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# **ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

## **SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING GUIDANCE**

**July 10, 2008**

## Soil Vapor Sampling Guidance

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**Disclaimer:** Please note that the information is intended as general guidelines and not specific recommendations for all sites. Site-specific considerations, professional judgment, and regulatory requirements will dictate the methods and procedures used at any particular site.

## **Soil Vapor Sampling Guidance**

### **1. Scope and Application**

- 1.1 This guidance describes procedures for collection of active soil vapor samples and does not address procedures for collection of passive soil vapor samples.
- 1.2 This guidance is intended to detail sampling procedures to ensure delivery of soil vapor samples to the laboratory that will yield reliable and consistent results that are representative of actual conditions.

### **2. Definitions**

- 2.1 Dead Volume – volume of the sampling probe and the connected sampling tubing and equipment. The boring volume is not included in the calculation of dead volume, because the probe tip sand-pack space is assumed to have been allowed to equilibrate with surrounding soil formation before soil vapor sampling occurs.
- 2.2 Internal Volume – dead volume plus probe tip sand-pack volume.
- 2.3 Probe Driving System – hydraulic or hammer system used for installation of soil vapor sampling probes.
- 2.4 Soil Vapor Monitoring Well – a well constructed specifically to sample soil vapor from the vadose zone.
- 2.5 Soil Vapor Sample – a sample of soil vapor representative of the vadose zone at the sampled location.
- 2.6 Soil Vapor Sampling Port – any mechanical device (usually a ball valve with a hose barb) that allows a representative soil vapor sample to be collected from a soil vapor monitoring well.
- 2.7 Soil Vapor Sampling Probe – any mechanical device that allows a representative sample of soil vapor to be collected from specified sampling depth.
- 2.8 Vapor Equilibration – the condition where vapor concentration entering a sampling probe is 95% or greater of vapor concentration in surrounding soil.

### **3. Considerations when Planning for Soil Vapor Sampling**

The collection and analysis of soil vapor samples, along with any existing soil and groundwater data or any reasonably obtainable data (e.g., soil solids and groundwater

data), is useful for the objectives of site characterization, determination of potential pathways of exposure for health risk, optimization of remedial or mitigation systems design, and confirmation of compliance with remedial goals.

### 3.1 Temporal Variations in Soil Vapor Concentrations

Variations in soil vapor concentrations due to temporal effects are principally due to temperature changes, precipitation, and activities within any overlying structure. Variations will be greater the closer the samples are to the surface and are lessened with increasing depth. There are a number of available studies on the temporal variation in soil vapor concentrations and more are currently underway or planned in 2007 by the EPA and independent groups. The results of these studies have shown that short-term variations in soil vapor concentrations at depths four feet or deeper are less than a factor of two and seasonal variations in colder climates less than a factor of five.

Larger variations in soil vapor concentrations may be expected in areas of greater temperature variation and during periods of heavy precipitation as described below.

- Temperature: Effects on soil vapor concentrations due to actual changes in the vadose zone temperature will be minimal.
- Precipitation: Infiltration from rainfall can potentially impact soil vapor concentrations by displacing the soil vapor, dissolving volatile organic compounds, and by creating a “cap” above the soil vapor. In most settings, infiltration from large storms only penetrates into the uppermost vadose zone. Soil vapor samples collected at depths greater than 3 to 5 feet below ground surface (bgs) under foundations or areas with surface cover are unlikely to be significantly affected. However, soil vapor samples collected closer to the surface (<3 feet) with no surface cover may be affected. If the moisture has penetrated to the sampling zone, it typically can be recognized by difficulty in collecting soil vapor samples. If high vacuum readings are encountered when collecting a sample, or drops of moisture are evident in the sampling system or sample, measured values should be considered as minimum values. Measurement of percent moisture of the soil may also be useful if shallow sampling is performed during or shortly after significant rainfall (>1.0 inch).
- Pressure: Barometric pressure variations are unlikely to have a significant effect on soil vapor concentrations at depths exceeding three to five feet bgs and only a minor effect (less than a factor of 2) at shallower depths unless a major storm front is passing through the area. A recent study in Wyoming (Luo et al., 2006) has shown little to no relationship between barometric pressure and soil vapor oxygen concentrations.

