

# California Integrated Waste Management Board

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## Site Investigation Work Plan Franklin Field Dump Sacramento County



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**SWIS # 34-CR-5014**  
**Franklin Field: AKA: Rio Cosumnes Correctional Facility Disposal Site**

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# 1. Introduction

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The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) Closed, Illegal and Abandoned Site (CIA) program investigates solid waste disposal sites and provides site data and documentation to quantify requirements for both enforcement and potential clean-up activities by the CIWMB Solid Waste Cleanup Program (AB 2136). Depending on the types of wastes at the site, intrusive investigation and environmental sampling may be necessary to determine if hazardous materials are present for the purpose of scoping enforcement and remediation work or referral to either the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) or the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).

Typically, municipal burnsites contain heavy metals such as lead, copper, nickel, cadmium, chrome and zinc. Other metals such as iron and aluminum may also be present. Other constituents of concern may be total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene (BTEX) or diesel, organochlorine pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Dioxins and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH). Also depending on industrial and commercial or Department of Defense activity in the area, low-level radiation-emitting sources and unexploded ordnance (UXO's) could be a concern.

Statutory Authority for investigating solid waste disposal sites is in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 45013, ET seq.

## 1.1 Site Location and Description

The Franklin Field Disposal site is located adjacent to The Franklin Field 12480 Bruceville Road, Elk Grove, CA 95758 (Parcel # 146 0050 021 0000), the property is owned by Sacramento County Department of Airports and is located on the SW ¼ SEC 3 & N W ¼ SEC 10, T 5: N, R5E. The site began as a military airfield to train pilots in the 1940's by the US Army Aircorp. The property then was subdivided, ½ (approximately 320 acres) was given to the Sheriffs Department and became the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC). The other 340 acres was given to Sacramento County Department of Airports. The disposal site was used by the military (1940's) and other Sacramento county agencies, from 1950's to 1980's. The RCCC used this site to dispose of residential and demolition waste. Site records indicate that the landfill may have operated as a burn dump. The site received approximately 37,400 cubic yards of waste during its lifetime. The depth of the waste was approximately 8 to 9 feet. This estimate could be incorrect due to speculation from Phil Fischbach that there was a possibility that when the runway of the airstrip was constructed, that a borrow pit was dug so that dirt could be used to level out the runway. If this information is true then the depth of the waste could go

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beyond 9Ft. The Sacramento County LEA ordered cleanup in 1992 but because of a dispute by the Department of Airports and the County Sheriffs Department on responsibility and budgeting for the cleanup, response to the LEA's order was delayed.

California Integrated Waste Management Board's staff, Georgianne Turner, Abel Martinez, and myself (Dawn A. Owen) met with Tammy Derby (Sac. LEA) and Philip Fischbach (Sac. County Public Works) at the site 3/12/01 to see if the site would meet the criteria for the Farm and Ranch program. After inspecting the area, we determined that the cost to cleanup this area is far beyond the scope of the Farm and Ranch program and could possibly fit into the 2136 program. The county appears to be willing to discuss the possibility of matching grants and has expressed a desire to assist with a backhoe and a 40-hour hazwopper trained operator to help with the intrusive investigation.

The property is on Bruceville Road, north of Twin Cities Road in Sacramento County. Access is through an Airport gate left of the runway in a field (not visible from the road). Approximate dimensions L and W are 503' X 317' the waste is at varied heights and scattered all over the surface. There are numerous piles of discarded cooking oil tins used by the prison. There are also piles of wood, concrete, asphalt, agricultural waste such as fencing wire etc., empty 55-gallon drums on the surface and signs of illegal dumping. The center of the site is depressed indicating buried waste. There are mounds in the center of the depressed area that have been disturbed by burrowing animals. Through these burrows the appearance of the remnants of drums, fencing and other items exist. Melted glass was scattered on the surface indicating the possibility of a burn dump; as reported by the LEA. Pesticides could also be a possibility due to the use of the airport in the past. The strip was used for crop dusters and at one time the County Agricultural Commissioner (70's) had a crop dusting demonstration and allowed the excess pesticides to be disposed of directly on the ground. They probably also used the dump to dispose of containers containing the pesticides. On 7/6/95 LEA staff conducted a routine inspection of the landfill. The LEA staff noted that the landfill is located to the south of the airport runway. The entire site is overgrown with weeds and covered with exposed concrete, metal, wood, and other debris. The large amount of surface waste indicates that the site may have been used for illegal dumping.

