramp Expansion
- Asphalt (proposed)
- Proposed Concrete Cap System
- Fire Training Area (FTA)
- Drainage Ditch
- Flow Direction
- DSB** Duck Springs Branch

Modified from IRP Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Fire Training Area, November 1994



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Drawn By: LCK Checked By: RLM Date: 7/16/96

123rd Airlift Wing  
Kentucky Air National Guard  
Standiford Field  
Louisville, Kentucky

FTA SAMPLE LOCATION

Figure 2

### **3.2 Population Characteristics**

Residential areas are located immediately east of Standiford Field across Interstate 65. Commercial and industrial areas are located south and west of the airport and site.

### **3.3 Climate**

The climate of Kentucky is classified as moist-continental. Winters are moderately cold (temperatures rarely below 0 °F), and summers are moderately hot (temperatures rarely above 100 °F). The coldest months are January and February, during which daily minimum temperatures average 25 °F; the warmest months are July and August, during which daily maximum temperatures average 87 °F (U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1990). The average annual precipitation at Louisville is 43.03 inches. Generally, October is the driest month, with March being the wettest.

### **3.4 Drainage**

Surface runoff from the former FTA flows into Duck Springs Branch. Duck Springs Branch flows to the southwest for about 1.8 miles, where it joins Northern Ditch, approximately 0.5 miles west of the confluence of Grade Lane Ditch and Northern Ditch. All surface runoff from the base eventually flows into the Ohio River.

### **3.5 Hydrogeology**

The natural soil cover and unconsolidated deposits are not considered to be a source of water because of their high clay content. The water table in the unconsolidated deposits is within a few feet of the land surface for most of the year because of the relatively low permeability of the unconsolidated material and the underlying shale. Because of the long history of land reclamation, land use, and airport and base construction at the former FTA, the presence of natural soil profiles is uncertain.

The main aquifer beneath the former base is bedrock made up of the Jeffersonville and Sellersburg Limestones. This bedrock produces water mainly through fractures that have been enlarged by dissolution of the limestone. Precipitation enters the fracture system in the outcrop areas and flows generally toward the Ohio River. Ground water in the fracture system is confined or semiconfined by overlying shale. Wells that do not intersect fractures produce little or no water. The New Albany Shale is the first consolidated geologic layer encountered in the area of the former FTA.

## **4.0 FIELD PROGRAM**

### **4.1 Summary of Field Program**

As a proposed closure method under Kentucky Statute KRS 224.46-520, a cap is being placed over the former FTA. As part of the closure activities at the former FTA, Kentucky Statute KRS 224.46-

520 requires postclosure monitoring and maintenance for a minimum of thirty years after closure. Surface water monitoring will be conducted at the discharge of Duck Spring throughout the 30-year postclosure period. Surface water samples will be collected and analyzed quarterly. If eight consecutive quarterly samples are below detection limits, or in the case of inorganics, below ambient human health and aquatic criteria, a variance recommending a less frequent sampling period will be requested.

#### 4.1.1 Field Activities

On 25 May 1996 one sample was collected from the drainage culvert as required by the Sampling and Analysis Plan (Figure 2). A duplicate sample and matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate samples were also collected. The original sample and the duplicate sample were labeled with the identification numbers of FTA-1 and FTA-2, respectively. The matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate samples were labeled as such for laboratory identification. A trip blank sample accompanied the samples during shipment and was analyzed for VOCs utilizing methods 8010 and 8020. Table 1 summarizes the samples collected and analyses performed. Sampling activities were recorded in the project log book, a copy of which is provided in Appendix I. The sample identification numbers, time of collection and associated analytical methods were recorded on the Chain of Custody (CoC).

**Table 1. Summary of Samples Collected**

Samples Collected	Parameters				
	VOCs	SVOCs	TAL Metals	Dioxins	PCBs
FTA - 1	X	X	X	X	X
FTA - 2*	X	X	X	X	X
FTA - 1MS	X	X	X	X	X
FTA - 1MSD	X	X	X	X	X
Tripblank	X				

\*FTA-2 is a duplicate sample of FTA-1

MS: Matrix Spike (Extra sample water required to perform SVOC, Dioxin, and PCB analysis)

MSD: Matrix Spike Duplicate (Extra sample water required to perform SVOC, Dioxin, and PCB analysis)

#### 4.2 Deviations from the Sampling and Analysis Plan

There were no deviations from the Sampling and Analysis Plan.

