

### environmental service

by Papineau, R.E.A. 791

September 14, 2001

Mr. Chuck Headlee California EPA Regional Water Quality Control Board 1515 Clay Street Suite 1400 Oakland, CA 94612

SEP 1 9 2001

Subject:

1723 Fruitvale Avenue Oakland, California

(Project 2000-033.03)

Dear Mr. Headlee:

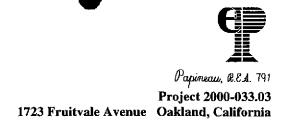
The owner and I understand that you have been consulted by Alameda County staff member, Mr. Don Hwang, in regard to the low-concentration perchloroethylene (PCE) ground water case at 1723 Fruitvale Avenue in Oakland (the "Site"). Therefore, the owner has directed me to forward this letter with selected information from the most recent ground water monitoring report dated June 29, 2001, and the soil and ground water investigation report dated March 5, 2001.

In summary, based upon i) water elevation measurements and well purging conducted in January and June 2001, ii) soil types logged at the time of well installation, and iii) interpreted geologic cross-sections, we have reason to believe that the affected ground water is perched in a thin confined sandy gravel lens having low potential yield. Geologic cross-sections are attached in Exhibit B.

From January 2001 to June 2001 the ground water elevation has dropped nearly 5 feet from 43.2 feet above mean sea level (msl, NGVD 1929) to 38.4 feet (msl, NGVD 1929). Well bottoms were set in a confining clay logged between 37 feet and 34 feet msl, and well screens were set through a saturated sandy gravel lens. Well bottoms are at approximately 34 feet msl. Overlying the water-bearing sandy gravel lens is silty clay soil, the bottom of which was logged between 40 feet and 42 feet msl. The water bearing lens, therefore, may be as thin as 3 feet, and the water column within the lens appears to be less than 3 feet in summer.

PCE concentrations in ground water samples collected from the three wells, shown on the enclosed Potentiometric Surface Maps, are 160 parts per billion (ppb) or lower. PCE concentrations in soil are 43 ppb or lower and are only detectable near location SB-5. You may wish to refer to the enclosed Sample Location Map, Potentiometric Surface Maps, Analytical Results for Ground Water Samples, and Analytical Results for Soil Samples.

As you and I previously discussed by telephone, low part-per billion concentrations of PCE in soil sometimes originate from volatilization of PCE dissolved in the adjacent ground water. This conversation caused me to reassess the possibility that no on-site release of PCE has occurred at the Site. A source of PCE is not otherwise known by the owner of 1723 Fruitvale Avenue.



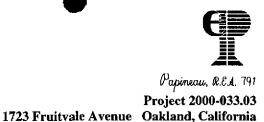
At 9.8 ppb at 10 feet below grade surface (bgs), 19 ppb at 15 feet bgs, and 43 ppb at 20 feet bgs, concentrations of PCE in on-site soil sampled in bore hole SB-5 may not indicate presence of on-site release or source of PCE, aged or otherwise. For a surface release to a hard clay soil, one would not expect this inverse pattern, but rather would expect the PCE concentrations to be highest near grade surface and gradually decrease with depth. Detectable concentrations of PCE in soil were not found at other locations except where former hydraulic ram penetrated into native soil near SB-5.

Mark Armstrong, R.G., and I have suggested a pump test to test two hypotheses: 1) That the ground water bearing formation in which the PCE has been detected has such a low yield that it would not be useful as a drinking water or irrigation supply, and 2) that the zone of ground water affected with the PCE is laterally extensive (*i.e.*, encompasses the zone of influence of well MWP-3), such that extended pumping would not alter PCE concentrations before and after the extended pumping. If PCE-affected ground water extends upgradient of well MWP-3, we would not expect extended pumping to reduce the final PCE concentration compared to the initial PCE concentration measured in the ground water sample collected from well MWP-3 before pumping.

We also have asked Alameda County staff for a list of conditions that would be sufficient for cessation of ground water monitoring. We have not received a list, but it would seem appropriate that, if the following conditions were met, there should not be a requirement for further action including, but not limited to, continued ground water monitoring:

- 1. Stable or declining PCE concentrations in ground water.
- 2. No practical beneficial use of the affected ground water. No sensitive environmental recreptors.
- 3. No human health risk.
- 4. No PCE source in on-site soil.
- 5. No practical technology to clean up the detectable PCE concentrations in soil or ground water.

