

DELTA/BAY BUILDERS, INC.

P.O. BOX 99
ANTIOCH, CA 94509

(415) 754-4334

89 NOV 34 PM 12:31

November 30, 1989

Mr. Gil Wistar
Alameda County Health Agency
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, Ca. 94621

Re: Granholt Sheet Metal, 501 San Pablo, Albany, Ca.

Dear Mr. Wistar:

Enclosed is the sampling report for the stockpiled soil at the above location.

As authorized, a composite analysis was done from four soil samples. The results indicate the presence of hydrocarbons at 71 ppm. The total amount of soil remaining is approximately twelve cubic yards.

It is our desire to dispose of this material as landfill at a Class 3 disposal site. Please advise us, in writing, of Alameda County's authorization to dispose of this material.

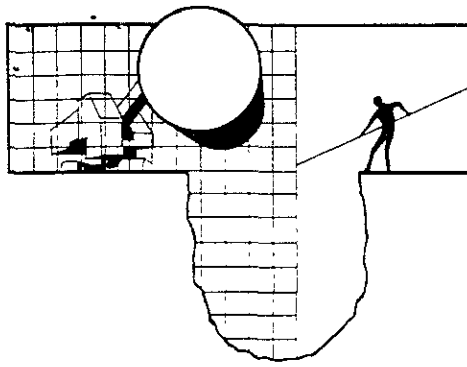
Sincerely,

DELTA BAY BUILDERS, INC.

Shirley Gard for
WILLIAM E. GARD

WEG:sg
enc.

CC: Fred Granholt



BLAINE TECH SERVICES INC.

1370 TULLY RD., SUITE 505
SAN JOSE, CA 95122
(408) 995-5535

November 22, 1989

Delta Bay Builders
P.O. Box
Antioch, CA 94509

Attn: Bill Gard

SITE:
Granholt Sheet Metal
501 San Pablo Avenue
Albany, California

PROJECT:
Stockpile Sampling

SAMPLED ON:
November 16, 1989

SAMPLING REPORT 891116-E-1

Blaine Tech Services, Inc. performs specialized environmental sampling and documentation as an independent third party. In order to avoid compromising the objectivity necessary for the proper and disinterested performance of this work, Blaine Tech Services, Inc. does not participate in the interpretation of analytical results or become involved with the marketing or installation of remedial systems. The interpretation of results should be performed by representatives of interested regulatory agencies and/or those professionals who are engaged as paid consultants in the business of providing opinions and proposals for further investigation or clean-up activities.

This report describes environmental sampling and documentation performed by our firm on this project. In addition to the Sampling Report text itself, supporting documents are provided as attachments. These include the chain of custody and the certified analytical laboratory report. All these documents should be kept together and preserved as a file of interrelated records which, together, comprise the documentation of the work performed at the site.

Background

Blaine Tech Services, Inc. visited Granholt Sheet Metal on September 6, 1989 to collect samples following the removal of a 600 gallon steel gasoline tank. Three samples were obtained from the gasoline tank pit bottom. One composite sample was obtained from the stockpile containing soil excavated from the gasoline tank pit. (Blaine Tech Services, Inc. Tank Removal Sampling Report 890906-A-1)

Scope of Most Recent Sampling Activity

In accordance with your request, field personnel would be dispatched to the site to obtain samples from the stockpiled soil remaining there from the excavation work conducted on September 6, 1989. Sample collection was to be in accordance with standard methodologies with documentation sufficient to prepare a formal Sampling Report.