Human induced influences to pressure are likely to have a bigger effect upon soil vapor concentrations. For example, pressure changes resulting from the on-off cycling of an overlying building’s heating or HVAC system and the ventilation of the structure due to open doors and windows can greatly influence soil vapor concentrations at locations near the building. In colder climates, greater impacts are most likely in the winter season.

Literature suggests that temporal variations in the radon concentrations are typically less than a factor of two and seasonal effects less than a factor of five. (Vapor Intrusion Pathway: A Practical Guideline, January 2007 Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council)

### 3.2 Conditions Unsuitable for Collection of Soil Vapor Samples

3.2.1 Soil vapor samples should not be collected if:

- a. The groundwater is very close to the ground surface (i.e., < 3 feet);
- b. Chemical(s) of concern is/are not volatile; and
- c. Moisture or unknown material is observed in the sample stream or sample container.

Please note that due to increased diffusivity, advective flow, and temperature fluctuations at near surface boundaries, the collection of a soil vapor sample in near surface soils is not useful for the purpose of calculating total soil solid VOC concentrations.

### 3.3 Tests to Determine if Soil Vapor Sampling is Practicable

Some soil types (i.e., clay or silty clays) may not be conducive for soil vapor collection. Tests to ascertain if soil vapor can be collected from the soils are outlined below.

3.3.1 As a qualitative test, a gas-tight syringe could be connected to the soil-vapor-sampling tubing to determine if a sample can be withdrawn. Please note that the soil-vapor-sampling tubing must have a volume of less than the gas-tight syringe for a meaningful result.

3.3.2 Another test that can be performed to determine if soil vapor sampling is practicable at a site is as follows:

- a. Install a T-connection at the end of the soil-vapor-sampling tubing;
- b. Connect a vacuum gauge to one branch of the T-connection;
- c. Connect a syringe fitting and a 60-mL or larger syringe to the remaining branch of the T-connector;
- d. With the syringe connected, pull the plunger back to the full-scale reading and hold in that position; and then
- e. Monitor the vacuum created at the full draw position and during relaxation.

If the vacuum does not relax within a few minutes to an hour, it is unlikely that soil vapor sampling is practicable at that particular location and other locations in the subsurface with similar soil characteristics.

### 3.4 Confirmation sampling

Soil vapor samples used to verify completion of remedial actions must verify that residual contaminant concentrations are at or below the corrective action standard for each chemical of concern in the contaminated soil as determined under A.A.C. R18-7-201 *et seq.* (please refer to Section 6). The soil vapor samples must be collected throughout all areas previously reporting soil solid concentrations for chemicals of concern above applicable corrective action standards.

## 4. **Installation Methods**

This section provides useful construction information and details for installation methods.

### 4.1 Sample Through Rods (also known as temporary probes)

This method is advantageous if only one sampling round is required. Also, less material is placed in the ground, minimizing disturbance of the in-situ vapor and decreasing the need for collection of blanks.

The following construction details should be considered for the collection of a sample through rods:

- a) Seal probes at the surface with bentonite before sampling;
- b) Utilize small diameter rigid tubing (such as Teflon or Nylon) rather than flexible tubing (such as Tygon, and both low and high density polyethylene) when sampling VOCs, due to flexible tubing's tendency to leak and significant adsorption/losses seen when using this material; and
- c) When using direct-push borings for the installation of soil-vapor-sampling probes, avoid lateral movement of the probes once they are in the ground to prevent atmospheric air from entering the sampling system.

### 4.2 Permanent Probes

The following construction details should be considered for the installation of permanent probes:

- a. Use short discreet sampling intervals (e.g., 6 to 12 inches);
- b. Color code or tag tubing of probes at the surface to be sure that the sampling depth is easily identifiable for future sampling events;

- c. Complete and seal permanent probes at the ground surface (e.g., road boxes, locked caps, vapor-tight valves).