### 4.3 Field Screening Activities

There are no field screening activities identified in the Scope of Work or in the Sampling and Analysis Plan.

### 4.4 Analytical Activities

Samples were collected and analyzed, utilizing Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) quality control (QC) level III reportables, for the parameters specified in the Sampling and Analysis Plan.

- Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) utilizing EPA method 8270;
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) utilizing EPA methods 8010 and 8020;
- Metal Target Analyte List analysis following Contract Laboratory Program (CLP);
- Dioxins utilizing EPA method 8280; and
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) utilizing EPA method 8080.

Level III reportables provide sufficient information to conduct a data validation, thereby permitting the data to be used in remedial actions if required. Samples were collected in laboratory supplied containers. Preservatives, as necessary, were added to containers in the laboratory prior to container shipment.

### 4.5 Investigation Derived Waste

No waste was generated during field sampling activities.

## 5.0 INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

### 5.1 Summary of Investigation Findings

In accordance with the scope of work, the organic analyses (VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and dioxin) results were compared to method detection limits. The analytical results for the first quarterly monitoring episode of the second year indicated that SVOCs, PCBs, and dioxins levels were below their associated method detection limits. One VOC, toluene, was identified at 2 ug/L, which is above the detection limit of 1 ug/L. Analytical results for TAL metals above detection limits included calcium, magnesium, and sodium. TAL metal results were compared to HHWQC, AWQC, and MCLs. First quarterly sample results were similar to the fourth quarter results from the previous delivery order (0016).

## 5.2 Site Findings

No unusual site findings were recorded during the first quarterly sampling activities.

### 5.2.1 Field Screening Results

There are no field screening activities identified in the Scope of Work (SOW) or in the Sampling and Analysis Plan.

### 5.2.2 Analytical Results

Metal analytical results indicated calcium, magnesium, and sodium levels to be above method detection limits (Table 2). Calcium, magnesium, and sodium were not identified on any of the specified criteria lists. Analytical results for SVOCs, PCBs, and dioxins were all below method detection limits. Analytical results for VOCs identified toluene present at a concentration of 2 ug/L, greater than the detection limit of 1 ug/L. Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 are summary tables for SVOCs, PCBs, VOCs, and dioxins results, respectively. Proper sample handling and analysis was confirmed by QA/QC samples. At the request of the ANGRC, analytical laboratory data sheets are not submitted with this monitoring report. The analytical data sheets with associated quality control data are on file. A copy of the laboratory data sheets will be submitted upon request.

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

No VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, or dioxins were detected above method detection limits in the discharge water of Duck Springs. The VOC analytical results identified toluene to be present above the detection limit. However, the toluene concentration of 2 ug/L was below the maximum sampling result of 4.7 ug/L from the initial site investigation water sampling that was conducted at Duck Springs in 1991. Metal analytical results identified calcium, magnesium, and sodium to be above their method detection limits. Of the metals found to be above method detection limits, calcium, magnesium, and sodium were not identified by the HHWQC, the MCLs list, or the AWQC.

According to the analytical results, the former FTA has not adversely affected Duck Springs. Quarterly sampling and analysis will continue. If eight consecutive quarterly samples are below method detection limits or, in the case of inorganics, below ambient human health and aquatic criteria a variance recommending a less frequent sampling period will be requested.

