

63



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY

A DIVISION OF OIL RECOVERY SYSTEMS, INC

5047 Clayton Road, Concord, CA 94521, (415) 671-2387, telex 358867

**RECEIVED**

SEP 26 1986

**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH  
ADMINISTRATION**

## SITE ASSESSMENT INVESTIGATION REPORT

6125 TELEGRAPH AVENUE

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

August 18, 1986

**Prepared for:**

Chris Winsor  
ARCO Petroleum Products  
515 S. Flower St., Room 1811  
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Robert Juncal  
Project Geologist

**Prepared by:**

Groundwater Technology, Inc.  
4080 Pike Lane Suite D  
Concord, California 94520

Gary B. Taggart  
District Manager  
Certified Engineering  
Geologist #1061

20-0651

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....1

SCOPE OF WORK .....1

SITE CONDITIONS

    SITE SETTING .....2

    AREA WATER USAGE .....3

    HYDROGEOLOGY .....3

INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES .....6

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

    GROUNDWATER MONITORING .....8

    GROUNDWATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS .....9

    SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSIS .....9

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS .....10

CLOSURE .....12

APPENDIX I

    Standard Operating Procedures

APPENDIX II

    Drilling Logs

APPENDIX III

    Water Sample Laboratory Analysis

APPENDIX IV

    Soil Sample Laboratory Analysis

FIGURE 1 - Site Location Map

FIGURE 2 - Site Plan

TABLE 1 - Groundwater Monitoring Data

**SITE ASSESSMENT INVESTIGATION REPORT**  
**6125 TELEGRAPH AVENUE**  
**OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA**

**INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of Groundwater Technology, Inc.'s Site Assessment Investigation conducted at the Thrifty Oil Gasoline Station located at 6125 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California. Groundwater Technology was retained by Arco Petroleum Product Company to conduct the assessment with the consent of the present property owner the Thrifty Oil Company. The investigation was to serve as a preliminary assessment of subsurface contamination resulting from inadvertant loss of gasoline type hydrocarbons from the underground tanks and product lines at the facility.

**WORK SCOPE**

The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the actual and potential impacts of a gasoline spill at the study site. The scope of work included the following activities:

1. Research reported subsurface fuel leaks for the site.
2. Drilling, geologically logging, and soil sampling borings using a hollow stem auger.
3. Field analyses of soil samples for presence of volatile organic vapors using a photoionization detector (PID).

4. Construction of 2-inch diameter monitoring wells (where applicable).
5. Measurement of water levels and field description of water quality in all monitoring wells.
6. Laboratory analysis of select soil samples for total petroleum hydrocarbons.
7. Laboratory analysis of groundwater samples for total petroleum hydrocarbon.
8. Preparation of a Site Assessment Report.

## SITE CONDITIONS

### SITE SETTING

The study area is situated on an alluvial plain within Alameda County along the eastern edge of San Francisco Bay. The project site, is located approximately 2 miles east of the Bay on a westerly sloping land surface 2 percent gradient at an elevation of 160 feet above sea level. The station has 3 underground storage tanks and 2 pump islands which dispense regular, unleaded and super leaded fuels. The area in the immediate vicinity of the site consists predominantly of commercial businesses. The closest observed underground fuel storage tank is located approximately 2 blocks north of the site at a Chevron Service Station. The Site Location Map (Figure 1) and the Site Plan (Figure 2) provide details of the specific location and layout of the project site.

## AREA WATER SUPPLY

Research of records for all of the water wells registered (permitted) with city, county and state agencies indicates that a total of five wells are located within a 1 mile radius of the project site. Three of these wells are reported to be pumping between 1 and 250 gallons per minute (gpm) and the other two wells are reported to not be currently pumping. No municipal pumping wells are located within this 1 mile radius. The City of Oakland's municipal water supply is obtained from the Mokelumne River in the San Joaquin Valley and regulated by the East Bay Municipal Utilities District.

## HYDROGEOLOGY

The area of investigation lies within the Bay Plains ground water basin which consists of two main water bearing units. The primary unit is comprised of unconsolidated alluvial deposits of Late Quaternary age and a secondary, older semi-consolidated deposit of Tertiary - Quaternary age. Groundwater within these deposits is both confined and unconfined, with the majority of the aquifers being confined. Consolidated basement rock of Pre Quaternary age is considered non-water bearing due to poor water yield.

The study site is within the Berkeley alluvial plain sub area of the Bay Plains Groundwater Basin. The older deposits of the Berkeley alluvial plain contain confined aquifers but the groundwater hydrology is poorly understood. The water bearing unconsolidated deposits within this sub area are composed of coalescing alluvial fans to the East and marsh tideland deposits to the west.

These alluvial sediments consist of gravels, sands, silts and clays which increase in grain size and thickness eastward

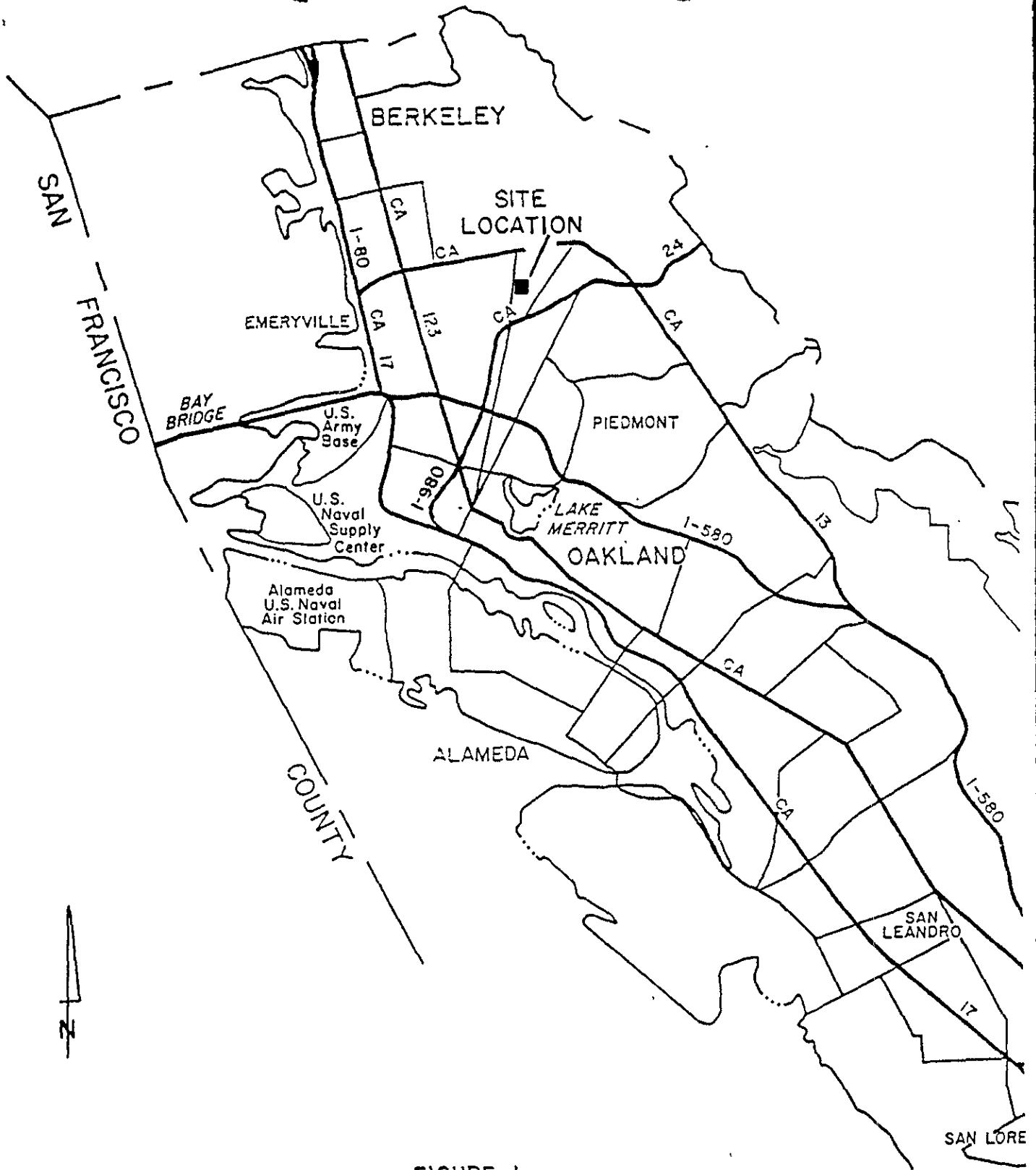
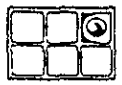


