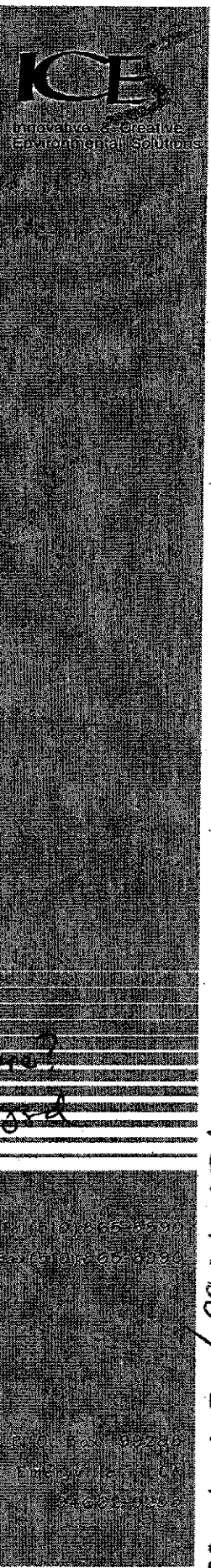


TR7170

January 12, 2001

ICES 2262



Mr. Joe Sordi  
Manager, Forward Planning  
Kaufman & Broad South Bay, Inc.  
2201 Walnut Avenue, Suite 150  
Fremont, California 94538

Subject: Site Management Plan  
Alameda Subdivision  
Alameda, California

Dear Joe:

Enclosed is the Site Management Plan (SMP) for the proposed construction activities at the Alameda Subdivision in Alameda, California ("the Site").

The SMP includes a summary of previous environmental assessments and remediation and also presents soil removal and disposal procedures in the event impacted soil is encountered; and spill prevention and response guidelines during the proposed construction activities.

If you have any questions or comments concerning this SMP, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Peng Leong, P.E.  
Principal Engineer

- Is there a potential pesticide problem here?
- Soil by rr tracks should be reanalyzed for lead. Clean up to < 200 ppm
- Any investigations at Pennzoil?  
Get ICE's 3/99 Report

(510) 652-3222

Enclosure

PC01-020/PC01-021



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January 12, 2001

ICES 2262

**SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**ALAMEDA SUBDIVISION  
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

At the request of Kaufman & Broad South Bay, Inc. ("the Client"), Innovative and Creative Environmental Solutions (ICES) has prepared this Site Management Plan (SMP) for the proposed construction activities at Alameda Subdivision in Alameda, California ("the Site"; Figure 1).

The SMP presents soil removal and disposal procedures in the event impacted soil is encountered; and spill prevention and response guidelines during the proposed construction activities at the Site. The soil remedial cleanup levels (SRCLs) for the Site are presented in Table 1.

**2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Site is located on the north side of Buena Vista Avenue, between Entrance Road and Grand Street. The Site consists of several parcels occupying an area of approximately 19.4 acres. A tank farm, roadway, one warehouse, and several vacant structures currently occupy the Site. The abandoned Pennzoil pipeline is located at the northern portion of the Site adjacent to the railroad tracks transversing the Site in the east-west direction.

**3.0 SITE HISTORY**

The Site was undeveloped prior to 1948. In 1948, Kieckhefer Container Company ("Kieckhefer") and Stokely Foods Inc. ("Stokely") occupied the parcels located at 1801 Hibbard Street and 1551 Buena Vista Street, respectively. Weyerhaeuser replaced Kieckhefer, Del Monte replaced Stokely, and the existing CPC International Tank Farm facility ("CPC") located north of



Weyerhaeuser and Chipman Moving & Storage International ("Chipman") was constructed by 1987. The Del Monte parcel was subsequently occupied by Chipman.

