REPORT OF QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES

FOR

BROADWAY VOLKSWAGEN 2740 BROADWAY OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Prepared For:

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and

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This report has been prepared by Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc. for the exclusive use of Vorelco, Inc. as it pertains to their site located at 2740 Broadway, Broadway Volkswagen in Oakland, California. Our professional services have been performed using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by other geologists and engineers practicing in this field. No other warranty, express or implied, is made as to professional advice in this report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Four underground storage tanks (UST's) were removed from three areas at the Broadway Volkswagen Facility located at 2740 Broadway Avenue, Oakland, Alameda County, California during August of 1988 (Figure 1 - Site Plan). Soil and ground-water samples collected at two of the three UST removal sites were found to contain detectable petroleum hydrocarbons. Site investigative and ground-water monitoring fieldwork performed by Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc. (ESE) during May, 1991, concluded that overexcavation was performed at the UST areas. Detectable petroleum hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds were observed in soil and ground water at one of the three UST areas. The purpose of a more recent investigation conducted by ESE during October, 1991, was to delineate the extent of detectable petroleum hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds in soil and ground water at the one abovementioned UST location and to collect additional information concerning the direction of local ground-water flow.

This report documents the findings of the recent investigation and monitoring activities, as well as, provide recommendations for future work.

1.2 Background

In August of 1988, four underground fuel storage tanks (referred to as Tanks A, B, C and D) were removed from three areas at the Broadway Volkswagen Facility located at 2740 Broadway Avenue, Oakland, Alameda County, California which is owned by Vorelco, Inc. of Troy, Michigan. Engineering Science (ES) was the environmental consultant and SEMCO of Modesto, California acted as the tank removal contractor.

Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc. (ESE), formerly known as Hunter/Gregg, Inc., was retained by SEMCO in November of 1988 to install three ground-water monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3) at the site. The purpose of these wells was to provide the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH) with a characterization of ground water downgradient from the former underground tanks and information as to the local ground-water flow direction.

A tank removal report was issued to Vorelco by ES during January of 1990. Findings from the ES report and a Hunter/Gregg, Inc. (1989) report which documents the ground-water data collected at the three tank areas, are presented in the ESE workplan for Site Assessment dated March 27, 1991.

In summary:

- Tank A was a 1,000 gallon waste oil tank and samples collected at the tank area during removal were nondetectable for hydrocarbons.
- Tank B was a 550 gallon waste oil tank reported to have holes at the time of removal. Soil samples collected at the tank site contained detectable Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Oil and Grease (O&G) concentrations. Soil samples collected during the installation of monitoring well MW-2, located 15 feet southeast of the former tanks, were nondetectable for O&G and ground-water samples were nondetectable for TPH and Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Total Xylenes (BTEX).
- Tanks C and D, located adjacent to each other, were reported to be a 500 gallon waste oil tank and a 3,000 gallon gasoline tank, respectively. Both tanks did have holes when removed and all ground-water samples (plus some

soil samples) collected during tank removal contained detectable TPH and BTEX. Ground water collected at monitoring well MW-1, installed 15 feet east of the C/D tank area during 1989, contained detectable BTEX.

- Soil and ground-water samples collected during the installation of monitoring well MW-3, located 45 feet west of the C/D area, contained detectable O&G in the soil and detectable TPH as gasoline and BTEX in the ground water.
- Site ground-water levels may be skewed by perched water zones found in the Bay Mud. January 1989, ground-water level measurements in three site monitoring wells vary from the assumed regional ground-water gradient by approximately 90 degrees.
- Additional research has shown that several sites surrounding the subject area handle hazardous waste and have documented leaks. No data have been reported indicating a hazardous material release to the subsurface within a 1000-foot radius of the subject site. Ground-water levels at surrounding properties have indicated a regional south-southeast ground-water flow direction toward Lake Merritt.

1.3 Activities

All field activities reported were performed in accordance with Alameda County Department of Environmental Management (ACDEM) and Regional Water Quality Control Board guidelines. Field activities included a subsurface soil sampling, well installation, well monitoring, and well surveying.

Upon locating and permitting borings at offsite locations, ESE drilled two soil borings and installed two monitoring wells, MW-5 and MW-6 (Figure 2 - Area of Investigation). All soil borings and well installations occurred at the area surrounding former Tanks C and D. Monitoring wells MW-5 and MW-6 were surveyed to determine relative elevation and location. Measured ground-water levels at all monitoring wells were corrected to the relative elevation and results are tabulated in the body of this report.

All recent measurements and sampling activities are considered to be the second quarter of site monitoring.

2.0 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

2.1 Soil Sampling

Two soil borings, designated MW-5 and MW-6, were drilled using a Mobile B-41 hollow-stem auger drill rig to depths of 30 feet and 26.5 feet below ground surface (bgs), respectively. Exploration Geoservices, Inc. of San Jose performed all drilling under the direct supervision of an ESE geologist.

Both soil borings were sampled at depth intervals of 5, 10, and 15 feet bgs with the exception of one additional soil sample collected from boring MW-5 at a depth interval of 20 feet for the purpose of further delineation of perched zones. Soil samples were collected by driving a Modified California Split Spoon sampler, lined with two-inch diameter brass rings, 18-inches ahead of and through the center of the hollow stem augers. A 140-pound hammer dropping 30-inches was used to pound the sampler downward into the soil. The blow counts required to pound the sampler each 6-inch interval were recorded and appear on the attached boring logs (Appendix). The ends of one brass ring from each sampler were covered with Teflon-lined plastic caps which were sealed to the brass ring with duct tape. The samples were then labeled and placed in a cooler on ice.

All soil samples and drill cuttings were logged by the ESE geologist in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). Additionally, the ESE geologist made observations of soil color, odor, moisture content, and mechanical characteristics such as degree of plasticity or friability. Some soil retrieved from each sampling interval was placed in individual Ziploc plastic bags and set in direct sunlight to enhance the volatization of any volatile organic compounds (VOC's) present. Subsequently, the head space of each Ziploc bag containing soil was screened for VOC's using a Photoionization Detector (PID). PID measurements appear on the geologic boring logs (Appendix A). Drill cuttings generated during drilling were retained in drums on site.

2.2 Monitoring Well Installation

Two 4-inch diameter ground-water monitoring wells were then installed in borings MW-5 and MW-6 under ACDEH and Regional Water Quality Control Board specifications. These wells were emplaced using a 0.02-inch slot-sized, schedule 40 screened PVC portion extending from the bottom of the borings upward to 10-feet bgs in MW-5 and to 6.5-feet bgs in MW-6. These screened intervals are overlain by blank schedule 40 PVC to a depth of approximately one-foot bgs where water-tight, traffic-rated well boxes were installed. Monterey #3 sand was used as a filter in the annulus from the well bottom to a depth of two feet above the screened PVC interval. One foot of bentonite pellets overlain by cement grout acts as a seal from the top of the sand filter to the well box (one foot bgs) and concrete was used to set flush-mounted well boxes. The wells were developed and surged with a 5-gallon bailer. Wells were also purged of three volumes of water. Evacuated water from the third well volumes in each new well were translucent to slightly cloudy. All water was drummed and retained on site.

2.3 Water Sampling

All pre-existing monitoring wells, including MW-1, MW-3, and MW-4, were also purged of three well volumes. Ground-water levels in all monitoring wells were allowed to equilibrate over a period of 24 hours before measurements for potential product were taken with an interface probe and ground-water samples were collected using disposable polyethylene bailers (Appendix B - Well Purging and Sampling Data).

Three 40 ml VOA vials and one 1-liter amber bottle of ground water were collected from each well. One 1-liter ground-water sample was also collected in a plastic bottle containing nitric acid as preservative from well MW-3 for metals analyses. Each container was labeled and immediately placed in a cooler for cold transport to the laboratory under chain of custody.

2.4 Analytical Methods Used

All samples were submitted and analyzed by Curtis and Tompkins, Ltd. of Berkeley, California (a State certified laboratory). The seven soil samples collected during this investigation were analyzed for Total Volatile Hydrocarbons as gasoline (TVH-g) using method EPA 5030/8015 modified and Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes (BTEX) using method EPA 5030/8020. One selected soil sample collected from boring MW-5 at a depth of 10 feet bgs was further analyzed for cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), nickel (Ni), and zinc (Zn) metals using method EPA 6010 and for lead (Pb) using method EPA 7420.

Five ground water samples were analyzed for Total Volatile Hydrocarbons as gasoline (TVH-g), kerosene, diesel, and motor oil using method EPA 5030/8015 scan and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) using method EPA 624/8240. One selected ground-water sample was then analyzed for cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), nickel (Ni), and zinc (Zn) using method EPA 6010, and total lead (Pb) using method EPA 7420. The purpose of metals analyses was for waste characterization for soil and purge-water disposal.

One trip blank accompanied the sample cooler and was analyzed for TVH-g and BTEX in order to assure quality control.

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Site Conditions

Based upon the results of drilling activities to date, the local sediments have been identified as unconsolidated, dark grey to olive green, Bay Mud clay having a high plasticity. Interbedded sandy layers and stringers have been observed. Most notably, one sand interbed of an approximate two-foot thickness is present at the investigation site and occurs at an approximate depth interval of 11 to 17 feet bgs. Sand observed in a soil sample collected from boring MW-5 and as drill cuttings from boring MW-6 was noted to have a slight fuel odor.

A strong dissolved fuel odor was observed at monitoring well MW-3 during sampling and weaker fuel odors were emanated from monitoring wells MW-5 and MW-6 upon development. Wells MW-1 and MW-4 were virtually odorless.

