



FACILITIES SERVICE OFFICE

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
850 CHERRY AVENUE
SAN BRUNO CA 94099-0300

May 10, 1993

Ms. Susan Hugo
Sr. Hazardous Material Specialist
Alameda County Department of Environmental Health
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, CA 94621

**Re: Emeryville, CA - Preliminary Soil Quality Evaluation
Proposed Emeryville Postal Facility**

Dear Ms. Hugo:

The purpose of this letter is to present the current environmental condition of the subject site and to announce the abatement measures to be undertaken by the United States Postal Service.

Attached is the April 16, 1993 Preliminary Soil Quality Evaluation prepared by our Environmental Consultant, Lowney Associates, which details the site conditions detected during the construction of the proposed Emeryville Postal Facility.

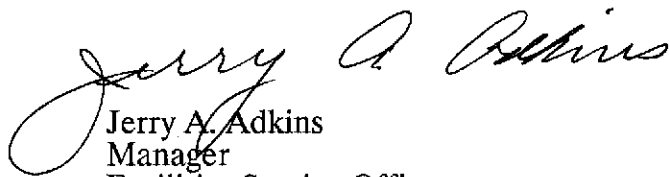
Based on the information contained in the attached report, it is our intention to implement the following abatement measures:

1. Contract with State certified contractors to remove two underground storage tanks and associated piping in full compliance with all Alameda County Tank Closure regulations;
2. Develop and execute a work plan to properly determine the lateral and horizontal extent of impacted soils and groundwater on the site, and
3. Proceed with advertising and award of a new construction contract for the Oakland, Ca. - Emeryville Branch which will include remedial measures for hydrocarbon contamination as recommended by our Environmental Consultant in the attached report. Based on the information that is now available to us, a soil vapor extraction system will be installed. It is now planned that design of the soil vapor extraction system will be completed on or about June 30, 1993. The design of the soil vapor extraction system will then be incorporated into the design for the complete facility. The anticipated date of construction award is September 15, 1993.

We will be contacting the former site owners for future oversight of any and all possible off-site studies and abatement measures.

We invite your comments; i.e., if you have any concerns regarding the above abatement measures, please contact Clair H. Kenaston, Project Manager at (415) 742-4601 as soon as possible so your concerns can be adequately addressed.

Sincerely,



Jerry A. Adkins
Manager
Facilities Service Office

ATTACHMENT

cc: Richard McMurtry, Division Chief for Groundwater Protection, RWQCB
Larry Hanna, Program Manager Environmental Engineering
Gary Bigelow, Environmental Counsel, USPS HQ, Law Department
Robert O'Connell, Atty., San Bruno Field Office
Clair Kenaston, Contracting Officer, SBFSO
Jim Zaruba, Real Estate Specialist, SBFSO
Ron Helm, Lowney Associates
Charles Wren, DMJM

PRELIMINARY SOIL QUALITY EVALUATION
PROPOSED EMERYVILLE POSTAL FACILITY
6121 HOLLIS STREET
EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA

LOWNEY ASSOCIATES
Environmental/Geotechnical/Engineering Services

LOWNEY ASSOCIATES

Environmental/Geotechnical/Engineering Services

April 16, 1993
864-17, MV041606

Mr. Charles Wren
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
SAN BRUNO FACILITIES SERVICE CENTER
850 Cherry Avenue
San Bruno, California 94099-0310

RE: PRELIMINARY SOIL QUALITY
EVALUATION
6121 HOLLIS STREET
EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Wren:

In accordance with your request, we have performed a preliminary soil quality evaluation at the proposed Emeryville Postal facility. The scope of work performed throughout this investigation was discussed with you and described in our subcontract agreement dated March 31, 1993.

The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate magnetic anomalies detected by others and the extent of shallow soil contamination. The magnetic anomalies appear to be associated with various sections of piping and debris. The majority of piping appears to be old utility lines. In addition to the underground storage tank uncovered during earlier construction activities, an additional underground storage tank was located beneath the sidewalk along the northern boundary of the property.

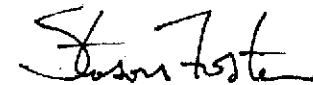
Four forms of petroleum fuel hydrocarbons (gasoline, kerosene, diesel, and oil) have been detected in the shallow on-site soils, mainly from 2 to 3 feet below grade to the top of the water table at 4 to 6 feet. Levels of petroleum fuel hydrocarbons generally average near 1,000 parts per million. However, concentrations up to 13,000 parts per million were detected.

We recommend further evaluation of the site's soil and ground water characteristics as well as the evaluation of remedial alternatives and objectives.

We refer you to the text of the report for details regarding our investigation. If you have any questions, please call.

Very truly yours,

LOWNEY ASSOCIATES



Stason I. Foster

RLH:SIF

Copies: Addressee (6)



Ron L. Helm C.E.G.
EG1808 Exp. 7/31/95

PRELIMINARY SOIL QUALITY EVALUATION

For

PROPOSED EMERYVILLE POSTAL FACILITY
Emeryville, California

To

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
SAN BRUNO FACILITIES SERVICE CENTER
850 Cherry Avenue
San Bruno, California 94099-0310

April 1993

PRELIMINARY SOIL QUALITY EVALUATION
PROPOSED EMERYVILLE FACILITY
6121 HOLLIS STREET
EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In this report, we present the results of our soil quality evaluation for the referenced site (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of this work was to evaluate anomalies detected during a previous on-site geophysical survey (Dames & Moore, March 1993) and to further evaluate the extent of impacted soil.

The project site currently consists of approximately 1.7 acres of undeveloped land bounded to the north by 62nd Street, to the south by Westinghouse Corporation property, to the west by Southern Pacific railroad tracks, and to the east by a parking lot for the 6121 Hollis Street building. The site is located in a primarily industrial area with many facilities dating back to the early 1920s. The site is proposed to be developed as a United States Postal Service facility by June 1994. Construction is expected to take 200 days. This facility is expected to cover 95 percent of the native soil. The cover cap will consist of the building foundations, asphaltic parking areas, and drives. Reportedly, only small strips of land primarily at the front entrance along 62nd Street will be left uncapped to allow planting of decorative landscaping.

Previous work to evaluate site conditions has included a review of site history, collection of numerous soil samples, installation of one ground water monitoring

1.1 Purpose

**1.2 Site Description/
Background**

well, collection of ground water grab samples, and the performance of a geophysical survey.

As discussed in detail in the previous reports for the site, the property has been used for a variety of purposes by several tenants. Former tenants include the Thomas Rigging (a draying and rigging company), ITT Grinnell (a plumbing supply business), and the U.C. Livermore Laboratory. A former on-site warehouse was also reportedly used for storage and repair of automobiles (Dames & Moore, March 1993).

A 1930 Sanborn map also showed the site to have been used as an oil distribution facility, occupied by both Shell and Guardian Oil Companies. Fourteen storage tank, presumably above ground, were reportedly used to store petroleum fuels at the site. Four of the tanks, located on the southeastern portion of the site were used to store gasoline. The ten remaining tanks were located on a concrete pad near the southwestern corner of the property; these tanks reportedly stored oil. Oil pumps and a filling shed were also reportedly shown on the Sanborn map. This distribution facility was demolished sometime prior to 1949 (Dames & Moore, March 1993).

Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination has been detected in soil and ground water immediately south of the site on property owned by Westinghouse. This site has been enclosed by a slurry wall and capped. Several soil samples collected near the southern site boundary were analyzed for PCBs by the California Department of Health Services in February 1981. Reportedly, elevated PCB levels were detected. The former owner of the site, ITT Grinnell Corporation,

contracted CH2M Hill in June 1981 to evaluate soil quality in the shallow soil. Reportedly, PCBs were detected along the property's southwestern boundary adjacent to a railroad spur.

To further evaluate the potential impact to soil quality from the Westinghouse facility, 41 shallow soil samples were reportedly collected and analyzed for PCBs (Harding Lawson Associates, September 1990). Reportedly, only one sample contained PCBs (52 parts per million [ppm]). A second analysis performed on this sample detected PCBs at 17 ppm.

To assess the concentrations of PCBs and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) in subsurface soil and ground water, soil sampling and analysis was also conducted at the site by Harding Lawson Associates (April 1992). Of the 22 samples analyzed, PCBs were detected only in one sample (21 ppm) collected near the eastern boundary of the property (Boring B-9) at a depth of 6.5 feet. TPH as diesel was detected in three borings, with a maximum concentration of 700 ppm near the western property boundary (Boring MW-1). TPH as kerosene was also detected in three borings at concentrations ranging from 2 to 86 ppm. To evaluate ground water quality, one ground water monitoring well was installed and sampled; two ground water grab samples were also collected at the site. Analytical results of ground water samples collected were analyzed for PCBs, TPH, and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX). The PCB Aroclor 1260 was detected up to 390 parts per billion (ppb). This level exceeds the federal drinking water standard of 0.5 ppb. TPH as diesel was detected up to 22,000

ppb, and TPH as kerosene up to 870,000 ppb (Harding Lawson and Associates, April 1992).