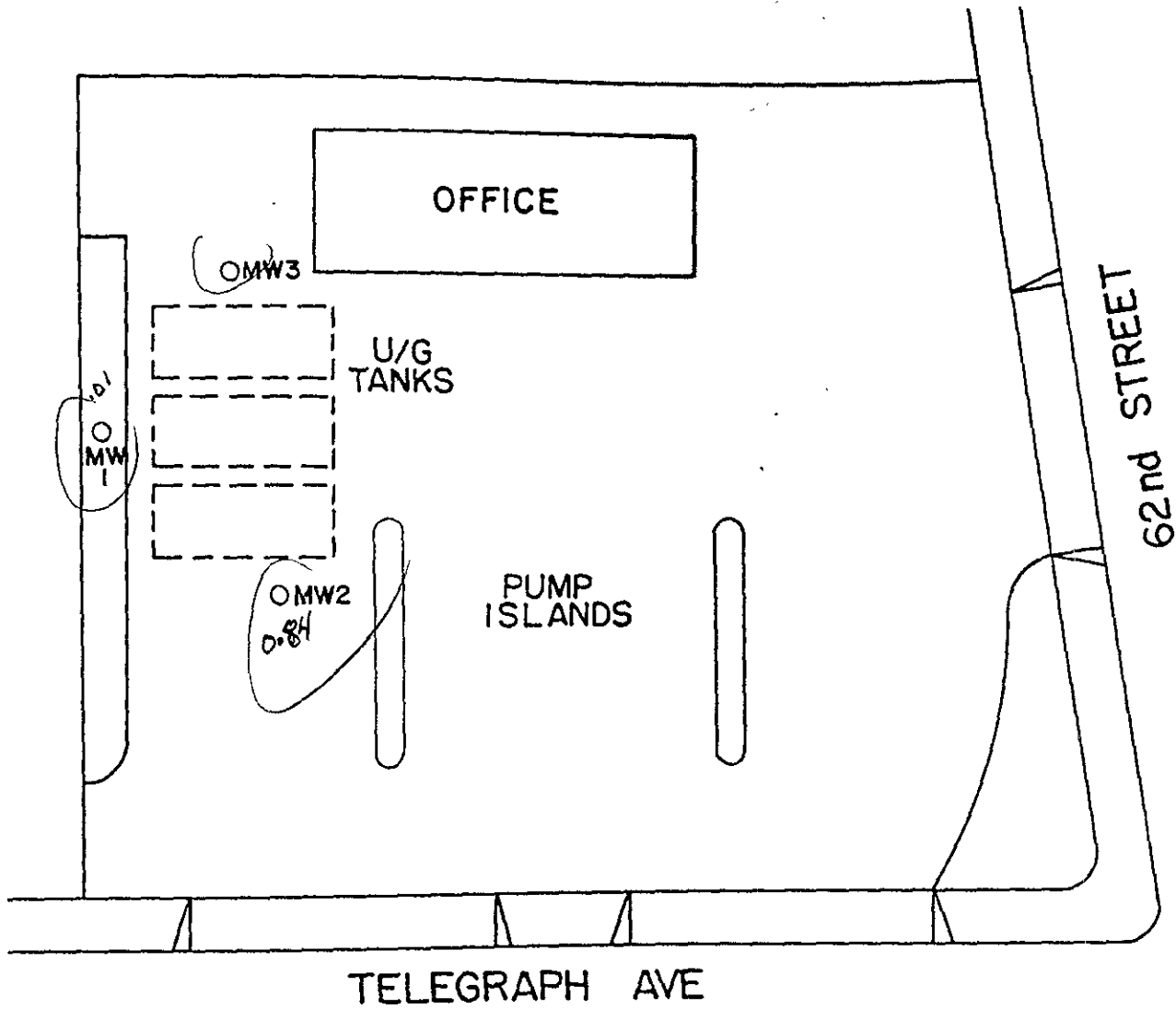
FIGURE 1  
SITE LOCATION MAP



ARCO/TELEGRAPH  
 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA



GROUNDWATER  
 TECHNOLOGY



EXPLANATION

○ MW1-MONITORING WELL

FIGURE 2  
SITE PLAN



ARCO/TELEGRAPH  
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY

towards the head of the alluvial plain at the foot of the uplands. The sands and gravels were deposited by streams which braided over periods of thousands of years. The finer grained silt and clay materials were deposited by flood stage overbank deposition and occasional inundation by the sea. Where these silts and clay are thick or widespread they form confining beds.

The marsh and tideland deposits are generally fine grained and consist mostly of marine organic silts and clays which are interfingered with the alluvial deposits over a broad belt. The Merrit sands which outcrop three miles south of the site are a main water bearing unit located within these deposits. They consist of a well graded sand and form a unconfined aquifer.

The unconsolidated alluvial deposits directly beneath the study site varied between dominantly clays in borings 1 and 3 to fine grained sand noted in boring 2 to a depth of twelve feet. Groundwater occurs at approximately 16 feet below grade and is assumed to flow in a westerly direction towards the San Francisco Bay. The closest surface body of water is the Bay which lies 2 miles west of the study site.

#### INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Prior to on site investigative studies, research was conducted to provide background information on area hydrogeology, any previously reported leaks, and permitting agency requirements. The hydrogeologic information has been discussed in the previous section. Communication with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and Alameda County Health Department indicated no reported fuel loss from this site. Permitting and installation of groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings was conducted in accordance with Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 7 guidelines.



TABLE 1

GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA  
 6125 TELEGRAPH AVENUE  
 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Date	Well #	Depth to Water (ft.)	Depth to Water (ft.)	Product Thickness (ft.)	Comments
06/21/86	1	16.19	-	-	
	2	15.01	-	-	
	3	16.30	-	-	
08/18/86	1	19.35	14.36	.01	Light Colored Sheen
	2	14.05	14.89	.84	Dark Colored Gas
	3	14.84	15.30	.46	Dark Colored Gas

On June 21, 1986, Groundwater Technology drilled a total of three borings at the project site. The borings were excavated adjacent to the underground fuel storage tanks using a truck mounted 8 inch diameter hollow stem auger. Soil sampling was conducted at five foot intervals, and field analysis for volatile organic vapors using a photoionization detector, was conducted in accordance with Groundwater Technology's Standard Operating Procedures SOP 11, 14, 15 and 19 (See Appendix I). As a result of encountering the water table at a depth of less than 40 feet below grade, all of the borings were converted into groundwater monitoring wells. The location of the three monitoring wells are graphically depicted on the site plan (See Figure 2). The drilling logs contain information on the following parameters: description of soils encountered; location of soil sample points; and well construction specifications (See Appendix II).

