September 7, 1999

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Thomas Peacock Alameda County Department of Environmental Health 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, 2nd Floor Alameda, California 94502

Environmental Health Re: Subsurface Investigation and **Remediation Well Installation Report** 1432 Harrison Street Oakland, California Cambria Project No.: 540-0188

Dear Mr. Peacock:

On behalf of Ms. Barbara Jean Borsuk and Ms. Sheila Siegel, Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc. (Cambria) has prepared this subsurface investigation report for the above-referenced site. The work described in this report was required by the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH) and conducted as outlined in Cambria's March 9, 1999 Investigation and Remediation Workplan (Workplan). A site summary, the investigation and well installation procedures and results, conclusions, and Cambria's recommendations are presented below.

SITE SUMMARY

Site Description

Site Use & Location: The site currently operates as a commercial parking facility in downtown Oakland, California (Figure 1). The immediate area use is mixed residential and commercial. The nearest surface waters are Lake Merritt, located approximately one third mile east of the subject site, and the Oakland Inner Harbor, located approximately one mile south of the subject site.

Hydrogeology: Sands and silty sands underlie the site to the total explored depth of 30 ft below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater is present at a depth of approximately 20 feet.

Groundwater Flow Direction: Based on depth-to-water measurements made on June 23, 1999 by Blaine Tech Services of San Jose, California, groundwater flows away from the site towards both the north and south.

Adjacent Potential Hydrocarbon Sources: The subject site is located immediately adjacent to 1424 Harrison Street, where two USTs were closed in place (Figure 1). In addition, a Chevron service

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station located at the intersection of 14th and Harrison Streets, downgradient of the subject site, has had a confirmed gasoline release and conducted subsurface remediation.

Site Background

July 1990 through May 1993 Soil Boring Investigations: In July and September 1990, Subsurface Consultants of Oakland, California installed eight soil borings near the waste oil storage area, the hydraulic lift area, and the gasoline tank area. Nine soil samples were analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons. In January and February 1992, RGA Environmental Consulting of Emeryville, California installed twenty-three soil borings near the same areas and analyzed twenty-nine soil samples for petroleum hydrocarbons. In May 1993, Levine-Fricke, Inc. (Levine-Fricke) of Emeryville, California installed two soil borings near the gasoline tank areas and analyzed six soil samples for petroleum hydrocarbons.

November and December 1993 Tank Removal: In November and December 1993, Levine-Fricke removed four underground storage tanks (USTs) from the site. Two 1,000-gallon, single-walled, steel, gasoline USTs were located under the sidewalk on Harrison Street (Figure 1), with gasoline dispensers located about 20 ft east of the USTs. Two additional steel single-walled, waste oil USTs, each approximately 1,000-gallons in capacity, were located in the basement of the garage near Alice Street. In addition, three hydraulic lifts, one vault, one sump, and associated piping, were excavated and removed from the site. A total of approximately 240 cubic yards of hydrocarbon-impacted soil were removed from the three areas.

August 1994 Subsurface Investigation: In August 1994, Levine-Fricke conducted a subsurface investigation to assess the extent of hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater. Three soil borings were installed and the borings were converted into groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3).

July 1995 Subsurface Investigation: In July 1995, Cambria conducted a subsurface investigation to further define the extent of hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater. Cambria drilled 12 soil borings collecting either soil or groundwater samples from each boring. Up to 84,000 ppb TPHg and 9,600 ppb benzene were detected in the groundwater samples and up to 350 ppm TPHg and 4 ppm benzene were detected in the soil samples.

August 1996 Soil Vapor Extraction Test: In August 1996, Cambria conducted a soil vapor extraction test on existing groundwater monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-2. TPHg concentrations in soil vapor ranged from 2,600 to 3,100 parts per million - volume (ppmv) in MW-1 and from 22,000 to 28,000 ppmv in MW-2. The highest benzene concentration was 590 ppmv from MW-2. Results of the test suggested that the subsurface consists of moderate permeability materials such



as sands and silty sands, and that soil vapor extraction could effectively remove hydrocarbons from the subsurface soils, with an estimated radius of influence of 44 feet.

October 1996 Subsurface Investigation: In October 1996, Cambria conducted an additional subsurface investigation to further define the extent of hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater. Five soil borings were installed, and three of the borings were converted to monitoring wells MW-4, MW-5, and MW-6. Two additional angled borings were drilled to assess the impact of hydrocarbons from two closed-in-place tanks located directly upgradient of the site.



Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring: Groundwater samples have been collected from monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 since January 1994, and from wells MW-4, MW-5, and MW-6 since October 1996. The current ACHCSA approved monitoring protocol consists of measuring depth to water in all wells on a quarterly basis and sampling monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, MW-4, and MW-5 quarterly.

INVESTIGATION AND REMEDIATION WELL INSTALLATION PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

Consistent with the March 9, 1999 ACDEH-approved Workplan, Cambria installed four remediation wells and drilled two exploratory soil borings at the site. Cambria collected soil samples from all six drilling locations and collected grab groundwater samples from the two exploratory soil borings. The remediation well and soil boring locations are shown on Figure 1. Remediation well VES-1 was installed adjacent to the former gasoline pumps. Remediation well VES-2 was installed adjacent to the southernmost former site UST. Remediation well VES-3 was installed between the southernmost former fuel pumps. Remediation well VES-4 was installed adjacent to the northernmost former site UST. Soil borings CB-1 and CB-2 were drilled 10 ft and 20 ft, respectively, south-southwest of the abandoned USTs at 1424 Harrison Street.

Select soil samples collected from each soil boring and grab groundwater samples collected from CB-1 and CB-2 were analyzed for TPHg, BTEX, and MTBE. Soil samples were selected for analysis based on field indications of possible petroleum hydrocarbon content.

Cambria investigation and remediation well installation procedures are summarized below. The City of Oakland excavation and obstruction permits and the Alameda County Public Works Agency well permits are included as Attachment A. Boring logs and well construction diagrams are included as Attachment B. The analytical laboratory report is included as Attachment C. Cambria's standard field procedures for soil borings and remediation well installation are included as Attachment D.

Soil Boring and Remediation Well Construction Specifications

Drilling Dates:	July 22 and 23, 1999.
Personnel Present:	Cambria geologists Robert W. Schultz and Jacqueline Jones conducted the field activities under the supervision of Registered Geologist David C. Elias (No. 6584).
Permits:	City of Oakland Excavation/Encroachment Permit No. X9900488, City of Oakland Obstruction Permit No. OB990385, and Alameda County Public Works Agency Well Permit No. 99WR111 (Attachment A).
Drilling Company:	Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc. (Gregg Drilling) of Martinez, California (C-57 License No. 485165).
Drilling Methods:	Hollow-stem auger (HSA) for VES-1 through VES-4 and hydraulic-push for CB-1 and CB-2.
Number of Borings:	Six.
Boring Depths:	24-30.5 ft (Attachment B).
Soil Sampling:	Soil samples were collected every 5 ft and near the water table from VES-1 through VES-4. From CB-1 and CB-2, soil samples were collected continuously. Soil samples were logged and classified according to the Unified Soil Classification System (Attachment B).
Depth to Water:	Groundwater was encountered in all borings at approximately 20 ft bgs.
Remediation Wells:	Four wells were constructed.
Well Materials:	VES-1 though VES-4 are co-axial air sparging and vapor extraction wells (Attachment B). The sparge points were constructed using 1-inch diameter schedule 40 PVC well casing with 0.020-inch slotted well screen, and Monterey #2/12 sand. Due to flowing sands, sparge points for wells VES-2 and VES-4 were installed in a natural sand pack. Filter cloth was used to cover the sparge point screens in these wells. The vapor extraction wells were constructed using 3-inch diameter schedule 40 PVC well casing with 0.020-inch slotted well screen, and Monterey #2/12 sand. Each wells a two ft thick surface bentonite seal and a 5-t ft thick bentonite seal between the sparge and vapor well casings, and was grouted with Portland type I/II cement.



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Screened Intervals: Cambria screened the wells to allow air sparging beneath the water table and vapor extraction above the water table. Sparge points for VES-1 through VES-4 are screened from approximately 28 to 30 ft bgs. Vapor extraction wells in VES-1 through VES-4 are screened from approximately 5 to 20 ft bgs (Attachment B).
 Soil and Water Handling: Gregg Drilling stored the soil cuttings generated during drilling on site pending disposal. The stockpile was underlain and covered with visqueen. Following profiling of chemical concentrations, Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery Facility of Livermore, California, accepted the soil for reuse as Class II Cover soil. Altamont's profile number for this soil is 53865800.

Investigation Results

Select soil samples collected from borings CB-1, CB-2, and VES-1 through VES-4 were analyzed for TPHg, BTEX and MTBE. Grab groundwater samples collected from CB-1 and CB-2 were also analyzed for TPHg, BTEX and MTBE.

Soil Analytical Results: Maximum hydrocarbon concentrations of 7,600 ppm TPHg and 150 ppm benzene were detected in the 25 ft bgs soil samples from VES-4 (Table 1). Elevated hydrocarbon concentrations were also detected in soil samples collected from depths of 20 to 25 ft bgs in borings VES-1, VES-2, and VES-3. Hydrocarbon concentrations attenuate rapidly above and below 20 to 25 ft bgs.

Petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations of 1,500 ppm TPHg and 2.3 ppm benzene were detected in boring CB-1 at 24 ft bgs. Approximately 10 ft south-southwest of boring CB-1, maximum hydrocarbon concentrations of 4.8 ppm TPHd and 0.006 ppm benzene were detected in CB-2 at 24 ft bgs. Cambria also analyzed soil samples collected from depths of 10 to 20 ft bgs for TPHg, BTEX, and MTBE. No petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil samples collected from depths of 20.0 ft bgs and less.

Groundwater Analytical Results: Grab groundwater samples collected from CB-1 and CB-2 contained TPHg concentrations of 110,000 ppb and 4,700 ppb, respectively (Table 2). The samples from CB-1 and CB-2 also contained benzene concentrations of 1300 ppb and 21 ppb, respectively. Since wells VES-1 through VES-4 are vapor extraction/air sparging wells, the wells were not developed or sampled.

