YRC Worldwide Inc.
10990 Roe Avenue
Overland Park, KS 66211-1213
Phone 913 696 6100
yrcw.com

July 21, 2011

To Whom It May Concern:

Attached is the "UST Removal Workplan" for the YRC Inc. property located at 1708 Wood Street, Oakland, CA 94607, Fuel Leak Case No. RO 0000039. I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the information and/or recommendations contained in the attached report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

YRC Inc. is a subsidiary of YRC Worldwide, Inc. and as Supervisor of Environmental Services at YRC Enterprise Services I have been charged by YRC Worldwide, Inc. to represent YRC Inc. regarding environmental matters.

Sincerely,

Ruben D. Byerley
Supervisor-Environmental Services

Burns & McDonnell
SINCE 1898

July 19, 2011

Paresh C. Khatri
Alameda County Health Care Services
Environmental Health Services
Hazardous Materials Specialist
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, CA 94502-6577

**Subject:** **UST Removal Work Plan**
**YRC Worldwide Inc.**
**1708 Wood Street, Oakland, CA**
**Fuel Leak Case No. RO0000039 & Global ID No. T0600102107**

On behalf of YRC Worldwide Inc. (YRCW), Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. (Burns & McDonnell) has prepared this work plan for the removal of two abandoned in place underground storage tanks (USTs), and one oil water separator (OWS) at the subject site located at 1708 Wood Street, Oakland, CA (Site) (Figure 1); the facility is currently vacant.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In March 1987, two USTs (one 10,000 gallon gasoline tank and one 2,000 gallon motor oil tank) were removed from the central-eastern area of the Site (Figure 3), a 10,000 gallon diesel UST was left in operation. During this work, two USTs were identified at the northwest corner (Figure 2) of the property (one 2,000 gallon waste oil tank and one 10,000 gallon tank of unknown contents). These two USTs were abandoned-in-place (filled with sand slurry and grout). In April 1996, the 10,000 gallon diesel UST and all associated piping were removed from the central-eastern area of the Site.

The scope of this project includes the removal of two abandoned in place USTs (one 2,000 gallon waste oil tank and one 10,000 gallon tank of unknown contents), and one in-active 1,500 gallon OWS.

## 2.0 TANK EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL ACTIVITIES

### 2.1 Contractors, Permitting and Certification

Covey Engineering (Covey) will perform the tank removal and associated soil excavation and soil and groundwater disposal. UST disposal will be performed by Ecology Control Industries located in Richmond, CA. Burns & McDonnell will perform oversight and conduct the soil and groundwater sampling program. Prior to UST removal, appropriate permits will be obtained by Covey from the City of Oakland Fire Department (OFD).

Covey will notify the OFD and Alameda County Health Care Services at least 72 hours prior to start of work at the Site.

400 Oyster Point Blvd. • Suite 533 • South San Francisco, CA 94080-1921
Tel: 650 871-2926 • Fax: 650 871-2653 • www.burnsmcd.com
CA Contractor License 755238

All utilities and USTs will be located using a utility surveying service and areas of excavation will be marked up in the field. Measures will be taken to protect any utilities, if encountered, in the excavation area.

### 2.2 Tank Removal Excavation Activities and Project Schedule

Construction and sampling activities are scheduled to start on August 1, 2011. Contractor will erect 6' high safety fencing around work areas prior to construction activities commencing.

In the vicinity of the abandoned in place USTs, the contractor will saw cut, demolish and remove a section of asphalt approximately 15' x 55'. Contractor will provide & Install Sheet Pile Shoring System to protect the adjacent building & fence line during all removal activities, if necessary. In the vicinity of the 1,500 gallon OWS, the contractor will saw cut, demolish and remove a section of approximately 8' X 15'. The actual area of excavation will be determined during construction activities.

Once the overlying asphalt and/or concrete are removed, soil will be excavated to clear the top and sides of the two USTs and OWS so that an evaluation can be performed on the tanks' contents, and to prepare for the removal of the USTs.

Contractor will cut into the existing UST's outer shells to provide excavation access. The use of non sparking/cold chisel shall be allowed. The contents of the tank shall be monitored for Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) before, during, and after all activity.