**Site Security:**

Site security includes: Barbed wire fencing is on all sides of the site. The only point of entry appears to be from the airport runway indicating that future illegal dumping would be difficult and that the cleanup of the exposed waste could be achieved without further problems. The access that we used was attained by a gated road, which belongs to the airport.

**Franklin Field Disposal Site; AKA: Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center**

12480 Bruceville Road, Elk Grove, CA 95758



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## USGS Aerial Taken 1993

Franklin Field with the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center to the right.  
The disposal site used by these two facilities is just below the triangle.



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The rectangular parcel is the disposal site. A road is apparent just off of the runway allowing access to the disposal site. Trenches can be seen along with discoloration on the upper half of the site indicating land disturbance and possible location of buried waste.



# Franklin Field Quad map



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## **1.2 Project Background**

The Remediation, Closure and Technical Services (RCTS) Branch, was requested by the Sacramento County Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) Tammy Derby to perform a Phase I and a Phase II investigation to determine appropriate remedial measures necessary to protect public health and safety and the environment, and quantify requirements to bring site conditions into compliance with state minimum standards.

## **1.3 Project Purpose**

To quantify disposal site conditions and to determine compliance of the site with State minimum standards for gas, cover, drainage, erosion control and site security.

The objective of this investigation is to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the waste and identify waste characteristics. A backhoe will be utilized to excavate through the waste to native soil at specified locations (see sampling location map). During trenching activities of specified locations, waste/soil samples will be taken to conduct an analysis to determine possible contamination. After samples have been taken, the trenches will be back filled until results have been analyzed. Based on the results of the analysis, further actions will be determined as needed.

## **1.4 Responsible Agency**

The CIWMB will be responsible for preparing the site investigation and sampling plan, coordinating investigation objectives with the LEA and Sacramento County Department of Public Works and coordinating the field investigation and sampling activities with CIWMB contractors. CIWMB staff will oversee field investigation activities, preparation and coordination of the site investigation and sampling and analysis final report and providing the report to the Sacramento County LEA and Sacramento County Department of Public Works for further action. CIWMB will also place both the sampling report and site investigation report in Board Files and update the site's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database.

## **1.5 Project Organization**

The intrusive investigation and work plan will be prepared and conducted by CIWMB's CIA Section Staff. The CIA Section Senior Engineer, Mr. Glenn K. Young, P.E. will oversee preparation of the workplan and the intrusive investigation (which includes a sampling and analysis plan), soil sampling and analysis activities and preparation of the draft and final intrusive investigation report. The CIWMB's Health and Safety Section

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will be responsible for preparing a site specific health and safety plan and monitor onsite health and safety issues. As lead on the project Mr. Young may be reached at The California Integrated Management Board 1001 "I" Street, P.O. Box 4025, Sacramento, CA 95812-4025 or by calling (916) 341-6696, FAX: (916) 319-7528. Sacramento County Department of Public Works will provide the Backhoe and a 40 hour Hazardous waste operations (Hazwoper) trained operator to trench specified areas as indicated In the workplan. CIWMB staff will perform sample packaging, labeling, and shipping to the CIWMB contracted laboratory. The sampling containers and laboratory analysis for the soil samples will be through CIWMB Contract IWM-C9037 with ExcelChem Environmental Laboratories, Inc. in Roseville, CA.

## **1.6 Previous Investigations**

On August 26, 1992 Sacramento County LEA Patrice Maher conducted a site inspection of the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center disposal site (34-CR-5014). The results of her inspection were as follows: The purpose of this inspection was to evaluate the site for closure pursuant To California Code of Regulation, Title 14, closure requirement. The letter reads that the following items needed to be addressed:

1. The entire disposal site is covered with exposed waste, some of which is possibly the result of illegal dumping. All surface debris must be removed from the site and disposed of in a lawful manner at a permitted solid waste disposal facility.
2. Due to the evidence of illegal dumping, which may be long standing in nature, the site boundary should be secured in such a manner as to prevent access by the public.

