

**REPORT OF FINDINGS
WITH SITE CLOSURE REQUEST**

FOR

***PP-3322*
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA**

**NCDENR UST INCIDENT NO. 24008
LAND USE CLASSIFICATION: RESIDENTIAL
RISK CLASSIFICATION: LOW**

OCTOBER 31, 2007

**CONTRACT NO. N62470-05-D-6200
DELIVERY ORDER NO. 0016
CATLIN PROJECT NO. 205-077**



PREPARED BY:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
A. SITE IDENTIFICATION	1
B. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE	2
C. METHODS	2
D. RESULTS	3
E. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	4
F. REFERENCES	5

TABLES

TABLE 1	SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER LABORATORY RESULTS – EPA METHOD 602
TABLE 2	SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER LABORATORY RESULTS – MADEP VPH/EPH

FIGURES

FIGURE 1	SITE LOCATION MAP
FIGURE 2	SITE MAP WITH SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER LABORATORY RESULTS

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	STANDARD PROCEDURES
APPENDIX B	BORING LOG
APPENDIX C	LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT AND CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY DOCUMENTATION

A. SITE IDENTIFICATION

DATE OF REPORT: October 31, 2007
Facility ID: E-002740 UST Incident Number (if known): 24008
Land Use Classification: Residential Risk Classification: Low
Site Name: PP-3322
Site Location: 3322 Onslow Drive, Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune (See Figure 1)
Nearest City/Town: Jacksonville County: Onslow

UST Owner: Commanding Officer – MCB Camp Lejeune
I&E/EMD/EQB
Address: PSC 20004
MCB Camp Lejeune, NC 28542 Phone: (910) 451-5068

UST Operator: Same as above
Address: Same as above Phone: Same as above

Property Owner: Same as above
Address: Same as above Phone: Same as above

Property Occupant: Military personnel and family
Address: 3322 Onslow Drive Phone: Unknown

Consultant/Contractor: CATLIN Engineers and Scientists
Address: 220 Old Dairy Road, Wilmington, North Carolina 28405 Phone: (910) 452-5861

Release Information

Date Discovered: October 2001
Longitude: 77.3658 W Latitude: 34.6841 N
Estimated Quantity of Release: Unknown
Cause of Release: Unknown

Source of Release (e.g.

Piping/UST):

Possible leaking UST and/or associated piping

Sizes and contents of UST system(s) from which the release occurred:

Non-regulated, non-commercial, 285-gallon fuel oil UST used for heating a single-family residence

I, Michael E. Mason a Professional Engineer/Licensed Geologist (circle one) for CATLIN Engineers and Scientists, do certify that the information contained in this report is correct and accurate to the best of my knowledge.



(Please Affix Seal and Signature)

B. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The site, shown on Figure 1, is located in the Paradise Point Housing Area aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Building PP-3322 is a single family residence, at which a 285-gallon, non-regulated, non-commercial fuel oil Underground Storage Tank (UST) was removed in October 2001. An Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA) reading obtained at the base of the tank basin during tank removal was indicative of a release. Laboratory soil samples collected from beneath the tank and sidewalls revealed multiple compound concentrations in excess of the Soil-to-Groundwater (STGW) Maximum Soil Contaminant Concentrations (MSCCs) but none above the Residential MSCCs. Laboratory results of soil samples taken during tank closure indicated a petroleum release; therefore, a Phase I Limited Site Assessment (LSA) was performed.

CATLIN Engineers and Scientists (CATLIN) performed the LSA in 2002 and concluded that the site met criteria to be ranked as Low Risk with Residential Land Use. A soil sample was collected during LSA investigation from along the product feed line and revealed no contaminant concentrations above any of the established MSCCs. The groundwater sample collected from temporary monitoring well USTPP3322-TW01, which was installed within the former tank basin, revealed a Naphthalene concentration (31 µg/L) above the 2L Groundwater Quality Standard (GWQS). In addition, C₉-C₂₂ Aromatics were detected at a concentration of <490 µg/L, which is above the 2L GWQS of 210 µg/L. The Phase I LSA Report, dated November 29, 2002 concluded the site met the criteria to be classified as Low Risk with Residential Land Use and could be considered for No Further Action (NFA). Email correspondence from the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) to the MCB Environmental Management Division, dated January 3, 2003, indicated the site was eligible for NFA with a LUR based upon review of the LSA.

MCB Camp Lejeune monitors groundwater at the site periodically to assess attenuation of contaminant concentrations. CATLIN personnel conducted groundwater sampling at the site in November 2004. Results of the investigation were submitted in the *Groundwater Sampling Report of Findings for PP-3322, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, May 10, 2005*. Groundwater contaminants (Naphthalene and C₉-C₂₂ Aromatics) at the site were still detected above the 2L GWQSs, so NFA without a LUR was not achievable at the time.

The purpose of the current investigation was to resample the groundwater in order to assess current groundwater conditions.

