

**WEISER AIRPORT
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT REPORT
WASHINGTON COUNTY, IDAHO**

**STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

December 2002

Submitted to:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

1.11.8.9



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hillton • Boise, Idaho 83706-1255 • (208) 373-0502

Dirk Kempthorne, Governor
C. Stephen Allred, Director

January 7, 2003

Mr. Frank Thompson
c/o Weiser Air Service
1364 Hansen Road
Weiser, Idaho 83672

RE: Preliminary Assessment of the Weiser Airport.

Dear Mr. Thompson;

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) appreciates your cooperation during our inspection of the Weiser Airport. The Preliminary Assessment Report (attached), which resulted from our visit, documents DEQ's findings relative to operations at the airport specifically dealing with the use, handling and disposal of hazardous or deleterious materials. In brief, DEQ did not find anything, which may pose a risk to human health or the environment, and I am, therefore, not recommending any additional site visits or actions at the Weiser Airport.

Although DEQ did not find any problems related to the Weiser Airport, I would greatly appreciate the opportunity to assist you, if you have any questions or concerns which arise in the future. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Bruce A. Schuld
Preliminary Assessment Program Manager
Waste Management & Remediation Division

BAS:ab C:\My Documents\Bruce\Correspondence\PA Letter Weiser Airport January 7.doc

attachment

cc: Ron Lane, DEQ Boise Regional Office
Source File
Reading File



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

1.11.8.9

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MAR 25 2003

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASTE PROGRAM

March 19, 2003

Reply To
Attn Of: ECL-115

Frank Thompson
c/o Weiser Air Service
1364 Hansen Rd.
Weiser, Idaho 83672

Dear Mr. Thompson:

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has completed a report summarizing the findings of a visit conducted at the Weiser Airport site in August, 2002. A copy of the report, called a Preliminary Assessment, is enclosed.

Based on a review of this assessment, EPA has determined that no further action is warranted at the site. A no further action designation means that no additional steps under the Federal Superfund Program will be taken at the site unless new information warranting further Superfund consideration is discovered. EPA's no further action designation does not relieve your facility from complying with appropriate Idaho state regulations.

In accordance with EPA's decision regarding the tracking of no further action sites, the above named site will be removed from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) data base and placed in a separate archival data base as a historical record. Archived sites may be returned to the CERCLIS site inventory if new information necessitating further Superfund consideration is discovered.

We appreciate your cooperation during the site visit. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206)553-2782.

Sincerely,

Ken Marcy
Site Assessment Manager

Enclosure

cc: Bruce Schuld, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Monica Lindeman, US EPA, ECL-115
Craig Conant, EPA SF Records Center, ECL-076



06561

Printed on Recycled Paper

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
amsl	above mean sea level
bgs	below ground surface
cfs	cubic feet/second
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
gpm	gallons per minute
PPE	Probable Point of Entry
TDL	Target Distance Limit

1. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) was contracted by Region 10 of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide technical support for completion of a preliminary assessment (PA) at the Weiser Municipal Airport site located near Weiser, Idaho, in Washington County. DEQ completed PA activities in accordance with the goals listed below.

The specific goals for the Weiser Municipal Airport PA, as identified by DEQ, are to:

- Determine the potential threat to public health or the environment posed by the site.
- Determine the potential for a release of hazardous constituents into the environment.
- Determine the potential for placement of the site on the National Priorities List.

Conducting the PA included reviewing existing site information, collecting receptor information within the site's range of influence, determining regional characteristics, and conducting a site visit. This document includes a discussion of site background information (Section 2), a discussion of migration/exposure pathways and potential targets (Section 3), and a list of pertinent references. Photographic documentation is included in Appendix A and sample analyses are included in Appendix B.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE LOCATION

Site Name: Weiser Municipal Airport

CERCLIS ID No.:

Location: Washington County, Idaho

Latitude: 44° 20' 60" N

Longitude: 116° 96' 12" W

Legal Description: Section 20, Township 10N, Range 5W, Boise Meridian

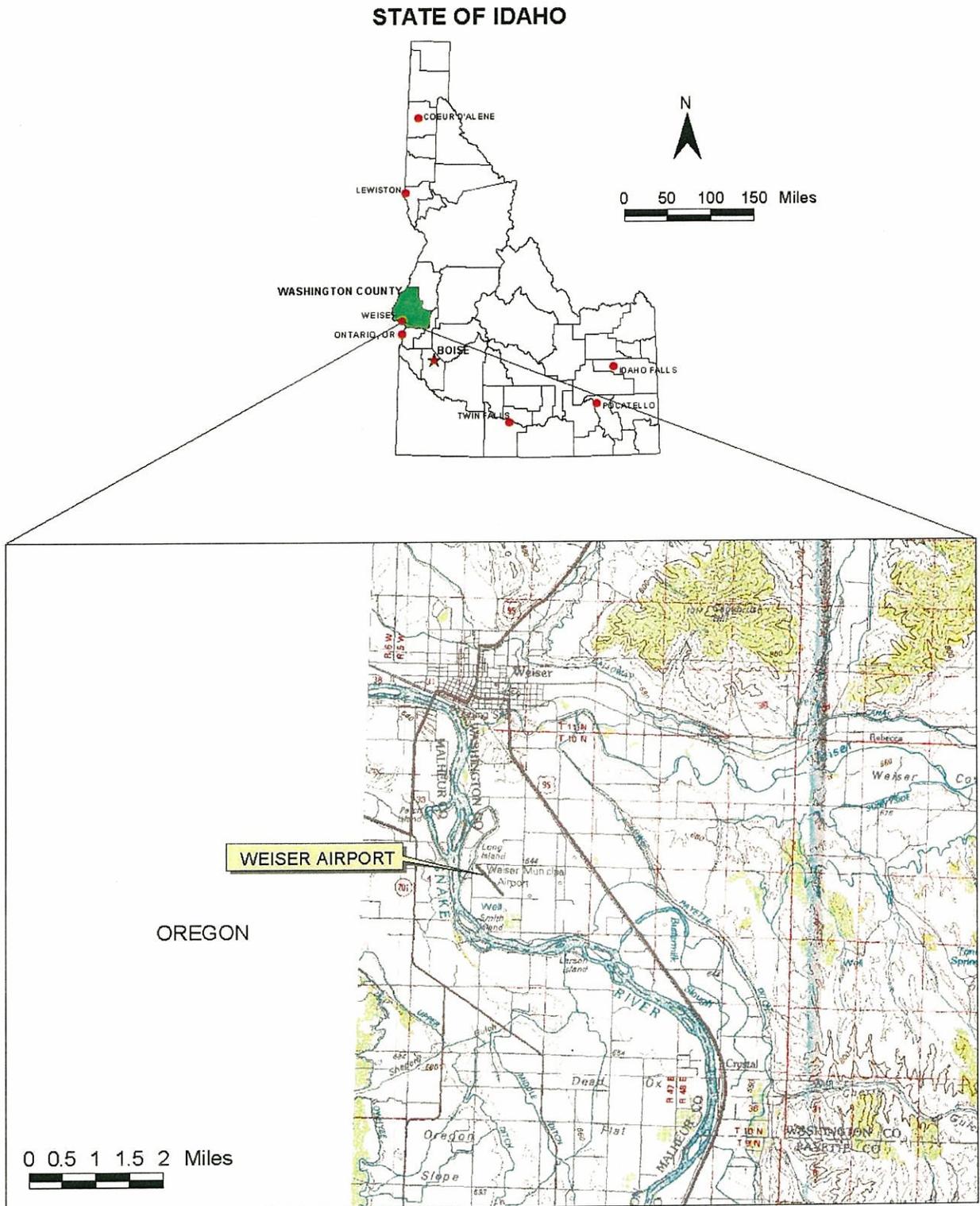
Congressional District: Idaho

Site Owner: City of Weiser
55 W. Idaho Street
Weiser, Idaho 83672

Site Contact: Frank Thompson
c/o Weiser Air Service
1364 Hansen road
Weiser, Idaho 83672

FIGURE 2-1

Fig. 2-1. Site Vicinity Map; Weiser Airport



2.2 SITE DESCRIPTION/OWNERSHIP HISTORY

Weiser Municipal Airport, owned by the City of Weiser, is located in Washington County, Idaho, approximately 3 miles south from Weiser, Idaho, 10 miles north from Ontario, Oregon and 0.4 miles east from the Snake River (Figure 2-1).

2.3 SITE OPERATIONS AND WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

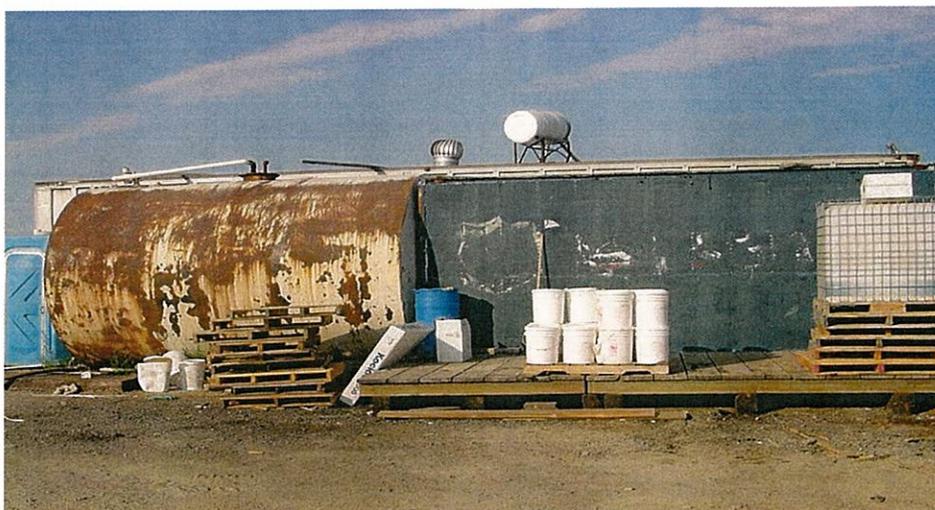
The airport features two asphalt runways that measure 4,000 feet in length and 60 feet in width and parallel one another in a northwest-southeast orientation. The airport lies at an elevation of 2,112 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The airport supports 92% transient general aviation and 8% local general aviation; 15 single-engine aircraft are based on the field (AirNav, 2002). Weiser Air Service operations center and aircraft hangar is located near the southwest corner of the property; four aircraft hangars are located near the entrance to the airport at the northeast corner of the property; and Farmers Aerial Applicators operations center is located midway on the easternmost runway. Farmers Aerial Applicators, a subsidiary of Farmers Supply Coop of Ontario, Oregon, leases a part of the airport to conduct agricultural chemical operations each year from May to October. According to the airport's manager, Frank Thompson, the airport operates weather permitting, year-round during daylight hours (verbal communication, 2002).