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CONCLUSIONS

Soil analytical results for sampling locations VES-1 through VES-4 suggest that outside of the former tank and fuel pump areas, elevated hydrocarbon concentrations are limited to depths of 20 to 25 ft bgs. This depth range corresponds with the expected historical range for site groundwater depth.



Soil analytical results for sampling locations CB-1 and CB-2 suggest that gasoline that leaked from the former UST located in front of 1424 Harrison Street did not disperse more than 5 to 10 ft laterally in vadose zone soils. This soil data completes definition of the southwestern lateral extent of hydrocarbons in vadose zone soils. Therefore, the hydrocarbons detected in the 24 ft soil samples and the groundwater samples collected from CB-1 and CB-2 are likely the result of groundwater transport. In addition, the historical detection of elevated hydrocarbon concentrations beneath the former USTs at the subject site and the closed-in-place USTs at 1424 Harrison Street indicate that both sources may have contributed to the hydrocarbons detected in groundwater.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As prescribed by State UST Cleanup Fund guidelines, Cambria recommends preparation of a bid package to solicit cost proposals for installation and operation of a site remediation system. At least three bids from eligible firms must be considered at this time. Following the bid selection, the installed soil vapor extraction system should remediate residual hydrocarbons detected in soil and groundwater in the vicinity of both former UST locations.

Mr. Peacock September 7, 1999

CLOSING

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report or future site activities, please call Robert W. Schultz at (510) 420-3341 or David C. Elias at (510) 420-3307.

Sincerely, Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc.

Robert W. Sel

Robert W. Schultz Senior Staff Geologist

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David C. Elias, R.G. Senior Geologist

No. 6584

Figures: 1 - Vicinity Map

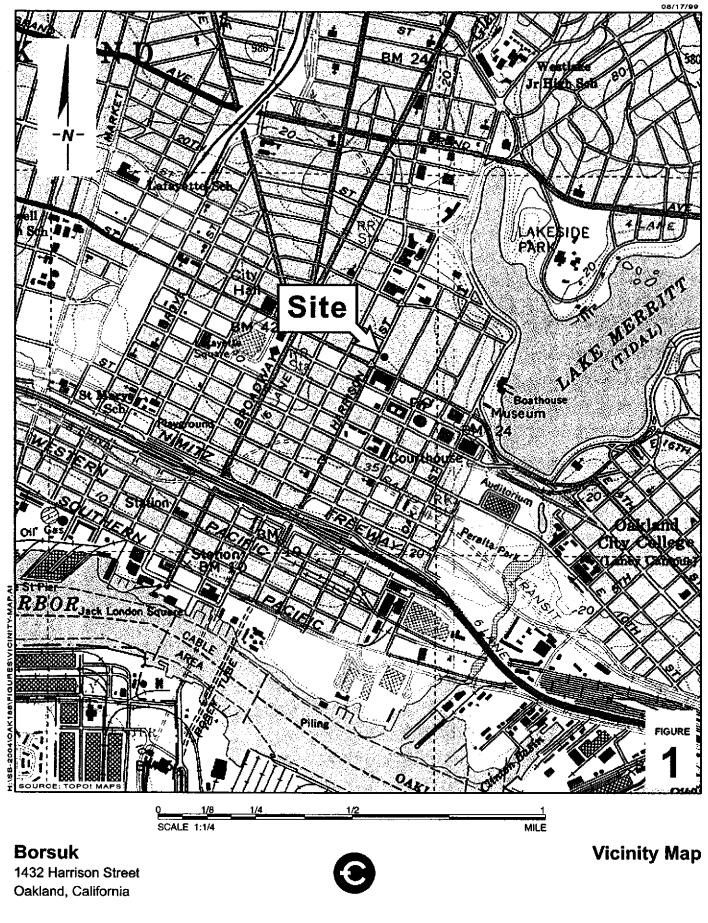
2 - Soil Boring and Remediation Well Location Map

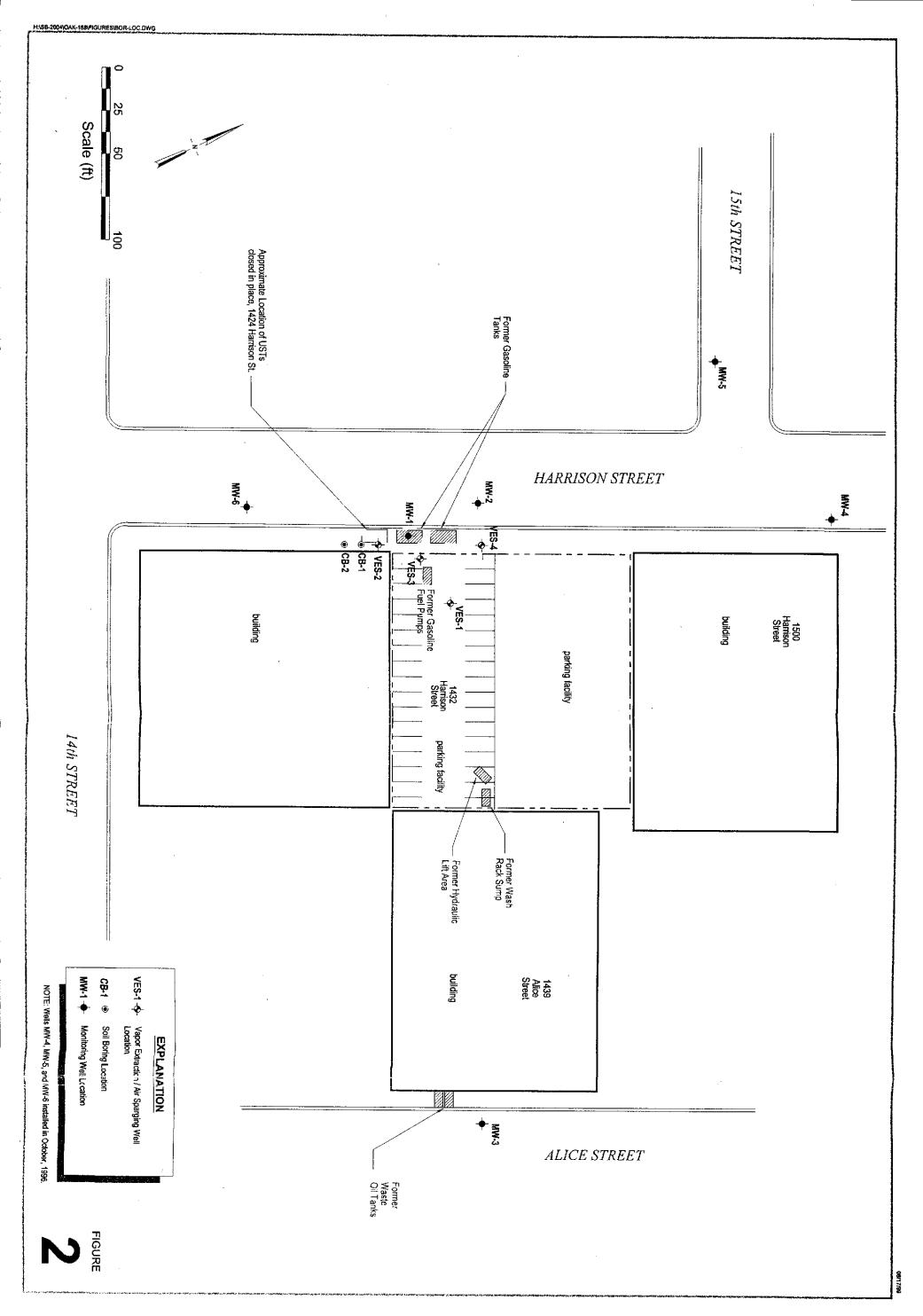
- Tables:1 Soil Analytical Data
 - 2 Groundwater Elevation and Analytical Data
- Attachments: A Well Permits
 - B Boring Logs and Well Construction Diagrams
 - C Analytical Laboratory Report
 - D Standard Field Procedures for Soil Borings and Monitoring Wells

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1432 Harrison Street Oakland, California



Soil Boring and Remediation Well Location Map

Table 1. Soil Sample Analytic Data - 1432 Harrison Street, Oakland, California

Sample ID			TPHg	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	MTBE	Notes
Soil Boring/ (Monitoring	Sample Depth	Sample				kg)		>	
Well)	(ft)	Date			(III <u>E</u> /	~g/			
Historical Results:									
SB-F-20	20.0	07/07/95	16	1.9	10	2.5	11		a
SB-H-20	20.0	07/07/95	350	4.0	16	5.3	25		а
SB-L-20	20.0	07/07/95	220	1.6	4.1	4.8	24		b,d
SB-M/(MW-4)-20.0	20.0	10/02/96	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	
SB-N/(MW-5)-20.0	20.0	10/02/96	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	
SB-O/(MW-6)-20.5	20.5	10/03/96	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	
SB-P-3.75	3.8	10/03/96	3.8	<0.005	0.016	0.017	0.084	<0.05	
SB-P-12.7	12.7	10/03/96	1,500	0.55	14	25	100	2.0	b,d
SB-Q-3.75	3.8	10/03/96	4.3	0.006	0.024	0.027	0.11	<0.02	g
SB-Q-9.6	9.6	10/03/96	1,900	0.95	15	43	200	<1.4	b,d
	14								
Current Investigation Re. VES-1-16.5	16.5	07/22/99	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	
VES-1-10.5	21.5	07/22/99	5.600	59	400	75	370	<10	а
VES-1-30.5	30.5	07/22/99	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	_
VES-2-16.5	16.5	07/22/99	2.2	<0.005	0.018	< 0.005	0.050	<0.05	g
VES-2-26.5	26.5	07/22/99	4,300	35	260	74	310	<10	a
VES-2-20.0	30.0	07/22/99	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	-
VES-2-50.0 VES-3-15.5	15.5	07/23/99	1.3	0.011	<0.005	<0.005	0.010	<0.05	a
VES-3-20.5	20.5	07/23/99	2,100	<0.50	66	56	280	<10	b,j
VES-3-20.5 VES-3-30.5	20.5 30.5	07/23/99	2,100	0.062	0.25	0.039	0.16	<0.05	о.) а
VES-3-30.5 VES-4-16.5	30.5 16.5	07/23/99	1.4 <1.0	< 0.002	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	a
VES-4-16.5 VES-4-25.0	25.0	07/23/99	<1.0 7,600	150	490	170	640	32*	а
VES-4-25.0 VES-4-30.0	25.0 30.0	07/23/99	7,000 <1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	a
		07/23/99	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	
CB-1-10.0	10.0			<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	
CB-1-16.0	16.0	07/23/99	<1.0			<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	
CB-1-20.0	20.0	07/23/99	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005 6.8	<0.005	<0.005 58	<0.05	-
CB-1-24.0	24.0	07/23/99	1,500	2.3					a
CB-2-12.0	12.0	07/23/99	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	
CB-2-15.0	15.0	07/23/99	<1.0	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.05	

