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                 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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                              COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
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   PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, )
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                            Plaintiff, )
                                            No. 116653 A&B
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              v.
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                                             DECLARATION OF
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                                             SCOTT SEERY
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   ROBERT DEPPER,
   STUART DEPPER
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                            Defendants
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I, Scott Seery declare as follows:

I am a Hazardous Materials Specialist with the Alameda County Environmental Health Department, Environmental Protection Division. I have been with Alameda County for over nine years. My job responsibilities have included conducting inspections of underground storage tanks and hazardous materials facilities and hazardous waste generators to ensure compliance with applicable California laws and regulations. At present I oversee the assessment and cleanup of underground storage tank leaks.

Previously, I was an Environmental Geologist with PRC

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Environmental Management, Inc., a private environmental consulting firm, a Research Analyst with Bendix Environmental Research, Inc., authoring another private consulting firm. specialists in Environmental Impact Reports (EIR) and providing expert testimony in cases involving toxicological and epidemiological studies. B.S. in Geology from California State University, Hayward, and have completed one year of post graduate study in the environmental geology at this same institution. Further, I have well over 900 hours of specialized training, including State, Department of Health Services, Office of Emergency Services and USEPA certified training in, among others, such areas as: hazard appraisal and recognition planning, OSHA health and safety training for hazardous waste workers, hazardous materials incident response operations, and underground storage tank monitoring, closure/removal, contaminant hydrogeology and site cleanup. I have conducted training in inspection of underground storage tanks, including a course sponsored by the University of California, Riverside Extension program for regulators around the state of California.

The Environmental Protection Division is the local implementing agency charged with enforcing the California Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act (Health and Safety Code Section 25280 et.seq.) in those portions of Alameda County where cities do not administer the law, or where the Division is contracted to do so.

Prior to the sentencing in this case I was asked to explain to the Court what underground storage tank laws were being violated at the location of the "Glovatorium" (3815 Broadway in Oakland) and what had to be done to bring the facility into compliance with the law.

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In September 1995 I prepared a declaration containing this information, and it was submitted to the Court as part of the District Attorney's Sentencing Memorandum.

I was present at the sentencing of each of the defendants by Judge Lambden, and the conditions of probation included the requirement that they submit a work plan for a subsurface investigation and related tasks for the site at 38th and Broadway, to determine the extent of the environmental contamination at that location. The workplan requirements included:

- 1) It must be acceptable to the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health Services, Environmental Protection Division.
- 2) It must be prepared by a licensed environmental engineer or geologist.
- 3) It will include underground storage tank closure applications.
- 4) It will include a plan to identify the location of underground tanks at the facility.
- 5) It will include a workplan detailing the soil and groundwater sampling and analysis to be done.

The oversight of this site has been difficult from the start. Without going into all the details, Robert Depper initially refused to hire a consultant until a petition to revoke probation was filed.

Sometime in early 1997 Frank Goldman was hired by the Deppers as their consultant. He initially did not wish to include tank closure in his workplan, but, after much argument, a tank closure plan was

prepared by another contractor. Eventually the tanks were closed in place.

After more negotiation, a workplan to do a preliminary site assessment was approved. The plan called for collection of various soil and ground water samples from borings at certain key locations to determine if the soil and groundwater were contaminated.

On August 20, 1997, during the "drilling" of the sampling bores (actually, each is driven or pushed pneumatically rather than drilled), I went to the site and met with Goldman. Several of the borings had not been drilled deep enough to reach groundwater. Goldman, who was using a drilling tool different from the "Geoprobe" proposed in the approved plan, said that his chosen equipment could not go deep enough to reach ground water because of its limited capabilities in this geologic setting, and that he was putting in temporary well casings and waiting until the following winter until groundwater would rise into the holes and samples could then be taken. This was an unacceptable deviance from the workplan, because, if appropriate equipment was used, there was no reason to wait for months to determine if the groundwater was polluted. The plan was to determine at that time whether there was contamination.

I learned that same day the tool that he had chosen to do the work, an "Enviro-core," had an inner drill rod and outer conductor casing which are driven simultaneously, a unique feature of this device. I also learned that the inner drill could work (and go deeper) without the outer one in place. I suggested that this be done, and, after much complaining, Goldman finally admitted that the real reason why he didn't want to drill deeper at that time was that 1) the

project was now taking longer than he thought, and 2) the Depper's hadn't paid him all that was owed at that point.