C. METHODS

1. Field Methods

All field work was conducted in general accordance with CATLIN's Standard Procedures provided in Appendix A. CATLIN personnel gathered subsurface soil data by Direct Push Technology (DPT) boring advancement using an

AMS PowerProbe™ 9600D (PowerProbe) on July 27, 2007. When using the PowerProbe, the borings are advanced to depth by static force and a 90-pound hydraulic percussion hammer. Two and one-quarter inch diameter by four-foot length steel is used as casing. Soil samples are continuously collected in one and one-half inch clear liners. Liners are removed from the casing and then cut in half longitudinally to allow for visual/manual classification by the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and organic vapor analysis utilizing a Photo Ionization Detector (PID). A boring log for the USTPP3322-DPT01 boring is provided in Appendix B. The boring location is illustrated on Figure 2.

Well materials were installed in an attempt to determine accurate water table measurements and facilitate groundwater sampling. The well was constructed with one inch slotted PVC well screen.

A depth to water (DTW) measurement was recorded and a grab groundwater sample was collected. The sample was collected on July 27, 2007 utilizing a peristaltic pump and new polyethylene tubing. The groundwater sample was labeled USTPP3322-DPT01.

New disposable nitrile gloves were worn during sampling activities. All samples were placed into the appropriately labeled glassware and packed on ice in an insulated cooler for transportation to the laboratory. Sample integrity was maintained by following proper Chain-of-Custody (COC) procedures. A copy of the COC is provided following the laboratory report in Appendix C.

The borehole was abandoned to the surface using three-eighth inch bentonite chips. Bentonite and water were poured into the borehole simultaneously to facilitate hydration.

2. Analytical Methods

Samples were transported to SGS Environmental Services, Inc. (NC Certification #481) in Wilmington, North Carolina. At the laboratory, the groundwater sample was analyzed for the presence of volatile organic compounds and volatile and extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (VPH, EPH) per EPA Method 602 and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) Methods, respectively.

D. RESULTS

Field observations noted during boring advancement indicate site geology is comprised of silty sand to a depth of four feet below land surface (BLS), followed by a interval of silty to clayey sand from four to eight feet. Fine sand is encountered at eight feet and continues to boring termination at 12 feet BLS. A boring log for the soil boring including organic vapor screening results is included in Appendix B.

Groundwater depth as measured in the temporary monitoring well USTPP-3322-DPT01 on July 27, 2007 was approximately 4.1 feet BLS.

Analytical results for the groundwater sample collected are included in Appendix C (Please note the sample from this site was included on the COC with additional sites. As a result, only the applicable pages from the lab report are included. Page numbers are not consecutive, as multiple sites were sampled during the same event.). The analytical results are summarized as follows.

EPA Method 602

As indicated in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 2, analytical results from the groundwater sample from USTPP3322-DPT01 revealed the presence of Naphthalene and Total Xylenes. However, neither compound was detected above the 2L GWQS. Naphthalene was detected at a concentration of 4.29 µg/L, as compared to the 2L GWQS of 21 µg/L. Total Xylenes were detected at an estimated concentration of 0.660 µg/L (2L GWQS of 530 µg/L). All other target analyte concentrations were reported as Below Method Detection Limits (BMDL).

MADEP VPH/EPH

As indicated in Table 2 and illustrated on Figure 2, no MADEP VPH/EPH constituents were detected. All samples analyzed were reported below the reporting limit of 100 µg/L.

E. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Groundwater sampling results of this investigation indicate that previously detected groundwater contaminant concentrations (Naphthalene and C₉-C₂₂ Aromatics) have naturally attenuated to below 2L GWQSs. CATLIN recommends that no additional groundwater sampling be conducted at the subject site. Based on historical and current sampling data, the PP-3322 site is eligible for No Further Action without LURs. If granted, public notice will be required since site soils exhibit compounds, which have concentrations above the lowest of the STGW or Residential MSCCs.

F. REFERENCES

CATLIN Engineers and Scientists. *LUST Phase I Limited Site Assessment Report UST PP-3322, MCB Camp Lejeune, NC*, November 29, 2002.

CATLIN Engineers and Scientists. *Groundwater Sampling Report of Findings for PP-3322, MCB Camp Lejeune, NC*, May 10, 2005.

J.A. Jones Environmental Services Company. *Underground Storage Tank Closure Report Marine Corps Base Building CC-3322, MCB Camp Lejeune, NC*, January 22, 2002.

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, *Guidelines for Assessment and Corrective Action, North Carolina Underground Storage Tank Section* (Effective July 1, 2001).

TABLES

**TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER LABORATORY RESULTS
EPA METHOD 602**

PP-3322, MCB Camp Lejeune

Well ID	Contaminant of Concern →		Naphthalene	Total Xylenes	All Other EPA Method 602 Compounds
	Sample ID	Date Collected			
GCL (µg/L) 2L GWQS (µg/L)			15,500 21	87500 530	Varies Varies
USTPP3322-DPT01	USTPP3322-DPT01	7/27/2007	4.29	0.660 J	BMDL

All results in micrograms per liter (µg/L).

