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HAZMAT

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**Chevron**

June 15, 1994

**Chevron U.S.A. Products Company**  
2410 Camino Ramon  
San Ramon, CA 94583  
P.O. Box 5004  
San Ramon, CA 94583-0804

Ms. Juliet Shin  
Alameda County Health Care Services  
Department of Environmental Health  
80 Swan Way, Room 200  
Oakland, CA 94621

**Marketing Department**  
Phone 510 842 9500

**Re: Former Chevron Service Station #9-5630  
997 Grant Avenue, San Lorenzo, CA**

Dear Ms. Shin:

Enclosed is the Work Plan for Additional Site Assessment dated June 7, 1994, prepared by our consultant Groundwater Technology, Inc. for the above referenced site.

The work plan includes advancing two soil borings, completing the borings as ground water monitor wells, and collecting and analyzing soil and ground water samples. As discussed in our meeting on May 31, 1994, the proposed work will be done to further characterize ground water conditions at the site.

In our May 31 meeting, your office requested clarification regarding the depth of the remedial excavation conducted during 1991. On June 14, 1994, I spoke with Mr. Clyde Gallentine of Enviros regarding the excavation activities. Mr. Gallentine was formerly employed by GeoStrategies, Inc. and was on site during the excavation work. Mr. Gallentine indicated that the entire area excavated was advanced to ground water and therefore no bottom samples could be collected. Soil samples were collected and analyzed from the sidewalls and have been submitted in earlier reports.

I trust this information is sufficient to clarify outstanding issues related to soil sampling during remedial excavation activities.

We are ready to begin work following your review and formal concurrence. We anticipate submitting a report documenting field activities within 30 days following regulatory approval.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at (510) 842-8134.

Sincerely,  
CHEVRON U.S.A. PRODUCTS COMPANY

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark A. Miller".

Mark A. Miller  
Site Assessment and Remediation Engineer

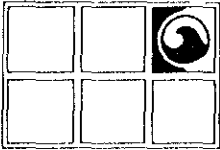
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Kevin Graves, RWQCB - Bay Area  
Ms. B.C. Owen

Mr. Lawrence E. Cogan  
Ware & Freidenrich  
400 Hamilton Avenue  
Palo Alto, CA 94301

Mr. Michael Meniktas  
Meniktas & Associates  
3440 Lakeshore Avenue, Suite 206  
Oakland, CA 94610

File: 9-5630 GTI SA WP1



# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY

Groundwater Technology, Inc.

4820 McGrath Street, Suite 100, Ventura, CA 93003  
Tel: (805) 644-9811 Fax: (805) 644-3260


**WORK PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL SITE ASSESSMENT  
FORMER CHEVRON SERVICE STATION NO. 9-5630  
997 GRANT AVENUE  
SAN LORENZO, CALIFORNIA**

020200019


June 7, 1994

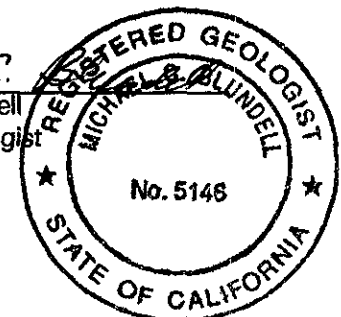
Prepared for:  
Mr. Mark Miller  
Chevron U.S.A. Products Company  
2410 Camino Ramon  
San Ramon, California 94583-0804


**Groundwater Technology, Inc.**  
Written/Submitted by

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Tim Watchers  
Project Geologist

**Groundwater Technology, Inc.**  
Reviewed/Approved by

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael C. Blundell  
Registered Geologist  
No. 5146



  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mike Chamberlain  
Project Manager

For:  
Wendell W. Lattz  
Vice President, General Manager  
West Region

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- APPENDIX B WELL CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

**WORK PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL SITE ASSESSMENT  
FORMER CHEVRON SERVICE STATION NO. 9-5630  
997 GRANT AVENUE  
SAN LORENZO, CALIFORNIA**

**JUNE 7, 1994**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

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Groundwater Technology, Inc. has prepared this *Work Plan for Additional Site Assessment* to investigate subsurface soil and groundwater conditions at the Former Chevron Service Station No. 9-5630, located at 997 Grant Avenue in San Lorenzo, California (Figure 1).

## **2.0 SCOPE OF WORK**

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The scope of work consists of drilling two (2) soil borings and completing the each soil boring as 2-inch diameter groundwater monitoring wells, collecting soil and groundwater samples, submitting soil and groundwater samples for laboratory analyses, and preparing a summary report. The tasks required to meet these objectives are discussed below.

### **2.1 Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan, Background Review, and Permitting**

A site-specific *Health and Safety Plan* has been previously prepared by Groundwater Technology as required by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration Standard "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response" guidelines (29 CFR 1910.120). The *Health and Safety Plan* will be reviewed and signed by Groundwater Technology personnel and subcontractors performing work at the site before field operations begin.