Reportedly, during preliminary on-site construction activities in January and February 1993, several underground pipes and a 600-gallon underground storage tank were encountered at the site. A geophysical survey was subsequently performed to evaluate if additional buried features were present (Dames & Moore, March 1993). This survey detected other anomalies.

To further evaluate soil quality, five trenches were excavated at the site in February 1993 (Dames & Moore, March 1993). Fourteen soil samples were collected from 13 locations within the trenches. Diesel fuel, kerosene, petroleum oil and the PCB Aroclor 1260 were detected during this investigation at levels up to 6 ppm, 56 ppm, 81 ppm, and 0.053 ppm, respectively.

Westinghouse Electrical Corporation facility, which began operations in 1924, is located immediately southeast of the site. The property located directly south of the site is also owned by Westinghouse. This facility was previously used as a maintenance and repair facility for electrical transformers which contained PCBs and has a history of PCB contamination problems. Westinghouse was formerly listed on the State Superfund List and is currently on the CRWQCB North Bay Toxic list as well as on the Division of Toxic Substance Control Backlog Site Cleanup List. PCBs have been detected at the Westinghouse facility at levels up to 430,000 ppm as well in soil on the property located directly south of the project site at up to 130,000 ppm. Ground water below the facility was also found to be

1.3 Westinghouse

impacted by PCBs. Between 1985 and 1986, Westinghouse initiated remedial measures which included the excavation and off-site disposal of highly impacted soil and on-site encapsulation of soil containing lower PCB levels. As discussed above, a bentonite and polymer slurry wall was installed around the site to a depth of 30 to 35 feet to limit the off-site migration of PCBs. The impacted soil was subsequently covered with a clay and asphaltic concrete cap (Dames & Moore, March 1993).

The scope of work performed during this investigation included the following:

1.4 Scope of Work

- Excavation of several exploratory trenches using a backhoe to evaluate geophysical anomalies and the extent of impacted soil.
- Collection of 15 soil samples from various on-site locations.
- Laboratory analysis of 10 soil samples for TPH as gasoline and BTEX (EPA Test Method 8015/8020), total petroleum oil (Standard Test Method 5520EF), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (EPA Test Methods 8010 and 8240); analysis of 11 samples for TPH as diesel (EPA Test Method 8015); and analysis of six samples for PCBs (EPA Test Method 8080), and metals including cadmium, chromium, lead, zinc, and nickel.
- Preparation of this report.

2.0 SITE INVESTIGATION

On April 1, 1993, a backhoe was used to excavate several exploratory trenches at locations A through L (Figure 2). The purpose of these trenches was to evaluate several anomalies detected during the previous geophysical survey as well as to uncover sections of the buried piping so that an evaluation of pipe size and use could be made. Several soil samples were collected and analyzed by a state certified laboratory to evaluate the nature and extent of impacted soil. Analytical results are present on Figure 3. In addition, an organic vapor meter (OVM) was used in the field to screen excavated soil for volatile hydrocarbons. Color Photographs of several of the trenches are presented on Figures 4A and 4B.

Trench A was excavated at the southeast corner of the property to further evaluate a north-south trending pipeline that was previously encountered in this area (Dames & Moore, March 1993). The end of a 4-inch diameter pipe was encountered at a depth of approximately 1 foot. This pipe extends off-site to the north. The southern pipe end was capped; however, an approximately 1-inch diameter screw plug was open at the top of the pipe. No fluids were observed in the pipe. Black silty clay was encountered at the ground surface to the top of the ground water table at a depth of approximately 3.5 feet. The silty clay visually appeared to be saturated with petroleum oil. Two soil samples (SS-8) collected at a depth of 1.5 and 3.0 feet revealed TPH as gasoline, TPH as diesel and petroleum oil at levels up to 320 ppm, 2,500 ppm and 13,000 ppm. An oil sheen was also observed floating on the ground water (Figure 4B).

2.1 Backhoe Exploration

2.1.1 Trench A

The source of oil encountered and the purpose of the pipe were unclear. However, Because the pipe runs off-site, it is likely a former utility line.

To evaluate soil quality along a former railroad spur, Trench B was excavated along the western site boundary. Approximately 1 foot of dark brown gravelly fill was encountered below the former track spur. Soil sample SS-7 was collected at a depth of 0.5 feet; TPH as diesel, petroleum oil, and PCB 1260 were detected at 37, 670, and 0.62 ppm, respectively. This gravel was underlain by brown silty clay to a depth of 3.5 feet. Between 3.5 to 4.5 feet, an increase in sand and gravel content as well as a strong petroleum odor were noted. A grayish green soil discoloration and OVM reading of over 1,000 ppm were noted. A diesel-like product was observed on the ground water which was encountered at a depth of 4.5 feet.

2.1.2 Trench B

Trenches C, D, and E were excavated along an east west trending pipeline that was uncovered during previous on-site work (Dames & Moore, March 1993). This pipe was buried at a depth between 2.0 and 3.5 feet; it was 6 inches in diameter at the west end and 4 inches diameter pipe at its east end. The west end of the pipe was open and filled with soil. The eastern end was submerged in the existing water filled excavation.

2.1.3 Trenches C, D, and E

Discolored grayish green soil (sandy/gravelly clay) was generally encountered between depths of 2.5 to 5-feet. OVM readings ranged to over 1,000 ppm with the highest levels recorded in Trenches C and E. Soil Sample SS-4 was collected at a depth of 4.5-feet in Trench E. TPH as diesel, TPH as gasoline and petroleum oil was detected at 880, 320 and 1,200 ppm,

respectively. Between the depths of 5 and 7 feet, a decrease sand and gravel content as well as discoloration was observed. A second soil sample was collected at 7 feet. TPH as diesel and TPH as gasoline was detected at 34 and 2.6 ppm, respectively. Near the surface of the ground water, an increase in the grayish green discoloration was observed.

The magnetic anomaly previously detected at Trench D corresponded with a known pipe; however, its magnitude suggested that additional buried objects may be present at this location. During trenching, however, only the pipeline was observed.

Trenches F and G were excavated along a 2-inch diameter pipe that was capped at its western end. This pipe was buried at a depth of approximately 2.5 feet and extended off-site to the east. Similar to the other trenches, discolored grayish-green silty and sandy clay was encountered extending downward from a depth of approximately 3 feet. An increase in sand and gravel was observed with depth. Ground water was encountered at a depth of approximately 6 feet. A diesel-like product was observed on the ground water. OVM readings ranged to over 1,000 ppm. Four soil samples were collected from Trenches F and G. TPH as diesel, TPH as gasoline and petroleum oil were detected at levels up to 2,900, 2,200 and 980 ppm, respectively.

2.1.4 Trenches F, G, and H

At the location of Trench G, two additional pipe lines were connected to the main pipe. One pipe ran south approximately 20 feet and the other ran east parallel to the main pipe. The pipe connection was broken during excavation, allowing access. The pipes were empty and appeared to be old water lines due to the

presence of calcium scaling. OVM readings taken from inside the pipes were not elevated.

Trench H was excavated to a depth of 2.5-feet at the end of the southern branch line. Impacted soil was not encountered at this depth.

Trenches I, J, and K were excavated at previously detected magnetic anomaly locations (Dames & Moore, March 1993). A broken 3-foot long section of 2-inch diameter steel pipe was discovered in Trench I. In Trench J, a 1.5-inch diameter steel electrical conduit was found. This conduit was broken at the anomaly location; it extended both north and south from the break. Another broken section of 2-inch diameter piping approximately 2 feet in length was found in Trench K.

Soil encountered in these trenches did not appear to be impacted. Trench J was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet while the others were excavated to a depths of approximately 5 feet. The soil encountered was not discolored and no elevated OVM readings were recorded.

The pipe extending west from Trench L was a 1-inch diameter conduit; it was not connected to the 4-inch line that runs north and south.

A suspected underground storage tank (UST) fill pipe located along the sidewalk on the northern boundary of the site was also observed during the geophysical survey. This pipe was opened and its depth was measured to be approximately 6 feet. This pipe did not

2.1.5 Trenches I, J, K, and L

2.1.6 Suspect UST

appear to be a tank fill pipe. The tank capacity was estimated to be approximately 600 gallons with a diameter of 3 feet. A few inches of liquid that appeared to be a petroleum oil were present at the tank bottom.

