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Alameda County Environmental Health

Mr. Jerry Wickham Hazardous Materials Specialist Alameda County Health Care Services Agency Environmental Health Services Environmental Protection 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250 Alameda, CA 94502

RE:

Eagle Gas Station

4301 San Leandro Street Oakland, California 94601

LOP StID# 2118

Fuel Leak Case No. RO0000096

USTCF Claim No. 014551

Clearwater Group Project # ZP046I

Dear Mr. Wickham,

As the legally authorized representative of the above-referenced project location, I have reviewed the Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report – Second Quarter 2007 prepared by my consultant of record, Clearwater Group, Inc. I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the information and/or recommendations contained in this report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Sincerely,

Mr. Muhammad Jamil

Muhamu Jamil

Date: 8-6-07



August 2, 2007

Mr. Jerry Wickham, P.G. Hazardous Materials Specialist Alameda County Environmental Health Services **Environmental Protection Division** 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250 Alameda, California 94502-6577

Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report - Second Quarter 2007 Re:

Eagle Gas Station, 4301 San Leandro Street Oakland, California 94601 LOP Site ID# 2118 USTCF Claim No. 014551 Clearwater Project No. ZP046I

Dear Mr. Wickham:

Clearwater Group (Clearwater) has prepared this Second Quarter 2007 Groundwater Monitoring Report for the Eagle Gas Station site. This report presents the groundwater monitoring activities and associated results.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in the southern portion of the City of Oakland, Alameda County, California, at the southern corner of the intersection of San Leandro Street and High Street. The site is located approximately 1,100 feet east of Interstate Highway 880 (Figure 1). The site is bounded by commercial property to the southeast and southwest, by High Street to the northwest, and by San Leandro Street to the northeast (Figure 2). The site is in use as a gas station and convenience store.

BACKGROUND

On April 21 and 22, 1999, Clearwater (formerly Artesian Environmental) oversaw the removal of five underground storage tanks (USTs) consisting of two 6,000-gallon gasoline tanks, two 4,000-gallon diesel tanks, and one 300-gallon used-oil tank from the site. Strong petroleum



hydrocarbon odors were detected emanating from soils near the former UST locations during field observation. Five soil samples and three groundwater samples were collected from the UST excavation for confirmation sampling after completion of the UST excavation. Field observations and laboratory analysis indicated that an unauthorized release of petroleum hydrocarbons had occurred. The former UST excavation area is shown in **Figure 2** and was defined by driven steel shoring installed to protect the on-site and off-site buildings prior to the field activities.

In a letter dated May 10, 1999, Alameda County Environmental Health Services (ACEH) staff recommended that the soil at the site be remediated by over-excavation and that "as much groundwater as possible" be pumped from the excavation. Approximately 800 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-impacted soil were excavated and disposed of as Class II non-hazardous waste, and approximately 1,000 gallons of petroleum hydrocarbon-impacted groundwater were pumped and removed from the site. Groundwater did not recharge quickly after the initial pumping. Existing on- and off-site structures and associated shoring limited the amount of soil that could be safely excavated. Soil samples collected from the excavation walls and product-piping trenches indicated that residual concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons and methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) remained.

On August 4 and 5, 1999, approximately 100 linear feet of product piping were removed. Vent piping from between the former USTs and the southern corner of the on-site building was also removed. All piping was cut up and disposed of as scrap metal. On August 5, 1999, confirmation soil samples were collected along the piping trench. Six samples were collected from approximately 3 feet below ground surface (bgs). An additional four samples were collected, one from each of the four former fuel dispensers. Laboratory analytical results indicated that hydrocarbon-related contamination remained along the piping trenches.

On September 26, 2000, West Hazmat of Rancho Cordova, California, used a CME 75 drill rig to advance three borings to approximately 25 feet bgs and collect soil samples. Each of the three borings was converted to a groundwater-monitoring well (**Figure 2**) using clean, flush-threaded, 2-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) for the well casing. The construction data for these three wells are presented in **Table 1**.

On October 3 and 10, 2000, Clearwater surveyed the top-of-the-casing (TOC) elevation of each of the wells relative to an arbitrary datum and developed the wells for monitoring purposes. Initial groundwater samples collected from these wells contained 83,000 micrograms per liter (μ g/L) to 250,000 μ g/L total petroleum hydrocarbon as gasoline (TPH-g) and 33,000 μ g/L to 400,000 μ g/L MTBE.

On August 3, 2001, Clearwater submitted its Groundwater Monitoring Report—Second Quarter 2001 and Sensitive Receptor Survey and Workplan for Continuing Investigation. It was determined, at that time, that there were no major ecological receptors, permanent surface waters, or domestic-use wells within a 2,000-foot radius of the site. The proposed scope of the



workplan included the installation of eight groundwater-monitoring wells around the site to delineate the MTBE plume in groundwater. In response to Clearwater's workplan, ACEH staff, in correspondence dated October 18, 2001, recommended postponing the installation of the additional off-site wells at this time. Instead, ACEH staff requested that further characterization of subsurface soils and groundwater on the subject site be completed prior to the installation of any off-site wells.

Quarterly monitoring was suspended after the Third Quarter 2001 event on August 3, 2001. Quarterly monitoring resumed in July 2003 and has continued every quarter since then. The historical groundwater monitoring and groundwater sample analytical results are listed in **Table 2**.

On January 9, 2004, after completing the review of the *Third Quarter 2003 Groundwater Monitoring Report*, ACEH staff requested a workplan that included additional on-site and off-site subsurface investigations and addressed the extent of groundwater impact on the site. Clearwater submitted its *Interim Remedial Action Plan* (IRAP), as requested by ACEH staff, on January 14, 2004.

ACEH staff provided review comments for the IRAP and the First Quarter 2005 Groundwater Monitoring Report in a letter dated May 26, 2005. Pursuant to the ACEH request described in this letter, Clearwater submitted a Soil and Groundwater Investigation Workplan on August 10, 2005. In review letters dated September 21, 2005, and November 1, 2005, ACEH approved the implementation of a modified IRAP proposed in Clearwater's June 13, 2005, letter entitled Recommendations for Interim Remedial Actions and the August 10, 2005, Soil and Groundwater Investigation Workplan. On the basis of the above-mentioned documents and correspondences, Clearwater installed 15 additional on-site wells between December 15 and December 20, 2005, and conducted Geoprobe soil sampling from December 6 to December 9, 2005, and from March 29 to April 2, 2006. In order to monitor the level of groundwater impact and the magnitude of vertical migration of contaminants in deeper groundwater, two deep monitoring wells (MW-4D and MW-5D) were installed. These wells were screened between 35 and 45 feet bgs. The construction data for the new wells are also presented in Table 1. All the wells were surveyed by Clearwater using a global positioning system (GPS) and laser level on March 16 and 28, 2006.

Because of the apparent on-site groundwater mounding and unusually steep on-site groundwater gradients, ACEH staff requested a check of the groundwater elevation data. Each well's horizontal position was originally determined using a GPS survey in 2005. Clearwater field-checked the well locations of all the groundwater monitoring wells on August 18, 2006, using a 100-foot-long cloth tape. The horizontal distances between wells were measured, and the well positions were triangulated from these measurements. Several well locations were adjusted slightly on the base map; the revised base map with the resurveyed well locations is shown on **Figure 2** and has been used throughout since.



The TOC elevations of all the wells were remeasured on September 12, 2006, using a survey level and survey staff, accurate to within 1/100th of a foot. The TOC elevation for well MW-1 (northwest corner of site) was the starting datum, and the TOC elevation for all the other wells was calculated as the relative difference from MW-1's TOC elevation. The surveyed TOC elevations were compared with the previously used TOC elevations, which were determined using a laser level. The relative difference in TOC elevation for each well was determined. The maximum vertical difference was found to be 0.12 foot for well IS-3. **Table 2** presents the original elevations followed by the resurveyed TOC elevations. The overall groundwater gradient pattern did not significantly change after completion of the resurvey of the wells.

Sampling analysis for *E. coli*, total coliform, and water treatment byproducts as residual chlorine was performed November 2006 on groundwater samples obtained from wells IS-5, MW-8, and MW-7 in an attempt to identify whether on-site groundwater mounding could be caused by water and/or sewer line leaks; both *E. coli*, total coliform, were present in IS-5 and MW-8 and water treatment byproducts were present in IS-5, MW-8, and MW-7; leak testing was performed and both a crack and an off-set in the sewer line were identified to exist near well IS-1. The sampling results for the *E. coli*, total coliform, and water treatment byproducts were reported in the *Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report - Fourth Quarter 2006* and the sewer line leak test results were reported in the *Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report - First Quarter 2007*.

On May 30, 2006, Clearwater submitted its Soil and Groundwater Investigation Report to the ACEH, which included an updated Site Conceptual Model for the site. In response to the report, ACEH requested a Workplan to present proposed additional on- and off-site investigations. ACEH staff also provided Technical Comments to be addressed in the Workplan. Clearwater's Response to Comments was sent to ACEH on July 7, 2006. ACEH responded with an August 11, 2006, letter with revised Technical Comments to be incorporated into the Workplan. Clearwater submitted its Revised Workplan to the ACEH on December 19, 2006. ACEH responded in a letter dated January 4, 2007, with Technical Comments, which were to be addressed and incorporated during the field investigation; submittal of an additional revised Workplan was not necessary as per ACEH staff. Clearwater is in the process of implementing the Revised Workplan including recent Technical Comments.

Negotiations have been ongoing since March 2007 to acquire access agreements from the owners of the two adjacent properties to perform soil borings on their properties. An ironwork shop, a sheet metal shop, and a smog-check business are located on one property, live-work lofts are located on the other property.

During the week of June 11–15, 2007, nine off-site direct-push soil borings and three borings logged using the cone penetrometer test (CPT) system were completed. Prior to the drilling event, a traffic plan was obtained from the City of Oakland to perform soil borings in the sidewalk and in the parking and traffic lanes of both High and San Leandro Streets; results of the June 2007 drilling event will be presented in an upcoming Site Investigation Report which will also include an updated Site Conceptual Model.



On June 4, 2007, Clearwater submitted the Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report - First Quarter 2007. The Bioremediation Feasibility Study Report was submitted July 9, 2007.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING ACTIVITIES

The Second Quarter 2007 groundwater-monitoring event was performed on May 15 and 16, 2007. The monitoring included measurement of depths to groundwater, well purging and sampling, and laboratory analysis of groundwater samples. All work was performed in accordance with Clearwater's Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Field Procedures (Attachment A). These activities are described below:

Groundwater Gauging, Purging, and Sampling

On May 15, 2007, the depth to groundwater in all 18 wells was measured (**Table 1**). An electronic water level indicator accurate to within ± 0.01 foot was used to measure the depth to water. All the wells were checked for the presence of Separate Phase Hydrocarbons with an electronic interface probe prior to purging.

Prior to groundwater sampling, all wells were purged of approximately three well casing volumes using a disposable bailer until temperature measurements stabilized to less than 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit, conductivity measurements stabilized to less than 10% change in micro mhos, and pH measurements changed to less than 0.25 pH units. Depth to water and well purging data were recorded on Well Gauging/Purging Calculations and Purging Data Sheets (Attachment B). Following recovery of water levels to at least 80% of their static levels, groundwater samples were collected from the wells using a new disposable polyethylene bailer for each well. The samples were labeled, documented on a chain-of-custody form, and placed on ice in a chilled cooler for transport to the laboratory. The purge water and rinseate were pumped into an internal tank in the sampling van and removed from the site for disposal at InStrat, Rio Vista, California, a licensed treatment, storage, and disposal facility.

Laboratory Analysis

Kiff Analytical LLC, a California Department of Health Services-certified laboratory, located in Davis, California, analyzed the groundwater samples. The samples were analyzed by EPA Method 8260B for TPH-g; benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX); seven oxygenates including MTBE, di-isopropyl ether (DIPE), ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tert-butanol (TBA). The laboratory analytical report (#56528) including the chain-of-custody form is included in **Attachment C**.



GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESULTS

Observations During Groundwater Sampling

During well purging, petroleum hydrocarbon-like odors were detected emanating from monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-6, MW-8, and IS-1 through IS-6, and extraction wells EW-1 and EW-2. A slight sheen was observed in the groundwater sample from monitoring well MW-4D and a sheen was observed in the groundwater samples from monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, MW-4, MW-6, MW-8, and IS-1, IS-4 and extraction wells EW-1, EW-2. Groundwater purged from wells MW-1, MW-2, MW-4, MW-5, IS-5, and EW-1 had high turbidity; groundwater in the remaining wells had moderate to low turbidity. The water ranged in color from brown to gray to light tan. The field-measured water quality data are included in Table 3 and are described in Natural Attenuation Processes and Recommended Monitoring Guidelines (Attachment A).

It should be noted that neither sheen nor odor was identified in the groundwater from monitoring wells MW-7 and MW-5D.

Groundwater Elevation and Flow Direction

On May 15, 2007, the depths to groundwater in the shallow monitoring wells ranged from 6.63 feet (MW-1) to 13.17 feet (MW-2) bgs. The shallow groundwater elevations ranged from a low of 8.81 feet above mean sea level (msl) in MW-2 to a high of 13.91 feet above msl in IS-2. The groundwater elevations for deep monitoring wells MW-4D and MW-5D were 6.06 feet above msl and 6.09 feet above msl, respectively. Wells MW-4D and MW-5D are screened at depths 35' to 45' and the shallow wells are all screened from 10' to 25'. The groundwater contour elevation map for this event is shown in **Figure 3** and the groundwater elevation data from the two deeper wells MW-4D and MW-5D are not used in the groundwater gradient calculation and flow direction shown on **Figure 3**.

The groundwater contour elevation map, **Figure 3**, shows variable groundwater flow directions and gradients caused by an apparent groundwater mound. Two flow directions and gradients are shown on **Figure 3**; at the northern corner of the site, groundwater flow is predominantly to the north-northwest at 0.31 foot/foot (ft/ft) and at the southwest corner of the site, the groundwater flow is predominantly to the southwest at 0.24 ft/ft. A groundwater high located in the vicinity of well IS-1 may correlate with the sewer line leak described in this report and in the section entitled "Additional Activities" in the *Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report - First Ouarter 2007*.

Groundwater Sample Analytical Results

TPH-g concentrations were reported below the method-reporting limit in samples collected from all the shallow wells, except for MW-6 (4,900 μ g/L), IS-6 (9,100 μ g/L) and EW-2 (9,900 μ g/L); however, the reporting limits varied from 2,500 μ g/L (MW-1) to 150,000 μ g/L (IS-3). The concentrations reported for diesel-range hydrocarbons (TPH-d) ranged from 250 μ g/L (MW-7)



to 3,300 μ g/L (MW-8) and the reporting limits ranged from 300 μ g/L (MW-3) to 5,000 μ g/L (IS-5).

Elevated benzene concentrations ranged from 49 $\mu g/L$ (IS-1) to 4,500 $\mu g/L$ (IS-5), and elevated MTBE concentrations were found in all the shallow wells and ranged from 1,100 $\mu g/L$ (MW-1) to 990,000 $\mu g/L$ (EW-1). Elevated TBA concentrations were detected in samples from all the shallow wells and ranged from 24,000 $\mu g/L$ (IS-5) to 260,000 $\mu g/L$ (IS-4).

A slight sheen was observed in the groundwater sample from monitoring well MW-4D although all analytes from MW-4D were below their respective detection limits. Only MTBE was detected in the sample for MW-5D at a concentration of $1.1~\mu g/L$; all other analytes were below the detection limits. The analytical data for the above-mentioned results are listed in **Table 2** as well as shown on **Figure 4**.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The groundwater sample analytical results indicate that the site groundwater is impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons, consistent with previous groundwater monitoring events. TBA levels have generally increased over time, probably indicative of aerobic degradation of MTBE to TBA.

The Groundwater Contour Elevation Map (Figure 3) for this quarterly monitoring event has a pattern similar to that of the Groundwater Contour Elevation Map for the First Quarter 2007 groundwater-monitoring event. There appears to be a groundwater mound between the site building and the two dispenser islands.