When using auger, air rotary, or roto-sonic drilling methods for the installation of soil-vapor sampling probes, the following should be considered:

- a. Install sampling probes with sand-pack intervals of approximately 1 foot;
- b. Seal each sampling interval with bentonite or grout above and below the sand pack in the annulus of the boring. Care should be taken to ensure that the seal material does not intrude into the sand pack;
- c. If dry bentonite is placed in the boring, care should be taken to fully hydrate the bentonite. Placing the bentonite in small increments (e.g., < 6 inches) followed by water is helpful. Alternatively, the bentonite can be added using a combination of dry and hydrated bentonite, or in slurry form if the boring is of sufficient diameter; and
- d. For deeper probes, down-hole support rods may be necessary during probe installation, especially for tubing sized greater than 1/8-inch OD..

#### 4.3 Equilibration Time

During probe installation, subsurface conditions are disturbed. For probes installed with hollow stem, air rotary, or roto-sonic drilling methods, purge volume test, leak test and soil vapor sampling should not be conducted for at least 48 hours (depending on site lithologic conditions and stage of investigation) following probe installation. When utilizing sample through rods, a 20 to 30 minute equilibration time is recommended.

## 5. **Sampling and Analysis**

### 5.1 Sampling Containers

The sample containers chosen for a specific site will depend on the sampling equipment and analytical requirements. The ultimate storage container should be selected prior to the initial sampling.

5.1.1 Examples of different sample containers include:

- a. Tedlar™ bags;
- b. Stainless steel canisters (e.g., Summa™ canisters); and
- c. Gas-tight syringes

All of the above listed sample containers are relatively simple to fill. Tedlar™ bags have a 72 hour holding time. Stainless steel canisters have a 30 day holding time. Syringes are typically utilized for on site analysis and the holding time should be as short as possible (less than 5 minutes for plastic syringes and less than 15 minutes for glass syringes). The transferring of samples to different container types for the purpose of extending holding times is not recommended.

#### 5.1.2 Storage and Shipping Considerations

- a. Do not put sample on ice;
- b. Do not store sample exposed to light (keep sample in dark place); and
- c. Keep sample at standard temperature and pressure as much as practicable.
- d. Tedlar samples are not to be shipped by airplane.

### 5.2 Sample Collection

#### 5.2.1 Sample Collection Flow Rates

Flow rates should not exceed approximately 100 - 200 ml/min and vacuums should be maintained to below 10 inches of water, if practical. Also, consider the following:

- a. Minimizing the sample collection flow rate for near groundwater situations to prevent groundwater from entering the sample container;
- b. Measuring and recording the vacuum at which the samples were collected for each sampling probe;
- c. Monitoring the vacuum during sampling with an in-line gauge; and
- d. Use of a calibrated flow controller supplied by the lab to provide a consistent flow rate for each sample collected. One flow controller should be used for each sample collected.

#### 5.2.2 Sample Collection Procedure

The following are examples of sample collection procedures utilizing different types of sample containers:

- a. Collection using Tedlar™ bags:
  1. A “T-coupling” should be used to place the Tedlar™ bag in the sampling system ahead of the purging equipment used to purge vapor from the

system. Appropriate compatible connecting threads will be required in order to use the Tedlar™ bag;

2. Attach sample tubing to a vacuum box and pump;
3. Label the bag accordingly and keep it in a dark area with the temperature as near as possible to the soil temperature at the time sampled (to avoid condensation) as much as practicable until analysis occurs. The sample collected in a Tedlar™ bag should be analyzed as soon as possible after collection;
4. Open the valve on a clean dry Tedlar™ bag and attach it to the inside of the vacuum box;
5. Close the vacuum box, close stopcock (3-way valve) between vacuum box and pump, then turn the pump on; and
6. Allow Tedlar™ bag to fill to 50 – 70% of capacity (do not overfill), shut off the pump, close the toggle switch (to prevent loss of sample), open the stopcock, and remove Tedlar™ bag from the vacuum box.

b. Collection using stainless steel canisters (e.g., Summa™ canisters):

1. Prior to sampling, check with the laboratory regarding canister post sampling vacuum requirements. Laboratories may require certain residual vacuum in the canister to conduct laboratory QA/QC procedures.
2. A “T-coupling” should be used to place the stainless steel canister in the sampling system ahead of the purging equipment used to purge vapor from the system. Appropriate compatible connecting threads will be required in order to use the stainless steel canisters;
3. A manometer (or similar type of vacuum gauge) should be used to verify that the stainless steel canister, used in the field, arrived from the laboratory with the proper vacuum, stainless steel canisters must also arrive from the laboratory with certification indicating that the canisters have been properly pre-cleaned and evacuated. Empty stainless steel canisters may not be stored for more than 30 days prior to sample collection. Once filled, the stainless steel canisters should be properly labeled and packaged for transport to the off-site laboratory. (Note: Only stainless steel canisters can be shipped by air freight to an analytical laboratory for analysis and should be analyzed within 30 days after sample collection.);