According to information summarized in the Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report dated March 17, 1998 prepared by West & Associates Environmental Engineers, Inc., a cluster of three 1,000-gallon gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs), and one 10,000-gallon diesel UST were removed in early 1991 from the Weyerhaeuser facility. Soil Tech Engineering ("Soil Tech") performed soil and groundwater investigations near the former gasoline USTs in December 1991 and April 1992. It appeared that the extent of the impacted soil or groundwater in the vicinity of the former gasoline USTs was not fully defined. Remedial activities were subsequently initiated following the conclusion of onsite investigations in January 1995. A comprehensive report documenting the site investigations performed since 1990 was prepared. Impacted soil was excavated from the site within the former gasoline USTs and air sparging lines were installed in the open excavations prior to backfilling operations in October and November 1995. A decrease in soil vapor concentrations and groundwater contaminant concentrations were observed since the initiation of air sparging activities on March 29, 1996. On March 24, 1998, Weyerhaeuser received permission from the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (AC-HCSA) to turn off the air sparging system.

Blymer Engineers, Inc. performed a subsurface soil investigation of the Encinal Terminals in September 1993. The investigation reportedly indicated that detectable concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as diesel (TPHd) were encountered in the area adjacent to the on-site aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) located at the southeast corner of CPC. A Phase II site investigation of the Encinal Terminal Facility was conducted by Fugro-McClelland (West), Inc. ("Fugro-McClelland") in November 1993. The investigation indicated that the soil samples collected beneath the 2,000-gallon diesel UST located on the western portion of CPC contained TPHd concentrations ranging from 300 mg/kg to 1000 mg/kg, and a groundwater concentration of 15 mg/l. Fugro-McClelland concluded that the soil underlying the aboveground acid and caustic tanks were considered to be nonhazardous based on the pH values. The 2,000-gallon UST was removed by SEMCO of San Mateo, California on April 4, 1994. A supplementary investigation conducted on February 2 and 3, 1995 indicated that biogenic material was detected; and TPHd, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX) were not detected in the 2,000-gallon UST area. Based on the results of the site investigations and samples collected during UST removal activities, including the current land use, Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (AC-HCSA) issued a remedial action



completion certification for the 2,000-gallon UST on February 6, 1996.

ENSR subsequently performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the Weyerhaeuser facility in May 1998. Based on the findings of the ESA, ENSR recommended that the drums at the Site should be inspected to verify that they were empty and disposed at a drum recycling facility. Additionally, ENSR recommended that residual content found in the drums should be removed, analyzed, and disposed in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. The drums were removed when Weyerhaeuser vacated the Site in December 1999.

ICES performed a limited site investigation in August 1998 at the request of Kaufman & Broad South Bay, Inc ("K&B"). Based on the soil and groundwater sample results, it appeared that:

1. Impacted soil was limited to the railroad tracks located along the southern perimeter and through the Site. Soil underlying and adjacent to the railroad tracks contained:
  - a. elevated concentrations of TPH as motor oil (TPHo);
  - b. copper, lead, and zinc concentrations exceeding their respective background levels; and
  - c. non-detectable concentrations of SVOCs.

Laboratory analytical results indicated that lead concentrations ranging from 130 mg/kg to 450 mg/kg were detected in the railroad ballast within the Site. The highest lead concentration of 450 mg/kg is just above the typical acceptable residential lead cleanup level of 400 mg/kg. It is anticipated that the ballast containing lead concentrations exceeding 400 mg/kg will be excavated and disposed offsite at an appropriate disposal facility.

*200ppm  
Need confirm  
soil sample*

2. Surficial soil located adjacent to, west, and south of the Pennzoil facility contained detectable concentrations of TPHd and TPHo. The TPHd and TPHo concentrations were below 1,000 mg/kg and considered acceptable by AC-HCSA for residential development.

3. Groundwater adjacent to and west of the Pennzoil facility was impacted by TPHd and TPHo. Based on the high TDS level encountered in the groundwater sample, the groundwater is below drinking water quality. AC-HCSA does not consider the levels of TPHd and TPHo encountered in the groundwater sample to be of concern based on the issuance of a Remedial Action Completion Certification for the Site on December 3, 1999.

