

File No. 8-90-421-SI

- Check DTW ~~at~~ on day of field activities to ensure SS are collected from vadose zone and not below GWB.
 - Primary lab not ~~state~~ certified lab at this time
 - → will use ENTECH
- JUN 20 2001

**PROPOSED WORK PLAN
FOR THE PROPERTY
LOCATED AT 400 SAN PABLO AVENUE
ALBANY, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 5, 2001**

**PREPARED FOR:
MR. MURRAY STEVENS
KAMUR INDUSTRIES, INC.
3356 KINCHELOE COURT
LAFAYETTE, CALIFORNIA 94549-2308**

**BY:
ENVIRO SOIL TECH CONSULTANTS
131 TULLY ROAD
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95111**

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LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 ... Site Vicinity Map showing 400 San Pablo Avenue, Albany, California

FIGURE A1 ... Site Plan Showing Previous Location and New Location of Buildings

FIGURE 2 ... Site Plan Showing First Excavation Area

FIGURE 3 ... Site Plan Showing Final Excavation Area

FIGURE 4 ... Site Plan Showing Location of Proposed Borings

FIGURE 5 ... Site Plan Showing Location of Existing Monitoring Wells

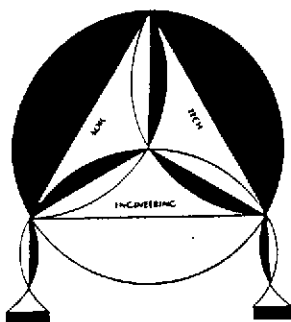
LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A" ... Figures 1, A1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

APPENDIX "B" ... Standard Operation Procedures

APPENDIX "C" ... Health and Safety Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS	<u>Page No.</u>
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	1
SAMPLING PROCEDURES	1-2
LABORATORY ANALYSES	2-3
<u>APPENDIX "A"</u>	
FIGURE 1 - VICINITY MAP	M1
FIGURE A1 - PREVIOUS & NEW LOCATION OF BUILDINGS	
FIGURE 2 - FIRST EXCAVATION AREA	
FIGURE 3 - FINAL EXCAVATION AREA	
FIGURE 4 - LOCATION OF PROPOSED BORINGS	
FIGURE 5 - LOCATION OF EXISTING MONITORING WELLS	
<u>APPENDIX "B"</u>	
DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURE	SOP1-SOP2
GROUNDWATER SAMPLING	SOP3
<u>APPENDIX "C"</u>	
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN	HSP1-HSP9



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June 5, 2001

File No. 8-90-421-SI

Mr. Murray Stevens

Kamur Industries, Inc.

3356 Kincheloe Court

Lafayette, California 94549-2308

SUBJECT: PROPOSED WORK PLAN FOR THE PROPERTY

Located at 400 San Pablo Avenue, in
Albany, California

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Enviro Soil Tech Consultants (ESTC) has prepared this work plan to drill six soil borings and collect soil/groundwater samples in the vicinity of former underground storage tanks at the property located at 400 San Pablo Avenue, in Albany, California (Figure 1).

SAMPLING PROCEDURES:

are we using direct push technology?

Soil borings will be advanced by drilling 2-inch drill auger approximately 2 to 5 feet outside of the former tanks excavation (see Figure 4-site plan). The first soil samples will be collected below the surface of pavement and at 5 foot depth intervals to the maximum depth of the groundwater. In addition, ~~one soil and one water sample~~ from

long boring - make sure SBs are when nature soil + not when former excavation.

~~the vadose zone~~ will be collected from each boring. Soil samples will be collected in clean 2-inch diameter brass tube liners with the aid of hand sampler by moving aside slough materials and retrieving from undisturbed native materials from the specified and measured depth.. Immediately upon sampling, the tube ends were covered with aluminum foil and plastic caps, sealed, labeled and placed in a cool ice chest for transport to laboratory.