Comparison of the groundwater elevations in monitoring well pairs MW-4/MW-4D and MW-5/MW-5D indicates that the site may have a downward vertical gradient. Although constituents of concern (COC) are found in groundwater of shallow wells MW-4 and MW-5, those COC were not detected in the groundwater sample from the adjacent deep well MW-4D; 1.1 µg/L MTBE was detected in MW-5D during this groundwater-monitoring event.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Clearwater is in the process of implementing the Revised Workplan including ACEH's Technical Comments dated January 2, 2007. Activities include ongoing negotiations to acquire access agreements from the owners of the adjacent properties to perform soil borings on their properties, logging of two additional on-site borings using the CPT system, installation of two additional deep groundwater monitoring wells and six permanent vapor wells, and scheduling a High-Vacuum Dual Phase Extraction Pilot Test and a Persulfate Bench Test on soil cuttings obtained during the installation of the deep groundwater monitoring wells.



CERTIFICATION

This report was prepared under the supervision of a Professional Geologist registered in the State of California. All statements, conclusions, and recommendations are based solely upon published results from previous consultants, field observations by Clearwater staff, and laboratory analyses performed by a State-of-California-certified laboratory related to the work performed by Clearwater. Information and interpretation presented herein are for the sole use of the client and regulatory agency. A third party should not rely upon the information and interpretation contained in this document.

The service provided by Clearwater has been conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of this profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the area of the site. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

LICENSED PROFESSIONALS

In-house licensed professionals direct all projects. These professionals, including geologists or engineers, shall be guided by the highest standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, fairness, personal honor, and professional conduct. To the fullest extent possible, the licensed professional shall protect the public health and welfare and property in carrying out their professional duties. In the course of normal business, recommendations by the in-house professional may include the use of equipment, services, or products in which the Company has an interest. Therefore, the Company is making full disclosure of potential or perceived conflicts of interest to all parties.

Sincerely,

CLEARWATER GROUP

Karel L. Detterman, P.G. #

Senior Geologist

James A. Jacobs, P.G. #4815, C.H.G. #88

Chief Hydrogeologist

Gavin P. Fisco Staff Geologist

cc:

Mr. Muhammad Jamil, 40092 Davis Street, Fremont, CA 94538

No. 5628



FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Vicinity Map

Figure 2: Site Plan

Figure 3: Groundwater Contour Elevation Map -May 15, 2007

Figure 4: Dissolved Petroleum Hydrocarbon Map – May 15-16, 2007

TABLES

Table 1: Well Construction Data

Table 2: Groundwater Elevations and Groundwater Sample Analytical Results

Table 3: Water Quality Data

ATTACHMENTS

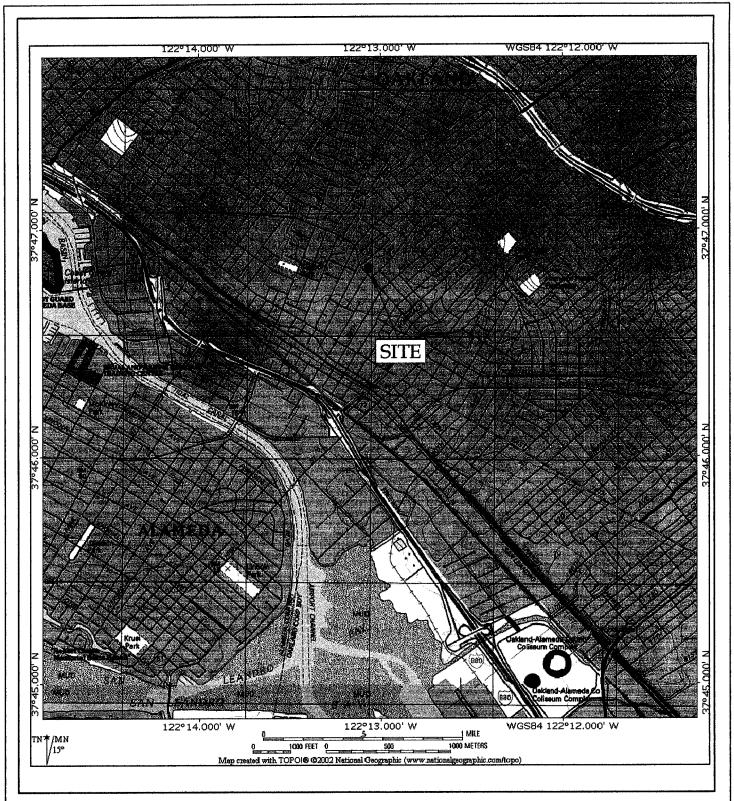
Attachment A: Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Field Procedures; Natural Attenuation

Processes and Recommended Monitoring Guidelines

Attachment B: Well Gauging/Purging Calculations Data Sheets

Attachment C: Kiff Analytical Report #56528 with Chain-of-Custody Form

FIGURES





Site	Vi	cinity	M	ap

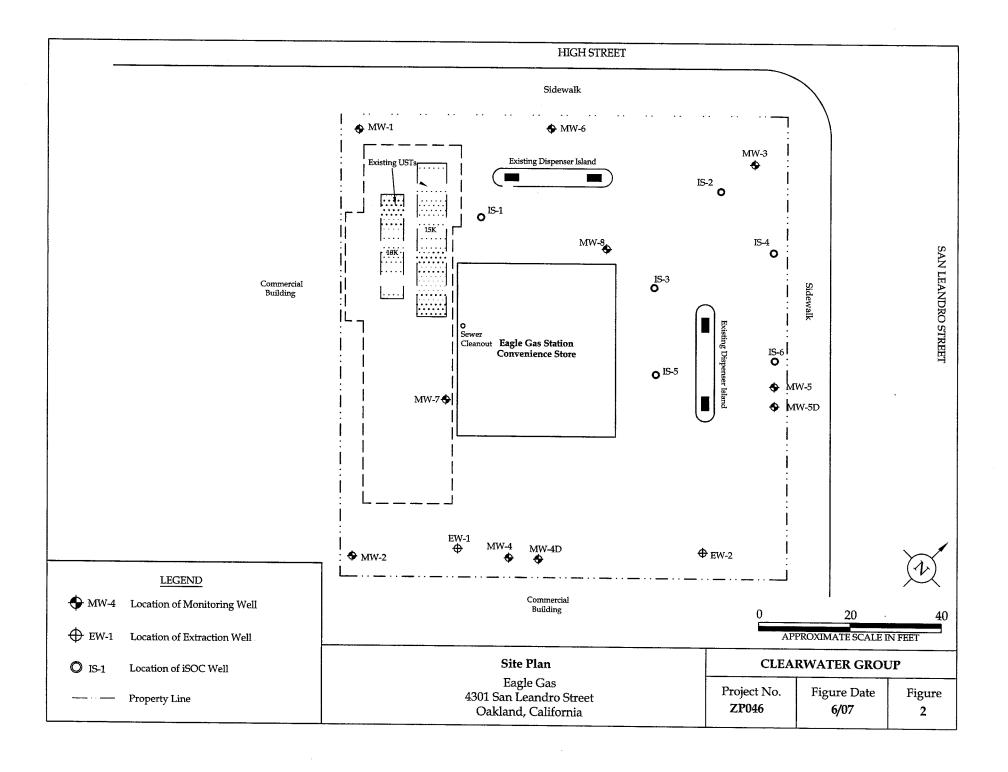
Eagle Gas 4301 San Leandro Street Oakland, California

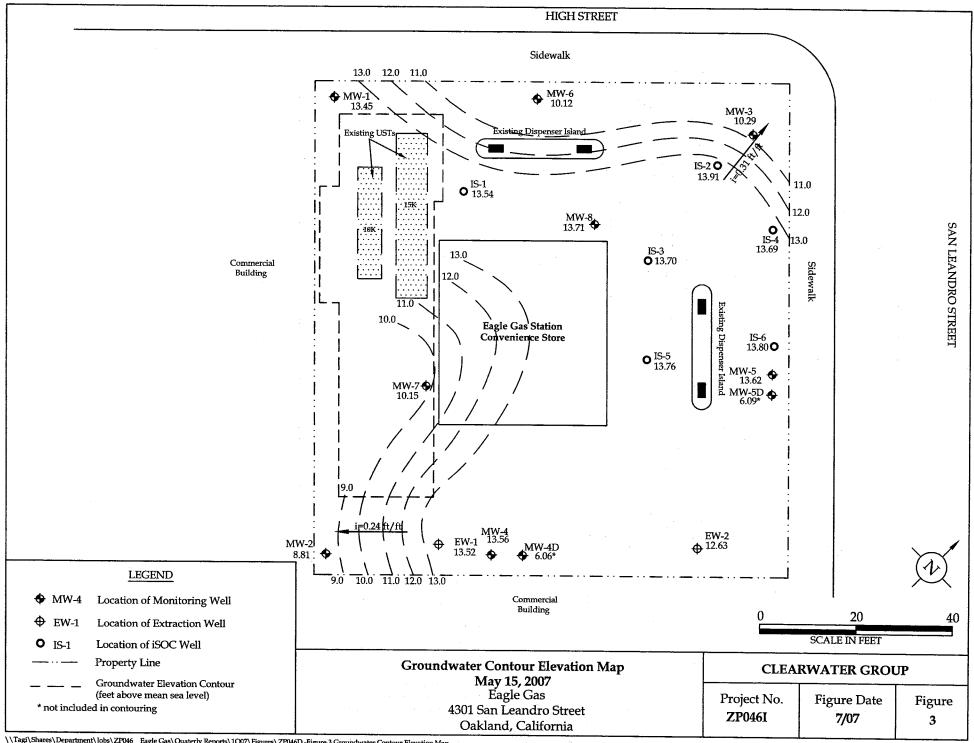
CLEARWATER GROUP

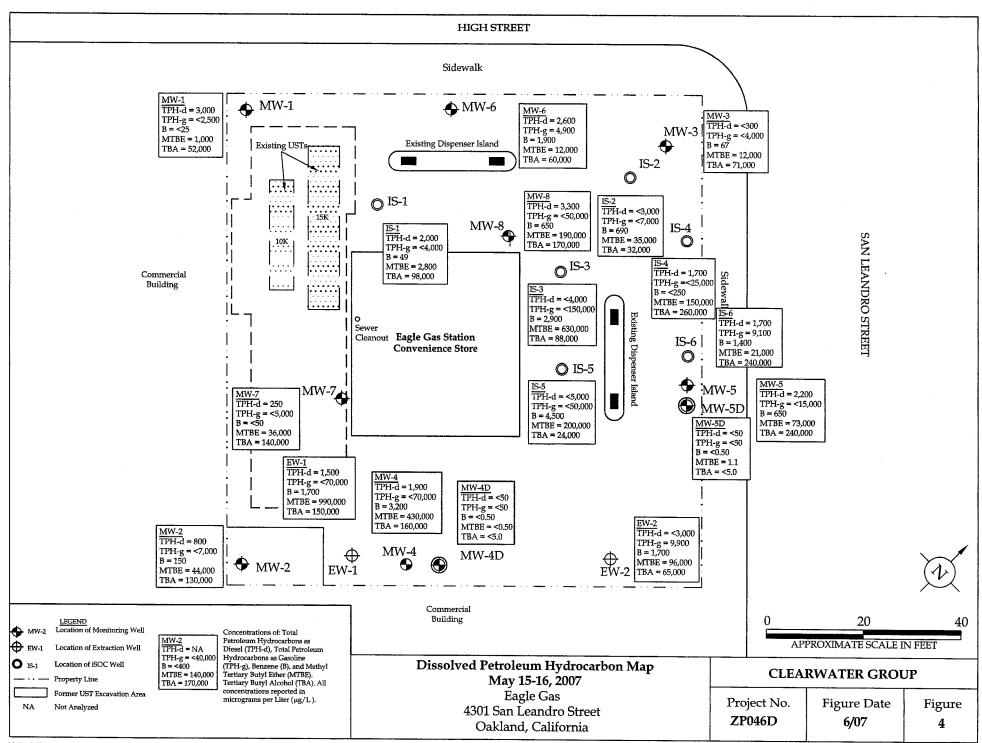
Project No.
ZP046H

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1







TABLES

TABLE 1
WELL CONSTRUCTION DATA
Eagle Gas

4301 San Leandro Street
Oakland, California

Clearwater Group Project No. ZP046

Well I.D.	Date Installed	Installed by	Borehole Diameter (inches)	Casing Diameter (inches)	Depth of Borehole (feet)	Cement (feet)	Bentonite Seal (feet)	Filter Pack (feet)	Filter Pack Material	Screened Interval (feet)	Slot Size (inches)
MW-1	9/25/1996	West Hazmat	8	2	25 .	0-5	5 - 7	7-25	2/12 sand	10-25	0.01
MW-2	9/25/1996	West Hazmat	8	2	25	0-5	5 - 7	7-25	2/12 sand	10-25	0.01
MW-3	9/25/1996	West Hazmat	8	2	25	0-5	5-7	7-25	2/12 sand	10-25	0.01
MW-4	12/18/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-5	5-8	8-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
MW-4D	12/18/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	45	0-30	30-33	33-45	#3 sand	35-45	0.02
MW-5	12/14/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-5	5-8	8-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
MW-5D	12/14/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	45	0-30	30-33	33-45	#3 sand	35-45	0.02
MW-6	12/19/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-5	5-8	8-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
MW-7	12/18/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-5	5-8	8-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
MW-8	12/20/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-5	5-8	8-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
IS-1	12/19/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-3	3-6	6-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
IS-2	12/19/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-3	3-6	6-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
IS-3	12/20/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-3	3-6	6-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
IS-4	12/19/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-3	3-6	6-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
IS-5	12/20/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-3	3-6	6-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
IS-6	12/19/2001	HEW Drilling	8	2	25	0-3	3-6	6-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
EW-1	12/15/2001	HEW Drilling	8	4	25	0-3	3-6	6-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02
EW-2	12/15/2001	HEW Drilling	8 .	4	25	0-3	3-6	6-25	#3 sand	10-25	0.02

Note: All depths and intervals are below ground surface

Sample	Sample	TOC	DTW	GWE	TPH-d	TPH-g	В	T	E	x	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol	DCA	EDB
ID	Date	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
ESL (m	g/L)^^			MSL	500	500	46	130	290	100	1,800	-	-	-	18,000		50,000	200	150
MW-1	10/3/2000	18.37	8.96	9.41	460	93,000	<500	<500	<500	<500	130,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<2,000				
	10/27/2000	18.37	7.27	11.10															
	1/26/2001	18.37	7.60	10.77	1,600*	51,000	270	<100	<100	<100	77,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<20,000				
	5/8/2001	18.37	7.50	10.87	470*	36,000*	<100	<100	<100	<100	15,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<20,000				
	8/3/2001	18.37	7.09	11.28	2,200*	19,000*	<50	59	<50	<50	96,000	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<20,000				
	7/1/2003	18.37	7.59	10.78	3,000	<25,000	<250	<250	<250	<250	170,000	<250	<250	980	8,700				
	10/1/2003	18.37	8:36	10.01	2,600	<20,000	<200	<200	<200	<200	69,000	<200	<200	270	15,000				
	2/13/2004	18.37	8.80	9.57	1,800	<10,000	<100	<100	<100	<100	85,000	<100	<100	390	79,000				
	5/17/2004	18.37	10.92	7.45	5,400	<15,000	<150	<150	<150	<150	60,000	<150	<150	260	160,000				
	8/6/2004	18.37	7.76	10.61	510	<10,000	<100	<100	<100	<100	26,000	<100	<100	100	250,000				
	11/12/2004	18.37	9.25	9.12	3,500	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	25,000	<50	<50	150	160,000				
	2/15/2005	18.37	10.12	8.25	2,900	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	12,000	<50	<50	70	160,000				
	5/9/2005	18.37	9.58	8.79	1,700	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	11,000	<50	<50	53	200,000				
	8/8/2005**	20.08	10.09	9.99	2,000	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	8,500	<50	<50	<50	250,000				
	11/16/2005	20.08	9.81	10.27	3,600	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	3,800	<50	<50	<50	140,000	<5,000	<500	<50	<50
	2/22/2006	20.08	9.58	10.50	2,600	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	5,800	<50	<50	<50	120,000	<5,000	<500	<50	<50
	5/16/2006	20.08	6.89	13.19	4,700	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	3,700	<50	<50	<50	150,000	<5,000	<500	<50	<50
	8/23/20061	20.08	9.21	10.87	2,000	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	3,700	<50	<50	<50	110,000	<5,000	<500	<50	<50
	11/13/2006	20.08	8.55	11.53	NA	<4,000	<40	<40	<40	<40	2,000	<40	<40	<40	79,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.08	7.11	12.97	900	<2,500	<25	<25	<25	<25	3,700	<25	<25	25	63,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/15/2007	20.08	6.63	13.45	3,000	<2,500	<25	<25	<25	<25	1,100	<25	<25	<25	52,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-2	10/3/2000	20.28	20.26	0.02	210	250,000	<1,250	<1,250	<1,250	<1,250	400,000	<25,000	<25,000	<25,000	<100,000				
	10/27/2000	20.28	13.88	6.40															
	1/26/2001	20.28	12.10	8.18	6,000*	740,000	3,800	<500	940	1,600	1,000,000	<50,000	<50,000	<50,000	<200,000			 .	
	5/8/2001	20.28	12.05	8.23	2,100*	140,000	2,800	<250	780	640	840,000	<50,000	<50,000	<50,000	<200,000				
	8/3/2001	20.28	13.30	6.98	2,600*	42,000*	1,100	63	230	130	880,000	<25,000	<25,000	<25,000	<100,000				
	7/1/2003	20.28	14.98	5.30	2,200	<200,000	<2,000	<2,000	<2,000	<2,000	790,000	<2,000	<2,000	3,400	<20,000				***
	10/1/2003	20.28	15.99	4.29	870	<100,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	620,000	<1,000	<1,000	2,700	<20,000				
	2/13/2004	20.28	13.88	6.40	1,200	<20,000	860	<200	260	<200	710,000	<200	<200	2,000	<25,000				***
	5/17/2004	20.38	14.68	5.70	2,500	<50000	860	<500	<500	<500	760,000	<500	<500	2,500	13,000J				
	8/6/2004	20.38	15.36	5.02	2,500	<50000	590	<500	<500	<500	810,000	<500	<500	3,600	17,000J				