*at what conc.  
Any low-mak?*

*for Weyerhaeuser not for Pennzoil facility!*

Additional soil and groundwater were collected by ICES along the abandoned Pennzoil pipeline in March 1999 at the request of K&B. Laboratory analytical results indicated that the soil samples ~~contained~~ non-detectable concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE); and ~~detectable concentrations of TPHg, TPHd, TPHo, and xylenes.~~ The groundwater samples contained non-detectable concentrations of TPHg, BTEX, MTBE, TPHd, and TPHo.

*what level*

AC-HCSA reviewed the results of the abovementioned site investigations, concluded that the residual petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations at the Site were acceptable, and issued a no further action status for Site on December 3, 1999. A copy of the Remedial Action Completion Certification for the Site is included in Appendix C.

*No, this is only for petroleum hydrocarbon USTs by Weyerhaeuser Paper*

#### 4.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development at the Site includes construction single family homes. The buildings will be supported on post tension slabs. It is anticipated that the foundation system and utility trenches will extend to a depths of approximately 2.5 and 5 feet bgs, respectively.

#### 5.0 REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES

The remedial activities are focused on removing the affected soil. The scope of work for the proposed remedial activities at the Site will consist of the following tasks:

- Task 1: Develop a Site Health and Safety Plan
- Task 2: Dust Control Measures
- Task 3: Site Preparation
- Task 4: Soil Removal
- Task 5: Soil Profiling
- Task 6: Soil Disposal
- Task 7: Laboratory Analyses
- Task 8: Soil Remedial Report

These tasks are described in detail below:



### **5.1 Develop a Site Health and Safety Plan (HSP)**

In accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration guidelines, ICES Health and Safety Officer will develop a HSP. The HSP will include an analysis of potential hazards encountered by onsite workers conducting the proposed work, precautions to mitigate the identified hazards, and procedures to reduce the potential for offsite migration of contaminants during remedial activities.

The health and safety measure presented in the HSP will be implemented during soil remedial activities.

### **5.2 Dust Control Measures**

The areas to be excavated will initially be moisture-conditioned using a water hose with a spray nozzle. The work areas will also be lightly sprinkled during excavation activities (if required) to minimize airborne dust.

Dust control measures will be increased (more frequent wetting and sprinkling) during the movement of dry materials and/or observation of visible dust. Equipment speed at the Site will be reduced in the event wetting with water is not effective in minimizing airborne dust. The remedial activities at the Site will be temporarily halted in the event reduction of equipment speed and soil wetting are not effective in minimizing airborne dust.

### **5.3 Site Preparation**

Site preparation will include marking the approximate limits of the impacted area, constructing a temporary polyethylene-lined stockpile pad, and prewetting the excavation area.

### **5.4 Soil Removal**

The affected soil will be removed using an excavator. The excavated soil will be temporarily stockpiled on a polyethylene-lined pad.

When the excavation is approaching the marked limits, excavation sidewall and floor samples will be collected following soil sampling procedures presented in Appendix B.



Excavation activities will cease when:

1. Soil samples collected from the sidewalls and floor of the excavation contain contaminant concentrations below their respective SRCLs; or
2. The excavation limits have approached the Site boundaries.

The soil stockpiles will be covered with polyethylene sheets at the end of each working day.

### 5.5 Soil Profiling

The excavated affected soil will be profiled with an appropriate landfill. Composite samples will be collected from the stockpiles following sampling procedures presented in Appendix B. The composite samples will be sent to a state-certified laboratory and selectively analyzed for the analytes specified by the landfill.

### 5.6 Soil Disposal

The excavated affected soil will be loaded onto dump trucks directly from the excavation or soil stockpile for transportation to the landfill. A waste manifest will be prepared for each truckload of affected soil. The wheels of the trucks will be brushed and the affected soil will be tarped prior to transporting the affected soil offsite.

### 5.7 Laboratory Analyses

The soil samples will be sent to state-certified laboratory and selectively analyzed for:

- Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as diesel and TPH as motor oil using EPA Method 8015M,
- TPH as gasoline using EPA Method 5030/GCFID,
- Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) using EPA Method 8020, and/or
- Lead using EPA Method 7000 series.