? this is not an excavation w/ backhoe

Groundwater samples will collected in forty milliliter (ml) glass volatile organic analysis (VOA) vials with Teflon septa. Immediately after sampling, caps will be quickly placed over the top of the vials for securely tighten, labeled and placed in a cool ice chest for transport to laboratory.

place temporary screened PVC in borehole - purge to clear sediments

before collecting GW samples

or have lab filter samples

LABORATORY ANALYSES:


All the soil and groundwater samples will be analyzed by California-certified laboratory for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg); Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Total Xylenes (BTEX) and Methyl tert-butyl Ether (MTBE) by using EPA Method 8020, and the presence of MTBE will be confirmed by using EPA Method 8260B. In addition, one soil sample from each boring will be analyzed for dry density, moisture content and total organic carbon content. These information will be used in estimation of Emission Rate of Chemicals from the fuel impacted soil and use for preparation of Human Risk Assessment.


This report must be submitted to the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency-Environmental Health Services (ACHCSA-EHS) for their comments and recommendations.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact our office at (408) 297-1500.

Sincerely,

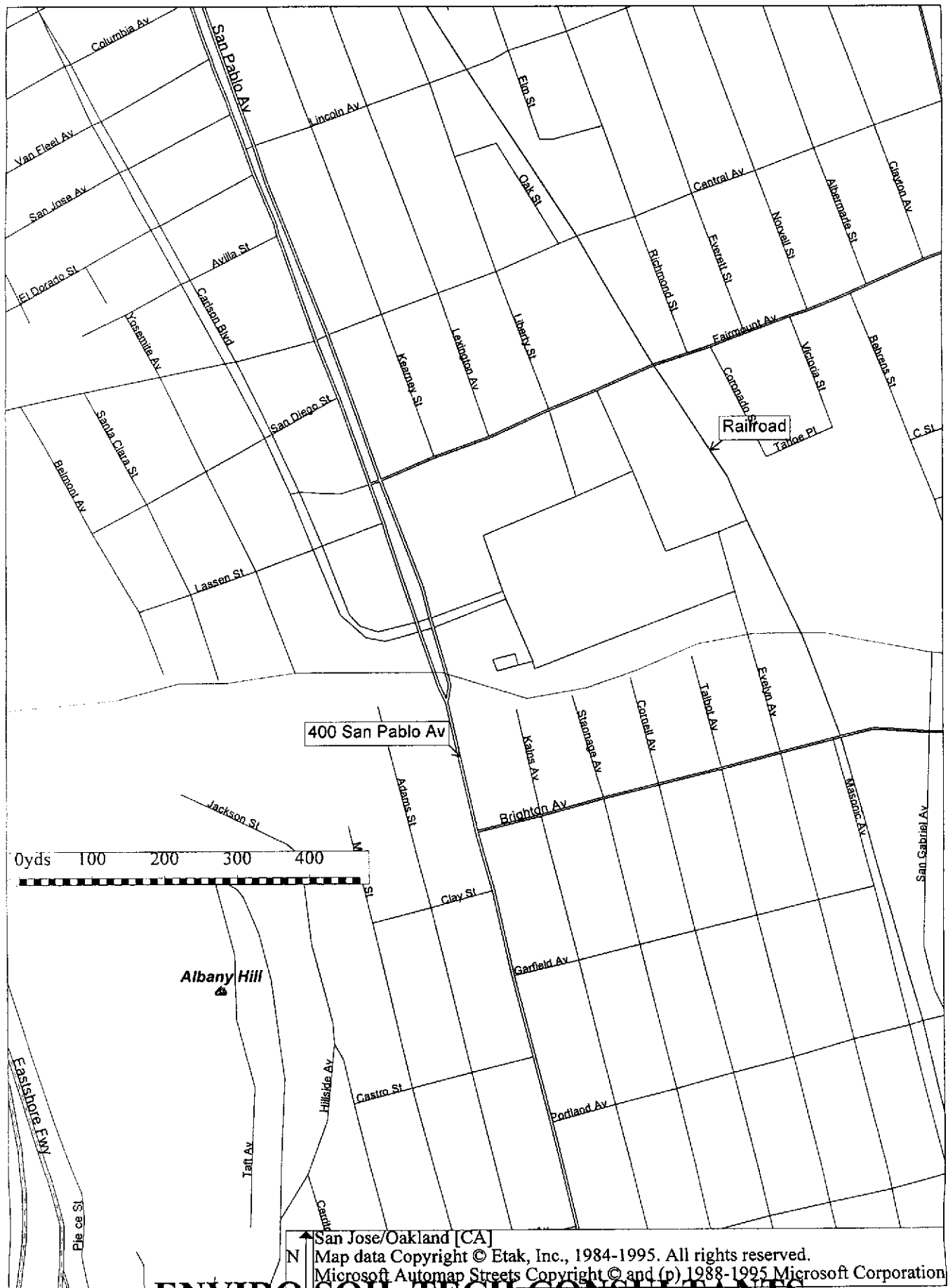
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FRANK HAMEDI-FARD
GENERAL MANAGER