Contents of the abandoned USTs will be excavated and placed onto 6 mil visqueen or containers, adjacent to the excavation, for sampling & profiling purposes, if required. Once the interior of the tanks are empty, excavation around the UST's will be completed in preparation for removal.

It is anticipated that the OWS is concrete. Prior to its removal, the interior of the OWS shall be thoroughly cleaned with a pressure washer. The wash fluid shall be recovered and placed in 55 gallon containers, along with any solids, for removal & disposal.

The two USTs and OWS from the excavations will be removed using proper equipment and will be transported to an approved disposal facility.

Groundwater, if encountered, will be pumped into baker style tanks during excavation and will be disposed and or recycled at an appropriate facility.

### 2.3 Soil Management, Sampling and Analysis

Confirmatory soil samples will be collected, at a minimum, from each end of each UST and OWS. Samples will be collected 2 to 4 feet below the bottom of the USTs and OWS. A minimum of one sample will be collected from each sidewall of each excavation pit. The outer 3 inches of soil in the sidewall will be removed to expose the sampling point.

Additional confirmatory soil samples will be collected based on visual observation and field screening with a photo ionization detector (PID). If impacted soil is screened or visually impacted soil is observed, or confirmatory sample results indicate that residual total

petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) concentrations are present that exceed San Francisco Bay-Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFRWQCB) environmental screening levels (ESL's) for COMMERCIAL NON DRINKING WATER USE (Appendix A), over-excavation will be undertaken and further confirmatory samples shall be collected until ESL concentrations are reached.

Excavated soil will be stockpiled next to the excavation areas and placed on plastic sheeting; stockpiles will also be covered with plastic sheeting. Composite samples of soil will be collected from each stock pile, and submitted for analysis. Visually impacted soil will be separated from the stockpiles and placed on plastic sheeting. A composite soil sample will be additionally collected and submitted for a waste profile analysis. Based on waste profile analysis, excavated soil will be transported to an approved facility for disposal or recycling.

All soil samples from the excavations and stockpiles will be submitted to a California State Certified laboratory under Chain-of-Custody protocols. The soil samples will be analyzed for the following constituents:

- TPH as Gasoline and Light Hydrocarbons (C7-C12) – Method 5035/8015G
- TPH as Diesel (C10-C24) – Method M8015D/3630C
- TPH as Motor oil (C24-C-36) – Method M8015D/3630C
- BTEX / MTBE – Method: 5035/8260B
- LUFTS Metals – Method 6010B

## 2.4 Groundwater Management, Sampling and Analysis

During UST and OWS removal, it is anticipated that ground water will be encountered at a depth of approximately 2-5 feet bgs. Groundwater encountered during excavation will be pumped into baker style tanks to be disposed or recycled properly.

Grab groundwater samples will be collected using new disposable bailers or peristaltic pump and tubing. Screening criteria for ground water will be SFRWQCB's ESLs for COMMERCIAL groundwater that is NOT a CURRENT OR POTENTIAL SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER. (Appendix A)

All groundwater samples from the excavations will be submitted to a California State Certified laboratory under Chain-of-Custody protocols. All groundwater samples will be analyzed for the following constituents:

- TPH as Gasoline and Light Hydrocarbons (C4-C12) – Method 8015G
- TPH as Diesel (C13-C22) – Method 3630C/M8015D
- TPH as Motor Oil– Method 3630C/M8015D
- BTEX/ MTBE- Method 5035/8260B
- LUFTS Metals -Method 6010B

## 2.5 Backfill and Site Restoration

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Once the soil sample results are received, & the approval to backfill is given, clean gravel/crushed rock will be placed at the base of the excavation, followed by compacted base material, compacted to a minimum of 95% per Owner's Spec's. Compacted base material shall be compacted in 1' lifts until asphalt sub grade is reached. Filter fabric shall be placed between the native soils and new gravel. Six (6") thick, asphalt per Owner's Spec's will be installed. Finish grade of the asphalt shall provide adequate drainage and prevent ponding.

## 3.0 REPORTING

Upon completion of the UST and OWS removal activities, a summary report will be prepared and submitted. The report will summarize the construction activities; include the lab reports/analytical results, disposal activities/certificates, site photos and other pertinent information.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this UST Removal Work Plan for the YRC Worldwide Inc facility located at 1708 Wood Street, please contact the undersigned at 650-871-2236.