The area of investigation is located in a paved street flanked by concrete sidewalks. Utility cables, such as telephone and electrical, and pipes for water, a sewer main, and sewer pipes extending to the main from buildings are abundant in number.

3.2 Ground-Water Flow Direction and Elevation

In general, the ground-water flow direction in the vicinity surrounding the subject site is reported to follow a southerly to southeasterly trending topographic slope toward Lake Merritt. This statement is based on the results of previous research by ESE for eight sites located in the vicinity surrounding the subject facility. All are reported to have an easterly through southerly ground-water flow direction in the subsurface and, as well, have at some point in time submitted an Unauthorized Release document for hazardous material(s) with

the ACDEH.

Ground-water level measurements collected from monitoring wells MW-1, MW-3, MW-4, MW-5, and MW-6 during this investigation indicate a local northeasterly to easterly ground-water flow direction (Figure 3 - Ground-Water Elevation). This apparently localized anomaly in ground-water flow direction is suspected to be due to the perched, water-bearing, sand lenses identified within the Bay Mud clays. Depth to ground-water levels in October, 1991 ranged between 9.55 feet bgs at MW-4 and 11.27 feet bgs at MW-5. When compared with ground-water elevation measurements collected during May, 1991, recent measurements indicate that ground-water levels have risen between approximately 0.5 to 2.5 feet in wells MW-1, MW-3, and MW-4 (Table 1 - Ground-Water Elevation Measurements). Ground-water elevation measurements collected during the spring of 1989 indicate that ground-water levels have decreased approximately 2.5 feet in well MW-1 and increased approximately 1.5 feet in well MW-3. Local ground-water flow direction during 1989 was also reported to be easterly and thought to be due to perched zones in the Bay Mud Clays (Hunter/Gregg, 1989).

During drilling activities a water-saturated Bay Mud clay sediment, excluding the wet, perched, sand interbed, was encountered at a depth of approximately 22 to 23 feet bgs at locations MW-5 and MW-6 (Appendix A - Boring Logs and Well Completion Summaries). After well development ground-water levels at the above monitoring wells were noted to rise to approximately 10 to 11 feet bgs.

3.3 Results for Chemical Analyses

All soil samples collected from borings MW-5 and MW-6 were nondetectable for TVH-g and BTEX except for one designated MW-5 - 18' collected in the two-foot thick sand interbed at a depth of 18 feet in boring MW-5 (Appendix C - Analytical Results). Concentrations of 2 parts per million (ppm) TVH-g and 220 parts per billion (ppb) benzene

were detected in this sample.

Concentrations of TVH-g ranging between 16 to 73 ppm were detected in ground-water samples collected at monitoring wells MW-3, MW-5, and MW-6 (Table 2 - Petroleum Hydrocarbon Concentrations in Ground-Water; Figure 4 - TVH-Gasoline Concentration in Ground Water). Benzene concentrations ranging between 0.011 ppm and 9.4 ppm were detected at wells MW-3, MW-4, MW-5, and MW-6 (Table 3 - Volatile Organics in Ground-Water; Figure 5 - Benzene Concentration in Ground Water). The highest concentration of TVH-g and benzene was detected in a sample from well MW-3 located approximately 60 feet west of the former gasoline UST location. A water sample collected by ESE during May, 1991 from well MW-3 was also noted to contain the highest concentrations of TVH-g and benzene (ESE Report of Quarterly Activities, July 1991). One exploratory soil boring drilled by ESE during May, 1991 fieldwork and designated SB-3, intersected free gasoline product at 10 feet bgs in pea gravel backfill occupying the former gasoline UST location. No diesel, kerosene, or motor oil was detected in water samples collected during this quarter.

Chlorinated solvent-type compounds, of trichloroethylene (TCE), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (DCE), and 1,2 dichloropropane were detected in ground water at concentrations ranging between 0.0039 ppm and 0.45 ppm (Table 3 - Volatile Organics in Ground-Water; Figure 6 - TCE Concentration in Ground Water). DCE is recognized as a breakdown product of TCE. The highest concentration of TCE was detected in a water sample collected at well MW-4.

Cd, Cr, Pb, Ni and Zn analytical results for a soil sample collected this quarter from boring MW-5 at a depth of 10 feet bgs and a water sample collected at well MW-3 indicate concentrations less than the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 Total Threshold Limit Concentrations (TTLC's) and Soluble Threshold Limit Concentrations (STLC's), respectively.

4.0 DISCUSSION

A semi-perched, water-bearing sand interbed with confining clays found at depths of 11 to 17 feet bgs may be acting as a permeable substratum for the migration of ground water containing petroleum hydrocarbons and solvents at the site (Figure 7 - Northwest-Southeast Cross-Section; Figure 8 - Northeast-Southwest Cross-Section). Rising ground-water levels immediately after monitoring well installation and development may be due to the confining pressures exerted on an underlying water-bearing sediment by the thick, dense, overlying Bay Mud clay sediments.

Based on the findings of field investigations to date, there remains question as to the past history of the subject site and vicinity. Multiple potential sources for volatile hydrocarbons, such as gasoline, and chlorinated solvents, specifically TCE and DCE, detected in soil and ground-water samples at the site, do exist. Potential sources include the former combined waste oil UST and gasoline UST excavation at the site, spillage or leakage into ground water at one or more neighboring facilities, introduction to the site from offsite sources by a leaking sewer main in the immediate vicinity and/or leakage from buried sewer or UST pipes extending from buildings to the street area. The past use of buildings on site and buildings immediately surrounding the investigation site may also indicate more potential sources. In combination with a perched water-bearing zone, fluctuating ground-water flow directions and ground-water levels, and an upward hydraulic gradient, plume delineation will be difficult at the site.

Difficulties encountered while conducting logistical activities and fieldwork at the subject facility include time and expense of obtaining Encroachment and Excavation Permits from the City of Oakland Department of Public Works for work on City property, the abundance of automobile and pedestrian traffic, the abundance of buildings and overhead electrical/telephone cables, and the abundance of buried cables and pipes. Future site investigation and remedial activities will also be constrained by the lack of available space.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are made from the findings of subsurface investigations to date, in combination with quarterly monitoring observations at the subject site:

- Local ground-water flow direction at the site this quarter is towards the east through northeast and is discordant with the regional flow direction. Groundwater levels and ground-water flow directions have been observed to fluctuate significantly between each monitoring event. An upward hydraulic gradient was observed during monitoring well installation at the site.
- Some soil and ground-water samples collected during field investigations to date contain detectable TPH as gasoline, BTEX compounds, and some chlorinated volatile organic compounds. Potential sources include ground-water transport from offsite locations, sewer main transport from offsite locations, buried sewer pipes sourcing from buildings at the investigation area, and/or a former UST site at the site known to have contained both unleaded gasoline and waste oil. BTEX and VOC concentrations detected in ground-water monitoring wells at the subject facility are above the State of California Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's).
- TCE and DCE are common degreasing solvents. The identified solvent plume differs from that of gasoline suggesting the possibility of different sources and/or various age and volume of solvent releases. The plume in ground water is elusive and may be multi-sourced.
- No free product has been found other than during the April, 1991 fieldwork when soil boring into the old tanks C/D excavation.

• In combination with the heavy automobile/pedestrian traffic and the high density of buildings and utilities at the site, the boundaries of a plume in ground water and soil are difficult to accurately delineate.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

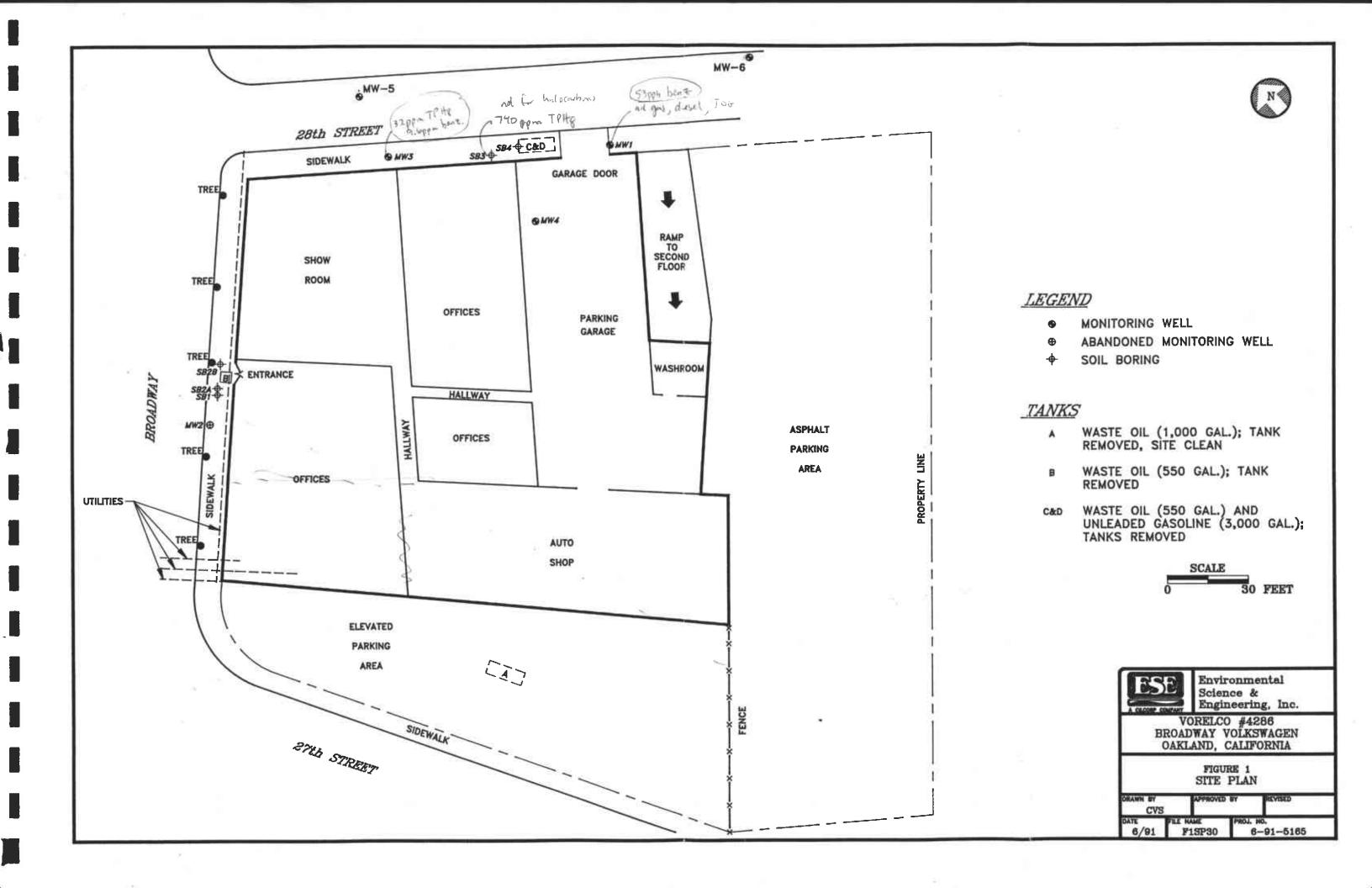
Based upon the conclusions derived from field investigations and monitoring activities conducted at the Broadway Volkswagen Facility to date, ESE recommends the following:

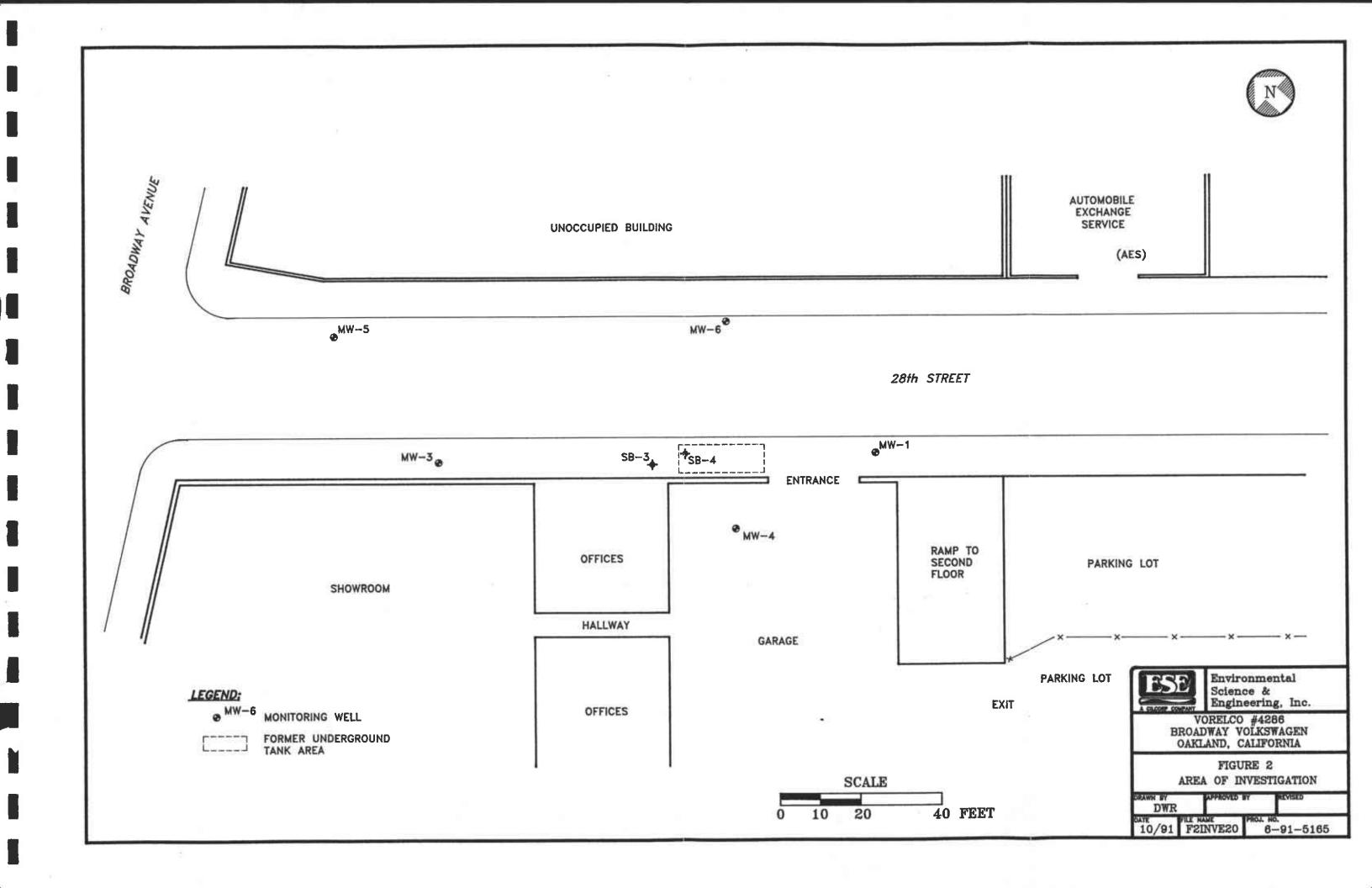
For the next phase of work:

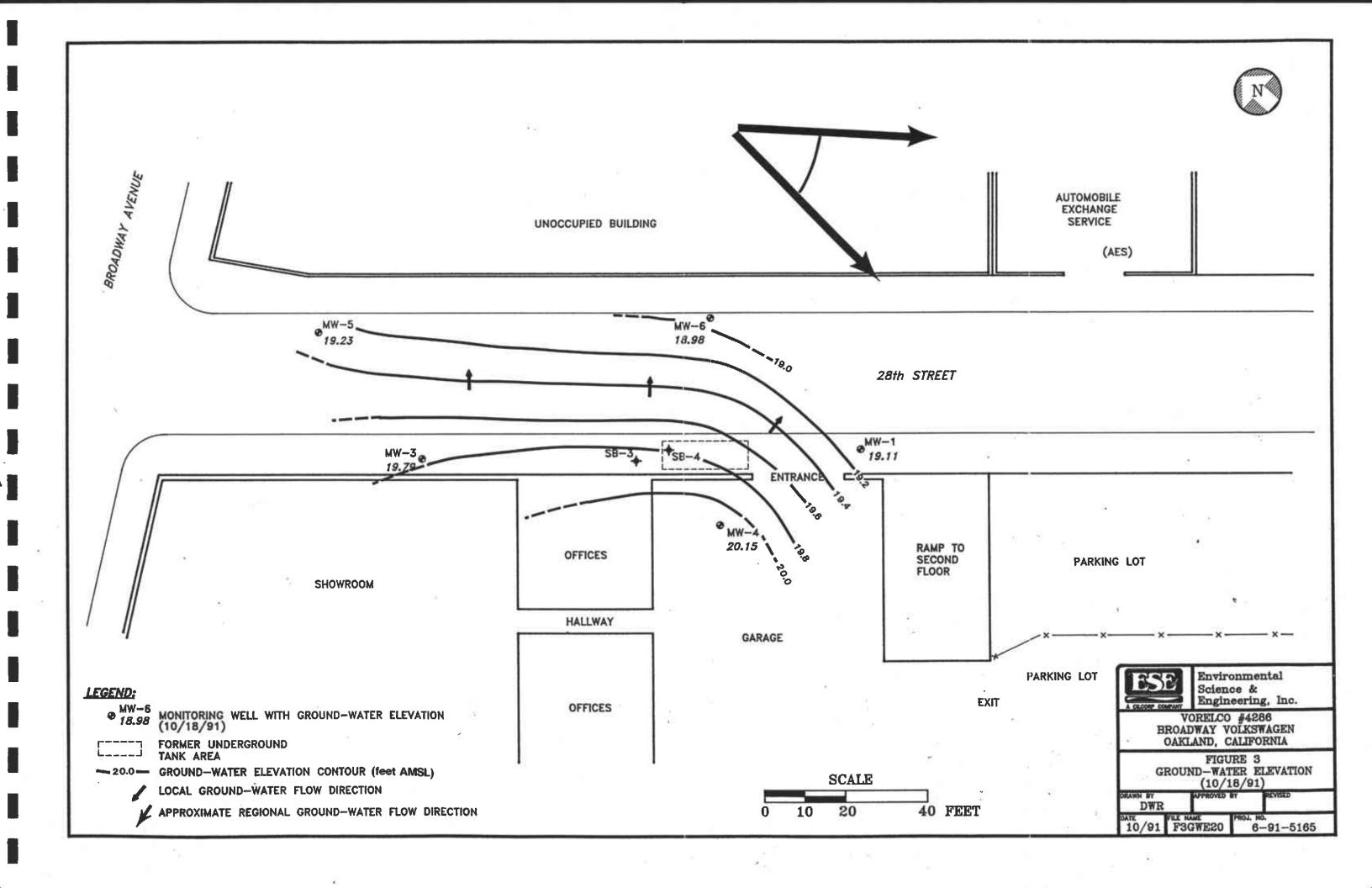
- A. One recovery well be installed and developed within the former UST excavation located on 28th Street. This well will be a recovery well for any product in the excavation area. If product is found, then ESE recommends evacuation of the recovery well with a vacuum type system and immediate disposal of the product for recycling.
- B. Quarterly monitoring, to include ground-water level measurements and the sampling of 4 wells in the Tank C/D vicinity, so as to aid in the definition of plume characteristics. In addition, ground-water levels be guaged monthly to assess ground-water level fluctuations and flow directions seasonally.