Based on OVM readings and field observations, 15 soil samples were collected from several trenches; 10 samples were selectively analyzed for petroleum fuel hydrocarbons, VOCs, PCBs, and metals. The analytical results are summarized in Table 1. According to the analytical laboratory, the petroleum fuel scans detected a mixture of petroleum compounds including kerosene. The analytical laboratory characterized these TPH mixtures by comparing the gas chromatogram obtained for the sample with a library of chromatograms typically associated with fresh product. The site characterization results characterized the TPH in the site soil as a weathered mixed of petroleum products. These weathered mixtures bear little resemblance to fresh product. A discussion of sampling protocol and copies of the laboratory reports are attached in Appendix A.

2.2 Analytical Results

TABLE 1. Laboratory Results of Soil Samples from Exploratory Trenches
6121 Hollis Street
Emeryville, California
(concentrations in ppm)

Sample	Depth (ft)	Gasoline	Diesel	Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-benzene	Xylenes	VOCs [†]	PCBs
SS-1**	3.0	1,600 (C4-C12)	850 (C9-C15)	970	0.89	1.8	3.0	3.7	ND*	ND
SS-1	7.0	2,700 (C4-C12)	1,200 (<C20)	NA	12	<.005	13	24	ND	NA
SS-2	3.0	<1.0	<1.0	<50	<.005	<.005	<.005	<.005	ND	NA
SS-2	6.0	140	450	310	<.005	<.005	<.005	0.24	ND	NA
SS-3**	2.5	2,200 (C4-C12)	2,900 (C9-C15)	980	1.8	<.005	<.005	12	ND	ND

continued

TABLE 1. Laboratory Results Soil Samples from Exploratory Trenches
 6121 Hollis Street
 Emeryville, California
 (concentrations in ppm)
 (continued)

Sample	Depth (ft)	Gasoline	Diesel	Oil	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-benzene	Xylenes	VOCs [†]	PCBs
SS-3	6.0	<1.0	<1.0	<50	<.005	<.005	<.005	<.005	ND	NA
SS-4**	4.5	320	880	1,200	0.22	0.27	0.49	2.3	ND	ND
SS-4	7.0	2.6 (C4-C12)	34 (C9-C21)	NA	<.005	0.014	0.022	0.022	ND*	NA
SS-5	4.5	<1.0	1.9 (C5-C15)	<50	<.005	<.005	<.005	<.005	NA	NA
SS-7**	0.5	NA	37 (C16)	670	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	0.62
SS-8**	1.5	NA	NA	7,700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.042
SS-8**	3.0	320 (C4-C12)	2,500 (C10-C17+>C17)	13,000	0.21	<.005	<.005	0.20	ND*	NA

NA Not analyzed

ND Not Detected Above Laboratory Detection Limits

† EPA Test Method 8010 (Except as Noted)

* EPA Test Method 8240

** Also analyzed for Metals (Cd, Cr, Pb, Zn, and Ni)

Several samples, as noted in Table 1, were also analyzed for metals including cadmium, chromium, lead, zinc, and nickel. Metal levels appeared to be at background levels with the exception of soil sample SS-7, which was collected beneath the railroad spur near the property's western boundary. Elevated levels of lead and zinc were detected at 520 and 500 ppm, respectively. However, these levels are below the Total Threshold Limit Concentration or the maximum total concentrations of chemicals allowed in a non-hazardous waste.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

The site is proposed to be developed as a United States Postal Service facility by June 1994. We understand that construction will require approximately 200 days. To achieve final grades, we also understand that 2,000 cubic yards of soil will likely be off-hauled. The facility is expected to cover approximately 95 percent of the native soil. The cover cap will consist of the building foundation, asphaltic parking areas, and drives. Reportedly, only small strips of land primarily at the entrance along 62nd Street will be left uncapped to allow planting of decorative landscaping.

The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate magnetic anomalies detected by others as well as to further evaluate soil quality.

The magnetic anomalies detected by Dames & Moore (March 1993) at the site appear to be associated with various sections of piping and debris. The majority of the piping encountered appears to be old utility lines which serviced the former on-site buildings. However, a possible fuel transfer line 4 to 6 inches in diameter was encountered extending approximately 100 feet east from Trench C.

In addition to the underground storage tank uncovered during previous construction activities, a second tank is present beneath the sidewalk along the northern portion of the property. Based on field measurements, the estimated capacity of this tank is 600 gallons.

In general, non-impacted silty and sandy clay was encountered at the ground surface extending to a depth

3.1 Anomalies and Piping

3.2 Soil Quality

of 2 to 3 feet in most test trenches. On the southern half of the site, approximately 3,000 to 6,000 cubic yards of discolored (greyish-green) silty/sandy clays were generally encountered from 2 to 3 feet downward to ground water. Ground water was encountered at depths ranging from 4 to 6 feet.

Four forms of TPH have been detected in the on-site soils generally at depths ranging from 2 to 3 feet below the ground surface to the top of the ground water table at a depth of 4 to 6 feet. These petroleum hydrocarbons have been characterized as TPH as diesel, TPH as gasoline, kerosene, and oil. TPH as diesel was detected in nine of eleven samples; TPH as gasoline was detected in seven of ten samples and petroleum oil was detected in seven of ten samples. The analytical laboratory indicated the presence of TPH as kerosene in a majority of the samples tested; however, analytical testing was not performed to quantify its concentration. According to Dames & Moore (March 1993), the kerosene may be associated with the abandoned UST located in the south-central portion of the site. TPH as gasoline and diesel concentrations generally ranged from 750 to 1,000 ppm with concentration up to 2,900 ppm. Our investigation was inconclusive to source of the gasoline and diesel; however, in our opinion, they are likely associated with the former on-site above ground fuel storage tanks. Petroleum oil generally ranged from 500 to 1,000 ppm with concentrations up to 13,000 ppm near the southeast corner of the site. This soil appeared to be impacted by a "heavy" petroleum oil, different from the diesel-like product encountered in the other trenches. The impacted soil extended to ground water. The source of the elevated oil concentrations is also unclear; it is likely associated

with either the abandoned pipeline detected in Trench A or the former aboveground fuel storage tanks.

At most locations, the petroleum impacted soil encountered appeared to be within a relatively permeable stratum located directly above the ground water table. This stratum is likely within the zone of ground water fluctuation or capillary fringe. Free product on the ground water table appears to have been transported across the site, subsequently impacting soil throughout the zone of ground water fluctuation. What appeared to be a diesel fuel was also observed on the ground water table in several of the trenches on the southern portion of the site and in Monitoring Well MW-1. The thickness of this product ranged from a sheen to approximately 1/8 inch.

PCB 1260 and elevated levels of lead and zinc were also detected in one soil sample collected beneath the railroad spur near the western property boundary. This sample was collected at a depth of 0.5 feet from the gravelly fill material. This gravel layer is approximately 1 foot thick. The lead, zinc, and PCB 1260 concentrations detected in this material were below their respective TTLC values of 1,000, 5,000, and 50 ppm, respectively.

3.3 PCBs/Metals

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In our opinion, the levels of petroleum fuel hydrocarbons detected on-site warrant the implementation of remedial measures to reduce contaminant concentrations and the potential for further migration. Our recommendations are summarized below:

- We recommend contacting former on-site tenants and owners to evaluate responsible parties and to obtain financial assistance with further on-site remedial actions.
- We recommend contacting Westinghouse regarding the 2,000 cubic yards of soil potentially impacted with low levels of PCBs that will be off-hauled from the site during construction. We understand that the PCB contamination likely came from the Westinghouse facility.
- We recommend consulting with an environmental attorney concerning reporting obligations to state and local agencies.
- Prior to the start of construction activities, we recommend that the two underground storage tanks at the site be removed and appropriately disposed. The suspected product pipe extending east from Trench C should also be removed. This work should be performed in accordance with all regulatory guidelines. The remaining piping is suspected to be only old utility lines. However, it may also be desirable to remove these lines so that they do not interfere with construction activities.
- We recommend further evaluation of the site's soil and ground water characteristics. Three to five monitoring/extraction wells should be installed across the site to further evaluate ground water quality, aquifer parameters and soil quality underlying the shallow water-bearing zone. At least one monitoring well should be installed near the site's up-gradient property boundary. Data from

this well would help evaluate if off-site/up-gradient petroleum fuel sources are impacting the site. Consideration should also be given to evaluating the extent of ground water contamination down-gradient of the site.