Groundwater Technology will review historical site information. This information will consist of Groundwater Technology reports and additional historical data provided by Chevron U.S.A. Products Company (Chevron). A monitoring well drilling permit application will be completed and submitted to Alameda County Zone 7 Water Agency.

## 2.2 Soil Borings, Sampling and Analyses, and Monitoring Well Installation

Groundwater Technology will supervise the drilling of two soil borings using a drilling rig equipped with 8-inch hollow-stem augers. The soil borings will be drilled to approximately 20 feet below surface grade. The water table is expected to be encountered at approximately 7 to 12 feet below surface grade. To avoid introducing off-site or cross contamination, the hollow-stem augers will be steam cleaned before each boring, and all sampling equipment will be properly cleaned before sampling. Groundwater Technology assumes that the drilling will be completed in one day. Soil samples will be collected at 5-foot intervals and at notable lithologic changes using a split-spoon sampler lined with three 2-inch-diameter by 6-inch-long brass sample tubes. Groundwater Technology Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are included in Appendix A. Each soil sample will be screened for volatile organic compounds using a photo-ionization detector (PID). The soil samples will be logged using the Unified Soil Classification System by a Groundwater Technology field geologist working under the supervision of a California Registered Geologist. One sample from every 5-foot interval will be sealed with aluminum foil, capped with plastic caps, taped, labeled, and placed on ice in an insulated container. Soil generated through drilling activities will be placed on and covered with plastic sheets. One composite soil sample from the drill cuttings will be analyzed for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes (BTEX) and total petroleum-hydrocarbons-as-gasoline (TPH-G) to characterize the cuttings for disposal. After characterization, the soil will be transported to a licensed disposal facility by a licensed transportation company.

Two soil samples from each soil boring exhibiting the highest volatile organic compound readings with the PID will be chosen for chemical analyses. The soil samples will be analyzed by a California-certified laboratory for BTEX and TPH-G concentrations using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Methods 5030/8020/8015.

Groundwater Technology personnel will install a groundwater monitoring well in each of the soil borings (Figure 2). The monitoring wells will be constructed of 2-inch-diameter Schedule 40 poly-vinyl-chloride (PVC) casing with flush threads and 0.020-inch-slot well screen. The well screen for each monitoring well will be installed approximately 5 feet above and 10 feet below the water table to permit entry of separate-phase hydrocarbons, if present, and to allow for seasonal fluctuation of the water table. A sand filter will be placed around the well screen to a maximum height of 2 feet above the top of the screen. The well will be sealed to grade with 1 foot of bentonite followed by a

neat-cement grout containing 95 pounds Portland Type I/II cement to 5 gallons of clean water. The wellhead will be protected by a watertight locking cap and a road box. A typical groundwater monitoring well construction diagram is presented in Appendix B.

If an aquitard greater than 5 feet thick is observed below the water table in the monitoring well boring, the boring will be sealed to the top of the aquitard with neat cement using a tremie pipe before setting the monitoring well.

### **2.3 Well Development, Surveying, and Groundwater Monitoring**

Approximately 48 hours after installation, the monitoring well will be developed by hand bailing to remove fine-grain sediments from the well and filter pack. Water from the development process will be transported by Groundwater Technology to the Chevron Terminal in Richmond, California for recycling.

Approximately 3 days after development, the water table will be monitored to measure static groundwater levels and the thickness of separate-phase hydrocarbons, if present. The water-table levels will be measured using an ORS Environmental Equipment INTERFACE PROBE™ Well Monitoring System, which consists of a dual optical sensor and electrical conductivity probe that distinguishes between water and petroleum products. The top of the casing of the wells installed during the assessment will be surveyed to mean sea level relative to an established benchmark by a licensed surveyor. The survey data will be used with the depth-to-water measurements to calculate water elevation in the monitoring wells and to estimate the local groundwater flow direction and gradient.

### **2.4 Well Purging, Water Sampling, and Analysis**

After groundwater monitoring, 4 to 10 well-casing volumes of water will be removed from the wells before sampling. The field technician will maintain a log that includes observations and measurements of pH, temperature, and conductivity values for the water purged. Groundwater Technology personnel will collect groundwater samples from the newly installed monitoring wells. Each water sample will be analyzed for BTEX and TPH-G using EPA Methods 5030/8020/8015. The groundwater monitoring and sampling activities will be conducted according to Groundwater

Technology's SOPs (Appendix A). Purge water from the monitoring wells will be transported by Groundwater Technology to the Chevron Terminal in Richmond, California for recycling.

## **2.5 Report Preparation**

Groundwater Technology will prepare an assessment report summarizing the data collected. The report will include descriptions of methods used, laboratory results, and site-specific maps.