LAWRENCE KOO, P. E.
C. E. #34928

A P P E N D I X "A"

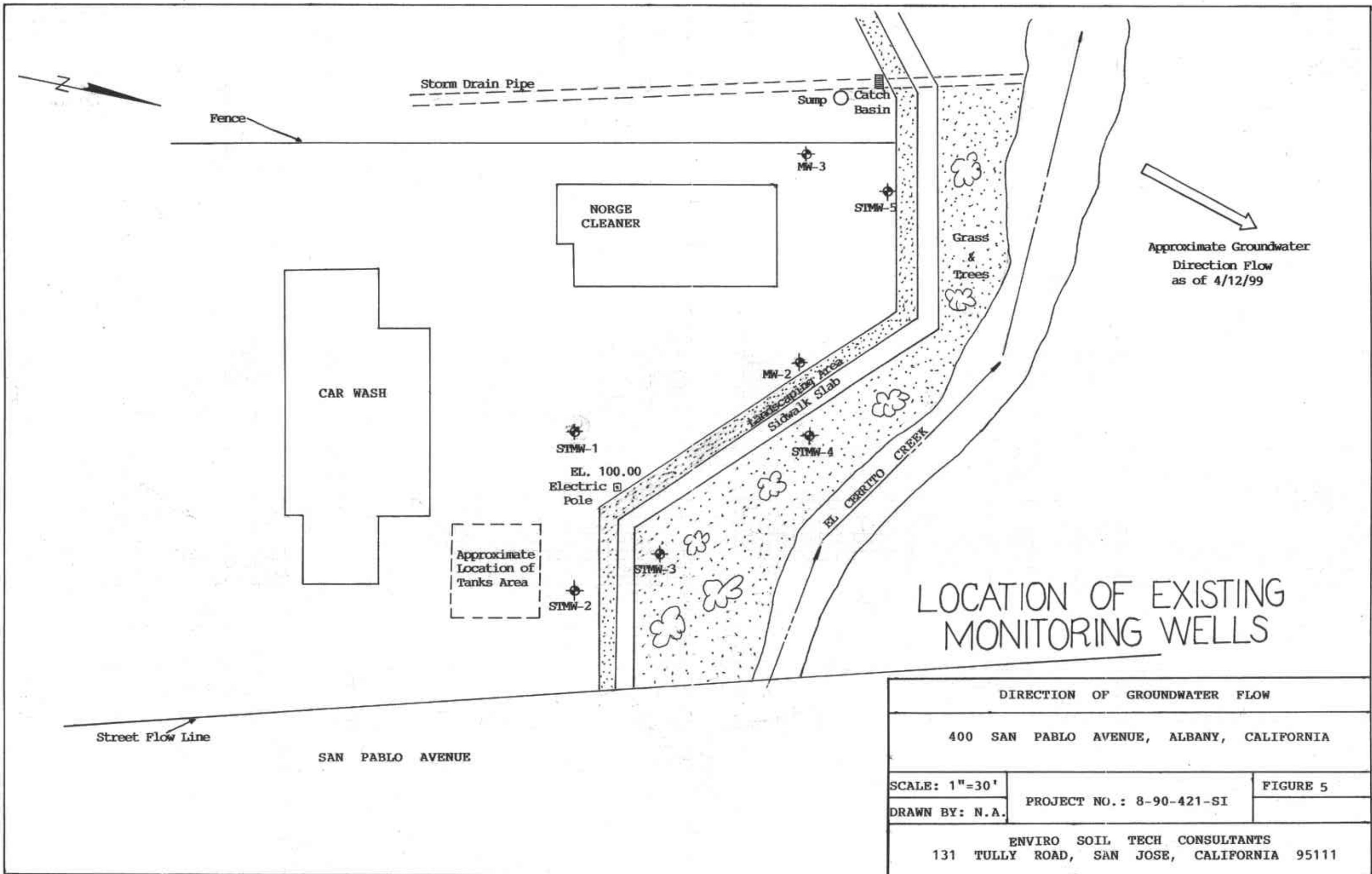
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Figure 1