HVOCs, pH

The samples will be analyzed on a rush to normal one-week turnaround basis.



### 5.8 Soil Remedial Report

This task will include evaluating the field and laboratory analytical data. A written report will be prepared following completion of soil remedial activities. The report will present:

1. field activities associated with excavation and disposal of the affected soil;
2. sample collection activities;
3. soil sample results;
4. documentation of sample transfer under chain-of-custody protocol, and soil transportation and disposal, and
5. conclusions regarding the removal process.

This report will be submitted to AC-HCSA approximately two to three weeks following completion of field activities and receipt of laboratory analytical results.

### 6.0 SPILL PREVENTION & RESPONSE

The spill prevention and response guidelines presented herein will be implemented in the event hazardous materials which are typically used on construction sites are accidentally spilled.

The following procedures were designed to prevent spills at the Site:

1. Double-contain all chemicals and ~~pesticides~~.
2. Cover and seal all containers prior to handling and relocating the contents. Wear the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) during handling of chemicals and pesticides.
3. Isolate equipment and storage areas from drainage channels and storm drains.
4. Check equipment and containers frequently for leaks and incipient maintenance problems. Repair leaks promptly.
5. Train employees in the proper handling of chemicals and pesticides.

*Use of pesticides?  
at site*

Generally, clean up spills as soon as they happen using dry cleanup methods. Spill response procedures for chemical and pesticide spills are summarized below.



### 6.1 Chemical Spill Cleanup Procedure For Acids, Bases, and Flammable Materials

The following guidelines apply for chemical spills over one gallon. Only personnel who have been trained to work with the spilled chemicals should clean up the spills. All other employees are to evacuate the area and notify their supervisor in the event a spill occurs.

1. Evacuate the spill area and rope off the area so that other personnel will not enter the area. Notify the Project Manager or Health and Safety Officer about the spill.
2. Identify the spilled material and review the hazards involved with that particular chemical.
3. Put on all necessary PPE.
4. Extinguish all sources of ignition if the chemical is of a flammable nature.
5. Build dikes around liquid spills to prevent chemicals from entering drains, sewers, streams, or other bodies of water.
6. Place absorbent material designed for spills on liquid spills.
7. Remove and place the affected absorbent or dry spilled chemicals into 55-gallon Department of Transportation (DOT) drums with polyethylene liners. Scrape off the top layer of the ground surface to completely clean up the spilled chemical in the event the chemical is spilled on an unpaved surface.
8. Affix a "Hazardous Waste" label and mark the appropriate DOT symbols on the drum.
9. Decontaminate or dispose PPE and decontaminate equipment used in the spill cleanup. *Should label tank drum w/ sulfuric acid*
10. Store the drum containing the spilled chemical in a storage area assigned for that type of material until the drum can be picked up by a licensed hazardous waste hauler and transported to an approved disposal facility.
11. Fill out the appropriate forms in the Project Manager or Health and Safety Officer office to report the hazardous material spill. The Project Manager or Health and Safety Officer will notify the appropriate regulatory agencies



based on the nature of the spill.

## 6.2 Pesticide Spill Cleanup And Disposal

The following guidelines apply for pesticide spills less than two gallons. For larger spills, evacuate personnel from the area, rope off the area, and notify the Project Manager or Health and Safety Officer immediately.