The County Sheriffs Dept. was given 60 days to comply. A dispute arose between the Sheriffs Department and the County Department of Airports as to who was responsible to clean up the site (both were contributors). As a result of the dispute and responsibility for the site, compliance with the clean-up directive was delayed.

On August 30, 1995 Sacramento County LEA performed a site identification of the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center. The following information was provided in the SIP:

1. The RCCC landfill was in operation from 1958 until 1980. The landfill received residential and demolition waste from the RCCC.
2. The site received approximately 37, 400 cubic yards of waste and is approximately 8-9 ft deep. The size of the waste disposal area is unknown.
3. The site has an apparent problem with illegal dumping do to scattered debris all over the surface of the site.
4. The LEA feels that due to the lack of historical information, and the large amount of waste on the surface, the landfill is designated to have a medium priority for site assessment. The medium priority designation is being granted because of a lack of evidence of landfill gas migration or confirmed groundwater contamination. LEA staff feels that the lack of historical information on the site warrants further investigation.

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## **2. Project Objective**

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### **2.1 Data Collection**

A backhoe will be used to determine: 1) the horizontal and vertical extent of the waste, 2) the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste for comparison to regulatory thresholds. Sampling will be conducted under the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, section 66261.10 et seq. for characterizing hazardous waste. The CIWMB will use regulatory limits established from the California Department of Toxic and Substance Control and federal levels for evaluating the soil/ash. Detailed analytical procedures are specified in section 3.9 of this plan. Since a portion of the burn-ash may need to be disposed of to a municipal solid waste landfill under clean-closure or waste reconfiguration remedial alternatives, it will be necessary to determine if the soil-ash is considered hazardous for the purpose of handling and disposition. The data from these procedures will be used to identify lead concentrations in surface soils and subsurface burn-ash. In the event that Ordnance is discovered, all work will be halted and an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) response team will be notified. The number is addressed in the Health and Safety Plan.

### **2.2 Project Tasks**

During the investigation of the Franklin Field Disposal site a sampling location reference grid will be established and tied to an established benchmark at the site. Relocation of planned sampling locations may be performed and the location referenced to the reference grid. Sampling at a location will entail use of the backhoe, which will trench down to native soil beneath the old fill.

Under the authoritative sampling protocol, the CIWMB field engineer may change individual sampling locations based on site-specific field conditions (including unforeseen obstructions, visible signs of contaminated soils or other factors). CIWMB anticipates that approximately 31 sampling locations will be required to adequately define the horizontal and vertical extent of the waste (see sampling location map). Soil samples will be screened using a GMI 422 Gas Surveyor instrument and also screened for radioactivity using portable radiation detection equipment and then sent to a State of California certified hazardous waste laboratory for analysis. The trench created by the backhoe will be screened using a GMI 422 Gas Surveyor instrument capable of measuring concentrations of methane, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, oxygen and carbon monoxide. The trenches will be back-filled with native soil.

### **2.3 Expected Data**

Chemical constituent concentration data obtained during this investigation will be evaluated to determine if additional sampling is necessary. Additional sampling may be performed if it is found that specific constituent levels exceed hazardous levels specified

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in 22 CCR, e.g. STLC for Lead is much greater than 5 mg/l. Based on information known about the site the following is expected:

- a) Residual concentrations of heavy metals from the burning of solid waste (<1000 mg/kg). Metals detected most likely include lead, copper, nickel, zinc and chrome. Iron and aluminum also may be present.
- b) Low-level Radioactive material may be present.
- c) Unexploded ordinance and spent munitions may be present bases on the military use of the airfield.
- d) Potential for pesticide containers, used oil and other aircraft maintenance related materials.
- e) Waste throughout the center portion of the site is daylighting from old surface of the disposal site at varied elevations.
- f) Waste thickness may exceed the 9 feet as predicted by the LEA
- g) Analysis of the soil samples may contain levels of pesticides.