## **3.0 PROJECT SCHEDULE**

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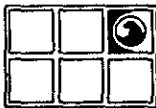
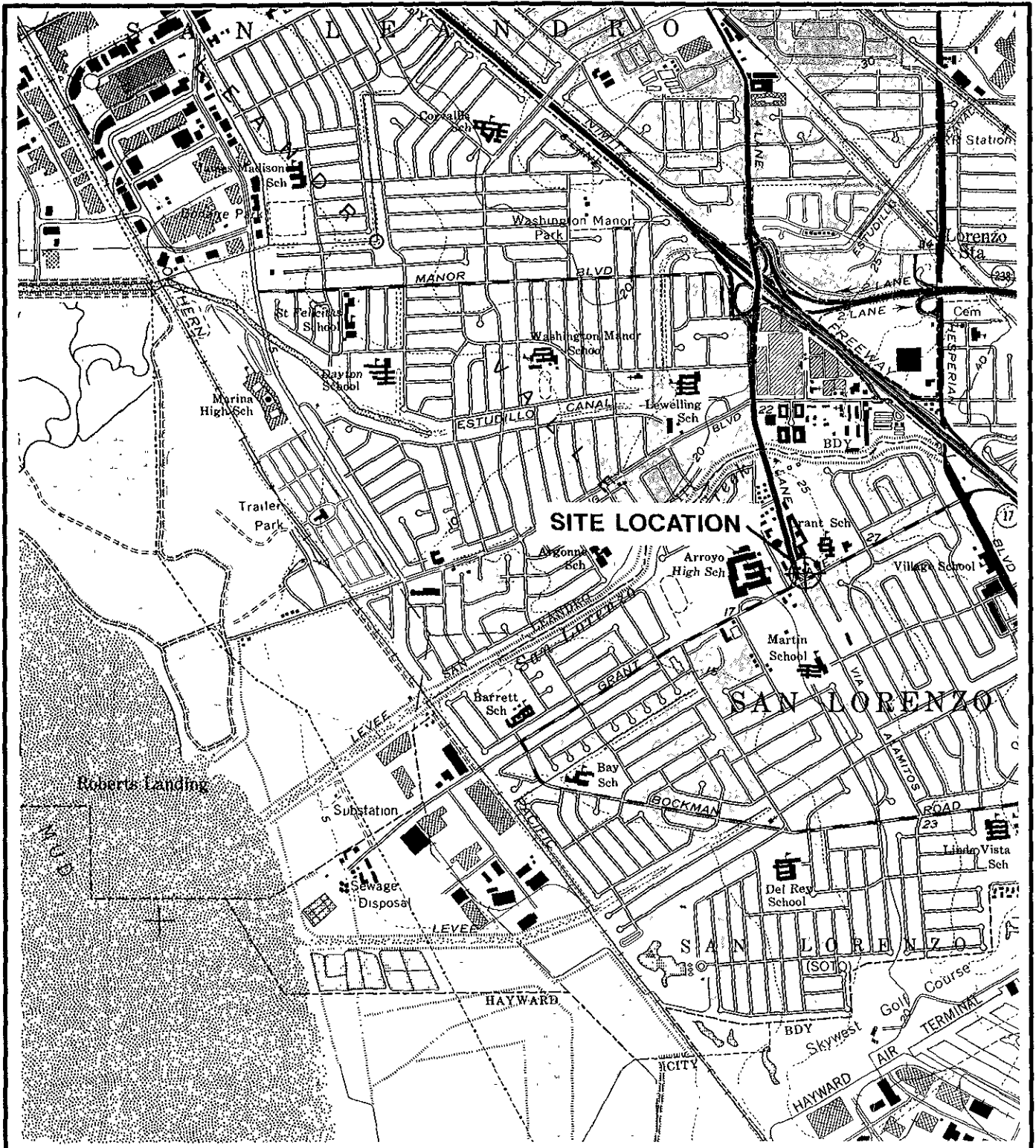
Groundwater Technology is prepared to begin work on this project immediately after approval by Chevron and Alameda County Health Care Services Agency. Groundwater Technology estimates the project will be completed approximately 3 weeks after receiving data from the laboratory.