1. Evacuate the spill area and rope off the area so that other personnel will not enter the area. Notify the Project Manager or Health and Safety Officer about the spill.
2. Only authorized pesticide applicators should clean up the pesticide spill.
3. Put on all necessary PPE.
4. For spills on non-porous surfaces, place absorbent material to cover the spill. Allow any spilled liquid to be absorbed. Remove and place the affected absorbent and spilled pesticide into 55-gallon DOT drums with polyethylene liners.
5. For spills on unpaved surfaces, scrape off the top layer of the ground surface in contact with the spilled pesticide to completely clean up the spilled pesticide and place the affected soil and spilled pesticide into 55-gallon DOT drums with polyethylene liners.
6. Affix a "Hazardous Waste" label and mark the appropriate DOT symbols on the drum.
7. Decontaminate or dispose PPE and decontaminate equipment used in the spill cleanup.
8. Store the drum containing the spilled chemical in a storage area assigned for that type of material until the drum can be picked up by a licensed hazardous waste hauler and transported to an approved disposal facility.
9. Fill out the appropriate forms in the Project Manager or Health and Safety Officer office to report the hazardous material spill. The Health and Safety Officer or Project Manager will notify the appropriate regulatory agencies based on the nature of the spill.



**6.3 Emergency Phone Numbers**

Medical/General Service Numbers

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Police Department | 911 |
| Fire Department   | 911 |
| Ambulance         | 911 |

Hospital

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Alameda Hospital<br>2070 Clinton Avenue<br>Alameda, California | (510) 522-3700 |
|--|----------------|

From the Site, proceed east on Buena Vista Avenue and turn right onto Willow Street. Proceed south on Willow Street and turn right onto Clinton Avenue. Alameda Hospital is located at the southwest corner of Willow Street and Clinton Avenue.

Hazardous Materials Response/Reporting

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| National Emergency Response Center            | (800) 424-8802 |
| California State Office of Emergency Services | (800) 852-7550 |
| Richmond Fire Department Non-Emergency        | (510) 307-8031 |
| Regional Water Quality Control Board          | (510) 622-2300 |

**6.4 Accident Reporting Procedures**

In the event of an emergency, contact the following:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| KBSB :                                 | (510) 792-2900 |
| Joe Sordi (Health and Safety Director) | (510) 505-1624 |
| Ray Panek (Project Manager)            | (510) 505-7558 |
| Henryk Tay (Site Safety Officer)       | (510) 795-4773 |

If an exposure or injury occurs, work shall be temporarily halted until the Project Manager or Health and Safety Director decides it is safe to continue work.

**6.5 General Injury**

- Step 1: Use first-aid kit on site, if appropriate.
- Step 2: Use offsite help and/or assistance if appropriate.
- Step 3: Notify Project Manager or Health and Safety Officer.

**6.6 Specific Treatments**

- Eye Exposure: flush eye with eye wash, call ambulance.
- Skin Exposure: wash immediately with soap and water; call ambulance, if necessary.
- Fire (localized): use fire extinguisher and activate alarm system, if necessary.
- Fire (uncontrolled): call Fire Department.
- Chemical Spill: call Fire Department and National Response Center for Toxic Chemical and Oil Spills.
- Explosion: call Fire Department if potential for additional explosions or fire danger exists.
- Inhalation: move affected person(s) to fresh air and cover source of vapors, if appropriate.
- Swallowing: call ambulance.

**6.7 Personal Decontamination During Medical Emergencies**

In the event of personal injury, first-aid personnel must decide if the victim's injuries are potentially the type that would be aggravated by movement. If there is any doubt, or if the victim is unconscious and cannot respond, no attempt should be made to move the victim to the decontamination area. Only off-site paramedics may move such victims. If the paramedics approve, the victim's PPE will be cut off at the location of the mishap. If the decision is made not to remove the victim's protective clothing, he/she will be wrapped in a tarp or similar object to protect the ambulance and crew during transportation. If the victim is contaminated with materials that threaten to cause additional injury or immediate health hazards, the PPE will be carefully removed and the victim washed appropriately.