**TABLE 2. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR METALS ON THE TARGET  
ANALYTE LIST**

PARAMETER	RESULT (ug/l)		DETECTION LIMIT (ug/l)	KY WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH (ug/l)	MCL (ug/l)	KY WARM WATER AQUATIC HABITAT CRITERIA (ug/l) **	
	FTA-1	FTA-2				ACUTE	CHRONIC
Silver	ND	ND	10	N/I	100	38.79	N/E
Aluminum	ND	ND	200	N/I	50 - 200	N/I	N/I
Arsenic	ND	ND	10	N/I	50	N/E	50
Barium	ND	ND	200	N/I	2000	N/I	N/I
Beryllium	ND	ND	5	0.117	4	N/I	N/I
Calcium	126000	124000	5000	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I
Cadmium	ND	ND	5	N/I	5	17.23	3.17
Cobalt	ND	ND	50	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I
Chromium	ND	ND	10	670000	100	16	11
Copper	ND	ND	25	N/I	1300 *	61	36.3
Iron	ND	ND	100	N/I	300	4000	1000
Mercury	ND	ND	0.2	0.146	2	2.4	0.012
Potassium	ND	ND	5000	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I

**TABLE 2. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR METALS ON THE TARGET  
ANALYTE LIST (continued)**

PARAMETER	RESULT (ug/l)		DETECTION LIMIT (ug/l)	KY WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH (ug/l)	MCL (ug/l)	KY WARM WATER AQUATIC HABITAT CRITERIA (ug/l) **	
	FTA-1	FTA-2				ACUTE	CHRONIC
Magnesium	14000	13800	5000	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I
Manganese	ND	ND	15	N/I	50	N/I	N/I
Sodium	60900	60600	5000	N/I	N/E	N/I	N/I
Nickel	ND	ND	40	N/I	100	4304.6	478.5
Lead	ND	ND	3	N/I	15 *	434	16.9
Antimony	ND	ND	60	45000	6	N/I	N/I
Selenium	ND	ND	5	N/I	50	20	5
Thallium	ND	ND	10	48	2	N/I	N/I
Vanadium	ND	ND	50	N/I	N/E	N/I	N/I
Zinc	ND	ND	20	N/I	N/E	355.78	322

\* Action Level, No MCL established      N/I    Not Included within criteria

\*\* Calculated only for inorganics      N/E    Not Established

**TABLE 3. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR PCBs (8080)**

PARAMETER	UNITS	RESULT		REPORTING LIMIT
		FTA-1	FTA-2	
Aroclor - 1016	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Aroclor - 1221	ug/l	ND	ND	2
Aroclor - 1232	ug/l	ND	ND	2
Aroclor - 1242	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Aroclor - 1248	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Aroclor - 1254	ug/l	ND	ND	0.5
Aroclor - 1260	ug/l	ND	ND	0.5

**TABLE 4. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
(SVOC 8270)**

PARAMETER	UNITS	RESULT		REPORTING LIMIT
		FIA-1	FIA-2	
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	ug/l	ND	ND	10
2-Chlorophenol	ug/l	ND	ND	10
2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/l	ND	ND	10
2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/l	ND	ND	10
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	ug/l	ND	ND	50
2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/l	ND	ND	50
2-Methylphenol	ug/l	ND	ND	10
4-Methylphenol	ug/l	ND	ND	10
2-Nitrophenol	ug/l	ND	ND	10
4-Nitrophenol	ug/l	ND	ND	50
Pentachlorophenol	ug/l	ND	ND	50
Phenol	ug/l	ND	ND	10
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	ug/l	ND	ND	50
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Acenaphthene	ug/l	ND	ND	10

**TABLE 4. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
(SVOC 8270) (continued)**

PARAMETER	UNITS	RESULT		REPORTING LIMIT
		FTA-1	FTA-2	
Acenaphthylene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Anthracene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Benzo (A) Anthracene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Benzo (A) Pyrene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Benzo (B) Fluoranthene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Benzo (G,H,I) Perylene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Benzo (K) Fluoranthene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	ug/l	ND	ND	10
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Carbazole	ug/l	ND	ND	10
4-Chloroaniline	ug/l	ND	ND	50

**TABLE 4. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
(SVOC 8270) (continued)**

PARAMETER	UNITS	RESULT		REPORTING LIMIT
		FTA-1	FTA-2	
2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Chrysene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Dibenzo (A,H) Anthracene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Dibenzofuran	ug/l	ND	ND	10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Diethylphthalate	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Dimethylphthalate	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Di-N-Butylphthalate	ug/l	ND	ND	10
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Di-N-Octylphthalate	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Fluoranthene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Fluorene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/l	ND	ND	10

