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Alameda County
Environmental Health

August 16, 2007

REVISED
REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN
for
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK AND DISPENSER REMOVAL AND SOIL AND GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION
at
The Oakland Truck Stop Facility
8255 San Leandro Street
Oakland, California

ACHCSA Fuel Leak Case No. RO0000085
Geotracker Global Id. No. TO0600101487

Submitted by:
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This submittal presents Aqua Science Engineers, Inc. (ASE)'s revised remedial action plan (RAP) for the Oakland Truck Stop site located at 8255 San Leandro Street in Oakland, California (Figures 1 and 2). This report was prepared on behalf of Mr. Nissan Saidian, owner of the property, as required by the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA) in their directive letter dated April 13, 2007 (Appendix A).

2.0 BRIEF SITE HISTORY AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The subject site is currently a truck stop that has been in operation since the early 1960s.

2.1 March 1998 Underground Storage Tank (UST) Removal

In March 1998, W.A. Craig, Inc. removed one 500-gallon waste oil underground storage tank (UST) and two 4,000-gallon gasoline USTs from the site. Up to 460 parts per million (ppm) total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-G), 930 ppm total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-D), 5.8 ppm benzene, 1.7 ppm toluene, 8.2 ppm ethyl benzene, 3.3 ppm total xylenes and 0.64 ppm methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) were detected in soil samples collected from the gasoline UST excavations at the time of the removal. Up to 3,600 ppm TPH-G, 21,000 ppm TPH-D, 2.1 ppm benzene, 8 ppm toluene, 18 ppm ethyl benzene, 15 ppm total xylenes and 8.1 ppm MTBE were detected in soil samples collected from the waste oil UST excavation. Water samples collected from the UST excavations contained up to 5,500 parts per billion (ppb) TPH-G, 880,000 ppb TPH-D, 580 ppb benzene, 12 ppb toluene, 180 ppb ethyl benzene, 39 ppb total xylenes and 1,900 ppb MTBE. W.A. Craig reported that all contaminated soil from both the gasoline and waste oil UST excavations were removed based on visual, olfactory and photoionization detector readings. This contaminated soil was transported from the site for disposal in a Class II landfill. The excavations were backfilled with clean imported material.

2.2 February 1999 Soil and Groundwater Assessment

In February 1999, Penn Environmental drilled 13 soil borings at the site and constructed monitoring wells in four of the borings, see Figure 2. Relatively low hydrocarbon concentrations were detected in soil samples collected near the former waste oil USTs, and relatively low to moderate hydrocarbon concentrations were detected in groundwater samples collected from these borings. Soil samples collected from borings B-4, B-6, B-8 and MW-3 contained TPH-G concentrations over 100 ppm and benzene concentrations over 1 ppm. All of these borings are in the vicinity of the existing gasoline USTs. Soil samples collected from the remaining borings contained much lower TPH-G and benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and total xylenes (collectively known as BTEX) concentrations in soil. Soil samples collected from all of the borings contained TPH-D concentrations over 100 ppm except for samples collected from borings B-7 and B-9, at the southern and western corners of the site. Up to 68,000 ppb TPH-G, 62,000 ppb TPH-D, 24,000 ppb benzene, 390 ppb toluene, 2,000 ppb ethyl benzene, 2,300 ppb total xylenes and 28,000 ppb MTBE were detected in groundwater samples collected from these monitoring wells/borings. Once again, the highest TPH-G and BTEX concentrations were in the wells/borings drilled near the existing USTs, although the highest TPH-D concentrations (between 25,000 ppb and 62,000 ppb) were detected in groundwater samples collected from monitoring well MW-1 and borings B-1 and B-2, all in the vicinity of the dispensers. Elevated MTBE concentrations (up to 7,800 ppb) were also detected in groundwater samples collected from borings in the dispenser area.

2.3 August 1999 Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring

In August 1999, ASE performed quarterly groundwater monitoring for the site. Monitoring well MW-1 contained free-floating diesel. Groundwater samples collected from monitoring well MW-3 contained 56,000 ppb TPH-G, 10,000 ppb TPH-D, 17,000 ppb benzene, 2,600 ppb toluene, 2,600 ppb ethyl benzene, 1,200 ppb total xylenes and 6,100 ppb MTBE. Much lower hydrocarbon concentrations were detected in groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-4, located near the former waste oil USTs. In addition, the groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-4, near the former waste oil USTs, were also analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated bi-phenols (PCBs), cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel and zinc. No SVOCs, PCBs or VOCs were detected in these samples other than 11 ppb isopropyl benzene. The only metal concentration that exceeded California Department of Health Services (DHS) maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for drinking water was lead in the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW-4 at 260 ppb. The groundwater flow direction was to the west. See Tables One and Two for tabulated results from this and subsequent groundwater samplings.

2.4 December 1999 Monitoring Well Installation

In December 1999, ASE constructed monitoring wells MW-5 and MW-6 at the site (Figure 3). Free-floating hydrocarbons were still present on the groundwater surface of monitoring well MW-1. High hydrocarbon concentrations, including benzene, ethyl benzene and MTBE concentrations exceeding DHS MCLs for drinking water, were detected in groundwater samples collected from monitoring well MW-2. Benzene concentrations in groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-6 exceeded DHS MCLs for drinking water. The MTBE concentration in groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells MW-3, MW-4 and MW-5 also exceeded DHS MCLs for drinking water. MTBE was confirmed in monitoring well MW-3 by EPA Method 8260. Most of these concentrations were similar to previous results. No dissolved lead was detected in groundwater samples collected from monitoring well MW-4 this quarter. The groundwater flow direction was to the southwest.

2.5 March 2000 Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring

In March 2000, ASE conducted a groundwater monitoring event at the site. The analytical results from this sampling showed very similar hydrocarbon concentrations to the previous sampling results except that high MTBE concentrations (12,000 ppb) were detected in the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW-6. Free-floating hydrocarbons were still present in monitoring well MW-1.

2.6 May and June 2000 Soil and Groundwater Assessment

In May and June 2000, ASE drilled eight soil borings at the site (Figure 3). Soil samples collected from borings BH-A and BH-B contained TPH-G and TPH-D concentrations over 100 ppm. Boring BH-B also contained BTEX concentrations over 1 ppm, including 2.3 ppm benzene. Soil samples collected from borings BH-G and BH-H contained TPH-G over 100 ppm and over 1,000 ppm TPH-D; however, all of the BTEX concentrations were below 1 ppm. Soil samples collected from borings BH-C, BH-D, BH-E, and BH-F did not contain any significant concentrations of TPH-G, TPH-D or BTEX. MTBE concentrations detected in soil samples collected from borings BH-C and BH-D exceeded 1 ppm. Lower concentrations of MTBE were detected in soil samples collected from borings BH-B, BH-G and BH-H. The analytical results are tabulated in Tables Three, Four, Five and Six.

Relatively high TPH-G, TPH-D and BTEX concentrations were detected in groundwater samples collected from borings BH-A and BH-B, west and southwest of the former USTs. Groundwater samples collected from these borings contained TPH-G as high as 51,000 ppb, TPH-D as high as 120,000 ppb and benzene as high as 4,000 ppb. The MTBE concentration in boring BH-A, which contained the highest BTEX concentrations, was only 46 ppb. Groundwater samples collected from borings BH-C, BH-D and BH-E, along the southern property line and south of the existing USTs, contained total petroleum hydrocarbons as motor oil (TPH-MO) as high as 11,000 ppb, MTBE as high as 42,000 ppb and tert-butyl alcohol (TBA) as high as 6,800 ppb. No TPH-G or BTEX was detected in the groundwater samples collected from these borings. A very high TPH-D concentration of 2,200,000 ppb was detected in groundwater samples collected from boring BH-G, near the pump island. TPH-G and MTBE were also detected in groundwater samples collected from boring BH-G at 120,000 ppb and 170 ppb, respectively. This boring is east of monitoring well MW-1, which contains free-floating hydrocarbons. The remaining two borings, BH-F and BH-H, both drilled in the eastern portion of the property, contained TPH-D and/or TPH-MO at concentrations as high as 1,400 ppb, but did not contain detectable concentrations of BTEX or oxygenates. These analytical results are tabulated in Tables Five and Six.

2.7 July 2002 Soil and Groundwater Assessment

In July 2002, ASE installed wells MW-7, MW-8 and MW-9 at the site (Figure 3). ASE also attempted to drill a soil boring on the eastern parking lane of San Leandro Street to define the extent of soil and groundwater contamination to the east. Several attempts were made but drilling was met with refusal at relatively shallow depths in each instance.

No compounds were detected in the soil sample collected from 10.5-feet below ground surface (bgs) in MW-7. The only hydrocarbon concentration detected in the soil sample collected from 11.0-feet bgs in MW-8 was 3.9 ppm TPH-D. The soil sample collected from 13.0-feet bgs in MW-9 contained 15 ppm TPH-MO, 0.0058 ppm MTBE and 0.0051 ppm TBA. No other hydrocarbons were detected in the soil samples analyzed. See Tables One, Two, Three and Four for tabulated results from this assessment.

2.8 August 2002 Step Drawdown and Constant Rate Pumping Tests

In August 2002, step drawdown and 605-minute constant rate pumping tests were conducted by H_2O Geol of Livermore, California. Based on the results of the step-drawdown test, a pumping rate of 1 gallon per minute (gpm) was selected for the constant rate pumping test. Water was pumped from extraction well MW-9 and water levels were monitored in the remaining site wells during the duration of the test. The actual average pumping rate during the test was 1.08 gpm.

The pumping well (MW-9), as well as monitoring wells MW-3, MW-6 and MW-8 experienced drawdown in response to the test. The distance drawdown relationship among the monitoring wells in response to the pumping was inconsistent with a drawdown of 0.15-feet in monitoring well MW-3 located 49.14-feet from the pumping well and a drawdown of 0.59-feet in monitoring well MW-8 located 65.8-feet from the pumping well. This apparent anisotropy is attributed to the presence of the tank excavation and a pipeline trench along the southeast property boundary. The hydraulic conductivity of the wells that experienced drawdown ranged from 2.45 feet/day to 7.6 feet/day. These hydraulic conductivity calculations, however, represent a combination of the hydraulics of the tank excavation and pipeline trench as well as the semi-confined silt sand aquifer.

Because of the influence from the tank backfill and pipeline trench, actual sustainable hydraulic properties for the site can not be calculated without conducting a very long pump test (over 12,000 minutes) and completely dewatering the excavation and pipeline trench, which may not be possible at all.

2.9 October 2002 Sensitive Receptor Survey, Tier I Risk-Assessment, and Corrective Action Plan

In October 2002, ASE conducted a sensitive receptor survey, a Tier I Risk-Assessment, and prepared a corrective action plan. ASE also presented the results of the July 2002 soil and groundwater assessment and August 2002 pump tests in this same report.

For the sensitive receptor survey, ASE researched whether any surface water bodies or water supply wells are located within 2,000-feet of the site. Directly behind the site lies a small, unnamed creek. This creek appears to provide drainage and is very heavily vegetated. Given the flat topography in the area and location of the San Francisco Bay, it is likely that this creek is tidally influenced. This is the likely explanation as to why the groundwater gradient beneath the site is highly variable. Three wells were identified within 2,000-feet of the site. One of the wells is used for industrial purposes and two are used for irrigation. No domestic or municipal water supply wells were located within 2,000-feet of the site.

The Tier I risk-assessment was conducted by comparing the concentrations detected in soil and groundwater at the site with Risk-Based Screening Levels (RBSLs) published in the "Application of Risk-Based Screening Levels and Decision Making to Sites With Impacted Soil and Groundwater" document prepared by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (RWQCB) dated December 2001. Since there are no domestic or municipal water supply wells in the site vicinity, and since it is unlikely that groundwater in the site vicinity will ever be used for drinking water, ASE compared the hydrocarbon concentrations detected at the site to RBSLs for sites where groundwater is not a current or potential source of drinking water.

Benzene, MTBE, TPH-G and TPH-D concentrations detected in groundwater samples collected from the site wells exceeded RBSLs for sites where groundwater is not a current or potential source of drinking water. ASE then compared the concentrations for these four compounds to the "indoor air impacts" concentrations in Table F-2 in Volume 2 of the RBSL document to determine whether the hydrocarbon concentrations detected at the site may be a threat to human health based on volatilization of hydrocarbons into indoor air. The benzene concentration detected in groundwater from monitoring well MW-3 exceeded the RBSL regardless of soil type. Based on the Tier I risk-assessment, the benzene concentration detected in groundwater samples collected from monitoring well MW-3 presents a threat to human health if a building were built on this location. TPH-G, TPH-D, benzene and MTBE concentrations detected in several wells at the site exceeded RBSLs for other non-human health criteria including ceiling values and aquatic life protection.

The corrective action plan (CAP) discussed potential remediation strategies for the site. Soil overexcavation, air sparging and soil vapor extraction, groundwater "pump and treat," in-situ bioremediation, and in-situ chemical oxidation were discussed as possible remediation alternatives. Of these alternatives, chemical oxidation, and specifically ozone sparging, was selected as the preferred remediation alternative.

2.10 March 2003 Workplan for an Ozone Sparging Test

In March 2003, ASE prepared a workplan to conduct an ozone sparging test. This workplan has been approved by the ACHCSA. However, ASE has not implemented the ozone-sparging remediation due to a potential UST and dispenser overhaul at the subject site.

2.11 February 2004 Magnetometer Survey

In February 2004, Subtronic Corporation (Subtronic) of Concord, California conducted a magnetometer survey at the site to locate any unknown USTs that still may have been present beneath the site. No USTs were located. However, two areas of magnetic anomalies were located beneath areas of reinforced concrete where USTs could not be ruled out.

2.12 July 2006 Free-Product Sampling and Analysis

On July 10, 2006, ASE collected a sample of free-product from monitoring well MW-1 using a bailer. The sample was then analyzed by Friedman and Bruya, Inc. of Seattle, Washington for forensic evaluation by modified EPA Method 8015. The laboratory indicated that the product was indicative of middle distillates such as diesel fuel #2 or heating oil. The abundance of isoprenoids in conjunction with the absence of normal alkanes indicates that the fuel has undergone substantial biological degradation.

2.13 Free-Product Removal

Free-floating hydrocarbons have been removed from monitoring well MW-1 since August 1999 on schedules ranging from weekly to monthly. ASE is currently bailing product from this well on a weekly basis. To date, over 180 gallons of free-floating diesel have been removed from monitoring well MW-1.

2.14 September 2006 GPR Survey

On September 18, 2006, Subtronic attempted to locate USTs using Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) in the areas were magnetic anomalies were noted during the February 2004 magnetometer survey. No USTs were found beneath either of these locations using the GPR.

2.15 September 2006 Preferred Pathway and Conduit Study

In September 2006, ASE researched the location of private and public underground utility lines in the site vicinity by reviewing Underground Service Alert (USA) markings in the site vicinity, reviewing documents such as as-built drawings supplied by the city, and contacting individuals that would have knowledge of the individual utility lines. Subtronic also traced the unknown line on the southern portion of the property.

The utility line near the southern portion of the site appears to be an abandoned sanitary sewer line. This line was blocked and contained oily water suggesting that the line does not leak. Based on the depth of this line, it is possible, but not likely, that this line could be a potential preferential migration pathway for groundwater.

The sanitary sewer line beneath the center of San Leandro Street is a possible conduit for the preferential movement of groundwater. None of the other public utility lines appear to be potential migration pathways (Figure 4).