Execution of the Most Recent Work

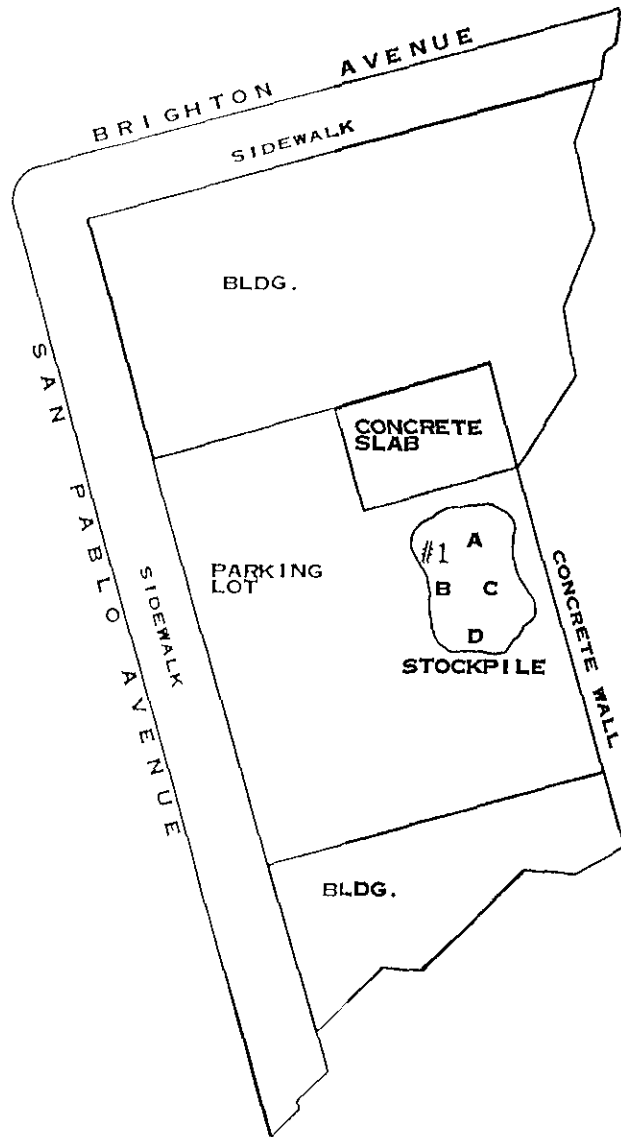
Personnel were dispatched from our office and arrived at Granholt Sheet Metal on Thursday, November 16, 1989 to collect stockpile samples. The aerating stockpile material sat in an open parking lot adjacent to the Granholt Sheet Metal building. Four sample locations were arbitrarily chosen in such a manner so as to represent as much of the soil in the stockpile as possible. One sample container of soil was collected at each of the four locations by clearing away the upper six to twelve inches (6"-12") of soil, and then forcing the sample container into the newly exposed soil. After being properly sealed and labeled, the four sample containers of soil were submitted to the laboratory to be composited into one sample (#1A-D) prior to analysis.

The location of individual sampling points is shown on the diagram on page three. Additional information on the exact method of sample collection will be found in the SAMPLING METHODOLOGY section of this report.

After completion of the field work, the sample containers were delivered to Sequoia Analytical Laboratory in Redwood City, California. Sequoia Analytical Laboratory is a California Department of Health Services certified Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory and is listed as DOHS HMTL #145.

SAMPLING METHODOLOGIES USED ON THIS PROJECT

Stockpile Survey (Modified BAAQMD Protocol): This sampling follows a survey pattern, but uses a modified BAAQMD protocol for sampling stockpiles of material that have been newly removed from a tank pit excavation. This protocol calls for a discrete sample container to be collected for every 12.5 cubic yards of material. The survey includes opposite sides of the stockpile. Strict observance of the BAAQMD protocol (for purposes of evaluating the levels of fuel vapor likely to be discharged from a stockpile) calls for inclusion of the surface material in the brass liner which is driven into the pile at a right



SCALE: 0 30'

MAP REF: THOMAS BROS.
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
P.67 D-2

#1 STOCKPILE SOIL COMPOSITE
FROM SAMPLE POINTS A-D
ANALYSIS FOR TOTAL PETROLEUM
HYDROCARBONS (TPH) AS GASOLINE,
AND BENZENE, TOLUENE, XYLENES,
AND ETHYLBENZENE (BTXE) AT
SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL LABORATORY
SEQUOIA LAB NO. 911-2038

SAMPLING PERFORMED BY BRENT ADAMS
DIAGRAM PREPARED BY BRENT ADAMS

angle (to the angle of repose) until the liner is full. Unless specifically asked to follow the BAAQMD protocol, our personnel routinely modify the procedure to exclude the surface soil and collect soil from a depth of eight to eighteen inches. While this prejudices the sample in the direction of yielding higher results than would a strict BAAQMD sample, it is more representative of the levels of fuel hydrocarbons present in the soil and is not likely to mislead the client or contractor into offhauling or backfilling with soil stockpiles that are relatively clean at the surface, but unacceptably contaminated through the remainder of their volume.