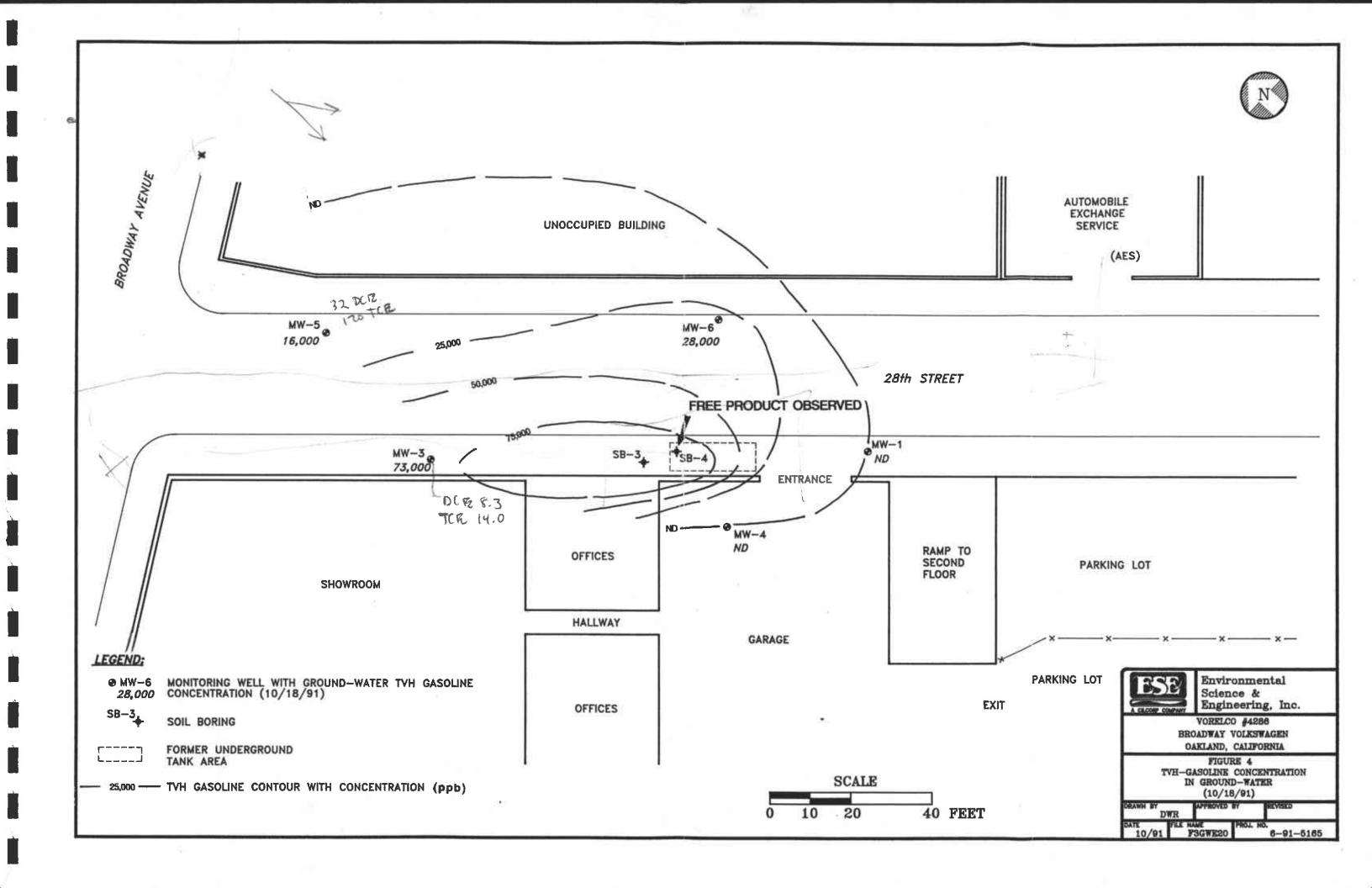
7.0 REFERENCES

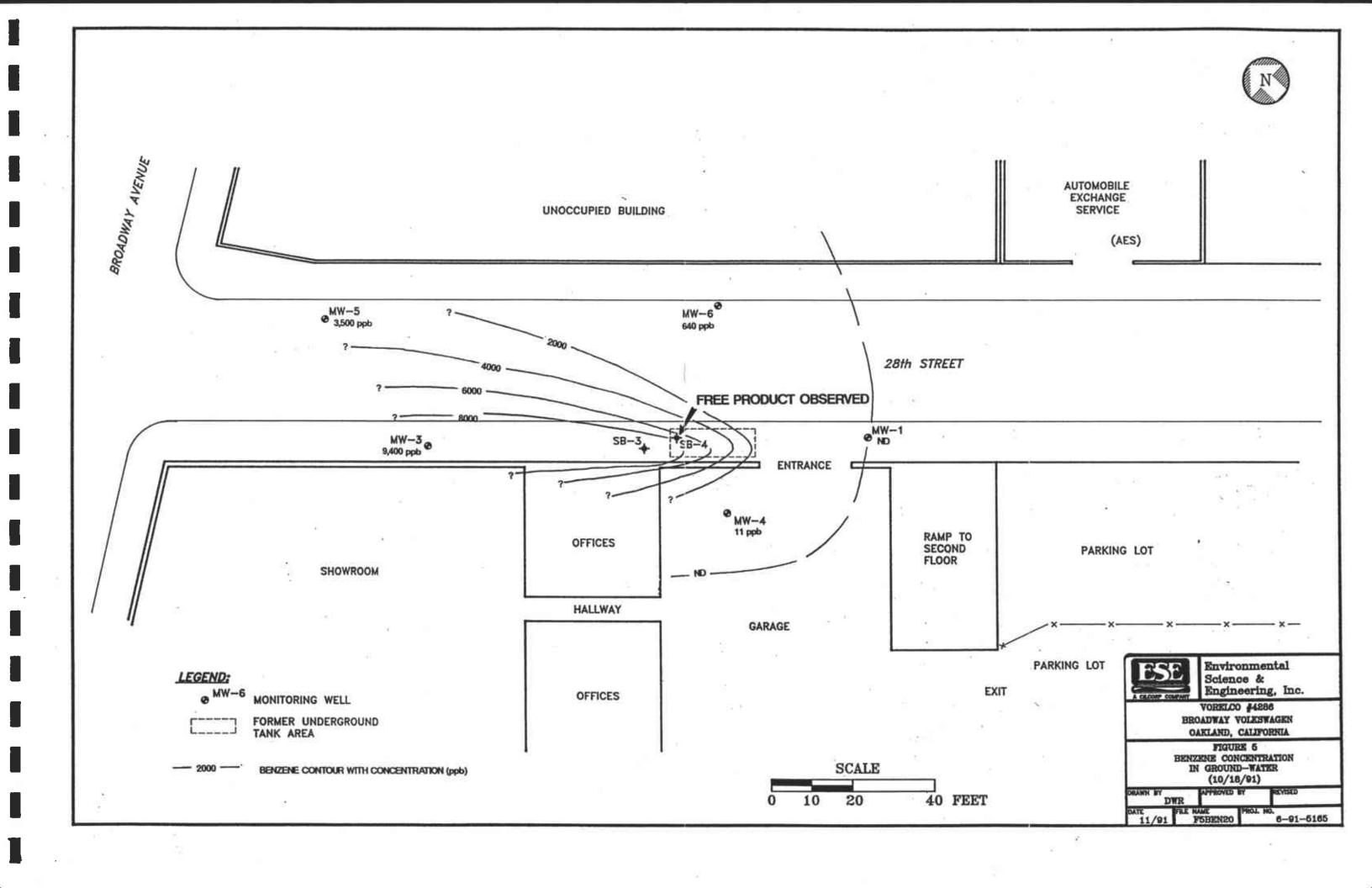
- Hunter/Gregg, Inc., (1989). Letter Report on Findings at Broadway Volkswagen, 2740 Broadway Avenue, Oakland, California
- Engineering Science (ES) Report, (1989). Removal of Underground Storage Tanks at Broadway Volkswagen, Oakland, California.
- Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc., (1991). Workplan for Site Assessment for Broadway Volkswagen, 2740 Broadway Avenue, Oakland, California.
- Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc., (1991). Report of Quarterly Activities for Broadway Volkswagen, 2740 Broadway Avenue, Oakland, California.