- We recommend evaluating remedial alternatives and objectives. The remedial objectives should specify the contaminants and media of interest, exposure pathways, and preliminary remedial goals that permit a range of treatment and/or containment alternatives to be developed. Based on the preliminary data presented above, the remedial alternatives that should be considered include no action, soil excavation and ground water pump and treat, and soil vapor extraction enhanced with steam injection and ground water pump and treat. Pilot/treatability studies should also be conducted to evaluate the success of the preferred remedial alternative.
- In our opinion, the evaluation of remedial objectives and alternatives as well as the design of the preferred remedial technology can be completed by August 1993. We recommend that the design recommendations be incorporated into the upcoming bid document for the construction of the postal facility. We understand that the Postal Service desires to begin construction activities on-site so that the new facility, with a construction schedule of 200 days, can be completed by June 1994. Since 2 to 3 feet of non-impacted soil appears to be present across much of the site, in our opinion, depending upon the approved remedial alternative, construction activities could proceed as

planned if the approved remedial alternative is incorporated into the general construction plans. Installation of various remedial system components could also be performed concurrently with and/or before construction activities. If pilot testing shows that a combined ground water and steam injection/vapor extraction system will be cost effective for site remediation, extraction/injection wells and trenching could be installed during site construction. The system could subsequently operate from within a fenced on-site enclosure with minimal disturbance to normal facility activities.

Since soil appears to have been impacted by free product present on the ground water table, it does not appear that excavation of the soil would be a cost-effective means of remediation. Soil excavation alone would not cleanup impacted ground water. The degraded petroleum oil detected in the southeastern corner of the site appears to be different from the petroleum compounds encountered at the other trench locations. In our opinion, the petroleum oil detected at this location may be difficult to degrade using remedial techniques previously discussed. Thus, assuming that the volume is relatively small, excavation and off-site disposal of this material may be the most cost-efficient remedial method. We estimate that excavation, transportation, and disposal of this material would cost approximately \$75 to \$150 per cubic yard.

Based on the preliminary data obtained from the site, on a preliminary basis, it appears that a remedial system consisting of ground water and soil vapor extraction/treatment enhanced with steam injection would be applicable to site conditions. In our opinion,

remediation costs for this type of system would be much less expensive than off-hauling impacted soil and importing clean soil.

A soil vapor extraction system uses a vacuum pump to draw soil vapor from extraction wells constructed with slotted casing in the impacted stratum. The increased subsurface air flow volatilized the lighter hydrocarbons which are removed in gaseous form. The soil vapor is then treated prior to discharge to the atmosphere. Ground water extraction and treatment, which results in a "flushing" of contaminants from soil within the water-bearing stratum, is commonly combined with soil vapor extraction.

Soil vapor extraction is usually very effective in removing volatile (gasoline range) hydrocarbons from subsurface soils. However, heavier diesel and oil range hydrocarbons are also present in soil at the site. To enhance the volatilization of these heavier compounds, we recommend that steam injection be evaluated for applicability to the site.

Steam Injection/Vapor Extraction (SI/VE) systems use wells to inject steam into the impacted area both above and below the ground water table. Ground water and soil vapor extraction wells are also installed within the impacted area. The impacted soil and ground water are heated by the steam, creating a steam zone. As the steam zone grows towards the extraction wells, it pushes the hydrocarbons ahead of it. In the steam zone, the residual hydrocarbons are volatilized at the elevated temperatures (up to 450°F) and captured by the extraction wells. The extracted vapors are then condensed, and the recovered condensate and ground

water are passed through an oil/water separator. The recovered fuel can be recycled elsewhere. A portion of the treated ground water can then be reinjected to the subsurface as steam.

This technology was historically developed for use in the petroleum industry to force underground oil reserves toward extraction wells. However, it has more recently been found to be an effective technique for remediation of petroleum fuel impacted soil and ground water.

5.0 LIMITATIONS

Soil deposits and rock formations may vary in type, strength, and many other important properties across any geologic area. The study that we have made assumes that the data obtained in the field and laboratory are reasonably representative of field conditions and that the subsurface conditions are reasonably susceptible to interpolation and extrapolation between sampling locations.

The accuracy and reliability of geo- or hydrochemical studies are a reflection of the number and type of samples taken and the extent of the analysis conducted, and is thus inherently limited and dependent upon the resources expended. Our sampling and analytical plan was designed using accepted environmental engineering principles and our judgement for the performance of a reconnaissance soil quality investigation, and was based on the degree of investigation desired by you. It is possible to obtain a greater degree of certainty, if desired, by implementing a more rigorous soil sampling program or by installation

of monitoring wells to establish a baseline of ground water quality.

This report was prepared for the use of the United States Postal Service in evaluating conditions at the referenced site at the time of this study. We make no warranty, expressed or implied, except that our services have been performed in accordance with environmental engineering principles generally accepted at this time and location. The chemical and other data presented in this report can change over time and are applicable only to the time this study was performed.

* * * * *

REFERENCES

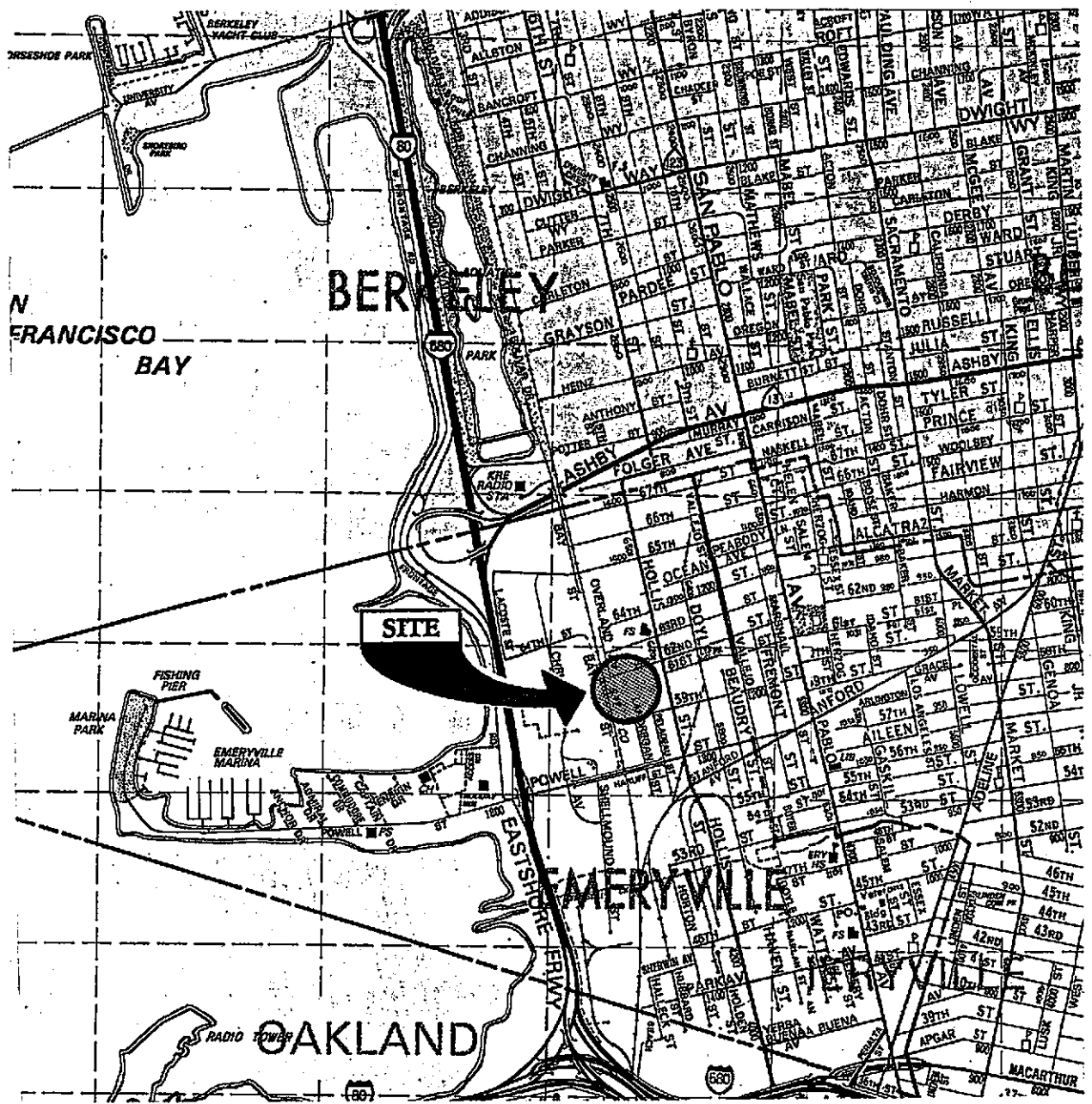
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Dames & Moore, "Site History Research, U.S. Postal Service Emeryville Facility, 6121 Hollis Street Emeryville, California," March 23 (Draft #1) and 26 (Draft #2), 1993.



"Reproduced with permission granted by THOMAS BROS. MAPS."

