



WILLIS BROTHERS EXCAVATING

321 FIRST AVE. SO. PACHECO, CA 94553
(415) 228-1018 - STATE LICENSE #270580-A-B

February 9, 1988

Alameda County Health Agency
Department of Environmental Health
470 - 27th Street, Rm322
Oakland, CA 94612

Attention: Lowell Miller

re: Tank removal 1061 Eastshore Highway, Albany, CA

Dear Mr. Miller,

In response to your request, I have modified my application for tank removal. Items changed are marked with an asterisk in front of the item number.

If further clarifications are necessary please contact me directly so I can comply with your agency requirements as soon as possible. Also please find attached a copy of my Workmen's Compensation Insurance as it relates to this particular removal.

I anticipate that you can issue a permit within a few working days or indicate why not.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Willis

**STATE
COMPENSATION
INSURANCE
FUND**

P.O. BOX 807, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94101-0807

CERTIFICATE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

JANUARY 26, 1988

POLICY NUMBER: GROUP:318-87 UNIT:112
CERTIFICATE EXPIRES: 10-1-88

CITY OF ALBANY
BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT
1000 SAN PABLO AVENUE
ALBANY, CA 94706

This is to certify that we have issued a valid Workers' Compensation insurance policy in a form approved by the California Insurance Commissioner to the employer named below for the policy period indicated.

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This certificate of insurance is not an insurance policy and does not amend, extend or alter the coverage afforded by the policies listed herein. Notwithstanding any requirement, term, or condition of any contract or other document with respect to which this certificate of insurance may be issued or may pertain, the insurance afforded by the policies described herein is subject to all the terms, exclusions and conditions of such policies.


PRESIDENT

EMPLOYER

WILLIS BROTHERS TRUCK
321 1ST AVENUE, SOUTH
PACHECO, CA 94553

lp

UNDERGROUND TANK CLOSURE/MODIFICATION PLANS

1. Business Name

BUEHRER, INC. (Material Handling Equipment)

2. Site Address

1061 Eastshore Highway, Berkeley, CA 94710 (postal address is Berkeley, site is actually in City of Albany)

3. Mailing Address ---same---

4. Land Owner ----same as above---

5. EPA I.D. No. 0000051407

6. Contractor

Willis Brothers Construction
321 1st Avenue south
Pacheco, CA 94553 (415) 228-1018

7. Other

Ivan Vegvary, Licensed Civil Engineer # 18546
40 Terra Teresa
Lafayette, CA 94549 (415) 947-1051

8. Contact Person for Investigation

Ken Willis -- Owner, Willis Brothers Constr. (415) 228-1018

9. Total No. of Tanks at facility. 3 total. 2 to be removed.

10. Only for the two to be removed. Third tank is a new installation with proper approvals.

11. State Registered Hazardous Waste Transporters/Facilities

a) Product/Waste Transporter

PESCO EPA I.D. No. CAD 981913843
3500 Clayton Road
Suite B 181
Concord, CA 94519

b) Rinsate Transporter (same as above)

c) Tank Transporter

Willis Brothers Construction
(No EPA No.-- tank cleaned before transported)
321 1st Ave. Pacheco, CA 94553

UNDERGROUND TANK CLOSURE/MODIFICATION PLANS (cont.)

d) Contaminated Soil Transporter

PESCO -- same as item d), above.

12. Sample Collector

Ivan Vegvary
 Ivan Vegvary & Associates, Civil Engineers
 40 Terra Teresa, Lafayette, CA 94549 (415) 947-1051

*13. Sampling Information for each tank of area

Tank or area		Material sampled	Location & Depth
Waste Oil			
Capacity	Historic Contents		
550 gal	Crankcase oil past 5 years. No leakage apparent.	To be provided later.	To be provided later.

Tank or area		Material sampled	Location & Depth
Gasoline			
Capacity	Historic Contents		
1000 gal	Unused for two yrs. Previous five yrs. gasoline storage.	To be provided later.	To be provided later

14. Have tanks or pipes leaked in the past?

No. Only spillage around the filler cap.

*15. NFPA methods used for rendering tank inert.