**LARGE
MAP
REMOVED**



LOCATION OF EXISTING MONITORING WELLS

DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW		
400 SAN PABLO AVENUE, ALBANY, CALIFORNIA		
SCALE: 1"=30'	PROJECT NO.: 8-90-421-SI	FIGURE 5
DRAWN BY: N.A.		
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A P P E N D I X "B"

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DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Mobile drill rig B-40L, using a continuous, solid-flight, hollow stem auger will be used in drilling the soil borings to the desired depths.

Prior to drilling, all drilling equipment (auger, pin, drilling head) will be thoroughly steam-cleaned to minimize the possibility of cross-contamination and/or vertical migration of possible contaminants.

In addition, prior to obtaining each individual soil sample, all sampling tools, including the split-spoon sampler and brass liners will be thoroughly washed in a Trisodium Phosphate (TSP) solution followed by a rinse in distilled water.

During the drilling operation, relatively undisturbed soil samples will be taken from the required depth by forcing a 2-inch I.D. split-spoon sampler insert with a brass liner into the ground at various depths by means of a 140 lb. hammer falling 30-inches or by hydraulic forces.

The samplers will contain relatively undisturbed soil. In general, the first section of soil from the sampler (shoe) will be used in the field for lithologic inspection and evidence of contamination. The selected brass liner will be immediately trimmed, the ends of the brass liner will be covered tightly with aluminum foil and plastic caps, sealed with tape, labeled, placed in a plastic bag and stored in a cold ice chest in order to minimize the escape of any volatile present in the samples. Soil samples for analysis will then be sent to a state-certified hazardous waste laboratory accompanied by a chain-of-custody record.

Soil samples collected at each sampling interval will be inspected for possible contamination (odor or peculiar colors). Soil vapor concentrations will be measured in the field by using a Photoionization Detector (PID), Photovac Tip Air Analyzer. The soil sample will be sealed in a Zip-Loc plastic bag and placed in the sun to enhance volatilization of the hydrocarbons from the sample. The purpose of this field analysis is to qualitatively determine the presence or absence of hydrocarbons and to establish which soil samples will be analyzed at the laboratory. The data will be recorded on the drilling log at the depth corresponding to the sampling point.

Other soil samples may be collected to document the stratigraphy and estimate relative permeability of the subsurface materials.

Soil tailings that are obtained during drilling will be stored at the site, pending the analytical test results to determine proper disposal.

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Prior to collection of groundwater samples, all of the sampling equipment (i.e. bailer, cables, bladder pump, discharge lines and etc...) will be cleaned by pumping TSP water solution followed by distilled water.

Forty milliliter (ml.) glass volatile organic analysis (VOA) vials with Teflon septa will be used as sample containers. The groundwater sample will be decanted into each VOA vial in such a manner that there will be a meniscus at the top. The cap quickly will be placed over the top of the vial and securely tightened. The VOA vial will then be inverted and tapped to see if air bubbles is present. If none is present, then the sample will be labeled and refrigerated for delivery under chain-of-custody to the laboratory. The label information should include a sample identification number, job identification number, date, time, type of analysis requested and the sampler's name.

A P P E N D I X "C"

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**HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
FOR THE PROPERTY
LOCATED AT 400 SAN PABLO AVENUE
ALBANY, CALIFORNIA**

GENERAL:

This Health and Safety Plan (HSP) contains the minimum requirements for the subject site field work. The field activities include drilling, soil sampling and/or water sampling. All personnel and contractors will be required to strictly adhere with this HSP requirements.