The owner of 1723 Fruitvale Avenue has performed all ground water monitoring so far required by Alameda County. In addition, he has expressed his willingness to prepare a Tier 1 risk assessment and file a Deed Notice to notify future owners of the presence of detectable low-concentrations PCE in soil and ground water within the lateral and vertical limits described on page 1 of this letter. If the case can lawfully be concluded without further investigation or ground water monitoring,--for example, in view of the i) stable PCE concentration in ground water, ii) absence of a productive ground water supply, and iii) absence of an exposure risk,--the owner naturally wishes to afford himself of the clear cost and time savings of this option.



Please consider the totality of the information conveyed in this letter and in Exhibits A and B. We trust that the information enclosed herewith will assist you in completing the inter-agency consultation with Mr. Don Hwang, Alameda County.

Thank you for your continued guidance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Marc Papineau, R.E.A. 791

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Project Manager

enclosures: EXHIBIT A, Extended Pump Test Protocol

EXHIBIT B, Technical Data (see list below)

Sample Location Map (1) Geologic Cross-Sections (2)

Analytical Results for Soil Samples (1 Table)

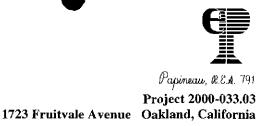
Analytical Results for Ground Water Samples (1 Table)

Potentiometric Surface Maps (2)

cc. Don Hwang

R. Mark Armstrong, R.G. 6134

Jack Sumski, Jr. (Owner, 1723 Fruitvale Avenue)



# EXHIBIT A EXTENDED PUMP TEST PROTOCOL

The proposed pumping and sampling protocol is generally as outlined below:

- 1) Purge and sample the three wells, MW-1, MWP-2, and MWP-3.
- 2) Then continue pumping well MWP-3 at a low flow rate for 60 to 120 casing volumes (40 to 80 gallons).
- 3) Take periodic measurements of ground water depth in all three wells during the extended pumping.
- 4) Re-sample MWP-3 at the end of extended pumping.
- 5) Submit four samples for laboratory testing of PCE in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 601/8010.
- 6) Document the results in a quarterly monitoring report, with interpretation and statement regarding of the water-producing capacity of the water-bearing lens.

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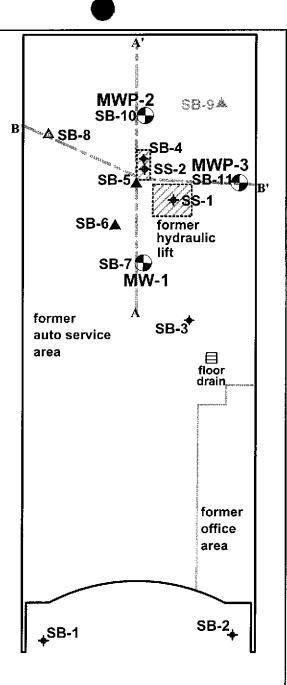
Interpretation of Results. If the source of PCE is off-site, extended pumping should not have a significant effect on initial and final PCE concentrations before and after the extended pumping. To the contrary, a final PCE concentration that is significantly reduced after extended pumping would suggest a localized source.



Project 2000-033.03
1723 Fruitvale Avenue Oakland, California

# EXHIBIT B TECHNICAL DATA

# Soil boring drilled 1-29-2001. SB-9 was not drilled. Monitoring well (MW-1) or piezometer (MWP-2 and MWP-3) Soil or ground water sample, 11-14-2000 Soil sample, 12-10-1999 Soil sample, 6-30-2000 Excavation area, 6-30-2000 Cross-section line (see Figures 4,5) Ground water surface slope at 1450 Fruitvale Avenue