**FIGURES**

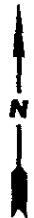
FIGURE 1      SITE LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2      PROPOSED MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS



**GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY**

4057 PORT CHICAGO HWY  
CONCORD, CA 94520  
(510) 671-2387



SCALE:

0 FEET 2000

**SITE LOCATION MAP**

CLIENT:

CHEVRON U.S.A. PRODUCTS CO.  
SERVICE STATION No. 9-5630

DATE:

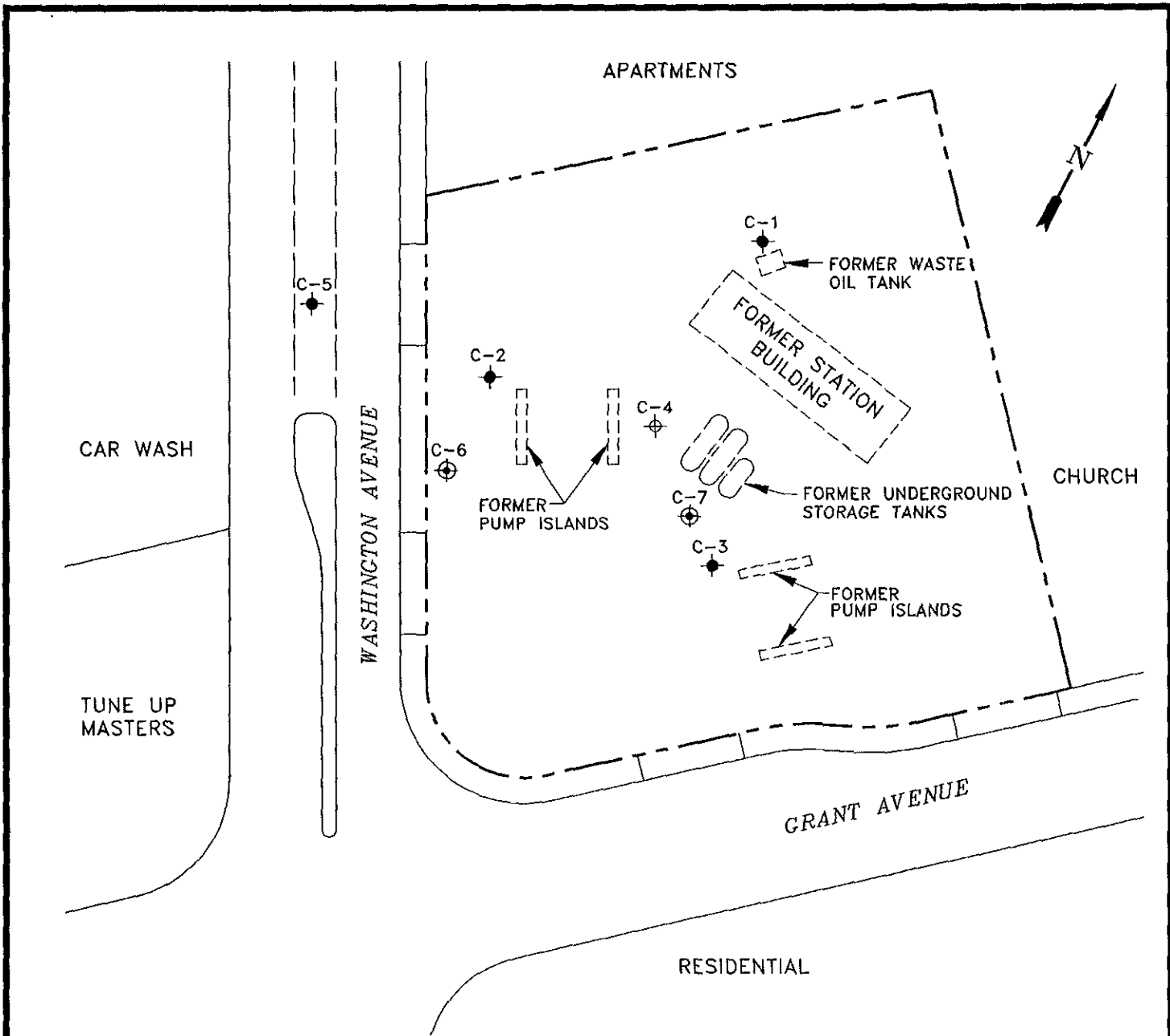
3/9/93

LOCATION:

997 GRANT AVENUE  
SAN LORENZO, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE:

1



**LEGEND**

- PROPERTY LINE
- MONITORING WELL
- ⊕ DESTROYED WELL
- ⊕ PROPOSED MONITORING WELL

	0 FEET 60 SCALE		<b>PROPOSED MONITORING WELL LOCATION MAP</b>			
	CLIENT: CHEVRON U.S.A. PRODUCTS CO. SERVICE STATION NO. 9-5630		FILE: 0019-PMW	PROJECT NO.: 020200019	PM	PE/RG <i>MB</i>
LOCATION: 997 GRANT AVENUE SAN LORENZO, CALIFORNIA		REV.	DES. MC	DET. ML/JC	DATE: 6/9/94	FIGURE: <b>2</b>

**APPENDIX A**

**GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

**GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.**  
**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 8**  
**GROUNDWATER MONITORING**

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Groundwater monitoring of wells at the site shall be conducted using an ORS Environmental Equipment (ORS) INTERFACE PROBE™ or SURFACE SAMPLER™. The INTERFACE PROBE™ is a hand-held, battery-operated device for measuring depth to petroleum product and depth to water as measured from an established datum (i.e., top of the well casing which has been surveyed). Floating separate-phase hydrocarbon (product) thickness is then calculated by subtracting the depth to product from the depth to water. In addition, water elevations are adjusted for the presence of floating product with the following calculation:

$$\downarrow (\text{Product Thickness}) \times (0.8) + (\text{Water Elevation}) = \text{Corrected Water Elevation}$$

Note: The factor of 0.8 accounts for the density difference between water and petroleum hydrocarbons.