Sample	Sample	тос	DTW	GWE	TP H -d	TPH-g	В	Т	E	x	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol	DCA	EDB
ID	Date	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
ESL (m	g/L)^^			MSL	500	500	46	130	290	100	1,800				18,000		50,000	200	150
							-												
MW-2	11/12/2004	20.38	15.49	4.89	500	<150,000	<1500	<1500	<1500	<1500	700,000	<1500	<1500	2,800	25,000J				
cont'd	2/15/2005	20.38	14.16	6.22	990	<150,000	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	630,000	<1,500	<1,500	2,600	32,000				
	5/9/2005	20.38	13.62	6.76	1,100	<150,000	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	570,000	<1,500	<1,500	2,300	32,000				
	8/8/2005**	22.05	13.36	8.69	770	<150,000	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	770,000	<1,500	<1,500	2,200	85,000				
	11/16/2005	22.05	14.51	7.54	890	<70,000	<700	<700	<700	<700	430,000	<700	<700	2,100	130,000	<100,000	<7,000	<700	<700
	2/22/2006	22.05	12.69	9.36	<1,500	<70,000	800	<700	<700	<700	400,000	<700	<700	1,700	130,000	<70,000	<7,000	<700	<700
	5/16/2006	22.05	12.01	10.04	1,100	<70,000	<700	< 700	<700	<700	250,000	<700	<700	940	140,000	<70,000	<7,000	<700	<700
	8/23/2006'	21.98	11.33	10.65	660	<40,000	<400	<400	<400	<400	200,000	<400	<400	830	170,000	<40,000	<4,000	<400	<400
	11/13/2006	21.98	13.64	8.34	NA	<40,000	<400	<400	<400	<400	140,000	<400	<400	490	170,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	21.98	12.78	9.20	780	<20,000	250	<200	<200	<200	100,000	<200	<200	240	130,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/16/2007	21.98	13.17	8.81	800	<7,000	150	<70	<70	<70	44,000	<70	<70	120	130,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-3	10/3/2000	18.98		***	120	83,000	<500	<500	<500	< 500	33,000	<2,500	<2,500	<2,500	<10,000				
	10/27/2000	18.98	18.75	0.23	***														
	1/26/2001	18.98	13.38	5.60	900*	230,000	930	<500	<500	<500	330,000	<25,000	<25,000	<25,000	<100,000				
	5/8/2001	18.98	11.82	7.16	1,100*	95,000	840	<250	<250	<250	390,000	<12,500	<12,500	<12,500	<50,000		**-		
	8/3/2001	18.98	13.44	5.54	290*	30,000*	<50	51	<50	<50	270,000	<12,500	<12,500	<12,500	<50,000				
	7/1/2003	18.98	12.67	6.31	620	<50,000	<500	<500	<500	<500	230,000	<500	<500	1,800	<5,000				
	10/1/2003	18.98	14.04	4.94	370	<20,000	<200	<200	<200	<200	120,000	<200	<200	1,200	<5,000				
	2/13/2004	18.98	12.20	6.78	430	<20,000	280	<200	<200	<200	210,000	<200	<200	1,200	<5,000				
	5/17/2004	18.98	11.87	7.11	920	<25,000	<250	<250	<250	<250	150,000	<250	<250	1,100	5,600J				
	8/6/2004	18.98	13.07	5.91	78	<20,000	<200	<200	<200	<200	110,000	<200	<200	760	<2,500				
	11/12/2004	18.98	12.83	6.15	120	<20,000	<200	<200	<200	<200	100,000	<200	<200	660	6,000				
	2/15/2005	18.98	11.95	7.03	130	<25,000	<250	<250	<250	<250	110,000	<250	<250	760	12,000	***			
	5/9/2005	18.98	10.51	8.47	320	<15,000	<150	<150	<150	<150	97,000	<150	<150	780	30,000				
	8/8/2005**	20.73	10.98	9.75	180	<15,000	<150	<150	<150	<150	75,000	<150	<150	500	44,000				
	11/16/2005	20.73	12.89	7.84	<200	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	37,000	<50	<50	190	38,000	<5,000	<500	<50	<50
	2/22/2006	20.73	10.31	10.42	<600	<5,000	88	<50	<50	<50	57,000	<50	<50	420	65,000	<9,000	<500	<50	<50
	5/16/2006	20.73	9.03	11.70	<600^	<9,000	110	<90	<90	<90	42,000	<90	<90	340	68,000	<9,000	<900	<90	<90
	8/23/2006	20.68	10.81	9.87	<200^	<4,000	<40	<40	<40	<40	18,000	<40	<40	120	60,000	<4,000	<400	<40	<40
	11/13/2006	20.68	12,29	8.39	NA	<2,000	<20	<20	<20	<20	6,100	<20	<20	30	54,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.68	11.23	9.45	<200^	<4,000	52	<40	<40	<40	13,000	<40	<40	82	65,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/15/2007	20.68	10.39	10.29	<300^	<4,000	67	<40	<40	<40	12,000	<40	<40	77	71,000	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sample	Sample	TOC	DTW	GWE	TPH-d	TPH-g	В	T	E	x	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol	DCA	EDB
ID	Date	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
ESL (mg	/L)^^			MSL	500	500	46	130	290	100	1,800				18,000		50,000	200	150
MW-4	2/22/2006	21.63	7.87	13.76	<8,000	<150,000	3,200	2,000	1,600	3,800	770,000	<1,500	<1,500	3,300	59,000	<150,000	<15,000	<1,500	<1,500
	5/16/2006	21.63	8.04	13.59	3,800	<70,000	2,100	<700	930	1,500	410,000	<700	<700	2,500	110,000	<70,000	<7,000	<700	<700
	8/23/2006'	21.53	9.77	11.76	8,400	89,000	4,500	<700	2,100	2,800	870,000	<700	<700	4,000	89,000	<70,000	<7,000	<700	<700
	11/13/2006	21.53	8.78	12.75	NA	<150,000	3,700	<1,500	<1,500	2,400	950,000	<1,500	<1,500	4,000	110,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	21,53	7.56	13.97	2,000	<150,000	2,000	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	640,000	<1,500	<1,500	2,900	130,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/16/2007	21.53	7.97	13,56	1900 ¹	<70,000	3,200	<700	1,000	940	430,000	<700	<700	2,300	160,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-4D	2/21/2006	21.54	15.58	5.96	<50	<90	<0.90	<0.90	<0.90	<0.90	440	<0.90	<0.90	2	<5.0	<90	<9.0	<0.90	<0.90
	5/16/2006	21.54	13.23	8.31	<50	<50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	<0.50	<5.0	<50	<5.0	<0.50	< 0.50
	8/23/2006'	21.44	15.33	6.11	<50	<50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	1	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	<5.0	93	8	< 0.50	< 0.50
	11/13/2006	21.44	16.23	5.21	NA	<50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	<5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	21.44	15.73	5.71	<50	<50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	<5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/15/2007	21.44	15.38	6.06	<50	<50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-5	2/21/2006	20.48	6.63	13.85	<3,000	<10,000	460	<100	170	<100	480,000	<100	<100	3,000	95,000	<90,000	<1,000	<100	<100
	5/16/2006	20.48	6.62	13.86	1,600	<90,000	<900	<900	<900	<900	480,000	<900	<900	2,300	130,000	<90,000	<9,000	<900	<900
	8/23/2006	20.41	7.62	12.79	1,400	<90,000	<900	<900	<900	<900	510,000	<900	<900	2,400	270,000	<90,000	<9,000	<900	<900
	11/13/2006	20.41	7.31	13.10	NA	<90,000	<900	<900	<900	<900	430,000	<900	<900	2,200	350,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.41	6.54	13.87	1,000	<50,000	<500	<500	<500	<500	260,000	<500	<500	740	350,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/16/2007	20.41	6.79	13.62	2200 ¹	<15,000	650	<150	<150	<150	73,000	<150	<150	610	240,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-5D	2/21/2006	20.32	13.68	6.64	<50	<50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	8	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	6	<50	<5.0	<0.50	<0.50
	5/16/2006	20.32	12.72	7.60	<50	<50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	< 0.50	<0.50	< 0.50	<0.50	<5.0	<50	<5.0	<0.50	<0.50
	8/23/2006	20.22	14.48	5.74	<50	<50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	56	<0.50	<0.50	< 0.50	<5.0	120	6	<0.50	<0.50
	11/13/2006	20.22	14.98	5.24	NA	<50	< 0.50	< 0.50	<0.50	<0.50	81	< 0.50	< 0.50	<0.50	<5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.22	14.48	5.74	<50	<50	<0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	<0.50	< 0.50	<5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/15/2007	20.22	14.13	6.09	<50	<50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	1.1	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-6	2/22/2006	20.45	9.88	10.57	2,900	<10,000	620	<100	<100	<100	50,000	<100	<100	210	24,000	<10,000	<1,000	<100	<100
	5/16/2006	20.45	9.35	11.10	3,200	<9,000	1,500	<90	<90	<90	50,000	<90	<90	280	27,000	<10,000	<900	<90	<90
	8/23/2006	20.47	10.48	9.99	3,400	<9,000	1,600	<90	<90	<90	39,000	<90	<90	190	55,000	<9,000	<900	<90	<90
	11/13/2006	20.47	10.86	9.61	NA	<5,000	1,200	<50	<50	<50	17,000	<50	<50	66	71,000	NA	NA	NA.	NA
	2/13/2007	20.47	10.31	10.16	2,400	4,900	1,800	<25	<25	<25	14,000	<25	<25	65	55,000	NA NA	NA	NA	NA
	~. IJ/200/	40.77	10.51	10.10	2,700	7,200	1,000	-4-3	-43	~~~	1-1,000	~23	-20	05	33,000	1417	1477	1411	1471

Sample	Sample	TOC	DTW	GWE	TPH-d	TPH-g	В	т	E	х	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol	DCA	EDB
ID	Date	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
ESL (mg	g/L)^^	` ,	` ,	MSL	500	500	46	130	290	100	1,800			-	18,000		50,000	200	150
MW-7	2/22/2006	21.13	11.72	9.41	400	<10,000	<100	<100	<100	<100	88,000	<100	<100	430	90,000	<10,000	<1,000	<100	<100
	5/16/2006	21.13	8.72	12.41	340	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	28,000	<50	<50	120	47,000	<5,000	<500	<50	<50
	8/23/2006'	21.14	11.34	9.80	280	<9,000	<90	<90	<90	<90	62,000	<90	<90	280	160,000	<18,000**	<900	<90	<90
	11/13/2006	21.14	12.53	8.61	NA	<9,000	<90	<90	<90	<90	49,000	<90	<90	280	130,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	21.14	11.83	9.31	210	<7,000	<70	<70	<70	<70	33,000	<70	<70	170	130,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/15/2007	21.14	10.99	10.15	250	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	36,000	<50	<50	190	140,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-8	2/22/2006	21.03	7.28	13.75	6,800	<10,000	1,200	<100	270	220	400,000	<100	<100	2,100	63,000	<300,000	<1,000	<100	<100
	5/16/2006	21.03	7.48	13.55	3,800	<90,000	1,600	<900	<900	<900	620,000	<900	<900	3,000	46,000	<90,000	<9,000	<900	<900
	8/23/2006'	20.95	8.19	12.76	17,000	<90,000	940	<900	<900	<900	340,000	<900	<900	1,200	74,000	<90,000	<9,000	<900	<900
	11/13/2006	20.95	8.15	12.80	NA	<25,000	490	<250	<250	<250	120,000	<250	<250	360	130,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.95	6.58	14.37	4,100	<90,000	1,700	<900	<900	<900	410,000	<900	<900	1,700	160,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/16/2007	20.95	7.24	13.71	3,300	<50,000	650	<500	<500	<500	190,000	<500	<500	750	170,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
(S-1	2/22/2006	20.57	6.91	13.66	4,400	<5,000	160	<50	<50	<50	21,000	<50	<50	64	130,000	<5,000	<500	<50	<50
	5/16/2006	20.57	7.01	13.56	3,800	<5,000	150	<50	<50	<50	24,000	<50	<50	58	130,000	<5,000	<500	<50	<50
	8/23/2006'	20.58	7.82	12.76	3,800	<5,000	65	<50	<50	<50	5,800	<50	<50	<50	110,000	<5,000	<500	<50	<50
	11/13/2006	20.58	8.21	12.37	NA	<5,000	<50	<50	<50	<50	1,000	<50	<50	<50	100,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.58	6.14	14.44	1,800	<4,000	<40	<40	<40	<40	3,600	<40	<40	<40	110,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/15/2007	20.58	7.04	13.54	2,000	<4,000	49	<40	<40	<40	2,800	<40	<40	<40	98,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
(S-2	2/22/2006	20.87	6.92	13.95	<4,000	8,600	1,200	<9.0	240	17	190,000	<9.0	9	1,700	29,000	<150,000	<90	<9.0	<9.0
	5/16/2006	20.87	6.99	13.88	<3,000^	<15,000	500	<150	<150	<150	130,000	<150	<150	880	24,000	<15,000	<1,500	<150	<150
	8/23/2006	20.78	7.91	12.87	2,700	<40,000	490	<400	<400	<400	150,000	<400	<400	1,200	39,000	<40,000 ⁺⁺	<4,000	<400	<400
	11/13/2006	20.78	8.23	12.55	NA	<40,000	<400	<400	<400	<400	160,000	<400	<400	990	120,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.78	6.76	14.02	<1,500^	<5,000	230	<50	<50	<50	28,000	<50	<50	250	72,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/15/2007	20.78	6.87	13.91	<3,000^	<7,000	690	<70	120	<70	35,000	<70	<70	370	32,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-3	2/22/2006	20.99	7.32	13.67	<4,000	29,000	2,700	820	1,100	2,900	750,000	<100	<100	3,400	40,000	<80,000	<1,000	<100	<100
	5/16/2006	20.99	7.86	13.13	8,000	<20,000	1,110	<200	450	<200	300,000	<200	<200	1,600	65,000	<20,000	<2,000	<200	<200
	8/23/2006	20.87	8.19	12.68	4,800	<50,000	2,900	<500	1,100	660	970,000	<500	<500	3,900	54,000	<50,000	<5,000	<500	<500
	11/13/2006	20.87	8.03	12.84	NA	<200,000	2,800	<2,000	<2,000	<2,000	1,100,000	<2,000	<2,000	4,500	65,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.87	7.03	13.84	<3,000	<150,000	3,200	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	600,000	<1,500	<1,500	3,300	49,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/16/2007	20.87	7.17	13.70	<4.000^	<150.000							•						