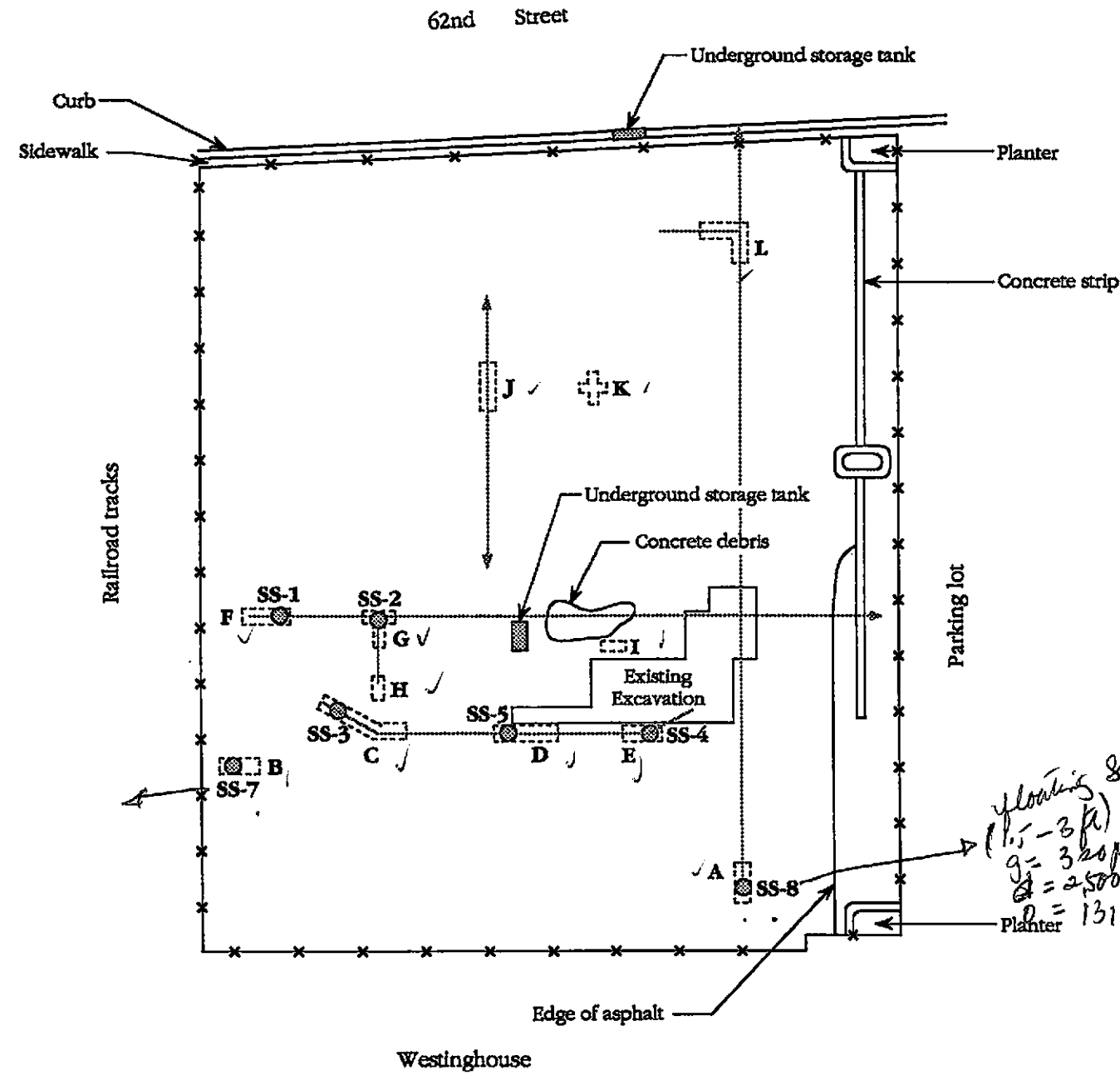
864-17, 4/14 SF *EB

VICINITY MAP
EMERYVILLE POSTAL FACILITY
Emeryville, California

LOVNEY ASSOCIATES
Environmental/Geotechnical/Engineering Services

FIGURE 1
864-17, April 1993

Approximate Direction of Regional Ground Water Flow



- LEGEND**
- ⊙ - Approximate location of soil sample
 - - Approximate trench location
 - x- - Fence
 - - Buried piping

Base by Norcal, dated 2/93.

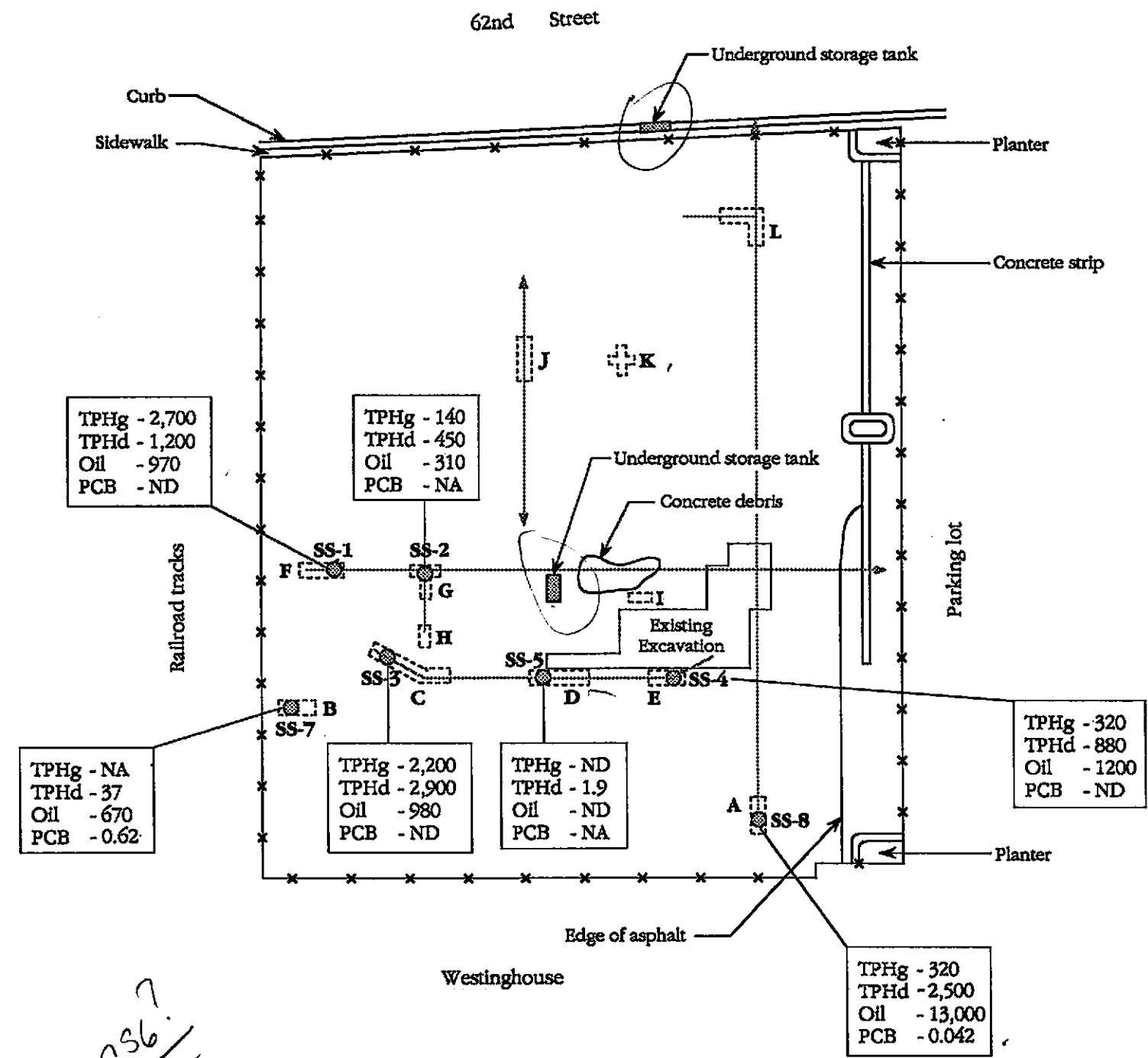
SITE PLAN
EMERYVILLE POSTAL FACILITY
 Emeryville, California

LOWNEY ASSOCIATES
 Environmental / Geotechnical / Engineering Services

FIGURE 2
 864-17, April 1993



Approximate Direction of Regional Ground Water Flow



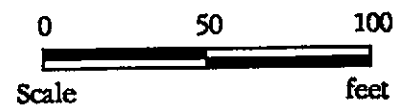
SS-6

LEGEND

- TPHg - Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline
- TPHd - Total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel
- Oil - Total petroleum oil
- PCBs - Polychlorinated byphenols
- ND - Not detected
- NA - Not analyzed

Note: Petroleum hydrocarbon levels shown represent the highest concentrations detected at each sample location

Base by Norcal, dated 2/93.



PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON AND PCB CONCENTRATIONS (ppm)

EMERYVILLE POSTAL FACILITY
Emeryville, California

LOWNEY ASSOCIATES
Environmental / Geotechnical / Engineering Services

Photograph #1
Trench A



Photograph #2
Trench B

864-17. 4/14 SF'EB

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
EMERYVILLE POSTAL FACILITY
Emeryville, California

LOWNEY ASSOCIATES
Environmental/Geotechnical/Engineering Services

FIGURE 4A
864-17, April 1993

Photograph #3
Trench C



Photograph #4
Trench F

864-17, 4/14 SF'eb

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

EMERYVILLE POSTAL FACILITY
Emeryville, California

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FIGURE 4B
864-17, April 1993

APPENDIX A
SAMPLING PROTOCOL AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Prior to use all sampling equipment was thoroughly cleaned with a tri-sodium phosphate and distilled water solution or steam cleaned. Soil samples were collected by driving 1.5-inch diameter brass liners into soil at the base of the trenches or alternatively into soil in the backhoe bucket. Upon sample collection the ends of the brass liners were covered with aluminum foil and then sealed with a plastic cap at each end. The caps were taped airtight and labeled appropriately. The samples were then immediately placed in an ice cooled chest for transport to the laboratory.

The ice cooled soil samples were delivered to Sequoia Analytical Laboratory in Redwood City, California. Chain of custody documentation was maintained for all samples. Attached are copies of the analytical results and the chain of custody forms. Sequoia is certified by the State of California as a Hazardous Waste Testing Laboratory and as an Approved Water and Wastewater Laboratory.



SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

Lowney Associates
405 Clyde Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94043
Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Matrix: Soil
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8015/8020
First Sample #: 3D16901

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

TOTAL PURGEABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION

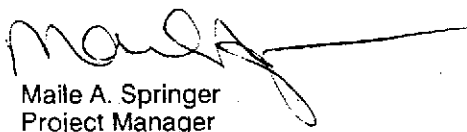
Analyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample I.D. 3D16901 SS-1 3.0	Sample I.D. 3D16902 SS-1 7.0	Sample I.D. 3D16903 SS-2 3.0	Sample I.D. 3D16904 SS-2 6.0	Sample I.D. 3D16905 SS-3 2.5	Sample I.D. 3D16906 SS-3 6.0
Purgeable Hydrocarbons	1.0	1,600	2,700	N.D.	N.D.	2,200	N.D.
Benzene	0.0050	0.89	12	N.D.	N.D.	1.8	N.D.
Toluene	0.0050	1.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Ethyl Benzene	0.0050	3.0	13	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Total Xylenes	0.0050	3.7	24	N.D.	0.24	12	N.D.
Chromatogram Pattern:		Non-Gas Mix C4-C12	Non-Gas Mix C4-C12	--	Non-Gas Mix C4-C12	Non-Gas Mix C4-C12	--

Quality Control Data

Report Limit Multiplication Factor:	100	200	1.0	20	200	1.0
Date Analyzed:	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Instrument Identification:	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1
Surrogate Recovery, %: (QC Limits = 70-130%)	108	108	100	95	88	116

Purgeable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh gasoline standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

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Maile A. Springer
Project Manager



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Lowney Associates	Client Project ID: P5148	Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
405 Clyde Avenue	Sample Matrix: Soil	Received: Apr 2, 1993
Mountain View, CA 94043	Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8015/8020	Reported: Apr 13, 1993
Attention: Stason Foster	First Sample #: 3D16907	

TOTAL PURGEABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION

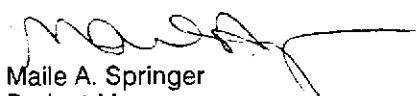
Analyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample I.D. 3D16907 SS-4 4.5	Sample I.D. 3D16908 SS-4 7.0	Sample I.D. 3D16909 SS-5 4.5	Sample I.D. 3D16912 SS-8 3.0	Sample I.D.	Sample I.D.
Purgeable Hydrocarbons	1.0	320	2.6	N.D.	320		
Benzene	0.0050	0.22	N.D.	N.D.	0.21		
Toluene	0.0050	0.27	0.014	N.D.	N.D.		
Ethyl Benzene	0.0050	0.49	0.022	N.D.	N.D.		
Total Xylenes	0.0050	2.3	0.022	N.D.	0.20		
Chromatogram Pattern:		Non-Gas Mix	Non-Gas Mix C4-C12	--	Non-Gas Mix C4-C12		

Quality Control Data

Report Limit Multiplication Factor:	10	1.0	1.0	25
Date Analyzed:	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Instrument Identification:	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1
Surrogate Recovery, %: (QC Limits = 70-130%)	105	112	108	101

Purgeable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh gasoline standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

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Maile A. Springer
Project Manager



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Lowney Associates
405 Clyde Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94043
Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Matrix: Soil
Analysis Method: EPA 3550/8015
First Sample #: 3D16901

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

TOTAL EXTRACTABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS


Analyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample I.D. 3D16901 SS-1 3.0	Sample I.D. 3D16902 SS-1 7.0	Sample I.D. 3D16903 SS-2 3.0	Sample I.D. 3D16904 SS-2 6.0	Sample I.D. 3D16905 SS-3 2.5	Sample I.D. 3D16906 SS-3 6.0
Extractable Hydrocarbons	1.0	850	1,200	N.D.	450	2,900	N.D.
Chromatogram Pattern:		Non-Diesel Mix C9-C15	Non-Diesel Mix < C20	--	Non-Diesel Mix C9-C21	Non-Diesel Mix C9-C15	--

Quality Control Data

Report Limit							
Multiplication Factor:		50	50	1.0	50	200	1.0
Date Extracted:		4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93
Date Analyzed:		4/8/93	4/8/93	4/7/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/7/93
Instrument Identification:		GCHP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5

Extractable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh diesel standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

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Mountain View, CA 94043
Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Matrix: Soil
Analysis Method: EPA 3550/8015
First Sample #: 3D16907

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

TOTAL EXTRACTABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

Analyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample I.D. 3D16907 SS-4 4.5	Sample I.D. 3D16908 SS-4 7.0	Sample I.D. 3D16909 SS-5 4.5	Sample I.D. 3D16910 SS-7 0.5	Sample I.D. 3D16912 SS-8 3.0	Sample I.D.
Extractable Hydrocarbons	1.0	880	34	1.9	37	2,500	
Chromatogram Pattern:		Non-Diesel C9-C20	Non-Diesel C9-C21	Non-Diesel C9-C15	Non-Diesel Mix C16	Non-Diesel ix C10-C15 + > C17	

Quality Control Data

Report Limit						
Multiplication Factor:	100	2.0	1.0	5.0	200	
Date Extracted:	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93	
Date Analyzed:	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/7/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	
Instrument Identification:	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	

Extractable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh diesel standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Matrix Descript: Soil
Analysis Method: SM 5520 E&F (Gravimetric)
First Sample #: 3D16901

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

TOTAL RECOVERABLE PETROLEUM OIL


Sample Number	Sample Description	Oil & Grease mg/kg
3D16901	SS-1 3.0	970
3D16903	SS-2 3.0	N.D.
3D16904	SS-2 6.0	310
3D16905	SS-3 2.5	980
3D16906	SS-3 6.0	N.D.
3D16907	SS-4 4.5	1,200
3D16909	SS-5 4.5	N.D.
3D16910	SS-7 0.5	670
3D16911	SS-8 1.5	7,700
3D16912	SS-8 3.0	13,000

Detection Limits:

50

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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3D16901.JVL <5>



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Lowney Associates
405 Clyde Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94043
Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-1 7.0
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8010
Lab Number: 3D16902

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

HALOGENATED VOLATILE ORGANICS (EPA 8010)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Bromodichloromethane.....	50	N.D.
Bromoform.....	50	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	100	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	50	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	100	N.D.
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether.....	100	N.D.
Chloroform.....	50	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	100	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	50	N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	500	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	50	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	100	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

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Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-2 3.0
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8010
Lab Number: 3D16903

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 9, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

HALOGENATED VOLATILE ORGANICS (EPA 8010)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Bromodichloromethane.....	5.0	N.D.
Bromoform.....	5.0	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	10	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	5.0	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	5.0	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	10	N.D.
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether.....	10	N.D.
Chloroform.....	5.0	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	10	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	5.0	N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	5.0	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	5.0	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	5.0	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	50	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	5.0	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	10	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-2 6.0
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8010
Lab Number: 3D16904

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

HALOGENATED VOLATILE ORGANICS (EPA 8010)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Bromodichloromethane.....	50	N.D.
Bromoform.....	50	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	100	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	50	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	100	N.D.
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether.....	100	N.D.
Chloroform.....	50	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	100	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	50	N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	500	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	50	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	100	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

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Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-3 2.5
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8010
Lab Number: 3D16905


Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

HALOGENATED VOLATILE ORGANICS (EPA 8010)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Bromodichloromethane.....	50	N.D.
Bromoform.....	50	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	100	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	50	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	100	N.D.
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether.....	100	N.D.
Chloroform.....	50	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	100	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	50	N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	500	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	50	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	100	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL


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Lowney Associates
405 Clyde Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94043
Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-3 6.0
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8010
Lab Number: 3D16906


Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

HALOGENATED VOLATILE ORGANICS (EPA 8010)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Bromodichloromethane.....	50	N.D.
Bromoform.....	50	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	100	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	50	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	100	N.D.
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether.....	100	N.D.
Chloroform.....	50	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	100	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	50	N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	500	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	50	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	100	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

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Lowney Associates
405 Clyde Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94043
Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-4 4.5
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8010
Lab Number: 3D16907

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

HALOGENATED VOLATILE ORGANICS (EPA 8010)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Bromodichloromethane.....	50	N.D.
Bromoform.....	50	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	100	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	50	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	100	N.D.
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether.....	100	N.D.
Chloroform.....	50	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	100	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	50	N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	50	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	50	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	500	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	50	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	50	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	50	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	50	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	100	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

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Lowney Associates
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Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-7 0.5
Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8010
Lab Number: 3D16910

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 9, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

HALOGENATED VOLATILE ORGANICS (EPA 8010)

Analyte	Detection Limit $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	Sample Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
Bromodichloromethane.....	5.0	N.D.
Bromoform.....	5.0	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	10	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	5.0	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	5.0	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	10	N.D.
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether.....	10	N.D.
Chloroform.....	5.0	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	10	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	5.0	N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	5.0	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	5.0	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	5.0	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	50	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	5.0	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	5.0	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	5.0	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	10	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-1 3.0
Analysis Method: EPA 8240
Lab Number: 3D16901

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8240)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Acetone.....	5,000	N.D.
Benzene.....	1,000	N.D.
Bromodichloromethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Bromoform.....	1,000	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	1,000	N.D.
2-Butanone.....	5,000	N.D.
Carbon disulfide.....	1,000	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	1,000	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	1,000	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether.....	5,000	N.D.
Chloroform.....	1,000	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	1,000	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	1,000	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	1,000	N.D.
Ethylbenzene.....	1,000	N.D.
2-Hexanone.....	5,000	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	2,500	N.D.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone.....	5,000	N.D.
Styrene.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
Toluene.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Vinyl acetate.....	1,000	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	1,000	N.D.
Total Xylenes.....	1,000	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-4 7.0
Analysis Method: EPA 8240
Lab Number: 3D16908

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8240)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Acetone.....	500	N.D.
Benzene.....	100	N.D.
Bromodichloromethane.....	100	N.D.
Bromoform.....	100	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	100	N.D.
2-Butanone.....	500	N.D.
Carbon disulfide.....	100	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	100	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	100	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	100	N.D.
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether.....	500	N.D.
Chloroform.....	100	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	100	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	100	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	100	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	100	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	100	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	100	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	100	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	100	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	100	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	100	N.D.
Ethylbenzene.....	100	N.D.
2-Hexanone.....	500	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	250	N.D.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone.....	500	N.D.
Styrene.....	100	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	100	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	100	N.D.
Toluene.....	100	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	100	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	100	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	100	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	100	N.D.
Vinyl acetate.....	100	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	100	N.D.
Total Xylenes.....	100	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-8 3.0
Analysis Method: EPA 8240
Lab Number: 3D16912

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 9, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8240)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Acetone.....	5,000	N.D.
Benzene.....	1,000	N.D.
Bromodichloromethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Bromoform.....	1,000	N.D.
Bromomethane.....	1,000	N.D.
2-Butanone.....	5,000	N.D.
Carbon disulfide.....	1,000	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride.....	1,000	N.D.
Chlorobenzene.....	1,000	N.D.
Chloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether.....	5,000	N.D.
Chloroform.....	1,000	N.D.
Chloromethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane.....	1,000	N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	1,000	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene.....	1,000	N.D.
Ethylbenzene.....	1,000	N.D.
2-Hexanone.....	5,000	N.D.
Methylene chloride.....	2,500	N.D.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone.....	5,000	N.D.
Styrene.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Tetrachloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
Toluene.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Trichloroethene.....	1,000	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	1,000	N.D.
Vinyl acetate.....	1,000	N.D.
Vinyl chloride.....	1,000	N.D.
Total Xylenes.....	1,000	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-1 3.0
Analysis Method: EPA 8080
Lab Number: 3D16901

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Extracted: Apr 7, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	Sample Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
PCB 1016.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1221.....	80	N.D.
PCB 1232.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1242.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1248.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1254.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1260.....	20	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-3 2.5
Analysis Method: EPA 8080
Lab Number: 3D16905

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Extracted: Apr 7, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	Sample Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
PCB 1016.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1221.....	80	N.D.
PCB 1232.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1242.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1248.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1254.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1260.....	20	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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3D16901.JVL <17>



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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-4 4.5
Analysis Method: EPA 8080
Lab Number: 3D16907

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Extracted: Apr 7, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	Sample Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
PCB 1016.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1221.....	80	N.D.
PCB 1232.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1242.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1248.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1254.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1260.....	20	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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3D16901.JVL <18>



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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-7 0.5
Analysis Method: EPA 8080
Lab Number: 3D16910

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Extracted: Apr 7, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	Sample Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
PCB 1016.....	400	N.D.
PCB 1221.....	1,600	N.D.
PCB 1232.....	400	N.D.
PCB 1242.....	400	N.D.
PCB 1248.....	400	N.D.
PCB 1254.....	400	N.D.
PCB 1260.....	400	620

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-8 1.5
Analysis Method: EPA 8080
Lab Number: 3D16911

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Extracted: Apr 7, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
PCB 1016.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1221.....	80	N.D.
PCB 1232.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1242.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1248.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1254.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1260.....	20	42

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-8 3.0
Analysis Method: EPA 8080
Lab Number: 3D16912

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Extracted: Apr 7, 1993
Analyzed: Apr 8, 1993
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	Sample Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
PCB 1016.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1221.....	80	N.D.
PCB 1232.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1242.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1248.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1254.....	20	N.D.
PCB 1260.....	20	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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3D16901.JVL <21>



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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-1 3.0
Lab Number: 3D16901

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: see below
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Date Analyzed	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Result mg/kg
Cadmium.....	4/8/93	0.50	N.D.
Chromium.....	4/8/93	0.50	28
Nickel.....	4/8/93	2.5	30
Lead.....	4/8/93	5.0	N.D.
Zinc.....	4/8/93	0.50	37

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-3 2.5
Lab Number: 3D16905


Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: see below
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Date Analyzed	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Result mg/kg
Cadmium.....	4/8/93	0.50	N.D.
Chromium.....	4/8/93	0.50	23
Nickel.....	4/8/93	2.5	25
Lead.....	4/8/93	5.0	N.D.
Zinc.....	4/8/93	0.50	34

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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3D16901.JVL <23>



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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-4 4.5
Lab Number: 3D16907

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: see below
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Date Analyzed	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Result mg/kg
Cadmium.....	4/8/93	0.50	N.D.
Chromium.....	4/8/93	0.50	36
Nickel.....	4/8/93	2.5	27
Lead.....	4/8/93	5.0	N.D.
Zinc.....	4/8/93	0.50	32

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-7 0.5
Lab Number: 3D16910

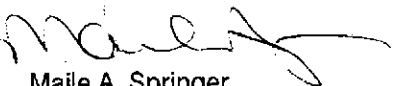
Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: see below
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Date Analyzed	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Result mg/kg
Cadmium	4/8/93	0.50	1.4
Chromium	4/8/93	0.50	31
Nickel	4/8/93	2.5	34
Lead	4/8/93	5.0	520
Zinc	4/8/93	0.50	500

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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3D16901.JVL <25>



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Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-8 1.5
Lab Number: 3D16911

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: see below
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Date Analyzed	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Result mg/kg
Cadmium.....	4/8/93	0.50	N.D.
Chromium.....	4/8/93	0.50	22
Nickel.....	4/8/93	2.5	21
Lead.....	4/8/93	5.0	27
Zinc.....	4/8/93	0.50	71

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL


Maile A. Springer
Project Manager



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680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

Lowney Associates
405 Clyde Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94043
Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Sample Descript: Soil, SS-8 3.0
Lab Number: 3D16912

Sampled: Apr 1, 1993
Received: Apr 2, 1993
Analyzed: see below
Reported: Apr 13, 1993

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Date Analyzed	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Result mg/kg
Cadmium.....	4/8/93	0.50	N.D.
Chromium.....	4/8/93	0.50	25
Nickel.....	4/8/93	2.5	21
Lead.....	4/8/93	5.0	6.5
Zinc.....	4/8/93	0.50	51

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

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Project Manager

3D16901.JVL <27>



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Lowney Associates
405 Clyde Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94043
Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Matrix: Soil
QC Sample Group: 3D16901 - 09, 12

Reported: Apr 13, 1993

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-Benzene	Xylenes
Method:	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020
Analyst:	A.Maralit	A.Maralit	A.Maralit	A.Maralit
Conc. Spiked:	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60
Units:	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
LCS Batch#:	GBLK040693	GBLK040693	GBLK040693	GBLK040693
Date Prepared:	4/6/93	4/6/93	4/6/93	4/6/93
Date Analyzed:	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Instrument I.D.#:	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1
LCS % Recovery:	130	125	130	127
Control Limits:	60-140	60-140	60-140	60-140

MS/MSD				
Batch #:	G3D04820	G3D04820	G3D04820	G3D04820
Date Prepared:	4/6/93	4/6/93	4/6/93	4/6/93
Date Analyzed:	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Instrument I.D.#:	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	130	125	125	125
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	130	125	125	125
Relative % Difference:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Please Note:
The LCS is a control sample of known, interferent free matrix that is analyzed using the same reagents, preparation and analytical methods employed for the samples. The LCS % recovery data is used for validation of sample batch results. Due to matrix effects, the QC limits for MS/MSD's are advisory only and are not used to accept or reject batch results.