The objective of the HSP plan is describe procedures and actions to protect the worker, as well as unauthorized person, from inhalation and ingestion of and direct skin contact with potentially hazardous materials that may be encountered at the site. The plan describes (1) personnel responsibilities and (2) protective equipment to be used as deemed when working on the site. At a minimum, all personnel working at the site must read and understand the requirements of this HSP. A copy of this HSP will be on-site easily accessible to all staff and government field representatives.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT:

The major contaminants expected to be encountered on the project are gasoline and its hydrocarbon constituents. The anticipated contaminants and their exposure standards are listed in Table 1. It is not anticipated that the potential levels of exposure

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HSP1

will reach the permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV). Inhalation and dermal contact are the potential exposure pathways. Protective clothing will be mandatory for field personnel specified in this Plan. In addition, respiratory protective devices are required to be worn by each person on-site or to be within easy reach should irritating odors be detected or irritation of the respiratory tract occur.

**TABLE 1
EXPOSURE LIMITS OF ANTICIPATED CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS
IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)**

Contaminant	PEL	EL	ED	CL	TWA	STEL
Benzene*[skin] & [carc]	1	---	-----	---	10	5
Ethylbenzene	100	---	-----	---	100	125
Toluene [skin]	100	200	10 min per 8 hours	500	100	150
Xylene (o, m & p isomers) [skin]	100	200	30 min per 8 hours	300	100	150

- PEL - permissible exposure limit: 8 hours, time-weighted average, California Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (CAL-OSHA).
- EL - excursion limit: maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant to which an employee may be exposed without regard to duration provided the 8 hours time-weighted average for PEL is not exceeded (CAL-OSHA).
- ED - excursion duration: maximum time period permitted for an exposure above the excursion limit but not exceeding the ceiling limit (CAL-OSHA).

- CL - Ceiling limit: maximum concentration of airborne contaminant which employees may be exposed permitted (CAL-OSHA).
- TWA - time-weighted average: 8 hours, [same as threshold limit value (TLV)], American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- STEL - Short-term exposure limit: 15 minutes time-weighted average (ACGIH).
- [carc] - substance identified as a suspected or confirmed carcinogen.
- [skin] - substance may be absorbed into the bloodstream through the skin, mucous membranes or eyes.
- * - Federal OSHA Benzene limits given for PEL and STEL; STEL has a 50 minutes duration limit.

A brief description of the physical characteristics, incompatibilities, toxic effects, routes of entry and target organs has been summarized from the NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards for the contaminants anticipated to be encountered. This information is used in on-site safety meetings to alert personnel to the hazards associated with the expected contaminants.

Benzene:

Benzene is a colorless, aromatic liquid. Benzene may create an explosion hazard. Benzene is incompatible with strong oxidizers, chlorine and bromine with iron. Benzene is irritating to the eyes, nose and respiratory system. Prolonged exposure may result in giddiness, headache, nausea, staggering gait, fatigue, bone marrow depression or abdominal pain. Routes of entry include inhalation, absorption, ingestion and skin or eye contact. The target organs are blood, the central nervous system (CNS), skin, bone marrow, eyes and respiratory system. Benzene is carcinogenic.

Ethylbenzene:

Ethylbenzene is a colorless, aromatic liquid. Ethylbenzene may create an explosion hazard. Ethylbenzene is incompatible with strong oxidizers. Ethylbenzene is irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. Prolonged exposure may result in headache, dermatitis, narcosis or coma. Routes of entry include inhalation, ingestion and skin or eye contact. The target organs are the eyes, upper respiratory system, skin and the CNS.

Toluene:

Toluene is a colorless, aromatic liquid. Toluene may create an explosion hazard. Toluene is incompatible with strong oxidizers. Prolonged exposure may result in fatigue, confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache, dilation of pupils, lacrimation, insomnia, dermatitis or photophobia. Routes of entry are inhalation, absorption, ingestion and skin or eye contact. The target organs are the CNS, liver, kidneys and skin.

Xylene Isomers:

Xylene is a colorless, aromatic liquid. Xylene may create an explosion hazard. Xylene is incompatible with strong oxidizers. Xylene is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat. Prolonged exposure may result in dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, staggering gait, corneal vacuolization, vomiting, abdominal pain or dermatitis. Routes of entry are inhalation, absorption, ingestion and skin or eye contact. The target organs are the CNS, eyes, gastrointestinal tract, blood, liver, kidneys and skin.