Sample	Sample	TOC	DTW	GWE	TPH-d	TPH-g	В	T	E	\mathbf{x}	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol	DCA	EDB
ID	Date	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
ESL (mg	g/L)^^			MSL	500	500	46	130	290	100	1,800				18,000	~-	50,000	200	150
IS-4	2/22/2006	20.79	6.95	13.84	3,100	11,000	790	<100	120	<100	280,000	<100	<100	2,400	51,000	<10,000	<1,000	<100	<100
	5/16/2006	20.79	7.17	13.62	5,600	<15,000	610	<150	<150	<150	220,000	<150	<150	1,700	53,000	<15,000	<1,500	<150	<150
	8/23/2006'	20.68	7.83	12.85	4,300	6,100	280	<40	<40	<40	270,000	<40	<40	1,600	100,000	<80,000**	<400	<40	<40
	11/13/2006	20.68	8.46	12.22	NA	<50,000	<500	<500	<500	<500	230,000	<500	<500	1,100	220,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.68	9.02	11.66	1,500	<25,000	380	<250	<250	<250	160,000	<250	<250	570	250,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/15/2007	20.68	6.99	13.69	1,700	<25,000	<250	<250	<250	<250	150,000	<250	<250	820	260,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
IS-5	2/22/2006	21.02	7.17	13.85	35,000	66,000	4,100	<250	3,100	7,700	420,000	<250	<250	4,600	40,000	<25,000	<2,500	<250	<250
	5/16/2006	21.02	6.81	14.21	11000+	33,000	2,800	<200	1,700	1,900	350,000	<200	<200	3,400	29,000	<20,000	<2,000	<200	<200
	8/23/2006'	20.91	8.12	12.79	11,000	71,000	5,200	<500	6,200	4,500	350,000	<500	<500	3,900				<500	<500
	11/13/2006	20.91	8.41	12.50	NA	<50,000	930	<500	<500	<500					32,000	<50,000	<5,000		
	2/13/2007	20.91	6.78	14.13	<5,000	<50,000	3,600	<500	2,200		440,000 240,000	<500 <500	<500	2,800	89,000	NA NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/16/2007	20.91	7.15	13.76	< 5,000 ^	<50,000	4,500	<500	< 500	3,800 < 500	200,000	<500 <500	<500 < 500	3,600 2,700	28,000	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA
	5/10/2007	20.71	7.13	13.70	~,000	~50,000	4,500	₹500	-300	~500	200,000	~500	\300	2,700	24,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
IS-6	2/22/2006	20.56	6.89	13.67	3,000	11,000	1,000	<100	560	180	130,000	<100	<100	1,400	210,000	<15,000	<1,000	<100	<100
	5/16/2006	20.56	6.44	14.12	3,300	<20,000	1,300	<200	730	<200	96,000	<200	<200	1,300	260,000	<25,000	<2,500	<200	<200
	8/23/2006'	20.47	7.69	12.78	2,900	<20,000	580	<200	<200	<200	54,000	<200	<200	500	370,000	<20,000	<2,000	<200	<200
	11/13/2006	20.47	7.72	12.75	NA	<9,000	220	<90	<90	<90	20,000	<90	<90	170	260,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.47	6.12	14.35	1,600	<9,000	360	<90	<90	<90	28,000	<90	<90	210	310,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/16/2007	20.47	6.67	13.80	1,700	9,100	1,400	<70	300	<70	21,000	<70	<70	240	240,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
EW-1	2/22/2006	21.74	8.06	13.68	3,200	<150,000	3,100	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	700,000	<1,500	<1,500	5,100	59,000	<150,000	<15,000	<1,500	<1,500
	5/16/2006	21.74	7.97	13.77	1,600	<100,000	2,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	630,000	<1,000	<1,000	4,700	57,000	<100,000	<10,000	<1,000	<1,000
	8/23/2006'	21,65	9.61	12.04	2,600	<150,000	2,200	<1,500	<1,500	<1,500	1,000,000	<1,500	<1,500	5,200	79,000	<150,000	<15,000	<1,500	<1,500
	11/13/2006	21.65	8.78	12.87	NA.	<100,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	<1,000	610,000	<1,000	<1,000	4,000	110,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	21.65	6.31	15.34	840	<70,000	1,200	<700	<700	<700	530,000	<700	<700	2,500	100,000	NA.	NA	NA	NA
	5/16/2007	21.65	8.13	13.52	1,500	<70,000	1,700	<700	<700	<700	990,000	<700	<700	3,900	150,000	NA.	NA	NA	NA
														,					
EW-2	2/22/2006	20.46	7.31	13.15	<3,000	10,000	1,800	<100	700	670	120,000	<100	<100	1,200	36,000	<80,000	<1,000	<100	<100
	5/16/2006	20.46	7.25	13.21	<3,000^	<25,000	2,400	<250	1,110	880	180,000	<250	<250	1,400	45,000	<25,000	<2,500	<250	<250
	8/23/2006'	20.37	8.31	12.06	<2,000	<25,000	1,600	<250	520	<250	120,000	<250	<250	930	35,000	<25,000	<2,500	<250	<250
	11/13/2006	20.37	8.18	12.19	NA	<10,000	610	<100	170	<100	60,000	<100	<100	380	25,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2/13/2007	20.37	7.15	13.22	<2,000	<15,000	1,100	<150	230	<150	81,000	<150	<150	700	49,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
	5/16/2007	20.37	7.74	12.63	<3,000^	9,900	1,700	<50	460	170	96,000	<50	<50	870	65,000	NA	NA	NA	NA

4301 San Leandro Street, Oakland, California 94601 Clearwater Group Project No. ZP046

Sample Sample	TOC	DTW	GWE	TPH-d	TPH-g	В	T	E	x	MTBE	DIPE	ETBE	TAME	TBA	Methanol	Ethanol	DCA	EDB
ID Date	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)											
ESL (mg/L)^^			MSL	500	500	46	130	290	100	1.800				18,000		50,000	200	150

NOTES:

TBA

NOTES	<u>S:</u>
TOC	Top of well casing referenced to arbitrary datum prior to 3Q2005
DTW	Depth to water
MSL	Mean sea level
GWE	Groundwater elevation
TPHd	Total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel by EPA Method 8015 (modified)
TPHg	Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline by EPA Method 8260B
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes by EPA Method 8260B
MTBE	Methyl tertiary butyl ether by EPA Method 8260B
DIPE	Di-isopropyl ether by EPA Method 8260B
ETBE	Ethyl tertiary butyl ether by EPA Method 8260B
TAME	Tertiary amyl methyl ether by EPA Method 8260B

DCA 1,2-Dichloroethane EDB 1,2-Dibromoethane

(mg/L) Micrograms per liter

<# Not detected in concentrations above laboratory reporting limit</p>

Tertiary butyl alcohol by EPA Method 8260B

--- No samples collected, no data available

* Laboratory note:"Results within quantitation range; chromatographic pattern not typical of fuel"

** Wells re-surveyed on 3/28/2005

^ The method reporting limit for TPH-d is increased due to interference from gasoline-range hydrocarbons

Surrogate recovery for test method Mod. EPA 8015 was outside of control limits. This may indicate a bias in the analysis due to the sample's matrix or an

+ interference from compounds present in the sample

The method reporting limit for methanol has been increased due to the presence of an interfering compound.

Date' TOC was re-surveyed on September 12, 2006.

Environmental Screening Levels Deep Soils and groundwater is not a current or potential source of drinking water; San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board February 2005

NA Not analyzed

-- Not provided

J estimated quantity because the MTBE to TBA ratio is greater than 20 to 1

Petroleum hydrocarbons reported as TPH-D do not exhibit a typical Diesel chromatogram pattern; they have a lower boiling point than typical Diesel fuel

Well ID	Date	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Oxidation- Reduction Potential (ORP)	Total Iron	Measured Iron(II)	Calculated Iron(III)	pН	Temperature	Conductivity
		(mg/L)	(mV)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)		(F)	(mS/cm)
IS-1	2/21/2006 (1)	3.06	228.10	3.30	3.30	0.0	6.92	63.68	1,090
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.97	66.80	1,139
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.83	71.83	1,257
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.70	68.87	1,134
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.95	59.10	848
	5/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.81	65.21	914
IS-2	2/21/2006 (1)	3.84	220.60	3.30	3.30	0.0	7.02	64.93	956
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.45	66.43	612
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.34	71.34	1,012
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.04	69.46	975
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.80	59.43	436
	5/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.77	64.61	674
	(1)	4.0=	451.40	2.20	2.56	0.7	6.00	(2.20	065
IS-3	2/21/2006 (1)	4.07	151.10	3.30	2.56	0.7	6.90	62.30	965
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.56	64.60	1,164
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.73	69.07	1,099
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	2.24	66.27	1,056
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.77	61.11	425
	5/16/2007	4.37	-73.70	NM	NM	NM	6.77	60.23	751

Well ID	Date	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Oxidation- Reduction Potential (ORP)	Total Iron	Measured Iron(II)	Calculated Iron(III)	pН	Temperature	Conductivity
		(mg/L)	(mV)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)		(F)	(mS/cm)
IS-4	2/21/2006 (1)	3.73	184.10	3.30	2.81	0.5	6.95	64.20	1,052
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.22	66.93	883
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.75	74.00	1,068
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.87	69.55	1,090
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.81	61.98	813
	5/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.61	64.58	880
IS-5	2/21/2006 (1)	0.64	207.10	NM	NM	NM	6.77	63.56	1,031
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.43	64.02	999
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.69	68.77	1,142
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	-0.98	67.19	1,100
	2/15/2007	1.29	-70.77	3.27	3.20	0.07	6.69	60.62	411
	5/16/2007	1.83	-65.70	NM	NM	NM	6.62	59.82	353
IS-6	2/21/2006 (1)	4.05	198.70	3.30	2.46	0.8	6.94	64.00	1,092
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	8.35	67.29	1,120
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.67	71.82	1,149
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.08	69.35	1,088
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.80	60.56	862
	5/16/2007	2.47	-94.70	NM	NM	NM	6.67	61.54	558

Well ID	Date	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Oxidation- Reduction Potential (ORP)	Total Iron	Measured Iron(II)	Calculated Iron(III)	рН	Temperature	Conductivity
		(mg/L)	(mV)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)		(F)	(mS/cm)
MW-1	2/21/2006 (1)	3.44	203.20	3.30	2.65	0.7	6.94	63.59	1,011
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.96	66.24	1,023
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.92	72.10	1,116
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.50	68.50	1,013
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.00	58.48	356
	5/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.29	63.93	661
MW-2	2/21/2006 (1)	3.29	205.90	3.30	3.01	0.3	6.74	62.44	1,038
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.42	62.74	981
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM:	6.70	65.08	1,036
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	0.44	64.64	1,011
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.77	60.79	765
	5/16/2007	1.18	-105.30	NM	NM	NM	6.63	59.76	361
MW-3	2/21/2006 (1)	3.55	209.60	1.08	0.95	0.1	6.89	66.20	870
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	8.36	67.43	877
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.93	71.69	908
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.68	70.25	837
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.94	60.52	667
	5/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.67	62.99	687

Well ID	Date	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (mg/L)	Oxidation- Reduction Potential (ORP) (mV)	Total Iron	Measured Iron(II) (mg/L)	Calculated Iron(III) (mg/L)	pН	Temperature (F)	Conductivity (mS/cm)
2.6777. 4	- m + m = = = (1)					0.0	6.83	62.09	1,051
MW-4	2/21/2006 (1)	3.13	228.80	3.30	3.30				
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.63	63.42	1,045
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.70	68.65	1,245
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	1.12	66.55	1,235
	2/15/2007	1.05	-50.80	3.20	3.14	0.06	6.78	58.58	868
	5/16/2007	2.21	-118.80	NM	NM	NM	6.72	60.40	534
MW-4D	2/21/2006 (1)	5.94	187.40	0.11	0.00	0.1	7.08	64.43	830
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	8.10	65.94	745
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.12	65.49	794
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.81	65.31	920
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.30	60.21	609
	5/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.37	64.02	632
MW-5	2/21/2006 (1)	3.90	241.50	3.13	2.28	0.9	6.84	63.34	978
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.50	69.62	890
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.72	73.21	1,127
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	1.25	68.95	1,098
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.84	59.32	385
	5/16/2007	1.43	-75.90	NM	NM	NM	6.68	62.87	490

Well ID	Date	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (mg/L)	Oxidation- Reduction Potential (ORP) (mV)	Total Iron	Measured Iron(II) (mg/L)	Calculated Iron(III) (mg/L)	pН	Temperature (F)	Conductivity (mS/cm)
MW-5D	2/21/2006 (1)	4.23	222.00	0.09	0.00	0.1	7.21	65.95	810
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	8.02	67.45	770
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.87	68.33	777
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	8.02	65.97	915
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.17	59.25	576
	5/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.07	65.30	620
MW-6	2/21/2006 (1)	3.37	206.20	0.82	0.09	0.7	7.16	64.37	1,268
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	8.06	67.14	1,126
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.01	70.80	1,193
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.08	70.20	1,174
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.93	62.30	802
	5/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.78	64.05	872
MW-7	2/21/2006 (1)	3.96	207.00	0.54	0.46	0.1	7.12	65.21	1,680
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	8.45	67.06	823
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.96	70.91	1,616
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.75	68.35	1,596
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.04	60.58	1,137
	5/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.06	61.15	1,149

Well ID	Date	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Oxidation- Reduction Potential (ORP)	Total Iron	Measured Iron(II)	Calculated Iron(III)	рН	Temperature	Conductivity
		(mg/L)	(mV)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)		(F)	(mS/cm)
MW-8	2/21/2006 (1)	3.40	214.50	3.30	3.12	0.2	6.85	63.40	1,205
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.23	63.54	995
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.78	68.56	1,384
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	1.18	66.05	1,347
	2/15/2007	1.07	-70.50	3.25	3.19	0.06	6.83	61.15	976
	5/16/2007	1.05	-95.50	NM	NM	NM	6.69	61.91	545
EW-1	2/21/2006 (1)	3.55	213.60	3.17	2,29	0.9	6.89	62.73	1,179
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.53	63.75	1,032
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.74	68.87	1,235
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	1.31	66.45	1,198
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.88	56.29	349
	5/16/2007	1.46	-82.50	NM	NM	NM	6.76	61.02	506
EW-2	2/21/2006 (1)	3.74	221.90	3.30	3.30	0.0	6.75	61.92	889
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	8.34	63.92	954
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.68	68.12	982
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	0.27	66.70	901
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.77	60.40	741
	5/16/2007	1.03	-111.30	NM	NM	NM	6.62	59.54	155

Well ID	Date	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (mg/L)	Oxidation- Reduction Potential (ORP) (mV)	Total Iron (mg/L)	Measured Iron(II) (mg/L)	Calculated Iron(III) (mg/L)	pН	Temperature (F)	Conductivity (mS/cm)
Average	2/21/2006 (1)		98.18	2.58	2.27	0.31	6.93	63.80	1,055
	5/16/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	7.81	65.80	954
	8/23/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.84	69.92	1,119
	11/13/2006	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	4.35	67.70	1,094
	2/15/2007	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	6.89	60.04	668

N	n	ŧ۵	•
4.7	v		

mg/L milligrams per liter

mVmillivolts

degrees Fahrenheit F

micro Siemens per centimeter mS/cm

2/21/2006 sampling data represent the baseline geochemical conditions (1)

Not measured NM

ATTACHMENT A

CLEARWATER GROUP

Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Field Procedures

Groundwater Monitoring

Prior to beginning, a decontamination area is established. Decontamination procedures consist of scrubbing downhole equipment in an Alconox® solution wash (wash solution is pumped through any purging pumps used), and rinsing in a first rinse of potable water and a second rinse of potable water or deionized water if the latter is required. Any non-dedicated downhole equipment is decontaminated prior to use.