BMDL = Below Method Detection Limit

J = Estimated concentration, below calibration range and above MDL

GCL = Gross Contaminant Level

2L GWQS = NCAC T15A:02L Groundwater Quality Standards

**TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER LABORATORY RESULTS
MADEP VPH/EPH**

PP-3322, MCB Camp Lejeune

Well ID	Contaminant of Concern →		C ₅ -C ₈ Aliphatics	C ₉ -C ₁₈ Aliphatics	C ₁₉ -C ₃₆ Aliphatics	C ₉ -C ₂₂ Aromatics
	Sample ID	Date Collected				
GCL (µg/L)			NE	NE	NE	NE
2L GWQS (µg/L)			420	4,200	42,000	210
USTPP3322-DPT01	USTPP3322-DPT01	7/27/2007	<100	<200	<100	<200

All results in micrograms per liter (µg/L).

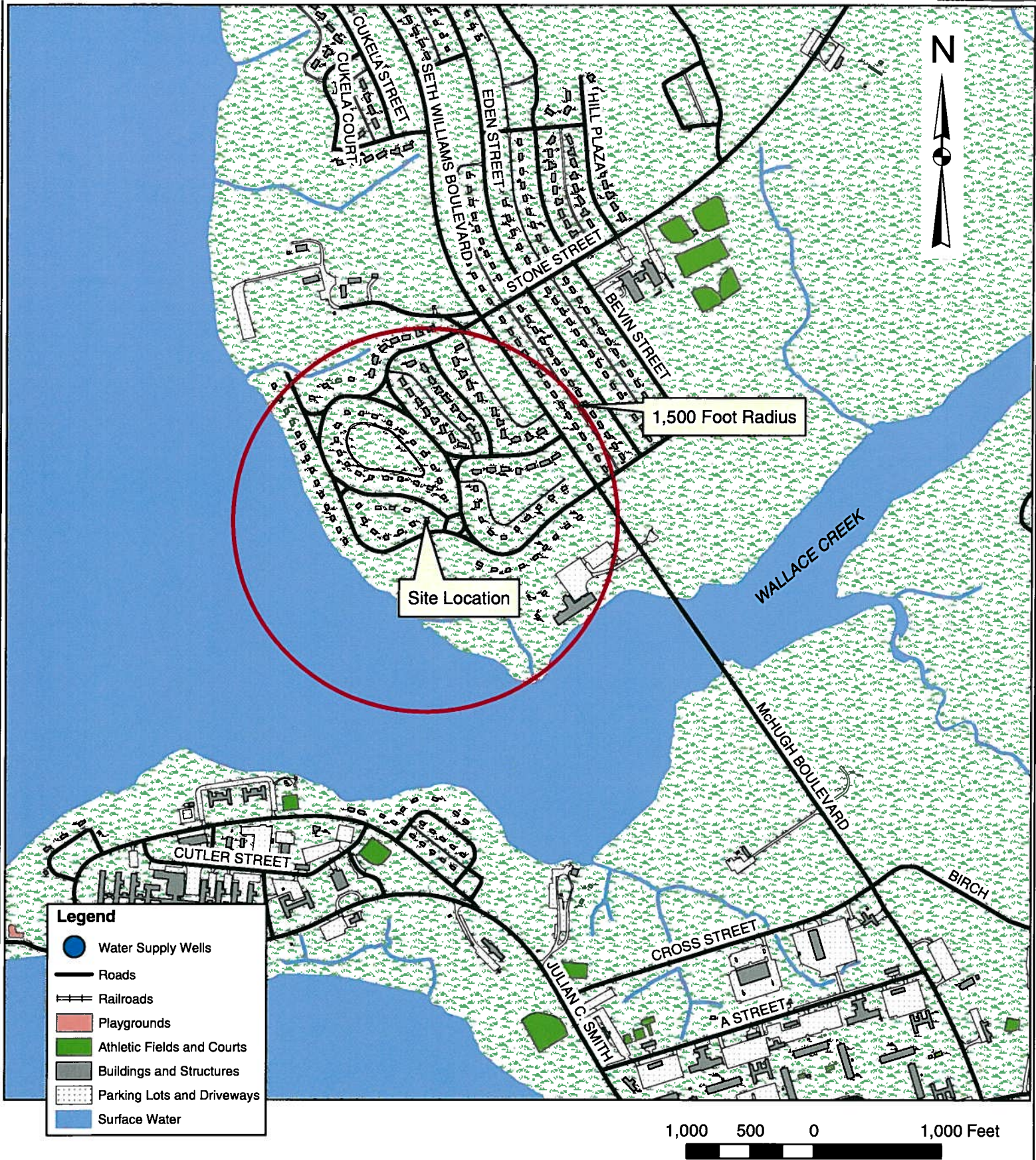
NE = None Established

< = Less than Method Detection Limit

GCL = Gross Contaminant Level

2L GWQS = NCAC T15A:02L Groundwater Quality Standards

FIGURES



Data Sources: Data Layers provided by MCB Camp Lejeune GIS Office.