Sincerely,


Roshy Mozafar, PE, QSD/P
Burns & McDonnell

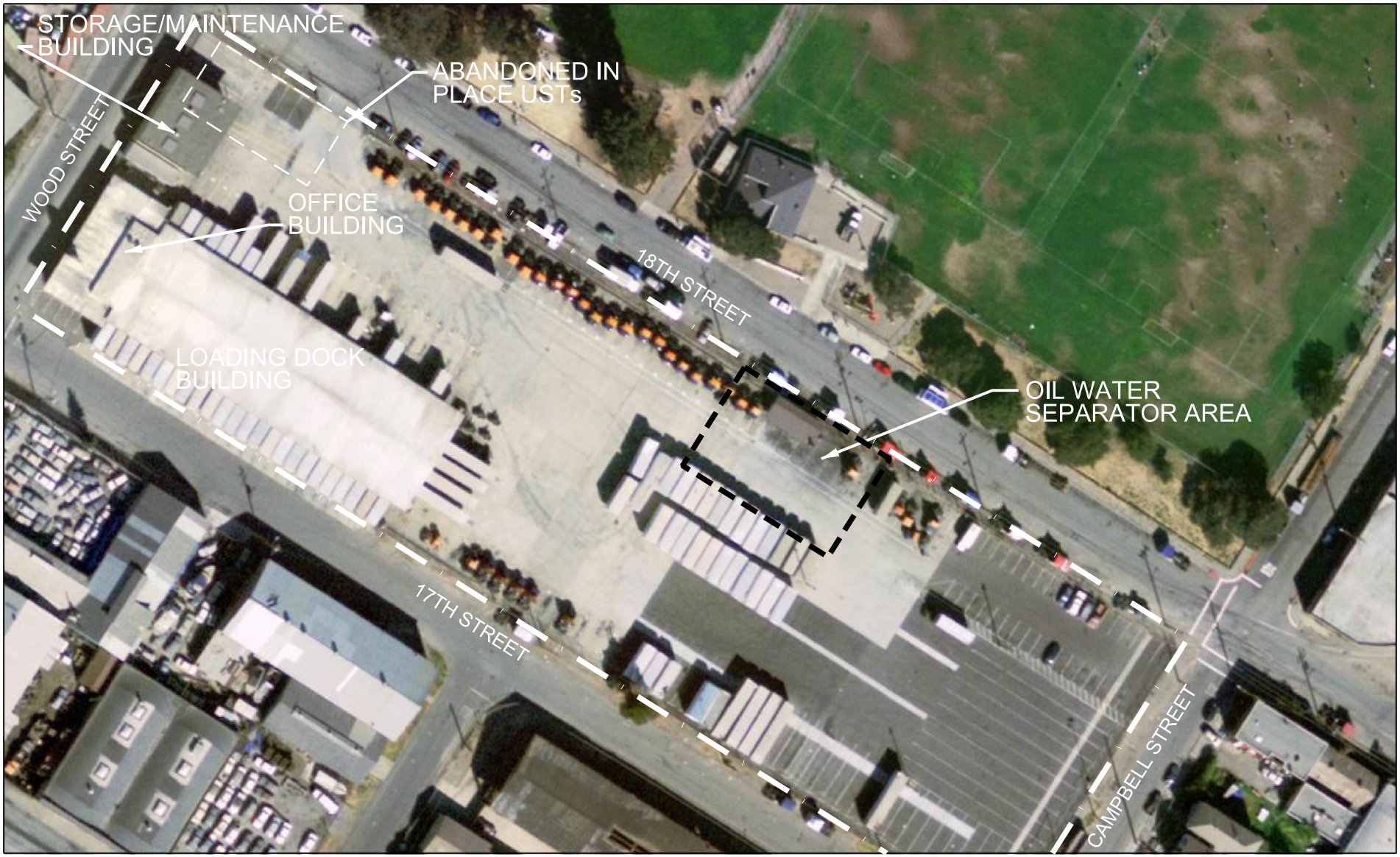
Attachments:

**Figures**
Figure 1 – Site Plan
Figure 2 – Abandoned USTs Area
Figure 3 – Oil Water Separator Area

**Appendix A**
SFRWQCB ESLs for groundwater that is NOT a current or potential source of drinking water.

Cc: Cherie McCaulou, SF RWQCB (Region 2)
Inspector Mathews, City Of Oakland Fire Department
Ruben Byerley, YRCW
Steve Shinners, YRCW

# FIGURES




Burns & McDonnell
SINCE 1898

Figure 1
UST Removal Work Plan
YRC Worldwide

SITE MAP
1708 WOOD STREET
OAKLAND, CA

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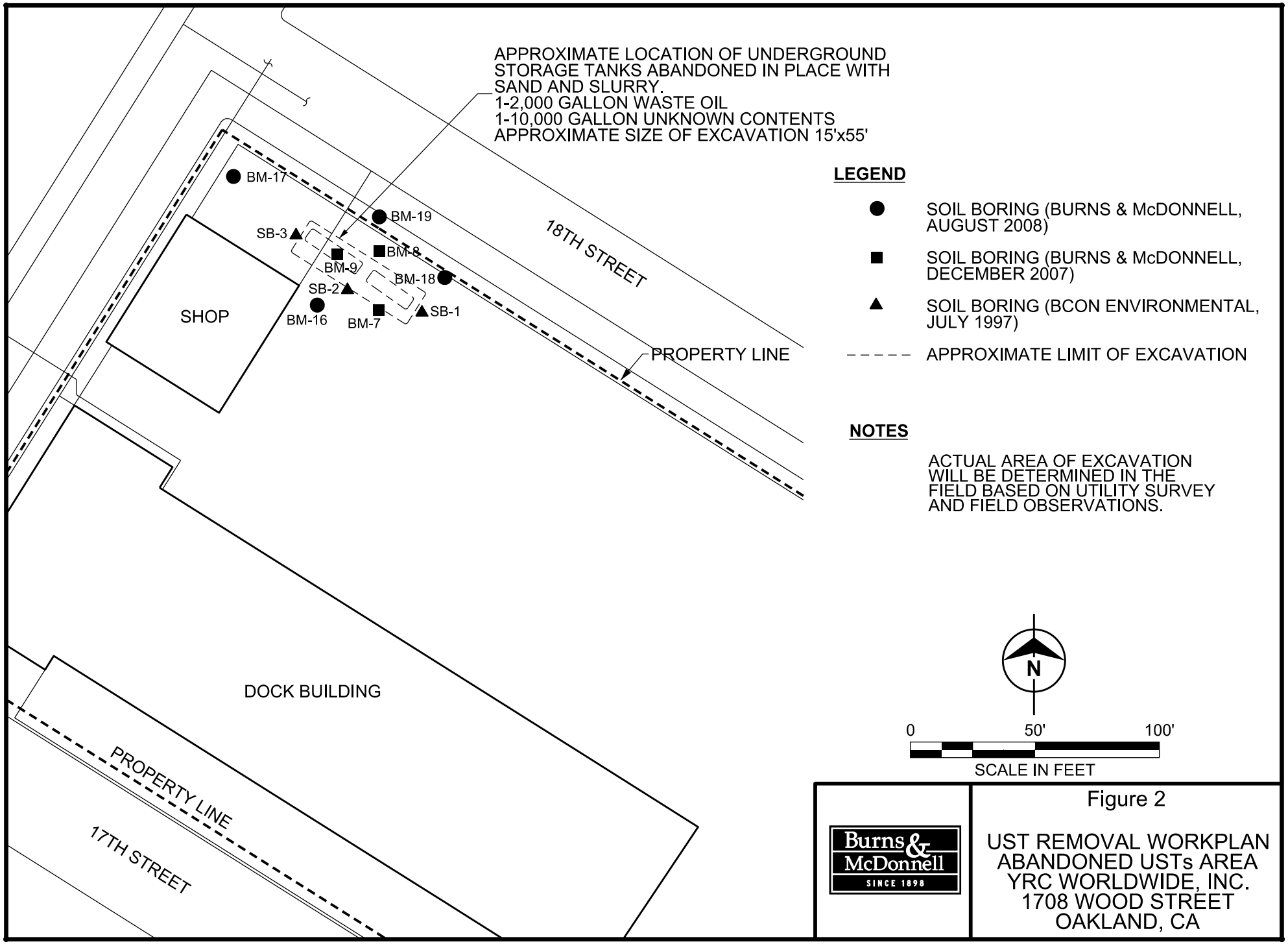