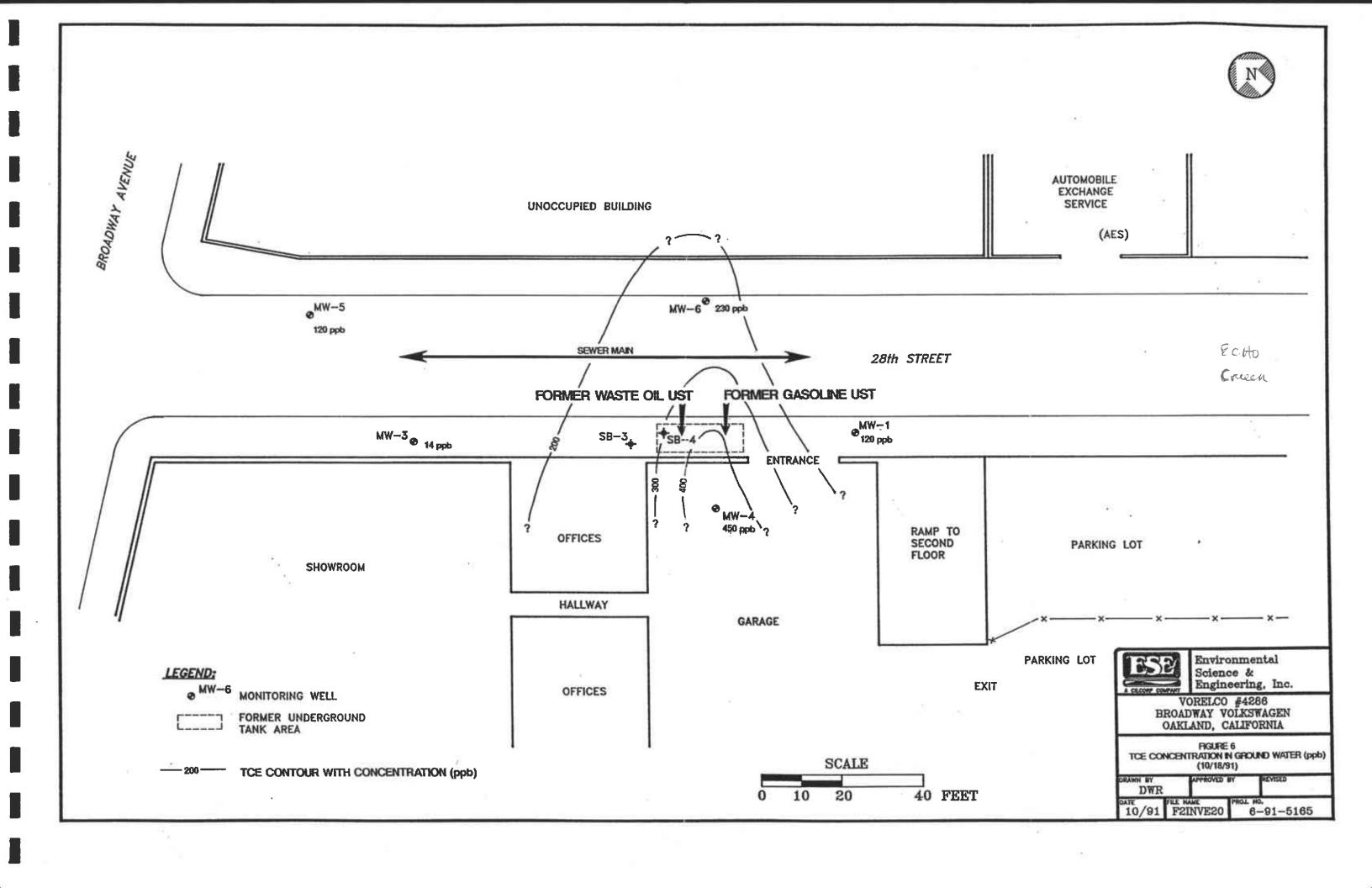


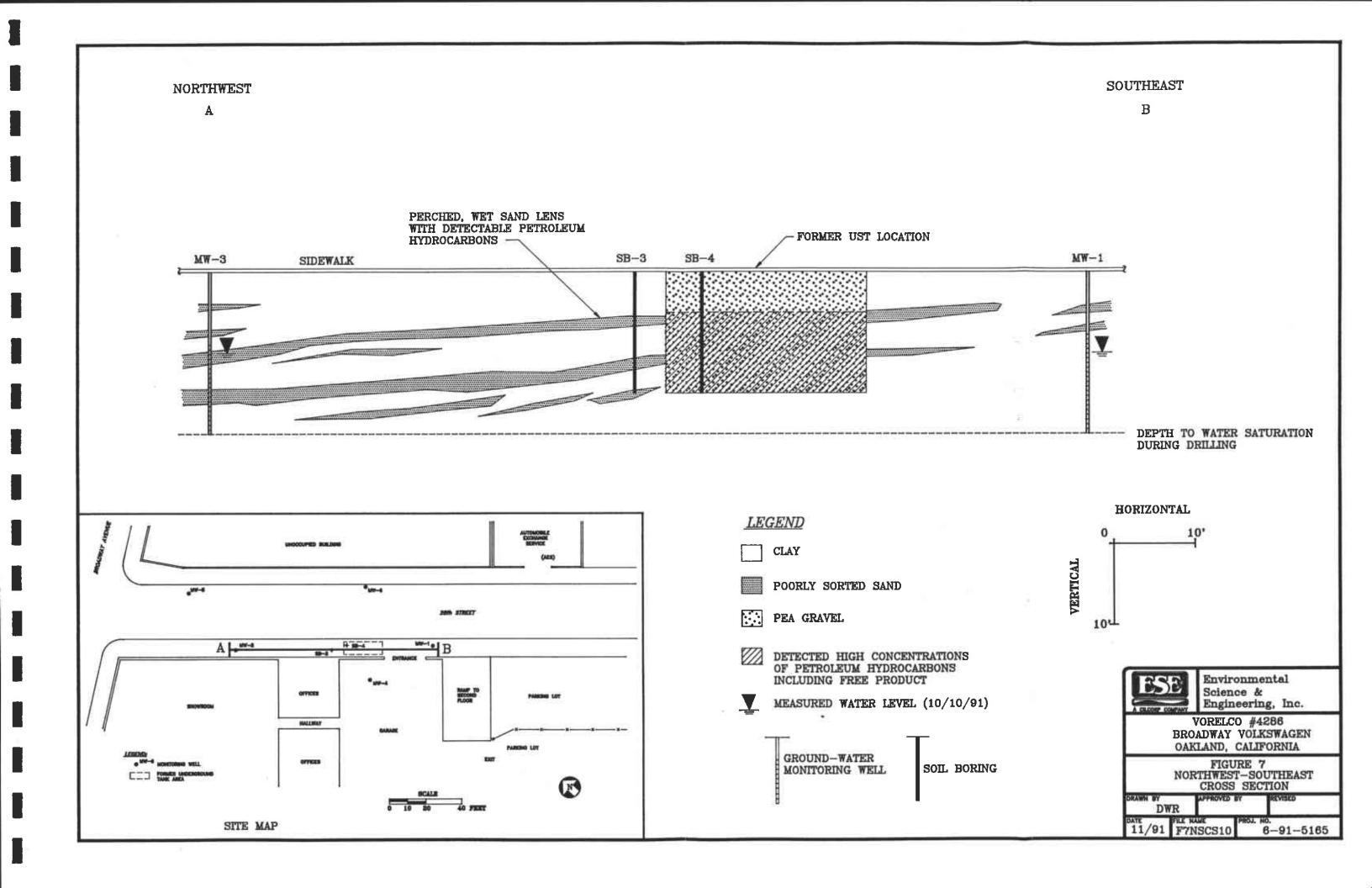












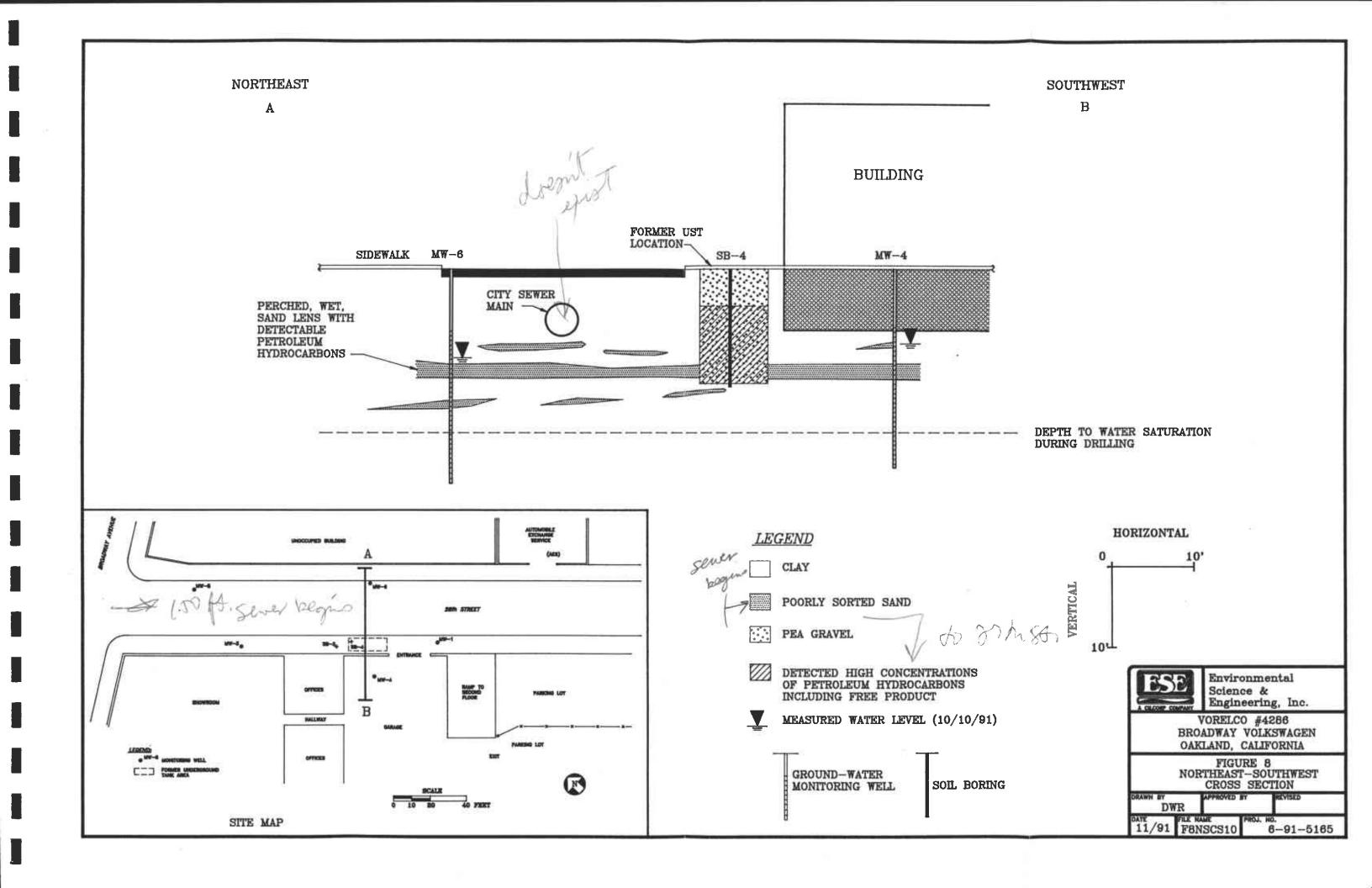


TABLE 1. GROUND-WATER ELEVATION MEASUREMENTS

VORELCO #4286 BROADWAY VOLKSWAGEN 2740 BROADWAY AVENUE OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

WELL NUMBER	WELL DEPTH (feet)	WELL ELEVATION (feet AMSL)			
			5/13/91	10/18/91	
MW-1	20	29.22	16.62	19.11	
MW-3	20	30.00	19.44	19.79	
MW-4	25	29.70	18.50	20.15	
MW-5	30	30.50		19.23	
MW-6	27	29.19		18.98	

AMSL - Above Mean Sea Level

TABLE 2 - PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUND WATER

VORELCO #4286 BROADWAY VOLKSWAGEN 2740 BROADWAY AVENUE OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

WELL #	TVH AS (ASOLINE	KEROSENE (ppb)		DIESEL (ppb)		MOTOR OIL (ppb)	
	5/13/91	10/18/91	5/13/91	10/18/91	5/13/91	10/18/91	5/13/91	10/18/91
MW-1	130	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MM-3	81,000	73,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	155	ND
MW-4	13,000	, ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ИD
MW-5		16,000		ND		ND		ND
MW-6		28,000		ND		ND		ND

Samples Collected by ESE on 5/13/91 and 10/18/91

ND = Not detected using EPA method 8015

ppb = parts per billion

TABLE 3. VOLATILE ORGANICS IN GROUND WATER

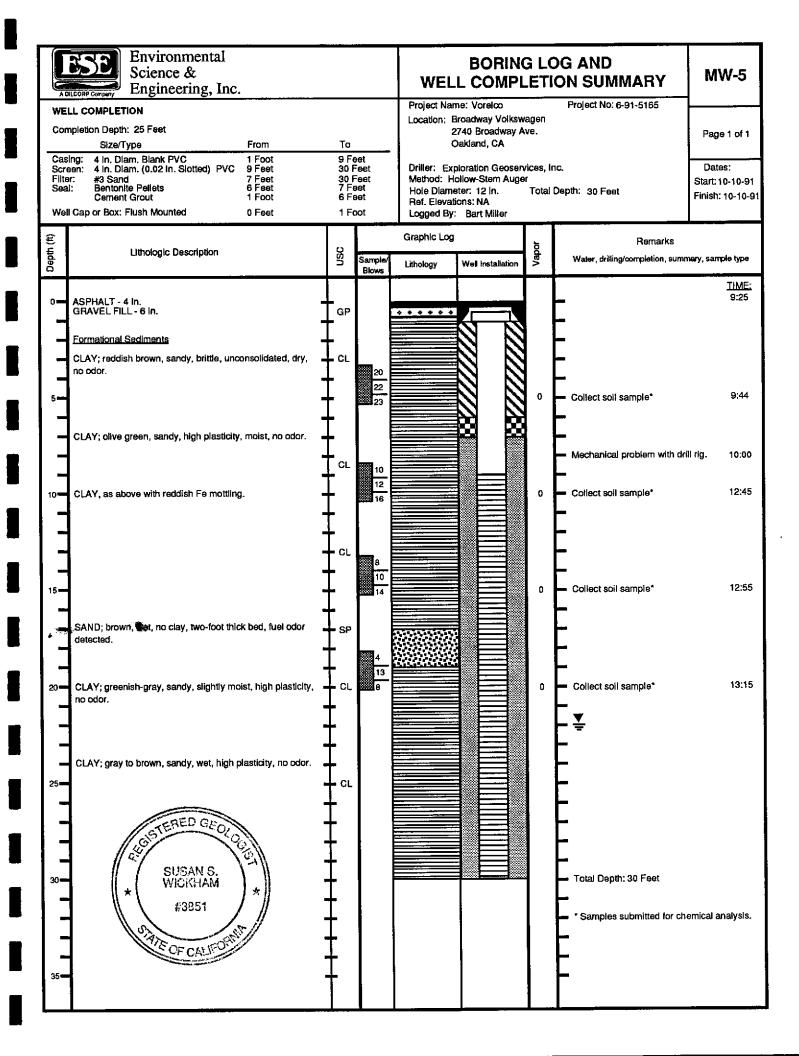
VORELCO #4286 BROADWAY VOLKSWAGEN 2740 BROADWAY AVENUE OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