	PROJECT REPORT OF FINDINGS WITH SITE CLOSURE REQUEST SITE PP-3322 MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NC	TITLE SITE LOCATION MAP	FIGURE 1
	JOB NO. 205-077 DATE OCT 2007	SCALE AS SHOWN DRAWN BY SAC CHECKED BY MEM	

**REPORT OF FINDINGS WITH
SITE CLOSURE REQUEST
SITE PP-3322
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NC**



LEGEND

- Proposed DPT Well
- Water Supply Wells
- Above Ground Storage Tank
- Underground Storage Tank
- Railroad Tracks
- ✕ FENCE
- △ GATE
- WALL
- Buildings and Structures
- Demolished Structures
- Oil/Water Separators
- Slabs
- Roads
- Driveways
- Parking Lots
- Surface Water Bodies
- Creeks and Streams
- Vegetation Cover
- Forestland
- Scrubland
- Wetland
- Airfield Pavement
- HELIPAD
- RAMP
- RUNWAY
- SHLDR_OVERRUN
- TAXIWAY

NOTES

GIS data layers provided by the MCB Camp Lejeune GIS Department.

All results in micrograms per liter (ug/L)

NE = None Established

< = Less than Method Detection Limit

J = Estimated concentration, below calibration range and above MDL

GCL = Gross Contaminant Level

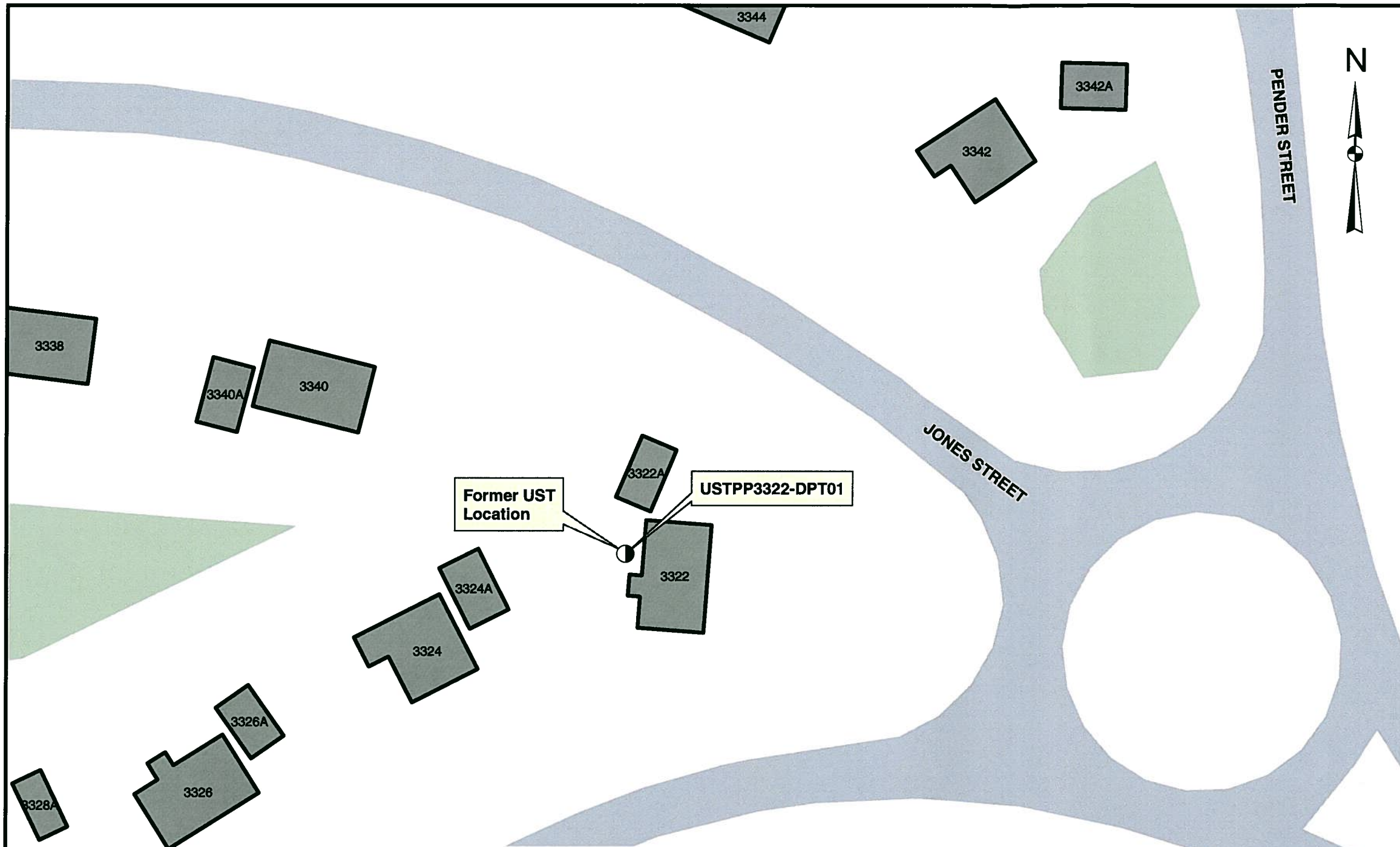
2L GWQS = NCAC T15A:02L Groundwater Quality Standards



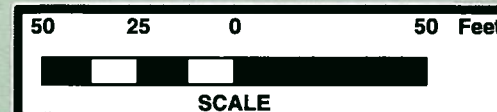
**SITE MAP WITH SUMMARY OF
GROUNDWATER LABORATORY
RESULTS**