2.16 September and October 2006 Soil and Groundwater Assessment

In September 2006, ASE drilled soil borings BH-I through BH-L and boring BH-S at the site using an EP Sonic drill rig in an attempt to define the vertical extent of hydrocarbons (Figure 5). The EP Sonic drill rig uses a conductor casing which seals off shallower water-bearing zones to minimize the possibility of cross-contamination. Once the soil lithology was defined, multiple groundwater samples were collected from various depths to define the vertical extent of hydrocarbons. Soil borings BH-M through BH-R were drilled in both on and off-site locations using a Geoprobe direct-push drill rig to complete the horizontal definition of the extent of hydrocarbons. In October 2006, monitoring well MW-10 was installed.

In general, relatively low hydrocarbon concentrations were detected in the majority of the soil samples. The highest hydrocarbon concentrations were in soil above 20-feet bgs in borings BH-J and BH-L. None of the soil samples collected below 20-feet bgs contained detectable concentrations of TPH-G, BTEX or MTBE. Relatively low concentrations of TPH-D (below 10 ppm) and TBA (below 0.5 ppm) were detected in soil samples between 20-feet bgs and 40-feet bgs. None of the soil samples collected below 40-feet bgs contained any detectable compounds.

The extent of hydrocarbons is fairly well defined to the west and southwest. However, groundwater samples collected from boring BH-M contained 2,900 ppb TPH-G, 270 ppb TPH-D, 780 ppb MTBE and 300 ppb TBA indicating that the extent of contamination is not fully defined to the west. The extent of TPH-G, BTEX and oxygenates is fully defined to the north based on the analytical results from boring BH-O. However, groundwater samples collected from BH-O still contained 3,800 ppb TPH-D and 5,200 ppb TPH-MO. The extent of TPH-G, BTEX and oxygenates appears to be fully defined to the east based on analytical results from borings BH-P, BH-Q and BH-R. The extent of TPH-D is also relatively well defined by these borings. The highest TPH-D and TPH-MO concentrations in these borings were 300 ppb TPH-G and 680 ppb TPH-MO. The extent of hydrocarbons is defined vertically. There was a decrease of one or more orders of magnitude in TPH-G, TPH-D, benzene and MTBE concentrations in groundwater samples collected below 20-feet in boring BH-L. There were also decreases of at least one order of magnitude in TBA concentrations below 25-feet bgs in groundwater samples collected from borings BH-I and BH-J. None of the soil samples collected from below 40-feet bgs in the lower confining silty clay contained any detectable concentrations of any of the compounds analyzed. See Table Seven for the results of a Tidal Study, and Tables Eight and Nine for soil and groundwater results from this assessment

2.17 September 2006 through January 2007 Definition of the Extent of Free-Floating Hydrocarbons

On September 27, 2006, ASE drilled soil borings TH-1 through TH-6 using a Geoprobe. A temporary PVC well casing was placed in the borings, secured with steel plates, and then left overnight to allow a thickness of free-floating hydrocarbons to accumulate. Based on the results from the initial temporary wells, ASE returned to the site on January 18, 2007 and installed temporary wells TH-7 and TH-8.

After being allowed to sit for an extended period, ASE measured the thickness of free-floating hydrocarbons in all of these temporary wells using an interface probe. A thickness of 2.54-feet of free-floating hydrocarbons were measured in temporary well TH-6. None of the other wells contained measurable thickness of free-floating hydrocarbons greater than a sheen. However, when the borings were backfilled with cement through a tremie pipe it was noted that a thin layer of free-floating hydrocarbons were pushed up with the cement in borings TH-2 and TH-4. ASE speculates that free-floating hydrocarbons coated the outside of the casing in these temporary wells and did not enter through the slotted screen in these borings. The presumed, approximate area impacted with free-floating diesel is shown on Figure 6.

2.18 State of the Service Station, 2007

It was brought to ASE's attention, through a discussion with the property tenant in the spring of 2007, that the current USTs and dispensers would require updating within the year. The USTs were previously lined on the interior with a product called "Armor Shield" in 1997. At the time of permit approval for the interior lining, the Oakland Fire Department (OFD) records eluded to use of the tanks for a period of an additional 10 years prior to removal, replacement or further updating of some kind. In discussions with inspector Hernan Gomez of the OFD, ASE was informed that inspection and repair of the lining installed in 1997 would be necessary at some time in 2007; however, the OFD explained that their involvement in such a project would not be approved without great expense.

Due to the age of the USTs, the poor quality of the surface area above and surrounding the USTs, and the abundant presence of free-floating diesel beneath the dispensers, ASE was informed by the tenant that a complete upgrade to the station would occur upon receipt of funding in the form of a State of California loan program. The tenant told ASE that he would like to complete the site upgrade during the Fall of 2007.

In light of this information, ASE abandoned its proposal to install an ozone-sparging remediation system for two compelling reasons. First, the removal of the USTs and dispensers would likely damage a great portion of the underground systems that would be installed for the ozone-sparging wells and system. The remediation wells would in-fact be within the zone of the USTs, and would likely be destroyed during UST removal activities. Secondly, the ozone-sparging would likely have little to no impact on the free-floating diesel surrounding the dispensers.

The following workplan details ASE's revised remedial action plan (RAP) for site remediation through excavation, de-watering, and product-removal activities.

3.0 PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK (SOW)

The purpose of this project is to remediate soil and groundwater at the site that has been impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline and diesel. The soil and groundwater beneath and surrounding the existing dispensers is laden with diesel fuel saturated within the soil and floating as free-product on the shallow groundwater. The soil and groundwater beneath and surrounding the existing and former USTs is laden primarily with dissolved hydrocarbons as gasoline and oxygentes in both the soil and groundwater. This work will be completed in the following Phases by a teamed effort between ASE and Matriks Corporation.

PHASE I - Permits, Notifications, and Pre-Excavation Activities

1) Modify the health and safety plan for the site.

2) Notify Underground Service Alert (USA) to have all known public utility lines marked. Obtain UST removal permits from the OFD, the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA), and notify the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and CAL-OSHA of the UST and dispenser removal operations. Obtain well destruction permits from the Alameda County Public Works Agency (ACPWA). Obtain a sewer discharge permit from EBMUD.

3) Destroy monitoring wells MW-6 and MW-3 as well as ozone-sparging wells OS-1 and OS-2 which are within the zone of overexcavation and/or shoring.

4) Close the service station, and fence-off the site completely.

PHASE II - UST and Dispenser Removal Activities

1) Cut the electrical service to the USTs and dispensers.

2) Ensure that the USTs has been completely emptied of all residual fuels using a vacuum truck service. *This task to be performed by the tenant*.

3) Drain all of the dispenser piping fluids back into the USTs. Remove the dispensers and set-aside for recycling.

4) Install sheet-pile shoring on the southern end of the property, approximately 15-feet north of the adjacent property building, see Figure 7. This will allow for transportation access to the neighboring property to the west.

5) Install sheet-pile shoring along the eastern edge of the truck scale, see Figure 7. This will allow for removal of diesel-impacted soil near the scale without damaging the scale equipment.

6) Break, remove, and dispose of the asphalt and concrete pads covering the USTs and dispenser islands.

7) Excavate all material on top of and surrounding the USTs and dispensers using an excavator. Stockpile the excavated material on-site for potential re-use as backfill material. Excavated material that appears polluted (based on PID readings, odors or staining) or non-compactable will be stockpiled on-site separately for off-site disposal.

8) Remove all of the plumbing associated with the USTs and dispensers. Stack the plumbing on-site for either recycling or handling by a local hazardous materials facility.

9) Triple rinse the insides of the USTs using a pressure washer. Evacuate and dispose of the liquids using a vacuum truck at a local disposal facility. This material will be disposed of as Hazardous Waste.

10) Purge the USTs of flammable vapors using dry ice.

11) Verify that the oxygen content and lower explosive limit (LEL) of the UST's interiors are suitable for removal. Gain approval to remove the USTs from the OFD. For the steel USTs, a 4-foot by 4-foot window will be made in the UST sidewall using an air-driven, non-sparking nibbler. This hole will render the USTs non-hazardous and suitable for recycling at a local metal-recycling facility.

12) Remove the USTs from the excavation for inspection by ASE and the OFD inspectors. Transport the steel USTs to a local recycler; the fiberglass UST will be crushed and placed within a bin for disposal as non-hazardous waste.

PHASE III - Remediation Activities

1) Overexcavate soil in the area surrounding the former USTs in order to access petroluem-hydrocarbon impacted soil and groundwater at depths up to approximately 16-feet bgs. Groundwater within the former UST excavation will be pumped from the excavation and stored within temporary holding tanks. The soil will be stockpiled on-site, on plastic sheeting for eventual off-site disposal.

2) Overexcavate soil in the area beneath and surrounding the former dispensers in order to access free-floating diesel fuel, as well as petroluem-hydrocarbon impacted soil and groundwater at depths up to approximately 8-feet bgs. Soil will be segregated into stockpiles based on levels of contamination using a PID.

3) The surface of the groundwater beneath the dispensers will be impacted by floating diesel fuel; this product will be removed using a vacuum truck. The removed product will be handled as hazardous waste and will be disposed of at a local disposal facility.

4) Groundwater within the UST and dispenser excavations will be pumped from the excavation and stored within temporary holding tanks. The water will then be batch treated using two 2,000 pound canisters of activated carbon plumbed in series. The treated groundwater will then be discharged to the EBMUD on-site sanitary sewer system.

5) Allow the groundwater to recharge within the excavations until the time that a sheen or obvious pollution no longer exists, or for a period of no greater than 7 days, whichever comes first. Removed groundwater and product from the excavations as previously detailed above.

6) Once excavation activities are completed in the UST and dispenser areas, confirmation soil samples from the excavation bottoms (if visible) and sidewalls will be collected for analysis to verify contaminated soil has been removed to commercial ESLs.

7) Collect soil samples from the stockpiled soil to profile the soil for off-site disposal or reuse on-site.

8) Once water pumping/recharging activities are completed in the UST and dispenser areas, grab groundwater samples will be collected from the excavation bottoms for analysis to determine post-remediation water quality.

9) Analyze (a) soil confirmation samples, (b) stockpiled soil samples, (c) grab groundwater samples, and (d) effluent water-treatment samples at a state certified analytical laboratory for TPH-D by EPA Method 8015, and TPH-G, BTEX and MTBE by EPA Method 8260B.

10) If any confirmation soil samples exceed ESLs, then additional soil will be excavated until all remaining soils contain hydrocarbon concentrations below commercial ESLs where drinking water is not consumed wherever possible. Building structures, shoring, and traffic areas may limit the ability to effectively and safely remove all of the soil and/or product pollution at the site.

11) Add Oxygen Releasing Compound (ORC) to the excavations and backfill and compact the excavation with clean stockpiled material and clean imported fill.

12) Based on the analytical results from the stockpiled soil, soil stockpiles that contain hydrocarbon concentrations below commercial ESLs will be reused as backfill material.

This will be dependent on the suitability of the soil to be used as backfill material. Should the make-up of the soil render it non-compactable to subgrade standards (moisture, clay content, etc.), then this soil will need to be hauled off-site for proper disposal. Soil that contains hydrocarbon concentrations over ESLs will be transported off-site to an appropriate landfill or treatment facility.

13) Based on the analytical results from the stockpiled soil, soil stockpiles that contain hydrocarbon concentrations over commercial ESLs will be transported off-site to an appropriate landfill or treatment facility.

14) Prepare a report presenting the results of the remedial activities.

More specific details of the remediation activities are presented below.

PHASE I - PERMITS NOTIFICATIONS AND PRE-EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 1 MODIFY THE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

A site-specific health and safety plan has been prepared for the site. A nearby hospital is designated in the site safety plan as the emergency medical facility of first choice. A copy of the site specific Health and Safety Plan will be available on-site at all times.

TASK 2 OBTAIN PERMITS, NOTIFY USA, CAL-OSHA AND THE BAAQMD PRIOR TO EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES

ASE will notify USA at least 48-hours prior to excavation to have all known public utility lines marked. ASE will obtain a UST removal permit from the OFD and ACHCSA as necessary. ASE will also notify the BAAQMD and CAL-OSHA of the planned excavation activities. ASE will obtain an EBMUD discharge permit to allow for the discharge of treated groundwater to the on-site sanitary sewer system.

TASK 3 DESTROY WELLS IN THE AREA OF THE PLANNED EXCAVATION

Monitoring wells MW-3 and MW-6 as well as ozone-sparging wells OS-1 and OS-2 are located within the planned excavation area near the USTs. Prior to mobilizing to the site for UST removal operations, ASE will destroy the afore-mentioned wells. ASE will obtain a permit from the ACPWA to destroy the wells. The wells will be drilled out by a licensed well drilling contractor. The well materials will be placed on-site for disposal at a later date. The borehole will be filled with neat cement by tremie pipe from the bottom of the borehole to the ground surface. A Department of Water Resources (DWR) well completion report will be completed by ASE for delivery to the DWR and the ACPWA.

TASK 4 SHUT SITE OPERATIONS DOWN

The fuel dispensing operations will cease after the USTs have been drained under normal truck and car fueling operations. If necessary, the fuel within the USTs will be removed by a vacuum truck. At that time, the site will be fenced off from all traffic in the zone of the remediation activities. It is likely that the site operator will set-up an on-site temporary fueling system to allow for his "house accounts" to continue fueling on a daily basis. The truck repair and washing operations will continue to operate as normal during the remediation activities.

PHASE II - UST AND DISPENSER REMOVAL ACTIVITIES

TASKS 1, 2 & 3 SHUT DOWN OF UST SYSTEMS

Prior to any excavation activities, all power will be disconnected to all UST fueling systems. The dispensers will then be removed and the product lines will be drained back into the USTs or pumped into an aboveground temporary tank. The dispenser internal plumbing will be broken down within a secondary containment unit to allow for complete draining of all resdidual fuels. The dispensers will then be scrapped by a local metals recycler.

TASKS 4 & 5 INSTALLATION OF SHEET-PILE SHORING

ACME Shoring Company will be subcontracted to install shoring in the area surrounding the truck scale and along the southern end of the site to allow for truck and auto transport from San Leandro Street to the yard area west of the subject site. The shoring will allow for deeper excavation without the need for benching, which would not be possible due to the building and road in the vicinity of the planned excavations.

TASKS 6 & 7 REMOVAL OF SURFACE MATERIALS AND EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES

Using an excavator, the concrete and asphalt on top of the USTs and in the dispenser area will be removed for off-site recycling. Soil will then be removed from on top of and surrounding the USTs. Soil will be screened with a PID to determine if the spoils can be potentially returned to the excavation as backfill material or if the soil will require off-site disposal. Soil with no obvious odors and very low PID readings, less than 25 parts per million by volume (ppmv) will be stockpiled separately from soil that appears contaminated. All stockpiles will be placed on either asphalt or visqueen. Soil piles will be kept covered with visqueen when not being added to.

TASK 8 UNDERGROUND PLUMBING AND CONDUIT REMOVAL

All plumbing associated with the USTs and dispensers will be removed from the excavation as it is exposed. Product and vent line pipes will be stacked on site for off-site disposal as hazardous waste or recycling. It is ASE's understanding that the UST and dispenser lines are fiberglass.

TASKS 9, 10 & 11 TANK PREPARATION

The interiors of the USTs will be triple rinsed with tap water and a pressure washer. The liquids will then be evacuated from the USTs by a local vacuum truck service. The liquids will be disposed of off-site as hazardous waste. All hazardous waste manifests will be included in the final report.

