

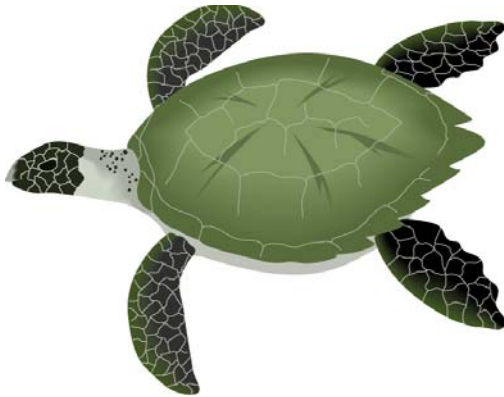


United States Air Force
15th Airlift Wing
Environmental Restoration Program

Final
WORK PLAN

FEASIBILITY STUDY AT
SITES LF01, LF23, LF24, AND AOC 18,
BELLOWS AFS AND MCTAB

BELLOWS AIR FORCE STATION
OAHU, HAWAII



APPENDIX F
Analytical Data Processing Procedures

Appendix F

Analytical Data Processing Procedures

F.1 Introduction

This appendix describes the procedures to be used for processing chemical analytical data obtained during the Feasibility Study (FS) supplemental field investigation. Data obtained from the environmental samples will be validated according to the specifications presented in the *Draft Installation-Wide Quality Assurance Project Plan (Version 2.0) for Multiple Projects at 15th Air Base Wing Installations in Hawaii* (IWQAPP; CH2M HILL, November 19, 2002) and the AFCEE Model QAPP, Version 3.1 (August 2001).

Prior to data presentation and evaluation, the “raw” validated data will be processed to produce a “working” data set with which to run statistical summaries and prepare the baseline risk assessment. Data processing for soil and groundwater results will include resolving field duplicate results to produce a single value for each sampling location for use in risk assessments or other fate and transport modeling efforts. For data-presentation purposes, the results for both the normal sample and the duplicate sample will be listed. The analytical data quality evaluation report will evaluate the relative percent differences between the normal and duplicate results.

F.2 Field Duplicates

These rules will be followed to create a single set of results for use in risk assessments or other fate and transport modeling efforts for each sampling location and constituent:

- If both results are detections, the single result will be calculated as the average of the two duplicate results. If the qualifiers are identical (that is both non-qualified or both J-qualified), the same qualifier will be assigned to the averaged result. If the qualifiers are different (for example one non-qualified and the other J-qualified), a “J” qualifier will be assigned to the averaged result.
- If one result is a detection and the other a non-detection, the following will apply:
 - If the non-detection is less than the detection, add the detected result to one-half of the non-detected result and calculate a single result from the mean. A “J” qualifier will be assigned to the averaged result.
 - If the non-detection is greater than the detection, use the detected result as the single result and retain the qualifier corresponding to the detection.
- Use the lowest quantitation limit when both results are non-detections.

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