Prior to gauging, purging, and sampling a well, caps for all on-site wells should be opened to allow atmospheric pressure to equalize if local groundwater is under confined or semi-confined conditions. The static water level is measured to the nearest 0.01 feet with an electronic water sounder. Depth to bottom is typically measured once per year, at the request of the project manager, and during Clearwater's first visit to a site. If historical analytical data are not available, with which to establish a reliable order of increasing well contamination, the water sounder and tape will be decontaminated between each well. Floating separate-phase hydrocarbons (SPH) where suspected or observed will be collected using a clear, open-ended product bailer, and the thickness is measured to the nearest 0.01 feet in the bailer. SPH may alternatively be measured with an electronic interface probe. Any monitoring well containing a measurable thickness of SPH before or during purging is not additionally purged, and no sample is collected from that well. Wells containing hydrocarbon sheen are sampled, unless otherwise specified by the project manager. Field observations of well integrity, water level, and floating product thicknesses are noted on the Gauging Data/Purge Calculations form.

Well Purging

Each monitoring well to be sampled is purged using either a PVC bailer or a submersible pump. Physical parameters (pH, temperature, and conductivity) of the purge water are monitored during purging activities to assess if the water sample collected is representative of the aquifer. If required, parameters such as dissolved oxygen, turbidity, salinity, etc. are also measured. Samples are considered representative if parameter stability is achieved. Stability is defined as a change of less than 0.25 pH units, less than 10% change in conductivity in micro mhos, and less than 1.0 degree centigrade (1.8 degrees Fahrenheit) change in temperature. Parameters are measured in a discrete sample decanted from the bailer separately from the rest of the purge water. Parameters are measured at least four times during purging: initially, and at purging volume intervals of one casing volume. Purging continues until three well casing volumes have been removed or until the well completely dewaters. Wells that dewater or demonstrate a slow recharge rate may be sampled after fewer than three well volumes have been removed. Well purging information is recorded on the Purge Data sheet. All meters used to measure parameters are calibrated daily. Investigation-derived wastes (purge and rinseate water) is handled in one of three ways: 1) Purge and rinseate water is sealed, labeled, and stored on site in D.O.T.-approved 55-gallon drums. After being chemically profiled, the water is removed to an appropriate disposal facility. 2) Purge and rinseate water is collected into a 250-gallon portable holding tank and transported to the Clearwater equipment yard in Point Richmond, CA. At the yard, the investigation-derived waste is then transferred to 55-gallon drums pending disposal at an appropriate disposal facility, or 3) Purge and rinseate water is collected in a 250-gallon portable holding tank and transported to the appropriate disposal facility. The applicable method will be indicated in the field log sheets and the corresponding technical report.

Groundwater Sample Collection

Groundwater samples are collected immediately after purging, with the following exception: If the purging rate exceeds well recharge rate, samples are collected when the well has recharged to at least 80% of its static water level. If recharge is extremely slow, the well is allowed to recharge for at least two hours, if practicable, or until sufficient volume for sampling has accumulated. The well is sampled within 24 hours of purging or is re-purged. Samples are collected using polyethylene bailers, either disposable or dedicated to the well. Samples being analyzed for compounds most sensitive to volatilization are collected first. Water samples are placed in appropriate laboratory-supplied containers, labeled, documented on a chain-of-custody form and placed on ice in a chilled cooler for transport to a state-certified analytical laboratory. Analytical detection limits match or surpass standards required by relevant local or regional guidelines.

Quality Assurance Procedures

To prevent contamination of the samples, Clearwater personnel adhere to the following procedures in the field:

- A new, clean pair of latex gloves is put on prior to sampling each well.
- Wells are gauged and purged and groundwater samples are collected in the expected order of increasing degree of contamination based on historical analytical results.
- All purging equipment is thoroughly decontaminated between each well, using the procedures previously
 described at the beginning of this section.
- During sample collection for volatile organic analysis, the amount of air passing through the sample is minimized. This helps prevent the air from stripping the volatiles from the water. Sample bottles are filled by slowly running the sample down the side of the bottle until there is a convex meniscus over the mouth of the bottle. The lid is carefully screwed onto the bottle such that no air bubbles are present within the bottle. If a bubble is present, the cap is removed and additional water is added to the sample container. After resealing the sample container, if bubbles still are present inside, the sample container is discarded and the procedure is repeated with a new container.

Laboratory and field handling procedures may be monitored, if required by the client or regulators, by including quality control (QC) samples for analysis with the groundwater samples. Examples of different types of QC samples are as follows:

- Trip blanks are prepared at the analytical laboratory by laboratory personnel to check field handling procedures.
 Trip blanks are transported to the project site in the same manner as the laboratory-supplied sample containers to be filled. They are not opened and are returned to the laboratory with the samples collected. Trip blanks are analyzed for purgeable organic compounds.
- Equipment blanks are prepared in the field to determine if decontamination of field sampling equipment has been effective. The sampling equipment used to collect the groundwater samples is rinsed with distilled water that is then decanted into laboratory-supplied containers. The equipment blanks are transported to the laboratory and are analyzed for the same chemical constituents as the samples collected at the site.
- Duplicates are collected at the same time standard groundwater samples are collected; they are analyzed for the same compounds in order to verify the reproducibility of laboratory data. They are usually collected from only one well per sampling event. The duplicate is assigned an identification number that will not associate it with the source well.

Generally, trip blanks and field blanks verify field handling and transportation procedures. Duplicates verify laboratory procedures. The configuration of QC samples is determined by Clearwater depending on site conditions and regulatory requirements.

CLEARWATER GROUP

Natural Attenuation Processes and Recommended Monitoring Guidelines

The following document details the processes involved in the natural attenuation of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater and presents recommendations for monitoring and confirming these processes. By confirming natural attenuation, a conceptual basis is provided for regulatory site closure.

Natural Attenuation Processes

The predominant attenuation process is intrinsic biodegradation (aerobic and anaerobic) mediated by hydrocarbon degrading bacteria. Other factors in natural attenuation include physical and chemical processes such as volatilization, dispersion, sorption and hydrolysis. Unless otherwise referenced, the following information was derived from McAllister and Chiang (1994).

Aerobic degradation.

In aerobic respiration, microbes utilize dissolved oxygen (DO) as an electron acceptor during hydrocarbon oxidation (degradation), producing carbon dioxide, water, and microbial biomass. The electron acceptor is a substance that facilitates the reaction by taking up the electrons released by oxidation; the electron acceptor then becomes reduced during the process of biodegradation.

The aerobic process is the most important form of biodegradation wherever DO concentrations exceed 1 to 2 mg/L. Under hypoxic conditions (0.1 to 2 mg/L DO), aerobic degradation may occur along the edges of the plume while anaerobic degradation predominates in the center of the plume.

Anaerobic degradation.

Microbes may also degrade hydrocarbons via anaerobic processes by utilizing alternate biochemical pathways when DO concentrations are insufficient for aerobic degradation. Anaerobic degradation is much slower than the aerobic process and not all BTEX compounds (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes) are consistently degraded. Some studies indicate benzene is recalcitrant to anaerobic degradation while others have demonstrated limited degradation (Rifai et al, 1995). Anaerobic degradation generally occurs in the center of the plume where DO has been depleted by aerobic degradation. Research into the efficacy of anaerobic processes is ongoing.

Anaerobic electron acceptors include [in order of sequential use and decreasing redox potential (Eh)]:

- nitrate (NO₃),
- oxides of ferric iron (Fe³⁺),
- sulfate (SO_4^{2+}) ,
- · water.

The associated biochemical processes are: denitrification (or nitrate reduction), iron reduction, sulfate reduction, and methanogenesis. Manganese (Mn⁴⁺) may also function as an electron acceptor. Nitrate and sulfate reduction do not degrade alkanes such as methane, propane, and butane.

Volatilization

Dissolved plume mass can be reduced by volatilization of contaminants to the vapor phase in the unsaturated zone. Normally volatilization is a negligible component of natural attenuation, however, it may contribute 5% or more of total mass loss in shallow (<15 feet), warm and/or fluctuating water table conditions in permeable soils (Rifai et al, 1995).

Dispersion

Mechanical/molecular mixing reduces dissolved concentrations substantially by lateral spread. No dissolved contaminant mass is removed from the system by this process. Dispersion (D) is generally modeled based on the length of the plume (x). Conservative practice calls for dispersion in the downgradient direction (longitudinal dispersivity, D_x) to be modeled at 0.1 times the plume length. Dispersion in the transverse direction (transverse

dispersivity, D_y) is modeled at 0.33 times D_x ; dispersion in the vertical direction (vertical dispersivity, D_z) is modeled at 0.05 times D_x (Connor, et al., 1995).

Sorption

Contaminants partition between the aqueous phase and the soil matrix. Adsorption onto the soil surface significantly retards migration but does not permanently remove BTEX which may desorb later. Carbon is the most effective sorption material in soils, and although clay minerals and amorphous minerals such as iron hydroxides also have some influence, only sorption to carbon in soil is included in most contaminant fate and transport computer models.

Sorption is controlled by the organic carbon content of soil (f_{OC}) , the chemical specific organic carbon partition coefficient (K_{OC}) , the soil bulk density (ρ_S) , and the water content of the soil as measured by the porosity (ϕ_S) . K_{OC} is a measure of the affinity of a given chemical to sorb from water onto solid organic material (Table 1). Once the porosity, bulk density, K_{OC} , and f_{OC} have been established, the retardation factor (R) for the site can be calculated as follows:

$$R = (1 + k_S * \rho_S / \phi_S)$$
 where: $k_S = f_{OC} * K_{OC}$

The retardation factor is used in transport models (discussed below) as a measure of the degree to which the rate of plume migration is reduced by sorption processes.

Hydrolysis etc.

Other chemical reactions such as hydrolysis may reduce contaminant mass without microbial mediation. Hydrolysis occurs when an organic molecule reacts with water or a component ion of water. Unlike biodegradation, hydrolysis is not catalyzed by microorganisms. Hydrolysis has not been observed to reduce BTEX concentrations, but is significant for halogenated volatile organics (solvents, etc.).

Monitoring Groundwater For Natural Attenuation

Assessment and monitoring of natural attenuation should be performed to confirm that intrinsic bioremediation and other forms of natural attenuation are occurring in the subsurface and are sufficient to limit plume migration by achieving an equilibrium between hydraulic transport (advection) and removal/degradation/reduction of mobile contaminants. To confirm natural attenuation, it needs to be demonstrated that <u>intrinsic</u> factors are limiting migration, and that they will continue to do so until the plume has degraded to acceptable levels.

Natural attenuation can be evaluated by monitoring specific indicator parameters over a given period of time. As further confirmation, simple fate and transport models can be applied to the site using the site-specific information obtained. Several lines of evidence will generally need to be combined to provide a convincing case of natural attenuation. First, it is necessary to establish that the plume is stable or being reduced in terms of size and concentrations, by review of historical data, possibly including statistical analysis. At least one year of monitoring data utilizing an adequate distribution of wells should be sufficient. For all chemical parameters, background concentrations need to be established by sampling one or more clean wells. In addition to plume concentrations, Rifai et al., (1995), recommends, at a minimum, monitoring the following parameters:

- Microbial enumeration [total heterotrophic bacteria (plate count), and total hydrocarbon using bacteria (ASTM method G-2)].
- Temperature (field measurement)
- pH (field measurement)
- Dissolved Oxygen (field measurement or EPA Method 360.1)

If DO is depleted relative to background concentrations, additional monitoring for anaerobic processes may be considered and should include the following:

- Eh (field measurement)
- Sulfate (EPA method 300 or 375.4)
- Nitrate/nitrite (EPA method 300, 353.1 or 353.2)
- Dissolved iron (EPA method 200.7)
- Total iron (EPA Method 236.1 or 6010)

- Methane (field measurement)
- Alkalinity (EPA method 310.1)
- Dissolved carbon dioxide (with alkalinity or method SM406C)

Certain parameters, notably DO and Eh, may be measured in the field using downhole meters. Most of the other parameters require laboratory analysis of a groundwater sample for accurate quantification. Trends in methane concentrations may be identified using an organic vapor meter fitted with an appropriate filter at the wellhead.

The combination of parameters that Clearwater will monitor at a particular site will depend on site-specific conditions and previous site investigation. The minimum set of parameters as defined by Rifai will always be included for at least one clean (background) well and at least one well representative of mid-plume conditions.

The following sections provide a detailed description of monitoring methods and anticipated results for indicator parameters outlined above.

Microbial Populations

Hydrocarbon degrading bacteria are generally ubiquitous; however, the total population of microbes (measured in counts per liter) is dependent on the available energy source (ie., hydrocarbons). To evaluate natural attenuation, microbial counts should include separate enumerations for hydrocarbon degrading bacteria and for total heterotrophic bacteria, both normally obtained from cultured plate counts. The ratio of hydrocarbon degraders to total heterotrophs is the most useful in assessing natural attenuation. This ratio should be relatively large in samples from contaminated wells, compared to the ratio in samples from clean wells, indicating a proliferation of the indicator species in contaminated areas, independent of overall microbial population variations. Such a distribution of bacteria may require 1 to 2 years to become established once hydrocarbon contamination is present. As further confirmation, it may be useful to establish that sufficient concentrations of microbial nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous are present in the subsurface.

Groundwater typically contains total microbial counts of 10^3 to 10^8 counts per liter. Lower counts in contaminated areas may indicate toxic conditions. In sites with organic rich soils, microbial populations may be high but hydrocarbon degradation may be inhibited because the microbes preferentially degrade the naturally occurring carbon compounds found in the soils (Cookson, 1995).

pН

pH is best measured with a meter or by collecting a sample for laboratory analysis. The probe portion of pH meters must be regularly cleaned and periodically soaked in solutions designed to remove oil and protein build up. Lowered pH corresponding spatially to the plume may be indicative of the production of organic acid metabolic end-products of aerobic hydrocarbon degradation. Uncontaminated groundwater is commonly slightly alkaline, but pH varies widely depending on many natural and human influenced factors. pH between 6 and 8 is optimal for BTEX degradation.

Redox Potential (Eh)

Eh is a measure of electron activity within a solution. Each pathway of degradation is generally restricted to a prescribed range of Eh values. Hydrocarbon degradation reduces the Eh of the system in which it occurs, unless the groundwater recharge rate exceeds the utilization rate of the electron acceptor (this is normally not the case since mixing is limited). Once an electron acceptor has been utilized and thereby depleted in the system, Eh conditions determine which next electron acceptor in the sequence will become predominant.

The utility of Eh measurement is as an adjunct to electron acceptor concentration measurements (discussed below). Eh must be measured in situ to avoid atmospheric influence as described in the section on DO sampling. Eh units are millivolts (mV). Decreased Eh should coincide with elevated contaminant concentrations, and depleted DO. Very low Eh (reducing conditions: <0 mV) should coincide with depleted anaerobic electron acceptors. Table 2 presents Eh values typical of each biodegradation pathway.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

DO is best measured with a downhole meter measuring in mg/L. Some meters also read DO as a percentage of saturation at a given temperature, however, the volumetric concentration has more utility in fate and transport models. Measurement of DO and Eh are both sensitive to several factors associated with field methodologies,

particularly exposure to atmospheric oxygen; hence the preferred use of a downhole meter. It is necessary to strictly adhere to instructions provided with a given model of instrument. DO meters function by permitting a small quantity of oxygen to diffuse across a porous membrane. Consequently, it is necessary to keep water moving in the vicinity of the membrane to prevent a depletion of DO immediately adjacent to the membrane. This can be achieved manually, by a gentle raising and lowering of the meter in the well. The membrane is delicate and must be carefully maintained.