Table 1. Soil Sample Analytic Data - 1432 Harrison Street, Oakland, California

Sample ID			TPHg	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	MTBE	Notes
Soil Boring/ (Monitoring Well)	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Date	<		(mg/l	kg)		>	
CB-2-20.5	20.5	07/23/99	4.2	<0.005	0.010	0.007	0.025	<0.05	j
CB-2-24.0	24.0	07/23/99	4.8	0.006	<0.005	0.026	0.030	<0.05	j

Notes:

TPHg = Total purgeable petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline by EPA method Modified 8015.

Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX) by EPA method 8020.

MTBE = Methyl tert-butyl ether by modified EPA method 8020.

<n = not detected above n parts per million

a = unmodified or weakly modified gasoline is significant

b = heavier gasoline range compounds significant

d = gasoline range compounds having broad chromatographic peaks are significant; biologically altered gasoline

g = strongly aged gasoline or diesel range compounds are significant

j = no recognizable pattern

* = MTBE result not confirmed by EPA Method 8260 analysis.

					TPHg	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	MTBE	Notes
Vell/Boring ID	Date	Top of Casing Elevation (ft)	Depth to Groundwater (ft)	Groundwater Elevation (ft)	<		(Concentrations in	n μg/l)		>	
Current Investig	ation Grab !	Sample Results:									
CB-1-W	07/22/99				110,000	1,300	16,000	2,700	12,000	<3000*	a,b,c
CB-2-W	07/22/99				4,700	21	13	170	76	<50*	a,c
Historical Grab	Sample Resi	ults:									
SB-A	07/06/95		~20		330	16	3.6	1.3	4.9		i,j
SB-B	07/07/95		~20		450	55	3.1	5.1	5.0		а
SB-C	07/06/95		~20		44,000	6,600	5,900	980	4,400		а
SB-D	07/06/95		~20		70,000	7,400	10,000	1,600	7,200		а
SB-E	07/06/95		-20		25,000	1,000	3,000	610	2,700		а
SB-G	07/07/95		~20		84,000	9,400	16,000	2,200	9,900		a,b
5B-I	07/07/95		~20		24,000	6,100	1,400	680	1,600		а
5B-J	07/07/95		~20		960	110	66	8.7	71		а
5B-K	07/07/95		~20		72,000	9,600	9,600	1,800	7,000		а
1	Comolo De										
<i>Monitoring Well</i> MW-1	08/01/94				170,000	35,000	51,000	2,400	13,000		
(v)	12/21/94	34.95	19.53	15.42	180	41,000	64,000	3,100	100,000		
	03/13/95	34.95	19.55	16.29	150	31,000	45,000	2,500	17,000		
	06/27/95	34.95	18.20	16.75	71,000	17,000	18,000	1,600	7,700		
	07/07/95	34.95	18.35	16.60	71,000	17,000	18,000	1,600	7,700		
	09/28/95	34.95	18.70	16.25	110,000	27,000	34,000	1,700	14,000		
	12/20/95	34.95	19.96	14.99	120,000	33,000	43,000	2,300	15,000		
	03/26/96	34.95	19.27	15.68	140,000	29,000	36,000	1,900	13,000	<200*	đ
	06/20/96	34.95	18.64	16.31	110,000	30,000	38,000	2,200	13,000	<200*	
	09/26/96	34.95	19.35	15.60	170,000	28,000	40,000	2,200	15,000	ND**	
	10/28/96	34.95	19.58	15.37							
	12/12/96	34.95	19.68	15.27	110,000	36,000	47,000	2,500	16,000	ND*	
	03/31/97	34.95	18.80	16.15	160,000	24,000	39,000	1,900	13,000	ND*	
	06/27/97	34.95	19.26	15.69	130,000	25,000	36,000	2,000	14,000	ND*	
	09/09/97	34.95	19.20	15.25	99,000	22,000	27,000	1,600	13,000	270*	
	12/18/97	34.95	19.75	15.70	160,000	30,000	44,000	2,200	15,000	ND***	
	03/12/98	34.95	17.52	17.43	190,000	20,000	49,000	2,500	18,000	ND***	
	06/22/98	34.95	18.63	16.32	90,000	19,000	40,000	2,100	16,000		

Table 2.	Groundwater	Elevation and	Analytic Data -	1432 Harrison St	., Oakland, CA.
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					TPHg	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	MTBE	Notes
Well/Boring ID	Date	Top of Casing Elevation (ft)	Depth to Groundwater (ft)	Groundwater Elevation (ft)	<	••••	(Concentrations i	n μg/l)		>	
<u> </u>	09/18/98	34.95		16.35	190,000	29,000	48,000	2,400	17,000		
	12/23/98	34.95	19.18	15.77	140,000	24,000	44,000	2,000	8,200		
	03/29/99	34.95	18.52	16.43	181,000	22,200	40,100	1,844	12,200		
	06/23/99	34.95	18.60	16.35	80,000	20,000	33,000	1,600	11,000		
MW-2	08/01/94		**		130,000	28,000	35,000	3,000	12,000		
	12/21/94	35.18	19.91	15.27	200	140,000	200,000	3,500	22,000		
	03/13/95	35.18	19.15	16.03	500	9,200	23,000	7,000	36,000		
	06/27/95	35.18	18.74	16.44	120,000	23,000	30,000	2,700	13,000		
	07/07/95	35.18	18.80	16.38	120,000	23,000	30,000	2,700	13,000		~*
	09/28/95	35.18	19.30	15.88	110,000	23,000	29,000	2,500	11,000		
	12/20/95	35.18	20.24	14.94	83,000	980	1,800	2,200	10,000		
	03/26/96	35.18	19.69	15.49	150,000	23,000	32,000	2,800	12,000	<200*	d
	06/20/96	35.18	19.20	15.98	94,000	15,000	23,000	2,400	12,000	<200*	
	09/26/96	35.18	19.80	15.38	150,000	20,000	29,000	2,800	12,000	ND**	
	10/28/96	35.18	20.18	15.00		••					
	12/12/96	35.18	20.17	15.01	58,000	3,100	11,000	1,700	8,100	220*	-*
	03/31/97	35.18	19.67	15.51	38,000	6,000	7,900	690	3,300	ND*	
	06/27/97	35.18	19.68	15.50	62,000	13,000	16,000	1,300	6,000	ND*	
	09/09/97	35.18	20.20	14.98	81,000	16,000	18,000	1,800	8,600	ND***	
	12/18/97	35.18	19.80	15.38	110,000	18,000	26,000	2,200	9,500	ND***	
	03/12/98	35.18	18.07	17.11	120,000	16,000	26,000	2,200	9,400	ND***	
	06/22/98	35.18	18.29	16.89	38,000	9,800	9,500	1,500	6,000		
	09/18/98	35.18	19.09	16.09	68,000	12,000	16,000	1,400	5,900		
	12/23/98	35.18	19.67	15.51	180,000	16,000	22,000	2,200	8,300		
	03/29/99	35.18	18.97	16.2 1	16,600	1,380	1,920	373	1,840	••	
	06/23/99	35.18	18.25	16.93	41,000	10,000	9,400	1,100	5,000		
MW-3	08/01/94				<50	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2.0	. .	
111 14-3	12/21/94	33.97	18.82	15.15	<50	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5		e

					TPHg	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	MTBE	Note
ell/Boring ID		Top of Casing	Depth to	Groundwater							
	Date	Elevation (ft)	Groundwater (ft)	Elevation (ft)	>		(Concentrations i	n μg/l)		>	
	03/13/95	33.97	17.86	16.11	<50	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	~*	f,g
	07/07/95	33.97	18.25	15.72							h
	09/28/95	33.97	18.00	15.97							
	12/20/95	33.97	18.74	15.23							
	03/26/96	33.97	18.25	15.72							
	06/20/96	33.97	18.35	15.62							
	09/26/96	33.97	19.12	14.85							
	10/28/96	33.97	19.11	14.86							
	12/12/96	33.97	18.61	15.36				**			
	03/31/97	33.97	18.35	15.62				••			
	06/27/97	33.97	18.81	15.16							
	09/09/97	33.97	19.18	14.79							
	12/18/97	33.97	18.64	15.33							
	03/12/98	33.97	17.56	16.41							
	06/22/98	33.97	18.64	15.33	••						
	09/18/98	33.97	18.33	15.64							
	12/23/98	33.97	18.60	15.37				•			
	03/29/99	33.97	17.85	16.12			••				
	06/23/99	33.97	18.67	15.30		-					
MW-4	10/28/96	30.77	19.32	11.45	10,000	3,900	420	400	360	<200*	
	12/12/96	30.77	19.42	11.35	11,000	4,200	410	420	260	32*	
	03/31/97	30.77	18.67	12.10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND*	
	06/27/97	30.77	19.08	11.69	160	49	1.2	ND	5.9	ND*	
	09/09/97	30.77	19.33	11.44	7,400	5,000	410	230	470	33*	
	12/18/97	30.77	19.17	11.60	710	170	8.0	ND	39	ND***	
	03/12/98	30.77	17.68	13.09	1,300	410	21	ND	57	ND***	
	06/22/98	30.77	17.63	13.14	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
	09/18/98	30.77	18.58	12.19	ND	42	1.6	ND	4.8		
	12/23/98	30.77	19.01	11.76	1,900	1,000	76	50	120		
	03/29/99	30.77	18.35	12.42	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		•
	06/23/99	30.77	17.58	13.19	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		-