1450 Fruitvale Avenue
October 16, 2000

AEI Consultants

face of curb

FRUITVALE AVENUE

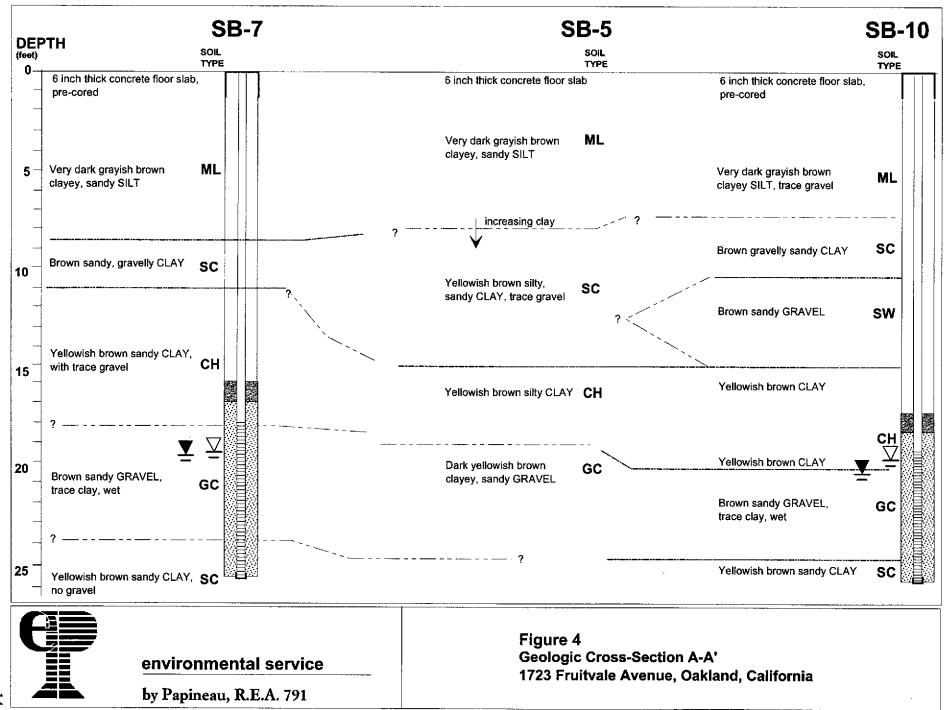


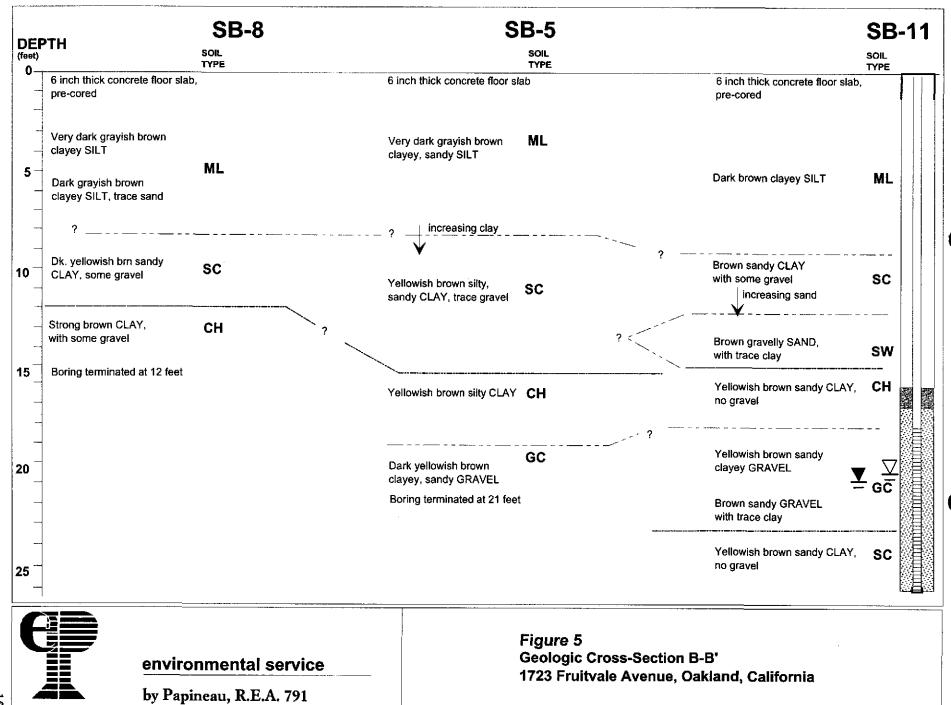
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5.0 ft ■ 10.0 ft Figure 2
Sample Location Map
1723 Fruitvale Avenue
Oakland, California







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1723 Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, California ES Project 2000-033.02

## TABLE 1 ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SOIL SAMPLES

Date of Last Revision: 3/5/2001 All Results in Parts per Million (mg/kg)<sup>a</sup>