The thickness of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) is calculated by subtracting the depth at which the DNAPL is encountered from the total depth of the well. Water-level elevations are not typically corrected for the presence of DNAPLs.

The INTERFACE PROBE™ consists of a dual-sensing probe which utilizes an optical liquid sensor and electrical conductivity to distinguish between water and petroleum products. A coated steel measuring tape transmits the sensor's signals to the reel assembly where an audible alarm sounds a continuous tone when the sensor is immersed in petroleum product and an oscillating tone when immersed in water. The INTERFACE PROBE™ is accurate to 0.01 inch.

A SURFACE SAMPLER™ shall be used for visual inspection of the groundwater to note sheens (difficult to detect with the INTERFACE PROBE™), odors, microbial action, etc.

The SURFACE SAMPLER™ used consists of a 12-inch-long case acrylic tube with a Delrin ball which closes onto a conical surface creating a seal as the sampler is pulled up. The sampler is calibrated in inches and centimeters for visual inspection of product thickness.

To reduce the potential for cross contamination between wells, the monitoring shall take place in order from the least to the most contaminated wells. Wells containing separate-phase hydrocarbons (free product) should be monitored last. Between each monitoring the equipment shall be washed with laboratory-grade detergent and double rinsed with distilled water.

**GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.**  
**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 9**  
**WATER SAMPLING METHODOLOGY**

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Before water sampling, each well shall be purged by pumping a minimum of four well volumes or until the discharge water indicates stabilization of temperature conductivity and pH. If the well is evacuated before four well volumes are removed or stabilization is achieved, the sample should be taken when the water level in the well recovers to 80 percent of its initial level.

Retrieval of the water sample, sample handling and sample preservation shall be conducted according to Standard Operating Procedure 10 concerning "Sampling for Volatiles in Water." The sampling equipment used shall consist of a Teflon® and/or stainless steel samplers which meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. Glass vials with Teflon® lids should be used to store the collected samples.

To ensure sample integrity, each vial shall be filled with the sampled water in such a way that the water stands above the lip of the vial. The cap should then be quickly placed on the vial and tightened securely. The vial should then be checked to ensure that air bubbles are not present prior to labeling of the sample. Label information should include a sample identification number, job identification, date, time, type of analysis requested, and sampler's name. Chain-of-custody records shall be completed according to Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 11 concerning chain of custody.

The vials should be immediately placed in high quality coolers for shipment to the laboratory. The coolers should be packed with sufficient ice or freezer packs to ensure that the samples are kept below 4° Celsius (C). To minimize sample degradation the prescribed analysis shall take place within seven days of sample collection unless specially prepared acidified vials are used.

To minimize the potential for cross contamination between wells, all the well development and water sampling equipment which contacts the groundwater shall be cleaned between each sampling. As a second precautionary measure, the wells shall be sampled in order of increasing contaminant concentrations (the least contaminated well first, the most contaminated well last) as established by previous analysis.

**GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.**  
**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 10**  
**SAMPLING FOR VOLATILES IN WATER (DISSOLVED GASOLINE, SOLVENTS, ETC.)**

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1. Use only vials properly washed and oven dried (prepared by the laboratory).
2. Use clean sampling equipment. Scrub with Alconox or equivalent laboratory detergent and water followed by a thorough water rinse. Complete with a distilled water rinse.

Sampling equipment which has come into contact with liquid hydrocarbons (free product) should be regarded with suspicion. Such equipment should have tubing and cables replaced and all resilient parts washed with laboratory detergent solution as indicated above.

- Visible deposits may have to be removed with hexane. Solvent washing should be followed
- by detergent washing, as indicated above.

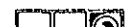
This procedure is valid for volatile organic analysis only. For extractable organics (for example, pesticides, or base neutrals for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] Method 625 a final rinse with pesticide-grade isopropyl alcohol), followed by overnight or oven drying will be necessary.