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Maile A. Springer
Project Manager



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Client Project ID: P5148
Matrix: Soil
QC Sample Group: 3D16901 - 10, 12

Reported: Apr 13, 1993

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Diesel
----------------	--------

Method: EPA 8015
Analyst: C.Lee
Conc. Spiked: 15
Units: mg/kg

LCS Batch#: DBLK040793

Date Prepared: 4/7/93
Date Analyzed: 4/7/93
Instrument I.D.#: GCHP-5

LCS % Recovery: 80

Control Limits: 50-150

MS/MSD Batch #: D3D16908

Date Prepared: 4/7/93
Date Analyze: 4/8/93
Instrument I.D.#: GCHP-5

Matrix Spike % Recovery: 0.0

Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery: 0.0

Relative % Difference: 0.0

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Maile A. Springer
Project Manager

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3D16901.JVL <29>



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Client Project ID: P5148
Matrix: Soil

QC Sample Group: 3D16901, 03-07, 09-12

Reported: Apr 13, 1993

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Total Recoverable Pet. Hydrocarbons
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Method: SM5520EF
Analyst: M.Shkidt
Conc. Spiked: 1000
Units: mg/kg

LCS Batch#: BLK040893

Date Prepared: 4/8/93
Date Analyzed: 4/8/93
Instrument I.D.#: N.A.

LCS %
Recovery: 92

Control Limits: 70-110

MS/MSD
Batch #: 3CD7501

Date Prepared: 4/6/93
Date Analyze: 4/6/93
Instrument I.D.#: N.A.

Matrix Spike
% Recovery: 110

Matrix Spike
Duplicate %
Recovery: 99

Relative %
Difference: 10.5

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Maile A. Springer
Project Manager

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3D16901.JVL <30>



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Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Matrix: Soil
QC Sample Group: 3D16902, 07,10

Reported: Apr 13, 1993

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	1,1-Dichloro-ethene	Trichloro-ethene	Chloro benzene
Method:	EPA 8010	EPA 8010	EPA 8010
Analyst:	S.Hoffman	S.Hoffman	S.Hoffman
Conc. Spiked:	2500	2500	2500
Units:	µg/kg	µg/kg	µg/kg
LCS Batch#:	BLK040793	BLK040793	BLK040793
Date Prepared:	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93
Date Analyzed	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Instrument I.D.#:	GCPE-4	GCPE-4	GCPE-4
LCS % Recovery:	104	80	68
Control Limits:	59-172	62-137	60-133

MS/MSD Batch #:	V3D09504	V3D09504	V3D09504
Date Prepared:	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93
Date Analyze	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Instrument I.D.#:	GCPE-4	GCPE-4	GCPE-4
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	144	96	88
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	124	88	84
Relative % Difference:	15	8.7	4.7

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Project Manager

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Mountain View, CA 94043
Attention: Stason Foster

Client Project ID: P5148
Matrix: Soil
QC Sample Group: 3D16901, 08, 12

Reported: Apr 13, 1993

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE:	1,1-Dichloro-ethene	Trichloroethene	Benzene	Toluene	Chloro-benzene
Method:	EPA 8240	EPA 8240	EPA 8240	EPA 8240	EPA 8240
Analyst:	S.Hoffman	S.Hoffman	S.Hoffman	S.Hoffman	S.Hoffman
Conc. Spiked:	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
Units:	µg/kg	µg/kg	µg/kg	µg/kg	µg/kg
LCS Batch#:	BLK040893	BLK040893	BLK040893	BLK040893	BLK040893
Date Prepared:	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Date Analyze	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Instrument I.D.#:	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2
LCS % Recovery:	125	113	108	109	113
Control Limits:	59-172	62-137	66-142	59-135	60-133

MS/MSD Batch #:	3D16908	3D16908	3D16908	3D16908	3D16908
Date Prepared:	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Date Analyze	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93	4/8/93
Instrument I.D.#:	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	88	85	82	83	88
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	91	86	84	79	81
Relative % Difference:	3.4	1.2	2.4	4.9	8.3

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Client Project ID: P5148
Matrix: Soil
QC Sample Group: 3D16901 - 12

Reported: Apr 13, 1993


QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE 1260 PCB

Method: EPA 8080
Analyst: L. Laikhtman
Conc. Spiked: 500
Units: $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
LCS Batch#: BLK040793
Date Prepared: 4/7/93
Date Analyzed: 4/8/93
Instrument I.D.#: GCHP-12
LCS % Recovery: 65
Control Limits: 50-150

MS/MSD
Batch #: P3CE7701
Date Prepared: 4/7/93
Date Analyze: 4/9/93
Instrument I.D.#: GCHP-12
Matrix Spike
% Recovery: 42
Matrix Spike
Duplicate %
Recovery: 59
Relative %
Difference: 35

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Maile A. Springer
Project Manager

Please Note:

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3D16901.JVL <32>



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Client Project ID: P5148
Matrix: Soil

QC Sample Goup: 3D16901, 05. 07, 10-12

Reported: Apr 13, 1993

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
Method:	EPA 6010	EPA 6010	EPA 6010	EPA 6010
Analyst:	M.Mistry	M.Mistry	M.Mistry	M.Mistry
Conc. Spiked:	100	100	100	100
Units:	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
LCS Batch#:	BLK040693	BLK040693	BLK040693	BLK040693
Date Prepared:	4/6/93	4/6/93	4/6/93	4/6/93
Date Analyzed	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93
Instrument I.D.#:	MTJA-2	MTJA-2	MTJA-2	MTJA-2
LCS % Recovery:	96	94	96	95
Control Limits:	75-125	75-125	75-125	75-125

MS/MSD	Batch #:			
	3D400301	3D400301	3D400301	3D400301
Date Prepared:	4/6/93	4/6/93	4/6/93	4/6/93
Date Analyzed	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93	4/7/93
Instrument I.D.#:	MTJA-2	MTJA-2	MTJA-2	MTJA-2
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	83	80	Saturated	0.0
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	87	35	Saturated	0.0
Relative % Difference:	4.7	15	-	0.0

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LOWNEY ASSOCIATES

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

JOB NO.		PROJECT NAME/LOCATION		NO. OF CONTAINERS	ANALYSIS REQUIRED						SHIP TO:		
SAMPLER(S): (Signature)					/ / / / / / / / / /						LOWNEY ASSOCIATES 405 Clyde Avenue Mountain View, CA 94043 415-967-2365 415-967-2785 (FAX)		
DATE	TIME	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION									REMARKS		
4/1/13	12:01 PM	01	SS-1 3.0 ft	52.1	1						Please Hold: I'll Fax ANALYSES NEEDED		
		02	SS-1 7.0 ft		1								
		03	SS-2 3.0 ft		1								
		04	SS-2 6.0 ft		1								
		05	SS-3 2.5 ft		1								
		06	SS-3 6.0 ft		1								
		07	SS-4 4.5 ft		1								
		08	SS-4 7.0 ft		1								
		09	SS-5 4.5 ft		1								
		10	SS-6 5.0 ft		1								
		11	SS-7 0.5 ft		1								
		12	SS-7 4.0 ft		1								
		13	SS-8 1.5 ft		1								
		14	SS-8 3.0 ft		1								
		15	SS-9 1.5 ft		1								
Relinquished by: (Signature)		Date	Time	Received By: (Signature)		Relinquished by: (Signature)		Date	Time	Received By: (Signature)			
		4/2/13	9:50					4/2/13	12:01				
Laboratory of Record:		Date	Time	Received for Laboratory By (Signature)		Date	Time	Remarks:					
						4/2	9:50						