Figure 2

UST REMOVAL WORKPLAN
ABANDONED USTs AREA
YRC WORLDWIDE, INC.
1708 WOOD STREET
OAKLAND, CA

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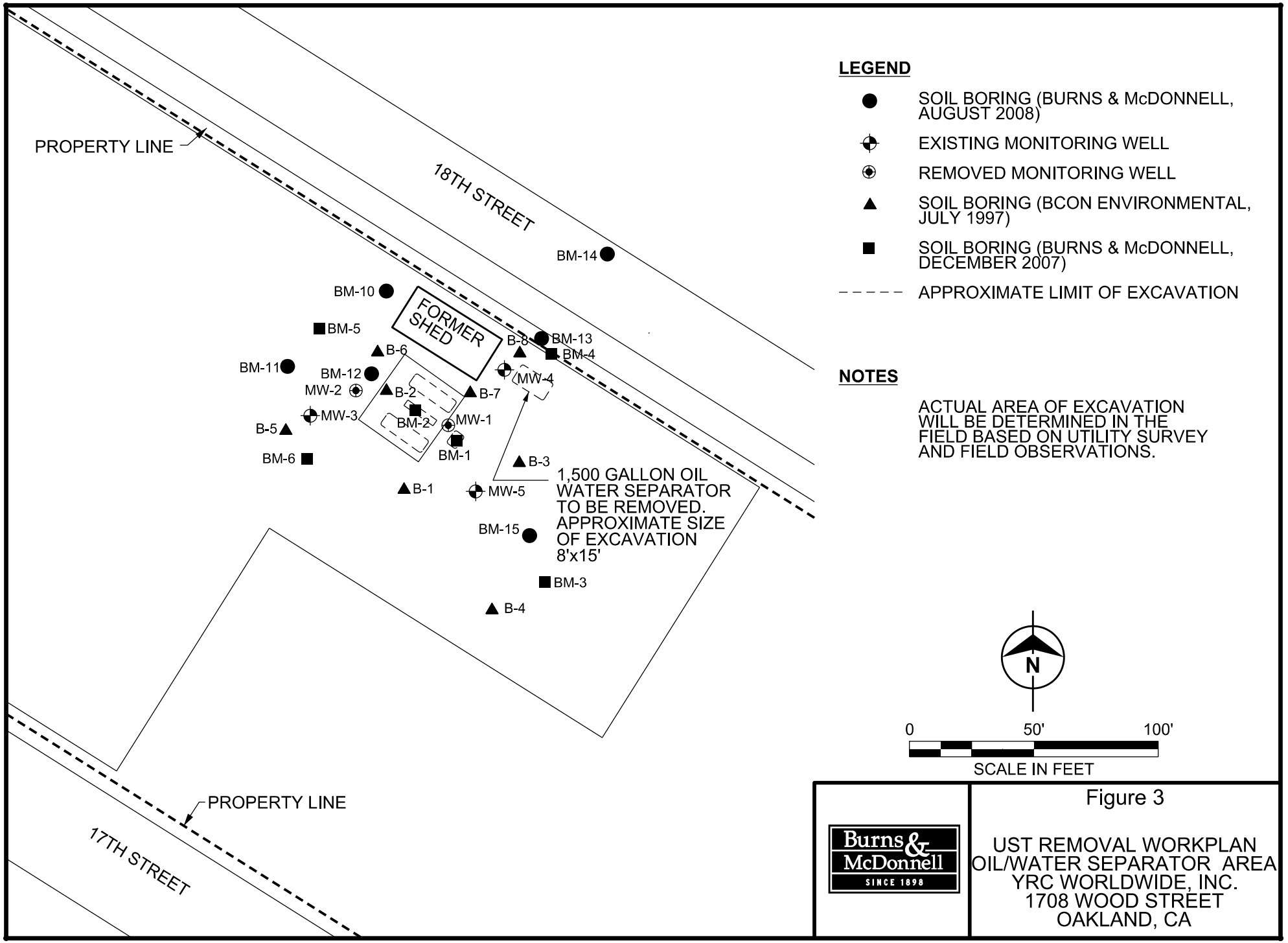