3. Take duplicate samples. Mark on forms as a single sample with two containers to avoid duplication of analyses.
4. Take a site blank using distilled water or known uncontaminated source. This sample will be run at the discretion of the project manager.
5. Fill out labels and forms as much as possible ahead of time. Use an indelible marker.
6. Preservatives are required for some types of samples. Use specially prepared vials marked as indicated below, or use the appropriate field procedure (SOP 12 for acidification). Make note on forms that samples were preserved. Always have extra vials in case of problems. Samples for volatile analyses should be acidified below pH 2. Eye protection, foot protection, and disposable vinyl gloves are required for handling. Samples designated for expedited service and analyzed within seven (7) days of sampling will be acceptable without preservation. Glasses or goggles (not contact lenses) are necessary for protection of the eyes. Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes if contact occurs and seek medical attention. Rinse off hands frequently with water during handling.

For sampling chlorinated drinking water supplies for chlorinated volatiles, samples shall be preserved with sodium thiosulfate. Use vials labeled "CONTAINS THIOSULFATE." No particular cautions are necessary.



7. Fill vial to overflowing with water, avoiding turbulence and bubbling as much as possible. Water should stand above lip of vial.
8. Carefully, but quickly, slip cap onto vial. Avoid dropping the Teflon® septum from cap by not inverting cap until it is in contact with the vial. Disc should have Teflon® face toward the water. Also avoid touching white Teflon® face with dirty fingers.
9. Tighten cap securely, invert vial, and tap against hand to see there are not bubbles inside.
10. Label vial, using indelible ink, as follows:
  - A. Sample I.D. No.
  - B. Job I.D. No.
  - C. Date and Time
  - D. Type of analysis required
  - E. Your name
11. Unless the fabric-type label is used, place Scotch™ tape over the label to preserve its integrity.
12. For chain-of-custody reasons, sample vial should be wrapped end-for-end with Scotch™ tape or evidence tape and signed with indelible ink where the end of the tape seals on itself. The septum needs to be covered.
13. Chill samples immediately. Samples to be stored should be kept at 4° Celsius (C) (39.2° Fahrenheit [F]). Samples received at the laboratory above 10°C (as measured at glass surface by a thermocouple probe), after overnight shipping, will be considered substandard, so use a high quality cooler with sufficient ice or freezer packs.
14. Fill out Chain-of-Custody Manifest and Analysis Request Form (see Chain of Custody Procedures, SOP 11).





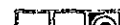
**GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.**  
**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 11**  
**CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY PROTOCOL**

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1. Samples must be maintained under custody until shipped or delivered to the laboratory. The laboratory will then maintain custody. A sample is under custody if:
  - a) It is in your possession
  - b) It is in your view after being in your possession
  - c) You locked it up after it was in your possession
  - d) It is in a designated secure area
2. \* Custody of samples may be transferred from one person to another. Each transferrer and \* recipient must date, sign and note the time on the chain-of-custody form.
3. In shipping, the container must be sealed with tape, and bear the sender's signature across the area of bonding at the ends of the tape to prevent undetected tampering. Each sampling jar should be taped and signed as well. Scotch tape works well.
4. Write "sealed by" and sign in the "Remarks" box at the bottom of the form before sealing the box. Place form in a plastic bag and seal it inside the box.
5. The "REMARKS" section of the form is for documenting details such as:
  - a) Correlation of sample numbers if samples are split between labs.
  - b) QC numbers when lab is logging in the samples.
  - c) Sample temperature and condition when received by lab.
  - d) Preservation notation.
  - e) pH of samples when opened for analysis (if acidified).
  - f) Sampling observation or sampling problem.
6. The chain-of-custody form should be included inside the shipping container. A copy should be sent to the project manager.
7. When the samples are received by the lab, the chain-of-custody form will be dated, signed, and the time noted by a laboratory representative. The form will be retained in the laboratory files along with shipping bills and receipts .
8. At the time of receipt of samples by the laboratory, the shipping container will be inspected and the sealing signature will be checked. The samples will be inspected for condition and bubbles, and the temperature of a representative sample container will be measured



externally by a thermocouple probe (held tightly between two samples) and recorded. The laboratory QC numbers will be placed on the labels, in the accession log, and on the chain-of-custody form. If samples are acidified, their pH will be measured by narrow range pH paper at the time of opening for analysis. All comments concerning procedures requiring handling of the samples will be dated and initialed on the form by the laboratory person performing the procedure. A copy of the completed chain-of-custody form with the comments on sample integrity will be returned to the sampler.



**GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.**  
**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 14**  
**SOIL SAMPLING METHODOLOGY**

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1. Soil samples should be collected and preserved in accordance with Groundwater Technology Standard Operating Procedure (SOP 15) concerning Soil Sample Collection and Handling when Sampling for Volatile Organics. A hollow stem soil auger should be used to drill to the desired sampling depth. A standard 2 inch diameter split spoon sampler 18 inches in length shall be used to collect the samples. The samples are contained in 2 inch diameter by 6 inch long thin walled brass tube liners fitted into the split spoon sampler (three per sampler).
  