FIGURE
2

Job No.: 205-077 Date: OCT 2007 Scale: AS SHOWN Drawn By: SAC Checked By: MEM



Well ID	Method →		EPA 602		MADEP VPH/EPH			
	Contaminant of Concern →		Naphthalene	Total Xylenes	C ₅ -C ₉ Aliphatics	C ₉ -C ₁₈ Aliphatics	C ₁₉ -C ₃₆ Aliphatics	C ₉ -C ₂₂ Aromatics
	Sample ID	Date Collected						
USTPP3322-DPT01	USTPP3322-DPT01	7/27/2007	4.29	0.660 J	<100	<200	<100	<200
GCL (µg/L)			15,500	87,500	NE	NE	NE	NE
2L GWQS (µg/L)			21	530	420	4,200	42,000	210



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
STANDARD PROCEDURES

CATLIN STANDARD METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

(REVISED APRIL 2002)

1.0 DATA COLLECTION

1.1 BACKGROUND DATA

Background data and history information relevant to the site investigation is generated through numerous sources. These sources may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Conversations with the client and regulatory officials involved with the incident.
- Review of pertinent regulatory correspondence.
- Review of previous and existing reports and other technical data.
- Review of available historical records.

1.2 SURVEYS AND POTENTIAL RECEPTOR DATA

Physical survey and potential receptor data are collected in accordance with the intended level of investigation. In general, the purpose is to collect sufficient information for site assessment and corrective action planning.

Individual receptors are identified and evaluated in the context of their potential for contaminant impact. Potential receptors of contamination can include surface water bodies, groundwater supply wells, wellhead protection areas, and subsurface building structures.

1.2.1 Horizontal Survey

Horizontal survey data are generated using either accepted general field surveying techniques, or existing survey maps; or by using a combination of existing data and field generated information. The survey area generally extends to a point at least 50 feet beyond suspected plume boundaries. A receptor scale survey of a larger area surrounding a site will be made if appropriate and necessary.

1.2.2 Vertical Survey

A vertical survey is conducted at the site typically within an accuracy of 0.01 foot. The datum plane is generally assumed unless otherwise noted. Assumed temporary benchmarks (TBM) are selected near ground level. The vertical survey includes such points as top of all well casings, selected ground shots, important utility inverts, utility fluid levels, important surface water levels, and other items determined to be significant.

1.3 DRILLING AND MONITORING WELL/PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION

Necessary permits are applied for and obtained in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements prior to drilling or well construction activities. Additionally, the well locations are scanned for underground utilities prior to conducting intrusive subsurface activities. Wells are installed under applicable licensing requirements, and are designed and constructed in accordance with accepted standards and practices. Any wells purposely installed at off-site locations are permitted through appropriate right-of-entry agreements with all necessary property owners and/or their agents.

1.3.1 Drilling Methods and Subsurface Data Collection

Drilling is accomplished utilizing one or more of the following methods:

Auger Drilling

Auger drilling is the preferred, most often used method of subsurface investigation and is accomplished using a vehicle or trailer mounted drill rig. Continuous flight auger types used vary upon the site and situation; ranging from the 4-inch outside diameter solid stem to the 12-inch outside diameter hollow stem. Auger type is selected based upon appropriateness and/or site-specific requirements.

Hand Augering

Hand augering is utilized when economically and scientifically feasible, or when no other method is suitable. Hand augers typically produce three-inch diameter holes and are generally limited to depths of less than 15 feet.

Direct Push

Direct push methods of subsurface investigation are used generally for soil screening purposes or collection of groundwater samples where permanent wells are not viable.

Other Methods

Other drilling methods, such as mud and air rotary, rock coring, cable tool, and large bucket augering are used when site conditions or project requirements dictate.

Regardless of the drilling method used, the drill rig(s) and all drilling tools are thoroughly cleaned between boreholes to prevent cross introduction of contaminants. Split spoon samples are collected and field-described at intervals of five feet or less, and cuttings are continuously monitored for organic vapors. Drill cuttings are containerized for off-site disposal or are spread on the ground surface in proximity to the well or boring in accordance with North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) requirements. A geologist or engineer, trained in using visual/manual techniques, is always present during drilling and is

responsible for subsurface contaminant and geologic data collection. Soils are classified in general agreement with the Unified Soils Classification System (USCS).

1.3.2 Hydropunch Installation

Hydropunch penetrometers (Hydropunches) are used to delineate the spatial extent of dissolved and free phase plumes. Soil borings are advanced to the appropriate depth and then the Hydropunch is advanced through the soil boring into undisturbed material. Groundwater samples are collected by pulling back on the body of the Hydropunch and allowing the groundwater to enter the screened portion of the sample chamber. Samples are retrieved using a decontaminated Teflon bailer or peristaltic pump.

1.3.3 Well Installation

Wells are typically constructed of threaded PVC casing and screen. No glues or cements are used in joining PVC components. Well diameter, slot sizes, and protective covers vary depending upon site-specific conditions or situation-specific requirements.