Figure 3

UST REMOVAL WORKPLAN
OIL/WATER SEPARATOR AREA
YRC WORLDWIDE, INC.
1708 WOOD STREET
OAKLAND, CA

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# APPENDIX A

## SF Bay- Regional Water Quality Control Board Environmental Screening Levels

# Table D. Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs)
## Deep Soils (>3m bgs)
## Groundwater is not a Current or Potential Source of Drinking Water

| | [1]Deep Soil | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemical | [2]Residential Land Use (mg/kg) | Commercial/ Industrial Land Use Only (mg/kg) | [3]Groundwater (µg/L) |
| Acenaphthene | 1.9E+01 | 1.9E+01 | 2.3E+01 |
| Acenaphthylene | 1.3E+01 | 1.3E+01 | 3.0E+01 |
| Acetone | 5.0E-01 | 5.0E-01 | 1.5E+03 |
| Aldrin | 1.5E+00 | 1.5E+00 | 1.3E-01 |
| Anthracene | 2.8E+00 | 2.8E+00 | 7.3E-01 |
| Antimony | 3.1E+02 | 3.1E+02 | 3.0E+01 |
| Arsenic | 1.5E+01 | 1.5E+01 | 3.6E+01 |
| Barium | 2.5E+03 | 2.6E+03 | 1.0E+03 |
| Benzene | 2.0E+00 | 2.0E+00 | 4.6E+01 |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | 1.2E+01 | 1.2E+01 | 2.7E-02 |
| Benzo(b)fluoranthene | 1.5E+01 | 1.5E+01 | 2.9E-02 |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | 1.5E+01 | 1.5E+01 | 4.0E-01 |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | 2.7E+01 | 2.7E+01 | 1.0E-01 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 1.5E+00 | 1.5E+00 | 1.4E-02 |
| Beryllium | 9.8E+01 | 9.8E+01 | 5.3E-01 |
| 1,1-Biphenyl | 6.5E+00 | 6.5E+00 | 5.0E+00 |
| Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether | 1.6E-01 | 1.6E-01 | 1.2E+01 |
| Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether | 1.3E-01 | 1.3E-01 | 1.2E+01 |
| Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 7.8E+02 | 7.8E+02 | 3.2E+01 |
| Boron | 6.3E+04 | 6.3E+04 | 1.6E+00 |
| Bromodichloromethane | 3.2E+00 | 3.2E+00 | 1.7E+02 |
| Bromoform (Tribromomethane) | 2.4E+01 | 2.4E+01 | 1.1E+03 |
| Bromomethane | 6.4E+00 | 6.4E+00 | 1.6E+02 |
| Cadmium | 3.9E+01 | 3.9E+01 | 2.5E-01 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 1.9E+00 | 1.9E+00 | 9.3E+00 |
| Chlordane | 1.5E+01 | 1.5E+01 | 4.0E-03 |
| *p*-Chloroaniline | 5.3E-02 | 5.3E-02 | 5.0E+00 |
| Chlorobenzene | 1.5E+00 | 1.5E+00 | 2.5E+01 |
| Chloroethane | 8.5E-01 | 8.5E-01 | 1.2E+01 |
| Chloroform | 9.8E+00 | 9.8E+00 | 3.3E+02 |
| Chloromethane | 6.4E+00 | 6.4E+00 | 4.1E+01 |
| 2-Chlorophenol | 1.2E-01 | 1.2E-01 | 1.8E+00 |
| Chromium (total) | 2.5E+03 | 5.0E+03 | 1.8E+02 |
| Chromium III | 2.5E+03 | 5.0E+03 | 1.8E+02 |
| Chromium VI | 5.3E-01 | 5.3E-01 | 1.1E+01 |
| Chrysene | 2.3E+01 | 2.3E+01 | 3.5E-01 |
| Cobalt | 9.4E+01 | 9.4E+01 | 3.0E+00 |
| Copper | 2.5E+03 | 5.0E+03 | 3.1E+00 |
| Cyanide | 3.6E-03 | 3.6E-03 | 1.0E+00 |
| Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | 2.4E+00 | 2.4E+00 | 2.5E-01 |
| Dibromochloromethane | 1.4E+01 | 1.4E+01 | 1.7E+02 |
| 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane | 4.5E-03 | 4.5E-03 | 2.0E-01 |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 1.0E+00 | 1.0E+00 | 1.5E+02 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 1.6E+00 | 1.6E+00 | 1.4E+01 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 7.4E+00 | 7.4E+00 | 6.5E+01 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 1.8E+00 | 1.8E+00 | 1.5E+01 |