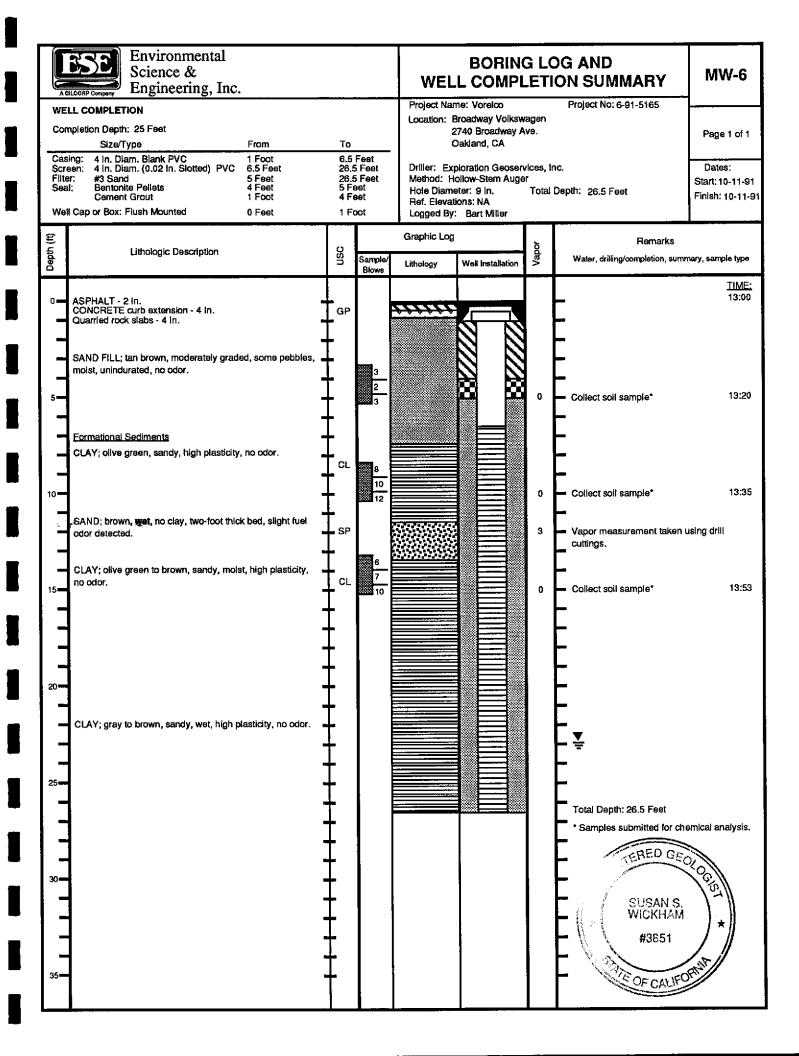
Chloromethane	W-4 MW-5 NDND NDND NDND	MW-6
Bromomethane	NDND NDND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	ND

Samples collected by ESE on 10/18/91

ND = Not Detected using EPA Method 8240

ppb = parts per billion





Date: 10/11/91 Project Number: 6-91-5165 Project	Name: VORELLO
Well Number: MW-1 Boring Diameter: 8 WCM Casing D	iameter: Z WCM
Column of Fluid in Well Volume to be Removed	
depth to product gal per ft Annular	
depth to water 10.38 column of water volume of annular	X = 8.76 space = 13.14x30%=3.9
gal per ft of casi	ng = 0.16
total depth of well 19.14 column of water	X <u>8.76</u> = 1.4
column of product volume of casing total volume	= <u></u>
number of vol to r	
column of water <u>8.76</u> total vol to remov	e = <u>15.9</u>
method of measuring fluid Electric Tage	
method of purging well Hand Pump	rate
method of decon Alconox and water	
Physical appearance of water (clarity, color, particu	lates, odor)
Initial Light brown	
During	
Final Clear	
Field Analysis <u>Initial</u> <u>During</u>	Dimal
	Final
time	- Fillar
conductivity	
	- Finar
conductivity	
pH	
conductivity	
conductivity pH temperature method of measurement	
conductivity pH temperature method of measurement	
conductivity pH temperature method of measurement Total volume purged 23 gallons Comments No odo	