1.3.4 Well Development

Wells are developed by over-pumping or surging using appropriate pumps, blocks, or bailers. Through development, unwanted fine materials are removed from the natural formation surrounding the well. Well development will be performed no sooner than 24-hours after grouting is completed for the Type III wells. Water generated during development is containerized and properly disposed or is discharged onto the ground in proximity of the well in accordance with NCDENR requirements.

1.4 HYDROGEOLOGIC DATA COLLECTION

Data used to help characterize hydrogeologic conditions at a site are obtained through various procedures including, but not necessarily limited to, those described below:

1.4.1 Regional Geology

Information pertaining to the regional geologic framework is compiled from existing publications, maps, and scientific papers.

1.4.2 Site Geology

Shallow site geology is generally determined from field descriptions and borehole samples. Interpretations with regard to hydrogeologically important contacts, zones, fractures, faults, cleavage, and facies changes are made when possible.

1.4.3 Groundwater Occurrence and Characteristics

Groundwater data is obtained utilizing a number of methods and procedures, not limited to the general list below:

Well Water Levels

After well development, wells are allowed to stabilize for a minimum of 24 hours prior to measuring. Water level and free product thickness (where applicable) measurements are performed using an electronic interface probe or steel tape with water/product finding pastes.

The specific gravity of any accumulated product is determined and used to calculate true hydraulic grade from measured water levels. This information is combined with vertical survey data to determine relative potentiometric surface elevations for all wells.

Aquifer Testing

Various aquifer tests may be used to make determinations of hydraulic conductivity. Slug or pumping tests are often used to characterize site hydrogeologic conditions and to develop remedial action alternatives utilizing appropriate pumping technologies.

Other Methods

Other methods may be deemed appropriate for determining various groundwater characteristics. These other methods may include nested well configurations and/or clustered piezometer installations; sieve or pipette analysis; fracture trace analysis; computer modeling; and geophysical logging.

1.5 PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON DATA COLLECTION

1.5.1 Collection Methods

Petroleum hydrocarbon data is obtained through various methods including, but not limited to, the following:

Field Analysis

- Direct thickness measurement of phase separated components using tapes and/or probes.
- Manual vapor analysis using a photoionization detector (PID) or flame ionization detector (FID).
- Detectable odor and visual observation.

Laboratory Analysis

- Laboratory analysis of phase-separated products.

- Laboratory vapor, soil, and groundwater analysis using appropriate EPA Methods.

1.5.2 Field Sampling

Field sampling procedures are performed in accordance with recommended protocol, accepted industry standards, and under appropriate chain-of-custody procedures. Generally, sampling procedures are as follows:

Product Samples

Product samples are obtained using clean equipment and containers. Each is shipped to the analytical laboratory in protective containers.

Vapor Samples

PID/FID readings are measured from soil sample headspace using containerized samples that have been brought to ambient temperature.

Carbon tubes are utilized in conjunction with a laboratory-calibrated vacuum pump to obtain vapor samples. The carbon tubes are sealed and refrigerated for shipment to the analytical laboratory (This method is known as the Carbon Adsorption Method).

Soil Samples

Soil samples are immediately packed into clean containers, and refrigerated for shipment to the analytical laboratory.

Groundwater Samples

Groundwater samples are collected in accordance with the following procedures:

- Creeks/Lakes/Etc.

Grab samples are obtained.

- Domestic Wells

Wells are pumped for a time sufficient to completely purge the well and any pressure or holding tanks prior to sampling.

- Monitoring Wells

Water level measurements are made and well volumes calculated for each well.

Three well volumes are removed from each well using a thoroughly cleaned Teflon bailer or appropriate purging pump. If it is not possible to

remove three volumes, due to very low yields, a minimum of one volume is removed prior to obtaining a sample.

Where analysis for metals is required, wells are typically sampled utilizing low flow techniques, which reduce turbidity and the potential for matrix interference.

Samples are collected and containerized in a manner that minimizes agitation and contact with the air.

Sampling records are field prepared.

Samples are labeled and proper Chain-of-Custody documents are maintained.

Samples are promptly protectively packed, refrigerated, and shipped to the analytical laboratory for analysis.

2.0 DATA EVALUATION

Data obtained as a result of the site investigation is compiled and evaluated and a report is prepared for client review and distribution to the appropriate agencies. Generally, specific data are evaluated as follows:

- Background data are evaluated in context with the suspected or confirmed problem.
- Survey data are utilized to develop site maps and to evaluate contaminant receptors.
- Well construction records are compiled and presented as part of the report. As-built information is used in combination with other data to evaluate subsurface conditions and monitoring well screen settings as they relate to the investigation.
- Subsurface drilling logs are used to develop geologic cross-sections, fence diagrams, isopaths, structure contours, or other constructions. Regional geologic data are used to obtain an overall framework.
- Hydrogeologic data are used to develop contour maps, flow nets and other constructions. The data is also used to calculate various hydrogeologic parameters that describe aquifer characteristics.
- Hydrocarbon data are utilized to develop various plume geometry and isoconcentration maps.
- All data are compiled and utilized for making specific recommendations with regard to remedial action alternatives.