A negative correlation should occur between DO concentrations and hydrocarbon concentrations. Background concentrations should exceed 1 to 2 mg/L for effective aerobic degradation. DO in groundwater is derived from the atmosphere at the recharge area or the vadose zone. Surface water saturated with oxygen by contact with atmospheric air will contain between approximately 7.5 mg/L at 5°C and 12.75 mg/L at 30°C, though these figures may vary somewhat depending on other chemical parameters. DO concentrations in groundwater are generally less than those for surface water by an amount dependent on the quantity of oxidizable materials (e.g. sulfides) in contact with the groundwater, and the length of time the groundwater has been stored in the aquifer. Background groundwater DO concentrations in shallow aquifers can be as high as 12 mg/L in warm conditions or as low as 1 mg/L in cool conditions. (Hem, 1985). DO may be increased by local groundwater recharge (e.g. irrigation). Aerobic degradation typically occurs when Eh is approximately +800 mV (discussed below).

Anaerobic Electron Acceptors

Analysis of water samples for nitrate, dissolved iron, and/or sulfate can provide data indicative of intrinsic bioremediation. The higher the background concentrations the better, unless they are so high as to create toxicity for the microbes or exceed water quality standards. Depleted dissolved electron acceptor concentrations (except iron, see below) in areas of high hydrocarbon concentration are indicative of microbial degradation.

Nitrate. Nitrate concentrations may be derived by analyzing nitrate plus nitrite as N (EPA Method 353.2). This laboratory method calculates total nitrate, since nitrite is metastable in groundwater and seldom present in sufficient quantities to affect the ionic balance (Wiedemeier et al, 1995). The bulk of nitrates in groundwater are derived from human contamination (e.g., agricultural runoff/septic systems). Background concentrations vary widely with human activity in the site vicinity, and would otherwise be commonly less than 1 mg/L. Concentrations considered indicative of a significant biodegradation capacity might be those in excess of 20 mg/L. Denitrification/nitrate reduction typically occurs when Eh is approximately +750 mV (but more than 0 mV).

Iron. Laboratory analysis of iron concentration may be accomplished by collecting an unfiltered groundwater sample to obtain the total iron content (precipitated and dissolved), or by passing the sample through a 0.45 micron filter immediately after collection to obtain the dissolved iron concentration. Iron in groundwater is derived primarily from soil minerals. Dissolved iron concentrations are very sensitive to changes in pH and Eh. Free dissolved ferric iron can only exist stably under extremely acidic conditions (pH<2) (Hem, 1985). Ferric iron reduction to ferrous iron occurs at intermediate Eh values. Under aerobic, moderately acidic or alkaline conditions, dissolved iron is typically present as a hydroxide; the ferric species is ferric orthohydroxide (Wiedemeier et al, 1995). Dissolved ferric iron is usually rapidly reprecipitated as a sulfide, oxide or hydroxide. Since microbes utilize insoluble sedimentary ferric iron oxides as their energy source, producing more soluble ferrous iron, an increase in total dissolved iron is indicative of microbial hydrocarbon degradation.

The solubility of ferrous iron is significantly reduced by the presence of sulfides, the end-product of sulfate reduction (Barker et al, 1995). Analytical results of dissolved ferrous iron concentration will likely give an underestimate, since it is not based on the actual amount of ferric hydroxide (the electron acceptor) present in the aquifer, but the amount of reduced ferrous iron (the end-product) remaining in solution at the time of sampling.

Typical background concentrations of total dissolved iron in groundwater are below 1.0 mg/L. Results in excess of 1.0 mg/L indicate iron-reducing conditions (Cookson, 1995) which may have resulted from anaerobic hydrocarbon degradation. High dissolved iron concentrations may also indicate the presence of very fine particulates, low pH, or high organic content. High organic content induces stability of soluble iron complexes (Hem, 1985). Measurement of the total iron content of a sample is useful as a background datum against which to compare changes in the dissolved concentration.

Sulfate. Sulfate is derived primarily from soil minerals. The occurrence of sulfate reduction may be inferred from the presence of black acid volatile sulfide deposits on materials in long-term contact with contaminated groundwater

(Barker et al, 1995). Pyrite may be precipitated in the soil. Sulfate concentrations in groundwater are naturally higher than those for nitrate. Sulfate concentrations of 100 mg/L might be considered moderate and several hundred mg/L is not uncommon. Concentrations below 40 mg/L are indicative of methanogenic conditions (Cookson, 1995). Sulfate reduction typically occurs when Eh is approximately -200 mV.

Methanogenesis. Under methanogenic conditions (Eh of approximately -250 mV), carbon dioxide and methane are both produced by hydrocarbon oxidation. The utility of measurement of these compounds is discussed below (metabolic end-products).

Carbonate/Hardness/Total alkalinity

One of these associated analyses is typically conducted at the laboratory on collected water samples. Increased carbonate concentration will commonly occur where acidity dissolves carbonates from the soil. Sufficient concentrations of carbonate will buffer the pH and prevent acid toxicity that may result from hydrocarbon degradation. Total alkalinity (as carbonate) concentrations exceeding 100 mg/L may be considered conducive to effective buffering. Dissolved carbon dioxide may be assessed in conjunction with total alkalinity analysis.

Metabolic end-products

Metabolic end-products of hydrocarbon biodegradation include carbon dioxide, water, nitrogen, nitrites, ferrous iron, sulfites, sulfides, hydrogen sulfide, and methane. Carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and methane may be measured with a gas meter at the wellhead. Reduced ferrous iron, sulfite and sulfide may be analyzed in water samples. Sulfides may precipitate into the soil and be under-represented in groundwater samples. Nitrite is metastable and therefore nitrite detection (generally <0.1 mg/L) is indicative of ongoing denitrification. Ammonium ions in excess of 1.0 mg/L may also be indicative of anaerobic conditions. Elevated concentrations of all metabolic end-products should correlate positively with elevated hydrocarbons.

Field measurement of dissolved carbon dioxide (DCD) is of secondary importance but may provide useful data. Dissolved carbon dioxide is derived primarily from the atmosphere. Elevated DCD spatially correlated with decreased DO concentration, may be indicative of aerobic microbial hydrocarbon degradation as DCD is a metabolic end-product. Elevated DCD may also result from anaerobic degradation. High background DCD is a desirable feature in terms of the capacity of the groundwater to buffer decreases in pH produced by microbial hydrocarbon degradation which may otherwise limit biological activity. Carbon dioxide is more soluble than oxygen and average concentrations are around an order of magnitude higher.

Contaminant Fate and Transport Modeling

Plume transport can be modeled using simple analytical equations. Transport assuming no attenuation can be modeled and the results compared with field data to provide a preliminary indication of the extent of natural attenuation. Transport models can be modified to include various natural attenuation factors based on actual site data. Comparison of these modeling results to actual field results can be used to confirm natural attenuation.

To model plume transport, the following basic site characteristics need to be determined:

- Historical dissolved hydrocarbon distribution
- Hydraulic conductivity
- Soil density/porosity
- Aquifer thickness
- Groundwater gradient/depth fluctuations
- Possible preferential migration pathways
- Organic content of the soil, foc.

Laboratory analysis of soil samples may be necessary to establish f_{OC} , which is useful for modeling sorption. Hydraulic conductivity may be obtained as an estimate from the literature based on soil type (for homogeneous lithologies), or by performing an aquifer test (slug or pump).

For plumes under steady-state conditions, contaminant transport models such as the Domenico Transport Equation can be modified to include the processes of dispersion and sorption to predict contaminant concentrations at a given distance from the source (Connor et al, 1995). In addition, biological and chemical degradation may be collectively modeled by a first-order decay function requiring assignment of a literature-based decay half-life value (in days) for

each contaminant. Conservative decay half-life default values from Connor et al (1995) are provided in Table 1. Alternatively, for most realistic results, biodegradation may be modeled based on actual concentrations of electron acceptors, by determining the biodegradation capacity (BC) for each electron acceptor and contaminant concentration (Connor et al, 1995).

The biodegradation capacity is a measure of the actual potential of an electron acceptor (n) to remove contaminant mass. The BC_n is calculated for each contaminant and electron acceptor by dividing the concentration of the acceptor in the groundwater by its utilization factor (UF_n). The UF_n can be easily derived from the stoichiometric equation for the particular degradation reaction and represents the ratio of mass of electron acceptor utilized to the mass of hydrocarbon degraded (Wiedemeier, 1995). Values of UF_n for benzene for each pathway are presented in Table 2. The sum of the BC_n values obtained for the principal electron acceptors is the total biodegradation capacity of the groundwater (BC_1) (Connor et al, 1995). This datum is necessary in contaminant fate and transport models to realistically evaluate the potential for plume attenuation resulting from intrinsic biodegradation.

MTBE is almost completely recalcitrant to biological degradation and does not sorb onto the soil. Due to these properties, MTBE concentrations generally mimic non-attenuated plume transport. Therefore, MTBE may be used as a conservative tracer or "internal standard" for modeling plume transport with no attenuation.

Confirming Natural Attenuation

To best confirm natural attenuation in anticipation of site closure, the assessment and monitoring activities should confirm the following plume characteristics:

- 1) Fieldscale contaminant mass has been reduced (based on historical groundwater analyses). Figure 1 illustrates a generally accepted methodology for calculating residual dissolved contaminant mass.
- 2) Microbial activity is occurring in the plume (based on microbial counts)
- The less recalcitrant compounds are reduced in concentration and extent relative to the more recalcitrant compounds. The approximate order of increasing recalcitrance for BTEX aromatics is: toluene, o-xylene, m- and p-xylene, benzene, ethylbenzene. That is, toluene concentrations should be most attenuated; ethylbenzene least attenuated.
- 3) Electron acceptors such as DO, nitrate and sulfate are depleted within the plume
- 4) Metabolic end-products such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and methane have accumulated within the plume relative to outside of the plume.

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ATTACHMENT B

CLEARWATER GROUP

WELL GAUGING/PURGING CALCULATIONS DATA SHEET

229 Tewksbury Avenue, Point Richmond, CA 94801 Tel: (510) 307-9943 Fax: (510) 232-2823

Job No.: ZPO46 T

Location: 4301 Son Leands St. Oakland, CA.

Tech(s): Ever V. Aug for

Drums on Site @ TOA/TOD

Total number of DRUMS used for this event

Date:

Modre	Berry		Soil:		Water:		Soil:	Water:
Well No.	Diameter (in)	DTB (ft)	DTW (ft)	ST (ft)	CV (gal)	PV (gal)	SPL (ft)	Notes
MW-51	2 juch	41.63	14.13	27.50	4.40	13.20		·
Mr. 40	2 inch	42.33	15.38	26.95	4.31	12,93		
mw-1	2 inch	24.51	6-63	17.88	2.86	8.58		Replace
IS-1	2 inch	24.89	7.04	17.85	2.85	8.55		
mw-7	2 inch	25.50	10.99	14.51	2.17	6.51		
MW-3	2 inch	23.01	10.39	12.62	2.02	6.06		
mw-6	2 inch	25,26	10.35	14.91	2.38	7.14		
I5-2	211	25,29	6.87	18,42	2.95	8.85		

Explanation:

DTB = Depth to Bottom

DTW = Depth to Water

ST = Saturated Thickness (DTB-DTW) must be > 1 foot

CV = Casing Volume (ST x cf)

PV = Purge Volume (standard 3 x CV, well development 10 x CV)

SPL = Thickness of Separate Phase Liquid

Conversion Factors (cf)

2-inch diameter well cf = 0.16 gal/ft 4-inch diameter well cf = 0.65 gal/ft

6-inch diameter well cf = 1.44 gal.ft

	<u> </u>	T	,	·				, maintaining
Well No.	Diameter (in)	DTB (ft)	DTW (ft)	ST (ft)	(gal)	-PV (gal)	SPL (ft)	Notes
I5-4	2 Juch	23.91	6.99	16.92	2.70	8.10		
I5-6	2 juch	25.39	6-67	14.33	2.29	6.87		
I5-3	2 Inch	24.11	7,17	16.94	2.71	8.13		
IS-5	Zinch	14.41	7.15	7.26	1.16	3.48		
Ev-2	Yinch	25.14	7.74	17.40	11.31	33.93		
MW-2	2 inch	24,65	13.17	11.48	1,84	5.52		
MW-9	2 inch	24.44	7.97	16-47	2.63	7.89	1	
mw-5	2 inch	24.48	6.79	17.69	2.83	8,49		
mw-8	2 inch	24.58	7.24	17.34	2.77	8.31		
EW-1	4 mah	25.06	8.13	16.93	11.00	33.00		1 u.Se
				·		IAF	54/	Tol Decon With
						175. + 10.	00 94	

Explanation:

DTB = Depth to Bottom

DTW = Depth to Water

ST = Saturated Thickness (DTB-DTW) must be > 1 foot

CV = Casing Volume (ST x cf)

PV = Purge Volume (standard 3 x CV, well development $10 \times CV$)

SPL = Thickness of Separate Phase Liquid

Conversion Factors (cf)

2-inch diameter well cf = 0.16 gal/ft 4-inch diameter well cf = 0.65 gal/ft

6-inch diameter well cf = 1.44 gal.ft

4 Loung

PURGE DATA SHEET

			1.00						, ,	Sheet	of 7
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WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Fe ²⁺	Fe _T	,	1
MW-50	10:10	4.00	MA	614	64.99	NA	7.05	NA	NA	Sample for: TBA	SOLYS
Calc. purge	10:18	8,00		619	65.16	1	7.01			TPHe TPHO	8260
volume <u>13.20</u>	10:30	13.00	4	620	65.30	V	7.07			BIEX MIBE	Metals
	Purging Method	d:		PVC Bailer / Pr	imp / Disp. Baile)					
	COMMENTS:	color, turbidity, r	echarge, sheen,	, odor Br	ann, Ma	levate Ol	K - Nt	Sheen	ov A	o Odor	
	POST DEPTH	TO WATER:			16	24		SAMPLE TIME);	10:45	
Job No.:		Location:						Date:		Tech:	
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (µ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Fe ²⁺	Fe _T	теси:	
Mw-40	10:50	4.00	NA	625	63.23	NA	7.74	NA	NA	Sample for: \(\bar{B}A \)	5 2xy s
Calc. purge	11:01	8,00	1/	626	61.61		7.53		1	трнд трна	8260
volume 12, 93	11:10	13.00	4	632	64.02		7.37	4/	V	BIEX MIBB	Metals
	Purging Method	l:		PVC Bailer / Pu	mp / Disp. Baile	r			- ·		
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b No.: Zh	MET	Location:	4301	Gon lan	la 4. O.	o Monal, C.	H	Date: 5/	15/07	Sheet Z Tech: R
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ile purae	11:30	600	1.	655	63.95	1	711			TPHg TPHD

PVC Bailer / Pump Disp. Bailer

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59-1	11:50	3.00	NA	884	65.08	NA	6.84	NA	WA	Sample for: \[\begin{aligned}	150Kg	
lc. purge	12:03	6.00		891	65,22		6.85		1	ТРНg ТРНd	8260	
lume <u>8,55</u>	12:10	9.00	W.	914	65.21	W	6.81	4		STEX MIBE	Metals	
	Purging Metho	d:		PVC Bailer / Pu	ımp / Bisp. Baile				'			

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SAMPLE TIME:

POST DEPTH TO WATER:

COMMENTS: color, turbidity, recharge, sheen, odor

Purging Method:

8260

Metals

BTEX. .. MTBE

PURGE DATA SHEET

Job No.: Z	PO46I	Location:	4301	Son	tandon	51 Onh	and a	Data	5/15/07	Sheet 3	of Notardi Rodney Berry
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	рН	Fe ²⁺	Fe _T	recn:	Kodney Beer
Mw-7	12:20	2,00	NA	1159	61.30	NA	7.16	NA	NA	Sample for: The	50x45
Calc. purge	12:28	4.00		1150	61.24		7.10			TPHg TPHO	8260
volume <u>6.51</u>	12:37	7.00		1149	61.15		7.06			BTEX MIBR	Metals
	Purging Method	d:		PVC Bailer / Pu	mp Disp. Baile	r		<u> </u>		.1	
	COMMENTS:	color, turbidity, re	echarge, sheen, c	odor Av	r, low,	on -	No 34	een -	No O	lou	
	POST DEPTH	TO WATER:	•		12.4	1		SAMPLE TIM	æ.	17:	40
			•					SWMLTE IN	ie:		()
Job No.:		Location:							ie.	Took	()
Job No.: WELL#	TIME	Location: VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	рН	Date:	Fe _T	Tech:	()
	TIME 12:47		ORP M	CND (µ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	рН 6.73	Date:		Tech: Sample for: 784	1/5000
WELL#	TIME 12:47 12:53	VOL. (gal.)	ORP M	CND (µ/cm) 691 690	TMP (°F) 63.07 63.01	DO (mg/L)	рн 6.73 6.69	Date:	Fe _T		15 says 8260
WELL# MW-3	12:47	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (µ/cm) 691 690 687	63.07	DO (mg/L)	6.73	Date:	Fe _T	Sample for: \(\begin{aligned}	
WELL# MW-3 Calc. purge	12:47	VOL. (gal.) 200 400 6.00	M	CND (µ/cm) 691 690 687 PVC Bailer / Pur	63.07 63.01 62.99	NA J	6.73	Date:	Fe _T	Sample for: BA	8260
WELL# MW-3 Calc. purge	12:47 12:53 12:59 Purging Method	VOL. (gal.) 200 400 6.00	M	691 690 687 PVC Bailer / Pur	63.07 63.01 62.99	NA J	6.73 6.69 6.67	Date: Fe ²⁺	Fe _T	Sample for: BA	8260 Metals

