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August 8, 2001

Mr. Barney Chan Alameda County Health Care Services Agency Department of Environmental Health 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250 Alameda, California 94502

Additional Subsurface Investigation Work Plan Re:

Former Shell Service Station 1230 14th Street Oakland, California Incident #: 97088250

Cambria Project #: 243-0233

Dear Mr. Chan,

Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc. (Cambria) is submitting this Subsurface Investigation Work Plan on behalf of Equiva Services LLC. The work plan was prepared in response to the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency's (ACHCSA) letter dated July 13, 2001, which requested additional characterization of the tank pit area as well as the installation of downgradient monitoring wells. The objective of this project is to further define the lateral extent of the dissolved gasoline plume downgradient of the site, to assess the extent of residual hydrocarbons in the former underground storage tank (UST) area, and to provide data for further study of plume attenuation and stability. Our proposed scope of work is presented below.

PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK

Posed scope of work

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Description proposes to install three many three posts of plane. Cambria proposes to install three new two-inch-diameter monitoring wells (MW-5, MW-6 and MW-7) to a depth of approximately 20 feet below grade (fbg) in the locations shown on Figure 1.

To promise the property of the state of the property of the state of t the new wells will be installed within the site present. Hintis: One well will be installed near the northern boundary of the property in the vicinity of soil boring GP-3, which exhibited elevated concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) and benzene during Cambria's December 2000 investigation. Another well will be installed in the extreme northeast

corner of the site in the prevailing downgradient direction. A third well will be installed along the eastern boundary of the site, near soil boring GP-1, which also exhibited elevated concentrations

of TPHg and benzene during the previous investigation.

Oakland, CA San Ramon, CA Sonoma, CA

Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc.

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Cambria also proposes to collect a groundwater sample from within the former UST excavation area to assess the residual hydrocarbon impact in that area. The proposed sample location is shown in Figure 1.

Upon approval of this work plan by ACHCSA, Cambria will complete the following tasks:

Utility Location: Cambria will notify Underground Service Alert (USA) of our proposed drilling activities. USA will have the utilities in the vicinity identified.

Site Health and Safety Plan: Pursuant to OSHA requirements, Cambria will prepare a comprehensive site safety plan to protect site workers. The plan will be kept onsite during field activities and will be reviewed and signed by each site worker.

Permits: Cambria will obtain necessary permits from the City of Oakland and the Alameda County Public Works Agency.

Well Installation and Sampling Activities: Using a hollow-stem-auger drill rig, Cambria will install three two-inch diameter groundwater monitoring wells to an approximate depth of 20 fbg. Based on depth to water measurements in site wells since 1996, Cambria plans to screen the wells from 5 to 20 fbg. Well construction will be completed as described in our "Standard Field Procedures for Monitoring Well Installation," which are included as Attachment A. Given the recent applies in the proposed will be collected below 10 fbg for stratigraphic logging purposes.

Well Development and Top of Casing Survey: Blaine Tech Services, Inc. of San Jose, California will develop and sample the new monitoring wells. Well sampling will coincide with periodic sampling of the other site wells, and sampling results will be reported in the subsequent quarterly groundwater monitoring report. Virgil Chavez Land Surveying of Vallejo, California will survey the top of casing elevation relative to mean sea level.

Groundwater Sampling in Tank Pit Area: Using a hollow-stem-auger drill rig, Cambria will advance one boring in the former UST excavation area to the depth of groundwater and collect a grab-groundwater sample.

Laboratory Analyses: The grab-groundwater sample will be analyzed by a State-certified laboratory for total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and methyl tert butyl ether by EPA Method 8260.



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Please call Melody Munz at (510) 420-3324 if you have any questions or comments. Thank you for your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,

Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc.

Melody Munz Project Engineer

Stephan A. Bork, C.E.G., C.HG.