APPENDIX B
BORING LOG

WELL LOG


CATLIN
ENGINEERS and SCIENTISTS
205-077
Wilmington, NC

SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO.: 205-077	STATE: NC	COUNTY: Onslow	LOCATION: Jacksonville
PROJECT NAME: Lejuene LUR Sites		LOGGED BY: J Heter	WELL ID: USTPP3322-DPT01
NORTHING: 3840565.8	EASTING: 283258.2	DRILLER: Bobbie D. Fowler	
SYSTEM: UTM NAD83 (m)		CREW: T Stetler	
BORING LOCATION: House#3322 backyard		T.O.C. ELEV.:	
DRILL MACHINE: Power Probe	METHOD: Direct Push	0 HOUR DTW: 4.1	TOTAL DEPTH: 12.0
START DATE: 7/27/07	FINISH DATE: 7/27/07	24 HOUR DTW: NM	WELL DEPTH: 8.2

DEPTH	BLOW COUNT				OVA (ppm)	LAB.	USCS	LOG	DEPTH	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	WELL DETAIL
	6in	6in	6in	6in							
0.0					0.0				0.0	LAND SURFACE	1.9
2.0					367.7		SM		2.0	Grass/organics. Dark brown SILTY SAND w/ few gravels. Moist.	1" Sch. 40 PVC
4.0					505.5		SC/SM		4.0	Gray SILTY SAND. Uniform. Loose. Wet.	
6.0					183.4		SC/SM		6.0	Dark gray SILTY SAND to CLAYEY SAND. Saturated.	1" Slot. 0.10 Sch. 40 PVC
8.0					99.1		SP		8.0	S.A.A.	
10.0					25.4		SP		10.0	Brown fine SAND. Uniform Loose. Saturated.	
									12.0	Boring Terminated at Depth 12.0 ft Fine uniform SAND.	8.2

CATLIN BORING LOG - 205-077 LEJUENE LUR SITES, CPL TEST, GDT - 8/20/07

 Bentonite Pellets

APPENDIX C

**LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT AND
CHAIN OF CUSTODY DOCUMENTATION**



Mr. Shane Chasteen
Richard Catlin & Associates
P.O. Box 10279
Wilmington NC 28404-0279

Report Number: G128-1993

Client Project: Lejuene LUR Sites

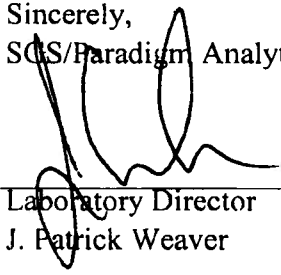
Dear Mr. Chasteen:

Enclosed are the results of the analytical services performed under the referenced project. The samples are certified to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference Standards. Copies of this report and supporting data will be retained in our files for a period of five years in the event they are required for future reference. Any samples submitted to our laboratory will be retained for a maximum of thirty (30) days from the date of this report unless other arrangements are requested.

If there are any questions about the report or the services performed during this project, please call SGS/Paradigm at (910) 350-1903. We will be happy to answer any questions or concerns which you may have.

Thank you for using SGS/Paradigm Analytical Labs for your analytical services. We look forward to working with you again on any additional analytical needs which you may have.

Sincerely,
SGS/Paradigm Analytical Laboratories, Inc.



Laboratory Director
J. Patrick Weaver

8/10/2007

Date



List of Reporting Abbreviations
and Data Qualifiers

B = Compound also detected in batch blank

BQL = Below Quantitation Limit (RL or MDL)

DF = Dilution Factor

Dup = Duplicate

D = Detected, but RPD is > 40% between results in dual column method.

E = Estimated concentration, exceeds calibration range.

J = Estimated concentration, below calibration range and above MDL

LCS(D) = Laboratory Control Spike (Duplicate)

MDL = Method Detection Limit

MS(D) = Matrix Spike (Duplicate)

PQL = Practical Quantitation Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

RPD = Relative Percent Difference

mg/kg = milligram per kilogram, ppm, parts per million

ug/kg = micrograms per kilogram, ppb, parts per billion

mg/L = milligram per liter, ppm, parts per million

ug/L = micrograms per liter, ppb, parts per billion

% Rec = Percent Recovery

% solids = Percent Solids

Special Notes:

1) Metals and mercury samples are digested with a hot block, see the standard operating procedure document for details.

2) Uncertainty for all reported data is less than or equal to 30 percent.



Results for Volatiles
by GC 602

Client Sample ID: USTPP3322-DPT01
Client Project ID: Lejuene LUR Sites
Lab Sample ID: G128-1993-3F
Lab Project ID: G128-1993

Analyzed By: RSB
Date Collected: 7/27/2007 10:15
Date Received: 7/27/2007
Matrix: Water

Analyte	Result ug/L	RL ug/L	MDL ug/L	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Flags
Benzene	BQL	1.00	0.183	1	8/6/2007	
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	BQL	1.00	0.229	1	8/6/2007	
Ethylbenzene	BQL	1.00	0.181	1	8/6/2007	
Methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE)	BQL	2.00	0.359	1	8/6/2007	
Naphthalene	4.29	1.00	0.434	1	8/6/2007	
Toluene	BQL	1.00	0.157	1	8/6/2007	
m/p-Xylene	0.660	2.00	0.481	1	8/6/2007	J
o-Xylene	BQL	2.00	0.584	1	8/6/2007	

Surrogate Spike Recoveries

	Spike Added	Spike Result	Percent Recovery
Trifluorotoluene	40	40.0	99.9

Comments:

All values corrected for dilution.
BQL = Below quantitation limit.