					TPHg	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	MTBE	Notes
/ell/Boring ID	Date	Top of Casing Elevation (ft)	Depth to Groundwater (ft)	Groundwater Elevation (ft)	<		(Concentrations i	n µg/I)		>	
MW-5	10/28/96	31.61	19.88	11.73	90	4.0	0.6	<0.50	<0.50	16*	
	12/12/96	31.61	20.09	11.52	230	5.6	0.9	ND	0.9	3.6*	
	03/31/97	31.61	19.24	12.37	90	3.1	ND	ND	ND	ND*	
	06/27/97	31.61	19.16	12.45	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND*	
	09/09/97	31.61	19.93	11.68	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND*	
	12/18/97	31.61	19.77	11.84	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND***	
	03/12/98	31.61	19.77	11.84	79	2.3	ND	0.8	ND	ND*	
	06/22/98	31.61	18.08	13.53	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
	09/18/98	31.61	19.12	12.49	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
	12/23/98	31.61	19.60	12.01	ND	0.8	0.9	ND	ND		
	03/29/99	31.61	18.88	12.73	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
	06/23/99	31.61	18.05	13.56	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
MW-6	10/28/96	32.89	20.02	12.87	<50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<2.0*	
	12/12/96	32.89	20.18	12.71	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND*	
	03/31/97	32.89	19.81	13.08						**	
	06/27/97	32.89	19.76	13.13							
	09/09/97	32.89	20.06	12.83	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND*	
	12/18/97	32.89	19.90	12.99	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
	03/12/98	32.89	18.00	14.89	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND*	
	06/22/98	32.89	18.43	14.46	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
	09/18/98	32.89	19.10	13.79	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
	12/23/98	32.89	19.61	13.28	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
	03/29/99	32.89	18.92	13.97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
	06/23/99	32.89	18.41	14.48	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		

					TPHg	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	MTBE	Notes
Well/Boring ID	Date	Top of Casing Elevation (ft)	Depth to Groundwater (ft)	Groundwater Elevation (ft)	<		(Concentrations is	n μg/l)		>	

Abbreviations	Notes
TPHg = Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline by EPA method Modified 8015.	a = Unmodified or weakly modified gasoline is significant.
Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes by EPA method 8020.	b = Lighter than water immiscible sheen is present.
= Not Sampled/Not Analyzed	c = Liquid sample that contains greater than ~5 vol. % sediment.
$< n = Not$ detected in sample above n $\mu g/l$.	d = MTBE result confirmed by secondary column or GC/MS analysis.
ND = Not detected at minimum quantitation limit. See laboratory reports.	e = Sample analyzed for purgeable hydrocarbons by EPA method 8010,
μg/l = micrograms per liter	no purgeable halocarbons were detected.
MTBE = Methyl tert-butyl ether	f = Sample analyzed for VOCs by EPA method 8240, no non-BTEX compounds were detected
* = MTBE by EPA Method 8020	g = Sample analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as motor oil (TPHmo) by
** = MTBE by EPA Method 8240	EPA method Modified 8015, no TPHmo was detected.
*** = MTBE by EPA Method 8260	h = Analytic sampling discontinued. Approved by Alameda County Department of
VOCs = volatile organic compounds	Environmental Health.
	i = Lighter than gasoline range compounds are significant.
	i = Gasoline range compounds having broad chromatographic peaks are significant.



EXCAVATION PERMIT

TO EXCAVATE IN STREETS OR OTHER SPECIFIED WORK

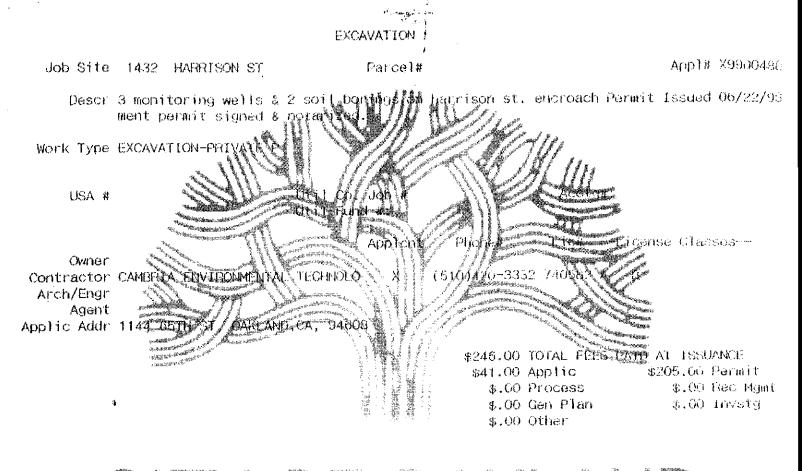
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ENGINEERIN

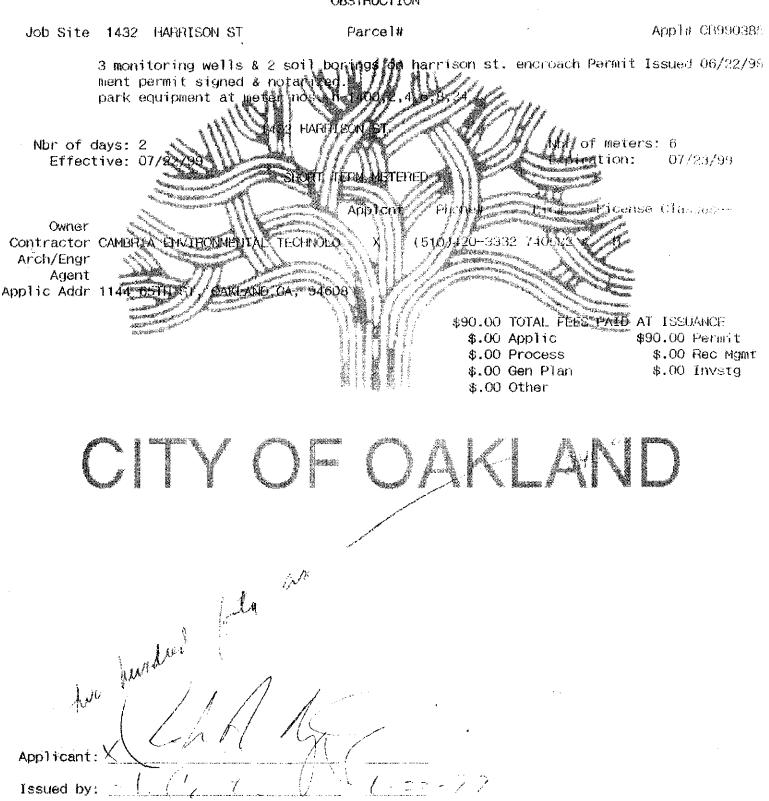
PAGE 2 of 2

PERMIT NUMBER	100488	SITE ADDRESS/LOCATION 1432 HARRISON ST.
APPROX. START DATE	APPROX. END DATE	24-HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER (Permit not valid without 24-Hour number)
CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE # AND	CLASS	CITY BUSINESS TAX #
ATTENTION:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1) State law requires that the inquiry identification num	contractor/owner call Underground Ser ber issued by USA. The USA telephon	vice Alert (USA) two working days before excavating. This permit is not valid unless applicant has secured a e number is 1 (800) 642-2444. UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT (USA) #:
2) 48 hours prior to) starting work, YOU MU	IST CALL (510) 238-3651 TO SCHEDULE AN INSPECTION.
OWNER/BUILDER	<u> </u>	
alleged exemption. Any violation of S I, as an owner of the property, or Professions Code: The Contractor's I provided that such improvements are a burden of proving that he did not build I, as owner of the property, and ex- be performed prior to sale, (3) I have structures more than once during any I I, as owner of the property, am ex- does not apply to an owner of property	Section 7031.5 by any applicant for a per my employees with wages as their sole of License Law does not apply to an owner not intended or offered for sale. If howe d or improve for the purpose of sale). empt from the sale requirements of the a resided in the residence for the 12 month three-year period. (Sec. 7044 Business a clusively contracting with licensed contra y who builds or improves thereon, and w	7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, or that he is exempt therefrom and the basis for the mult subjects the applicant to a civil penalty of not more than \$500): compensation, will do the work, and the structure is not intended or offered for sale (Sec. 7044, Business of property who builds or improves thereon, and who does such work himself or through his own employee ever, the building or improvement is sold within one year of completion, the owner-builder will have the thove due to: (1) I am improving my principal place of residence or appurtenances thereto, (2) the work will have prior to completion of the work, and (4) I have not claimed exemption on this subdivision on more than tw and Professions Code). actors to construct the project, (Sec. 7044, Business and Professions Code: The Contractor's License Law who contracts for such projects with a contractor(s) licensed pursuant to the Contractor's License law).
WORKER'S COMPENSATION		
		icate of Worker's Compensation Insurance, or a certified copy thereof (Sec. 3700, Labor Code).
Policy #	Company Name	·
	the work for which this permit is issued alued at one hundred dollars (\$100) or le	d, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the Worker's Compensation Laws ess).
comply with such provisions or this po- granted upon the express condition that perform the obligations with respect to and employees, from and against any a sustained or arising in the construction	ermit shall be deemed revoked. This per at the permittee shall be responsible for a p street maintenance. The permittee shal and all suits, claims, or actions brought is a of the work performed under the permit	bu should become subject to the Worker's Compensation provisions of the Labor Code, you must forthwith rmit is issued pursuant to all provisions of Title 12 Chapter 12.12 of the Oakland Municipal Code. It is all claims and liabilities arising out of work performed under the permit or arising out of permittee's failure to l, and by acceptance of the permit agrees to defend, indemnify, save and hold harmless the City, its officers by any person for or on account of any bodily injuries, disease or illness or damage to persons and/or proper it or in consequence of permittee's failure to perform the obligations with respect to street maintenance. This is the Director of the Office of Planning and Building.
I hereby affirm that I am licensed under this permit and agree to its requirement	er provisions of Chapter 9 of Division 3 its, and that the above information is true	of the Business and Professions Code and my license is in full force and effect (if contractor), that I have rea e and correct under penalty of law.
Y John	4 //2	6/22/99
Signature of Permittee C		1 State of the second s
RESURFACED	SPECIAL PAVING DETAIL	HOLDAY RESTRICTION? LIMITED OPERATION AREA? (NOV 1 - JAN 1) DYES D NO (7AM-9AM & 4PM-6PM) VYES D NO
ISSUED BY	Vulla	DATE ISSUED 6/22/99