SAMPLE CONTAINERS

Our firm uses new sample containers of the type specified by either EPA or the RWQCB for the collection of samples at sites where underground storage tanks are involved. Soil samples for volatile, semivolatile and nonvolatile analyses are all collected in properly prepared new brass liners which are 2 inches in diameter by 4 inches in length. Closure is accomplished with press fit plastic end caps which are fitted to the open ends of brass tube liners after a sheet of aluminum foil is wrapped over the exposed sample material. A noncontributing/nonsubtractive tape is wrapped completely around the joint areas where the plastic caps meet the outer wall of the brass tube. No preservative other than cold storage is used on samples captured in sample containers of this type.

SAMPLE HANDLING PROCEDURES

Solid sample material is captured by advancing the liner into the soil. This may be done by pushing the liner into soft soils or by containing the liner in a drive shoe which can be advanced and then retracted by means of a slide hammer. The open ends of the sample liner are covered with aluminum foil and plastic end caps. Excess aluminum foil is removed and the edge of the plastic end caps is tightly sealed against the outer surface of the brass liner with an unbroken wrap made with a tape which has been tested to confirm that it does not contribute compounds that would be detected in the type of analyses intended for the sample contained inside of the brass liner. The brass liner is then labeled with the appropriate identification numbers which specify the sampling activity designation number, sample collection area, depth etc. that apply to that particular sample. The sample liner is then placed in an ice chest which contains pre-frozen blocks of an inert ice substitute such as Blue Ice or Super Ice.

SAMPLE DESIGNATIONS

All sample containers are identified with both a sampling event number and a discrete sample identification number. Please note that the sampling event number is the number that appears on our chain of custody. It is roughly equivalent to a job number, but applies only to work done on a particular day of the year rather than spanning several days as jobs and projects often do. This is followed by the sample I.D. number which is usually a simple number such as #1, #2, #3.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Samples are continuously maintained in either a chilled ice chest, refrigerator, or freezer from the time of collection until acceptance by the State certified Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory selected to perform the analytical procedures. If the samples are taken charge of by a different party (such as another person from our office, a courier, etc.) prior to being delivered to the laboratory, appropriate release and acceptance records are made on the chain of custody (time, date, and signature of person releasing the samples followed by the time, date and signature of the person accepting custody of the samples).

LABORATORY IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

Following receipt of the samples and completion of the Chain of Custody form, the laboratory then assigns their own identification numbers to the samples. Different laboratories use different numbering systems and, according to their own internal conventions, may or may not assign sequential numbers to samples which are placed on temporary "hold", pending the results of other analyses. Laboratory identification numbers (if assigned and available) are included on the DIAGRAM page, and will be found on the certified analytical report by the analytical laboratory.

CERTIFIED ANALYTICAL REPORT

The certified analytical report generated by the laboratory is the official document in which they issue their findings. The certified analytical report is included as an attachment at the close of this report.

REPORTAGE

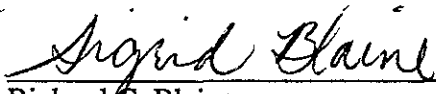
Submission to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the local implementing agency should include copies of the sampling report, the chain of custody, and the certified analytical report issued by the Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory. The property owner should attach a cover letter and submit all documents together in a package.