The interiors of the USTs will then be made inert by the addition of dry ice at a rate of 15 pounds per 1000 gallons of UST volume. The USTs will then be allowed to de-gas with the vent lines still in place.

A hand-held oxygen/LEL meter will be used to verify the atmosphere with each UST. When the OFD confirms a safe atmosphere, the USTs will be rigged for removal.

TASKS 12 & 13 UST REMOVAL ACTIVITIES

After each steel UST is confirmed safe by the OFD, and prior to being removed from the excavation, a 4-foot by 4-foot window will be made in each tank using a pneumatic, non-sparking nibbler. The hole will render the USTs suitable for disposal as scrap metal at a local recycler. The USTs will then be placed on a truck for delivery to a local metal recycler. The fiberglass UST and piping will be crushed on site and placed with a bin for disposal at a local landfill. Using the excavator, the USTs will then be lifted from the excavation and placed on the deck, on top of visqueen, where they can be inspected by the OFD. The USTs will then be transported to the appropriate recycling or landfill facility.

PHASE III REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES

TASKS 1 & 2 OVEREXCAVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE UST AND DISPENSER AREAS

Based on historical and recent subsurface soil and groundwater assessments, ASE is aware of significant soil and groundwater pollution surrounding the UST pits and beneath the dispensers (Figure 7). ASE will excavate soil in the vicinity of the USTs and dispensers where free-floating hydrocarbons are present on the water table. The primary purpose of these excavations is to open up a large area where free-floating hydrocarbons are exposed. During the excavation, soil will be segregated into contaminated and non-contaminated stockpiles. Based on the previous analytical results for soil, it is expected that a portion of the excavated overburden soil will be non-contaminated and will be able to be reused as backfill material. Soil in the capillary zone and below the water table will likely be contaminated and will not be able to be reused. The soil segregation will be directed by an ASE field geologist or engineer using factors such as odors, staining and readings from a PID. The stockpiles will be placed on and covered with plastic sheeting to control dust and possible odors.

TASK 3 REMOVE FREE-FLOATING HYDROCARBONS FROM THE GROUNDWATER BENEATH THE DISPENSERS

Once groundwater is exposed in the excavation where free-floating hydrocarbons as diesel are present, the diesel will be skimmed from the groundwater surface using a vacuum truck. The product/sheen will then be allowed to recharge within the excavation and the process will be repeated as necessary several times during a period of up to 7 days. The recovered diesel fuel removed during this process will be transported to a recycling facility under manifest where it will be disposed of as hazardous waste.

TASKS 4 & 5 EXTRACT AND TREAT HYDROCABON-LADEN GROUNDWATER

In order to allow for excavation of petroleum-hydrocarbon laden soil beneath the water table, to a presumed depth of 16-feet bgs in the UST excavation, and 8-feet bgs in the dispenser excavation, groundwater will be pumped from these excavations. The groundwater within both the UST and dispenser excavations will be polluted with dissolved-phase petroleum hydrocarbons and oxygenates. The water will be pumped using a large diameter trash pump connected to slotted casing pushed deep into the excavation bottom. The extracted groundwater will be stored within several 20,0000 gallon ***influent*** temporary tanks. After the sediment within the water has settled, the water will be pumped through two (2), 2,000 pound canisters filled with granulated activated carbon (GAC). The GAC will removed the petroleum hydrocarbons and oxygenates from the polluted groundwater. Treated groundwater will then be placed within a 20,000 gallon ***effluent*** temporary tank where it will be held for testing prior to discharge to the EBMUD sanitary sewer system on site, see Figure 8.

The water table will then be allowed to recharge within the excavations and the process will be repeated as necessary several times during a period of up to 7-10 days. It is ASE's intent with this task to perform the bulk of remedial activities for the site while these excavtions are open. ASE believes open aeration of the soil and groundwater within the excavations will do a great deal to remediate the site.

TASKS 6, 7 & 8 COLLECT CONFIRMATION SOIL & GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

Soil samples will be collected from each sidewall to confirm that all soil with elevated hydrocarbon concentrations has been removed. For the purposes of this RAP, hydrocarbon concentrations over commercial ESLs will be considered elevated. These confirmation samples will be collected along the sidewalls every 20-feet from just above the water table. Additional samples will be collected higher on the sidewall if there is any indication of contamination based on odors, staining or PID readings.

Soil samples will be collected from the soil stockpiles as follows: For soil stockpiles that appear suitable for re-use as backfill material (dry, non-odorous and free of discoloration), ASE will collect one discrete soil sample per 100 cubic yards. Stockpiles of soil that appear unsuitable for reuse as backfill (odorous, stained soil, elevated PID concentrations or saturated/un-suitable for compaction) will have a 4-point composite sample collected for each 500 cubic yards.

The afore-mentioned soil samples will be collected from the excavator bucket by driving a sampling container (either a clean laboratory supplied glass container or brass tube) into the soil to be sampled. The sample container to be used will depend on the soil type (glass containers to be used in softer material and brass tubes in harder material if hammering is necessary). If glass containers are used, the jars will be sealed with the lid. If brass tubes are used, then the samples will be sealed with Teflon squares and plastic caps. The samples will then be labeled with the site location, sample designation, date and time the sample was collected, and the initials of the person collecting the sample. The samples will then be cooled in an ice chest with wet ice for delivery to the analytical laboratory under chain of custody.

Grab groundwater samples will be collected from the excavations just prior to backfilling operations. These water samples will be collected using a bailer or similar surface-water collection device. The water samples will be stored in laboratory supplied 40-ml glass VOA vials preserved with hydrochloric acid, and 1-liter amber glass bottles. Each sample container will be discretely labeled with the site location, sample designation, date and time the sample was collected, and the initials of the person collecting the sample. The samples will then be cooled in an ice chest with wet ice for delivery to the analytical laboratory under chain of custody.

TASK 9 ANALYZE THE SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

Each sidewall soil confirmation, stockpiled soil, and grab groundwater sample will be analyzed at a CAL-DHS certified laboratory for TPH-D by Modified EPA Method 8015, and TPH-G, BTEX, MTBE and oxygenates by EPA Method 8260B.

TASK 10 EXCAVATE ADDITIONAL SOIL IF NECESSARY

If any of the confirmation soil samples contain hydrocarbon concentrations significantly over commercial ESLs, then additional soil will be excavated and additional confirmation soil samples will be collected. This process will be repeated until confirmation samples confirm that all remaining soil at the site contains acceptable hydrocarbon concentrations. This task has limitations. Both excavations are bordered by structures, roads, shoring, or a truck scale.

Groundwater depths will also pose a limiting factor. Further horizontal and vertical excavation will be performed if and only if it can be performed in a safe and economical manner. ASE will relay its plans for further excavation to the ACHCSA and the OFD prior to performing any additional excavation activities.

TASK 11 ADD ORC TO THE EXCAVATIONS

Prior to backfilling, ASE will add approximately 1,500 pounds of Oxygen Releasing Compound (ORC) to the excavations. The ORC will stimulate bioremediation of the dissolved phase hydrocarbons left after the product removal.

TASKS 12 & 13 REUSE OR DISPOSE OF STOCKPILED SOIL AS APPROPRIATE BASED ON ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Analytical results from the stockpiled soil samples will be reviewed. Stockpiled soil that contains hydrocarbon concentrations over commercial ESLs will be transported to an appropriate landfill or treatment facility based on the analytical results. All soil transported off-site will be disposed of under manifest and will be transported following all applicable Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations.

Stockpiled soil that does not contain hydrocarbons at concentration above commercial ESLs will be reused as backfill material if it can immediately meet subgrade compaction standards without any additional work or additives.

TASK 14 PREPARE A REMEDIAL ACTION COMPLETION REPORT

A report will be prepared outlining the methods and findings of this project. The report will be submitted under the seal of state-registered civil engineer or geologist. This report will include a summary of all work completed during this project including tabulated soil and groundwater analytical results, conclusions and recommendations. Copies of the analytical reports and chain of custody documents will be included as appendices.

Aqua Science Engineers, Inc. 55 Oak Court, Suite 220, Danville, CA 94526
(925) 820-9391 - Fax (925) 837-4853 - www.aquascienceengineers.com

4.0 SCHEDULE

ASE will proceed with this project immediately upon approval of this Revided RAP by the ACHCSA and pre-approval of the costs from the California State Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund.

Should you have any questions or comments, please call us at (925) 820-9391.

Respectfully submitted,

AQUA SCIENCE ENGINEERS, INC.

David Allen, R.E.A.
Vice President

Robert E. Kitay, P.G., R.E.A.
Senior Geologist

cc: Mr. Nissan Saidian, Property Owner, 5733 Medallion Court, Castro Valley, California 94552

Mr. Joseph Zadik, Property Tenant, Oakland Truck Stop, 8255 San Leandro Street, Oakland, California 94621

Mr. Jerry Wickham, Alameda County Health Care Services Agency, 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250, Alameda, California 94502

Mr. Dave Charter, Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund, P.O. Box 944212, Sacramento, California 94244

Aqua Science Engineers, Inc. 55 Oak Court, Suite 220, Danville, CA 94526
(925) 820-9391 - Fax (925) 837-4853 - www.aquascienceengineers.com

APPENDIX A

ACHCSA Letter Dated April 13, 2007

ALAMEDA COUNTY
HEALTH CARE SERVICES
AGENCY
DAVID J. KEARS, Agency Director

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, CA 94502-6577
(510) 567-6700
FAX (510) 337-9335

April 13, 2007

Mr. Nissan Saidian
5733 Medallion Court
Castro Valley, CA 94522

Subject: Fuel Leak Case No. RO0000085 and Geotracker Global ID T0600101487, Oakland Truck Stop, 8255 San Leandro Street, Oakland, CA 94621

Dear Mr. Saidian:

Alameda County Environmental Health (ACEH) staff has reviewed the fuel leak case file for the above-referenced site and the recently submitted document entitled, "Report of Soil and Groundwater Assessment," dated March 9, 2007 and received by ACEH on March 21, 2007. The report was prepared on your behalf by Aqua Science Engineers and presents the results from several soil and groundwater assessment tasks conducted at the site in 2006 and 2007.

Free-phase diesel fuel is present within an extensive area beneath the dispenser island. Highly elevated concentrations of fuel hydrocarbons and oxygenates are also present in the southern portion of the site where the USTs are located. Installation and operation of an ozone sparging system was previously proposed for the site. The report recommends deferring installation of an ozone sparging system if the USTs are replaced in 2007 in order to conduct dewatering and overexcavation in the UST excavations and pump islands. We have no objection to UST system replacement that includes dewatering and overexcavation in the UST excavations and pump islands prior to implementing ozone sparging provided that the UST system removal occurs within a reasonable time frame. Please notify this office within 60 days of the date of this letter of a definite schedule for UST system replacement or your plans to proceed with ozone sparging.

We request that you address the following technical comments, perform the proposed work, and send us the reports described below.

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

1. **Free-Phase Product.** The temporary wells advanced in September 2006 and January 2007 have delineated free-phase diesel fuel over a wide area beneath the dispensers with up to 2.45 feet of product observed. Free phase diesel fuel continues to be observed in well MW-1. We concur with the recommendation to continue free product removal from well MW-1 until further notice. Please update the information regarding free product removal, as necessary, in future Quarterly Monitoring Reports requested below.

2. **Tidal Influence and Groundwater Flow Direction.** Based on water levels measured over a tidal cycle, the report concludes that tidal influence is at least partially responsible for the inconsistent groundwater flow direction and gradient that is observed at the site. The fluctuations observed over the 12-hour period of water level measurements ranged from a maximum of 0.05 to 0.2 feet depending upon the well. During quarterly monitoring events, water levels in adjacent wells typically differ by several tenths of a foot to more than a foot. Therefore, tidal influence does not appear to be the primary source of inconsistent water levels and hydraulic gradients measured at the site. We also question whether there is tidal influence at the site. The report indicates that high tide on October 12, 2006 was at 05:49 a.m. followed by low tide at 10:29 a.m. and then a second high tide on 04:12 p.m. Attached is plot of historic tide data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for October 12, 2006, which shows low tide occurring at approximately 05:30 a.m. followed by a high tide at 12:42 p.m. Given the lack of response in the wells during the tidal cycle, no further investigation of tidal influence is needed. Although the hydraulic gradient is variable, the hydraulic gradient frequently indicates groundwater flow towards the creek that is located west and southwest of the site. The creek must be considered a potential receptor for groundwater contamination from the site.

3. **Quarterly Monitoring.** Quarterly groundwater monitoring is to be continued for the site. Please present your results in the quarterly monitoring reports requested below.

4. **Geotracker EDF Submittals.** A review of the SWRCB Geotracker website indicates that only electronic data files for quarterly groundwater monitoring and boring logs have been submitted to Geotracker for your site. Please note that analytical data for all samples collected, water level and elevation data, monitoring well survey data, and copies of reports in PDF format are required. Pursuant to CCR Sections 2729 and 2729.1, beginning September 1, 2001, all analytical data, submitted in a report to a regulatory agency as part of the LUFT program, must be transmitted electronically to the SWRCB Geotracker website via the internet. Additionally, beginning January 1, 2002, all permanent monitoring points utilized to collected groundwater samples (i.e. monitoring wells) and submitted in a report to a regulatory agency, must be surveyed (top of casing) to mean sea level and latitude and longitude accurate to within 1-meter accuracy, using NAD 83, and transmitted electronically to the SWRCB Geotracker website. Beginning July 1, 2005, electronic submittal of a complete copy of all reports is required in Geotracker (in PDF format). In order to remain in regulatory compliance, please upload all analytical data (collected on or after September 1, 2001), monitoring well and groundwater elevation data, and a copy, in PDF format, of all reports prepared after July 1, 2005.

TECHNICAL REPORT REQUEST

Please submit technical reports to Alameda County Environmental Health (Attention: Jerry Wickham), according to the following schedule:

- **June 13, 2007** – Schedule to Proceed with UST System Replacement or Ozone Sparging

- **45 days after end of each quarter** - Quarterly Monitoring Reports

These reports are being requested pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 25296.10. 23 CCR Sections 2652 through 2654, and 2721 through 2728 outline the responsibilities of a responsible party in response to an unauthorized release from a petroleum UST system, and require your compliance with this request.

ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL OF REPORTS

The Alameda County Environmental Cleanup Oversight Programs (LOP and SLIC) require submission of all reports in electronic form to the county's ftp site. Paper copies of reports will no longer be accepted. The electronic copy replaces the paper copy and will be used for all public information requests, regulatory review, and compliance/enforcement activities. Instructions for submission of electronic documents to the Alameda County Environmental Cleanup Oversight Program ftp site are provided on the attached "Electronic Report Upload (ftp) Instructions." Please do not submit reports as attachments to electronic mail.

Submission of reports to the Alameda County ftp site is an addition to existing requirements for electronic submittal of information to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Geotracker website. Submission of reports to the Geotracker website does not fulfill the requirement to submit documents to the Alameda County ftp site. In September 2004, the SWRCB adopted regulations that require electronic submittal of information for groundwater cleanup programs. For several years, responsible parties for cleanup of leaks from underground storage tanks (USTs) have been required to submit groundwater analytical data, surveyed locations of monitor wells, and other data to the Geotracker database over the Internet. Beginning July 1, 2005, electronic submittal of a complete copy of all necessary reports was required in Geotracker (in PDF format). Please visit the SWRCB website for more information on these requirements (http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/cleanup/electronic_reporting).