		III TO THE RESERVE TO THE	Specified Penoleum Excisocarbons				
Sample	Sample Depth	THE THE PART OF TH				Chester Control	
Identification							
	E (Wille	PCE	Gasoline	BIEX	MARE	Total Petroleum	
			300			Fyliodillions	
January 2001							
SB7-10.5	10 to 10.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	NDMO	
SB7-16	15.5 to 16	ND	nt	nt	nt	nt	
SB7-20.5	10 to 20.5	ND	nt	nt	nt	nt	
SB8-11	10.5 to 11	ND	ND	ND	ND	NDMO	
SB10-10.5	10 to 10.5	ND	nt	ND	ND	$ND^{MO}$	
SB10-16	15.5 to 16	ND	nt	nţ	nt	nt	
SB10-20.5	20 to 20.5	ND	nt	nt	nt	nt	
SB11-10.5	10 to 10.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	NDMO	
SB11-15.5	15 to 15.5	ND	nt	nt	nt	nt	
SB11-20.5	20 to 20.5	ND	nt	nt	nt	nt	
November 2000							
SB5-11.5	11 to 11.5	0.0098	nt	nt	nt	nt	
SB5-16.5	16 to 16.5	0.019	ND	ND	nt	NDDL, HO	
SB5-20.5	20 to 20.5	0.043	ND	ND	nt	NDDL, HO	
December 1999							
[S]B-1@5&10	5 & 10	ND(<0.010)	ND	ND	ND	ND <sup>e</sup> (<10)	
[S]B-2@5&10	5 & 10	ND(<0.010)	ND	ND	ND	ND <sup>e</sup> (<10)	
[S]B-3@5&10	5 & 10	ND(<0.010)	nt	nt	nt	NDe (<10)	
[S]B-4@5&10	5 & 10	0.024	nt	nt	nt	68 <sup>e</sup>	
Dete	ection Limits	0.025	1.0	0.005	0.05	1/5/13 <sup>c</sup>	

### NOTES:

- PCE Tetrachloroethene, also perchloroethylene or PCE
  - nt Not tested for the stated parameter
- ND None detected at or above the Detection Limits reported by the laboratory either in the bottom row of Table 1 or in parentheses "( )" if different.
  - a Laboratory results for Volatile Halocarbons (HVOCs), and also for gasoline, diesel and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons are all stated in parts per million for consistency.
  - b HVOCs analyzed in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 8010.
  - Gasoline was analyzed in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 5030/8015M. Other specified petroleum hydrocarbons diesel (DL), and motor oil (MO), or hydraulic oil (HO) were analyzed in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 3550/8015M, unless noted specifically otherwise. Detection limits are 1 ppm (DL), 5 ppm (MO), and 13 ppm (HO).
  - d Benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylenes (BTEX), and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MtBE) were analyzed in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 8020.
  - <sup>e</sup> Tested in accordance with Standard Method 5520C&F, not U.S. EPA Method 8015M.

### SOURCE.

McCampbell Analytical Inc., (Cal/EPA ELAP #1644), February 7, 2001; Entech Analytical Labs, Inc. (Cal/EPA ELAP #2346), November 20, 2000; McCampbell Analytical Inc., (Cal/EPA ELAP #1644), December 17, 1999



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1723 Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, California ES Project 2000-033.02

# TABLE 1 ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR GROUND WATER SAMPLES

Date of Last Revision: 6/29/2001 All Results in Parts per Billion (µg/L)<sup>a</sup>

Sample	Date of	Ground Water		Volatile Halocarbons <sup>b</sup>	Specified Petrolehm Hydrocarbous			
or Well Number	Sample Collection	Depth Freez	Elevation (Feet-mil)	POB	Gaseline <sup>c</sup>	BTEX	wane.	Fold Petroleum Flydrocarbons
MW-1	6/27/2001 2/20/2001	21.53 16.69	38.41 43.25	130 160	nt 68g	nt ND	nt ND	nt ND
MWP-2	6/27/2001 2/20/2001	21.64 16.89	38.40 43.15	120 140	nt 62g	nt ND	nt ND	nt ND
MWP-3	6/27/2001 2/20/2001	21.55 16.75	38.44 43.24	130 140	nt 64g	nt ND	nt ND	nt ND
SB6-GW	11/14/2000	20	40	290	65g	ND	nt	ND (<74) <sup>f</sup> ,DL ND (<368) <sup>f</sup> ,HO
SB1- GW-1	12/10/1999	23.5	35	42	270 <sup>h</sup>	0.51(X)	ND	2,100
Detection Limits				2.5	50	0.5	5.0	1,000 <sup>e</sup>

### NOTES:

- PCE Tetrachloroethene, also perchloroethylene or PCE
  - nt Not tested for the stated parameter or not available
- ND None detected at or above the Detection Limits reported by the laboratory either in the bottom row of Table 1 or in parentheses "( )" if different.
  - a Laboratory results for Volatile Halocarbons (HVOCs), and also for gasoline; benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylenes (BTEX); methyl tertiary butyl ether (MtBE); and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons are all stated in parts per billion (μg/L) for consistency.
  - b HVOCs were analyzed in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 601/8010.
  - Gasoline was analyzed in accordance with U.S. EPA method 5030/8015M.
  - Benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylenes (BTEX), and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MtBE) were analyzed in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 8020.
  - Total petroleum hydrocarbons were analyzed as Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 418.1, unless noted specifically otherwise.
  - Tested in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 3550/8015M as diesel (DL) and also as hydraulic oil (HO).
  - Laboratory flagged the result and/or noted "one or more individual peaks."
  - h Laboratory flagged result and noted "no recognizable pattern."