4. Open the stainless steel canister valve by rotating it counter-clockwise 1-2 rotations. You may hear soil vapor rushing (hissing sound) into the canister;
5. Allow the canister to equilibrate for 30-60 seconds and close the valve (hand tighten, over tightening may result in leakage and loss of sample);
6. Close the sampling port ball valve (open the valve all the way then close it down) then remove the sampling line from the sampling port and the canister;
7. Attach the vacuum pressure gauge to the canister. Check and record the vacuum pressure. It is recommended that for monitoring/confirming canister pressures not to rely on analog style gauges that a laboratory may provide;
8. Remove the vacuum pressure gauge and replace the canister valve cap; and
9. Complete the sample label (Note: Labeling should be done on the tag attached to the canister), do not write on the outside of the stainless steel canister itself.

### 5.3 Analysis

Analysis of vapor samples can occur in the field (mobile laboratory) or at a fixed laboratory setting. Use of a mobile laboratory for vapor analyses can be practical in terms of data collection when field decisions need to be made, especially during the investigative process. The intention of analyses in the field is to ensure a good data set that provides results in real time that adequately represents conditions at the site. A good field data set should result in less time spent during the site investigation process.

The following analytical methods are acceptable for soil vapor analysis:

For VOCs:

- a. 8260B (Modified for Vapor)
- b. 8021B (Modified for Vapor)
- c. TO-15

### 5.4 Data Quality Objectives (DQOs)

Data quality objectives (DQOs) will vary with both the stage of investigation and the intended use of the data collected from soil vapor sampling. During screening or the initial stages of investigation, DQOs will be less stringent than those for confirmation of remediation or risk assessment for indoor air vapor intrusion. DQOs will determine the sampling method, the type of sample collected, the frequency of sample collection,

sampling location, the number of samples to be collected, and the specific quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) necessary, both in the field as well as in the laboratory. Following DQOs will ensure that the data is useable for the intended purpose.

The most important QA/QC activities and parameters include:

- a. Sampling method
- b. Sampling equipment maintenance and calibration
- c. Control samples, i.e., trip blanks, field blanks, method blanks
- d. Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs)
- e. Analyses method appropriate for target compounds
- f. Sample holding times and transportation conditions
- g. Analyses method with required practical quantitation level
- h. Laboratory QC samples

## 5.5 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

### 5.5.1 Sampling QA/QC

Solid quality assurance and quality control procedures start with organized planning. A well thought out work plan will help to ensure that soil vapor samples are collected in a manner resulting in data of known quality. Stated data objectives and quality control techniques are essential to the work plan. There are several quality control procedures to ensure collection of representative samples. The following are some of those quality control procedures that should be considered:

#### a. Purging

Purging is utilized to obtain a sample that represents equilibrated vapor concentrations of soil surrounding the sampling probe. The initial purge testing should be conducted in an area where positive detections are most likely to occur. The purged volume selected should be consistent for all sample locations across the site. Please consider the following procedure with respect to purging:

- 1) Remove three to five internal volumes of a sample system. This should ensure that vapor concentration entering a sampling container is 95% or greater representation of vapor concentration in surrounding soil; or
- 2) If vapor equilibration has occurred, remove one to five dead volumes;

The number of dead volumes requiring removal may be based on procedures such as:

- 3) Analyzing the purged vapor with a field vapor analyzer (PID or FID) until the concentrations of total hydrocarbons stabilize, or use field instruments to measure respiration gases (e.g., O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>) and assess consistency across sequential purged volume samples; or

- 4) Conducting a purged volume test to determine the number of dead volumes to remove that corresponds to the highest recovered vapor concentrations.

Please note that care should be taken not to collect a sample under non-equilibrium conditions generated by high purge rates.

b. Leak Testing

Consider conducting a leak test where leakage may be a concern (e.g., shallow sample intervals, large sample volumes).