Previous work on the site was conducted by the Department of Health and Welfare's Division of Environmental Quality, now the Department Environmental Quality (DEQ), on October 10, 1989. The DEQ investigated a complaint concerning fuel leaking from four underground storage tanks (UST) located at the northeast portion of the property. Contaminated soils were excavated and landfarmed on site. The excavated UST basin remained open to allow operation of a skimmer/pump to recover free product. In July 1991, the DEQ closed the site (DEQ¹, 2002).

2.4 DEQ ACTIONS

DEQ conducted a site visit on August 20, 2002. The airport's perimeter is fenced, though individual operational areas are not. The airport manager, Mr. Thompson, accompanied DEQ around Farmers Aerial Applicators' operations center. Representatives of Farmers Aerial Applicators were not present during the site visit.

Site features include one 4,000-gallon aboveground storage tank (Photo Mvc-005f); product storage areas (Photo Mvc-006f); two sheds (Photo Mvc-007f) and a 500-gallon fuel tank and the refueling and chemical loading area (Photo Mvc-001f). Aircraft access the refueling and loading area via a semi-circular asphalt-covered (tarmac) taxiway (Photo Mvc-002f). At the time of the site visit, no aircraft were located at the site.



Mvc-005f

Water tank (left), storage sheds and chemical product on dock.

Mr. Thompson (verbal communication) estimated the capacity of the water tank at 4,000-gallons. Despite the presence of surface rust, the tank appears sound.



Photo Mvc-006f

Product storage and storage sheds (left)

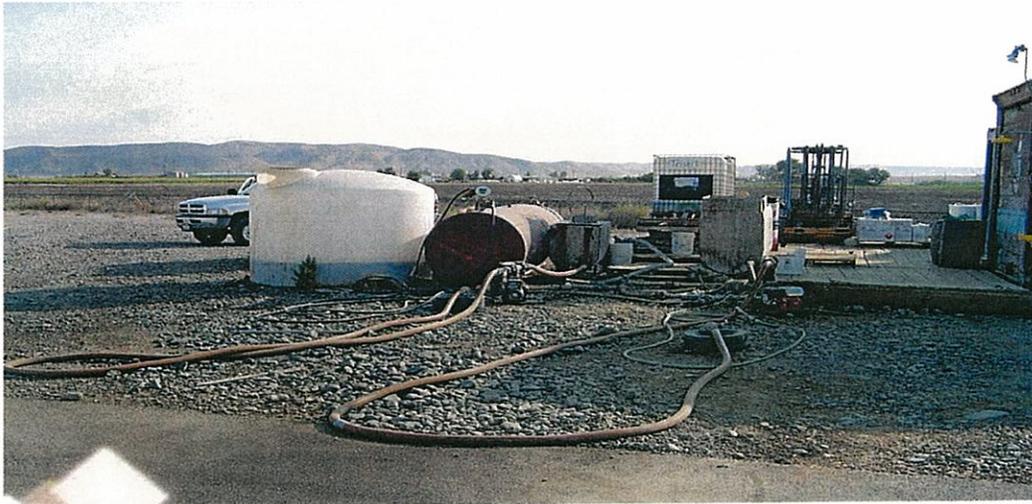
Chemical product storage consisted of 5-gallon pails, 30-gallon drums, 20-pound boxes and 250-gallon tote containers. All of the containers appeared in good condition and were elevated above the ground.



Mvc-007f

Storage sheds (left), fuel tank (right center) and mixing tank (right)

The operations center includes two metal cargo-type containers. The gray painted container measures 8 x 8 x 20 feet, and the white painted container measures 8 x 8 x 40 feet.



Mvc-001f

Fuel tank and hose (center), product loading hose (center right), mixing tank (left)

The operations center includes a 500-gallon fuel tank, pump and hose; chemical product loading pump and hose; and a 250-gallon mixing tank. At the time of the site visit, the mixing tank contained approximately 75 gallons of an unknown dark brown viscous material.



Mvc-002f

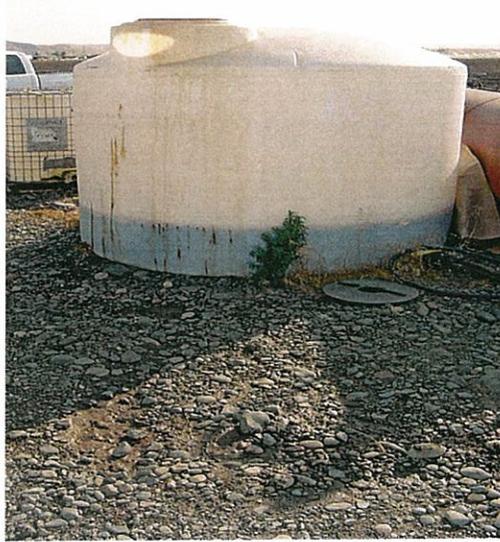
Tarmac (left), loading area (center), aircraft hangars (upper)

Staining (yellow) of the tarmac and adjacent ground is visible in the photograph. Examination of mixing tank and surrounding ground revealed release(s) of a dark brown material (Photos Mvc-009f and Mvc-010f).