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## 3. Sampling Plan

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This sampling plan is intended to document the procedural and analytical requirements for this and any subsequent sampling events performed to collect soil and waste samples and to characterize areas of potential contamination from the Franklin Field Disposal Site. This plan was compiled after reviewing the US Environmental Protection Agency's, Region 9, guidance document "Instructions for the One-time Sampling Event Sampling and Analysis Plan" dated March 1998.

### 3.1 Sampling Methodology

Discrete sampling will be used to assess the burn ash and surrounding soils. The sampling will be conducted by using a backhoe to sample locations shown on the sampling grid (see sampling map). Authoritative protocol may be used to allow the investigator the flexibility to move sampling locations, as necessary, to accommodate unforeseen field conditions. The following outline describes the proposed sampling:

- The backhoe will dig 20 ft trenches across the length of the site, digging down through the waste until native soil is discovered. (Could be more than 10ft depending on the vertical extent of the buried waste). Burn ash (if present) and soil samples will be collected using a hand trowel and glass jars. A total of 64 samples will be collected from the spoils of each individual trench. From each individual trench 2 samples will be collected: 1 as a discrete and 1 to be combined as a composite with other trench locations. Two samples will be taken off-site to be used as a background sample.
- Areas will be defined for compositing samples for more extensive analysis.

Each soil sample will be classified and logged by the CIWMB staff and samples will be collected by manual extraction from the spoils pile using a hand trowel, into glass jars then capping the ends. Once capped, the samples will be sealed, labeled and logged and packaged for shipping back to CIWMB laboratory contractor, ExcelChem.

Reusable sampling equipment will be decontaminated between each sampling event by the CIWMB consultant or their subcontractor. Decontamination will follow the procedures outlined in Section 3.5 of this sampling plan. Personnel who collect samples will be required to change their gloves between each sampling event.

### 3.2 Sampling Equipment

The following equipment will be necessary to perform the sampling

- Farm Tractor Backhoe
- Dosimeter
- Field log book
- Survey laths

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- GMI 422 Gas Surveyor Instrument
  - 16 and 8 oz glass jars and caps
  - Chain of custody forms and custody seals
  - Hand Trowels
  - Decontamination equipment (2 ½ -gallon sprayer, non-phosphate detergent, disposable brush, paper towels, cotton towels, polyethylene sheeting)
  - First aid kit and eye wash
  - Mailing labels and markers
  - Cooler and ice or blue ice
  - Packing and duct tape

### **3.3 Sample Procedures**

Burn-ash (if present) and soil samples will be collected using Farm Tractor Backhoe and a hand trowel. At each sample location, 2 soil samples will be collected from the trench spoils using a hand trowel and glass jars. The glass sampling jars are in two sizes 16oz and 9oz. The 16 oz jar will be used for the composite sample and the 9oz jar will be used for the discrete sample. Subsurface waste and soil samples will be collected by visually identifying debris and manually inserting the soil from the spoils piles into the jars and screwing the cap on the jar tightly. Upon completion of sampling at a location the hole will be screened using a GMI 422 Gas Surveyor and a measurement taken for CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, CO and O<sub>2</sub>. The hole will then be filled with native soil.

After each sample is collected it will be placed in a laboratory-supplied container, labeled, logged on the chain-of-custody document, screened for radioactivity, sealed, and stored in an ice chest that is cooled to 4 degrees Fahrenheit. The coolers will be shipped to ExcelChem via overnight Federal Express shipment.

### **3.4 Sample Locations**

Although sampling locations are proposed in the sampling grid, exact soil sampling locations will be determined in the field based on accessibility, the presence of unforeseen impedances or other factors. Final soil sample locations will be recorded in the field logbook and staked in the field when sampling is completed. A survey crew will locate each sampling location on the final site map. The map will be provided in a final site investigation and sampling and analysis report.