The following addresses have been listed here for your convenience:

Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
1111 Jackson Street
Room 6040
Oakland, CA 94607
ATTN: Greg Zentner

Alameda County Health
Hazardous Materials Management
420 27th Street
Oakland, CA 94612
ATTN: Gil Wistar

Please call if we can be of any further assistance.

for 
Richard C. Blaine

RCB/dmp

attachments: chain of custody
analytical report



SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

Blaine Tech Services
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505
San Jose, CA 95122
Attention: Richard Blaine

Client Project ID: #891116E1, Delta Bay Builders
Sample Descript.: Soil, #1A-D
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8015/8020
Lab Number: 911-2038 A - D

Sampled: Nov 16, 1989
Received: Nov 16, 1989
Analyzed: Nov 16, 1989
Reported: Nov 17, 1989

TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS WITH BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Analyte	Detection Limit mg/kg (ppm)	Sample Results mg/kg (ppm)
Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons	1.0	71
Benzene	0.05	0.21
Toluene	0.1	N.D.
Ethyl Benzene	0.1	0.44
Xylenes	0.1	2.8

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard
Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W Hackl
Elizabeth W Hackl
Project Manager

9/26/89

DELTA/BAY BUILDERS, INC.

P.O. BOX 99
ANTIOCH, CA 94509

(415) 754-4334

September 25, 1989

Mr. Gil Wistar
Alameda County Health Agency
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, Ca. 94621

Re: Granholt Sheetmetal, 501 San Pablo Ave., Albany

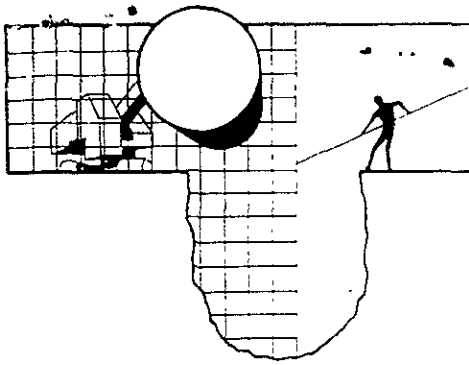
Dear Mr. Wistar:

I've enclosed the analysis reports from the samples taken at the above location. You may recall, we backfilled the excavation with sand because it is under the city sidewalk. It is our desire to replace the concrete area immediately upon your authorization to do so.

Sincerely,
DELTA BAY BUILDERS, INC.


WILLIAM E. GARD

WEG:sg
enc.



September 13, 1989

Delta Bay Builders
P.O. Box 99
Antioch, CA 94509

Attn: Bill Gard

SITE:
Granholt Sheet Metal
501 San Pablo Avenue
Albany, California

PROJECT:
Tank Removal

SAMPLED ON:
September 6, 1989

TANK REMOVAL SAMPLING REPORT 890906-A-1

Blaine Tech Services, Inc. performs specialized environmental sampling and documentation as an independent third party. In order to avoid compromising the objectivity necessary for the proper and disinterested performance of this work, Blaine Tech Services, Inc. does not participate in the interpretation of analytical results or become involved with the marketing or installation of remedial systems. The interpretation of results should be performed by representatives of interested regulatory agencies and/or those professionals who are engaged as paid consultants in the business of providing opinions and proposals for further investigation or clean-up activities.

This report describes the initial environmental sampling and documentation performed by our firm on this project. In addition to the text of the Sampling Report, supporting documents are provided as attachments. These include the chain of custody and the certified analytical laboratory report. All of these documents should be kept together and preserved as a file of interrelated records which, together, comprise the documentation of the work performed at the site.

Scope of Requested Services

In accordance with your request, field personnel would be dispatched to the site to observe the tank removal, collect samples, arrange for the proper analyses of the samples, and maintain adequate documentation resulting in the issuance of a formal Sampling Report. The collection of environmental samples was to be performed in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board and the specific directions of the Local Implementing Agency (LIA) inspector present at the site at the time of removal.

Execution of the Tank Removal Sampling

The subject site is located within the overall jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board -- San Francisco Bay Region. Initial inspection and evaluation of the site is customarily conducted by the local implementing agency (LIA), which was the Alameda County Health Department. The local implementing agency was represented by Mr. Gil Wistar, who was present to observe the tank removal and sampling.

Personnel were dispatched from our office and arrived at Granholt Sheet Metal on Wednesday, September 6, 1989. Other interested parties included Mr. Bill Gard of Delta Bay Builders.