Mvc-009f

Release to ground from mixing tank (close up)

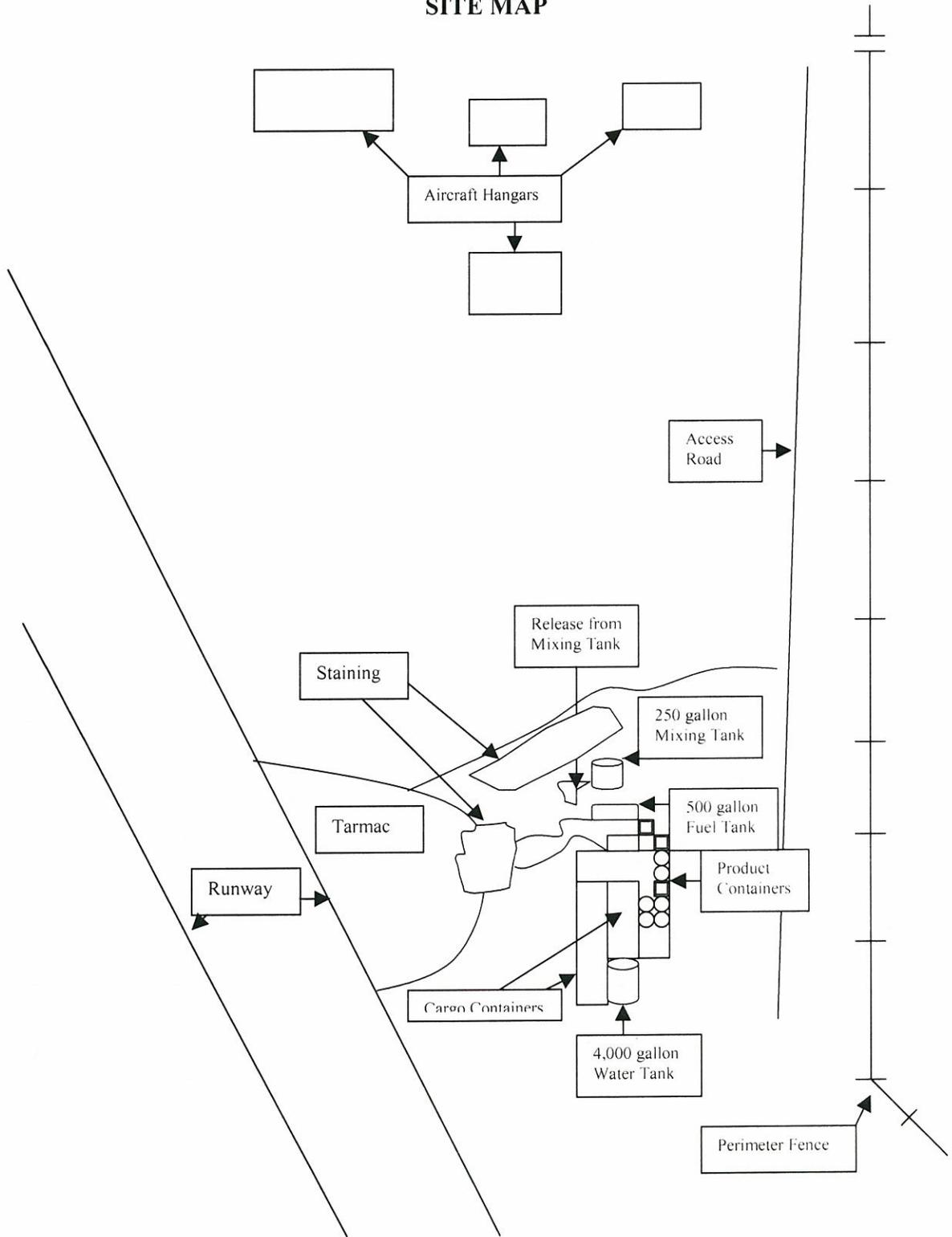


Mvc-010f

Dark brown material (foreground center) released from mixing tank

The released material extended 12 feet west from the mixing tank. This material covered approximately 24 square feet of ground. The ground north from the product loading area was stained, apparently from tank rinsate (Photo Mvc-013s). DEQ collected representative samples of the release material and stained soil (Appendix B).

**Figure 2-2
SITE MAP**



3. MIGRATION/EXPOSURE PATHWAYS AND TARGETS

The following sections describe migration/exposure pathways and potential targets within the site's range of influence (Figures 3-1 and 3-2).

3.1 GROUND WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY

Weiser Municipal Airport lies at the northwestern end of the western portion of the Snake River Plain and is underlain by alluvium of Quaternary age. The "unconsolidated-deposit aquifers are finer grained than in the central part of the plain, and their permeability is low. Well yields typically range from 1 to 20 gallons per minute but are as much as 3,300 gallons per minute in places. Miocene basaltic-rock aquifers underlie the unconsolidated-deposit aquifers and, in places, supply from 1 to 20 gallons per minute of water to wells" (USGS, 1994).

Precipitation data, recorded from 1948 to 2000, shows the mean annual precipitation for this period was 11.73 inches, the mean annual snowfall was 18.4 inches, and the maximum 24-hour precipitation event was 2.55 inches (WRCC, 2002).

The Weiser Municipal Airport is located within a wellhead protection area. The northernmost ends of the airport runways fall just inside the delineation for the intake. The remainder of the airport facilities, including the Farmers Aerial Applicators site, is identified as being outside the 500 foot buffer delineation (DEQ², 2002).

There are three domestic drinking water wells located within 0.25 miles of the Weiser Municipal Airport (Figure 3-1). Reported water levels for these wells range from 12 to 16 feet below ground surface (bgs). Approximately eight (8) people are served by these wells, based on the average number of persons per household in Washington County (USCB, 2002).