The following is a procedure for checking belowground sampling equipment for leaks:

- 1) Use oxygen as a qualitative test for a high-end indicator of short-circuiting. Elevated oxygen measurements in soil vapor analytical results may indicate significant short-circuiting. This, though, may not be true for shallow depths or in areas where there is only halogenated VOC contamination); and
- 2) Use tracer compounds (e.g., helium, butane, propane, isopropanol) to conduct leak tests (helium is recommended as a leak tracer for projects using TO-15 (fixed lab) analysis). For example, the tracer is applied at the surface where air could enter the soil vapor probes. When using a tracer gas, a shroud is needed to keep the tracer gas in contact with the probe during the testing.

The soil vapor sample is analyzed for the tracer compound using a method that can achieve less than 10 µg/L detection limit. Care should be taken that the tracer compound of interest and other co-existing volatile compounds in the tracer media are not target compounds of interest in soil vapors investigated at the site. A discussion of advantages and disadvantages regarding different tracers can be found in Appendix D (pages D-9 and 10) of the January 2007 ITRC Vapor Intrusion Pathway: A Practical Guideline.

Leak testing of the sampling train (aboveground sampling equipment) may be performed by a variety of methods:

- 1) Use tracer compounds as described above; or
- 2) Use a vacuum test where the system is closed, a vacuum applied, and the vacuum is observed over a period time to ascertain if there are system leaks.

c. Decontaminating Aboveground Equipment

Clean aboveground sampling equipment should be used for all parts of the soil vapor sample collection. This can be implemented by using disposable parts, or using proper procedures to clean reusable equipment. Please consider the following:

- 1) External sampling equipment parts should be washed in the field between samples if reused; and
- 2) Tubing should not be re-used for samples where lower concentrations are expected once it has been used to collect samples where higher concentrations are expected.

5.5.2 Analysis QA/QC

All soil vapor analysis should be performed by a laboratory that is certified by Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) and maintains a Quality Assurance Plan. Quality Control Procedures for analysis performed with soil vapor sampling should follow good laboratory practices and criteria within the specified methods and at a minimum include the following quality control criteria:

- a. Detection Limit Study
- b. Method Blank
- c. Calibration
- d. Calibration Verification
- e. Surrogates
- f. Duplicate
- g. Second Source Standard

When QC criteria fall outside specified control limits, the analysis should be qualified using Arizona data qualifiers. Any event that cannot be described by the data qualifiers must be documented in a case narrative which must be included with the final report. Using the Arizona data qualifiers does not automatically qualify the data as acceptable to ADEQ. ADEQ expects that data reported utilizing these qualifiers, unless stated otherwise, is useable, scientifically valid and defensible.

5.5.3 Other Soil Vapor Analytes

Chemicals of interest for soil vapor sampling are specific for the type of contaminant release and breakdown products. They include both volatile organic and inorganic compounds, as well as some semi-volatile organic compounds. The method selected for laboratory analysis should be consistent with the stage of investigation and remediation, the volume of sample that is practical to collect, and the DQO's. Analysis

of all samples collected to demonstrate compliance with regulatory requirements should be conducted by a laboratory licensed by the ADHS using an ADHS approved method.

The following table lists the types of compounds, methods, and ADHS approval status. The laboratory should be consulted for specific target list compounds, as well as detection limits. If a particular method is desired for compliance sampling which is not currently approved by ADHS, please contact ADEQ to begin approval for the method using A.A.C. R9-14-610(C).

**Table 5.1 Analytical Methods**

Compounds	Method	ADHS Certified
Chlorinated VOCs and Petroleum VOCs BTEX/MTBE	TO-14A	Yes
Chlorinated VOCs and Petroleum VOCs	TO-15	Yes
VOCs	8260	*
VOCs	8021	No

\* - ADHS has begun the working on the process for certifying Method 8260

## 6. Relating Soil Vapor Concentration to Total Soil Concentration

Calculation of total soil concentrations using the method outlined below will vary depending on the input choice of chemical and physical values, such as soil adsorption coefficients ( $K_{oc}$ ) and soil organic carbon fractions ( $f_{oc}$ ). In this section, ADEQ provides a list of default values and methods to derive alternative values to be utilized in the three-phase partitioning equation outlined in Section 6.1. The listed default values are appropriate for use throughout much of Arizona and are conservative values so as to be protective of public health and the environment.