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CITY OF OAKLAND



(i) A de la constante de mais anticipation de mais de mais de mais anticipation de mais de mais de mais anticipation de mais de mais de mais de mais anticipation de mais de mais de mais de mais anticipation de mais de mais de mais de mais de mais anticipation de mais de mais de mais de mais de mais de mais anticipation de mais anticipation de mais de ma

OBSTRUCTION

MAR 23 1999 17:28 FR HLH UU FUB WK NZU KED	
ALAMEDA COUNTY PL	IBLIC WORKS AGENCY
WATER RESOURCES SECTION 951 TURNER COURT, SUITE 300, HA 960NE (S10) 670-5244 ALVIN KAN (S10) 670-5244 ALVIN KAN	YWARD, CA 94545-2451 Odfrey fax (510) 470-5262
DRULLING PERMIT A	PPLICATION
	ې د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د
FOR APPLICANT TO COMPLETE	FOR OFFICE USE
LOCATION OF PROJECT 1432 Harrison St. Bakland, CA	PERMIT NUMBER
California Coordinates Source A. McuracyteR.	. PERMIT CONDITIONS
	Circled Permit Requirements Apply
CLIENT Name Mark Bocsuk	A.) GENERAL
Address 1526 Valleto St. Phone	Derrive at the ACPWA office five days prior to proposed starting date.
City SAN FINNEISCO Zip 44123-516	(2) Submit m ACPWA within 60 days after completion of
APPLICANT Note Cambria Environmental Fax 510 420 9170	permittees work the original Department of Water Resources Water Well Drillers Report or equivalent for well projects, or drilling logs and location sketch for
Address 1144 65th ST. Ste B Phone +10 420 3241	pentechaical projects.
City Bakland CA 2ip 9460 8	Desmit is void if project not begun within 90 days of approval \$32.
TYPE OF PROJECT	B. WATER SUPPLY WELLS 1. Minimum surface scal thickness is two inches of
Well Construction Geotechnical Investigation Cathodic Protection I General I	cement grout placed by tremic.
Water Supply D Commination D	2. Minimum scal depth is JO feet for municipal and industrial wells or 20 feet for domestic and irrigation
Monitoring D Well Description D	wells unless a lesser depth is specially approved.
PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY WELL USE	C GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS
New Domestic O Replacement Domestic D Municipal O Intigation O	1. Minimum surface seal thickness is two inches of
industrial I Other I	. Accument grout placed by tremic.
	(1)Minimum seal depth for monitoring wells is the maximum depth practicable or 20 feet.
DRILLING METHOD: Mud Rowry D. Air Rowry D. Auger 🗶	D. GEOTECHNICAL
Cable Q Other Q	Backfill bore hale with compacted cuttings or heavy
DRILLER'S LICENSE NO. <u>257 - 720904</u>	benunite and upper two feet with comparied material. In areas of known or suspected contamination, tremied commer grout shall be used in place of comparied sumings.
WELL PROJECTS	E. CATHODIC
Drill Hole Diameter <u>8</u> in, Maximum Casing Diameter <u>4</u> in. Depth <u>32</u> ft.	Fill hale above anode zone with concrete placed by tranic. F. WELL DESTRUCTION
Surface Seal Depth ft. Number	See ausched.
DEDTECHNICAL DEDIECTES Environmental	G. SPECIAL CONDITIONS
Number of Borings _ Z_ Maximum Hole Diameter _ Z_ In. Depth _ 30 ft	
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE April 12 1999	APPROVED Guillion Salfor DATE 3/23/
s hereby agree to comply with all sequirements of this pennit and	. (
Alameda County Ordinance No. 73-68.	:

APPLICANT'S-Rhaf U. Shulf DATE 3/12/99 CAMBRIA END.

:

.

ATTACHMENT B

Boring Logs and Well Construction Diagrams



CLIENT NAME

LOCATION

DRILLER

JOB/SITE NAME

PROJECT NUMBER

DRILLING METHOD

BORING DIAMETER

Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc. 1144 - 65th St. Oakland, CA 94608 Telephone: (510) 420-0700 Fax: (510) 420-9170

BORING/WELL LOG

Borsuk	BORING/WELL NAMECB	-1		
1432 Harrison Street	DRILLING STARTED	<u>Jul-99</u>		
Oakland, California	DRILLING COMPLETED	<u>Jul-99</u>	· · ·	
540-0188	WELL DEVELOPMENT DATE ((IELD)	NA	<u>.</u>
Gregg Drilling	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATIO	N	35.00 ft above msl	
Hydraulic push	TOP OF CASING ELEVATION _	Not Surv	reved	·
2"	SCREENED INTERVAL	<u>NA</u>		
R. Schultz	DEPTH TO WATER (First Enco	untered)	20.0 ft (23-Jul-99)	Ā
D. Elias, RG# 6584	DEPTH TO WATER (Static)		<u>NA</u>	<u> </u>

REVIEWED BY REMARKS

LOGGED BY

Located 10' south-southwest of VES-2.

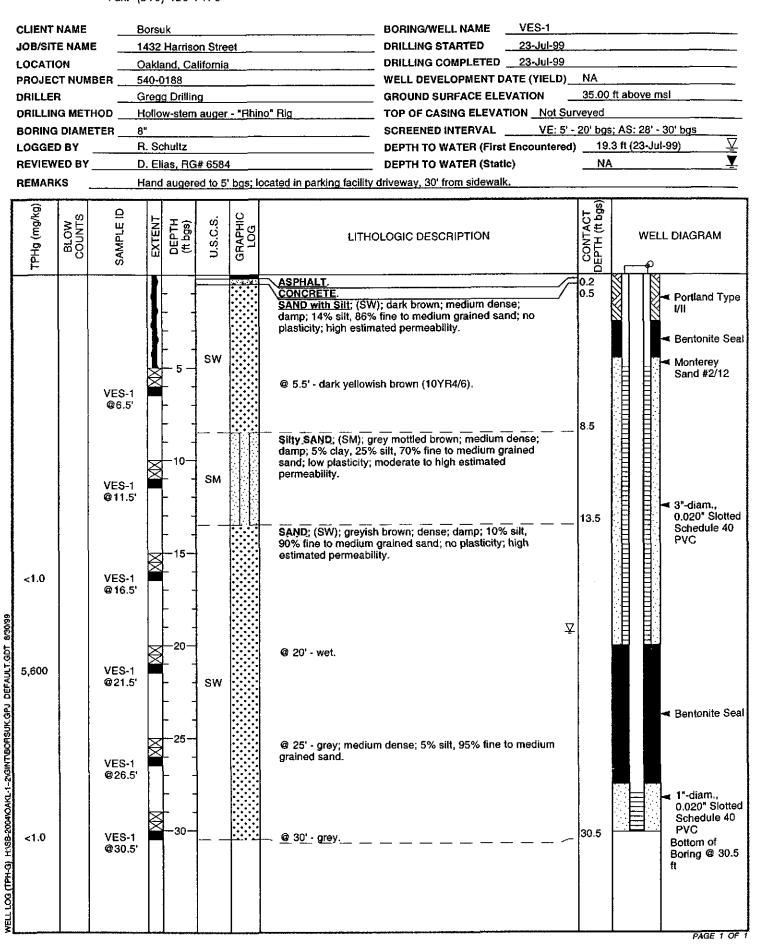
	TPHg (mg/kg)	BLOW COUNTS	SAMPLE ID	EXTENT	DEPTH (ft bgs)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION		CONTACT DEPTH (ft bgs)	WELL	. DIAGRAM
			CB-1 @4.0' CB-1 @8.0'			SM		<u>CONCRETE.</u> <u>Silty SAND;</u> (SM); brown; dense; damp; 20% silt, 80% sand; no plasticity; high estimated permeability. @ 8' - 5% clay, 15% silt, 80% sand; low plasticity;	- - 	8.5		
	<1.0		CB-1 @10.0' CB-1 @12.0'		10 	sw sм		moderate to high estimated permeability. SAND; (SW); greenish grey; dense; damp to moist; 10% silt, 90% sand; no plasticity; high estimated permeability. Slity SAND; (SM); brown; dense; damp; 5% clay, 15% silt, 80% sand; low plasticity; moderate to high estimated permeability.	Λ	10.5 14.0		< Portland Type I/II
66/06/	<1.0		CB-1 @16.0'			sw		<u>SAND with Silt;</u> (SW); greenish grey; very dense; moist; 14% silt, 86% sand; no plasticity; high estimated permeability.		-		
PJ DEFAULT.GDT 8	<1.0		CB-1 @20.0'		20 			@ 20' - dense.	¥	24.0		
WELL LOG (TPH-B) 14:58-2004/04KL-1-2/GINTBORSUK GPJ DEFAULT.GDT 8/30/99	1,500		CB-1 @24.0'							24.0		Bottom of Boring @ 24 ft