The City of Weiser drinking water system includes ten groundwater wells; eight of which are designated as backup wells. These wells are community wells serving approximately 5,300 people with approximately 2,000 connections. The City of Weiser wells are located approximately 3 miles north from the Weiser Municipal Airport. The Park Street Well Field wells (T11N, R5W, NW Quarter of Section 33) are drilled in the shallow, unconfined aquifer to a depth between 25 and 40 feet bgs. City of Weiser Well No. 1 and No. 3 are deeper wells, drilled to depths of 247 and 204 bgs, respectively (DEQ³, 2001).

Table 1 provides the estimated number of drinking water wells registered with the Idaho Department of Water Resources as being located within the 4-mile Target Distance Limit (TDL). Irrigation, monitoring, and industrial wells are also used in the subject area, but were not evaluated in this Preliminary Assessment. Information on domestic drinking water wells located within the 4-mile TDL on the west side of the Snake River in Oregon was not obtained as the Snake River provides a hydrogeologic barrier to prevent any potential contaminant migration from the subject site.

Table 1 Domestic Groundwater Wells Within a 4-Mile Radius of the Weiser Airport, Washington County, Idaho	
Distance	Approx. No. of Wells
0-0.25	3
0.25-0.5	3
0.5-1.0	7
1-2	31
2-3	43
3-4	83
Total	170

One concern in the refueling and loading area is the lack of containment. Based upon direct observation, chemicals have been released and are suspected to affect the shallow ground water (approximately 25 feet bgs). Apparently, aircraft wash effluent (Photo Mvc-013f) drain to gravel where it evaporates and/or infiltrates the subsurface.



Photo Mvc-013f
Stained ground (foreground and center) and on tarmac (upper right)

The product chemical loading area and the adjacent tarmac were heavily stained (light yellow). Additionally, stained soil measuring approximately 175 square feet was identified in an area north from the mixing tank. The compacted ground appeared to have been used to wash/rinse aircraft applicator tanks.

One probable point of entry (PPE), therefore, is the infiltration of chemical substances to ground water. Based upon direct observation of surface lithology (unconsolidated sand and gravel), subsurface geology and hydrology of the locale, access to shallow aquifer(s) could be possible.

3.2 AIR MIGRATION PATHWAY

The nearest residence to the Weiser Municipal Airport is approximately 0.25 miles east from the site. The city of Weiser lies 1 mile north from the site and has a population of 5,760 (USCB, 2002).

According to Howarth (1995), "the sedimentary rocks of the City of Weiser and the agricultural land surrounding Weiser are poorly to well-sorted lacustrine and fluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and some gravel. These sediments exceed 1,500 feet in thickness near Weiser". The ground surrounding the operations center is moderately compacted silty-sand and gravel. Aircraft use a tarmac taxiway to access the site. In general, aerial applicators cannot fly application routes during windy conditions. Consequently, mixing of dry chemical products would not be conducted if windy conditions prevailed. Therefore, the likelihood of aerial dispersal from the site appears low.

3.3 SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY

Access to the Weiser Municipal Airport is marginally restricted. The site is completely fenced, though ready access is gained via Airport Road near the northeast part of the airport. No evidence of livestock or wildlife activity was observed within the site. At the time of the site visit, there were no workers or residences within 200 feet of the site. The nearest residence to the Weiser Municipal Airport is 0.25 miles east of the site. The City of Weiser lies 1 mile north from the site and has a population of 5,760 (USCB, 2002). No schools or day-care facilities are located within 200 feet of the site.

DEQ collected representative soil samples from a stained soil area near the tarmac and from ground immediately adjacent to the mixing tank (Appendix B). The color of the soil appeared light yellow while the released material was dark brown and indurated. Analytical results indicated no metal constituents above a 1×10^{-6} risk, conservatively assuming an industrial scenario (EPA, 2002).

3.4 SURFACE WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY

The site slopes slightly to the southwest towards the Snake River. The Snake River lies approximately 0.4 miles west from the site. Soil survey data for the site is unavailable, but Howarth (1995) suggests the alluvium substrate of the Weiser area contain a larger percentage of gravel than clay, silt and sand. Direct observation revealed a fine-grained sandy loam covered with gravel. Based upon observation during the site visit, moderate to high infiltration rates would be expected.

The mean annual precipitation for City of Weiser is 11.73 inches and maximum 24-hour rainfall event for Weiser was 2.55 inches (WRCC, 2002). Stream flow data for the Weiser River is recorded by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) at a gauging station located approximately 10 miles east of the City of Weiser. The annual mean stream flow for the Weiser River at this location varies from 394 cubic feet/second (cfs) in 1992 to 1,876 in 1983. Stream flow data for the Snake River is recorded at a USGS gauging station

located 0.7 miles downstream from the Weiser River confluence. The annual mean stream flow for the Snake River at this location varies from 8,429 cfs in 1992 to 31,979 cfs in 1997 (USGS, 2002).

Traversing north, the surface water pathway (Snake River) flows 0.85 miles from the site where the Weiser River joins it. The Snake River continues within the 15-mile TDL for another 14.15 miles to the northwest and north.

The City of Weiser drinking water system includes two surface water intake structures, one in the Weiser River and one in the Snake River, near the confluence of the Weiser and Snake Rivers (DEQ⁴, 2000). These intakes are located approximately 2.5 miles north from the Weiser Municipal Airport. This water is used for domestic and industrial uses.

Commercial and subsistence fishing are not conducted within the surface water TDL. Sport fishing is conducted in the Snake River. Fish catch data, however, could not be determined.