NFPA 327 Section 3-3 through 3-3.7 methods shall be followed.

Please see attachment 1.

16. Laboratories

Trace Analysis Laboratory
 3423 Investment Boulevard. Unit 8
 Hayward, CA 94545
 State Certification No. 122

UNDERGROUND TANK CLOSURE/MODIFICATION PLANS (cont)

17 Chemical Methods to be used for Analyzing Samples

Contaminant Sought	Preparation Method	Analysis Method
Total Extractable Hydrocarbons	3550 3510	Water Quality Brd. Guidelines
Oil & Grease	3550 (dirt) 3510 (water)	Std method 503E " " "
EPA 8010	Extract in PEG 5030	8010
EPA 8020	" " "	8020

*18. Site safety plan.

Only persons directly involved in the removal will be allowed near the site. Prods will be used to locate tank to obviate leakage due to excavator damage. Tank will be rendered inert using carbon dioxide following all of the procedures outlined in NFPA 327. Combustion analyzer and oxygen deficiency meter will be used before workers clean the tank. Cleaning will be done by personnel wearing appropriate safety clothing including but not limited to proper disposable outer clothing, boots, and respirators. Fire extinguishers will be on hand at all times.

19. Workman's Compensation: State of California (State Fund)
Copy of Certificate Enclosed.

20. Plot plan attached.

21. Deposit enclosed.

22. The following information will be forwarded to the Department of Environmental Health within 60 days of receipts of sample results:

- a) Chain of Custody Sheets
- b) Original Signed Laboratory Reports
- c) TSD to Generator copies of wastes shipped and received
- d) Attachment A summarizing laboratory results.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the statements and information provided above are correct and true. I understand that information in addition to that provided above may be needed in order to obtain an approval from the Department of Environmental Health and that no work is to begin on this project until this plan is approved.

UNDERGROUND TANK CLOSURE/MODIFICATION PLANS (cont)

I understand that any changes in design, materials of equipment will void this plan if prior approval is not obtained.

I will notify the Department of Environmental Health at least two (2) working days (48 hours) in advance to schedule any required inspections. I understand that site and worker safety are solely the responsibility of the property owner or his agent and that this responsibility is not shared nor assumed by the County of Alameda.

Signature of Contractor

Name: Ken Willis

Signature: 

Date: _____

Signature of Site Owner or Operator

Name: *see original app.*

Signature: _____

Date: _____

3-2 Removal of Flammable Vapors.

3-2.1 Displacement with Water. Where the liquid gas previously contained is known to be readily displaced by or easily soluble in water, it can be removed by completely filling the container with water and draining, repeating the operation several times. An example of readily displaced gas is liquefied petroleum gas; examples of water soluble liquids are acetone and ethyl alcohol. Under some circumstances hot work may be performed on tanks or containers completely filled with water. When this method is used, extreme care should be taken to eliminate any vapor spaces by providing proper venting or by positioning of container during the filling operation.

3-2.2 Displacement with Air. Gas freeing may be accomplished by purging with air, and a safe atmosphere may be sustained by continuing the ventilation. When openings of sufficient size are available, air movers that do not provide an ignition source may be attached so that air is drawn through one opening and discharged through another opening. When openings cannot accommodate an air mover the container may be purged by introducing air so that it will circulate through the tank or container and be discharged to the outside. In air purging, the concentration of vapor in air in the tank or container may go through the flammable range before a safe atmosphere is obtained; therefore, every precaution should be taken to ensure that all ignition sources have been removed from the vicinity. An effective bond shall be maintained between the air mover and the tank or container being cleaned.

3-2.3 Displacement with Inert Gas. To minimize hazards of passing through the flammable range, a tank or container can be first purged with an inert gas and then ventilated with air.

3-2.4 Flammable vapors may be displaced by an adequate supply of steam in accordance with 3-4.1.