The monitoring wells were developed by bailing in order to remove silts and improve well performance. Groundwater monitoring to determine the presence of gasoline and the depth of the liquid interface was conducted in accordance with Groundwater Technology's Standard Operating Procedure SOP 8 (See Appendix II). Groundwater samples obtained for laboratory analyses were collected, preserved and transported under Chain of Custody as per guidelines outlined in Groundwater Technology's Standard Operating Procedures SOP 9, 10 and 11 (See Appendix III).

## ANALYTICAL RESULTS

### GROUNDWATER MONITORING

The three on-site monitoring wells were monitored on June 21 and August 18, 1986 (See Table 1). The initial monitoring on June 21, 1986, recorded depth to water readings between 15 and 16 feet below grade with no free floating product present. The

August 18, 1986 monitoring detected the presence of free floating petroleum product in all three monitoring wells ranging between .01 (MW-1) to .84 (MW-2) feet in thickness. Depth to water measurements slightly to between 14 and 15 feet below ground level in the second monitoring.

#### **GROUNDWATER SAMPLE ANALYSES**

Water samples collected on June 21, 1986, from the three monitoring wells were analysed for dissolved gasoline type hydrocarbon concentrations. Analyses were performed by purge and trap gas chromatography with photoionization and flame ionization detection as per EPA Method 602. Appendix III presents the laboratory test results and method detection limits for the analyses performed. The analyses indicates elevated total dissolved hydrocarbon concentrations of 20.6 part per million (ppm) and 49.4 ppm in monitoring wells 1 and 3 respectively. The 1.47 ppm dissolved concentration in monitoring well 3 is an order of magnitude lower which is inconsistent with the degree of soil contamination and present free product accumulation.

#### **SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSES**

On June 21, 1986, soil samples collected during drilling were field inspected to generally assess petroleum vapor concentrations. Due to a malfunction of the photoionization detector (PID) no quantitative field analyses of organic vapor concentrations was performed. Field inspection noted slight to moderate gasoline odor in all three wells from the ground surface to a depth of about 18 feet.

Selected soil samples were laboratory analyzed to determine of Benzene, Toluene, Xylene and total petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations. Analyses was performed by purge and trap gas

chromatography, EPA Method 5030, with flame ionization detection and photoionization detection as per EPA Method 8015 and 8020. The laboratory test results and method detection limits for the analysis are presented in Appendix IV. The sample collected at a depth interval between 14 - 14.5 feet in monitoring well 2 contained the highest level, 735 ppm, total petroleum hydrocarbon concentration. Concentrations for samples from monitoring wells 1 and 3 were 471.5 ppm (at 17 - 17.5 feet depth) and 52 ppm (at 14 - 14.5 feet depth) respectively.

### SUMMARY

Groundwater Technology was contacted to provide a site assessment investigation of subsurface contamination at the Thrifty Gasoline Service Station at 6125 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California. The investigation consisted of drilling three monitoring wells, soil sampling and analyses, and water sampling and analyses. The results of this investigation are summarized below.

- ° The site is underlain by alluvial deposits consisting of clay to fine grained sands.
- ° A shallow water table aquifer exists approximately 17 feet below grade.
- ° No measurable free floating gasoline product was noted on the groundwater surface in the initial but the subsequent monitoring conducted August 18, 1986 recorded measurable free product in all three wells at the site.
- ° Petroleum odors were detected by field inspection of soil samples during boring excavation.

- Slight to moderate gasoline odors were recorded in all three borings to a depth of 17 feet.

° Soil sample analyses detected the presence of adsorbed petroleum hydrocarbons.

*Water table zone*

- Monitoring well 1 soils had 471 ppm (mg/kg) total petroleum hydrocarbons at 17 - 17.5 feet.

- Monitoring well 2 soils had 735 ppm (mg/kg) total petroleum hydrocarbons at 14 - 14.5 feet.

- Monitoring well 3 soils had 52 ppm (mg/kg) total petroleum hydrocarbons at 14 - 14.5 feet.

° Groundwater sample analyses measured detectable concentrations of dissolved hydrocarbon.

- Well 1 had 20.6 ppm total dissolved hydrocarbons.

- Well 2 had 1.47 total dissolved hydrocarbons.

- Well 3 had 49.4 ppm total dissolved hydrocarbons.

## CLOSURE

Groundwater Technology would like to thank ARCO Petroleum Products for the opportunity to conduct this site assessment investigation. Should you have any questions or require additional information with respect to this site, please feel free to contact us.

APPENDIX I

GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING GROUNDWATER MONITORING  
SOP 8

Groundwater monitoring of wells at the site shall be conducted using an ORS Interface Probe and Surface Sampler. The Interface Probe is a hand held, battery operated device for measuring depth to petroleum product and depth to water as measured from an established datum (i.e., top of the well casing which has been surveyed). Product thickness is then calculated by subtracting the depth to product from the depth to water. In addition, water elevations are adjusted for the presence of fuel with the following calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{Product Thickness})(.8) + (\text{Water Elevation}) \\ &= \text{Corrected Water Elevation} \end{aligned}$$

Note: The factor of 0.8 accounts for the density difference between water and petroleum hydrocarbons.

The Interface Probe consists of a dual sensing probe utilizing an optical liquid sensor and electrical conductivity to distinguish between water and petroleum products. A coated steel measuring tape transmits the sensor's signals to the reel assembly, where an audible alarm sounds a continuous tone when the sensor is immersed in petroleum product and an oscillating tone when immersed in water. The Interface Probe is accurate to 1/16-inch.

A Surface Sampler shall be used for visual inspection of the groundwater to note sheens (difficult to detect with the Interface Probe), odors, microbial action, etc.

The Surface Sampler used consists of a 12-inch long cast acrylic tube with a Delrin ball which closes onto a conical surface creating a seal as the sampler is pulled up. The sampler is calibrated in inches and centimeters for visual inspection of product thickness.

To reduce the potential for cross contamination between wells the monitorings shall take place in order from the least to most contaminated wells. Wells containing free product should be monitored last. Between each monitoring the equipment shall be washed with laboratory grade detergent and double rinsed with distilled water.





GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING WATER SAMPLING METHODOLOGY  
SOP 9

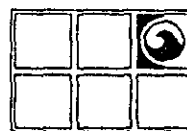
Prior to water sampling, each well shall be purged by pumping a minimum of four well volumes or until the discharge water indicates stabilization of temperature, conductivity, and pH. If the well is evacuated before four well volumes are removed or stabilization is achieved, the sample should be taken when the water level in the well recovers to 80% of its initial level.

Retrieval of the water sample, sample handling and sample preservation shall be conducted in accordance with Groundwater Technology Laboratory Standard Operating Procedure (GTL SOP 10) concerning Sampling For Volatiles in Water". The sampling equipment used shall consist of a teflon and/or stainless steel samplers, which meets EPA regulations. Glass vials with teflon lids should be used to store the collected samples.

To insure sample integrity, each vial shall be filled with the sampled water such that the water stands above the lip of the vial. The cap should then be quickly placed on the vial and tightened securely. The vial should then be checked to ensure that air bubbles are not present prior to labeling of the sample. Label information should include a sample identification number, job identification, date, time, type of analysis requested and the sampler's name. Chain-of-Custody forms shall be completed as per Groundwater Technology Laboratory Standard Operating Procedure (SOP 11) concerning Chain of Custody.

The vials should be immediately placed in high quality coolers for shipment to the laboratory. The coolers should be packed with sufficient ice or freezer packs to ensure that the samples are kept below 4C. Samples which are received at the Groundwater Technology Laboratory above 10 C. will be considered substandard. To minimize sample degradation the prescribed analysis shall take place within seven days of sample collection unless specially prepared acidified vials are used.

To minimize the potential for cross contamination between wells, all the well development and water sampling equipment which contacts the groundwater shall be cleaned between each well sampling. As a second precautionary measure, the wells shall be sampled in order of increasing contaminant concentrations as established by previous analysis.



GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING GROUNDWATER MONITORING  
SOP 8

Groundwater monitoring of wells at the site shall be conducted using an ORS Interface Probe and Surface Sampler. The Interface Probe is a hand held, battery operated device for measuring depth to petroleum product and depth to water as measured from an established datum (i.e., top of the well casing which has been surveyed). Product thickness is then calculated by subtracting the depth to product from the depth to water. In addition, water elevations are adjusted for the presence of fuel with the following calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{Product Thickness})(.8) + (\text{Water Elevation}) \\ &= \text{Corrected Water Elevation} \end{aligned}$$

Note: The factor of 0.8 accounts for the density difference between water and petroleum hydrocarbons.

The Interface Probe consists of a dual sensing probe utilizing an optical liquid sensor and electrical conductivity to distinguish between water and petroleum products. A coated steel measuring tape transmits the sensor's signals to the reel assembly, where an audible alarm sounds a continuous tone when the sensor is immersed in petroleum product and an oscillating tone when immersed in water. The Interface Probe is accurate to 1/16-inch.

A Surface Sampler shall be used for visual inspection of the groundwater to note sheens (difficult to detect with the Interface Probe), odors, microbial action, etc.

The Surface Sampler used consists of a 12-inch long cast acrylic tube with a Delrin ball which closes onto a conical surface creating a seal as the sampler is pulled up. The sampler is calibrated in inches and centimeters for visual inspection of product thickness.

To reduce the potential for cross contamination between wells the monitorings shall take place in order from the least to most contaminated wells. Wells containing free product should be monitored last. Between each monitoring the equipment shall be washed with laboratory grade detergent and double rinsed with distilled water.



GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING WATER SAMPLING METHODOLOGY  
SOP 9

Prior to water sampling, each well shall be purged by pumping a minimum of four well volumes or until the discharge water indicates stabilization of temperature, conductivity, and pH. If the well is evacuated before four well volumes are removed or stabilization is achieved, the sample should be taken when the water level in the well recovers to 80% of its initial level.

Retrieval of the water sample, sample handling and sample preservation shall be conducted in accordance with Groundwater Technology Laboratory Standard Operating Procedure (GTL SOP 10) concerning Sampling For Volatiles in Water". The sampling equipment used shall consist of a teflon and/or stainless steel samplers, which meets EPA regulations. Glass vials with teflon lids should be used to store the collected samples.

To insure sample integrity, each vial shall be filled with the sampled water such that the water stands above the lip of the vial. The cap should then be quickly placed on the vial and tightened securely. The vial should then be checked to ensure that air bubbles are not present prior to labeling of the sample. Label information should include a sample identification number, job identification, date, time, type of analysis requested and the sampler's name. Chain-of-Custody forms shall be completed as per Groundwater Technology Laboratory Standard Operating Procedure (SOP 11) concerning Chain of Custody.

The vials should be immediately placed in high quality coolers for shipment to the laboratory. The coolers should be packed with sufficient ice or freezer packs to ensure that the samples are kept below 4C. Samples which are received at the Groundwater Technology Laboratory above 10 C. will be considered substandard. To minimize sample degradation the prescribed analysis shall take place within seven days of sample collection unless specially prepared acidified vials are used.

To minimize the potential for cross contamination between wells, all the well development and water sampling equipment which contacts the groundwater shall be cleaned between each well sampling. As a second precautionary measure, the wells shall be sampled in order of increasing contaminant concentrations as established by previous analysis.



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
CONSULTING GROUNDWATER GEOLOGISTS

GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY (GTL)  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING SAMPLING FOR VOLATILES IN WATER (DISSOLVED GASOLINE,  
SOLVENTS, ETC.).  
SOP 10

1. Use only vials properly washed and baked, available from GTL or Pierce Chemical.
2. Use clean sampling equipment. Scrub with Alconox or equivalent laboratory detergent and water followed by a thorough water rinse. Complete with a distilled water rinse.

Sampling equipment which has come into contact with liquid hydrocarbons (free product) should be regarded with suspicion. Such equipment should have tubing and cables replaced and all resilient parts washed with laboratory detergent solution, as above. Visible deposits may have to be removed with hexane, breath methanol fumes. Solvent washing should be followed by detergent washing as above.

This procedure is valid for volatile organics analysis only. For extractable organics (for example, pesticides, or base neutrals for EPA method 625) a final rinse with pesticide grade isopropyl alcohol, followed by overnight or oven drying, will be necessary.

3. Take duplicate samples for GTL. Mark on forms as a single sample with two containers to avoid duplication of analysis.
4. Take a site blank using distilled water or known uncontaminated source. This sample will be run at the discretion of the project manager.
5. Fill out labels and forms as much as possible ahead of time. Use an indelible laundry marker or a Space pen.



6. Preservatives are required for some types of samples. Use specially prepared vials from GTL, marked as indicated below, or use the appropriate field procedure (SOP 12 for acidification). Make note on forms that samples were preserved. Always have extra vials in case of problems. For samples from dissolved gasoline sites or other samples should be acidified below pH 2 with sulfuric acid. Use vials with care and keep them upright. Eye protection, foot protection, and disposable vinyl gloves are required for handling. Samples designated for expedited service and analyzed within seven (7) days of sampling will be acceptable without preservation.

Acid causes burns. Glasses or goggles (not contacts) are necessary for protection of the eyes. Wash eyes with fresh water for 15 minutes if contact occurs and seek medical attention. Rinse off hands frequently with water during handling.

For sampling chlorinated drinking water supplies for chlorinated volatiles, samples shall be preserved with sodium thiosulfate. Use vials labeled "CONTAINS THIOSULFATE". No particular cautions are necessary.

7. Fill vial to overflowing with water, avoiding turbulence and bubbling as much as possible. Water should stand above lip of vial.
8. Carefully but quickly slip cap onto vial. Avoid dropping the teflon disc from cap by not inverting cap until in contact with vial. Disc should have teflon face toward the water. Also avoid touching white teflon face with dirty fingers.
9. Tighten cap securely, invert vial and tap against hand to see that there are no bubbles inside.
10. Label vial using indelible ink as follows:
- a) Sample I.D. No. (and "Groundwater Technology" if not on preprinted label).
  - b) Job I.D. No.
  - c) Date and Time.
  - d) Type of analysis requested.
  - e) Your name.



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
CONSULTING GROUNDWATER GEOLOGISTS

11. Unless the fabric type label is used, place scotch tape over the label to preserve its integrity.
12. For Chain of Custody reasons, sample vial should be wrapped end-for-end with scotch tape or evidence tape and signed with indelible ink where the end of the tape seals on itself. The septum needs to be covered.
13. Chill samples immediately. Samples to be stored should be kept at 4°C (39°F). Samples received at the laboratory above 10°C (as measured at glass surface by a thermocouple probe), after overnight shipping will be considered substandard, so use a high quality cooler with sufficient ice or freezer packs. (Coolers are available from GTL).
14. Fill out Chain of Custody and Analysis Request form. (See Chain of Custody Procedures SOP11).