EPH (Aliphatics/Aromatics) Results

by MDEP-EPH

Client Name: Richard Catlin & Associates

Project Name: Lejuene LUR Sites

Sample Information and Analytical Results	
Sample Identification	USTPP3322-DPT01
Sample Matrix	Water
Date Collected	07/27/07
Date Received	07/27/07
Date Extracted	07/31/07
Date Analyzed	08/02/07
Dry Weight	
Dilution Factor	1:1
C ₉ -C ₁₈ Aliphatics*	< 100 (ug/L)
C ₁₉ -C ₃₈ Aliphatics*	< 100 (ug/L)
C ₁₁ -C ₂₂ Aromatics*	< 100 (ug/L)
Aliphatic Surrogate % Recovery	49
Aromatic Surrogate % Recovery	79
Fractionation Surrogate 1 % Recovery	42

Comments:

* = Excludes any surrogates or internal standards.

Lab info: G128-1993-3G

Reviewed By: 



VPH (Aliphatics/Aromatics) Laboratory Reporting Form

Client Name: Richard Catlin & Associates

Project Name: Lejuene LUR Sites

Sample Information	
Sample Identification	USTPP3322-DPT01
Sample Matrix	Water
Collection Option (for Soil)*	NA
Date Collected	07/27/07
Date Received	07/27/07
Date Extracted	08/02/07 00:22 - 08/02/07 00:22
Date Analyzed	08/02/07 00:22 - 08/02/07 00:22
Dry Weight	NA
Dilution Factor	1 - 1

Analytical Results				
Analyte	Result µg/L	Report Limit µg/L	Flags	
			C ₅ -C ₈ Aliphatics**	BQL
C ₉ -C ₁₂ Aliphatics**	BQL	100		
C ₉ -C ₁₀ Aromatics**	BQL	100		
	Percent Recovery	Flags	Limits Lower Upper	
Surrogate % Recovery - PID	98.8		70	130
Surrogate % Recovery - FID	90.4		70	130

* = Option 1 = Established fill line on vial, Option 2 = Sampling Device/Brand, or Option 3 = Field weight of soil.
 ** = Excludes any surrogates or internal standards and are unadjusted for individual analytes.

Lab Info: g128-1993-3d	Lab Info: g128-1993-3d
FID Info: VP080107/035F0101.D	PID Info: VP080107/035R0101.D

Reviewed By: W



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58 of 59

1 CLIENT: Cattin

CONTACT: Shane Chasteen PHONE NO.: (910) 452-5801

PROJECT: Lejuene LUR sites SITE/PWSID#: 205-077

REPORTS TO: Shane Chasteen E-MAIL: _____ FAX NO.: () _____

INVOICE TO: Sheila Smith QUOTE # D0D101 P.O. NUMBER 210726-1

SGS Reference: G128-1993 PAGE 1 OF 2

LAB NO.	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	DATE	TIME	MATRIX	CONTAINERS	SAMPLE TYPE	Preservatives Used	Analysis Required										REMARKS
								HCl	-	-	HCl	HCl						
	USTFC40-3-DPT01	7/27/07	1300	W	3	G		1										* Results in
	USTPP3311-DPT01	7/24/07	1430		5		3											Summary + Lejuene
	USTPP3322-DPT01	7/27/07	1015		5		3											EDD format
	USTPP3326-DPT01	7/26/07	1045		3			1										
	USTPP3330-DPT01	7/26/07	1145		3			1										
	USTPP3332-DPT01	7/26/07	1225		3			1										
	USTPP3340-DPT01	7/27/07	1100		2													
	USTPP3343-DPT01	7/24/07	1330		2													
	USTPP3350-DPT01	7/26/07	1400		3			1										
	USTPP3354-DPT01	7/26/07	1445		5		3											

5 Collected/Relinquished By: (1) Justin Peters Date 7/27/07 Time 1600 Received By: Julia Date 7/27/07 Time 1600

Relinquished By: (2) _____ Date _____ Time _____ Received By: _____ Date _____ Time _____

Relinquished By: (3) _____ Date _____ Time _____ Received By: _____ Date _____ Time _____

Relinquished By: (4) _____ Date _____ Time _____ Received By: _____ Date _____ Time _____

Shipping Carrier: _____ Samples Received Cold? (Circle) YES NO

Shipping Ticket No: _____ Temperature (C): on ice 5.8, 5.8, 5.8

Special Deliverable Requirements: _____ Chain of Custody Seal: (Circle) INTACT BROKEN ABSENT

Special Instructions: _____

Requested Turnaround Time: _____ RUSH _____ STD _____

Date Needed _____

SGS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

N.C. CERTIFICATION #81