						1. 1				, market	-in		
	PURGE DATA SHEET 2 PO 46 T Location: 4301 GAN Cambro St. On Mand, CA. Date: 5/15/07												
No.: 2	POY6I	Location:	4301	Gantan	10 St. O.	odland, C	A.	Date:	5/15/09	Sheet Tech:	of Aunt		
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	рH	Fe ²⁺	Fe _T		4170 Y 10		
16-6	13:02	2.00	NA	868	64.07	NA	6.77	Na	M	Sample for: Fox	15/1131		
c. purge	13:08	4.00		870	64.05		6.79		1	TPHg TPHd	8260		
ume 7.14	13:13-	7.00	- Ч	872	64.05	Ψ	6.78	V	V	BPEXMTBE	Metals		
	Purging Metho	d:		PVC Bailer / Pu	ımp/Disp. Baile	7							
	COMMENTS:	color, turbidity, re	charge, sheen,	odor Gray	, low -	poor -	HASGE	heen f	HAS C	Odor			
	POST DEPTH				12.	31		SAMPLE TIM		13:15			
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Fe ²⁺	$\mathbf{Fe}_{\mathbf{T}}$,			
5-2	13:17	3.00	NA	671	64.59	NA	6.61	NA	NA	Sample for: 50x	44/13		
c. purge	13:23	6.00		671	64.63		6.80			ТРИЕ ТРНА	8260		
ıme <u>8.85</u>	13:31	9.00	4	674	64.61		6.77	4/	V	RTEX MTBE	Metals		
	Purging Method	d:		PVC Bailer / Pu	mg/Disp, Bailer	•				1,			

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POST DEPTH TO WATER:

COMMENTS: color, turbidity, recharge, sheen, odor

PURGE DATA SHEET

Job No.: 2/	0046I	Location:	Son bear	No 54. 1	de la l			6	115/07	Sheet	of (.
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (µ/em)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Date: 5 Fe ²⁺	$\frac{\frac{7}{7}}{\text{Fe}_{\text{T}}}$	Tech: Z	N/NB
I5-4	13:46	2.00	NA	863	64.53	NA	6,65	NA	NA	Sample for: The	rong
Calc. purge	13:50	5.00	1	883	64.59	1	6.64			TPHg TPHd	8260
volume 10	13:57	9.00	4	180	64.58		6.61	11		BIEX MIBE	Metals
	Purging Method	đ:		PVC Bailer / Pu	mp / Disp. Baile	>	,				
	COMMENTS:	color, turbidity, re	echarge, sheen,	odor Gra	y, Mod	erate,	on-	Slight 9	been	+Has odo	v!
	POST DEPTH	TO WATER:			82	//		_SAMPLE TIME		14:00	9
Job No.: Z	P046I	Location:	4301	for lands	0 St. O.	Mand	(1	Date: 5/	16/07		
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	pH	Fe ²⁺	Fe _T	Tech: E	F/K/3
I5-6	8.10	2.00	794.7	580	61.66	2.47	6.69	NA	NA	Sample for: TBA	15ax
Calc. purge	8-14	4.00		562	61.62	. 1	6.67		1	TEHE TPHO	8260
volume 6.87	8:27	7.00	4	558	61.54	V	6.67	4	W	BTEX MTBE	Metals
	Purging Method			PVC Bailer / Pun	np Disp. Bailer)					
	COMMENTS: c	color, turbidity, rec	charge, sheen, c	odor 77. 7.	tan, Lou	- OK	- 16	sheen	HAS	an Odor	
	•	i				/				37.000	

PURGE DATA SHEET

Job No.:	P046I	Location:	4301	nn lean	lost. C	Pokland.	CA.	Date: 5	16/07	Sheet 6	- 1 2 2
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°T)	DO (mg/L)	рН	Fe ²⁺	Fe _T	Tech: Ł	D K/)
IS-3	8:32	2.00	73.7	7.63	60.13	4.37	6.80	NA	M	Sample for: TBA	150xys
Calc. purge	8:38	5,00	1	759	60.20	1	6.79			TPHg TPHO	8260
volume 8/3	8:43	8.00	LV	751	60.23	W	6.77	4)		BTEX MTBE	Metals
	Purging Method	1:		PVC Bailer / Pu	ımp Disp. Baile	?	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
	COMMENTS:	color, turbidity, r	echarge, sheen,	odor Tan	low, a	OK-	No shee	in & Ha	1 15 an	Odor	
	POST DEPTH	TO WATER:			7.	57		SAMPLE TIMI		8.49	5
Job No.:		Location:					·	Date:		Tech	
Job No.: WELL#	TIME	Location: VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	рН	Date:	Fe _T	Tech:	
	TIME 8-48		ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)			Fe _r	Tech: Sample for: TM	150xx.
	8:48 8:52	VOL. (gal.) 1. 60 2.00	ORP	373	TMP (°F) 59.97 59.94	1	pH		Fe _T		/50×75, 8260
WELL# JS-5 Calc. purge	8:48 8:52		ORP 65,7	373	59.97	1	рН 6-73		Fe _T	Sample for: \(\overline{P_0}\)	
WELL# JS-5 Calc. purge	8:48 8:52	VOL. (gal.) 1.00 2.00 3.00	65,7	373	59.97 59.94 59.82	1.83	рн 6-73 6.67		Fe _T	Sample for: TM/	8260
WELL#	8:48 8:52 8:56	VOL. (gal.) 1.00 2.00 3.00	65,7	373 369 353 PVC Bailer / Pur	59.97 59.94 59.82	1.83	рн 6-73 6.67	Fe ²⁺	Mr.	Sample for: TM/	8260

•				<u>PU</u>	JRGE DA	TA SHI	EET		,	
Job No.: 2F	046I	Location:	Gan La		. Oohl			Date: 5	115/0	Sheet 7 of 9 Tech: E9/AB
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	рН	Fe ²⁺	Fe _T	37.610
EW-2	9.02	10,00	-111.3	157	59.54	1.03	6.64	MA	XA	Sample for: BH 5004
Calc. purge	9:15	21.00	1	158	59.54		6.62			TPHg TPHd 8260
volume <u>33,97</u>	9.28	34.00	4	155	59.54		6.62			BTEXMTBE Metals
	Purging Metho	d:		PVC Bailer / Pu	imp Disp. Baile	; r 			V	
	COMMENTS:	color, turbidity, r	echarge, sheen, o	odor TAN	Modera	te Pou	00-1	HAS Sh	een 4	Hag an Odor
	POST DEPTH			·	11.9			SAMPLE TIME		9:30
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Fe ²⁺	$\mathbf{Fe_{T}}$	
MW-2	9:34	2.00	105.3	358	59.57	1.18	6.65	NA	XA	Sample for: Ten/Sax ys
Calc. purge	9:40	4.00		357	57.56		6.67			ТРНд ТРНа 8260
olume <u>5.52</u>	9:49	6.00	Y	361	59.76	W	6.63	A	V	BPEX MTBE Metals
	Purging Method	d:		PVC Bailer / Pur	mp / Oisp. Bailer)				
	COMMENTS: 0	color, turbidity, re	echarge, sheen, o	odor Gra.	y High	OR	- Ho	is shee	a g	HAG an Odor
	POST DEPTH	TO WATER:			13.	21		SAMPI E TIME		10'00

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	0	•						~		Sheet 8	of \mathcal{T} .
	POY6Z	Location:	4301	In land	lo, Oahl.	and CA		Date: 5	16/07	Tech:	·
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (µ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Fe ²⁺	Fe _T	, recu.	
mw-4	10:03	2.00	-118,8	525	60.24	2-21	6.80	NA	1/1	Sample for: 780	50K-15
Calc. purge	10:07	500		527	60.39	1	6.76		1/	TPHg TPHe	8260
volume 7-89	10:12	8.00	4	534	60.40	4	6.72			BATEX MERE	Metals
	Purging Method	d:		PVC Bailer / Pu	mp Disp Batte	r					
	COMMENTS:	color, turbidity, re	echarge, sheen,	odorM Gu	ay, f	High,	OK -	- Ho:	sheen	2 4 An C	Non
	POST DEPTH	TO WATER:			8.0	24_		SAMPLE TIM		10:1	
Job No.:		Location:						Date:		77	
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (µ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Fe ²⁺	Fe _T	Tech:	
mw-5	10:17	2.00	75,9	487	62.89	1.43	6.69	NA	M	Sample for:	/ 50xys
Calc. purge	10:21	5,00		489	62.91		6.68			TPHg TPHd	8260
volume <u>9.99</u>	10:26	\$00	4/	490	62.87		6.68	4	1	ETEX MTBE	Metals
									'		
	Purging Method	:		PVC Bailer / Pur	mp / Disp. Bailer	•					
	<u> </u>	color, turbidity, re				h, or	- No	sheev	, 45	light Oc	lov

PURGE DATA SHEET

Job No.: 2	POYCZ	Location:	4301	Inn Lean	do Ox	Kland,	CA	Date: 5	-16-07	7	7 of 9 4/113
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (μ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	рН	Fe ²⁺	$\mathbf{Fe}_{\mathtt{T}}$,
MW-8	b:31	200	795,5	560	61.95	1.05	6.67	NA	SA	Sample for:	A/504)
Calc. purge	10:35	5.00	1/	554	61.93		6.67	1	1	TCHg TPHd	8260
volume 8.3 [10:41	8.00	W	545	61.91	V	6.69	4	1	BTEX MPBE	Metals
÷	Purging Method	l:		PVC Bailer / Pu	ımp Disp. Baile	r			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	COMMENTS: 0	color, turbidity, re	echarge, sheen,	odor Gun	y Mode	oute,	Poor H	HAS	5 heen	a HAS C	Ddo v
	POST DEPTH 1	ΓΟ WATER:			7.	51		SAMPLE TIMI		11:1	5
WELL#	TIME	VOL. (gal.)	ORP	CND (µ/cm)	TMP (°F)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Fe ²⁺	\mathbf{Fe}_{T}		
Ew-1	11:25	11.00	-82,5	495	60.89	1.46	6.87	MA	NA	Sample for:	1/5 ox
Calc. purge	11:40	22,00	4	504	61.01		6.79	1/	1	TPHg TPHO	8260
volume 33	11:57	33.00	W	506	61.02		6,76	V	1	RIEX MIBE	Metals
	Purging Method	:		PVC Bailer / Pu	mp Disp. Baile	?		•			
	COMMENTS: c	olor, turbidity, re	charge, sheen, o	odor Gran	7, Hiz	h, M	loor, t	Yos sh	reen 4	Has and	dar
	POST DEPTH T	O WATER:			1	7.6	<u>/</u> .	SAMPLE TIME		12,30	

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ATTACHMENT C



Date: 5/24/2007

Karel Detterman Clearwater Group, Inc. 229 Tewksbury Avenue Point Richmond, CA 94801

Subject: 18 Water Samples

Project Name: EAGLE GAS STATION

Project Number: ZP046I

Dear Ms. Detterman,

Chemical analysis of the samples referenced above has been completed. Summaries of the data are contained on the following pages. Sample(s) were received under documented chain-of-custody. US EPA protocols for sample storage and preservation were followed.

Kiff Analytical is certified by the State of California (# 2236). If you have any questions regarding procedures or results, please call me at 530-297-4800.

Sincerely,



Date: 5/24/2007

Subject : Project Name :

18 Water Samples EAGLE GAS STATION

Project Number :

ZP046I

Case Narrative

The Method Reporting Limit for TPH as Diesel is increased due to interference from Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons for samples MW-3, IS-2, IS-3, IS-5 and EW-2.

Hydrocarbons reported as TPH as Diesel do not exhibit a typical Diesel chromatographic pattern for samples MW-4 and MW-5. These hydrocarbons are lower boiling than typical diesel fuel.

Approved By:

Joe Kiff



Project Number: ZP046I

Matrix : Water

Lab Number: 56528-01

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/15/2007

Sample: MW-5D

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Toluene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Total Xylenes	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	1.1	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Tert-Butanol	< 5.0	5.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	99.0		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	100		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
TPH as Diesel	< 50	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	114		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number : **ZP046I**

Matrix : Water

Lab Number : 56528-02

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/15/2007	Sample	Date	:5/15/2007	
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Sample: MW-4D

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Total Xylenes	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-Butanol	< 5.0	5.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	101		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	96.8		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Diesel	< 50	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	114		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: ZP046I

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample: MW-1

Matrix: Water

Lab Number : 56528-03

Sample Date :5/15/2007

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	< 25	25	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene	< 25	25	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 25	25	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Total Xylenes	< 25	25	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	1100	25	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 25	25	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 25	25	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 25	25	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-Butanol	52000	150	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 2500	2500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	101		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	97.5		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Diesel	3000	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	115		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Sample: IS-1

Project Name: EAGLE GAS STATION

Project Number: ZP046I

Matrix: Water

Lab Number: 56528-04

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/15/2007

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	49	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Total Xylenes	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	2800	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-Butanol	98000	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 4000	4000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	101		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	98.8		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Diesel	2000	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	123		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007

Approved By:



Project Number: **ZP046I**

Matrix : Water

Lab Number: 56528-05

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/15/2007

Sample: MW-7

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Toluene	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Total Xylenes	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	36000	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	190	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Tert-Butanol	140000	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 5000	5000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	97.0		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	100		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
TPH as Diesel	250	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	121		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: ZP046I

Sample: MW-3 Matrix: Water Lab Number: 56528-06

Sample Date :5/15/2007

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	67	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Total Xylenes	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	12000	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 40	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	77	40	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-Butanol	71000	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 4000	4000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	101		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	99.1		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Diesel	< 300	300	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	121		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007



Project Number: ZP046I

Matrix : Water

Lab Number: 56528-07

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/15/2007

Sample: MW-6

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	1900	20	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene	21	20	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 20	20	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Total Xylenes	< 20	20	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	12000	20	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 20	20	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 20	20	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	55	20	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-Butanol	60000	90	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Gasoline	4900	2000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	100		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	98.4		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Diesel	2600	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	100		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: ZP046I

Matrix : Water

Lab Number : 56528-08

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/15/2007

Sample: IS-2

Sample Date :5/15/2007					
Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	690	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
Toluene	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
Ethylbenzene	120	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
Total Xylenes	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	35000	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	370	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
Tert-Butanol	32000	400	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 7000	7000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	98.0		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	99.1		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/24/2007
TPH as Diesel	< 3000	3000	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	118		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: **ZP046!**

Matrix : Water

Lab Number : 56528-09

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/15/2007

Sample: IS-4

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	< 250	250	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene	< 250	250	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 250	250	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Total Xylenes	< 250	250	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	150000	250	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 250	250	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 250	250	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	820	250	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Tert-Butanol	260000	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 25000	25000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	96.8		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007
TPH as Diesel	1700	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	114		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: **ZP0461**

Matrix : Water

Lab Number: 56528-10

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/16/2007

Sample: IS-6

Sample Date :5/16/2007					
Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	1400	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Toluene	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Ethylbenzene	300	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Total Xylenes	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	21000	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	240	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Tert-Butanol	240000	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
TPH as Gasoline	9100	7000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	98.7		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	97.1		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
TPH as Diesel	1700	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	121		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: **ZP046!**