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
CONSULTING GROUNDWATER GEOLOGISTS

GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY (GTL)  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING CHAIN OF CUSTODY  
SOP 11

1. Samples must be maintained under custody until shipped or delivered to the laboratory. The laboratory will then maintain custody. A sample is under custody if:
  - a) It is in your possession
  - b) It is in your view after being in your possession
  - c) You locked it up after being in your possession
  - d) It is in a designated secure area
2. Custody of samples may be transferred from one person to the next. Each transferee and recipient must date, sign and note the time on the chain of custody form.
3. In shipping, the container must be sealed with tape, bearing the sender's signature across the area of bonding at the ends of the tape in order to prevent undetected tampering. Each sampling jar should be taped and signed as well. Scotch tape works well.
4. Write "sealed by" and sign in the Remarks box at the bottom of the form before sealing up the box. Place form in a plastic bag and seal inside the box.
5. The "REMARKS" section in the upper right part of the form is for documenting details such as:
  - a) correlation of sample numbers if samples are split between labs.
  - b) QC numbers when lab is logging in the samples.
  - c) sample temperature and condition when received by lab.
  - d) Preservation notation.
  - e) pH of samples when opened for analysis (if acidified).
6. The chain of custody form should be included inside the shipping container. A copy should be sent to the project coordinator.
7. When the samples are received by the lab, the chain of custody form will be dated, signed, and a note of the time made by a laboratory representative. The form along with shipping bills and receipts will be retained in the laboratory files.



8.

At the time of receipt of samples by the laboratory, the shipping container will be inspected and the sealing signature will be checked, the samples will be inspected for condition and bubbles and the temperature of a representative sample container will be measured externally by a thermocouple probe (held tightly between two samples) and recorded. The laboratory QC numbers will be placed on the labels, in the accession log, and on the chain of custody form. If samples are acidified their pH will be measured by narrow range pH paper at the time of opening for analysis. All comments concerning procedures requiring handling of the samples will be dated and initialed on the form by the laboratory person performing the procedure. A copy of the completed chain of custody form with the comments on sample integrity will be returned to the sampler.



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY, INC.

CONSULTING GROUNDWATER GEOLOGISTS



GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING SOIL SAMPLING METHODOLOGY  
SOP 14

Soil samples should be collected and preserved in accordance with Groundwater Technology Laboratory's Standard Operating Procedure (GTL SOP 15) concerning Soil Sample Collection and Handling when Sampling for Volatile Organics. A hollow stem soil auger should be used to drill to the desired sampling depth. A standard 2 inch diameter split spoon sampler 18 inches in length shall be used to collect the samples. The samples are contained in 2 inch diameter by 6 inch long thin walled brass tube liners fitted into the split spoon sampler (three per sampler).

The split spoon sampler should be driven the full depth of the spoon into the soil using a 140 pound hammer. The spoon shall then be extracted from the borehole and the brass tube liners containing the soil sample removed from the sampler. The ends of the liner tubes should be immediately covered with aluminum foil, sealed with a teflon or plastic cap, and then taped with duct tape. After being properly identified with sample data entered on a standard chain of custody form the samples shall be placed on dry ice (maintained below 4°C) and transported to the laboratory within 24 hours.

One of the three soil samples retrieved at each sample depth shall be analyzed in the field using a photoionization detector and/or explosimeter. The purpose of the field analysis is to provide a means to choose samples to be laboratory analyzed for hydrocarbon concentrations and to enable comparisons between the field and laboratory analyses. The soil sample shall be sealed in a plastic bag and placed in the sun to accelerate the vaporization of volatile hydrocarbons from the soil. One of the two field vapor instruments shall be used to quantify the amount of hydrocarbon released to the air from the soils. The data shall be recorded on the drill logs at the depth corresponding to the sample point.



GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION AND  
HANDLING WHEN SAMPLING FOR VOLATILE ORGANICS  
SOP 15

1. Use a sampling means which maintains the physical integrity of the samples. The project sampling protocol will designate a preferred sampling tool. A split spoon sampler with liners or similar tube sampler which can be sealed is best.
2. At the discretion of the project manager, the samples should be either.
  - A. sealed in liner with teflon plugs (The "California Sampler") or
  - B. field prepped for sample analysis.

Projects using method (A) will incur a separate sample preparation charge of \$ 10.00 per sample in the laboratory. For method (B), prepared and pre-weighed vials, and sample coring syringes must be ordered at least 2 weeks ahead of time from the laboratory before sampling. (Vials are free if samples will be sent to Groundwater Technology Laboratory).

3. For sending whole-core samples (2A above):
  - A. Seal ends of liner with teflon plugs leaving no free air space inside.
  - B. Tape with duct tape.
  - C. Cover with a non-contaminating sealant (paraffin).
  - D. Place in plastic bag labeled with indelible marker. Use Well #, depth, date, and job #.
  - E. Place inside a second bag and place a labelling tag inside outer bag.
  - F. Enclose samples in a cooler with sufficient ice or dry ice to maintain samples at 4 degrees during shipment.
  - G. Seal cooler with a lock or tape with samplers signature so tampering can be detected.



- H. Package cooler in a box with insulating material. Chain of custody forms can be placed in a plastic bag in this outer box.
  - I. If dry ice is used, a maximum of 5 pounds is allowed by Federal Express without special documents (documents are easy to obtain but just not necessary for under 5 pounds). Simply write "ORM-A dry ice," "       pounds, for research" on outside packaging and on regular airbill under classification. UPS does not accept dry ice.
  - J. Make yourself a supplies list necessary before going into the field.
  - K. Soil cores kept a 4 degrees C are only viable for up to 7 days when aromatic hydrocarbons are involved. The lab will prepare them in methanol as above once in the lab, but we will need a call ahead of time to schedule personnel.
4. For field-prepping (Step 2B above):
- A. Obtain prepared sample containers from the laboratory. Order for # of samples intended and add 50%. This should be sufficient for QA requirements (below), breakage, and additional samples taken by discretion of sampler.
  - B. Organize containers consecutively - they are all numbered and pre-weighed. Make a necessary supplies list before going into the field.
  - C. For a 6" liner section retrieved from the spoon sampler, spread a 12" square piece of broiler (heavy) aluminum foil and slice it lengthwise with a clean stainless steel spatula.
  - D. Immediately sample with a coring syringe with plunger removed. Poke tube into mid-section of core (into undisturbed soil) to capture a 1/2 to 1 inch plug.
  - E. Immediately transfer to the sample vial with methanol by using plunger. Clean around lip of vial to remove soil with clean laboratory paper towelling

**CAUTION: WORK ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. DO NOT BREATH METHANOL VAPOR. IT IS TOXIC. SEE MSDS ATTACHED.**



**GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY, INC.**  
CONSULTING GROUNDWATER GEOLOGISTS

and seal septum onto the vial with lid, teflon side (shiny) toward the sample. shake sample enough to break it up so that whole sample is immersed in methanol. The rapid progression of steps indicated here is necessary to prevent loss of volatiles from the soil. Do not leave vials unopened for any extended period - the methanol evaporates quickly. Grit left on threads of vial can cause vial to break.

- F. \* If required (see 5 below). Take a duplicate sample from the other half directly across from the first sample, or where ever undisturbed, yet representative soil occurs.
- G. Label vial with legible information as follows:
  - 1. Job name or number.
  - 2. Date.
  - 3. Time.
  - 4. Depth and well number.
  - 5. Samplers initials.
- H. Tape vial across septum with scotch tape and around cap and sign on the tape with indelible ink to prevent tampering.
- I. Wrap up a representative section of the core equivalent in volume to cube 3 cm on a side in the aluminum foil square, discarding the rest appropriately. Seal in saran wrap. This section is for dry weight determination. Close it in plastic bag with a tag or write on the bag with an indelible marker. These samples go into a separate cooler or box and not with the vials. The cooler for dry weight samples need not be iced, but overnight delivery is requested.
- J. Discard plastic coring syringe, clean the spatula, and get clean equipment ready for next sample.
- K. Ice the sample vials immediately and keep them iced through shipment.
- L. Fill out chain of custody form. SOP 11 gives major details. Make sure sample requests is for proper analysis type.



M. Shipping of hazardous materials (methanol) requires special documents from Federal Express and UPS. Have this all arranged ahead of time (once set up with documents, the actual process will be little different than normal). Briefly you will need to add following to outside of package and on documents:

1. Flammable liquid label (some will come from lab with the vials).
2. "UN1230 methyl alcohol".
3. For UPS, a "Hazardous Material" label.