### **3.5 Decontamination Procedures**

All equipment that comes into contact with potentially contaminated soil/burn ash will be decontaminated in a predesignated area. Disposable equipment intended for one-time use will not be decontaminated, but will be packaged for appropriate disposal. Decontamination will occur prior to and after each use of a piece of equipment. All sampling devices used, including trowels and augers, will be decontaminated by CIWMB staff.

The following decontamination procedures for primary contaminant, inorganic (metals):

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1. Non-phosphate detergent and tap-water (bottled water) wash, using a brush if necessary
  2. Tap-water rinse
  3. 0.1 N nitric acid rinse
  4. Deionized/distilled water rinse 2x

### **3.6 Sample Containers and Preservation**

Pre-cleaned containers will be supplied by the laboratory and will not be rinsed prior to sample collection. No preservative will be added to the containers.

### **3.7 Disposal of Residual Materials**

In the process of collecting environmental samples at the Franklin Field Disposal site, the CIWMB sampling team will generate different types of potentially contaminated investigation-derived waste (IDW) that may include:

- Used personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Disposable sampling equipment
- Decontamination fluids

The U.S. EPA's National Contingency Plan requires management of IDW generated during sampling comply with all applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements to the extent practicable. The IDW will contain minor residual amount of the soil/burn ash. These wastes are not considered hazardous and will be disposed of at a municipal landfill. Used PPE and disposable equipment will be double bagged and placed in a municipal refuse dumpster. Any PPE and disposable equipment that is to be disposed of which can still be used will be rendered inoperable before disposal. Decontamination fluids that will be generated during sampling will consist of nitric acid, deionized water, residual contaminants, and water with non-phosphate detergent. The volume and concentration of the decontamination fluid will be sufficiently low to allow disposal at the site or sampling area. This minimal volume of decontamination fluid will be disposed of to the sanitary sewer system.

If hazardous or radioactive material are found during sampling screening activities, appropriate level of notification and response procedures will be implemented in accordance with the Site Specific Health and Safety Plan.

### **3.8 Analytes of Concern**

Analytes of concern at this site are residual heavy metals from burning solid waste and any unburned organic materials left in the soil matrix and pesticides from the possible disposal of pesticide containers.

### 3.9 Analytical Procedures

An additional sample will be collected in a ziplock bag, allowed to volatilize. Then the headspace will be tested using the GMI 422 Gas Surveyor. After field screening the sample containers will be capped, sealed and labeled (see packaging procedures), and sent to CIWMB's contract laboratory, ExcelChem, where composite samples will be analyzed for CAM 17 metals by the Total Test procedure, pH, reactivity, ignitability, TPH BTEX/Diesel (EPA Method 602/8020/8015m), organochlorine pesticides/PCBs (EPA Method 608/8080), organophosphorous compounds (EPA Method 8141), chlorinated herbicides (EPA Method 8151), Volatiles (EPA Method 8260) and (if TTLC is exceeded) WET (to determine if STLC is exceeded). Discrete samples will be analyzed for California Assessment Manual (CAM) 5 metals by the Total Test procedure using EPA Method 6010/7000. Samples with the highest concentrations of lead will also be analyzed for CAM-5 metals using the Waste Extraction Test (WET) procedure (EPA Method 6010) to determine if Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) limits are exceeded. If the WET results for any other metal not in the CAM-5 analysis exceed by 10 times the STLC regulatory level, a separate WET analysis for that metal will be performed. Selected burn ash samples (if present) will also be tested for semivolatiles (EPA method 8270C), Dioxins (EPA 8280A and PAHs (EPA 4035).

### 3.10 Anticipated Cost

Based on discussions with ExcelChem Analytical Laboratory the following sampling costs are presented:

	PARAMETER	UNIT COST	# SAMPLES	COST
6010	CAM 5 Metals	\$50	32	\$1600
6010/7417	CAM 17 Metals	\$130	7	\$910
22CCR WET	STLC (>10X)	\$60	7	\$420
608/8080	O-pest/PCBs	\$100	7	\$700
602/8020/8015 m	TPH/BTEX/d	\$100	7	\$700
8270	Semi-Volatiles	\$300	7	\$2100
8280A	Dioxins	\$1100	2	\$2200
4035	PAH's	\$300	2	\$600
8140	Organo-phosphorous compounds	\$150	7	\$1050
8151	Chlorinated Herbicides	\$108	7	\$756
8260	Volatiles	\$180	7	\$1260
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,296</b>

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### 3.11 Field Quality Control

One field duplicate sample will be collected simultaneously with a standard sample from the same source under identical conditions into a separate sample container. The duplicated sample is treated independently of its counterpart in order to assess laboratory performance through comparison of the results.