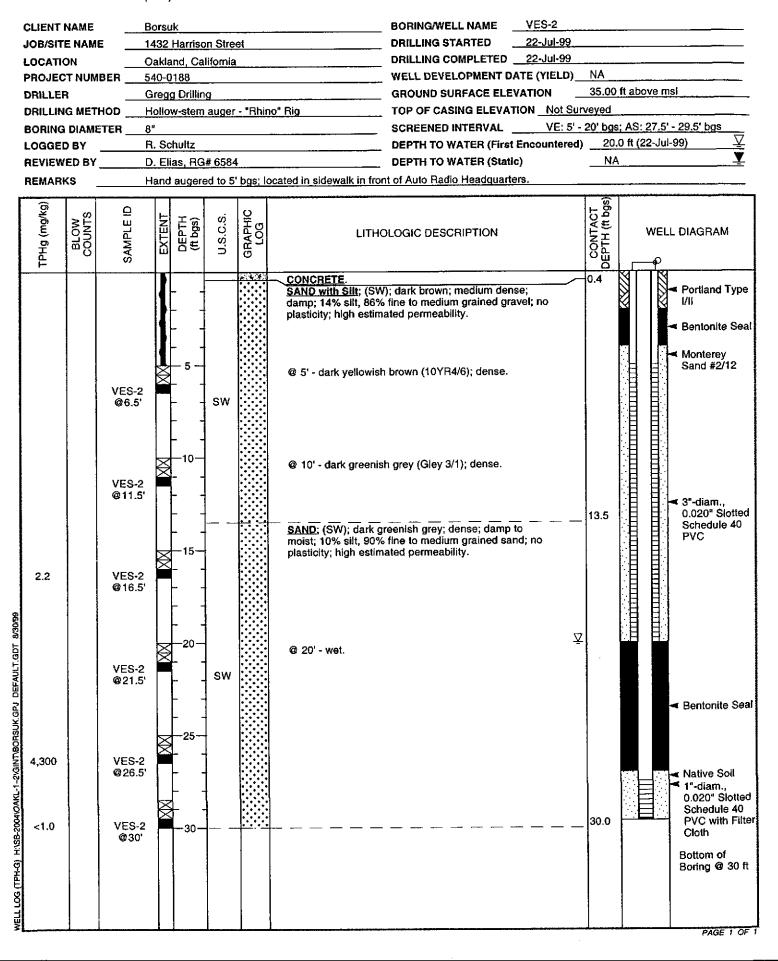
BORING/WELL LOG

CLIENT	NAME	E	Bors	uk				BORING/WELL NAME	CB-2		<u> </u>	
JOB/SI	TE NAM	E <u>1</u>	432	Harriso	on Stre	et		DRILLING STARTED	23-Jul-99			····
LOCAT	ION		Dakl	and, Ca	lifornia	ι		DRILLING COMPLETED	23-Jul-99			
PROJE		IBER 5	40-	0188				WELL DEVELOPMENT DA				
DRILLE	FR		Greg	g Drillir	ig			GROUND SURFACE ELEV			ft above m	s
DRILLI	NG MET	нор	lydr	aulic pu	ish			TOP OF CASING ELEVAT	ION <u>Not Sun</u>	veyed		
BORIN	g diam	ETER 2	н 					SCREENED INTERVAL			····	
LOGGE	D BY			nes				DEPTH TO WATER (First			.5 ft (23-Jul	
REVIE	NED BY	<u>E</u>) <u>, E</u> l	lias, RG	# 6584	1		DEPTH TO WATER (Static)	<u>N</u> A	\	<u> </u>
REMAR	RKS	L	.oca	ted 10'	south-	southw	rest of CB-1.				 .	
l îs		0	Τ							ြှစ်		
TPHg (mg/kg)	BLOW COUNTS	SAMPLE ID	l	Ξĝ	တ်	GRAPHIC LOG				CONTACT DEPTH (ft bgs)		
5	25	ЧЫ	EXTENT	DEPTH (ft bgs)	U.S.C.S.	APH LOG	LITHO	LOGIC DESCRIPTION		ZE.	WEL	L DIAGRAM
Ha	۵ ۳	SAI	ĮΨ			3				NG T		
					SP-	<u> <u> </u></u>				0.3		
					SM		Gravelly SAND; (SP); brown; loose; dry; 5% silt,	65%	0.5		
					OIVI		Silty SAND; (SM); da	h estimated permeability; fill ark brown; loose; dry; 25% s	ilt, 74% 🔄	2.5		
							fine to medium grain	ed sand, 1% subangular gra oderate to high estimated	vel to		KIKA	
		CB-2					\permeability.					
		@4'		5			SAND; (SW); light or dense: dry: 10% silt	angish brown; medium dens 90% fine to medium graine	se to d sand:			
							high estimated perm					
					sw							
		CB-2			ļ					1	KXKA	
		@8'			ļ	::::		a tur i da ser a da s				
				—10—	ļ .			I with grey; medium dense;	moist.			
					L _		@ 10' - damp.			11.0		
<1.0		CB-2	Ľ]		Silty SAND; (SM); bi	rown to orange brown; medi iilt, 80% sand; very low to lo	um w			 Portland Type
		@12'			SM		plasticity; moderate	to high estimated permeabil	ity.	1	KKK	1/11
										14.0		
<1.0		CB-2					SAND; (SW); olive g 93% sand; high estic	rey to brown; dense; moist;	7% silt,			
		@15'	Γ	-15-	1		93% sano; nign esu	nated permeability.			KIKA	
				[·	sw					· .	N NY	
				1 -	1				i.			
8				F '	1					19.0		
95/8					SM		Silty SAND; (SM); g	rey; dense; moist; 20% sllt, l			XXXX	
log 4.2		CB-2		-20-			sand; low plasticity; permeability.	moderate to high estimated	¥	20.5	KXX	
Ě		@20.5'	ŀ		1		SAND; (SW); orange	e mottled with olive grey; de	nse;			
EFA.				- ·	sw			sand; high estimated perme ey; very dense; moist to wet				
2					1					24.0	ŴŇ	
또 4.8 또		CB-2 @24'		- ·						24.0	PANY	Bottom of
USE C		8824										Boring @ 24 ft
Ă L	ļ						}					
2/GIP												
- S												
Š												
202					ļ.							
es:												
H (6												
퇸												
WELL LOG (TPH-G), H/SB-2004/OAKL-1-2/GINT/BORSUK.GPJ DEFAULT.GDT 8/30/95 7 8		1								1		
1 T												
¥		L		1	1	1	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		PAGE 1 OF

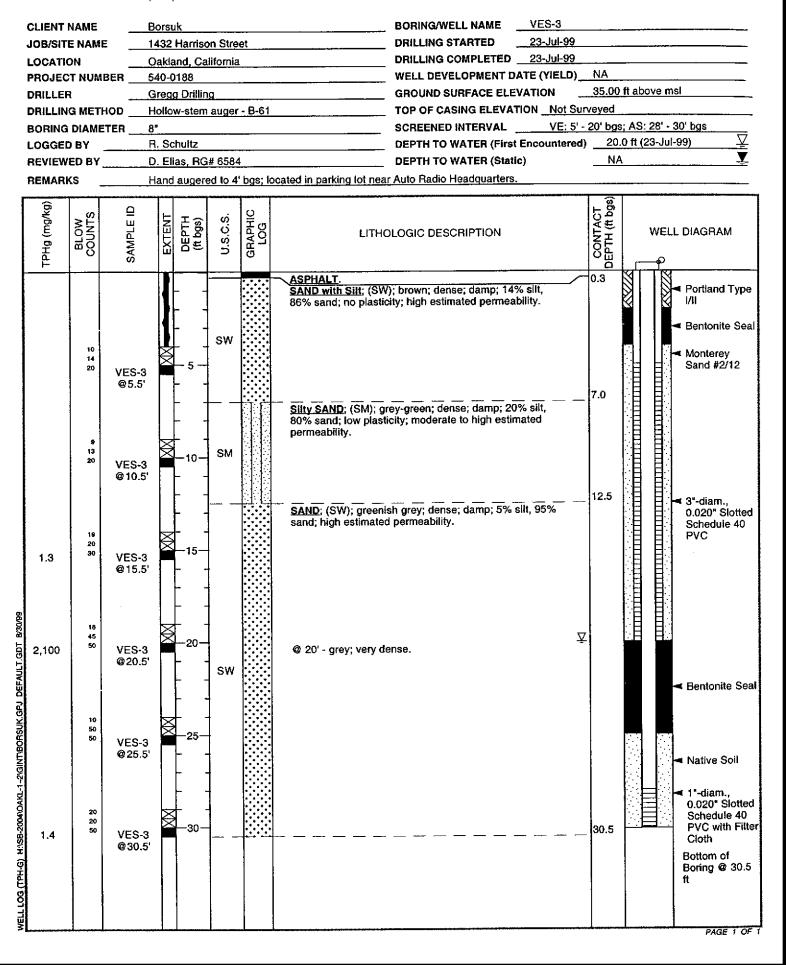
PAGE 1 OF



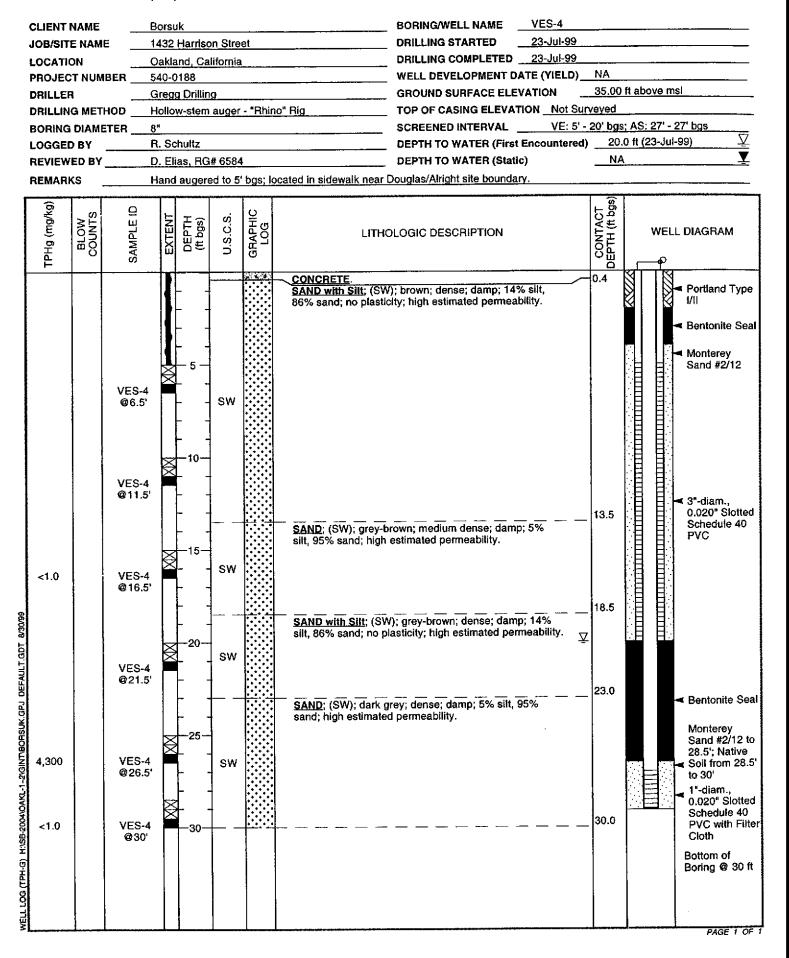












ATTACHMENT C

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Analytical Laboratory Report