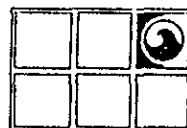
N. Ship overnight delivery to the lab. If dry ice is available, up to 5 pounds per package can be sent via Federal Express by simply writing "ORM-A dry ice", "\_\_\_\_\_ pounds, for research" on outside of package and on shipping document. UPS does not accept dry ice shipments.

5. Good sampling practice would include preparing 1 out of 5 samples to be prepared in duplicates for analysis. These 4 out of 20 samples will be for the following purposes.

- A. One in every 20 samples should be analyzed as a field replicate to evaluate the precision of the sampling technique. A minimum of 1 sample per data set is suggested.
- B. An additional 1 in 20 samples should be selected by sampler to be prepared in duplicate as alternative to Step (A). Choose a different soil type if available.
- C. The lab does spiking with reference materials for internal QC so additionally a minimum of 2 in 20 samples need to be prepared in duplicate.

6. Other QC procedures can be specified at the project manager's discretion. See Table 3-2 (reference 2) attached.

7. Decontamination of equipment in the field requires a detergent wash, a water rinse, and spectrographic quality acetone rinse followed by distilled water.



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
CONSULTING GROUNDWATER GEOLOGISTS

## REFERENCES

1. Soil Sampling Quality Assurance Users Guide, U.S. EPA Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Las Vegas, NV, EPA 600/4-84-043, May 1984.
2. Preparation of Soil Sampling Protocol. Techniques and Strategies, U.S. EPA, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Las Vegas, NV, EPA 600/4-83-020, August 1983 (PB83-206979).
3. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Washington, D.C., SW 846, July 1982.



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
CONSULTING GROUNDWATER GEOLOGISTS

GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING OPERATION/CALIBRATION OF  
PHOTOIONIZATION ANALYZER  
SOP 19

The HNU Model 101 Photoionization Analyzer shall be used to measure the concentration of trace gases over a range of less than 1 ppm to 2,000 ppm by employing the principle of photoionization for detection. The specific instrument used for investigations related to hydrocarbon contamination should be calibrated for direct readings in parts per million (ppm) volume/volume of benzene. This portable field analyzer consists of two components (1) probe which contains a fan for moving air into the sensor, an ultraviolet light (provides ionization energy), an ionization chamber and signal amplifier (2) readout assembly which contains a battery, ion chamber bias, meter readout and control panel. Specifics of the detection principle/theory and functions of various components can be found in the manufactures instruction manual (HNU Systems, Inc.).

To assure optimum performance, the photoionization analyzer should be calibrated with a standard gas mixture of known concentration from a pressurized container. A daily procedure for calibration involves bringing the probe and readout in close proximity to the calibration gas, cracking the valve on the tank and checking the instrument reading. This provides a useful spot check for the instrument.

A procedure conducted weekly for more accurate calibration of the instrument from a pressurized container is to connect one side of a "T" to the pressurized container of calibration gas, another side of the "T" to a rotameter and the third side of the "T" directly to the 8" extension to the photoionization probe (see Figure 2). Crack the valve of the pressurized container until a slight flow is indicated on the rotameter. The instrument draws in the volume of sample required for detection, and the flow in the rotameter indicates an excess of sample. Now adjust the span pot so that the instrument is reading the exact value of the calibration gas. (If the instrument span setting is changed, the instrument should be turned back to the standby position and the electronic zero should be readjusted, if necessary).



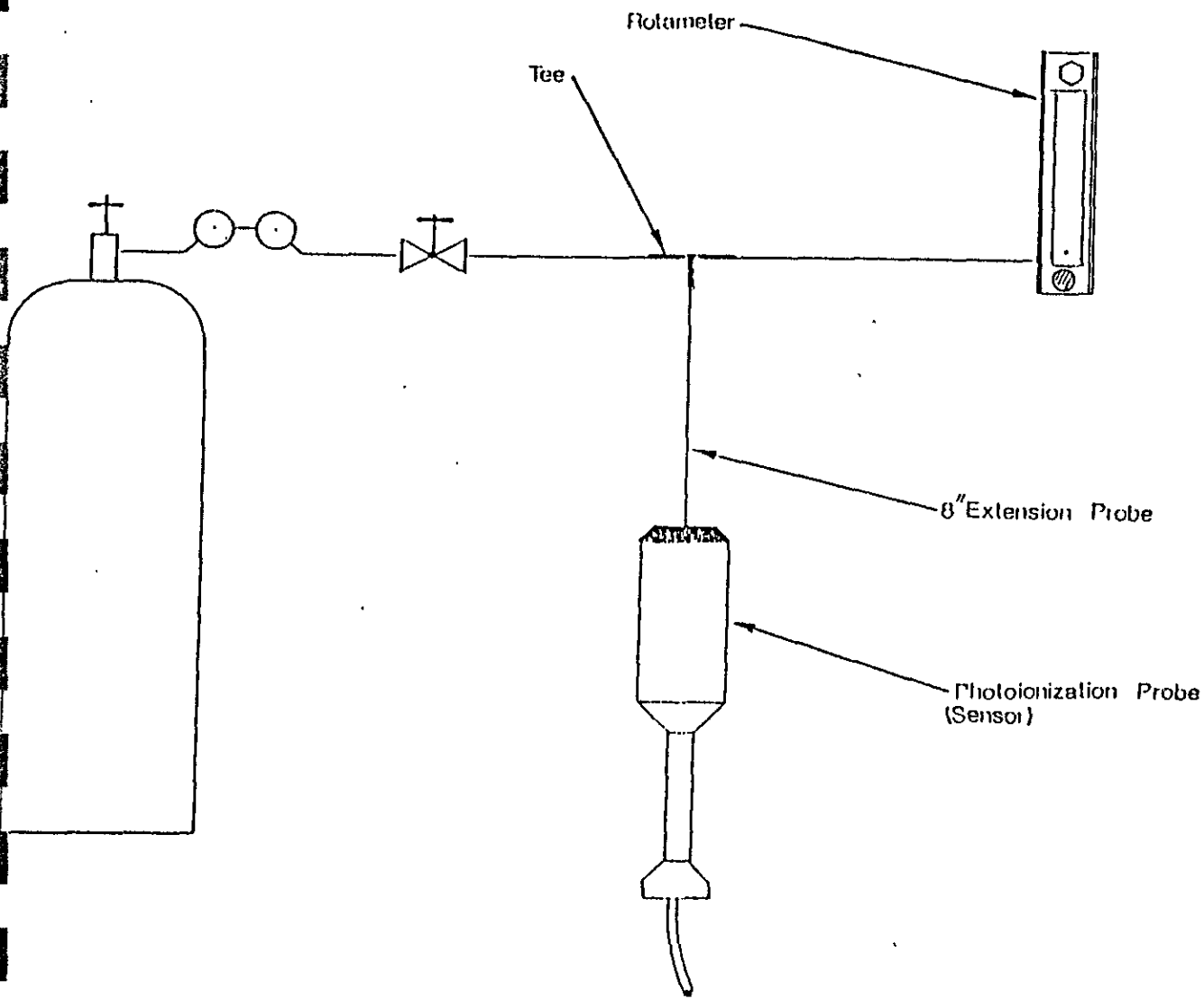


Figure 2





APPENDIX II

MAJOR DIVISIONS		SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES
COARSE GRAINED SOILS (More than 1/2 of soil > no. 200 sieve size)	<u>GRAVELS</u>  (More than 1/2 of coarse fraction > no. 4 sieve size)	GW	Well graded gravels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
		GP	Poorly graded gravels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
		GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures
		GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-and-clay mixtures
	<u>SANDS</u>  (More than 1/2 of coarse fraction < no. 4 sieve size)	SW	Well graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines
		SP	Poorly graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines
		SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures
		SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures
FINE GRAINED SOILS (More than 1/2 of soil < no. 200 sieve size)	<u>SILTS &amp; CLAYS</u>  <u>LL &lt; 50</u>	ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity
		CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays
		OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity
	<u>SILTS &amp; CLAYS</u>  <u>LL &gt; 50</u>	MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts
		CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays
		OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silty clays, organic silts
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	Pt	Peat and other highly organic soils	