2. ♦ The split spoon sampler should be driven the full depth of the spoon into the soil by a 140 ♦ pound hammer. The spoon shall then be extracted from the borehole and the brass tube liners containing the soil sample removed from the sampler. The ends of the liner tubes should be immediately covered with aluminum foil, sealed with a teflon or plastic cap, and taped with duct tape. After being properly identified with sample data entered on a standard chain of custody form the samples shall be placed on dry ice (maintained below 4~C) and transported to the laboratory within 24 hours.
  
3. One of the three soil samples retrieved at each sample depth shall be analyzed in the field using a photolization detector and/or explosimeter. The purpose of the field analysis is to provide a means to choose samples to be laboratory analyzed for hydrocarbon concentrations and to enable comparisons between the field and laboratory analyses. The soil sample shall be sealed in a plastic bag and allowed to equilibrate with the air surrounding the soil for approximately 10 minutes. One of the two field vapor instruments shall be used to quantify the amount of hydrocarbon released to the air from the soils. The data shall be recorded on the drill logs at the depth corresponding to the sample point.



**GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.**  
**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 15**  
**SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING WHEN SAMPLING FOR VOLATILE ORGANICS**

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1. Use a sampling means which maintains the physical integrity of the samples. The project sampling protocol will designate a preferred sampling tool. A split spoon sampler with liners, or similar tube sampler which can be sealed, is best.
2. The samples should be sealed in the liner, with teflon plugs (The "California Sampler") or plastic caps.
3. For sending whole-core samples (above):
  - A. Seal ends of liner with teflon plugs or plastic caps, leaving no free air space inside.
  - B. Tape with duct tape.
  - C. Label the sample with the following information: sample identification, depth, date and time, project number and required analyses.
  - D. Place in plastic bag labeled with indelible marker. Use Well #, depth, date, and job #.
  - E. Place inside a second bag and place a labelling tag inside outer bag.
  - F. Enclose samples in a cooler with sufficient ice or dry ice to maintain samples at 4 degrees C during shipment.
  - G. Seal cooler with a lock, or tape with samplers signature so tampering can be detected.
  - H. Package cooler in a box with insulating material. Chain of custody forms can be placed in a plastic bag in this outer box.
  - I. If dry ice is used, a maximum of 5 pounds is allowed by Federal Express without special documents (documents are easy to obtain but are not necessary for under 5 pounds). Write "ORM-A dry ice", " \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, for research" on outside packaging and on regular airbill under classification. UPS does not accept dry ice.

- J. Soil cores kept a 4 degrees C are only viable for up to 7 days when aromatic hydrocarbons are involved. The lab should prepare the samples in methanol once in the lab.
4. Good sampling practice would include preparing 1 out of 5 samples to be prepared in duplicates for analysis. These 4 out of 20 samples will be used for the following purposes:
- A. One in every 20 samples should be analyzed as a field replicate to evaluate the precision of the sampling technique. A minimum of 1 sample per data set is suggested.
  - B. An additional 1 in 20 samples should be selected by sampler to be prepared in duplicate as alternative to Step (A). Choose a different soil type if available.
  - C. The remaining 2 in 20 samples should be used by lab for spiking with reference materials for internal QC.

Other QC procedures can be specified at the project manager's discretion. See Table 3-2 (reference 2) attached.

5. Decontamination of equipment in the field requires a detergent wash, with a distilled water rinse.

#### REFERENCES

1. Soil Sampling Quality Assurance Users Guide, U.S. EPA Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Las Vegas, NV, EPA 600/4-84-043, May 1984.
2. Preparation of Soil Sampling Protocol. Techniques and Strategies, U.S. EPA, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Las Vegas, NV, EPA 600/4-83-020, August 1983 (PB83-206979).
3. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Washington, D.C., SW 846, July 1982.