PERJURY STATEMENT

All work plans, technical reports, or technical documents submitted to ACEH must be accompanied by a cover letter from the responsible party that states, at a minimum, the following: "I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the information and/or recommendations contained in the attached document or report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge." This letter must be signed by an officer or legally authorized representative of your company. Please include a cover letter satisfying these requirements with all future reports and technical documents submitted for this fuel leak case.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION & CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The California Business and Professions Code (Sections 6735, 6835, and 7835.1) requires that work plans and technical or implementation reports containing geologic or engineering evaluations and/or judgments be performed under the direction of an appropriately registered or certified professional. For your submittal to be considered a valid technical report, you are to present site specific data, data interpretations, and recommendations prepared by an appropriately licensed professional and include the professional registration stamp, signature, and statement of professional certification. Please ensure all that all technical reports submitted for this fuel leak case meet this requirement.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CLEANUP FUND

Please note that delays in investigation, later reports, or enforcement actions may result in your becoming ineligible to receive grant money from the state's Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (Senate Bill 2004) to reimburse you for the cost of cleanup.

AGENCY OVERSIGHT

If it appears as though significant delays are occurring or reports are not submitted as requested, we will consider referring your case to the Regional Board or other appropriate agency, including the County District Attorney, for possible enforcement actions. California Health and Safety Code, Section 25299.76 authorizes enforcement including administrative action or monetary penalties of up to $10,000 per day for each day of violation.

If you have any questions, please call me at (510) 567-6791 or send me an electronic mail message at jerry.wickham@acgov.org.

Sincerely,

Jerry Wickham

Jerry Wickham
Hazardous Materials Specialist

Attachment: Historic Tide Data Plot for October 12, 2006

Enclosure: ACEH Electronic Report Upload (ftp) Instructions

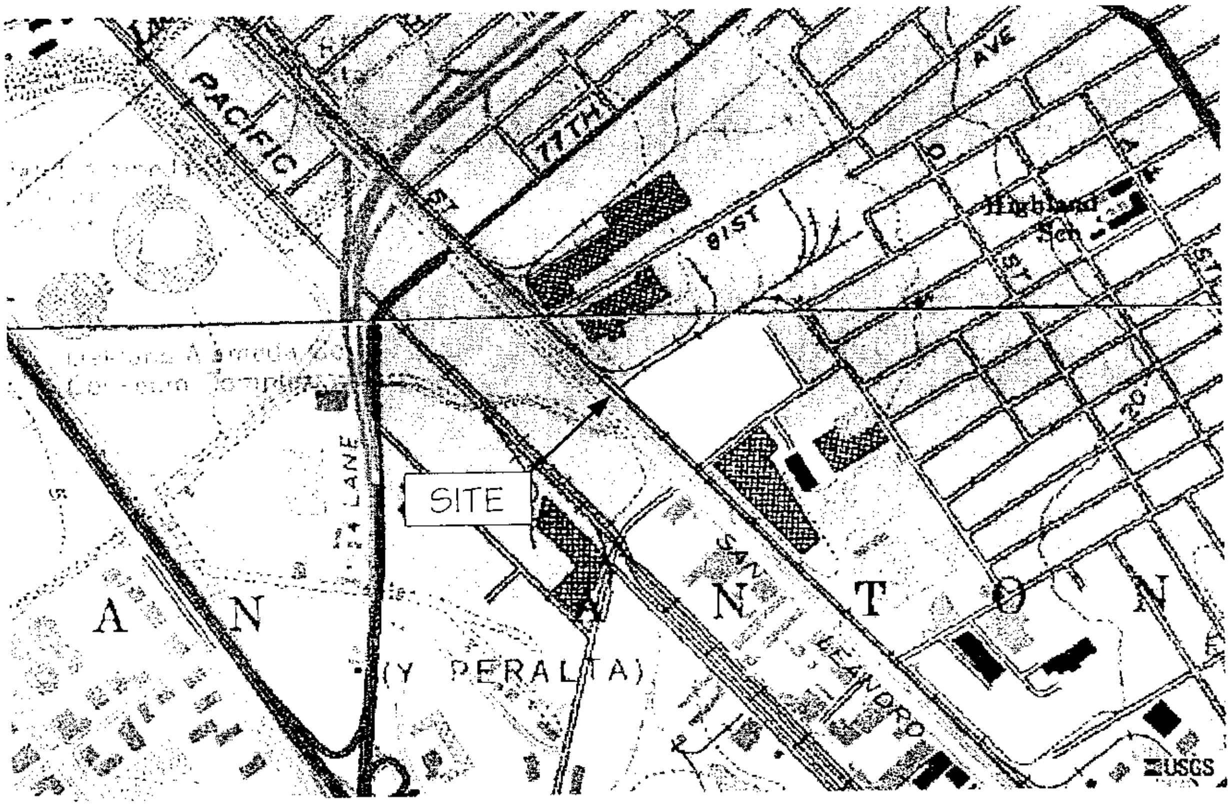
cc: David Allen
Aqua Science Engineers, Inc.
~~208 West El Pintado,~~ 55 Oak Ct., Suite 220
Danville, CA 94526

Robert Kitay
Aqua Science Engineers, Inc.
~~208 West El Pintado~~ 55 Oak Ct., Suite 220
Danville, CA 94526

Donna Drogos, ACEH
Jerry Wickham, ACEH
File

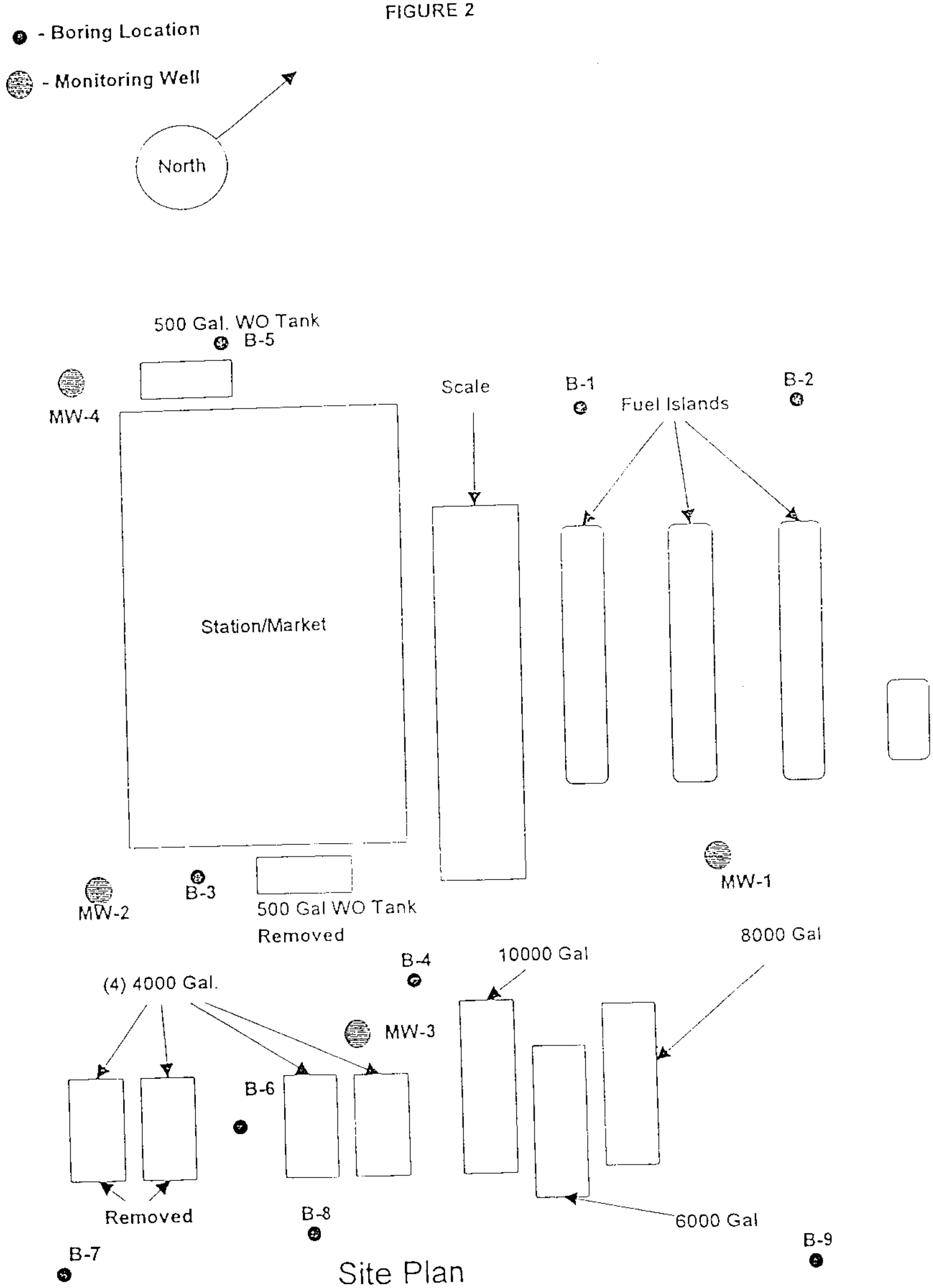
Aqua Science Engineers, Inc. 55 Oak Court, Suite 220, Danville, CA 94526
(925) 820-9391 - Fax (925) 837-4853 - www.aquascienceengineers.com

FIGURES



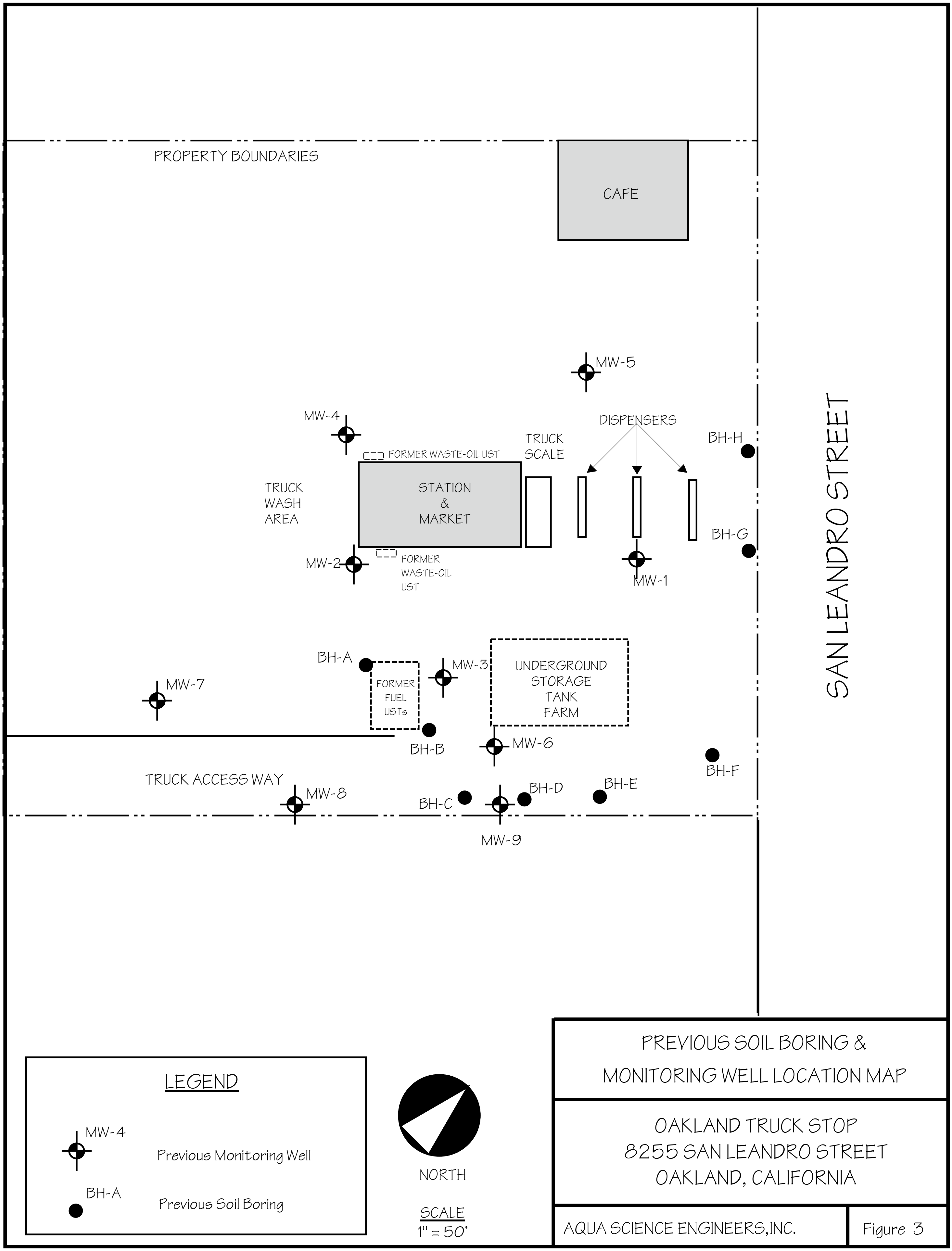
LOCATION MAP	
OAKLAND TRUCK STOP 8255 SAN LEANDRO STREET OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA	
AQUA SCIENCE ENGINEERS, INC.	Figure 1

FIGURE 2



Site Plan

8255 San Leandro St., Oakland CA

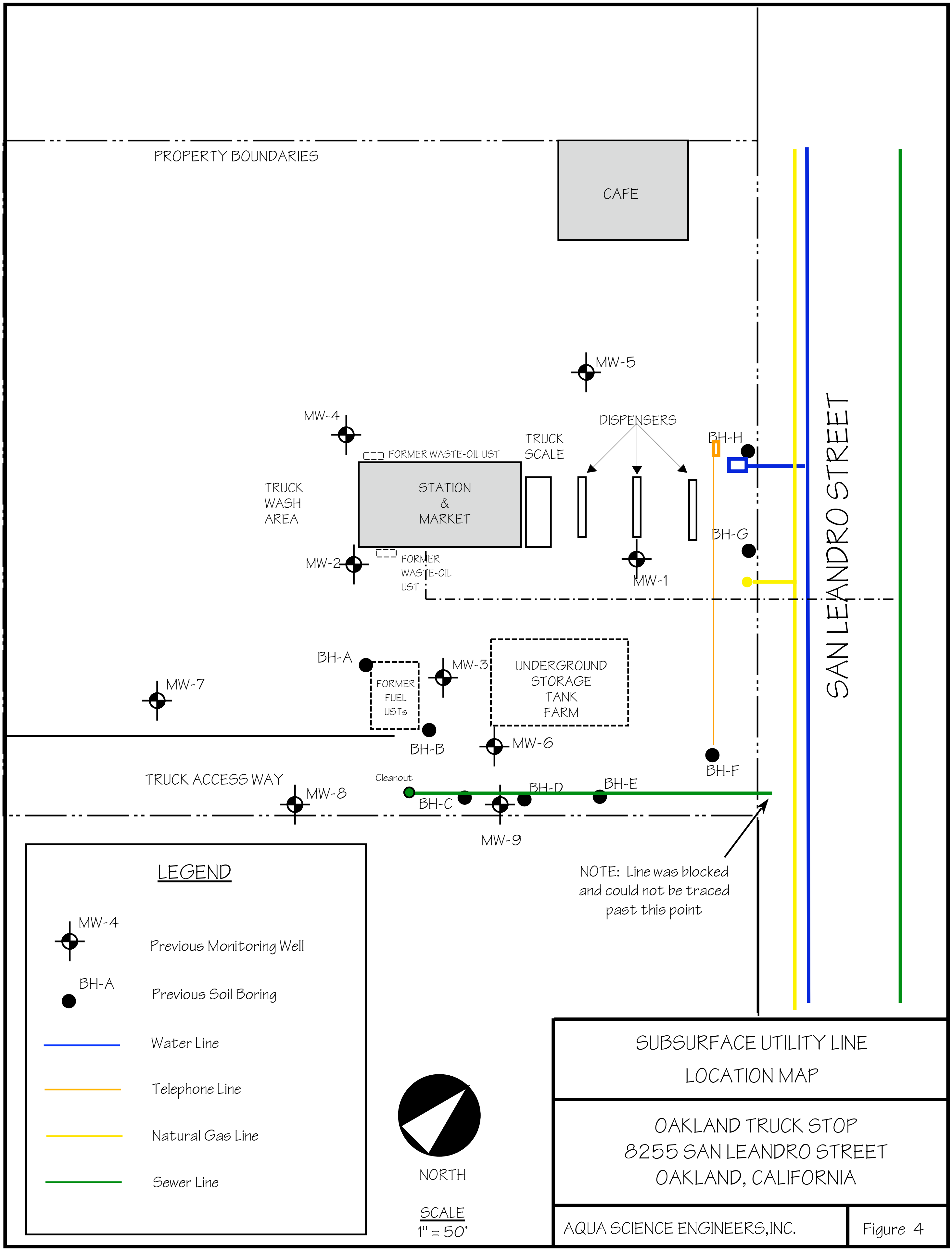


PREVIOUS SOIL BORING &
MONITORING WELL LOCATION MAP

OAKLAND TRUCK STOP
8255 SAN LEANDRO STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

AQUA SCIENCE ENGINEERS,INC.