CLASSIFICATION CHART  
(Unified Soil Classification System)

CLASSIFICATION	RANGE OF GRAIN SIZES	
	U.S. Standard Sieve Size	Grain Size in Millimeters
BOULDERS	Above 12"	Above 305
COBBLES	12" to 3"	305 to 76.2
GRAVEL coarse fine	3" to No. 4	76.2 to 4.76
	3" to 1/4"	76.2 to 19.1
	1/4" to No. 4	19.1 to 4.76
SAND coarse medium fine	No. 4 to No. 200	4.76 to 0.074
	No. 4 to No. 10	4.76 to 2.00
	No. 10 to No. 40	2.00 to 0.420
	No. 40 to No. 200	0.420 to 0.074
SILT & CLAY	Below No. 200	Below 0.074

GRAIN SIZE CHART

SANDS AND GRAVELS	BLOWS/FOOT <sup>†</sup>
VERY LOOSE	0 - 4
LOOSE	4 - 10
MEDIUM DENSE	10 - 30
DENSE	30 - 50
VERY DENSE	OVER 50

RELATIVE DENSITY

SILTS AND CLAYS	BLOWS/FOOT <sup>†</sup>
VERY SOFT	0 - 2
SOFT	2 - 4
MEDIUM STIFF	4 - 8
STIFF	8 - 16
VERY STIFF	16 - 32
HARD	OVER 32

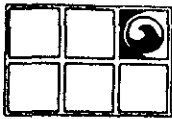
CONSISTENCY

## METHOD OF SOIL CLASSIFICATION

<sup>†</sup> NUMBER OF BLOWS OF 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES TO DRIVE A 2 INCH O.D. (1-3/8 INCH I.D.) SPLIT SPOON (ASTM D-1586).



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

Well Number MW 1

## Drilling Log

Project Arco / Telegraph Owner Arco Petroleum  
 Location 6125 Telegraph Ave. Project Number 20-0651-301  
 Date Drilled 6/21/86 Total Depth of Hole 30 ft. Diameter 7.5 in.  
 Surface Elevation \_\_\_\_\_ Water Level, Initial 16.19 ft 24-hrs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Screen: Dia. 2 in. Length 20 ft. Slot Size .020 in.  
 Casing: Dia. 2 in. Length 10 ft. Type PVC  
 Drilling Company Sierra Pacific Drilling Method h. s. auger  
 Driller L. Pera Log by B. Channell

Sketch Map

---

Notes

Depth (Feet)	Well Construction	Notes	Sample Number	Graphic Log	Description/Soil Classification (Color, Texture, Structures)
0				ML	Brown clayey silt, dry, no odor
2				SM	Light brown silty sand, damp, no odor
4				CL	Black clay, moist, medium stiff, no odor
6					Brown clay, moist, medium stiff, no odor
8		A	7 8 9		Brown gray clay, dry, stiff, very slight odor
10				CL	
12		B	6 7 8		Blue gray gravelly clay, dry, stiff, moderate odor
14					
16					▼ 6/21/86
18		C	15 12 16		Blue gray gravelly (coarse) clay, dry, very stiff, moderate odor
20					
22					Note: Increase in gravel
24					Brown silty, gravelly clay, dry, very stiff, no odor



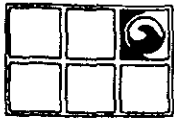
# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

## Drilling Log

Well Number MW 1

Depth (Feet)	Well Construction	Notes	Sample Number	Graphic Log	Description/Soil Classification (Color, Texture, Structures)
28					Brown silty, gravelly clay, dry, very stiff, no odor
30					End of hole - 30 ft.



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

## Drilling Log

Well Number MW 2

Project Arco / Telegraph Owner Arco Petroleum

Location 6125 Telegraph Ave. Project Number 20-0651-301

Date Drilled 6/21/86 Total Depth of Hole 30 ft. Diameter 7.5 in.

Surface Elevation \_\_\_\_\_ Water Level, Initial 15.01 ft 24-hrs. \_\_\_\_\_

Screen: Dia. 2 in. Length 15 ft. Slot Size .020 in.

Casing: Dia. 2 in. Length 15 ft. Type PVC

Drilling Company Sierra Pacific Drilling Method h. s. auger

Driller L. Pera Log by B. Channell

Sketch Map

Notes

Depth (Feet)	Well Construction	Notes	Sample Number	Graphic Log	Description/Soil Classification (Color, Texture, Structures)
0					Asphalt
0-2					Gray sand (fine), moist, slight odor
2-6					Gray sand (fine), moist, slight odor
6-10			A 2 2 2		Gray sand (fine), moist, loose, slight odor
10-14			B 4 7 8		Brown silty clay, damp, stiff, moderate odor
14-16					Brown silty, gravelly (coarse) clay, wet, stiff, moderate odor
16-18					Brown clayey sand, damp, moderate odor
18-20			C 5 8 15		Brown silty, gravelly clay, very stiff, no odor
20-24					Brown silty, gravelly clay, very stiff, no odor

▼ 6/21/86



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

Drilling Log

Well Number MW 2

Depth (Feet)	Well Construction	Notes	Sample Number	Graphic Log	Description/Soil Classification (Color, Texture, Structures)
28  30					Brown silty, gravelly clay, very stiff, no odor
					End of hole - 30 ft.



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

## Drilling Log

Well Number MW 3

Project Arco / Telegraph Owner Arco Petroleum

Location 6125 Telegraph Ave. Project Number 20-0651-301

Date Drilled 6/21/86 Total Depth of Hole 30 ft. Diameter 7.5 in.

Surface Elevation \_\_\_\_\_ Water Level, Initial 16.3 ft. 24-hrs. \_\_\_\_\_

Screen: Dia. 2 in. Length 20 ft. Slot Size .020 in.

Casing: Dia. 2 in. Length 10 ft. Type PVC

Drilling Company Sierra Pacific Drilling Method h. s. auger

Driller L. Pera Log by B. Channell

Sketch Map

---

Notes

Depth (Feet)	Well Construction	Notes	Sample Number	Graphic Log	Description/Soil Classification (Color, Texture, Structures)
0					Asphalt
0-2					Peagravel, no odor
2-4					Black clay, stiff, no odor
4-6					Brown tan clay, dry, stiff, no odor
6-8					Brown gray silty clay, dry, stiff, no odor
8-10			A 4, 7, 8		Brown gray silty clay, dry, stiff, no odor
10-14					Brown gray silty clay, dry, medium stiff, moderate odor
14-16			B 3, 4, 5		Brown gray silty clay, dry, medium stiff, moderate odor
16					6/21/86
16-18					Brown gray gravelly (coarse) clay, moist, stiff, no odor
18-20			C 3, 5, 6		Brown gray gravelly (coarse) clay, moist, stiff, no odor
20-22					Brown gray gravelly (coarse) clay, moist, stiff, no odor
22-24					Brown gray gravelly (coarse) clay, moist, stiff, no odor



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

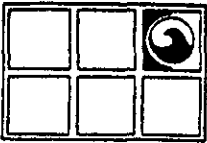
Drilling Log

Well Number MW 3

Depth (Feet)	Well Construction	Notes	Sample Number	Graphic Log	Description/Soil Classification (Color, Texture, Structures)
28  30					Brown gray gravelly (coarse) clay, moist, stiff, no odor
					End of hole - 30 ft.