Associate Hydrogeologist

Figure: 1 - Proposed Monitoring Well Location Map

Attachment: A - Standard Field Procedures for Monitoring Well Installation

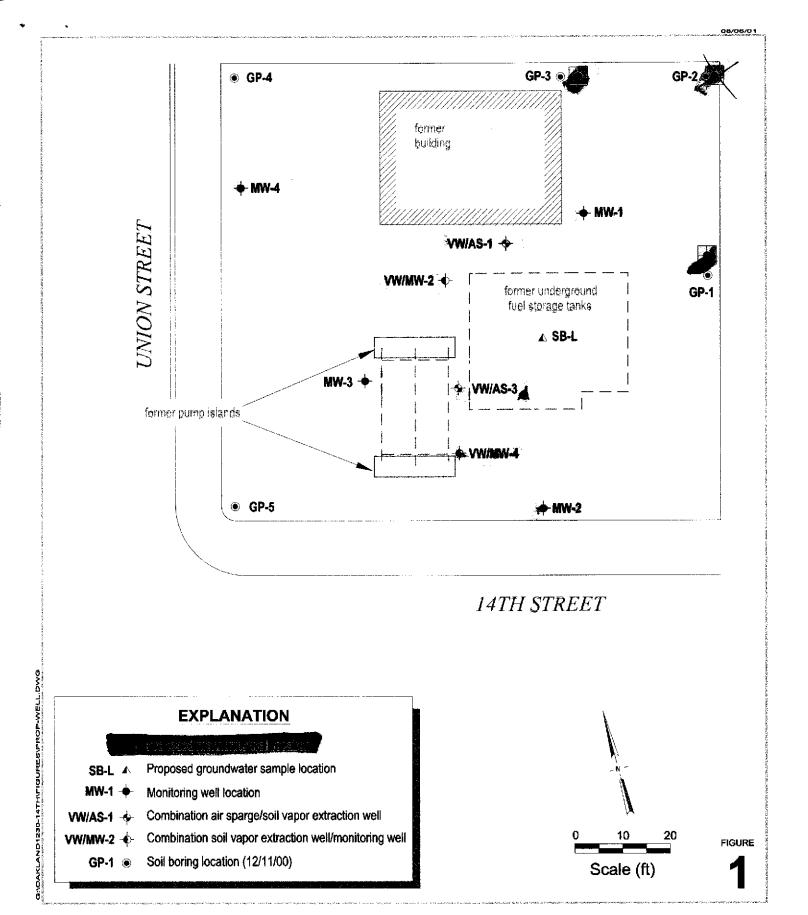
Karen Petryna, Equiva Services LLC, P.O. Box 7869, Burbank, CA 91510-7869 cc:

> Tom Saberi, 1045 Airport Boulevard, Suite 12, South San Francisco, CA 94080 Matthew Dudley, Sedgwick, Detert, Moran, & Arnold, 1 Embarcadero Center,

STEPHAN A. BOR No. EG 2058 CERTIFIED ENGINEERING **GEOLOGIST**

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Former Shell Service Station

1230 14th Street Oakland, California Incident #97088250



Proposed Monitoring Well Location Map

ATTACHMENT A

Standard Field Procedures for Monitoring Well Installation

STANDARD FIELD PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION

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

Well Construction and Surveying

Groundwater monitoring wells are installed in soil borings to monitor groundwater quality and determine the groundwater elevation, flow direction and gradient. Well depths and screen lengths are based on groundwater depth, occurrence of hydrocarbons or other compounds in the borehole, stratigraphy and State and local regulatory guidelines. Well screens typically extend 10 to 15 feet below and 5 feet above the static water level at the time of drilling. However, the well screen will generally not extend into or through a clay layer that is at least three feet thick.

Well casing and screen are 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 feet thick hydrated bentonite seal separates the sand from the overlying sanitary surface seal composed of Portland type I,II cement.

Well-heads are secured by locking well-caps inside traffic-rated vaults finished flush with the ground surface. A stovepipe may be installed between the well-head and the vault cap for additional security. The well top-of-casing elevation is surveyed with respect to mean sea level and the well is surveyed for horizontal location with respect to an onsite or nearby offsite landmark.

Well Development

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.

Groundwater Sampling

Depending on local regulatory guidelines, three to four well-casing volumes of groundwater are purged prior to sampling. Purging continues until groundwater pH, conductivity, and temperature have stabilized. Groundwater samples are collected using bailers or pumps and 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. Laboratory-supplied trip blanks accompany the samples and are analyzed to check for cross-contamination. An equipment blank may be analyzed if non-dedicated sampling equipment is used.