### 6.1 Three-phase Partitioning Equation

The following three-phase partitioning equation is accepted by ADEQ for the calculation of total soil concentrations which may occur in situ for a chemical. The equation is based on a standard soil partitioning equilibrium model which assumes that a fourth phase, non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) is not present. Therefore, at soil concentrations exceeding the 3-phase saturation limit, measured soil vapor concentrations are inapplicable for calculating total soil concentrations using this equation. The equations used that govern the equilibrium partitioning between phases are the linear sorption partitioning equation normalized with respect to organic carbon (Karichoff et al., 1979) and Henry's Law:

$$C_t = \frac{C_g [K_{oc}f_{oc}\rho_b/H_o + \theta_w/H_o + (\theta_t - \theta_w)]}{\rho_b}$$

where,

- $C_t$  – Total concentration in soil ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )
- $C_g$  – Concentration in soil vapor ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ )
- $f_{oc}$  – Mass fraction of natural soil organic carbon content (g-organic carbon/g-soil)
- $K_{oc}$  – Soil organic carbon-water partitioning coefficient (ml/g)
- $\rho_b$  – Dry Bulk Density (kg/L)
- $H_o$  – Henry's Law Constant (dimensionless)
- $\theta_t$  – Total soil porosity (volume of voids/volume total)
- $\theta_w$  – Volumetric Water Content (volume of water/volume of soil)

## 6.2 List of Default Values for the Soil Matrix

**Fraction of Organic Carbon in Soil ( $f_{oc}$ ).** A default input for fraction of organic carbon in soil of 0.006 (0.6%) is selected for use in the equation.

**Soil Dry Bulk Density ( $\rho_b$ ).** A default input for dry bulk soil density of 1.5 kg/L is selected for use in the equation. Dry bulk-densities for basin-fill deposits typically range from 1.3 to 1.8 kg/L. The 1.5 kg/L value is within this range.

**Total Soil Porosity ( $\theta_t$ ).** A total soil porosity of 0.43 (43%) is selected is selected for use in the equation and was based on a default soil particle density ( $\rho_s$ ) of 2.65 kg/L [ $\theta_t = 1 - \rho_b/\rho_s = 0.43$ ].

**Soil Volumetric Water Content ( $\theta_w$ ).** A default volumetric water content of 15% (0.15) is selected for use in the equation. Volumetric water content in basin-fill deposits typically range from 5 to 25 percent. The 15% value is within this range.

## 6.3 Test Methods Required to Change Soil Matrix Default Values

This section specifies procedures and requirements to derive site-specific input parameters for use in the three-phase partitioning equation. Site-specific values may be substituted for one or more of the following four input parameters: soil dry bulk density, soil organic carbon content, total soil porosity, and soil volumetric water content.

**Deriving soil organic carbon fraction ( $f_{oc}$ ).** ASTM Method D2974 or other methods approved by ADEQ may be used to derive site-specific soil organic carbon fraction values. Soil samples used to measure site-specific soil organic carbon content must be

collected from uncontaminated soil in lithologic zones that are representative of where the soil-vapor contamination is present. All laboratory measurements shall be based on methods that do not include inorganic carbon in the measurements.

**Deriving soil dry bulk density ( $\rho_b$ ).** ASTM Method D2049 or D2937 or other methods approved by ADEQ may be used to derive site-specific soil bulk density values.

**Deriving total soil porosity ( $\theta_t$ ).** ASTM Method D4404 or other methods approved by ADEQ may be used to derive site-specific total soil porosity values.

**Deriving soil volumetric water content ( $\theta_w$ ).** ASTM Method D2216 or other methods approved by ADEQ may be used to derive soil volumetric water content values.

#### 6.4 List of Chemical Default Values ( $K_{oc}$ and $H_o$ ) for Selected VOCs

Soil organic carbon-water partitioning coefficients ( $K_{oc}$ ) and dimensionless Henry's Law constants ( $H_o$ ) are provided for the following VOCs (see table below). These values, taken from *Soil Screening Guidance* (US EPA, 1996), are accepted by ADEQ for use in the three-phase partitioning equation. The chemicals shown are not a complete list of all potential VOCs encountered in contaminant releases, but represent those commonly encountered, those with greater potential to exist in the vapor phase, or those with greater toxicity relative to other VOCs.