## Table D. Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs)
## Deep Soils (>3m bgs)
## Groundwater is not a Current or Potential Source of Drinking Water

| | [1]Deep Soil | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemical | [2]Residential Land Use (mg/kg) | Commercial/ Industrial Land Use Only (mg/kg) | [3]Groundwater (µg/L) |
| 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine | 3.1E+01 | 3.1E+01 | 2.5E+02 |
| Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD) | 1.2E+02 | 1.2E+02 | 1.0E-03 |
| Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethene (DDE) | 8.7E+01 | 8.7E+01 | 1.0E-03 |
| Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) | 4.3E+00 | 4.3E+00 | 1.0E-03 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 1.9E+00 | 1.9E+00 | 4.7E+01 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 1.8E+00 | 1.8E+00 | 2.0E+02 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | 4.3E+00 | 4.3E+00 | 2.5E+01 |
| *cis*-1,2-Dichloroethene | 1.8E+01 | 1.8E+01 | 5.9E+02 |
| *trans*-1,2-Dichloroethene | 3.9E+01 | 3.9E+01 | 5.9E+02 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 3.0E+00 | 3.0E+00 | 3.0E+00 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 2.5E+00 | 2.5E+00 | 1.0E+02 |
| 1,3-Dichloropropene | 2.9E+00 | 2.9E+00 | 2.4E+01 |
| Dieldrin | 2.3E-03 | 2.3E-03 | 1.9E-03 |
| Diethyl phthalate | 3.5E-02 | 3.5E-02 | 1.5E+00 |
| Dimethyl phthalate | 3.5E-02 | 3.5E-02 | 1.5E+00 |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 7.4E-01 | 7.4E-01 | 1.1E+02 |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol | 4.2E-02 | 4.2E-02 | 1.5E+01 |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 8.6E-01 | 8.6E-01 | 1.2E+02 |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 3.0E+01 | 3.0E+01 | 5.0E+04 |
| Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) | 2.3E-04 | 2.3E-04 | 1.0E-06 |
| Endosulfan | 4.6E-03 | 4.6E-03 | 8.7E-03 |
| Endrin | 6.5E-04 | 6.5E-04 | 2.3E-03 |
| Ethylbenzene | 4.7E+00 | 4.7E+00 | 4.3E+01 |
| Fluoranthene | 6.0E+01 | 6.0E+01 | 8.0E+00 |
| Fluorene | 8.9E+00 | 8.9E+00 | 3.9E+00 |
| Heptachlor | 1.3E-02 | 1.3E-02 | 3.6E-03 |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 1.4E-02 | 1.4E-02 | 3.6E-03 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 1.6E+01 | 1.6E+01 | 3.7E+00 |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 4.6E+00 | 4.6E+00 | 9.3E-01 |
| γ-Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane) | 9.8E-03 | 9.8E-03 | 1.6E-02 |
| Hexachloroethane | 4.1E+01 | 4.1E+01 | 1.2E+01 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene | 1.3E+01 | 1.3E+01 | 4.8E-02 |
| Lead | 7.5E+02 | 7.5E+02 | 2.5E+00 |
| Mercury (elemental) | 5.8E+01 | 5.8E+01 | 2.5E-02 |
| Methoxychlor | 1.9E+01 | 1.9E+01 | 3.0E-03 |
| Methylene chloride | 3.4E+01 | 3.4E+01 | 2.2E+03 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | 1.3E+01 | 1.3E+01 | 1.4E+04 |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | 3.9E+00 | 3.9E+00 | 1.7E+02 |
| Methyl mercury | 4.1E+01 | 4.1E+01 | 3.0E-03 |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 2.5E-01 | 2.5E-01 | 2.1E+00 |
| *tert*-Butyl methyl ether | 8.4E+00 | 8.4E+00 | 1.8E+03 |
| Molybdenum | 2.5E+03 | 3.9E+03 | 2.4E+02 |