Matrix : Water Lab Number : 56528-11

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/16/2007

Sample: IS-3

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	2900	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Toluene	< 1500	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 1500	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Total Xylenes	< 1500	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	630000	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 1500	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 1500	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	3400	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Tert-Butanol	88000	7000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 150000	150000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	100		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
TPH as Diesel	< 4000	4000	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	118		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: ZP046I

Matrix : Water

Lab Number : 56528-12

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/16/2007

Sample: IS-5

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	
Benzene	4500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene	< 500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethylbenzene	< 500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Total Xylenes	< 500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	200000	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	2700	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-Butanol	24000	2500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Gasoline	< 50000	50000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	99.3		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	96.8		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Diesel	< 5000	5000	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007	
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	115		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007	

Approved By:

loel Kiff



Project Number: ZP046I

Matrix : Water

Lab Number: 56528-13

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/16/2007

Sample: EW-2

Sample Date :5/16/2007		Method			Date Analyzed	
Parameter	Measured Value	Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method		
Benzene	1700	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethylbenzene	460	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Total Xylenes	170	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	ethyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE) 96000		ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007 5/22/2007	
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	870	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B		
Tert-Butanol	65000	250	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Gasoline	9900	5000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	101		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	98.1		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Diesel	< 3000	3000	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007	
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	105		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/22/2007	

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: ZP046i

Sample: MW-2

Matrix: Water

Lab Number: 56528-14

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/16/2007

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	150	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Toluene	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Total Xylenes	< 70	70	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE) Diisopropyl ether (DIPE) Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE) Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME) Tert-Butanol	44000 < 70 < 70 120 130000	70 70 70 70 400	ug/L ug/L ug/L ug/L ug/L	EPA 8260B EPA 8260B EPA 8260B EPA 8260B EPA 8260B	5/22/2007 5/22/2007 5/22/2007 5/22/2007 5/22/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 7000	7000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr) 4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	100 103		% Recovery % Recovery	EPA 8260B EPA 8260B	5/22/2007 5/22/2007
TPH as Diesel	800	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	112		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007

Approved By:



Project Number: ZP046I

Matrix : Water

Lab Number : 56528-15

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/16/2007

Sample: MW-4

Sample Date :5/16/2007						
Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	
Benzene	3200	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene	< 700	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethylbenzene	1000	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Total Xylenes	940	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)			ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)			ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 700	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	2300	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-Butanol	160000	4000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Gasoline	< 70000	70000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	100		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	99.2		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Diesel	1900	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007	
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	125		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007	

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: **ZP046I**

Matrix : Water

Lab Number: 56528-16

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/16/2007

Sample: MW-5

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	
Benzene	650	150	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene	< 150	150	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethylbenzene	< 150	150	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Total Xylenes	< 150	150	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	73000	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/2007	
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 150	150	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 150	150	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	610	150	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-Butanol	240000	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Gasoline	< 15000	15000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	100		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Diesel	2200	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007	
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	128		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007	

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: ZP046I

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample: MW-8

Matrix: Water

Lab Number : 56528-17

Sample Date :5/16/2007

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	
Benzene	650	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene	< 500	500	•	EPA 8260B		
			ug/L		5/22/2007	
Ethylbenzene	< 500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Total Xylenes	< 500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	190000	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 500	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	750	500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-Butanol	170000	2500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Gasoline	< 50000	50000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	101		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	103		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Diesel	3300	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007	
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	115		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007	

Approved By:

Joel Kiff



Project Number: ZP0461

Matrix: Water

Lab Number: 56528-18

Report Number: 56528

Date: 5/24/2007

Sample Date :5/16/2007

Sample: EW-1

Parameter	Method Measured Reporting Value Limit		Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	
Benzene	1700	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene	< 700	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethylbenzene	< 700	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Total Xylenes	< 700	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	990000	1500	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 700	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 700	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	3900	700	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Tert-Butanol	150000	4000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Gasoline	< 70000	70000	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	99.5		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	94.2		% Recovery	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
TPH as Diesel	1500	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007	
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	130		% Recovery	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007	

Approved By:

Joel Kiff

Date: 5/24/2007

QC Report : Method Blank Data

Project Name: **EAGLE GAS STATION**

Project Number: ZP046I

		Method			
5	Measured	Reporting		Analysis	Date
Parameter	Value	Limit	Units	Method	Analyzed
TPH as Diesel	< 50	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/21/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	113		%	M EPA 8015	5/21/2007
TPH as Diesel	< 50	50	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007
Octacosane (Diesel Surrogate)	105		%	M EPA 8015	5/23/2007
Benzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Toluene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Total Xylenes	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Tert-Butanol	< 5.0	5.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	99.2	%		EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	99.6		%	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Benzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Toluene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Total Xylenes	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Tert-Butanoi	< 5.0	5.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	101		%	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	97.4		%	EPA 8260B	5/18/2007

			Method				
	Parameter	Measured Value	Reporting Limit Units		Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	
	Benzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	Toluene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	Ethylbenzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	Total Xylenes	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	TPH as Gasoline	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	Toluene - d8 (Surr)	100		%	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	101		%	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007	
	Benzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	Toluene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	Ethylbenzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	Total Xylenes	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	Tert-Butanol	< 5.0	5.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	TPH as Gasoline	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	Toluene - d8 (Surr)	98.0		%	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	
	4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102		%	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007	

KIFF ANALYTICAL, LLC

Date: 5/24/2007

QC Report : Method Blank Data

Project Name: **EAGLE GAS STATION**

Project Number : **ZP046I**

Parameter	Measured Value	Method Reportin Limit	g Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Tert-Butanol	< 5.0	5.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
			5 –		
Benzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Toluene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Total Xylenes	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Tert-Butanol	< 5.0	5.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	98.8		%	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	98.2		%	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/2007
Benzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Toluene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Total Xylenes	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Tert-Butanol	< 5.0	5.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	100		%	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	104		%	EPA 8260B	5/22/2007

<u>Parameter</u>	Measured Value	Method Reporting Limit	g Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed
Benzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
Toluene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
Ethylbenzene	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
Total Xylenes	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	< 0.50	0.50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
Tert-Butanol	< 5.0	5.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
TPH as Gasoline	< 50	50	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
Toluene - d8 (Surr)	98.8		%	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007
4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surr)	102		%	EPA 8260B	5/23/2007

Approved By: Joel Kiff

Date: 5/24/2007

Project Name : **EAGLE GAS STATION**

QC Report : Matrix Spike/ Matrix Spike Duplicate

Project Number: **ZP046I**

Parameter	Spiked Sample	Sample Value	Spike Level	Spike Dup. Level	Spiked Sample Value	Duplicate Spiked Sample Value	e Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	Spiked Sample Percent Recov.	Duplicat Spiked Sample Percent Recov.		Spiked Sample Percent Recov. Limit	Relative Percent Diff. Limit
TPH as Diesel	Blank	<50	1000	1000	1020	1030	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/21/07	102	103	0.553	70-130	25
TPH as Diesel	Blank	<50	1000	1000	1210	1190	ug/L	M EPA 8015	5/23/07	121	119	1.39	70-130	25
Benzene	56528-01	<0.50	40.0	40.0	42.5	42.5	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	106	106	0.0831	70-130	25
Toluene	56528-01	<0.50	40.0	40.0	42.3	42.4	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	106	106	0.271	70-130	25
Tert-Butanol	56528-01	<5.0	200	200	193	195	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	96.6	97.3	0.728	70-130	25
Methyl-t-Butyl Ethe	r 56528-01	1.1	40.0	40.0	45.2	45.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	110	110	0.439	70-130	25
Benzene .	56516-01	<0.50	39.9	40.0	39.2	39.7	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/07	98.2	99.2	0.962	70-130	25
Toluene	56516-01	<0.50	39.9	40.0	40.6	40.5	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/07	102	101	0.339	70-130	25
Tert-Butanol	56516-01	<5.0	200	200	204	206	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/07	102	103	0.492	70-130	25
Methyl-t-Butyl Ethe	r 56516-01	<0.50	39.9	40.0	42.8	43.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/19/07	107	108	0.255	70-130	25
Benzene	56539-01	<0.50	40.0	39.9	41.7	41.8	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	104	105	0.413	70-130	25
Toluene	56539-01	<0.50	40.0	39.9	42.6	42.5	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	106	106	0.0783	70-130	25
Tert-Butanol	56539-01	6.0	200	200	214	214	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	104	104	0.120	70-130	25
Methyl-t-Butyl Ethe	r 56539-01	15	40.0	39.9	48.4	55.8	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	84.1	103	20.0	70-130	25
Benzene	56506-01	<0.50	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.2	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	101	100	0.966	70-130	25
Toluene	56506-01	<0.50	40.0	40.0	47.4	47.3	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	118	118	0.334	70-130	25
Tert-Butanol	56506-01	<5.0	200	200	190	189	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	95.3	94.7	0.601	70-130	25

Approved By:

KIFF ANALYTICAL, LLC

Date: 5/24/2007

Project Name: **EAGLE GAS STATION**

QC Report : Matrix Spike/ Matrix Spike Duplicate

Project Number: ZP046I

Parameter	Spiked Sample	Sample Value	Spike Level	Spike Dup. Level	Spiked Sample Value	Duplicate Spiked Sample Value	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	Spiked Sample Percent Recov.	Duplicat Spiked Sample Percent Recov.	Relative	Spiked Sample Percent Recov. Limit	Relative Percent Diff. Limit
Methyl-t-Butyl Ethe	r 56506-01	1.9	40.0	40.0	42.3	41.1	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	101	97.9	3.17	70-130	25
Benzene	56584-13	<0.50	39.8	39.7	41.4	41.5	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	104	105	0.468	70-130	25
Toluene	56584-13	<0.50	39.8	39.7	42.7	42.5	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	107	107	0.111	70-130	25
Tert-Butanol	56584-13	<5.0	199	198	206	208	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	104	105	0.697	70-130	25
Methyl-t-Butyl Ethe	r 56584-13	<0.50	39.8	39.7	44.9	43.1	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	113	108	3.88	70-130	25
Benzene	56506-01	<0.50	40.0	40.0	39.5	38.6	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	98.8	96.6	2.26	70-130	25
Toluene	56506-01	<0.50	40.0	40.0	38.7	38.8	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	96.9	97.0	0.102	70-130	25
Tert-Butanol	56506-01	<5.0	200	200	202	196	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	101	97.9	2.95	70-130	25
Methyl-t-Butyl Ethe	r 56506-01	1.6	40.0	40.0	39.8	41.5	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	95.6	99.8	4.31	70-130	25
Benzene	56543-05	6.5	40.0	40.0	48.2	46.4	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	104	99.8	4.32	70-130	25
Toluene	56543-05	11	40.0	40.0	54.0	51.7	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	107	101	5.41	70-130	25
Tert-Butanol	56543-05	8.2	200	200	237	236	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	114	114	0.562	70-130	25
Methyl-t-Butyl Ethe	r 56543-05	3.8	40.0	40.0	42.2	41.9	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	95.9	95.1	0.775	70-130	25
Benzene	56591-17	<0.50	40.0	40.0	40.3	39.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	101	97.5	3.39	70-130	25
Toluene	56591-17	<0.50	40.0	40.0	40.7	39.2	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	102	97.9	3.82	70-130	25
Tert-Butanol	56591-17	<5.0	200	200	224	224	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	112	112	0.226	70-130	25
Methyl-t-Butyl Ethe	r 56591-17	<0.50	40.0	40.0	37.4	36.5	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	93.4	91.3	2.30	70-130	25

KIFF ANALYTICAL, LLC

Date: 5/24/2007

Project Name: **EAGLE GAS STATION**

QC Report : Matrix Spike/ Matrix Spike Duplicate

Project Number: ZP046I

Parameter	Spiked Sample	Sample Value	Spike Level	Spike Dup. Level	Spiked Sample Value	Duplicate Spiked Sample Value	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	Spiked Sample Percent Recov.	Duplicat Spiked Sample Percent Recov.	Relative		Relative Percent Diff. Limit
Benzene	56609-01	4.6	40.0	40.0	44.3	42.5	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	99.3	94.8	4.61	70-130	25
Toluene	56609-01	0.79	40.0	40.0	39.6	38.4	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	97.1	94.0	3.16	70-130	25
Tert-Butanol	56609-01	66	200	200	264	264	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	99.4	99.4	0.0374	70-130	25
Methyl-t-Butyl Ethe	r 56609-01	38	40.0	40.0	66.9	65.9	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	73.1	70.5	3.65	70-130	25

pproved By:

KIFF ANALYTICAL, LLC

Date: 5/24/2007

Project Name : **EAGLE GAS STATION**

QC Report : Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)

Project Number : **ZP046I**

Parameter	Spike Level	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	LCS Percent Recov.	LCS Percent Recov. Limit	
Benzene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	106	70-130	
Toluene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	106	70-130	
Tert-Butanol	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	96.4	70-130	
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	111	70-130	
Benzene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	98.8	70-130	
Toluene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	101	70-130	
Tert-Butanol	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	104	70-130	
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/18/07	104	70-130	
•		3 - =		J. 10.01	, , ,	10 100	
Benzene	40.0	/1	EDA 0000D	E 104 107	404	70.400	
	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	104	70-130	
Toluene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	104	70-130	
Tert-Butanol	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	101	70-130	
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	93.6	70-130	
Benzene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	97.4	70-130	
Toluene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	114	70-130	
Tert-Butanol	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	92.4	70-130	
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	92.4	70-130	
		-					
Benzene	40.0	ua/l	EDV 8380D	E/22/07	102	70.420	
DONZENE	₩.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	103	70-130	

Approved By:

Joel Kiff

Date: 5/24/2007

Project Name : **EAGLE GAS STATION**

QC Report : Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)

Project Number: ZP046I

Parameter	Spike Level	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	LCS Percent Recov.	LCS Percent Recov. Limit			
Toluene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	108	70-130	 	 	
Tert-Butanol	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	102	70-130			
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	107	70-130			
Benzene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	100	70-130			
Toluene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	99.8	70-130			
Tert-Butanol	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	101	70-130			
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	96.4	70-130			
Benzene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	101	70-130			
Toluene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	103	70-130			
Tert-Butanol	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	114	70-130			
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/21/07	96.8	70-130			
Benzene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	101	70-130			
Toluene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	103	70-130			
Tert-Butanol	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	114	70-130			
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/22/07	97.9	70-130			
Benzene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	95.3	70-130			
Toluene	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	96.2	70-130			
Tert-Butanol	200	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	94.5	70-130			

KIFF ANALYTICAL, LLC

Date: 5/24/2007

Project Name : **EAGLE GAS STATION**

QC Report : Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)

Project Number: ZP046I

Parameter	Spike Level	Units	Analysis Method	Date Analyzed	LCS Percent Recov.	LCS Percent Recov. Limit	
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	40.0	ug/L	EPA 8260B	5/23/07	85.2	70-130	

KIFF ANALYTICAL, LLC

Approved By:

Joel Kiff

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	Project Name: EAGIE GAS ST	J	Sam	pler S	Retu	121		7	EN	00	7	COL	EPA 8021	qdd			۵	٩	EDB-EPA	Volatile Halocarbons (EPA 8260B)	(EPA 8	Volatile Organics (EPA 524.2 Drinking Water)	ŝ	8015M)		#		24	1	For Lab Use Only	
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	Sample Designation	Date	Time	40 ml VOA	Sieeve	Glass		ş	N N N			Soil	Ąir	MTBE (MTBE (EPA	BTEX (EPA 82608)	TPH Gas	5 Oxygenates (EPA 8260B)	7 Oxygenates (EPA 8260B)	Lead Scav.(1,2 DCA	okatile	Volatile Organics Full List	olatile	TPH as Diesel	TPH as Motor Oil	Total Lead	W.E.T. Lead	184	R		
-	15-3	5/16/07					11	ΧĪ	7		K	71	†	忙	V	ÿ	뒭	$\frac{\Im}{\lambda}$		러	╧┼	┵	ᅴ	뒨	타		₹ !!	}	<u> </u>	_	<u></u>
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Distribution: White - Lab; Pink - Originator Rev: 051805