In other words, concerns about cost overruns and lack of payment were the real reason for not drilling the few feet deeper, not professional or technical considerations. I felt that his original representations were dishonest. Nonetheless I agreed that he need not do the deeper borings at all locations, but that some key ones would be chosen. With the modified approach, he was able to reach groundwater within a few feet. Both soil and groundwater turned out to be contaminated with various dry-cleaning solvents.

Goldman was apparently angry at being required to comply with his own workplan, and, without telling us, he applied to have the State take over the site on January 2, 1998 (I found out when called by a State employee). Goldman put as one of his reasons for removing the County that the requirement of deeper drilling "threatened the integrity of the investigation." This is incorrect, was not mentioned to me at the time, and again, I feel was a dishonest representation of the facts.

In early January I accidentally became aware that Goldman had made a public records request for all of the billing invoices to the State for all of the LOP sites in Alameda County for 1997. I called up Goldman to determine why such a request had been made, suspecting that it had something to do with the Deppers, but not mentioning so to him. He immediately became extremely upset at my inquiry, telling me "it was none of my business", and that I was "harassing" him. He said that the request was to assist him in "marketing" and had nothing whatsoever to do with the Deppers.

He later called my supervisor, Tom Peacock, asking that I be

taken off the case. I then learned that Goldman had told Don Hwang, the recipient of the records request, that it was being done on behalf of the Deppers, to help them somehow with their regulatory problems. In other words, Goldman was blatantly lying when he told me (and others) that his request had nothing to do with the Deppers, when in fact, it did.

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I had nothing more to do with the records request, as it was passed up the chain of command to determine what could be turned over. Nonetheless, I learned a few weeks ago that Goldman and Robert Depper had sued me, Peacock and Hwang along with the Department in an attempt to get these records. (Alameda County No. 794362-9). The lawsuit specifically says that Goldman's request for the records was made on behalf of the Deppers.

The effort to get the State to take over the case occurred without Goldman submitting a report showing what he had found at the site. The report was only received by this office in late January after various calls to Goldman, Goldman's lawyer and Depper's lawyer, five months after the approved field work had been completed.

Although Goldman concedes that much of the contamination originated at the site, his report was remarkable in that it contains, with little if any supporting data, a concerted effort to blame outside sources for much of the contamination found on the site. Examples are:

- an effort to blame a nearby gas station owned by Unocal for some contaminants, even though all available data indicates that the plume associated with that site is substantially limited to that site;
- 2) an effort to blame the nearby "Earl Thompson property"

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for some contamination merely because there were some underground storage tanks on that property with some contaminants contained *inside*. There have been no environmental samples (soil or groundwater) taken at that site; and

an effort to somehow blame the County for polluting 3) the site because the storm drain beneath the property occasionally carries contaminants entrained in storm water run-off (which would usually occur after the first rain of the season). This is ridiculous because the County does not own the storm drain, nor is it responsible for its upkeep (See Exhibits 1 and 2). Neither is there any evidence that any amount of contamination was introduced to the site through the (The records in this case show that storm drain. there was gross pollution of the site over a period of by these defendants, by way underground solvent tanks and illegal dumping. reported sample results we have seen from the storm drain indicate a relatively minuscule level of contaminants).

These efforts to place blame elsewhere, consistent with the defense strategy throughout the litigation of this case, are based on scanty preliminary data, and are, in my opinion, biased and unprofessional.

Another troubling issue is that Goldman's original workplan called for shallow soil samples to be collected at various important locations on the site. His report omitted most of the analysis data

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from these key sample depths. When I asked for that data, his response was that the samples were not taken, because the drilling device used was somehow incompatible with the nature of the shallow soil, and that a hand auger had to be used for the first few feet anyway. However, Goldman's field notes (boring logs) specifically indicate that most of the shallow samples were, in fact, collected. Moreover, this morning I spoke with representatives of Precision Sampling, the subcontractor who operated the drilling equipment at the site. They said that shallow soil samples were, in fact, easily recovered, and that no hand augers were used.

This discrepancy is a matter of concern because either Goldman is lying about the samples or his field notes (and the representatives of the drilling contractor) are completely wrong.

In concluding, the work done thus far is only preliminary. Now that substantial contamination has been found, it is necessary to determine the extent and nature of the contamination. At this point the problem with Frank Goldman is his credibility. I and my colleagues do not trust him. If we do not trust him, it is hard to even trust the data he presents. This is an extremely difficult situation, and I cannot see how it can be resolved without having another consultant work on the case.

I declare the foregoing to be true, to the best of my knowledge, under penalty of perjury.

Executed at Oakland, California on March 13, 1998.

Scott Seery