## Table D. Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs)
## Deep Soils (>3m bgs)
## Groundwater is not a Current or Potential Source of Drinking Water

| | [1]Deep Soil | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemical | [2]Residential Land Use (mg/kg) | Commercial/ Industrial Land Use Only (mg/kg) | [3]Groundwater (µg/L) |
| Naphthalene | 4.8E+00 | 4.8E+00 | 2.4E+01 |
| Nickel | 2.6E+02 | 2.6E+02 | 8.2E+00 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 9.9E+01 | 9.9E+01 | 7.9E+00 |
| Perchlorate | 5.4E+02 | 5.4E+02 | 6.0E+02 |
| Phenanthrene | 1.1E+01 | 1.1E+01 | 4.6E+00 |
| Phenol | 3.9E+00 | 3.9E+00 | 2.6E+02 |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | 6.3E+00 | 6.3E+00 | 1.4E-02 |
| Pyrene | 8.5E+01 | 8.5E+01 | 2.0E+00 |
| Selenium | 2.5E+03 | 3.9E+03 | 5.0E+00 |
| Silver | 2.5E+03 | 3.9E+03 | 1.9E-01 |
| Styrene | 1.5E+01 | 1.5E+01 | 1.0E+02 |
| *tert*-Butyl alcohol | 1.1E+02 | 1.1E+02 | 1.8E+04 |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 1.6E+01 | 1.6E+01 | 9.3E+02 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 3.4E+00 | 3.4E+00 | 1.9E+02 |
| Tetrachloroethene | 1.7E+01 | 1.7E+01 | 1.2E+02 |
| Thallium | 6.2E+01 | 6.2E+01 | 4.0E+00 |
| Toluene | 9.3E+00 | 9.3E+00 | 1.3E+02 |
| Toxaphene | 4.2E-04 | 4.2E-04 | 2.0E-04 |
| TPH (gasolines) | 1.8E+02 | 1.8E+02 | 2.1E+02 |
| TPH (middle distillates) | 1.8E+02 | 1.8E+02 | 2.1E+02 |
| TPH (residual fuels) | 5.0E+03 | 5.0E+03 | 2.1E+02 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 7.6E+00 | 7.6E+00 | 2.5E+01 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 7.8E+00 | 7.8E+00 | 6.2E+01 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 4.8E+00 | 4.8E+00 | 3.5E+02 |
| Trichloroethene | 3.3E+01 | 3.3E+01 | 3.6E+02 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 1.8E-01 | 1.8E-01 | 1.1E+01 |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 3.2E+01 | 3.2E+01 | 9.7E+01 |
| Vanadium | 7.7E+02 | 7.7E+02 | 1.9E+01 |
| Vinyl chloride | 6.6E-01 | 6.6E-01 | 3.8E+00 |
| Xylenes | 1.1E+01 | 1.1E+01 | 1.0E+02 |
| Zinc | 2.5E+03 | 5.0E+03 | 8.1E+01 |

**Notes:**

1. Shallow soils defined as soils less than or equal to 3 meters (approximately 10 feet) below ground surface.
2. Category "Residential Land Use" generally considered adequate for other sensitive uses.
3. Assumes potential discharge of groundwater into a freshwater, marine or estuary surface water system.

Soil ESLs intended to address direct-exposure, groundwater protection, ecologic (urban areas) and nuisance concerns under noted land-use scenarios. **Soil gas data should be collected for additional evaluation of potential indoor-air impacts at sites with areas of VOC-contaminated soil.**

Groundwater ESLs intended to be address drinking water, surface water, indoor-air and nuisance concerns. **Use in conjunction with soil gas screening levels to more closely evaluate potential impacts to indoor-air if groundwater screening levels for this concern approached or exceeded.**

Aquatic habitat goals for bioaccumulation concerns not considered in selection of groundwater goals.

TPH -Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons. TPH ESLs must be used in conjunction with ESLs for related chemicals (e.g., BTEX, PAHs, oxidizers, etc.).