**TABLE 4. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
(SVOC 8270) (continued)**

PARAMETER	UNITS	RESULT		REPORTING LIMIT
		FTA-1	FTA-2	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Hexachloroethane	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Indeno (1,2,3-CD) Pyrene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Isophorone	ug/l	ND	ND	10
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Naphthalene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
2-Nitroaniline	ug/l	ND	ND	10
3-Nitroaniline	ug/l	ND	ND	25
4-Nitroaniline	ug/l	ND	ND	25
Nitrobenzene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/l	ND	ND	10
N-Nitroso-Di-N-Propylamine	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Phenanthrene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
Pyrene	ug/l	ND	ND	10
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	ug/l	ND	ND	10

**TABLE 5. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
(VOCs 8010 & 8020)**

PARAMETER	UNITS	RESULT		REPORTING LIMIT
		FTA-1	FTA-2	
Benzene	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Bromodichloromethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Bromoform	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Bromomethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Chlorobenzene	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Chloroethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Chloroform	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Chloromethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Dibromochloromethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	ND	ND	2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	ND	ND	2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	ND	ND	2
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/l	ND	ND	1

**TABLE 5. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
(VOCs 8010 & 8020) (continued)**

PARAMETER	UNITS	RESULT		REPORTING LIMIT
		FTA-1	FTA-2	
Trans 1,2 Dichloroethene	ug/l	ND	ND	5
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
CIS-1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Ethylbenzene	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Methylene Chloride	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Methyl T-Butyl Ether	ug/l	ND	ND	1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Tetrachloroethene	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Toluene	ug/l	2	2	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Trichloroethene	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Trichlorofluoromethane	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Vinyl Chloride	ug/l	ND	ND	1
Xylenes (Total)	ug/l	ND	ND	1

**TABLE 6. ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR DIOXINS (8280)**

PARAMETER	RESULT (ppb)*		DETECTION LIMIT
	FTA-1	FTA-2	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	ND	ND	0.62
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	ND	ND	3.9
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	ND	ND	4.5
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	ND	ND	2.8
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	ND	ND	11.4
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	ND	ND	4
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD	ND	ND	4.8
2,3,7,8-TCDF	ND	ND	0.54
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	ND	ND	5.9
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	ND	ND	7
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	ND	ND	7.5
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	ND	ND	7.6
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	ND	ND	6.4
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	ND	ND	6.5
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	ND	ND	2.4
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	ND	ND	5.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDF	ND	ND	4.9

\* parts per trillion

## 7.0 REFERENCES

U.S. EPA, November 1994, Drinking Water Regulations and Health Advisories.

State of Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, Department for Environmental Protection, Division of Water, 401 KAR 5:031 Surface Water Standards, Section 2 and Section 4.

CH2M Hill, November 1994, Final Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Fire Training Area. Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

U.S. Geological Survey, March 1993, Site Investigation at the 123rd Airlift Wing, Kentucky Air National Guard, Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky. Louisville, Kentucky.

# **FIELD LOG SHEETS**

## **APPENDIX 1**

(11)

Q1 Sampling Event D.O. # 57

Reutlinger + Blake on site

@ ~ 13:15 for Cadern.

Met Phil at his office. (AG-Coord)

Drove to UPS Entrance + met UPS representative.

The state (Mike Blanton) indicated

he was unable to attend this

sampling event due to a

scheduling conflict. We indicated

we would provide more notice

for the next event.

UPS representative directed us to site, and sampling

FTA-1 dispins + furans

FTA-2 dispins + furans

MS dispins + furans

MSP dispins + furans

FTA-1 8270

FTA-2 8270

MS 8270

MSP 8270

FTA-1 PCB

FTA-2 PCB

MS PCB

MSP PCB

FTA-1 Total metals

FTA-2 Total metals

FTA-2 8012

FTA-2 8012

FTA-1 8012

FTA-1 8012

Finished @ 14:00

5-25-86 KBT

(10)