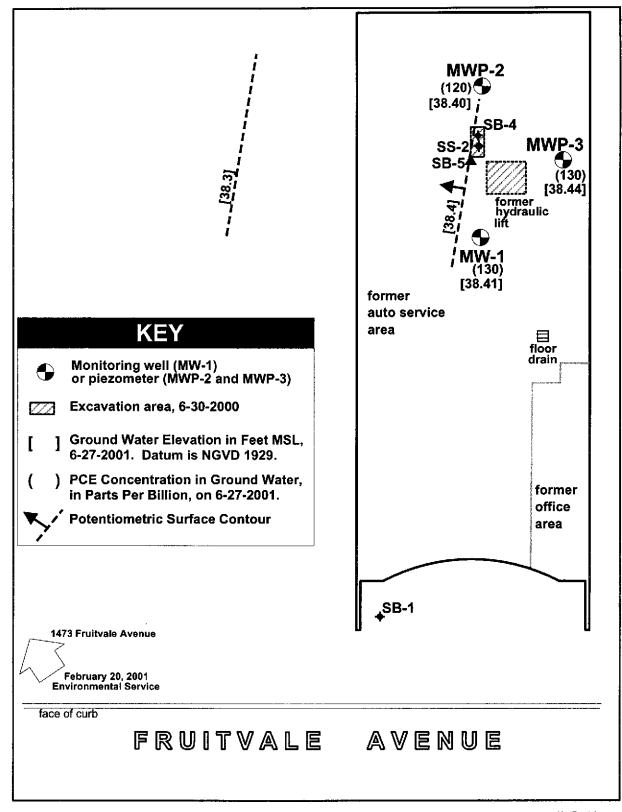
### SOURCE:

McCampbell Analytical Inc, (Cal/EPA ELAP # 1644), June 29, 2001

McCampbell Analytical Inc, (Cal/EPA ELAP # 1644), February 26, 2001;

Entech Analytical Labs, Inc. (Cal/EPA ELAP #2346), November 20, 2000;

McCampbell Analytical Inc., (Cal/EPA ELAP #1644), December 17, 1999





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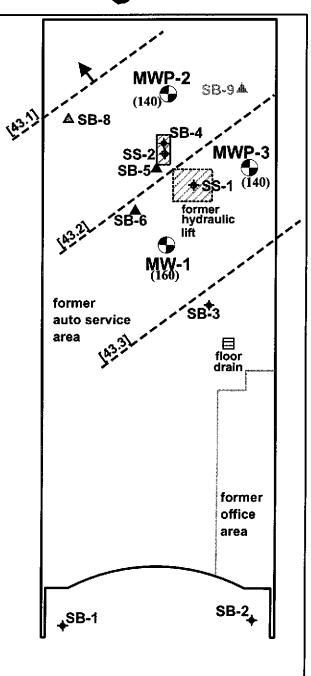


5.0 ft 10.0 ft Figure 2
Potentiometric Surface Map
for June 27, 2001
1723 Fruitvale Avenue
Oakland, California

### **KEY**

- Monitoring well (MW-1) or piezometer (MWP-2 and MWP-3)
- △ Soil boring drilled 1-29-2001
- ▲ Soil or ground water sample, 11-14-2000
- ♦ Soil sample, 12-10-1999
- ♣ Soil sample, 6-30-2000
- Excavation area, 6-30-2000
- Ground Water Elevation in Feet MSL, 2-20-2001. Datum is NGVD 1929.
  - PCE Concentration in Ground Water, in Parts Per Billion, on 2-20-2001.

**Potentiometric Surface Contour** 



1450 Fruitvale Avenue

October 16, 2000 AEI Consultants

face of curb

FRUITVALE AVENUE



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5.0 ft ■■□□□ 10.0 ft Figure 3
Potentiometric Surface Map
for February 20, 2001
1723 Fruitvale Avenue
Oakland, California