The duplicate samples will be collected at a random location that demonstrates elevated levels of metals based on field screening results. Sufficient soil will be collected from the sample location to prepare a primary and duplicate sample from a single batch of soil. The soil sample will be homogenized with a trowel in a sample-dedicated one-gallon disposable pail or a decontaminated stainless steel mixing bowl, and then transferred to each sample container for both regular and duplicate sample analyses. A total of 5 composites will be taken. Composites will be comprised of:

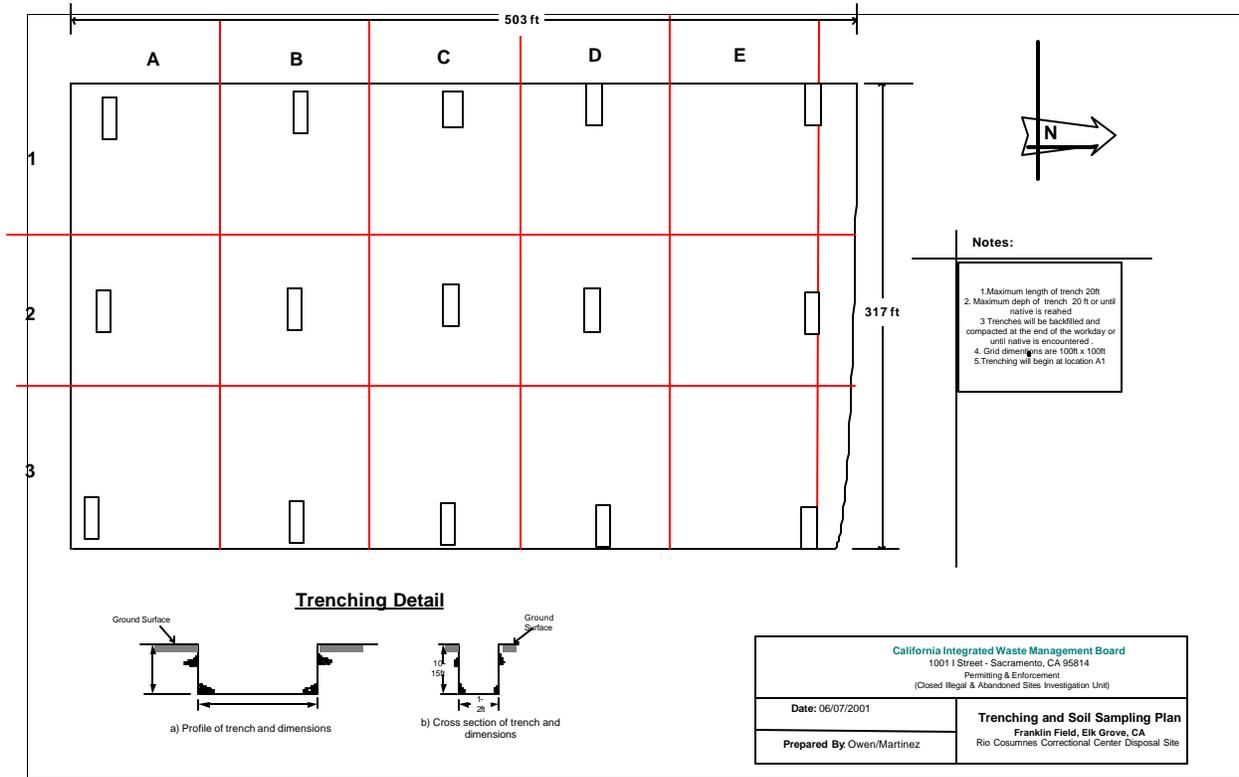
Composite #1 comprised of locations J2, I3, I5, J7, H7  
Composite #2 comprised of locations G1, H2, G3, H4, H5  
Composite #3 comprised of locations C5, B6, B7, C7, E7  
Composite #4 comprised of locations D5, E5, F5, G6, D6  
Composite #5 comprised of locations B4, B2, B1, C1, E1  
Composite #6 comprised of locations C2, C2(vert), D2, E3, D3, C3  
Composite 7 will be a background sample taken offsite.