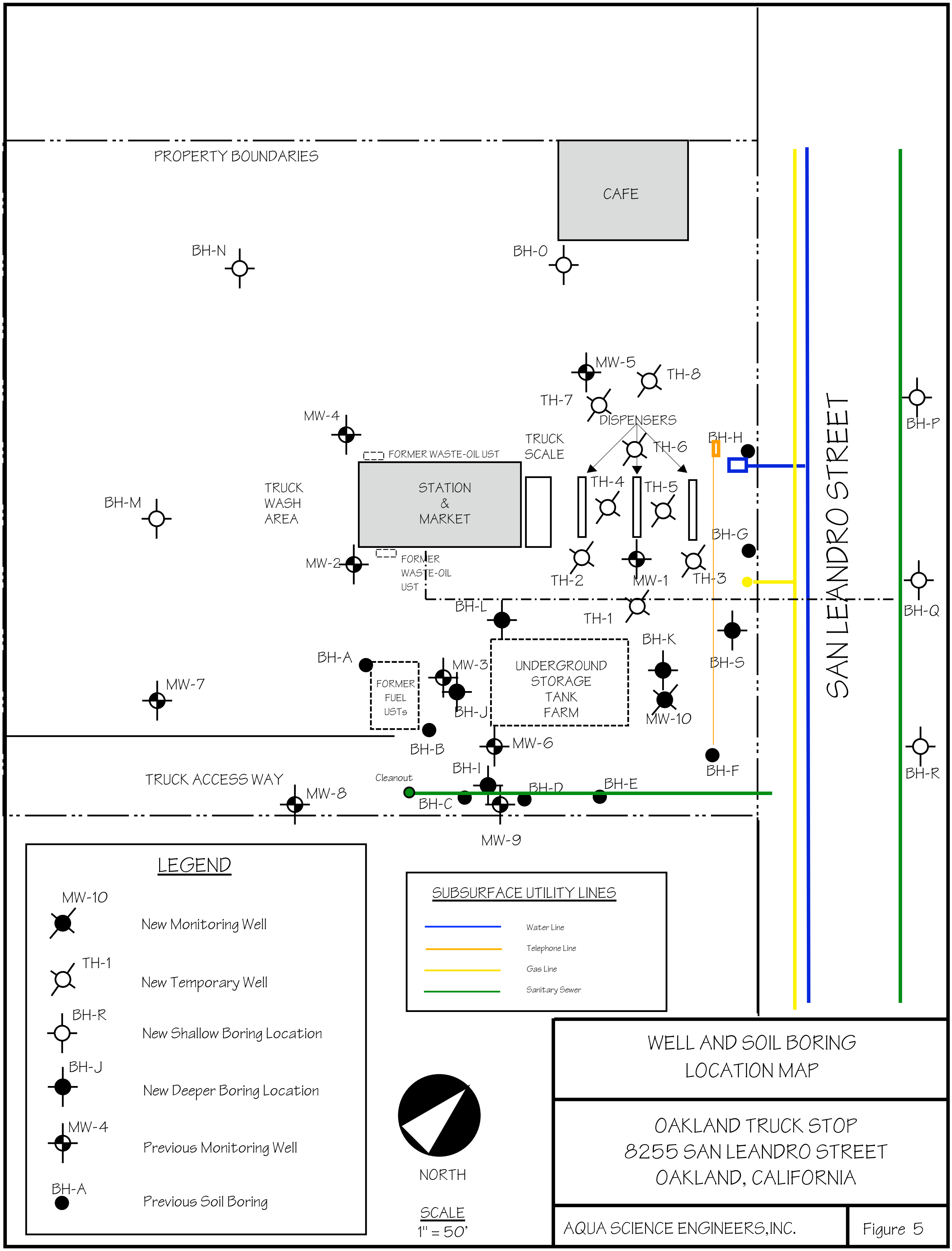
Figure 3

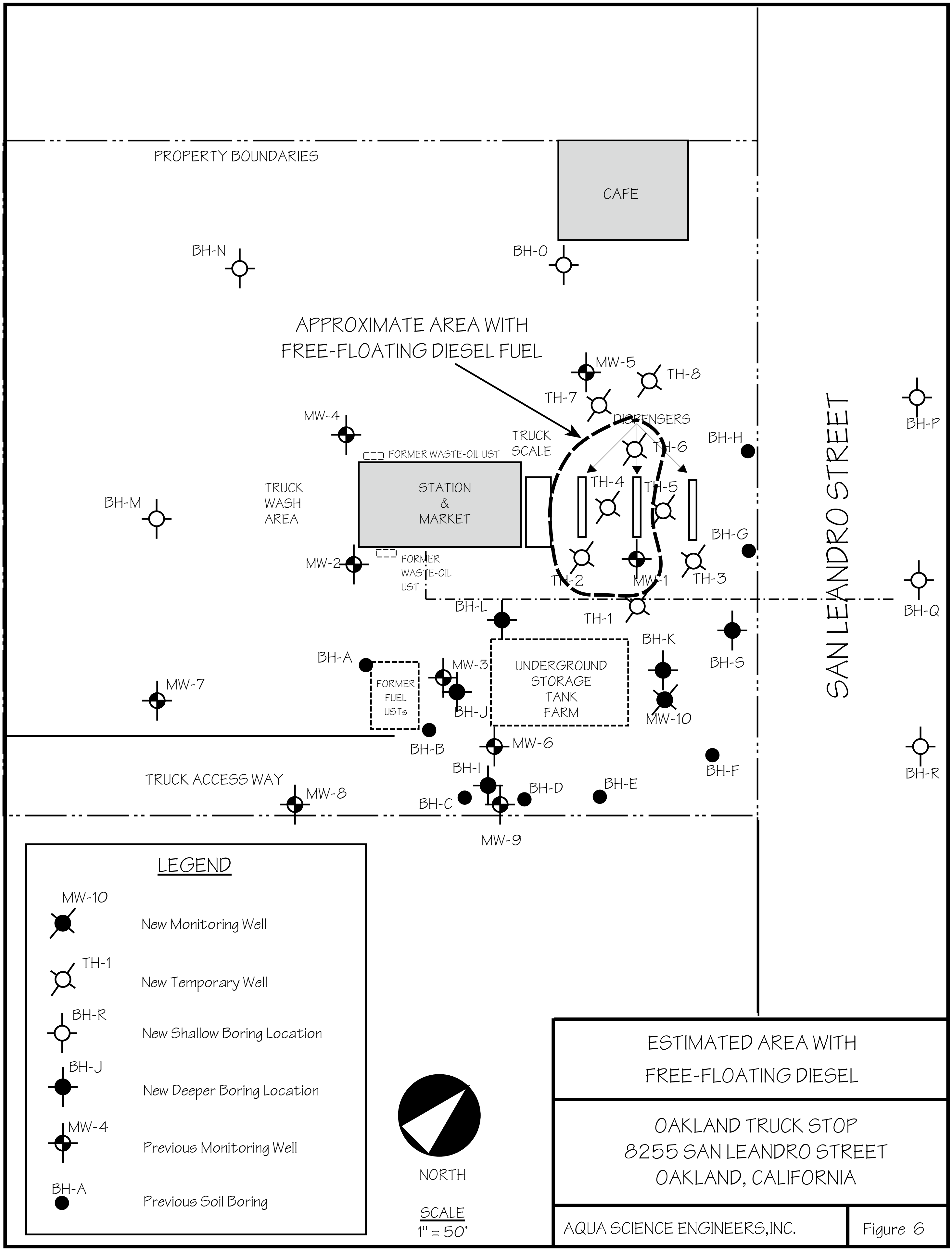


SUBSURFACE UTILITY LINE LOCATION MAP

OAKLAND TRUCK STOP
8255 SAN LEANDRO STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

AQUA SCIENCE ENGINEERS, INC.	Figure 4


PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
CAFE
BH-N
BH-O
MW-5
TH-8
TH-7
DISPENSERS
MW-4
TRUCK SCALE
TH-6
BH-H
FORMER WASTE-OIL UST
TRUCK WASH AREA
STATION & MARKET
TH-4
TH-5
BH-M
BH-G
MW-2
FORMER WASTE-OIL UST
TH-2
MW-1
TH-3
BH-L
TH-1
BH-K
BH-S
BH-A
MW-3
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK FARM
FORMER FUEL USTs
MW-7
BH-J
MW-10
BH-B
MW-6
BH-F
BH-I
TRUCK ACCESS WAY
Cleanout
MW-8
BH-C
BH-D
BH-E
MW-9
SAN LEANDRO STREET
BH-P
BH-Q
BH-R
LEGEND
MW-10
New Monitoring Well
TH-1
New Temporary Well
BH-R
New Shallow Boring Location
BH-J
New Deeper Boring Location
MW-4
Previous Monitoring Well
BH-A
Previous Soil Boring
SUBSURFACE UTILITY LINES
Water Line
Telephone Line
Gas Line
Sanitary Sewer
NORTH
SCALE
1" = 50'
WELL AND SOIL BORING LOCATION MAP
OAKLAND TRUCK STOP
8255 SAN LEANDRO STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
AQUA SCIENCE ENGINEERS, INC.
Figure 5