3-3 Inerting of Vapor Space. If properly used, inerting is a means of safeguarding a container by reducing

the oxygen content to the point where combustion cannot take place. However, individuals in direct charge of the work must be thoroughly familiar with the limitations and characteristics of the inert gas being used. The oxygen content shall be maintained at substantially zero during the entire period that work is in progress. Attempting such work without proper knowledge or equipment can be hazardous since it may create a false sense of security. Permissible inert gases commonly used are carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Both may be obtained in cylinders and in truck tanks, and carbon dioxide may be obtained in solid forms. Briefly, the procedure for inerting is as follows:

3-3.1 Close all openings in the tanks or containers with the exception of the filling connection and vent.

3-3.2 Cracks or other damaged sections should be plugged.

3-3.3 Introduce the inert gas into the tank or container through a pipe or hose extending to a point near the bottom of the tank or container so that the inert gas produces a substantially oxygen-free atmosphere in the container. Any metal components of the filling pipe or hose shall be bonded to the tank or container.

3-3.4 When using carbon dioxide, low pressure shall be used to avoid generation of static electricity. Portable carbon dioxide extinguishers shall not be used for this purpose.

3-3.5 If solid carbon dioxide is to be used, it should be crushed and distributed evenly over the greatest possible area to secure rapid evaporation. Avoid skin contact with solid carbon dioxide since it may produce burns.

3-3.6 In the case of a tank or container inerted with nitrogen, the oxygen content may be measured directly by an oxygen indicator. When carbon dioxide is used, the oxygen percentage can be calculated from the percentage of carbon dioxide in the container measured by means of a carbon dioxide indicator.

3-3.7 A sign shall be posted conspicuously warning of the hazard of inhalation of inert gas, if partial entry is possible.

3-4 Removal of Residual Liquids or Solids. In certain cases it may be impossible to remove all potentially hazardous liquid or solid residues that will produce flammable vapors when heated. Such residues may be trapped behind heavy scale or rust and may not easily be detected. Whenever examination after cleaning indicates that this hazardous condition exists, hot work shall not proceed without additional precautions being taken. As a minimum, an inert atmosphere shall be maintained in the tank or container while hot work is in progress.

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Capacity	Historic Contents		
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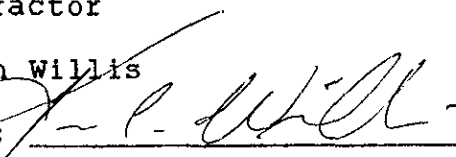
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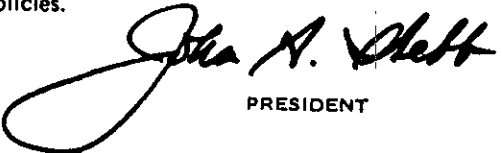
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3-2 Removal of Flammable Vapors.

3-2.1 Displacement with Water. Where the liquid gas previously contained is known to be readily displaced by or easily soluble in water, it can be removed by completely filling the container with water and draining, repeating the operation several times. An example of readily displaced gas is liquefied petroleum gas; examples of water soluble liquids are acetone and ethyl alcohol. Under some circumstances hot work may be performed on tanks or containers completely filled with water. When this method is used, extreme care should be taken to eliminate any vapor spaces by providing proper venting or by positioning of container during the filling operation.

3-2.2 Displacement with Air. Gas freeing may be accomplished by purging with air, and a safe atmosphere may be sustained by continuing the ventilation. Where openings of sufficient size are available, air movers that do not provide an ignition source may be attached so that air is drawn through one opening and discharged through another opening. When openings cannot accommodate an air mover the container may be purged by introducing air so that it will circulate through the tank or container and be discharged to the outside. In air purging, the concentration of vapor in air in the tank or container may go through the flammable range before a safe atmosphere is obtained; therefore, every precaution should be taken to ensure that all ignition sources have been removed from the vicinity. An effective bond shall be maintained between the air mover and the tank or container being cleaned.

3-2.3 Displacement with Inert Gas. To minimize hazards of passing through the flammable range, a tank or container can be first purged with an inert gas and then ventilated with air.

3-2.4 Flammable vapors may be displaced by an adequate supply of steam in accordance with 3-4.1.

3-3 Inerting of Vapor Space. If properly used, inerting is a means of safeguarding a container by reducing