Composites will be analyzed for:

Haz Waste (I, R, C, F)	Semi Volatiles
CAM 17	PCB's
TPH	Dioxins
PAH's	Volatiles
Pesticides	

Discretes will be analyzed for CAM 5 at each sample location indicated on the map

# Franklin Field Trenching Plan



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### 3.12 Laboratory Quality Control

The analytical laboratory will perform Quality Control (QC). The QC will include project specific QC, method blank results, laboratory control spike, and matrix spike results.

1. Project Specific QC – No project specific QC has been requested by the CIWMB
2. Method Blank Results – A method blank is a laboratory-generated sample that assesses the degree to which laboratory operations and procedures cause false-positive analytical results for the CIWMB samples. The method blank results associated with the samples will be included with the analytical results.
3. Laboratory Control Spike – A Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) is a sample that is spiked with known analyte concentrations, and analyzed at approximately 10 percent of the sample load in order to establish method-specific control limits. The LCS results associate with CIWMB samples will be attached on the LCS and LCS Duplicated Analysis Report.
4. Matrix Spike Results – A matrix spike is a sample that is spiked with known analyte concentrations and analyzed at approximately 10 percent of the sample load in order to establish method-specific control limits. The matrix spike results associated with CIWMB samples will be attached on the Matrix Spike and Matrix Spike Duplicate Analysis Report.
5. Accuracy – Accuracy will be measured by percent recovery as defined by:

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{(\text{measured concentration}) \times 100}{(\text{Actual concentration})}$$

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## **4. Documenting and Reporting**

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### **4.1 Field Notes**

A field logbook will be used to document the vital project and sample information. At a minimum, the following sample information will be recorded:

- Sample location and description
- Site or sample area sketch showing sample location and measured distances
- Sampler's name(s)
- Date and time of sample collection
- Designation of sample as composite or grab
- Type of sample (soil, sediment or water)
- Type of sampling equipment used
- Field instrument reading, if applicable
- Field observations and details related to analysis or integrity of samples (e.g., weather conditions, noticeable odors, colors, etc.)
- Preliminary sample descriptions
- Sample preservation
- Sample identification numbers and explanatory code
- Name of recipient laboratory

In addition to the sampling information, the following specific information will also be recorded in the logbook:

- Team members and their responsibilities
- Time of arrival and departure
- Deviations from the sampling plan
- Level of health and safety protection

### **4.2 Photographs**

Photographs will be taken at the sampling location and at surrounding areas. The photos will verify information entered in the field logbook. Each photo taken will be written in the logbook with the approximate time, date, and location.

### **4.3 Labeling**

All samples collected will be labeled in a clear and precise way for proper identification for tracking in the laboratory. Each sample will reference the sample date, the type of sample (S – surface; B – subsurface), and the sample point identification as shown on the pin flag.

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#### **4.4 Chain-of-Custody**

A chain-of-custody record will accompany all sample shipments. Shipped samples will have a custody seal placed across the lid of each sample container. All custody seals will be signed and dated.

#### **4.5 Packaging and Shipment**

All sample containers will be placed in a strong-outside shipping container and will have the drain plug sealed, if applicable, to prevent melted ice from leaking out of the cooler. If ice is used to cool the samples, the ice will be packed in a double zip-lock bag. Special care will be provided to secure and prevent damage to the sample containers.

#### **4.6 Reporting**

Once the analytical results are received and evaluated, CIWMB will prepare a sampling report describing the nature of the waste and discuss the analytical results. The CIWMB anticipates submitting the sampling report to the LEA and SCDPW within 30 days after receipt of the analytical results.