In accordance with the local regulations and the field judgment of the LIA representative, a brief inspection was made of the tank following its removal from the subsurface. No holes were observed in the tank.

TANK I.D.	SIZE IN GALLONS	TANK CONTENT	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	INSPECTION FOUND
A	600	GASOLINE	STEEL	NO HOLES

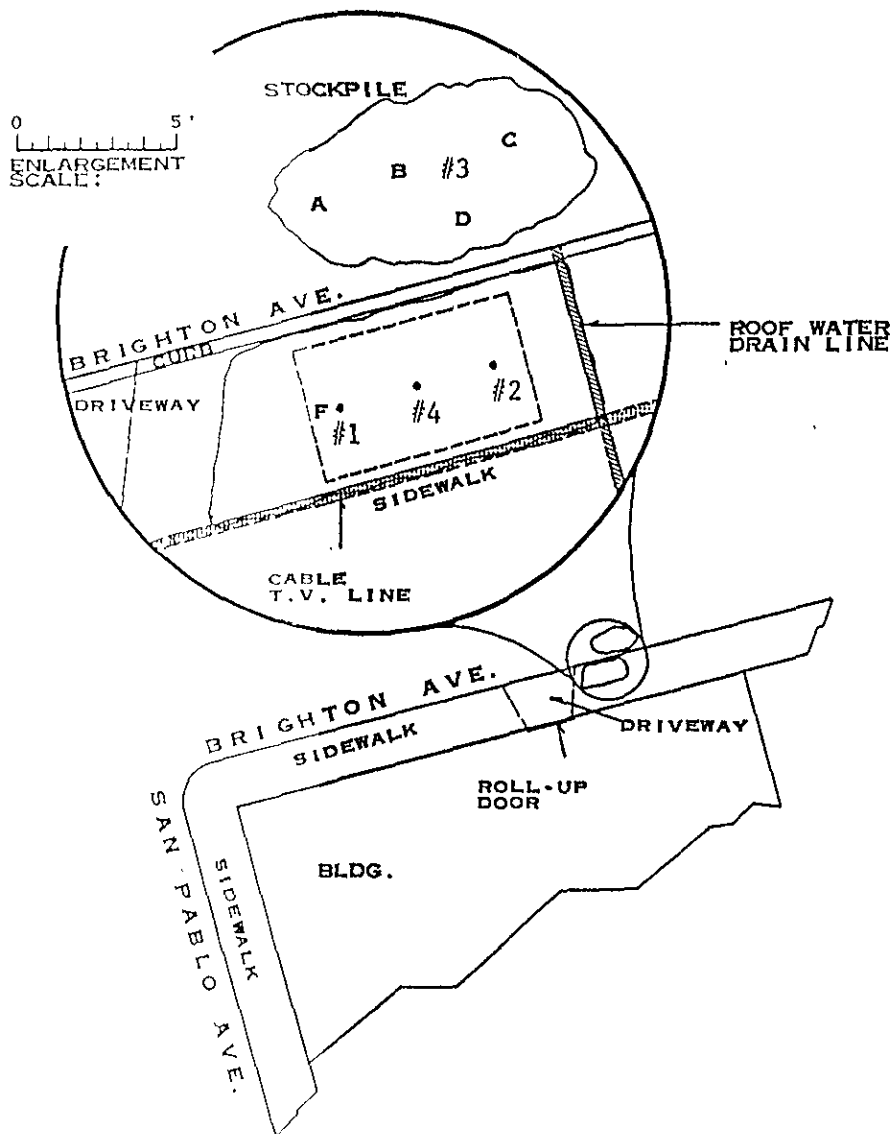
When our personnel arrived at the site, the tank had been removed from the subsurface and a small puddle of oily liquid was standing at the bottom of the pit.

In accordance with the direction of LIA representative, Mr. Wistar, one standard interface sample was obtained from beneath each end of the tank (sample #1 and #2) at a depth of eight feet (8.0') below grade. A third exploratory sample (#4) was obtained from beneath the middle of the tank at a depth of nine feet (9.0') below grade. This sample was placed on hold pending the results of the interface samples.