Date: 10/11/91 Proje	ect Number: 6-4	11-5165 P	roject Name:_	VORELLO
Well Number: MW-3	Boring Diamete	er: <u>8 1464</u> C	asing Diameter	2 WCH
Column of Fluid in		olume to be l	Removed	,
depth to product depth to water total depth of well column of product column of water method of measuring method of purging well method of deconAla	11.52 11 19.14 	column of way volume of an gal per ft of column of way volume of catotal volume number of votal vol total vol	nnular space of casing ater asing e ol to remove o remove	$ \begin{array}{r} $
Physical appearance	of water (clar	rity, color, p	particulates,	odor)
Initial Clear				
During				
Final <u>Clear</u>				
Field Analysis	Initial	During		Final
time				·
conductivity		·		
pН				
temperature				
method of meas	urement			
Total volume purged	lle nellans	Comments <u>5</u>	trong dissolved	fuel _
_odo/	Janes Land			
Sample Number MW-3	• , Amoi	int of Sample	3 x 40 ml VOA: 1.	Hiter
Signed/Sampler	711		Date	1 1
Signed/Reviewer	(·	Date	

Date: 10/11/91 Proje	ect Number: <u>6-</u>	91-5165	Project Name:_	VORELLO
Well Number: MW-4	Boring Diamete	er: <u>8 144</u> 4	Casing Diamete	er: 2 MCH
Column of Fluid in	Well V	Volume to b	e Removed	,
depth to product		gal per f	t Annular Space	= 1.5
depth to water	9.56		annular space	
total depth of we	11 22.9		t of casing water	= 0.16 X 13.34
column of product		volume of total volume	casing ume	= 2.13 $= 8.13$
column of water			vol to remove to remove	
method of measuring				
		1		
method of purging we	ell <u>Hand Pa</u>	mp	rate	
method of decon	Alconox and wa	ter		·
Physical appearance	of water (clar	rity, color	, particulates,	, odor)
Initial Silly; d	wk brown			
During	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Final Transfucent				4
Field Analysis	Initial	Duri	ng .	<u>Final</u>
time			 	
conductivity				
рн				
temperature				
method of meas	urement			
Total volume purged	35 gallons	Comments	No oder	
Sample Number _ Nw-	4. / Amor	int of Samp	le 3x40ml VoA; I	1x 1 liter
Signed/Sampler	5-1.16		Dat	e 10/11/91
	/ 1			

Date: 10/11/91 Project Number: 6-91-5165 Project Name: VORELLO	
Well Number: MW-5 Boring Diameter: 12 MM Casing Diameter: 4 MM	
Column of Fluid in Well Volume to be Removed	
depth to product gal per ft Annular Space = 2.6 column of water X zz depth to water 8.0 volume of annular space = 57.2 x 30% gal per ft of casing = 0.65 total depth of well 30.0 column of water X zz volume of casing = 14.3 column of product volume = 31.46 number of vol to remove 94.38 depth to product volume = 94.38 depth to product volume 22.0 total vol to remove	
method of purging well Bailes rate 5 gals / ba	<u>. /</u>
nethod of decon Alconox and Water	
Physical appearance of water (clarity, color, particulates, odor)	
Initial Silty; dwk brown During As above	
During As above	
Final Cloudy; light brown	
ield Analysis Initial During Final	
time	
conductivity	
pH	
temperature	
method of measurement	
Potal volume purged 110 gallons Comments 100% sandpack in monitoring	<u>}_</u>
well. Fait detectable fuel odor.	
	_
Sample Number NW-5. Amount of Sample 3x 40 of VoA: 1 x 1 liter	-
Sample Number $\frac{NW-5}{}$ Amount of Sample $\frac{3\times40}{}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{0}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}$ Date $\frac{10}{\sqrt{1}}$	- - -

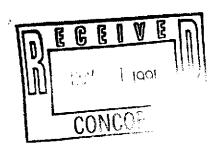
WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING DATA

Date: 10/11/91 Project Number: 6-91-5165 Project Na	me: <u>Vokelio</u>
Well Number: MW-6 Boring Diameter: 9 MCH Casing Dia	meter: 4 NCH
Column of Fluid in Well Volume to be Removed	•
depth to product depth to water depth to depth of water depth to water depth to depth of water depth to depth to depth of water depth to depth de	ace = $\frac{22.07 \times 30\%}{22.07 \times 30\%} = 6.62$ = $\frac{0.65}{15.01}$ = $\frac{9.76}{16.38}$ ove $\frac{3}{15.01}$ = $\frac{16.38}{15.01}$ rate $\frac{5}{16.01}$
During	
Final Transfucent	
Field Analysis <u>Initial</u> <u>During</u>	Final
time	
conductivity	
pH	
temperature	
method of measurement	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total volume purged 50 gallons Comments 100% sand	rack in monitoring
well. Detectable fuel odor. No sheen Fuel dissolved.	
Sample Number MW-6. / Amount of Sample 3x40ml	VOA, 1 x 1 liter
Signed/Sampler	Date 10/11/91
Signed/Reviewer	Date



Curtis & Tompkins, Ltd., Analytical Laboratories, Since 1878

2323 Fifth Street, Berkeley, CA 94710, Phone (415) 486-0900



DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91 DATE REPORTED: 10/29/91

LABORATORY NUMBER: 105477

CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, INC.

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO

Berkeley

RESULTS: SEE ATTACHED

QA/QC Approval

Final

Wilmington

Los Angeles



CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91

DATE ANALYZED: 10/18/91

DATE REPORTED: 10/21/91

Total Volatile Hydrocarbons with BTXE in Soils & Wastes
TVH by California DOHS Method/LUFT Manual October 1989
BTXE by EPA 5030/8020

LAB ID	SAMPLE ID	TVH AS GASOLINE (mg/Kg) (BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYL BENZENE (ug/Kg)	TOTAL XYLENES (ug/Kg)
105477-1 105477-2 105477-3 105477-4 105477-5 105477-6	MAVS - 5 ' MAVS - 18 ' MAVS - 10 ' MAVS - 15 ' MAV6 - 5 ' MAV6 - 10 ' MAV6 - 15 '	ND(1.0) N ND(1.0) N ND(1.0) N		ND(5.0) ND(10) ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0)	ND(5.0) 28 ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0)	ND(5.0) 22 ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0) ND(5.0)

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit; Reporting limit indicated in parentheses.

QA/QC SUMMARY

RPD, %	1
RECOVERY, %	92



DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91

DATE ANALYZED: 10/22/91

DATE REPORTED: 10/29/91

LABORATORY NUMBER: 105477-8

CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165 LOCATION: VORELCO

SAMPLE ID: MW1

EPA METHOD 8240: VOLATILE ORGANICS IN WATER

COMPOUND	Result	Reporting
	ug/L	Limit (ug/L)
Chloromethane	ND	10
Bromome than e	ND	10
Vinyl chloride	ND	10
Chloroethane	ND	10
Methylene chloride	ND	5.0
Acetone	ND	10
Carbon disulfide	ND	5.0
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
Chloroform	ND	5.0
Freon 113	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
2 - Butanone	ND	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	5.0
Vinyl acetate	ND	10
Bromodichloromethane	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	5.0
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
Trichloroethylene	120	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	ND	5.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Benzene	ND	5.0
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ND	10
Bromoform	ND	5.0
2-Hexanone	ND	10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	5.0
Toluene	ND	5.0
Chlorobenzene	ND	5.0
Ethyl benzene	ND	5.0
Styrene	ND	5.0
Total xylenes	ND	5.0
•	112	2.0

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit

QA/QC SUMMARY: SURROGATE RECOVERIES

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	106 %
Toluene-d8	99 %
Bromofluorobenzene	102 %



CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO SAMPLE ID: MW3

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91 DATE ANALYZED: 10/23/91 DATE REPORTED: 10/29/91

EPA METHOD 8240: VOLATILE ORGANICS IN WATER

COMPOUND	Result	Reporting
	ug/L	Limit (ug/L)
Chloromethane	ND	10
Bromome than e	ND	10
Vinyl chloride	ND	10
Chloroethane	ND	10
Methylene chloride	ND	5.0
Acetone	ND	10
Carbon disulfide	ND	5.0
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	5.0
1,1.Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	8.3	5.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
Chloroform	ND	5.0
Freon 113	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
2 - Butanone	ND	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	5.0
Vinyl acetate	ND	10
Bromodichloromethane	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	12	5.0
cls-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
Trichloroethylene	14	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	ND	5.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Benzene	9,400	5.0
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ND	10
Bromoform	ND	5.0
2-Hexanone	ND	10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	100	10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachioroethane	ND	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	5.0
Toluene	8,600	5.0
Chlorobenzene	ND	5.0
Ethyl benzene	750	5.0
Styrene	ND	5.0
Total xylenes	3,300	5.0