Cambria Environmental Technology	Client Project ID: #540-0188;	Date Sampled: 07/22/99
1144 65 th Street, Suite C	Borsuk	Date Received: 07/26/99
Oakland, CA 94608	Client Contact: Bob Schultz	Date Extracted: 07/26/99
	Client P.O:	Date Analyzed: 07/26/99

08/02/99

Dear Bob:

Enclosed are:

1). the results of 22 samples from your #540-0188; Borsuk project,

2). a QC report for the above samples

3). a copy of the chain of custody, and

4). a bill for analytical services.

All analyses were completed satisfactorily and all QC samples were found to be within our control limits. If you have any questions please contact me. McCampbell Analytical Laboratories strives for excellence in quality, service and cost. Thank you for your business and I look forward to working with you again.

Yours truly,

Edward Hamilton, Lab Director

McCAMPBELL ANALYTICAL INC.

110 2nd Avenue South, #D7, Pacheco, CA 94553-5560 Telephone : 925-798-1620 Fax : 925-798-1622 <u>http://www.mccampbell.com</u> E-mail: main@mccampbell.com

Cambria	Environmenta	l Technol	ogv	Client	Project IE): #540-018	8:	Date Samp	led: 07/22	/99
	^h Street, Suite (-67	Borsul	•		-,	Date Recei	ved: 07/26	5/99
Oakland	, CA 94608			Client	Contact: H	Bob Schultz		Date Extra	cted: 07/2	6-07/30/99
				Client	P.O:	<u></u>		Date Analy	/zed: 07/20	6-07/30/99
	e Range (C6-									* & BTEX*
Lab ID	ods 5030, modified Client ID	Matrix		r 602; Ca H(g) ⁺	MTBE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylben- zene	Xylenes	% Recovery Surrogate
15999	VES-1-16.5'	s	1	٦D	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	110
16000	VES-1-21.5'	S	56	00,a	ND<10	59	400	75	370	<u> </u> #
16002	VES-1-30.5'	S]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	100
16005	VES-2-16.5	S	2	.2,g	ND	ND	0.018	ND	0.050	98
16007	VES-2-26.5'	s	43	00,a	ND<10	35	260	74	310	116
16008	VES-2-30.0'	S]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	97
16011	VES-3-15.5'	S	1	.3,a	ND	0.011	ND	ND	0.010	106
16012	VES-3-20.5'	S	21	00,b,j	ND<10	ND<0.50	66	56	280	105
16014	VES-3-30.5'	s	I	.4,a	ND	0.062	0.25	0.039	0.16	95
16017	VES-4-16.5'	s]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	109
16019	VES-4-25'	S	76	500,a	32	150	490	170	640	118
16020	VES-4-30'	S	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	103
16023	CB-1-10.0'	s]	NÐ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	98
16025	CB-1-16.0'	S]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	109
	ig Limit unless ise stated: ND	w	50	ug/L	5.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
means no	t detected above porting limit	s	1.0	mg/kg	0.05	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	

* water and vapor samples are reported in ug/L, wipe samples in ug/wipe, soil and sludge samples in mg/kg, and all TCLP and SPLP extracts in ug/L

* cluttered chromatogram; sample peak coelutes with surrogate peak

⁺The following descriptions of the TPH chromatogram are cursory in nature and McCampbell Analytical is not responsible for their interpretation: a) unmodified or weakly modified gasoline is significant; b) heavier gasoline range compounds are significant(aged gasoline?); c) lighter gasoline range compounds (the most mobile fraction) are significant; d) gasoline range compounds having broad chromatographic peaks are significant; biologically altered gasoline?; e) TPH pattern that does not appear to be derived from gasoline (?); f) one to a few isolated peaks present; g) strongly aged gasoline or diesel range compounds are significant; h) lighter than water immiscible sheen is present; i) liquid sample that contains greater than ~5 vol. % sediment; j) no recognizable pattern.

117 Edward Hamilton, Lab Director



Cambria	Environmer	ntal Tech	nology		t Project ID:	#540-0188	3;	Date Samp	oled: 07/22	/99
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Oakland	, CA 94608			Clien	t Contact: B	ob Schultz		Date Extra	cted: 07/20	5-07/30/99
				Clien	t P.O:			Date Analy	yzed: 07/2	5-07/30/99
		•		•	carbons as alifornia RWQ	•		•	-	* & BTEX*
Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	TPH		MTBE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylben -zene	Xylenes	% Recovery Surrogate
16026	CB-1- 20.0'	S	N	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	112
16029	CB-2- 12.0'	s	N	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	95
16030	CB-2- 15.0'	S	N	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	101
16031	CB-2- 20.5'	S	4.2	2.j	ND	ND	0.010	0.007	0.025	109
16032	CB-2- 24.0'	s	4.8	l.j	ND	0.006	ND	0.026	0.030	102
16033	CB-1-W	W	110,00	0,a,h,i	ND<3000	1300	16,000	2700	12,000	108
16034	CB-2-W	w	4700),a,i	ND<50	21	13	170	76	110
16034A	CB-1- 24.0'	S	150	0,a	ND<2	2.3	6.8	12	58	#
	Limit unless stated; ND	w	50 u	g/L	5.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
above th	ot detected ic reporting imit	s	1.0 m	g/kg	0.05	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	

* water and vapor samples are reported in ug/L, wipe samples in ug/wipe, soil and sludge samples in mg/kg, and all TCLP and SPLP extracts in ug/L

cluttered chromatogram; sample peak coelutes with surrogate peak

"The following descriptions of the TPH chromatogram are cursory in nature and McCampbell Analytical is not responsible for their interpretation: a) unmodified or weakly modified gasoline is significant; b) heavier gasoline range compounds are significant(aged gasoline?); c) lighter gasoline range compounds (the most mobile fraction) are significant; d) gasoline range compounds having broad chromatographic peaks are significant; biologically altered gasoline?; e) TPH pattern that does not appear to be derived from gasoline (?); f) one to a few isolated peaks present; g) strongly aged gasoline or diesel range compounds are significant; h) lighter than water immiscible sheen is present; i) liquid sample that contains greater than ~5 vol. % sediment; j) no recognizable pattern.

Edward Hamilton, Lab Director

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110 2nd Avenue South, #D7, Pacheco, CA 94553 Tele: 925-798-1620 Fax: 925-798-1622

QC REPORT FOR HYDROCARBON ANALYSES

Date: 07/25/99-07/26/99 Matrix: WATER

	Concent	ration	(ug/L)	1	* Reco	very	
Analyte	Sample			Amount			RPD
	(#15450)	MS	MSÐ	Spiked	MS	MSD	
TPH (gas)	0.0	107.4	105.4	100.0	107.4	105.4	1.9
Benzene	0.0	9.9	9.6	10.0	99.0	96.0	3.1
Toluene	0.0	10.1	9.8	10.0	101.0	98.0	3.0
Ethyl Benzene	0.0	10.3	10.0	10.0	103.0	100.0	3.0
Xylenes	0.0	30.8	30.1	30.0	102.7	100.3	2.3
TPH(diesel)	0.0	7717	7643	7500	103	102	1.0
TRPH (oil & grease)	0	21000	21400	23700	89	90	1.9

% Rec. = (MS - Sample) / amount spiked x 100

 $RPD = (MS - MSD) / (MS + MSD) \times 2 \times 100$

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QC REPORT FOR HYDROCARBON ANALYSES

Date: 07/25/99-07/26/99 Matrix: SOIL

	Concent:	ration	(mg/kg)		* Recov	very	
Analyte	Sample			Amount			RPD
	(#09617)	MS	MSD	Spiked	MS	MSD	1
		0.1.60	0.480	0.00	100	107	0 F
TPH (gas)	0.000	2.162	2.172	2.03	107	107	0.5
Benzene	0.000	0.196	0.212	0.2	98	106	7.8
Toluene	0.000	0.204	0.220	0.2	102	110	7.5
Ethylbenzene	0.000	0.206	0.224	0.2	103	112	8.4
Xylenes	0.000	0.598	0.644	0.6	100	107	7.4
TPH(diesel)	0	318	319	300	106	106	0.3
TRPH (oil and grease)	0.0	21.0	21.4	20.8	101	103	1.9

% Rec. = (MS - Sample) / amount spiked x 100

 $RPD = (MS - MSD) / (MS + MSD) \times 2 \times 100$

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Report To: Bob Sc				ill To	:(Ca	mk	<u>ri</u>	<u>a</u>				ŀ		 1	r			Ana	ilysi T	s R	eque	est I	-					 	Ōthe	<u>er</u>	Comments
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		USAMP	LING		ers		MA	IK)		PI	LESE	RVI	ED	Gas	801	lio u	n Hy	_	EPA		N N	0/8			2		21/2					16000
SAMPLE ID	LOCATION			# Containers	Type Containers									BTEX & TPH 115 Gas (602)	TPH as Diesel (8015)	Total Petroleum Oil & Grease (5520 E&F/B&F)	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (418.1)	EPA 601 / 8010	BTEX ONLY (EPA 602 / 8020)	EPA 608 / 8080	EPA 608 / 8080 PCB's ONLY	EPA 624 / 8240 / 8260	EPA 625 / 8270	PAH's / PNA's by	CAM-17 Metals	LUFT 5 Metals	Lead (7240/7421/239.2/6010)					16001 H
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ATTACHMENT D

Standard Field Procedures for Soil Borings and Remediation Wells

STANDARD FIELD PROCEDURES FOR SOIL BORINGS

This document describes Cambria Environmental Technology's standard field methods for drilling and sampling soil borings. These procedures are designed to comply with Federal, State and local regulatory guidelines. Specific field procedures are summarized below.