Samples were obtained from the stockpile material which was excavated from the tank pit. Within the stockpile, four sample locations were chosen and four sample containers of soil were collected. After being properly sealed and labeled, the four sample containers were submitted to the laboratory to be composited into one sample (#3A-D) prior to analysis.

The location of individual sampling points is shown on the diagram on page three. Additional information on the exact method of sample collection will be found in the Sampling Methodology section of this report.

ENLARGEMENT OF GASOLINE
STORAGE TANK PIT AND STOCKPILE



0 50'
SCALE:

MAP REF: THOMAS BROS
CONTRA COSTA CO.
P.67 D-2

LEGEND: F = FILL END

- #1 SOIL SAMPLE FROM 8'
ANALYSIS FOR TOTAL PETROLEUM
HYDROCARBONS (TPH) AS GASOLINE
AND BENZENE, TOLUENE, XYLENES
AND ETHYL BENZENE (BTXE) AT
SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL LABORATORY
SEQUOIA LAB NO. 909-0370
- #2 SOIL SAMPLE FROM 8'
ANALYSIS FOR TPH AS GASOLINE
AND BTXE
SEQUOIA LAB NO. 909-0371
- #3 STOCKPILE SOIL COMPOSITE
AT SAMPLE POINTS A-D
ANALYSIS FOR TPH AS GASOLINE
AND BTXE
SEQUOIA LAB NO. 909-0372
- #4 SOIL SAMPLE FROM 9'
PLACED ON HOLD

SAMPLING PERFORMED BY BRENT ADAMS
DIAGRAM PREPARED BY BRENT ADAMS

After completion of the field work, the sample containers were delivered to Sequoia Analytical Laboratory in Redwood City, California. Sequoia Analytical Laboratory is a California Department of Health Services certified Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory and is listed as DOHS HMTL #145.

It was requested that the analytical procedures used for these analyses be those specified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board -- San Francisco Bay Region. The methods are defined in attachments to the San Francisco RWQCB (Region 2) publication, Guidelines For Addressing Fuel Leaks and in documents issued to clarify the Board's interpretation of the California LUFT Manual.

SAMPLING METHODOLOGIES USED ON THIS PROJECT

Standard RWQCB Interface Samples: Samples taken immediately following a tank removal are required to conform to criteria established by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards. Interpretation of these criteria is usually entrusted to the discretion of the local implementing agency inspector, but are widely known and conformance with these criteria is expected even when no regulatory agency personnel are present to direct the procedures. Accordingly, "Standard Interface samples" are those which have been taken in accordance with the standard protocol for obtaining interface samples. These samples fall into the category of samples which are known to be of primary concern to the interested regulatory agencies for determining if additional action will be required at a site and the methodology has been closely defined in state and RWQCB publications, supplements, and presentations. These specify both the acceptable depth and lateral situation of sample collection points. In accordance with these specifications, sample collection is executed as close as possible to the center line (longitudinal axis) of the tank and on a vertical axis with the fill pipe. A corresponding location is also found at the opposite end of the tank whenever standard interface samples are being collected.

Briefly, the method consists of digging up native soil from directly below the fill pipe and the corresponding opposite end of the tank and obtaining a sample from the backfill/native soil interface or a short distance below the interface. A short distance has been defined by Region 2 Board engineers as not greater than twenty-four inches below the backfill/native soil interface and is generally taken to be one foot below the backfill/native soil interface. This soil is brought up in the backhoe bucket. A shovel or trowel is used to cut away surface soil and backfill material which may have been included in the bucket, and the sample is taken by pushing or driving a brass sample liner into the newly exposed soil from the designated depth and location. Additional clarifications by Region 2 Board engineers have indicated that when there is an obvious difference in the relative contamination of soil brought up from the interface depth, then it is the relatively more contaminated soil that should be selected for inclusion in the sample.