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit

QA/QC SUMMARY: SURROGATE RECOVERIES

				-
1,	2-Dichloroethane-d4	95	%	
To	luene - d8	103	%	
Вr	omo fluorobenzene	102	%	



CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO SAMPLE ID: MW4

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91
DATE ANALYZED: 10/23/91

DATE REPORTED: 10/29/91

EPA METHOD 8240: VOLATILE ORGANICS IN WATER

COMPOUND	Result	Reporting
	ug/L	Limit (ug/L)
Chloromethane	ND	10
Br omome than e	ND	10
Vinyl chloride	ND	10
Chloroethane	ND	10
Methylene chloride	ND	5.0
Acetone	ND	10
Carbon disulfide	ND	5.0
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Detected (3.9)	5.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
Chloroform	ND	5.0
Freon 113	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
2-Butanone	ИD	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	5,0
Vinyl acetate	ND	10
Bromodichloromethane	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	5.0
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
Trichloroethylene	450	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	ND	5.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Benzene	11	5.0
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ND	10
Bromoform	ND	5.0
2-Hexanone	ND	10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	5.0
Toluene	11	5.0
Chlorobenzene	ND	5.0
Ethyl benzene	ND	5.0
Styrene	ND	5.0
Total xylenes	15	5.0

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit

QA/QC SUMMARY: SURROGATE RECOVERIES

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	106	%
Toluene-d8	95	%
Bromof luorobenzene	105	%



CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO SAMPLE ID: MW5

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91
DATE ANALYZED: 10/23/91
DATE REPORTED: 10/29/91

EPA METHOD 8240: VOLATILE ORGANICS IN WATER

COMPOUND	Result	Reporting
	ug/L	Limit (ug/L)
Chloromethane	ND	10
Bromomethane	ND	10
Vinyl chloride	ND	10
Chloroethane	ND	10
Methylene chloride	ND	5.0
Acetone	ND	10
Carbon disulfide	ND	5.0
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	3 2	5.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
Chloroform	ND	5.0
Freon 113	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
2 - Butanone	ND	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	5.0
Vinyl acetate	ND	10
Bromodichloromethane	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	5.0
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
Trichloroethylene	120	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	ND	5.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Benzene	3,890	5.0
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ND	10
Bromoform	ND	5.0
2-Hexanone	ND	10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	5.0
Toluene	530	5.0
Chlorobenzene	ND	5.0
Ethyl benzene	670	5.0
Styrene	ND	5.0
Total xylenes		5.0
rotar viches	1,100	5.0

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit

QA/QC SUMMARY: SURROGATE RECOVERIES

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	109 %
Toluene-d8	100 %
Bromofluorobenzene	109 %



CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO SAMPLE ID: MW6

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91 DATE ANALYZED: 10/23/91 DATE REPORTED: 10/29/91

DATE REPORTED: 10/29/91

EPA METHOD 8240: VOLATILE ORGANICS IN WATER

COMPOUND	Result	Reporting
	ug/L	Limit (ug/L)
Chloromethane	ND	10
Br omome than e	ND	10
Vinyl chloride	ND	10
Chloroethane	ND	10
Methylene chloride	ND	5.0
Acetone	ND	10
Carbon disulfide	ND	5.0
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	60	5.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	5.0
Chloroform	ND	5.0
Freon 113	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	5.0
2 - Butanone	ND	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	5.0
Vinyl acetate	ND	10
Bromodichloromethane	ND	5.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	5.0
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
Trichloroethylene	230	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	ND	5.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	5.0
Benzene	640	5.0
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ND	10
Bromoform	ND	5.0
2-Hexanone	ND	10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	ND :	5.0
Toluene	2,700	5.0
Chlorobenzene	ND	5.0
Ethyl benzene	1,100	5.0
Styrene	ND	5.0
Total xylenes	4,500	5.0

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit

QA/QC SUMMARY: SURROGATE RECOVERIES

1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	108 %
Toluene-d8	103 %
Bromofluorobenzene	97 %



DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91

CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

DATE ANALYZED: 10/16/91

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

DATE REPORTED: 10/21/91

LOCATION: VORELCO

Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene, Xylenes by EPA 8020 Extraction by EPA 5030 Purge and Trap

LAB ID	CLIENT	I D BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYL BENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	REPORTING LIMIT *
	·	(ug/L)	(ug/L)		(ug/L)	(ug/L)
105477-1	3 BLANK	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.5

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit.

* Reporting Limit applies to all analytes.

QA/QC SUMMARY

=		======
]	RPD, %	5
1	RECOVERY, %	92
:		



CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91
DATE ANALYZED: 10/16,18/91

DATE REPORTED: 10/21/91

Total Volatile Hydrocarbons as Gasoline in Aqueous Solutions California DOHS Method LUFT Manual October 1989

LAB ID	CLIENT ID	TVH AS GASOLINE (ug/L)	REPORTING LIMIT (ug/L)
105477-8	MW1	ND	5 0
105477-9	MW3	73,000	5,000
105477-10	MW4	ND	5 0
105477-11	MW5	16,000	500
105477-12	MW6	28,000	500

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit.

QA/QC SUMMARY

RPD, % 1
RECOVERY, % 105



CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91
DATE EXTRACTED: 10/16/91

DATE ANALYZED: 10/17,18/91 DATE REPORTED: 10/21/91

Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Aqueous Solutions California DOHS Method LUFT Manual October 1989

LAB ID	CLIENT	ID	KEROSENE RANGE (ug/L)	DIESEL RANGE (ug/L)	MOTOR OIL RANGE (ug/L)
		* * * *			
105477-8	MW1		ND(50)	ND(50)	ND(1250)
105477-9	MW3		ND(50)	ND(50)	ND(12500)
105477-10	MW4		ND(50)	ND(50)	ND(1250)
105477-11	MW5		ND(500)	ND(500)	ND(12500)
105477-12	MW6		ND(500)	ND(500)	ND(12500)

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit.

QA/QC SUMMARY

RPD, %	8
RECOVERY, %	111

^{*}Reporting limit applies to all analytes.



CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO SAMPLE ID: MW5-10'

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91 DATE ANALYZED: 10/16,17/91

DATE REPORTED: 10/21/91

PARAMETER	RESULT	UNITS	REPORTING LIMIT	METHOD
CADMI UM	ND	mg/Kg	0.25	EPA 6010
CHROMI UM	39.8	mg/Kg	0.50	EPA 6010
LEAD	7.5	mg/Kg	3.0	EPA 7420
NICKEL	60.0	mg/Kg	1.6	EPA 6010
ZINC	53.9	mg /Kg	1.0	EPA 6010

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit.

QA/QC SUMMARY	RPD, %	Recovery, %
CADMI UM CHROMI UM	2 <1	96
LEAD NICKEL	3 <1	81
ZINC	1	8 8 9 2



CLIENT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT ID: 6-91-5165

LOCATION: VORELCO SAMPLE 1D: MW3

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/91

DATE ANALYZED: 10/17/91 DATE REPORTED: 10/21/91

PARAMETER	RESULT	UNITS	REPORTING LIMIT	METHOD
CADMI UM	ND	ug/L	5.0	EPA 6010
CHROMI UM	ND	ug/L	10.0	EPA 6010
LEAD	ND	ug/L	3.0	EPA 7421
NICKEL	ND	ug/L	32.0	EPA 6010
ZINC	52.6	ug/L	20.0	EPA 6010

ND = Not detected at or above reporting limit.

QA/QC SUMMARY	RPD, %	Recovery, %
	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
CADMIUM	2	99
CHROMI UM	4	100
LEAD	5	99
NICKEL	4	96
ZINC	<1	98

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD Environmental DATE 10/11/91 PAGE / OF 2-Science & MATRIX ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED PROJECT NAME VORELCO Engineering, Inc. NUMBER N ADDRESS BROADWAY VOLKSWAGEN 115 MATRIX 2740 BROADWAY OAKLAND × 0 (415) 685-4053 4090 Nelson Avenue Suite I PROJECT NO. 6-91-5165 S. Concord, CA 94520 Fax (415) 685-5023 SAMPLED BY BARTMILLER O F ERS REMARKS TEH : TEMPKINS LAB NAME CLRTIS (CONTAINER, SIZE, ETC.) MATRIX LOCATION DATE TIME SAMPLE # 2-inch diameter brass rings SOIL MW5-51 VORELCO 10/10/91 9:44 X /1 MW5-18' 13:07 X X /1 12:45 MW5-10' 10/10/91 h 12:55 MW5-15 10/10/11 11 11 11 MW6-51 13:20 11 10/11/91 " 11 0 MW6-10' 13:35 r) П MW6-15' 13:50 11 1x 1 liter 3x 40m1 VOA WATER X X X X 14:20 NWI 11 plastic W HNO3 X X X NWZ 17:15 11 11 X X X 14:40 DMW4 11 X 15:05 X 11MW5 11 11 18:18 JMW6 TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTAINERS RECEIVED BY: (signature) date time RELINQUISHED BY: (signature) SPECIAL SHIPMENT REPORT 1:00 RESULTS TO: REQUIREMENTS 2. Susan & Wichhi-BART MILLER questions to 3. 4. Sue Wickham SAMPLE RECEIPT 5. CHAIN OF CUSTODY SEALS INSTRUCTIONS TO LABORATORY (handling, analyses, storage, etc.):

**S-d tPH |BTEX

**O-d 8240/6010 REC'D GOOD CONDTN/COLD CONFORMS TO RECORD

yer see Wideham - Metals = Cd Cr. Pb, Wi, In

DATE 10/11/91 PAGE 2 OF 2 CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD																								
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