GENERAL PROJECT SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES:

Key personnel directly involved in the investigation will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of safe work practices and the provisions of this plan are (1) the drilling project supervisor and (2) Enviro Soil Tech Consultants (*ESTC*) project field engineer. These personnel are responsible for knowing the provisions of the plan, communicating plan requirements to workers under their supervision and regulatory agencies inspectors and for enforcing the plan.

The personnel-protective equipment will be selected to prevent field personnel from exposure to fuel hydrocarbons that may be present at the site. To prevent direct skin contact, the following protective clothing will be worn as appropriate while working at the site:

1. Tyvek coveralls.
2. Butyl rubber or disposable vinyl gloves.
3. Hard hat with optional face shield.
4. Steel toe boots.
5. Goggles or safety glasses.

The type of gloves used will be determined by the type of work being performed. Drilling personnel will be required to wear butyl rubber gloves because they may have long duration contact with the subsurface materials. *ESTC* sampling staff will wear disposable gloves when handling any sample. These gloves will be changed between each sample.

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HSP5

Personnel protective equipment shall be put on before entering the immediate work area. The sleeves of the overalls shall be outside of the cuffs of the gloves to facilitate removal of clothing with the least potential contamination of personnel. If at any time protective clothing (coveralls, boots and gloves) become torn, wet or excessively soiled, it will be replaced immediately.

Total organic vapors will be monitored at the site with a portable PID. should the total organic vapor content approach that of the threshold limit value (TLV) for any of the substances listed in Table 1, appropriate safety measures will be implemented under the supervision of the site project engineer. These precautions include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) donning of respirators (with appropriate cartridges) by site personnel, (2) forced ventilation of the site, (3) shutdown of work until such time as appropriate safety measures sufficient to insure the health and safety of site personnel can be implemented.

No eating, drinking or smoking will be allowed in the vicinity of the drilling operations. *ESTC* will designate a separate area on site for eating and drinking. Smoking will not be allowed at the vicinity of the site except in designated areas. No contact lenses will be worn by field personnel.

WORK ZONES AND SECURITY MEASURES:

The project engineer will call Underground Service Alert (USA), and the utilities will be marked before any drilling is conducted on-site, and the borings will be drilled at safe distances from the utilities. The client will also be advised to have a representative

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HSP6

on-site to advise us in selecting locations of borings with respect to utilities or underground structures. Enviro Soil Tech Consultants assumes no responsibility to utilities not so located. The first 5 feet will be hand augered before any drilling equipment is operated.

Each of the areas where the borings will be drilled will be designated as Exclusion Zones. Only essential personnel will be allowed into an Exclusion Zone. When it is practical and local topography allows, approximately 25 to 75 feet of space surrounding those Exclusion Zones will be designated as Contamination Reduction Zones.

Cones, wooden barricades or a suitable alternative will be used to deny public access to these Contamination Reduction Zones. The general public will not be allowed close to the work area under any conditions. If for any reason the safety of a member of the public (e.g. motorist or pedestrian) may be endangered, work will cease until the situation is remedied. Cones and warning signs will be used when necessary to redirect motorists or pedestrians.

LOCATION AND PHONE NUMBERS OF EMERGENCY FACILITIES:

For emergency reasons, the closest facilities addresses and phone numbers are listed below:

City of Albany Fire Department	911
Alta Bates Hospital 3001 Colby Street, Berkeley, CA	(510) 540-0337