Stockpile Survey (Modified BAAQMD Protocol): This sampling follows a survey pattern, but uses a modified BAAQMD protocol for sampling stockpiles of material that have been newly removed from a tank pit excavation. This protocol calls for a discrete sample container to be collected for every 12.5 cubic yards of material. The survey includes opposite sides of the stockpile. Strict observance of the BAAQMD protocol (for purposes of evaluating the levels of fuel vapor likely to be discharged from a stockpile) calls for inclusion of the surface material in the brass liner which is driven into the pile at a right angle (to the angle of repose) until the liner is full. Unless specifically asked to follow the BAAQMD protocol, our person-

nel routinely modify the procedure to exclude the surface soil and collect soil from a depth of eight to eighteen inches. While this prejudices the sample in the direction of yielding higher results than would a strict BAAQMD sample, it is more representative of the levels of fuel hydrocarbons present in the soil and is not likely to mislead the client or contractor into off-hauling or backfilling with soil stockpiles that are relatively clean at the surface, but unacceptably contaminated through the remainder of their volume.

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Our firm uses new sample containers of the type specified by either EPA or the RWQCB for the collection of samples at sites where underground storage tanks are involved. Soil samples for volatile, semivolatile and nonvolatile analyses are all collected in properly prepared new brass liners which are 2 inches in diameter by 4 inches in length. Closure is accomplished with press fit plastic end caps which are fitted to the open ends of brass tube liners after a sheet of aluminum foil is wrapped over the exposed sample material. A noncontributing/nonsubtractive tape is wrapped completely around the joint areas where the plastic caps meet the outer wall of the brass tube. No preservative other than cold storage is used on samples captured in sample containers of this type.

SAMPLE HANDLING PROCEDURES

Solid sample material is captured by advancing the liner into the soil. This may be done by pushing the liner into soft soils or by containing the liner in a drive shoe which can be advanced and then retracted by means of a slide hammer. The open ends of the sample liner are covered with aluminum foil and plastic end caps. Excess aluminum foil is removed and the edge of the plastic end caps is tightly sealed against the outer surface of the brass liner with an unbroken wrap made with a tape which has been tested to confirm that it does not contribute compounds that would be detected in the type of analyses intended for the sample contained inside of the brass liner. The brass liner is then labeled with the appropriate identification numbers which specify the sampling activity designation number, sample collection area, depth etc. that apply to that particular sample. The sample liner is then placed in an ice chest which contains pre-frozen blocks of an inert ice substitute such as Blue Ice or Super Ice.

SAMPLE DESIGNATIONS

All sample containers are identified with both a sampling event number and a discrete sample identification number. Please note that the sampling event number is the number that appears on our chain of custody. It is roughly equivalent to a job number, but applies only to work done on a particular day of the year rather than spanning several days as jobs and projects often do. This is followed by the sample I.D. number which is usually a simple number such as #1, #2, #3.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Samples are continuously maintained in either a chilled ice chest, refrigerator, or freezer from the time of collection until acceptance by the State certified Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory selected to perform the analytical procedures. If the samples are taken charge of

by a different party (such as another person from our office, a courier, etc.) prior to being delivered to the laboratory, appropriate release and acceptance records are made on the chain of custody (time, date, and signature of person releasing the samples followed by the time, date and signature of the person accepting custody of the samples).

LABORATORY IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

Following receipt of the samples and completion of the Chain of Custody form, the laboratory then assigns their own identification numbers to the samples. Different laboratories use different numbering systems and, according to their own internal conventions, may or may not assign sequential numbers to samples which are placed on temporary "hold", pending the results of other analyses. Laboratory identification numbers (if assigned and available) are included on the DIAGRAM page, and will be found on the certified analytical report by the analytical laboratory.

CERTIFIED ANALYTICAL REPORT

The certified analytical report generated by the laboratory is the official document in which they issue their findings. The certified analytical report should be closely reviewed when samples are taken from below waste oil tanks as any detection of the EPA halogenated and purgeable aromatic compounds may be grounds for requiring further action. The certified analytical report is included as an attachment at the close of this report.

GENERAL ADVISORY ON POSITIVE RESULTS

Blaine Tech Services, Inc. provides sampling and documentation. The proper technical execution of this work demands a high level of dedication to the principle that data gathering should be performed by impartial individuals who are also disinterested in the outcome of the analytical procedures. To function as a disinterested and independent third party Blaine Tech Services, Inc. makes it a policy to not become involved in either the interpretation of results or the sale of any consulting services or remediation packages. There are an ample number of firms who can provide consulting services and make proposal on whatever level of work they feel should be undertaken.