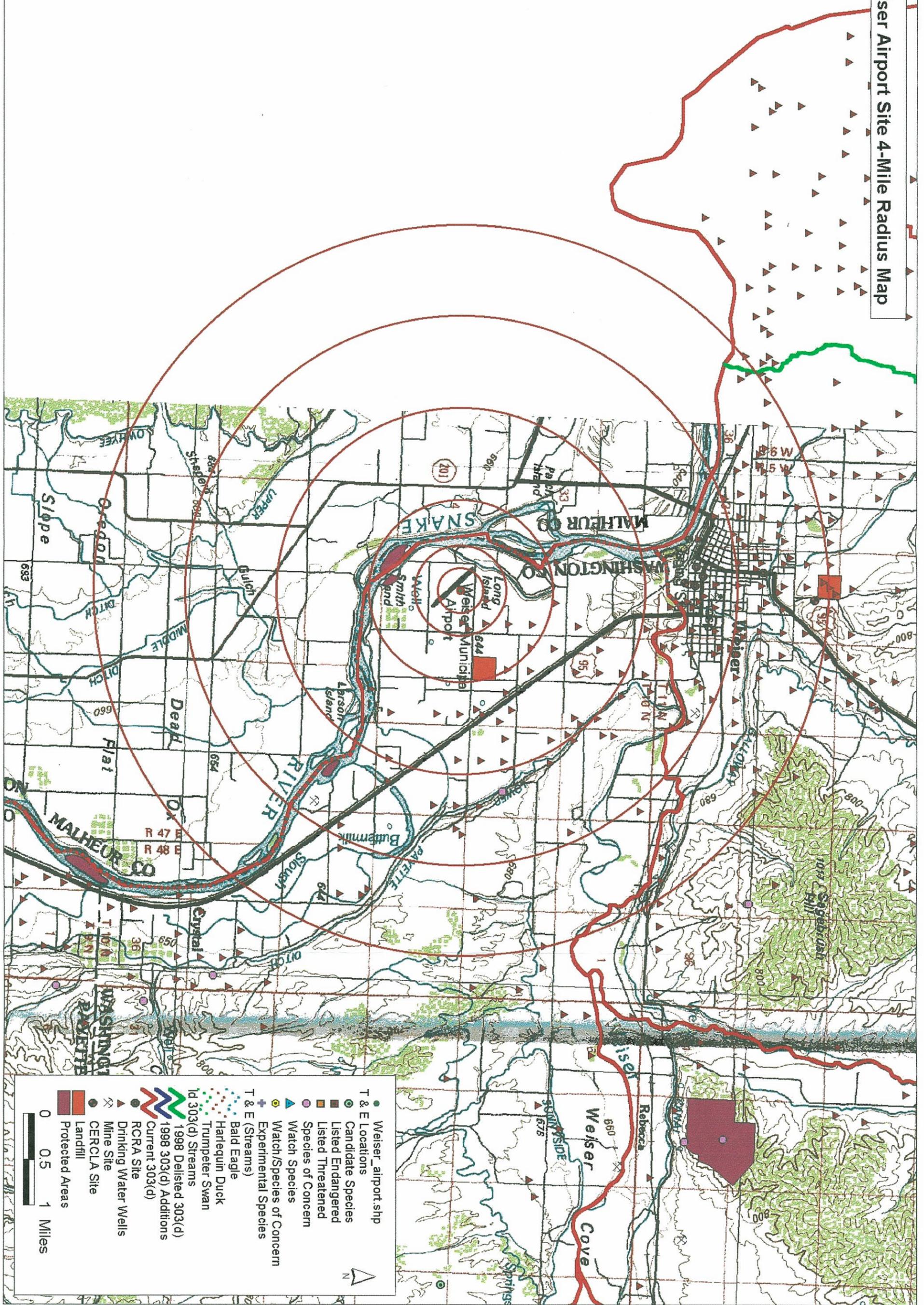
Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus* (=Salmo) tshawytscha), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus* (=Salmo) mykiss) and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) are listed as threatened species, but the Snake River snail (*Physa natricina*) is listed as an endangered species (FWS¹, 2002). According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, these species could populate the Snake River within the 15-mile TDL.

The lower portion of the Deer Flats National Wildlife Refuge's Snake River Sector (DFNWR) lies within the 15-mile TDL. The DFNWR is composed of numerous islands which in the lower portion of the Snake River Sector "tend to be more heavily vegetated by trees such as maples, box elders and cottonwoods" (FWS², 2002).

Approximately 3.6 miles of wetlands frontage is included within the 15-mile TDL. This equates to approximately 346 acres of wetlands located within the TDL (NWI, 2002).

Surface water is used for crop irrigation and by livestock, wildlife and human population for drinking water. The topography, lack of drainage structures and moderate to high infiltration rates at the Weiser Municipal Airport do not suggest appreciable overland flow towards the Snake River. Based upon the topography, climate, flood control management of the Brownlee Dam on the Snake River (Idaho Power Company) and observations at the site, the potential for flooding appears to be remote. Therefore, the likelihood of a release to surface water is minimal.