Alternative  $K_{oc}$  and  $H_o$  values can be substituted for the values listed in the table below if those alternative values more accurately represent conditions encountered at a site. Sources for these values may be obtained from the *Superfund Chemical Data Matrix* (US EPA, most current editions) and the most recent version of Estimation Programs Interface Suite™ (US EPA, 2007) available at <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/exposure/pubs/episuite.htm>. Alternative  $K_{oc}$  and  $H_o$  values based on scientific literature are subject to ADEQ approval.

Compound	K <sub>oc</sub> (L/kg) <sup>1</sup>	H <sub>o</sub> (dimensionless) <sup>2</sup>
Benzene	5.89E+01	2.28E-01
Bromodichloromethane	5.50E+01	6.56E-02
Bromoform	8.71E+01	2.19E-02
Carbon disulfide	4.57E+01	1.24E+00
Carbon tetrachloride	1.74E+02	1.25E+00
Chlorobenzene	2.19E+02	1.52E-01
Chloroform	3.98E+01	1.50E-01
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	2.81E+01	2.90E-02
1,1-Dichloroethane	3.16E+01	2.30E-01
1,2-Dichloroethane (DCA)	1.74E+01	4.01E-02
1,1-Dichloroethene	5.89E+01	1.07E+00
<i>cis</i> -1,2Dichloroethene	3.55E+01	1.67E-01
<i>trans</i> - 1,2=Dichloroethene	5.25E+01	3.85E-01
1,2-Dichloropropane	4.37E+01	1.15E-01
1,3-Dichloropropene	4.57E+01	7.26E-01
Ethyl benzene	3.63E+02	3.23E-01
Methyl bromide	1.05E+01	2.56E-01
Methylene chloride	1.17E+01	8.98E-02
Styrene	7.76E+02	1.13E-01
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	9.33E+01	1.41E-02
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	1.55E+02	7.54E-01
Toluene	1.82E+02	2.72E-01
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.10E+02	7.05E-01
1,1,2-Trichlorethane	5.01E+01	3.74E-02
Trichloroethene (TCE)	1.66E+02	4.22E-01
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.72E+03	2.30E-01
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	8.19E+02	3.20E-01
Vinyl acetate	5.25E+00	2.10E-02
Vinyl chloride	1.86E+01	1.11E+00
Xylenes (total) <sup>3</sup>	3.86E+02	2.76E-01

Ref: U.S. EPA Soil Screening Guidance: User's Guide, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (July 1996)

<sup>1</sup> - K<sub>oc</sub> = organic carbon partition coefficient

<sup>2</sup> - H<sub>o</sub> = Dimensionless Henry's Law Constant (HLC[atm-m]\*41(25°C))

<sup>3</sup> - K<sub>oc</sub> and F<sub>oc</sub> values for total Xylenes represent average of values for *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-Xylenes.

A soil vapor unit conversion table is supplied below.

Soil Vapor Unit Conversion Factors*		
Unit	To Convert To:	Multiply by:
$\mu\text{g/L}$	$\text{mg/m}^3$	1
$\mu\text{g/m}^3$	$\text{mg/m}^3$	0.001
Ppbv	$\mu\text{g/m}^3$	MW/24
$\mu\text{g/m}^3$	Ppbv	24/MW
Ppmv	$\text{mg/m}^3$	MW/24
Ppbv	$\text{mg/m}^3$	MW/24,000
$\mu\text{g/L}$	$\mu\text{g/m}^3$	1000
$\mu\text{g/m}^3$	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.001
$\mu\text{g/L}$	Ppbv	24,000/MW
$\mu\text{g/L}$	Ppmv	24/MW
Ppbv	Ppmv	0.001
Ppmv	Ppbv	1000

\*At standard temperature and pressure.

$\mu\text{g/L}$             micrograms per liter  
 $\text{mg/m}^3$         milligrams per cubic meter  
 $\mu\text{g/m}^3$         micrograms per cubic meter  
 ppbv            parts per billion by volume  
 MW             molecular weight  
 ppmv           parts per million by volume

## 7. Procedure References

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