Objectives

Soil samples are collected to characterize subsurface lithology, assess whether the soils exhibit obvious hydrocarbon or other compound vapor odor or staining, estimate ground water depth and quality and to submit samples for chemical analysis.

Soil Classification/Logging

All soil samples are classified according to the Unified Soil Classification System by a trained geologist or engineer working under the supervision of a California Registered Geologist (RG) or a Certified Engineering Geologist (CEG). The following soil properties are noted for each soil sample:

- Principal and secondary grain size category (i.e. sand, silt, clay or gravel)
- Approximate percentage of each grain size category,
- Color,
- Approximate water or product saturation percentage,
- Observed odor and/or discoloration,
- Other significant observations (i.e. cementation, presence of marker horizons, mineralogy), and
- Estimated permeability.

Soil Boring and Sampling

Soil borings are typically drilled using hollow-stem augers or hydraulic push technologies. At least one and one half ft of the soil column is collected for every five ft of drilled depth. Additional soil samples are collected near the water table and at lithologic changes. Samples are collected using lined split-barrel or equivalent samplers driven into undisturbed sediments beyond the bottom of the borehole. The vertical location of each soil sample is determined by measuring the distance from the middle of the soil sample tube to the end of the drive rod used to advance the split barrel sampler. All sample depths use the ground surface immediately adjacent to the boring as a datum. The horizontal location of each boring is measured in the field from an onsite permanent reference using a measuring wheel or tape measure.

Drilling and sampling equipment is steam-cleaned prior to drilling and between borings to prevent crosscontamination. Sampling equipment is washed between samples with trisodium phosphate or an equivalent EPA-approved detergent.



Sample Storage, Handling and Transport

Sampling tubes chosen for analysis are trimmed of excess soil and capped with Teflon tape and plastic end caps. Soil samples are labeled and stored at or below 4°C on either crushed or dry ice, depending upon local regulations. Samples are transported under chain-of-custody to a State-certified analytic laboratory.

Field Screening

One of the remaining tubes is partially emptied leaving about one-third of the soil in the tube. The tube is capped with plastic end caps and set aside to allow hydrocarbons to volatilize from the soil. After ten to fifteen minutes, a portable photoionization detector (PID) measures volatile hydrocarbon vapor concentrations in the tube headspace, extracting the vapor through a slit in the cap. PID measurements are used along with the field observations, odors, stratigraphy and ground water depth to select soil samples for analysis.

Water Sampling

Water samples, if they are collected from the boring, are either collected using a driven Hydropunch type sampler or are collected from the open borehole using bailers. The ground water samples are decanted into the appropriate containers supplied by the analytic laboratory. Samples are labeled, placed in protective foam sleeves, stored on crushed ice at or below 4°C, and transported under chain-of-custody to the laboratory.

Duplicates and Blanks

Blind duplicate water samples are collected usually collected only for monitoring well sampling programs, at a rate of one blind sample for every 10 wells sampled. Laboratory-supplied trip blanks accompany samples collected for all sampling programs to check for cross-contamination caused by sample handling and transport. These trip blanks are analyzed if the internal laboratory QA/QC blanks contain the suspected field contaminants. An equipment blank may also be analyzed if non-dedicated sampling equipment is used.

Grouting

If the borings are not completed as wells, the borings are filled to the ground surface with cement grout poured or pumped through a tremie pipe.

Waste Handling and Disposal

Soil cuttings from drilling activities are usually stockpiled onsite on top of and covered by plastic sheeting. At least four individual soil samples are collected from the stockpiles for later compositing at the analytic laboratory. The composite sample is analyzed for the same constituents analyzed in the borehole samples. Soil cuttings are transported by licenced waste haulers and disposed in secure, licenced facilities based on the composite analytic results.

Ground water removed during sampling and/or rinsate generated during decontamination procedures are stored onsite in sealed 55 gallon drums. Each drum is labeled with the drum number, date of generation, suspected contents, generator identification and consultant contact. Disposal of the water is based on the analytic results for the well samples. The water is either pumped out using a vacuum truck for transport to a licenced waste treatment/disposal facility or the individual drums are picked up and transported to the waste facility where the drum contents are removed and appropriately disposed.

STANDARD FIELD PROCEDURES FOR REMEDIATION WELL INSTALLATION

This document presents standard field methods for drilling and sampling soil borings and installing remediation wells. These procedures are designed to comply with Federal, State and local regulatory guidelines. Specific field procedures are summarized below.

SOIL BORING AND SAMPLING

Objectives

Soil samples are collected to characterize subsurface lithology, assess whether the soils exhibit obvious hydrocarbon or other compound vapor or staining, and to collect samples for analysis at a State-certified laboratory. All borings are logged using the Unified Soil Classification System by a trained geologist working under the supervision of a California Registered Geologist (RG) or a Certified Engineering Geologist (CEG).

Soil Boring and Sampling

Soil borings are typically drilled using hollow-stem augers or push technologies such as the Geoprobe. Soil samples are collected at least every five ft to characterize the subsurface sediments and for possible chemical analysis. Additional soil samples are collected near the water table and at lithologic changes. Samples are collected using lined split-barrel or equivalent samplers driven into undisturbed sediments at the bottom of the borehole.

Drilling and sampling equipment is steam-cleaned prior to drilling and between borings to prevent cross-contamination. Sampling equipment is washed between samples with trisodium phosphate or an equivalent EPA-approved detergent.

Sample Analysis

Sampling tubes chosen for analysis are trimmed of excess soil and capped with Teflon tape and plastic end caps. Soil samples are labeled and stored at or below 4°C on either crushed or dry ice, depending upon local regulations. Samples are transported under chain-of-custody to a State-certified analytic laboratory.

Field Screening

One of the remaining tubes is partially emptied leaving about one-third of the soil in the tube. The tube is capped with plastic end caps and set aside to allow hydrocarbons to volatilize from the soil. After ten to fifteen minutes, a portable photoionization detector (PID) measures volatile hydrocarbon vapor concentrations in the tube headspace, extracting the vapor through a slit in the

cap. PID measurements are used along with the field observations, odors, stratigraphy and groundwater depth to select soil samples for analysis.

Grouting

If the borings are not completed as wells, the borings are filled to the ground surface with cement grout poured or pumped through a tremie pipe.

REMEDIATION WELL INSTALLATION

Well Construction

Remediation wells are installed for soil vapor extraction (SVE), groundwater extraction (GWE), oxygenation, air sparging (AS) and for vapor monitoring (VM). Well depths and screen lengths will vary depending upon several factors including the intended use of the well, groundwater depth, occurrence of hydrocarbons or other compounds in the borehole, stratigraphy and State and local regulatory guidelines.

Well casing and screen are typically one to four inch diameter flush-threaded Schedule 40 PVC. Screen slot size varies according to the sediments screened, but slots are generally 0.010 or 0.020 inches wide. A rinsed and graded sand occupies the annular space between the boring and the well screen to about one to two ft above the well screen. A two ft thick hydrated bentonite seal separates the sand from the overlying sanitary surface seal composed of Portland type I,II cement. Well-heads are typically connected remediation piping set in traffic-rated vaults finished flush with the ground surface. Typical well screen intervals for each type of well are as follows:

SVE Wells: SVE wells are screened in the vadose zone targeting horizons with the highest hydrocarbon concentrations. SVE wells are also occasionally screened as concurrent soil vapor and groundwater extraction wells with screen interval above and below the water table.

GWE Wells: Groundwater extraction wells are typically screened ten to fifteen ft below the first water-bearing zone encountered. The well screen may or may not be screened above the water table depending upon whether the water bearing zone is unconfined or confined.

Oxygenation Wells: Oxygenation wells are installed above or below the water table to supply oxygen and enhance naturally occurring hydrocarbon biodegradation. Oxygenation wells installed in the vadose zone typically have well screens that are two to ten feet long and target horizons with the highest hydrocarbon concentrations. Oxygenation wells installed below the water table typically have a two foot screen interval set ten to fifteen ft below the water table.

AS Wells: Air sparging wells are installed below the water table and typically have a two foot screen interval set ten to fifteen ft below the water table.

VM Wells: Vapor monitoring wells are installed in the vadose zone to check for hydrocarbon vapor migration during air injection. The wells are typically constructed with short screens to target horizons through which hydrocarbon vapor migration could occur. These wells can also be constructed in borings drilled using push technologies such as the Geoprobe by using non-collapsible Teflon tubing set in small sand packed regions overlain by grout.

Well Development

Groundwater extraction wells are generally developed using a combination of groundwater surging and extraction. Surging agitates the groundwater and dislodges fine sediments from the sand pack. After about ten minutes of surging, groundwater is extracted from the well using bailing, pumping and/or reverse air-lifting through an eductor pipe to remove the sediments from the well. Surging and extraction continue until at least ten well-casing volumes of groundwater are extracted and the sediment volume in the groundwater is negligible. This process usually occurs prior to installing the sanitary surface seal to ensure sand pack stabilization. If development occurs after surface seal installation, then development occurs 24 to 72 hours after seal installation to ensure that the Portland cement has set up correctly.

All equipment is steam-cleaned prior to use and air used for air-lifting is filtered to prevent oil entrained in the compressed air from entering the well. Wells that are developed using air-lift evacuation are not sampled until at least 24 hours after they are developed.