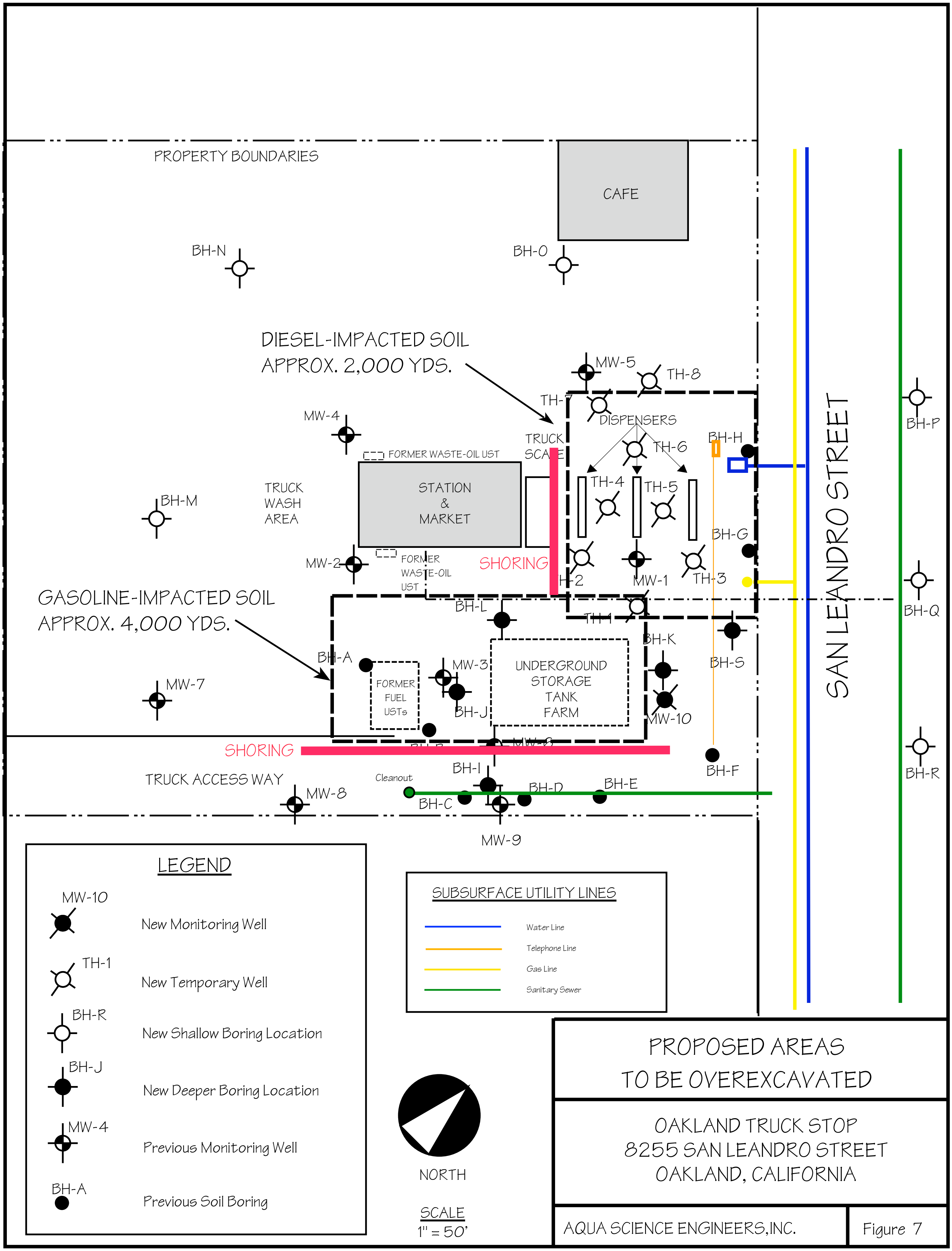


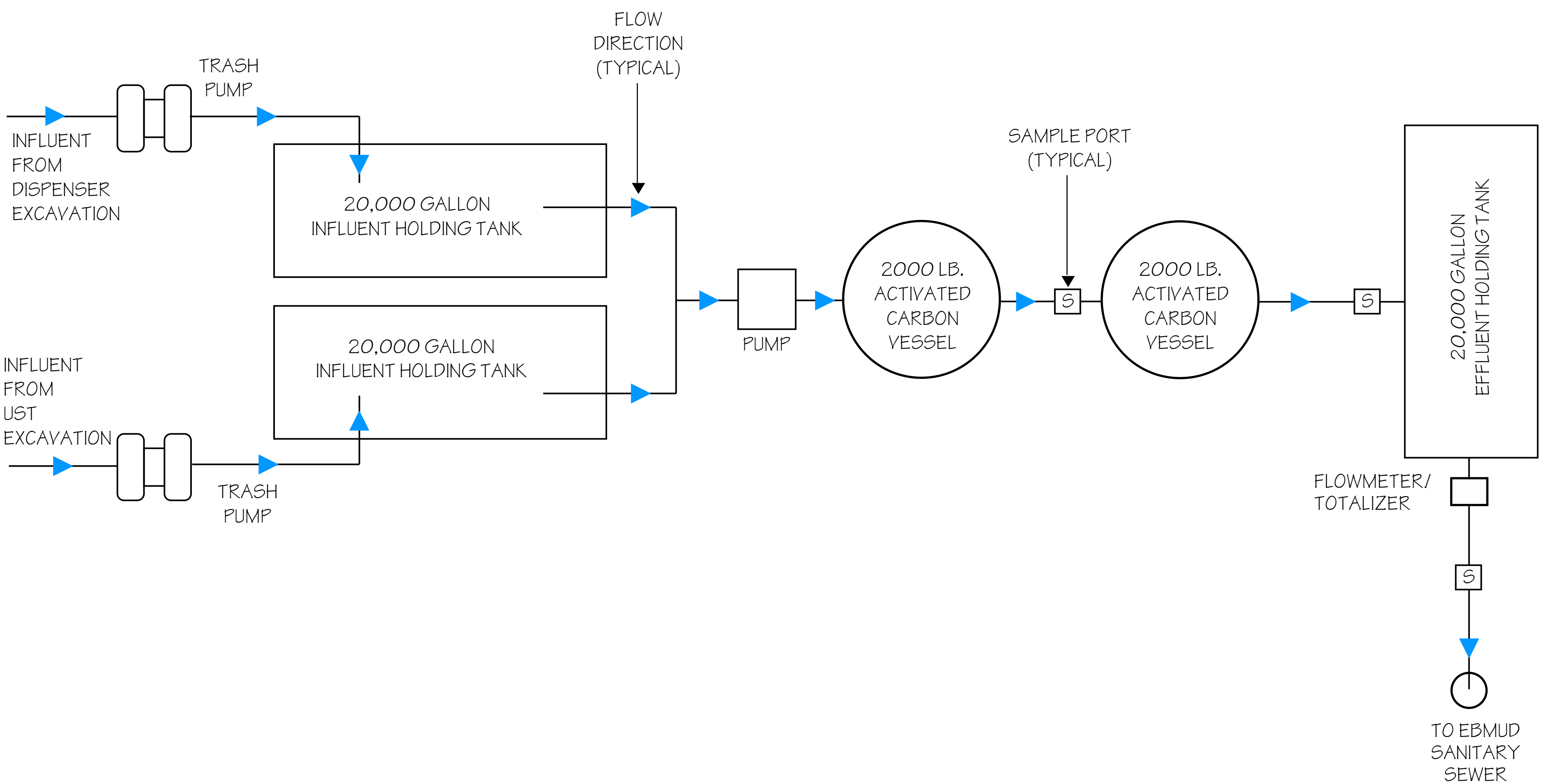
ESTIMATED AREA WITH
FREE-FLOATING DIESEL

OAKLAND TRUCK STOP
8255 SAN LEANDRO STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

AQUA SCIENCE ENGINEERS, INC.

Figure 6


PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
CAFE
BH-N
BH-O
DIESEL-IMPACTED SOIL
APPROX. 2,000 YDS.
MW-5
TH-8
TH-7
DISPENSERS
MW-4
TRUCK SCALE
BH-H
TH-6
FORMER WASTE-OIL UST
STATION & MARKET
TH-4
TH-5
BH-P
BH-M
TRUCK WASH AREA
BH-G
MW-2
FORMER WASTE-OIL UST
SHORING
MW-1
TH-3
BH-Q
GASOLINE-IMPACTED SOIL
APPROX. 4,000 YDS.
BH-L
TH-1
BH-K
BH-A
MW-3
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK FARM
BH-S
SAN LEANDRO STREET
MW-7
FORMER FUEL USTs
BH-J
MW-10
SHORING
BH-R
BH-F
BH-I
TRUCK ACCESS WAY
Cleanout
BH-D
BH-E
MW-8
BH-C
MW-9
LEGEND
MW-10
New Monitoring Well
TH-1
New Temporary Well
BH-R
New Shallow Boring Location
BH-J
New Deeper Boring Location
MW-4
Previous Monitoring Well
BH-A
Previous Soil Boring
SUBSURFACE UTILITY LINES
Water Line
Telephone Line
Gas Line
Sanitary Sewer
NORTH
SCALE
1" = 50'
PROPOSED AREAS
TO BE OVEREXCAVATED
OAKLAND TRUCK STOP
8255 SAN LEANDRO STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
AQUA SCIENCE ENGINEERS, INC.
Figure 7



PROPOSED GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION SYSTEM

DATE: 08/08/07

OAKLAND TRUCK STOP
8255 SAN LEANDRO STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

AQUA SCIENCE ENGINEERS, INC. | Figure 8

Aqua Science Engineers, Inc. 55 Oak Court, Suite 220, Danville, CA 94526
(925) 820-9391 - Fax (925) 837-4853 - www.aquascienceengineers.com

TABLES

TABLE ONE

Groundwater Elevation Data

Oakland Truck Stop
8255 San Leandro Street, Oakland, CA

Well I.D & Date Sampled	Top of Casing Elevation (msl)	Depth to Water (feet)	Free-Floating Hydrocarbon Thickness (feet)	Groundwater Elevation (msl)
MW-1				
8/16/99	97.12	Unknown	> 1.0	Unknown
8/27/99		6.90	0.36	90.51*
9/10/99		6.85	0.18	90.41*
9/24/99		6.65	0.08	90.53*
10/8/99		6.87	0.28	90.47*
10/22/99		6.81	0.23	90.49*
11/2/99		6.94	0.31	90.43*
11/19/99		6.91	0.12	90.31*
12/6/99		6.93	0.12	90.29*
3/8/00		5.93	0.21	91.36*
6/14/00		6.57	0.72	90.41*
12/11/00		6.70	0.60	90.90*
3/6/01		5.75	0.40	91.69*
6/6/01		7.60	1.48	90.70*
9/4/01		6.80	0.20	90.48*
3/11/02		approx. 7.47	approx. 3	approx. 92.05*
6/6/02		6.49	0.67	91.17*
9/4/02	11.02	6.89	0.54	4.56*
12/17/02		4.65		6.47*
3/7/03		6.55	1.19	3.52*
6/5/03		9.77	4.63	4.95*
9/19/03		6.56	0.32	4.72*
12/12/03		5.63	0.41	5.72*
3/15/04		7.11	0.40	4.23*
6/22/04		NM	NM	NM
9/21/04		NM	NM	NM
12/30/04			Probe Malfunction	
4/6/05		5.70	1.40	6.44*
9/29/05		5.40	1.00	6.42*
12/9/05		10.70	6.13	5.22*
3/7/06		9.05	5.05	6.01
6/20/06		4.61	0.40	6.73
8/23/06		5.51	2.43	7.94*
11/9/06		**5.56**	**0.93**	**6.20***
MW-2				
8/16/99	96.82	6.30	--	90.52
12/6/99		8.46	--	88.36
3/8/00		9.12	--	87.70
6/14/00		8.34	--	88.48
12/11/00		5.94	--	90.88
3/6/01		4.70	--	92.12
6/6/01		6.03	--	90.79
9/4/01		6.34	--	90.48
3/11/02		4.89	--	91.93
6/6/02		5.69	--	91.13
9/4/02	10.70	6.17	--	4.53
12/17/02		4.39	--	6.31
3/7/03		5.44	--	5.26
6/5/03		5.59	--	5.11
9/19/03		6.09	--	4.61
12/12/03		5.13	--	5.57
3/15/04		5.71	--	4.99
6/22/04		5.80	--	4.90
9/21/04		6.64	--	4.06
12/30/04		6.04	--	4.66
4/6/05		INACCESSIBLE DUE TO TRUCK OVER WELL		
9/29/05		INACCESSIBLE DUE TO TRUCK OVER WELL		
12/9/05		5.60	--	5.10
3/7/06		4.25	--	6.45
6/20/06		5.04	--	5.66
8/23/06		5.70	--	5.00
11/9/06		6.27	--	4.43

TABLE ONE
Groundwater Elevation Data
Oakland Truck Stop
8255 San Leandro Street, Oakland, CA

Well I.D & Date Sampled	Top of Casing Elevation (msl)	Depth to Water (feet)	Free-Floating Hydrocarbon Thickness (feet)	Groundwater Elevation (msl)
MW-3				
8/16/99	96.43	5.85	--	90.58
12/6/99		5.70	--	90.73
3/8/00		5.32	--	91.11
6/14/00		6.95	--	89.48
12/11/00		6.22	--	90.21
3/6/01		4.83	--	91.60
6/6/01		5.62	--	90.81
9/4/01		5.91	--	90.52
3/11/02		4.42	--	92.01
6/6/02		5.19	--	91.24
9/4/02	10.32	5.72	--	4.60
12/17/02		3.96	--	6.36
3/7/03		4.88	--	5.44
6/5/03		5.05	--	5.27
9/19/03		5.62	--	4.70
12/12/03		4.68	--	5.64
3/15/04		4.52	--	5.80
6/22/04		6.49	--	3.83
9/21/04		5.72	--	4.60
12/30/04		4.72	--	5.60
4/6/04		3.78	--	6.54
9/29/05		5.85	--	4.47
12/9/05		5.01	--	5.31
3/7/06		3.75	--	6.57
6/20/06		4.81	--	5.51
8/23/06		5.22	--	5.10
11/9/06		**5.36**	--	**4.96**
MW-4				
8/16/99	96.60	6.12	--	90.48
12/6/99		5.98	--	90.62
3/8/00		4.32	--	92.28
6/14/00		5.58	--	91.02
12/11/00		5.70	--	90.90
3/6/01		4.46	--	92.14
6/6/01		5.89	--	90.71
9/4/01		6.16	--	90.44
3/11/02		4.67	--	91.93
6/6/02		5.50	--	91.10
9/4/02	10.50	5.97	--	4.53
12/17/02		4.22	--	6.28
3/7/03		5.23	--	5.27
6/5/03		5.38	--	5.12
9/19/03		5.91	--	4.59
12/12/03		4.91	--	5.59
3/15/04		4.94	--	5.56
6/22/04		5.68	--	4.82
9/21/04		6.01	--	4.49
12/30/04		4.55	--	5.95
4/6/05		4.09	--	6.41
9/29/05		5.56	--	4.94
12/9/05		5.28	--	5.22
3/7/06		4.00	--	6.50
6/20/06		5.14	--	5.36
8/23/06		5.51	--	4.99
11/9/06		**5.64**	--	**4.86**

TABLE ONE

Groundwater Elevation Data

Oakland Truck Stop
8255 San Leandro Street, Oakland, CA

Well I.D & Date Sampled	Top of Casing Elevation (msl)	Depth to Water (feet)	Free-Floating Hydrocarbon Thickness (feet)	Groundwater Elevation (msl)
MW-5				
12/6/99	96.30	5.94	--	90.36
3/8/00		4.06	--	92.24
6/14/00		5.25	--	91.05
12/11/00		5.45	--	90.85
3/6/01		4.12	--	92.18
6/6/01		5.56	--	90.74
9/4/01		5.84	--	90.46
3/11/02		4.38	--	91.92
6/6/02		5.16	--	91.14
9/4/02	10.20	5.62	--	4.58
12/17/02		4.12	--	6.08
3/7/03		4.89	--	5.31
6/5/03		5.04	--	5.16
9/19/03		5.56	--	4.64
12/12/03		4.72	--	5.48
3/15/04		4.61	--	5.59
6/22/04		5.26	--	4.94
9/21/04		5.68	--	4.52
9/21/04		4.55	--	5.65
4/6/05		3.98	--	6.22
9/29/05		5.28	--	4.92
12/9/05		5.05	--	5.15
3/7/06		3.96	--	6.24
6/20/06		4.51	--	5.69
8/23/06		7.47	--	2.73
11/9/06		**5.42**	--	**4.78**
MW-6				
12/6/99	96.79	5.80	--	90.99
3/8/00		4.10	--	92.69
6/14/00		5.64	--	91.15
12/11/00		5.72	--	91.07
3/6/01		4.32	--	92.47
6/6/01		5.81	--	90.98
9/4/01		6.12	--	90.67
3/11/02		4.49	--	92.30
6/6/02		5.33	--	91.46
9/4/02	10.71	5.92	--	4.79
12/17/02		3.85	--	6.86
3/7/03		4.96	--	5.75
6/5/03		5.18	--	5.53
9/19/03		5.81	--	4.90
12/12/03		4.73	--	5.98
3/15/04		4.65	--	6.06
6/22/04		5.34	--	5.37
9/21/04		5.89	--	4.82
12/30/04		4.35	--	6.36
4/6/05		3.66	--	7.05
9/29/05		6.00	--	4.71
12/9/05		5.17	--	5.54
3/7/06		4.55	--	6.01
6/20/06		4.96	--	5.75
8/23/06		5.42	--	5.29
11/9/06		**5.57**	--	**5.14**

TABLE ONE
Groundwater Elevation Data
Oakland Truck Stop
8255 San Leandro Street, Oakland, CA

Well I.D & Date Sampled	Top of Casing Elevation (msl)	Depth to Water (feet)	Free-Floating Hydrocarbon Thickness (feet)	Groundwater Elevation (msl)
MW-7				
9/4/02	9.17	4.67	--	4.50
12/17/02		3.11	--	6.06
3/7/03		3.89	--	5.28
6/5/03		3.57	--	5.60
9/19/03		4.57	--	4.60
12/12/03		3.48	--	5.69
3/15/04			Truck Parked Over Well	
6/22/04		4.52	--	4.65
9/21/04		4.56	--	4.61
12/30/04		3.17	--	6.00
4/6/05		2.77	--	6.40
9/29/05		4.27	--	4.90
12/9/05		4.86	--	4.31
3/7/06		2.80	--	6.37
6/20/06		3.60	--	5.57
8/23/06		4.89	--	4.28
11/9/06		**4.23**	--	**4.94**
MW-8				
9/4/02	9.68	4.94	--	4.74
12/17/02		3.26	--	6.42
3/7/03		4.01	--	5.67
6/5/03		4.28	--	5.40
9/19/03		4.87	--	4.81
12/12/03		3.77	--	5.91
3/15/04		3.53	--	NA**
6/22/04		4.52	--	NA**
9/21/04		4.70	--	NA**
12/30/04		4.23	--	NA**
4/6/05		3.50	--	NA**
9/29/05		4.62	--	NA**
12/9/05		3.92	--	NA**
3/7/06		NA	--	NA**
6/20/06		3.84	--	NA**
8/23/06		NA	--	NA **
11/9/06		**4.39**	--	NA**
MW-9				
9/4/02	11.07	6.26	--	4.81
12/17/02		4.23	--	6.84
3/7/03		5.26	--	5.81
6/5/03		5.56	--	5.51
9/19/03		6.25	--	4.82
12/12/03			Truck Parked Over Well	
3/15/04		5.04	--	6.03
6/22/04		5.91	--	5.16
9/21/04		6.24	--	4.83
12/30/04			Truck Parked Over Well	
4/6/05		4.12	--	6.95
9/29/05		5.55	--	5.52
12/9/05		5.51	--	5.56
3/7/06		NA	--	NA
6/20/06		5.39	--	5.68
8/23/06		4.78	--	6.29
11/9/06		**5.87**	--	**5.20**
MW10				
10/12/06	11.56	6.02	--	5.54
11/9/06		**6.24**	--	**5.32**

Notes:
Mid Coast Engineers (MCE) surveyed all site monitoring wells on July 11, 2002 to mean sea level (MSL). The updated elevation data is reflected in the table above.