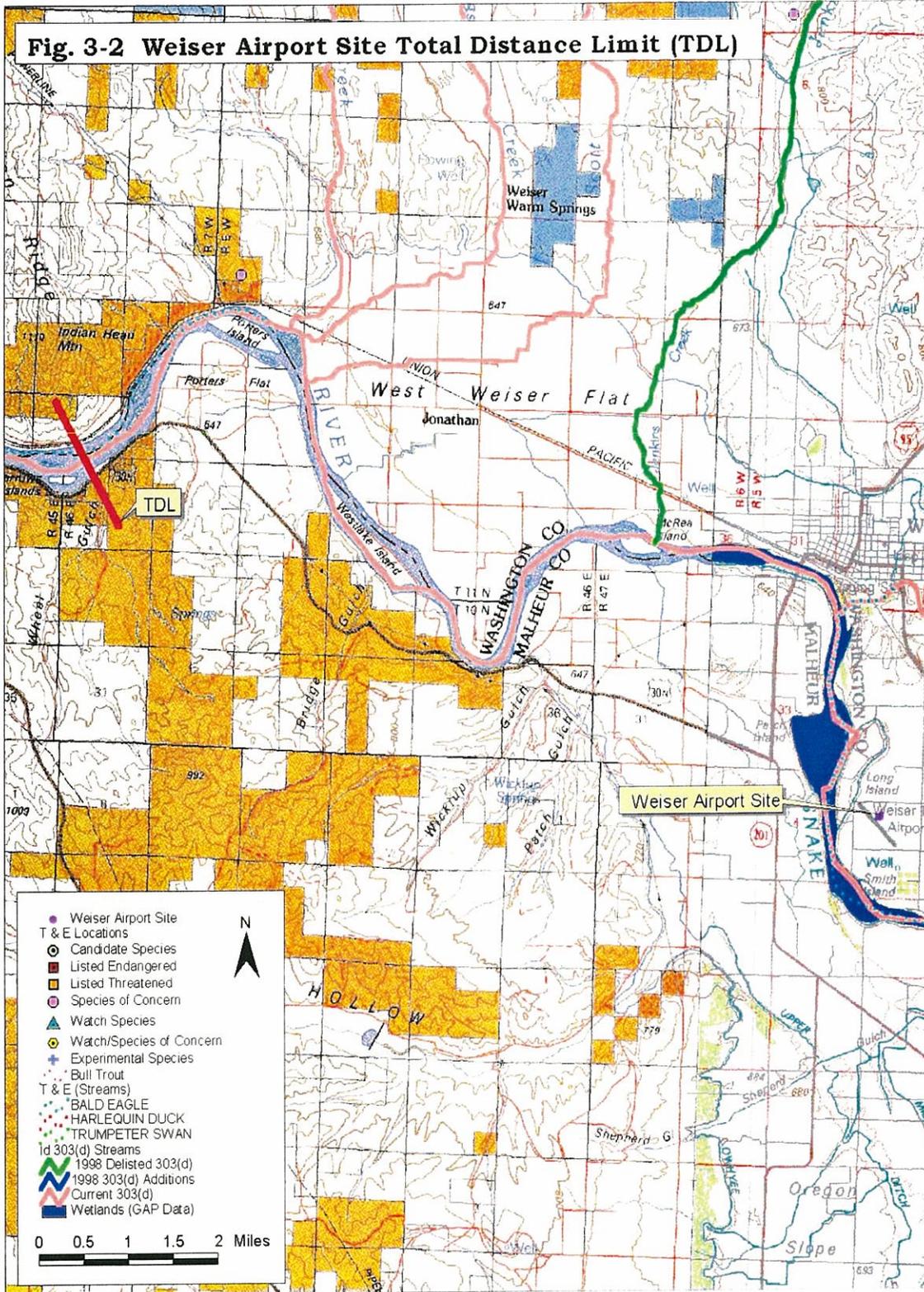
Fig 3-1 Weiser Airport Site 4-Mile Radius Map



- Weiser_airport.shp
- T & E Locations
- Candidate Species
- Listed Endangered
- Listed Threatened
- Species of Concern
- Watch Species
- Watch/Species of Concern
- Experimental Species
- T & E (Streams)
- Bald Eagle
- Harlequin Duck
- Trumpeter Swan
- Id 303(d) Streams
- 1998 Delisted 303(d)
- 1998 303(d) Additions
- Current 303(d)
- RCRA Site
- Drinking Water Wells
- Mine Site
- CERCLA Site
- Landfill
- Protected Areas



Fig. 3-2 Weiser Airport Site Total Distance Limit (TDL)



REFERENCES

AirNav (AirNav LLC), 2002
<http://www.airnav.com/airport/S87>

DEQ¹, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2002, Personal Communication from M. Van Kleek, Boise Regional Office.

DEQ², Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2002, Personal Communication from C. Bidondo, Technical Services Division.

DEQ³, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2001, City of Weiser Source Water Assessment Final Report, Part II: Surface Water Sources.

DEQ⁴, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2000, City of Weiser Source Water Assessment Final Report, Part I: Surface Water Sources.

EPA (U. S. Environmental Protection Agency), 2002, Region 9 Preliminary Remediation Goals <http://www.epa.gov/region09/waste/sfund/prg/files/02table.pdf>

Frank Thompson, 2002, Verbal Communication during site visit.

FWS¹ (United States Fish and Wildlife Service), 2002.
<http://pacific.fws.gov/ecoservices/endangered/listing/default.htm>

FWS² (United States Fish and Wildlife Service), 2002.
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Howarth, R. September 1995, An evaluation of Arsenic in ground Water in a Portion of Washington County, Idaho. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Environmental Quality. Ground Water Quality Technical Report No. 6, 30 pp.