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HSP7

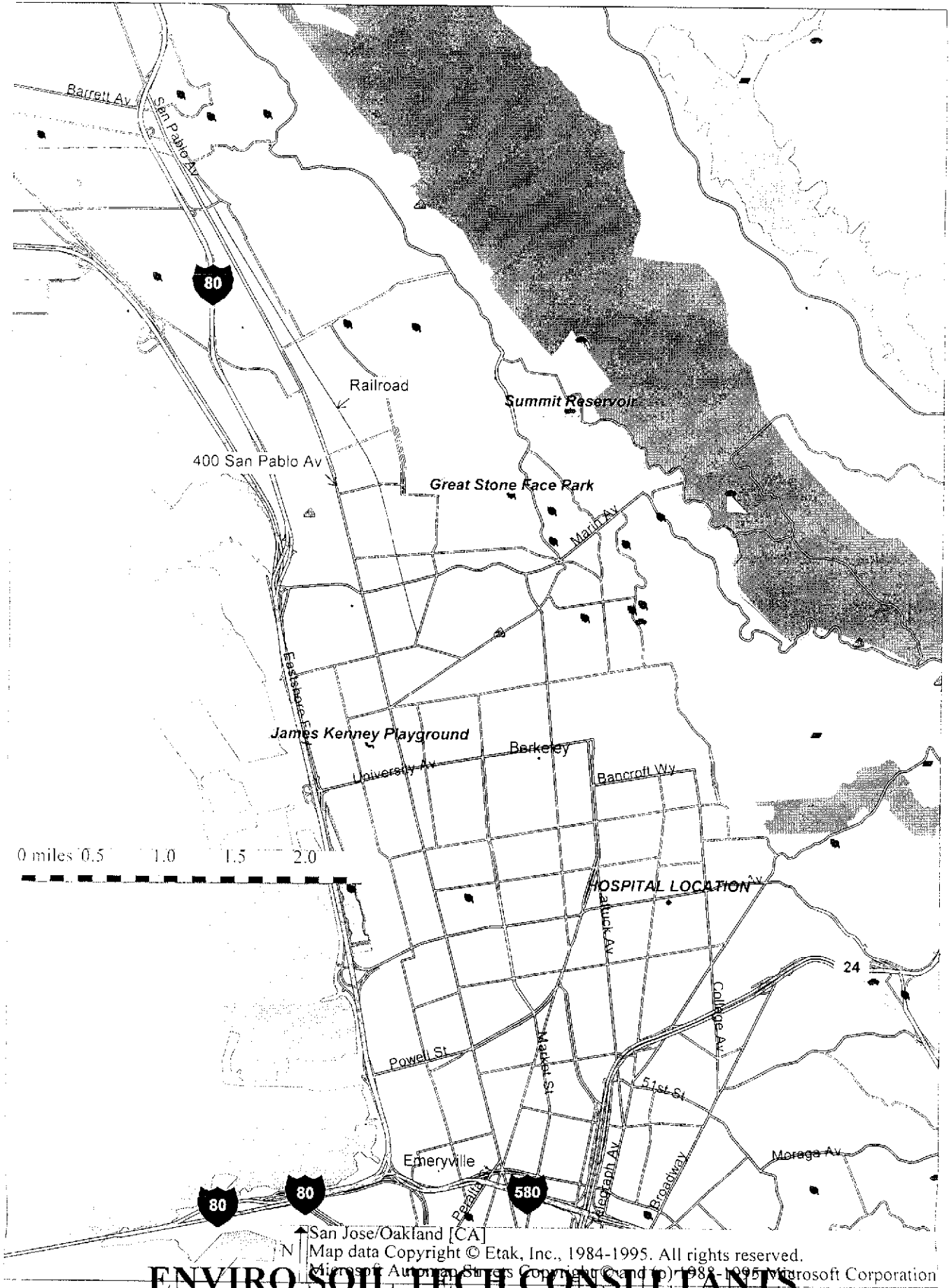
ADDITIONAL CONTINGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

- Poison Control Center. (800) 523-2222
- Enviro Soil Tech Consultants Administrative Office. (408) 297-1500
- CHEMTREC. (800) 424-9300

NOTE: Only call CHEMTREC stands for Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a public service of the Chemical Manufacturer's Association. CHEMTREC can usually provide hazard information, warnings and guidance when given identification number or the name of the product and the nature of the problem. CHEMTREC can also contact the appropriate experts.

This Site Safety Plan has been reviewed by the project engineer, *ESTC's* field personnel and all subcontractors.

Amendments or modifications to this Plan may be written on a separate page and attached to this Plan. Any amendments or modifications must be reviewed and approved by the personnel name above.



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