* = Groundwater elevation adjusted for the presence of free-floating hydrocarbons by the equation: Adjusted groundwater elevation = Top of of casing elevation - depth to groundwater + (0.8 x free-floating hydrocarbon thickness)

** = Top of casing elevation has changed and well has not been resurveyed.

*** = Product was bailed by OTS staff prior to measurement by ASE.

NM = Not Measured

TABLE TWO

Summary of Chemical Analysis of GROUNDWATER Samples
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
All results are in parts per billion

Well ID DATE	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Motor Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA
MW-1												
8/16/99						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
12/6/99						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
3/8/00						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
6/14/00						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
12/11/00						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
3/6/01						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
6/6/01						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
9/4/01						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
3/11/02						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
6/6/02						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
9/4/02						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
12/17/02						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
3/7/03						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
6/5/03						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
9/19/03						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
12/12/03						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
12/12/03						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
3/15/04						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
6/22/04						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
9/21/04						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
12/30/04						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
4/6/05						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
9/29/05						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons						
12/9/05						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons (-feet)						
3/6/06						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons (-feet)						
6/20/06						Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons (-feet)						
8/23/06						**Not Sampled Due to Free-Floating Hydrocarbons (-feet)**						
MW-2												
8/16/99	2,200	970*	< 500	3.8	< 2.0	3	< 4.0	< 20	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/6/99	1,900	400*	< 500	16	< 0.5	1.5	< 0.5	5.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/8/00	1,600*	530*	< 500	9.7	< 0.5	2.7	< 0.5	27	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/14/00	2,000	75	< 100	2.8	< 0.5	3.4	< 0.5	16	3.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	64
12/11/00	1,000	120	< 100	2.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	15	2.9	< 0.5	< 0.5	62
3/6/01	1,500	1,400	NA	2.2	< 0.5	1.7	< 0.5	22	3.4	<0.5	<0.5	83
6/6/01	1,700	190	NA	2.6	< 0.5	2.3	< 0.5	26	3.2	<0.5	<0.5	83
9/4/01	2,000	450	NA	2.7	< 0.5	2.1	< 0.5	33	3.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	93
3/11/02	1,100	410	NA	1.0	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.5	26	2.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	69
6/6/02	900	430	NA	1.2	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	23	2.8	< 0.5	< 0.5	73
9/4/02	910	510	NA	1.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	45	2.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	67
12/17/02	190	220	NA	0.65	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	34	1.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	46
3/7/03	380	300	NA	0.81	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	50	1.9	< 0.5	< 0.5	73
6/5/03	2,200	2,200	NA	1.7	< 0.5	1.5	< 0.5	180	4.9	< 0.5	1.3	110
9/19/03	2,300	520	NA	2.0	< 0.5	2.1	< 0.5	180	3.7	< 0.5	1.1	120
12/12/03	3,000	2,200	NA	2.1	< 0.5	1.7	< 0.5	250	4.5	< 0.5	1.6	130
3/15/04						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
6/22/04	1,600	420	NA	1.3	< 0.5	1.0	< 0.5	580	4.6	< 0.5	3.9	340
9/21/04	2,500	< 400	NA	1.2	< 0.5	1.5	< 0.5	730	5.9	< 0.5	4.9	550
12/30/04	1,800	< 300	NA	1.2	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	540	5.0	< 1.0	3.6	400
4/6/05						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
9/29/05						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
12/9/04	1,000	720	NA	1.0	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	330	6.5	< 0.7	2.3	1,800
3/6/06	1,000	< 80	NA	1.2	< 0.5	0.6	< 0.5	290	5.4	< 0.5	1.9	1,600
6/20/06	1,100	< 80	NA	1.6	< 0.5	1.0	< 0.5	280	5.8	< 0.5	1.5	< 1,500
8/23/06	1,600	< 200	NA	1.5	< 0.90	< 0.90	< 0.90	290	5.5	< 0.90	1.8	2,100
11/16/06	**350**	**120**	**140**	**0.56**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**180**	**4.1**	**< 0.50**	**0.96**	**1,300**
MW-3												
8/16/99	56,000	10,000**	< 500	17,000	2,600	2,600	1,200	6,100	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/6/99	40,000	9,100*	< 500	16,000	140	1,800	100	2,200/4,000#	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/8/00	22,000	4,500*	< 500	11,000	72	1,100	130	3,400	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/14/00	34,000	16,000	< 100	13,000	94	1,300	160	4,800	31	< 10	21	2,700
12/11/00	24,000	14,000	< 100	13,000	88	780	120	4,300	< 50	< 50	< 50	2,300
3/6/01	34,000	12,000	NA	15,000	100	1,100	130	4,000	< 50	< 50	< 50	2,100
6/6/01	34,000	20,000	NA	14,000	94	550	110	4,400	< 50	< 50	< 50	2,300
9/4/01	29,000	19,000	NA	13,000	83	480	83	4,100	< 50	< 50	< 50	3,400
3/11/02	12,000	14,000	NA	2,900	< 20	110	< 20	530	< 20	< 20	< 20	330
6/6/02	20,000	14,000	NA	10,000	< 50	200	51	2,400	< 50	< 50	< 50	1,200
9/4/02	24,000	17,000	NA	11,000	< 50	140	< 50	3,200	< 50	< 50	< 50	1,400
12/17/02	4,900	17,000	NA	2,000	< 10	52	12	360	< 10	< 10	< 10	220
3/7/03	8,700	16,000	NA	2,300	< 10	43	11	770	< 10	< 10	< 10	360
6/5/03	27,000	14,000	NA	10,000	53	220	53	5,000	< 50	< 50	< 50	1,600
9/19/03	120,000	13,000	NA	20,000	170	710	250	6,100	< 25	< 25	< 25	2,600
12/12/03	29,000	27,000	NA	12,000	74	240	79	5,600	17	< 10	30	2,100
3/15/04	28,000	21,000	NA	11,000	72	220	64	8,200	< 50	< 50	< 50	2,900
6/22/04	29,000	7,600	NA	11,000	71	220	54	8,400	< 50	< 50	< 50	3,000
9/21/04	33,000	< 5,000	NA	12,000	67	190	56	8,200	< 25	< 25	47	3,200
12/30/04	30,000	13,000	NA	11,000	62	170	49	8,900	< 25	< 25	49	3,200
4/6/05	29,000	46,000	NA	10,000	55	170	47	8,800	< 25	< 25	50	4,400
9/29/05	28,000	1,800	NA	8,700	74	190	53	7,300	< 15	< 15	53	4,500
12/9/05	17,000	19,000	NA	5,600	40	110	30	4,400	< 15	< 15	30	2,800
3/6/06	11,000	16,000	NA	3,600	26	96	22	2,400	< 7.0	< 7.0	19	1,400
6/20/06	18,000	20,000	NA	6,900	45	130	29	5,000	9.5	< 7.0	34	2,900
8/23/06	22,000	9,500	NA	6,200	33	100	19	4,800	9.8	< 9.0	34	3,100
11/16/06	**16,000**	**16,000**	**810**	**5,800**	**26**	**87**	**18**	**2,700**	**10**	**< 9.0**	**20**	**1,800**

TABLE TWO

Summary of Chemical Analysis of GROUNDWATER Samples
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
All results are in parts per billion

Well ID DATE	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Motor Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA
MW-4												
8/16/99	63***	1,100*	< 500	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 1.0	86	NA	NA	NA	NA
12/6/99	130***	220*	< 500	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	130	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/8/00	< 50	220*	< 500	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	130	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/14/00	< 50	< 50	< 100	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	100	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	20
12/11/00	< 50	< 50	< 100	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	110	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	16
3/6/01	< 50	670	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	110	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	9.9
6/6/01	< 50	790	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	110	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	20
9/4/01	< 50	950	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	110	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	26
3/11/02	< 50	250	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	84	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	21
6/6/02	< 50	710	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	92	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	21
9/4/02	< 50	1,100	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	150	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	18
12/17/02	< 50	470	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	120	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
3/7/03	< 50	470	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	120	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.52	18
6/5/03	< 50	2,000	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	110	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.50	23
9/19/03	< 50	830	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	110	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.80	23
12/12/03	< 50	1,700	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	120	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	16
3/15/04	< 50	2,200	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	110	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	20
9/21/04	< 50	620	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	93	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	31
4/6/05	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	59	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	50
9/29/05	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	17	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	120
12/9/05	< 50	760	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	9.5	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	94
3/6/06	< 50	470	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	11	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	68
6/20/06	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	11	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	120
8/23/06	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	8.2	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	140
11/9/06	**< 50**	**200**	**410**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**7.7**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**130**
MW-5												
12/6/99	450***	2,000*	< 500	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	21	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/8/00	51***	530*	< 500	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	84	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/14/00	380	1,400	< 100	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	160	12	< 0.5	< 0.5	22
12/11/00	540	590	< 100	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	240	9.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	32
3/6/01	510	2,900	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	140	13	< 0.5	< 0.5	19
6/6/01	280	2,700	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	180	13	< 0.5	< 0.5	26
9/4/01	630	2,600	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	180	9.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	29
3/11/02	97	3,500	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	29	0.79	< 0.5	< 0.5	7.4
6/6/02	61	3,500	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	150	2.9	< 0.5	< 0.5	34
9/4/02	92	6,100	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	370	3.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	72
12/17/02	110	2,100	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	110	4.2	< 0.5	< 0.5	14
3/7/03	71	1,600	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	150	2.2	< 0.5	< 0.5	35
6/5/03	95	3,300	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	170	4.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	43
9/19/03	100	1,400	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	310	5.2	< 0.5	0.68	86
12/12/03	< 50	7,600	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	270	5.9	< 0.5	0.70	91
3/15/04	95	1,700	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	290	6.7	< 0.5	0.92	200
9/21/04	78	990	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	270	4.7	< 0.5	0.96	880
4/6/05	64	1,200	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	120	4.8	< 0.5	< 0.5	780
9/29/05	100	640	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	77	3.7	< 0.50	< 0.50	4,000
12/9/05	99	3,700	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	66	3.8	< 0.50	< 0.50	3,000
3/6/06	66	760	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	47	2.9	< 0.50	< 0.50	1,600
6/20/06	34	1,300	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	42	3.6	< 0.50	< 0.50	3,000
8/23/06	< 200	410	NA	2.1	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	37	2.8	< 2.0	< 2.0	4,800
11/9/06	**< 200**	**700**	**< 100**	**< 2.0**	**< 2.0**	**< 2.0**	**< 2.0**	**28**	**3.0**	**< 2.0**	**< 2.0**	**5,600**
MW-6												
12/6/99	13,000	< 50	< 500	180	21	11	24	< 100	NA	NA	NA	NA
3/8/00	< 10,000	4,600*	< 500	230	26	18	39	12,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
6/14/00	8,400	12,000	< 100	190	12	9.5	22	15,000	< 5.0	< 5.0	70	3,300
12/11/00	< 5,000	10,000	< 100	190	< 50	< 50	< 50	14,000	< 50	< 50	74	2,900
3/6/01	5,300	6,700	NA	220	< 50	< 50	< 50	13,000	< 50	< 50	84	2,100
6/6/01	5,000	23,000	NA	210	< 25	< 25	< 25	12,000	< 25	< 25	84	4,200
9/4/01	5,400	22,000	NA	190	12	< 10	23	15,000	< 10	< 10	79	4,000
3/11/02	4,600	11,000	NA	160	< 25	< 25	< 25	15,000	< 25	< 25	39	5,100
6/6/02	< 5,000	14,000	NA	200	< 50	< 50	< 50	17,000	< 50	< 50	77	8,700
9/4/02	< 5,000	50,000	NA	140	< 50	< 50	< 50	21,000	< 50	< 50	52	7,500
12/17/02	< 5,000	9,100	NA	130	< 50	< 50	< 50	16,000	< 50	< 50	64	6,300
3/7/03	< 5,000	12,000	NA	160	< 50	< 50	< 50	20,000	< 50	< 50	53	7,500
6/5/03	< 5,000	23,000	NA	230	< 50	< 50	< 50	19,000	< 50	< 50	86	7,100
9/19/03	8,900	24,000	NA	220	< 25	< 25	< 25	15,000	< 25	< 25	74	8,100
12/12/03	8,000	24,000	NA	190	< 25	< 25	32	14,000	< 25	< 25	65	7,400
3/15/04	4,400	26,000	NA	190	< 25	< 25	< 25	9,900	< 25	< 25	61	6,700
6/22/04	3,500	7,000	NA	150	< 20	< 20	< 20	9,200	< 20	< 20	51	6,100
9/21/04	4,600	12,000	NA	210	< 20	< 20	< 20	8,800	< 20	< 20	55	7,000
12/30/04	5,300	11,000	NA	190	< 20	< 20	< 20	6,300	< 20	< 20	53	4,900
4/6/05	5,100	680	NA	190	13	12	32	3,700	< 5.0	< 5.0	42	4,600
9/29/05	4,900	2,800	NA	130	8.9	< 5.0	13	2,100	< 5.0	< 5.0	23	3,200
12/9/05	3,600	10,000	NA	110	7.1	< 5.0	7.9	2,700	< 5.0	< 5.0	22	4,200
3/6/06	3,900	900	NA	120	9.3	5.2	13	3,000	< 0.50	< 0.50	26	4,400
6/20/06	3,600	1,500	NA	140	10	5.2	18	1,600	< 3.0	< 3.0	23	3,600
8/23/06	4,300	< 800	NA	140	11	4.6	16	2,000	< 4.0	< 4.0	22	4,000
11/9/06	**3,200**	**1,700**	**< 100**	**110**	**6.9**	**< 4.0**	**8.2**	**1,500**	**< 4.0**	**< 4.0**	**16**	**3,900**

TABLE TWO

Summary of Chemical Analysis of GROUNDWATER Samples
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
All results are in parts per billion

Well ID DATE	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Motor Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA
MW-7												
9/4/02	< 50	130****	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	3.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
12/17/02	< 50	220	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2.8	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
3/7/03	< 50	140	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	1.8	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
6/5/03	< 50	200	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
9/19/03	< 50	320	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	5.0	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
12/12/03	< 50	380	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2.3	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
3/15/04						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
9/21/04	< 50	79	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
4/6/05	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	9.2	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
9/29/05	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	12	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
12/9/05	< 50	120	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	10	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
3/6/06	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	9	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
6/20/06	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	11	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
8/23/06	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	8.5	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
11/9/06	**< 50**	**< 50**	**< 100**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**5.7**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 5.0**
MW-8												
9/4/02	< 50	170	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
12/17/02	< 50	100	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
3/7/03	< 50	62	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	33	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
6/5/03	< 50	270	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	13	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
9/19/03	< 50	250	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	11	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
12/12/03	< 50	420	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	11	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
3/15/04	< 50	250	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	6.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
9/21/04	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	11	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
4/6/05	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	8.0	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 5.0
9/29/05	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	18	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
12/9/05	< 50	86	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	9.7	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
3/6/06						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
6/20/06	< 50	< 50	NA	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	6.6	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
8/23/06						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
11/9/06	**< 50**	**< 50**	**< 100**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**9.3**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 5.0**
MW-9												
9/4/02	< 2,500	1,000	NA	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	12,000	< 25	< 25	70	1,700
12/17/02	< 2,000	880	NA	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	4,500	< 20	< 20	23	2,300
3/7/03	< 500	450	NA	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	1,700	< 5.0	< 5.0	8.4	6,600
6/5/03	< 500	4,500	NA	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	120	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	17,000
9/19/03	< 1,000	4,500	NA	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	38	< 10	< 10	< 10	15,000
12/12/03						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
3/15/04	< 1,000	82	NA	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	38	< 10	< 10	< 10	18,000
9/21/04	< 1,000	2,600	NA	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	17	< 10	< 10	< 10	16,000
12/30/04						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
4/6/05	< 700	< 50	NA	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	55	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	15,000
9/29/05	< 700	< 50	NA	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	34	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	13,000
12/9/05	< 400	3,200	NA	46	< 4.0	< 4.0	< 4.0	12	< 4.0	< 4.0	< 4.0	8,200
3/6/06						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
6/20/06						Not Sampled - Truck Parked Over Well						
8/23/06	< 250	< 50	NA	9.6	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	18	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	6,000
11/9/06	**< 150**	**< 50**	**< 100**	**13**	**< 1.5**	**< 1.5**	**< 1.5**	**3.1**	**< 1.5**	**< 1.5**	**< 1.5**	**3,900**
MW-10												
10/12/06	< 50	< 50	--	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	1.7	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	27
11/9/06	**< 50**	**< 50**	**< 100**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**1.7**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**< 0.50**	**82**
DHS MCL	NE	NE	NE	1	150	700	1,750	13	NE	NE	NE	NE
ESL	400	500	500	46	130	290	100	1,800	NE	NE	NE	NE

Notes:

Non-detectable concentrations are noted by the less than symbol (<) followed by the detection limit.