NWI (National Wetlands Inventory), United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2002
<http://wetlands.fws.gov/>

USCB (U.S. Census Bureau), 2002.
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/16/16087.html>

USGS (U.S. Geological Survey), 1994, GROUND WATER ATLAS of the UNITED STATES - Idaho, Oregon, Washington, HA-730-H.
http://capp.water.usgs.gov/gwa/ch_h/H-text7.html

USGS (United States Geological Survey), 2002
<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/sw>

WRCC (Western Regional Climate Center), 2002.
<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/htmlfiles/id/id.ppt.ext.html>

APPENDIX A

PHOTO LOG WEISER MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

- Mvc-001f View to east, fuel tank and hose (center), product loading hose (center right), mixing tank (left).
- Mvc-002f View to north, tarmac (left), loading area (center), aircraft hangars (upper). Light yellow stains on tarmac.
- Mvc-005f View to north, water tank (left), storage sheds and chemical product on dock.
- Mvc-006f View to west, product storage and storage sheds (left).
- Mvc-007f View to west, storage sheds (left), fuel tank (right center) and mixing tank (right).
- Mvc-009f View to east, dark brown material released to ground and coating the side of the mixing tank (close-up).
- Mvc-010f View to east, dark brown material (foreground center) on ground released from mixing tank.
- Mvc-013f View to southwest, stained ground (foreground and center).

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL DATA



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE

DIRK KEMPTHORNE – Governor
KARL B. KURTZ – Director

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SEP 19 2002

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TECHNICAL SERVICES OFFICE

BUREAU OF LABORATORIES
RICHARD F. HUDSON, Ph.D., Chief
2220 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, ID 83712
PHONE 208-334-2235
FAX 208-334-2382

Attention: Brian Gaber
Dept. of Env. Quality - Boise Regional Office
1445 N. Orchard Street
Boise, ID 83706-2239

Date Collected: 8/20/2002
Time Collected: 9:45 AM
Date/Time Received: 8/21/2002 5:34:32 PM

Lab Sample ID Number

02 08 498

(Please refer to this number when contacting the lab)

DEQB / 4814

Site: Weiser Municipal Airport

Collected By: Brian Gaber

Matrix: Soil

Sample ID: WA-2

Type / Source:

Test	Method	Result	Units	Date Completed	Analyst
Arsenic, Total	EPA 7060A	4.5	mg/kg	9/10/2002	stranskyj
Duplicate sample 3.8 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 103 %.					
Barium, Total	SM 3111D	101	mg/kg	9/4/2002	stranskyj
Duplicate sample 107 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 98 %.					
Cadmium, Total	EPA 7130	<1	mg/kg	9/11/2002	stranskyj
Duplicate sample < 1 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 92 %.					
Chromium, Total	SM 3111D	<15	mg/kg	9/4/2002	stranskyj
Duplicate sample <15 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 104 %.					
Lead, Total	EPA 7420	<15	mg/kg	9/5/2002	stranskyj
Duplicate sample <15 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 92 %.					
Mercury, Total	EPA 7471A	<0.2	mg/kg	8/23/2002	stranskyj
Duplicate sample <0.2 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 102 %.					
Selenium, Total	EPA 7740	<5	mg/kg	9/10/2002	stranskyj
Duplicate sample <5 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 95 %.					
Silver, Total	SM 3111B	<10	mg/kg	9/11/2002	stranskyj
Duplicate sample < 10 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 90%.					

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SEP 17 2002

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
BOISE REGIONAL OFFICE

[Signature]
Laboratory Supervisor

Reported: Friday, September 13, 2002

EPA Laboratory ID: ID00018



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE

DIRK KEMPTHORNE – Governor
KARL B. KURTZ – Director

BUREAU OF LABORATORIES
RICHARD F. HUDSON, Ph.D., Chief
2220 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, ID 83712
PHONE 208-334-2235
FAX 208-334-2382

Attention: Brian Gaber
Dept. of Env. Quality - Boise Regional Office
1445 N. Orchard Street
Boise, ID 83706-2239

Date Collected: 8/20/2002
Time Collected: 9:15 AM
Date/Time Received: 8/21/2002 5:34:32 PM

Lab Sample ID Number

02 08 497

(Please refer to this number when contacting the lab)

DEQB / 4814

Site: Weiser Municipal Airport

Collected By: Brian Gaber

Matrix: Soil

Sample ID: WA-1

Type / Source:

Test	Method	Result	Units	Date Completed	Analyst
Arsenic, Total	EPA 7060A	1.7	mg/kg	9/10/2002	stranskyj
	Duplicate sample	2.3 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 99.5 %.			
Barium, Total	SM 3111D	46.8	mg/kg	9/4/2002	stranskyj
	Duplicate sample	47.7 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 98 %.			
Cadmium, Total	EPA 7130	<1	mg/kg	9/11/2002	stranskyj
	Duplicate sample	<1 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 92 %.			
Chromium, Total	SM 3111D	52.7	mg/kg	9/4/2002	stranskyj
	Duplicate sample	47.7 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 112 %.			
Lead, Total	EPA 7420	<15	mg/kg	9/5/2002	stranskyj
	Duplicate sample	< 15 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 96 %			
Mercury, Total	EPA 7471A	<0.2	mg/kg	8/23/2002	stranskyj
	Duplicate sample	<0.2 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 98 %.			
Selenium, Total	EPA 7740	<5	mg/kg	9/10/2002	stranskyj
	Duplicate sample	< 5 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 95 %.			
Silver, Total	SM 3111B	<10	mg/kg	9/11/2002	stranskyj
	Duplicate sample	< 10 mg/kg. Spike recovery = 90 %.			

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SEP 17 2002

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
BOISE REGIONAL OFFICE

Laboratory Supervisor

Reported: Friday, September 13, 2002

EPA Laboratory ID: ID00018