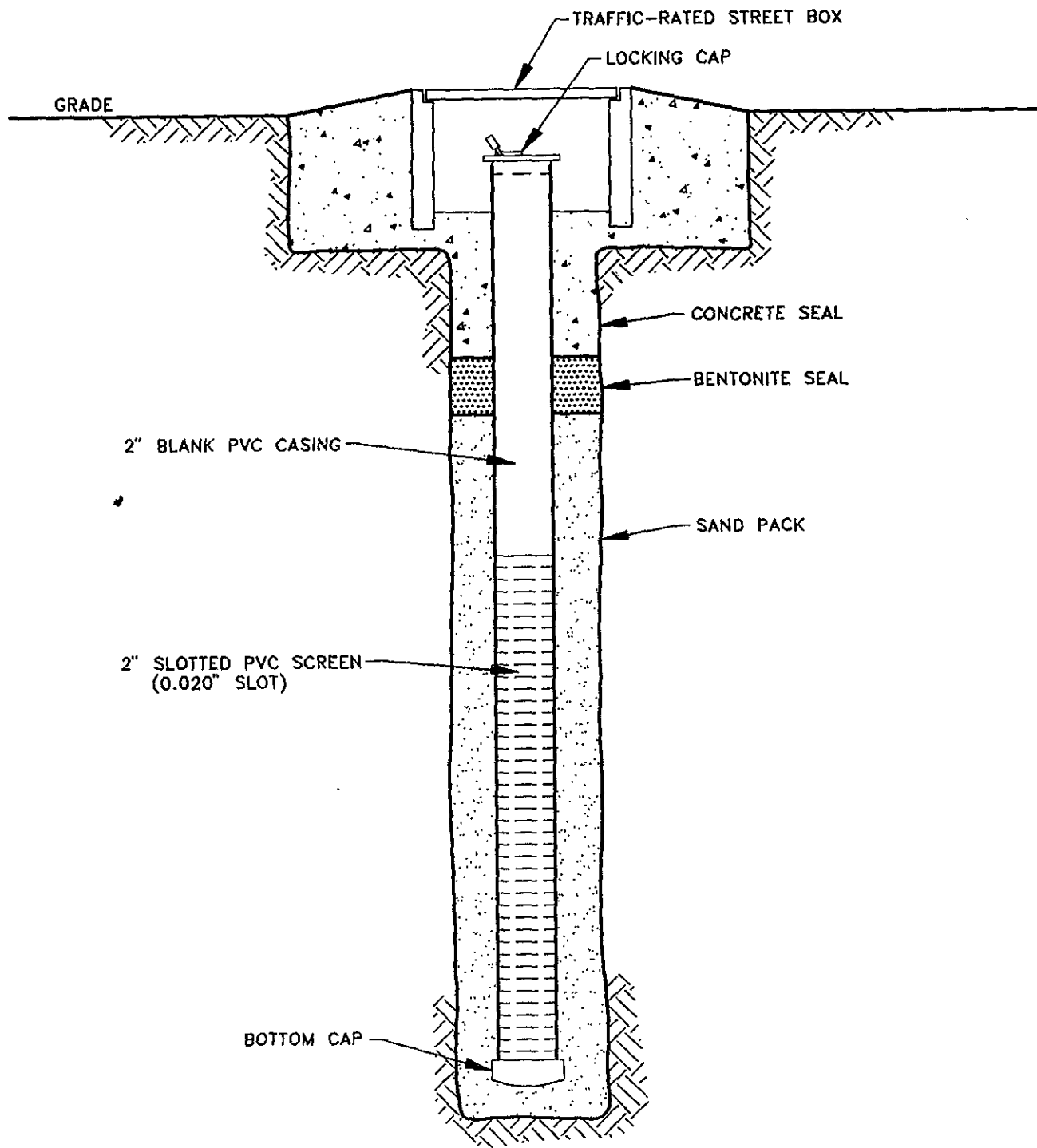


**GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.**  
**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 19**  
**OPERATION/CALIBRATION OF PHOTOIONIZATION ANALYZER**

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1. The Thermo Environmental Instruments Inc. Model 580B OVM Photoionization Analyzer shall be used, using photoionization, to measure the concentration of trace gases over a range of less than 1 ppm to 2,000 ppm. The specific instrument used for investigations related to hydrocarbon contamination should be calibrated for direct readings in parts per million (ppm) volume/volume of isobutylene. Specifics of the detection principle/theory and functions of various components can be found in the manufacturer's instruction manual.
2. To assure optimum performance, the photoionization analyzer should be calibrated with a standard gas mixture of known concentration from a pressurized container. A daily procedure for calibration involves bringing the probe and readout close to the calibration gas, cracking the valve on the tank and checking the instrument reading. This provides a useful spot check for the instrument.
3. A procedure conducted weekly for more accurate calibration of the instrument from a pressurized container is to connect one side of a "T" to the pressurized container of calibration gas, another side of the "T" to a rotameter and the third side of the "T" directly to the 8" extension to the photoionization probe (see Figure 2). Crack the valve of the pressurized container until a slight flow is indicated on the rotameter. The instrument draws in the volume of sample required for detection, and the flow in the rotameter indicates an excess of sample. Now adjust the span pot so that the instrument reads the exact value of the calibration gas. (If the instrument span setting is changed, the instrument should be turned back to the standby position and the electronic zero should be readjusted, if necessary).

**APPENDIX B**  
**WELL CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS**



	<b>GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY</b>	NOT TO SCALE	<b>TYPICAL MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION</b>				
CLIENT: CHEVRON U.S.A. PRODUCTS CO. SERVICE STATION No. 9-5630		FILE: MONWELL		PROJECT NO: 020200019		PM	RG/PE
LOCATION: 997 GRANT AVENUE SAN LORENZO, CALIFORNIA		REV: 1		DATE: 6/8/94		FIGURE:	
		DES: MC	DET: ML				