Most recent concentrations are in bold.

DHS MCL is the California Department of Health Services maximum contaminant level for drinking wate

ESL = Environmental screening levels presented in the "Screening For Environmental Concerns at Sites With Contaminated Soil and Groundwater (February 2005)" document prepared by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region.

NE = MCL/ESL not established.

NA = Sample not analyzed for this compound.

* = Non-typical diesel pattern, hydrocarbons in early diesel range.

** = Estimated concentration due to overlapping fuel patterns in the sample.

*** = Non-typical gasoline pattern.

**** = Non-typical diesel pattern.

= MTBE concentration by EPA Method 8260

TABLE THREE

Summary of Analysis of **SOIL** Samples
TPH-G, TPH-D, BTEX
All results are in **parts per million**

Boring	Depth (Feet)	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Motor Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Total Xylenes
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
BH-A	7.5'	**370**	**670**	< 200	**2.3**	**0.16**	**4.7**	**1.1**
	11.5'	**210**	**130**	< 10	**1.3**	**0.52**	**3.7**	**15**
BH-B	7.5'	**4.4**	**2.5**	**24**	**0.040**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
	11.5'	**190**	**120**	< 10	**0.048**	**0.030**	**0.37**	**0.020**
BH-C	11.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
BH-D	11.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
BH-E	11.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	**14**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
BH-F	11.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
BH-G	12'	**270**	**1,500**	< 10	< 0.020	**0.028**	< 0.020	< 0.020
BH-H	8'	**150**	**1,100**	< 10	**0.029**	**0.024**	< 0.020	< 0.020
	12'	**3.0**	**320**	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
MW-7	10.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
MW-8	11.0'	< 1.0	**3.9**	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
MW-9	13.0'	< 1.0	< 1.0	**15**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
RBSL		400	500	500	0.39	8.4	24	1.0

Notes:
Non-detectable concentrations are noted by the less than symbol (<) followed by the detection limit.

Detectable concentrations are in **bold**.

RBSL is the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region Risk-Based Screening Level for subsurface soil at commercial/industrial property where groundwater is not a current or potential source of drinking water.

TABLE FOUR
Summary of Analysis of **SOIL** Samples
Oxygenates
All results are in **parts per million**

Boring	Depth (Feet)	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA
------	------	------	------	------	------	------
BH-A	7.5'	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.50
	11.5'	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.20
BH-B	7.5'	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	**0.012**
	11.5'	**0.41**	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.20
BH-C	11.5'	**1.0**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	**0.025**	**0.49**
BH-D	11.5'	**1.7**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	**0.024**	**0.57**
BH-E	11.5	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
BH-F	11.5'	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
BH-G	12'	**0.050**	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.20
BH-H	8'	**0.060**	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.20
	12'	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.020
MW-7	10.5'	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
MW-8	11.0'	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
MW-9	13.0'	**0.0058**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	**0.0051**
RBSL		1.0	NE	NE	NE	NE

Notes:
Non-detectable concentrations are noted by the less than symbol (<) followed by the detection limit.

Detectable concentrations are in **bold**.

RBSL is the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region Risk-Based Screening Level for subsurface soil at commercial/industrial property where groundwater is not a current or potential source of drinking water.

NE = RBSL is not established.

TABLE FIVE

Summary of Analysis of **WATER** Samples

TPH-G, TPH-D, BTEX

All results are in **parts per billion**

Boring	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Motor Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Total Xylenes
BH-A	**43,000**	**8,700**	< 100	**4,000**	**400**	**2,200**	**3,100**
BH-B	**51,000**	**120,000**	< 2,000	**430**	< 10	**700**	**19**
BH-C	< 200	**200**	**890**	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0
BH-D	< 500	< 50	**2,400**	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0
BH-E	< 50	< 50	**11,000**	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50
BH-F	< 50	< 50	**780**	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50
BH-G	**120,000**	**2,200,000**	< 1,000	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 50
BH-H	< 50	**1,400**	**1,400**	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50
MCL		NE	NE	1.0	150	700	1,750

Notes:

Non-detectable concentrations are noted by the less than symbol (<) followed by the detection limit.

Detectable concentrations are in **bold**.

MCL is the California Department of Health Services maximum contaminant level for drinking water.

NE = No MCL is established.

TABLE SIX

Summary of Analysis of **WATER** Samples

Oxygenates

All results are in **parts per billion**

Boring	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA
------	------	------	------	------	------
BH-A	**46**	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 200
BH-B	**6,200**	< 10	< 10	**37**	**1,000**
BH-C	**13,000**	< 2.0	< 2.0	**100**	**2,600**
BH-D	**42,000**	< 5.0	< 5.0	**250**	**6,800**
BH-E	**6.0**	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
BH-F	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
BH-G	**170**	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 500
BH-H	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0
PRG	13	NE	NE	NE	NE

Notes:

Non-detectable concentrations are noted by the less than symbol (<) followed by the detection limit.

Detectable concentrations are in **bold**.

MCL is the California Department of Health Services maximum contaminant level for drinking water.

NE = No MCL is established.

TABLE SEVEN

Depth to Groundwater Data From High Tide to Low Tide for October 12, 2006

Oakland Truck Stop
8255 San Leandro Street, Oakland, CA

Well I.D	Time 630	Time 845	Time 1030	Time 1300	Time 1445	Time 1630	Time 1730	Time 1830
MW-1	5.75 - 6.63*	5.64 - 6.52*	5.85 - 6.33*	5.74 - 6.26*	5.72 - 6.25*	5.68 - 6.21*	5.66 - 6.20*	6.68 - 6.21*
MW-2	5.73	5.67	5.65	5.64	5.61	5.59	5.61	5.60
MW-3	5.16	5.21	5.23	5.16	5.15	5.14	5.13	5.14
MW-4	5.42	5.47	5.46	5.45	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.40
MW-5	5.13	5.15	5.16	5.14	5.12	5.08	5.10	5.09
MW-6	5.36	5.44	5.41	5.42	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.36
MW-7	4.02	4.05	4.07	4.02	4.01	4.02	4.05	4.03
MW-8	4.15	4.17	4.20	4.18	4.16	4.15	4.16	4.17
MW-9	5.76	5.76	5.73	5.72	5.86	5.67	5.66	5.67
MW10	6.10	6.05	6.07	6.04	6.01	6.01	6.02	6.04

Notes:

On October 12, 2006 high tide was at 0549 (5:49 am).; low tide was at 1029 (10:29 am) and high tide returned at 1612 (4:12 pm)

* = depth to free product then depth to water.

TABLE EIGHT

Summary of Chemical Analysis of SOIL Samples
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
All results are in parts per million

Well ID	Depth (ft)	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Motor Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol
BH - I	9.5'	< 1.0	2.1	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.49	< 0.20	< 0.010
	14.5'	7.9	4.8	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	2.2	< 0.20	< 0.010
	19.5'	< 1.0	2.1	16	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	24.5	< 1.0	3.6	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.012	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	1.0	< 0.20	< 0.010
	29.5'	< 1.0	3.2	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.018	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.098	< 0.20	< 0.010
	34.5	< 1.0	3.7	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	39.5'	< 1.0	9.1	13	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	44.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	49.9'	< 1.0	1.2	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
BH - J	9.5'	340	780	18	3.9	< 0.050	1.5	0.15	0.23	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050	0.28	< 5.0	< 0.50
	14.5'	320	270	< 10	0.99	0.53	0.92	0.21	0.47	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.25	< 5.0	< 0.50
	19.5'	< 1.0	8.0	< 10	0.019	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.011	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.80	< 0.20	< 0.010
	24.5	< 1.0	1.5	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.32	< 0.20	< 0.010
	34.5	< 1.0	7.2	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.017	< 0.20	< 0.010
	39.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	44.5'	< 1.0	4.6	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	49.9'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
BH - K	9.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.21	< 0.20	< 0.010
	13.0'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	14.5'	< 1.0	1.2	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	24.5'	< 1.0	4.2	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.17	< 0.20	< 0.010
	29.5'	< 1.0	2.3	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	34.5'	< 1.0	1.8	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	39.5'	< 1.0	2.8	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	44.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	49.5'	< 1.0	1.2	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
BH - L	9.5'	61	1,600	30	0.12	< 0.025	< 0.025	0.073	0.15	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	0.36	< 2.5	< 0.25
	14.5'	170	1,400	18	0.51	0.027	< 0.025	0.054	0.81	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	0.50	< 5.0	< 0.25
	16.0'	< 1.0	6.2	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	1.4	< 0.20	< 0.010
	19.0'	230	2,200	< 100	0.38	< 0.040	< 0.040	0.058	0.78	< 0.040	< 0.040	< 0.040	0.52	< 8.0	< 0.40
	24.5'	< 1.0	2.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.47	< 0.20	< 0.010
	29.5'	< 1.0	2.8	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.36	< 0.20	< 0.010
	34.5'	< 1.0	3.3	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.018	< 0.20	< 0.010
	44.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	49.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
BH - M	9.5'	< 1.0	6.3	21	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	0.012
	14.5'	< 1.0	1.2	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010

TABLE EIGHT

Summary of Chemical Analysis of SOIL Samples
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
All results are in parts per million

Well ID	Depth (ft)	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Motor Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol
BH - N	9.5'	< 1.0	**15**	**42**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	14.5'	< 1.0	**1.6**	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
BH - O	9.5'	< 1.0	**21**	**100**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
BH - P	9.5'	< 1.0	**9.6**	**37**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
BH - Q	9.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
BH - R	9.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
BH - S	9.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	14.5'	< 1.0	**1.8**	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	19.5'	< 1.0	**3.2**	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	24.5'	< 1.0	**3.2**	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	29.5'	< 1.0	**4.2**	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	34.5'	< 1.0	**6.1**	**14**	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	39.5'	< 1.0	**2.4**	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	44.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
	49.5'	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.20	< 0.010
ESL		400	500	500	0.51	9.3	32	11	5.6	NE	NE	NE	110	NE	NE

Notes:

ESL = Environmental screening levels presented in the "Screening For Environmental Concerns at Sites With Contaminated Soil and Groundwater (February 2005)" document prepared by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region.

Detectable concentrations are in **bold**.

Non-detectable concentrations are noted by the less than symbol (<) followed by the detection limit.

NE = ESL not established.

TABLE NINE

Summary of Chemical Analysis of GROUNDWATER Samples
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

All results are in parts per billion

Well ID	Depth (ft)	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Motor Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol
BH - I	20 - 23'	< 700	170	< 100	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	< 7.0	19,000	< 700	< 70
BH - I	28 - 31'	< 50	470	450	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	370	< 50	< 5.0
BH - I	36 - 39'	< 50	< 50	< 100	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	240	< 50	< 5.0
BH - J	20 - 23'	1,800	3,800	< 100	25	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	7.5	< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0	11,000	< 500	< 50
BH - J	28 - 31'	3,900	3,400	< 100	120	3.1	17	9.6	57	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	1,600	< 50	< 5.0
BH - J	36 - 39'	1,200	< 500	< 100	47	1.0	7.2	3.4	120	0.88	< 0.50	0.84	1,600	< 1,000	< 8.0
BH - L	15 - 18'	5,100	27,000	190	1,100	18	< 10	13	6,800	< 10	< 10	36	3,700	< 1,500	< 100
BH - L	23 - 26'	340	740	< 100	4.0	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	12	17	< 2.5	< 2.5	9,500	< 250	< 25
BH - L	28 - 31'	91	490	< 100	1.5	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	2.1	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	440	< 50	< 5.0
BH - M	15 - 20'	2,900	270	< 100	< 1.5	< 1.5	< 1.5	< 1.5	780	3.1	< 1.5	< 1.5	300	< 150	< 15
BH - N	15 - 20'	< 50	66	150	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	2.5	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0	< 50	< 5.0
BH - O	15 - 20'	< 50	3,800	5,200	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0	< 50	< 5.0
BH - P	15 - 20'	< 50	120	190	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0	< 50	< 5.0
BH - Q	15 - 20'	< 50	300	680	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0	< 50	< 5.0
BH - R	15 - 20'	< 50	70	120	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0	< 50	< 5.0
BH - S	15 - 18'	< 50	< 50	< 100	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0	< 0.50	< 5.0
	23 - 26'	< 50	< 50	< 100	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0	< 0.50	11
	29 - 31'	240	77	< 100	0.56	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 5.0	< 0.50	10
TH - 1	15 - 20'	120	1,100	< 100	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	58	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	2,000	< 50	< 5.0
TH - 2	15 - 20'	1,000	4,300	< 100	5.3	18	13	84	11	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	7,000	< 250	< 25
TH - 3	15 - 20'	710	2,100	< 100	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	5.4	140	< 0.50	< 0.50	1.5	17	< 80	< 5.0
TH - 4	15 -20'	380	4,400	< 100	1.6	0.77	< 0.50	8.9	150	< 0.50	< 0.50	1.1	18	< 50	< 5.0

TABLE NINE

Summary of Chemical Analysis of GROUNDWATER Samples
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

All results are in parts per billion

Well ID	Depth (ft)	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Motor Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol
TH - 5	15 - 20'	**390**	**520**	< 100	**4.5**	1.6	< 0.50	**22**	**64**	< 0.50	< 0.50	**1.7**	**9.8**	< 50	< 8.0
TH - 7	15 - 20'	**< 900**	**26,000**	1,000	**< 9.0**	< 9.0	**< 9.0**	**< 9.0**	**41**	**< 9.0**	**< 9.0**	**< 9.0**	**22,000**	< 900	< 90
ESL		400	500	500	46	130	290	100	1,800	NE	NE	NE	18,000	NE	NE

Non-detectable concentrations are noted by the less than symbol (<) followed by the detection limit.

ESL = Environmental screening levels presented in the "Screening For Environmental Concerns at Sites With Contaminated Soil and Groundwater (February 2005)" document prepared by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region.

Detectable concentrations are in **bold**.

NE = MCL/ESL not established.