APPENDIX III



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING SERVICES

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

4 Mill St., Greenville, NH 03048

Tel: (603) 878-2500

## Laboratory Test Results

6/24/86

Report No. 00-0000-00

Submitted to:

Robert Juncal  
Groundwater Technology  
4080 Pike Lane  
Concord, CA. 94520

The attached report covers water samples #27261-27263 taken by B. Channell at site #00-0000, Oakland, California and analyzed by GC/FID Static Headspace Analysis for volatile hydrocarbons, analysts L.L.

Method Detection Limits (MDL) listed are the levels above which quantitation is considered reliable: benzene and toluene 1 ppb, ethylbenzene 2 ppb, total xylenes 6 ppb. The level for reliable quantitation for total aliphatic hydrocarbons and miscellaneous aromatics is 20 ppb.

If noted on report, MDL is increased by a factor of 44 for dilutions made in order to maintain calibrated range. Precision for levels above 10 times MDL is 10%. Precision at MDL equals 30%. Hexane and ortho-xylene are used as calibration standards for aliphatic hydrocarbons and miscellaneous aromatics, respectively.

RECEIVED  
JUL 17 1986



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING SERVICES

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

4 Mill St., Greenville, NH 03048

Tel: (603) 878-2500

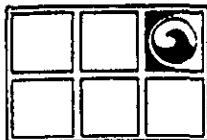
HYDROCARBONS IN WATER ug/L (ppb)  
REPORT NO. 00-0000-00

Sample I.D.	DATE SAMPLED	DATE RUN	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYL BENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX
27261 MW-1	6/21/86	6/23/86	10800	824	626	1570	13800
27262 MW-2	6/21/86	6/23/86	80	125	38	191	434
27263 MW-3	6/21/86	6/23/86	6930	6600	1570	8760	23900

\*NOTES:

ND = BELOW DETECTION LIMIT

TOTAL BTEX = THE SUM OF BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYL BENZENE,  
AND XYLENES, ROUNDED TO THREE SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING SERVICES  
Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.  
4 Mill St., Greenville, NH 03048  
Tel: (603) 878-2500

HYDROCARBONS IN WATER ug/l  
REPORT NO. 00-0000-00

SAMPLE NO.	I.D.	C4-C12 ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS	MISC AROMATICS C8-C12	TOTAL
27261	MW-1	4510	2320	20600
27262	MW-2	874	160	1470 *1
27263	MW-3	20400	5100	49400 *4

\*NOTES:

TOTAL = THE SUM OF THE TOTAL BTEX AND THE ABOVE PARAMETERS.

ND = BELOW DETECTION LIMIT

MW = MONITORING WELL

1 = METHANE DETECTED AT 10-100 PPB.

4 = SAMPLE DILUTED; MDL TIMES 44



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

*ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING SERVICES*

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

4 Mill St., Greenville, NH 03048

Tel: (603) 878-2500

## Quality Assurance Documentation

### Statement of Sample Integrity:

The samples in this data set meet the Groundwater Technology Laboratory criteria for physical integrity as per GTL Method Code 103 throughout the sampling, handling and analytical process.

### Quality Assurance Specifications:

The data in this set conforms to the GTL Quality Assurance program and provisions specified in EPA Method 602 including, daily calibration with freshly made standards, blanks before trace level samples, surrogate spikes, spikes in untested matrices, a minimum of 10% duplicates and a minimum of 6% reference samples traceable to the U.S. EPA.

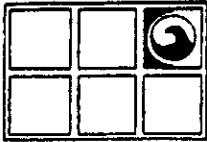
### Certification:

The data in this report have been checked for accuracy and completeness.

Respectfully Submitted,

Michael D. Webb  
Technical Director

APPENDIX IV



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING SERVICES

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

4 Mill St., Greenville, NH 03048

Tel: (603) 878-2500

## Laboratory Test Results

7/2/86

Report No. 00-0000-0

Submitted to:

Robert Juncal  
Groundwater Technology  
4080 Pike Lane  
Concord, CA. 94520

### Sample Identification:

The attached report covers 3 Arco/Telegraph soil samples #S1678-S1680 taken by B. Channell at site 00-0000, Oakland, California. Samples were extracted: 6/23/86.

### Method:

Analysis was performed for volatile organics by purge and trap gas chromatography, EPA Method 5030, with flame ionization detection and photoionization detection as per EPA Methods 8015 and 8020. Quantification was performed on a very polar column. This modification fractionates aliphatics (up to C12) away from the volatile aromatics. Chromatographic conditions are referenced in GTL Method Code 119. Hexane and ortho-xylene are used as calibration standards for the aliphatic hydrocarbons and miscellaneous aromatics, respectively.

Detection limit at 4 times background is listed on the report.

Sampling and sample handling and preservation are specified by this laboratory to be as per EPA Method 5030. Any irregularities are referenced in the attached quality assurance report.

### Results:

Results are reported in ppm (mg/kg) dry soil.

### Prepared by:

Eileen Foley  
Analytical Program Manager

L.L./A.K.  
Analysts

cc. Bill Smith

RECEIVED  
JUL 07 1986  
M.L.....



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING SERVICES

Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.

4 Mill St., Greenville, NH 03048

Tel: (603) 878-2500

HYDROCARBONS IN SOIL mg/kg (ppm)  
REPORT NO. 00-0000-00

Sample I.D.	DATE SAMPLED	DATE RUN	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYL BENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX
S1678 MW-1	6/21/86	6/23/86	7.6	6.3	7.3	39.7	60.9
S1679 MW-2	6/21/86	6/23/86	12.6	26.4	10.7	64.3	114
S1680 MW-3	6/21/86	6/23/86	5.4	1.9	1.3	6.9	10.1
MDL FOR A 10 GRAM SAMPLE:			0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	

\*NOTES:

ND = BELOW DETECTION LIMIT

TOTAL BTEX = THE SUM OF BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYL BENZENE,  
AND XYLENES, ROUNDED.





# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING SERVICES  
Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.  
4 Mill St., Greenville, NH 03048  
Tel: (603) 878-2500

HYDROCARBONS IN SOIL mg/kg (ppm)  
REPORT NO. 00-0000-00

SAMPLE NO.	I.D.	C4-C12 ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS	MISC AROMATICS C8-C12	TOTAL	SAMPLE WEIGHT GRAMS
S1678	MW-1	309	101.6	471.5	12.51
S1679	MW-2	467	154	735	25.99
S1680	MW-3	35	ND	52	20.77
MDL FOR A 10 GRAM SAMPLE: 4			64		

NOTES:

TOTAL = THE SUM OF THE TOTAL BTEX AND THE ABOVE PARAMETERS.

ND = BELOW DETECTION LIMIT



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

*ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING SERVICES*  
Division of Oil Recovery Systems, Inc.  
4 Mill St., Greenville, NH 03048  
Tel: (603) 878-2500

## Quality Assurance Documentation

### Statement of Sample Integrity:

The samples in this data set meet the Groundwater Technology Laboratory criteria for physical integrity as per GTL Method Code 119 throughout the sampling, handling and analytical process.

### Quality Assurance Specifications:

The data in this set conforms to the GTL Quality Assurance program and provisions specified in EPA Method 8020 including daily calibration with freshly made standards, blanks before trace level samples, spikes in untested matrices, a minimum of 10% duplicates and a minimum of 6% reference samples traceable to the U.S. EPA.

### Certification:

The data in this report have been checked for accuracy and completeness.

Respectfully Submitted,

Michael D. Webb  
Technical Director