Even though we do not engage in the interpretation of analytical results, the making of recommendations, or the issuance of proposals on how best to remediate environmental conditions, we have been asked by the engineering staff of the Regional Water Quality Control Board to include in our reports an advisory section outlining the general type of additional actions which may be required when contamination is found. This advisory is not intended to characterize conditions at this particular site or replace the services of a consulting firm specializing in the investigation, characterization and remediation of such conditions as may exist. Rather, it is intended to advise you that such additional actions may be required even though some time may elapse before you are contacted by one of the interested regulatory agencies.

In Region 2 (which is regulated by the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board), the thresholds are readily defined in the Board's publication, Guidelines For Addressing Fuel Leaks. According to this document, soil which has less than 100 parts per million total petroleum fuel hydrocarbon (TPH) contamination does not generally require immediate

additional action. Board engineers emphasize that this does not mean that some action might not be required in the future. Still, the site is assigned a low priority unless it is situated in an area of high hydrogeologic concern.

The detection of more than 100 ppm TPH in the native soil beneath a tank is generally considered grounds for requiring an additional investigation in the form of soil borings and installation of at least one groundwater monitoring well followed by periodic monitoring. The detection of 1000 ppm TPH is usually viewed by the Board as an unacceptable level of fuel saturation which will mandate excavation of the effected ground down to the furthest practicable reach of conventional excavating machinery followed by soil borings and installation of groundwater monitoring wells.

Other regions use different standards for determining when a groundwater investigation will be required. For example benzene is often used in lieu of TPH. Even very low levels of benzene are often seen as grounds for requiring a subsurface investigation. This criteria may be relaxed or stiffened depending on the location of the site in relation to different groundwater systems, the depth to water, type of soil, and the concentrations of benzene involved.

The above standards apply only to fuels. When samples taken in connection with a waste oil tank or a solvent tank are found to contain even small amounts of any of the EPA priority pollutants (such as TCE, PCE, DCE etc. which are detected by EPA methods 8010, 8020, and 8240) more stringent standards are often applied. In these cases, soil borings and monitoring well installation may be required if there is any detectable amount of any of the EPA priority pollutant compounds.

When contaminants are found to have reached the water underlying a site, the Board customarily requires that additional work be undertaken in order to define the extent of the contamination.

REPORTAGE

Submission to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the local implementing agency should include copies of the sampling report, the chain of custody, and the certified analytical report issued by the Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory. The property owner should attach a cover letter and submit all documents together in a package.

The following addresses have been listed here for your convenience:

Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
1444 Jackson Street *2101 Wilbur St. Suite 500*
Room 6040 *Oakland 94612*
Oakland, CA 94607
ATTN: ~~Greg Zentner~~ *Rick Hiatt*

Alameda County Health
Hazardous Materials Management
420 27th Street
Oakland, CA 94612
ATTN: Gil Wistar

Please call if we can be of any further assistance.



Richard C. Blaine

RCB/dmp

attachments: supporting documents



SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

Blaine Tech Services
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505
San Jose, CA 95122
Attention: Richard Blaine

Client Project ID: #890906A1, Delta Bay Builders
Matrix Descript: Soil
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8015/8020
First Sample #: 909-0370

Sampled: Sep 7, 1989
Received: Sep 7, 1989
Analyzed: Sep 18, 1989
Reported: Sep 19, 1989

TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Xylenes
		mg/kg (ppm)	mg/kg (ppm)	mg/kg (ppm)	mg/kg (ppm)	mg/kg (ppm)
909-0370	#1	49	0.51	3.0	1.3	6.0
909-0371	#2	110	0.20	0.20	1.0	2.8
9090372 A-D	#3	85	0.24	1.3	1.3	7.4

Detection Limits:

1.0 0.05 0.1 0.1 0.1

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard
Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Belinda C. Vega
Project Manager