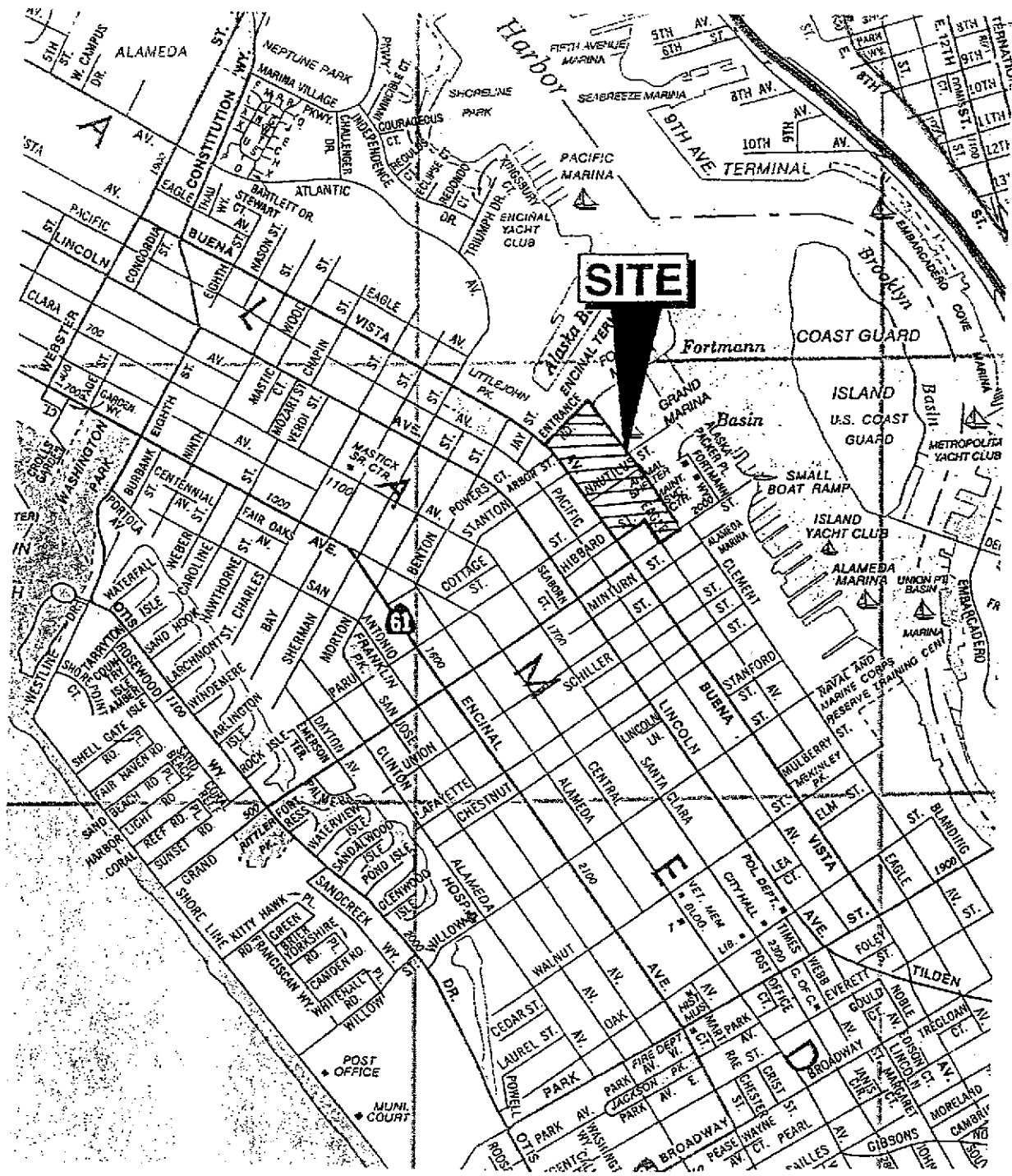


TABLE 1

SOIL REMEDIAL CLEANUP LEVELS

Alameda Subdivision  
Alameda, California

| Analyte              | Soil Remedial Cleanup Level |   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
|                      | (mg/kg)                     | How determined?                               |
| Benzene              | 5                           | 0.18<br><i>RAJCCS RSL<br/>Residential Use</i> |
| Diesel and Motor Oil | 1,000                       | 500   |
| Lead                 | 400                         | 200   |



MAP SOURCE :  
CSAA

Scale: 1" : ± 1320'

January 2001

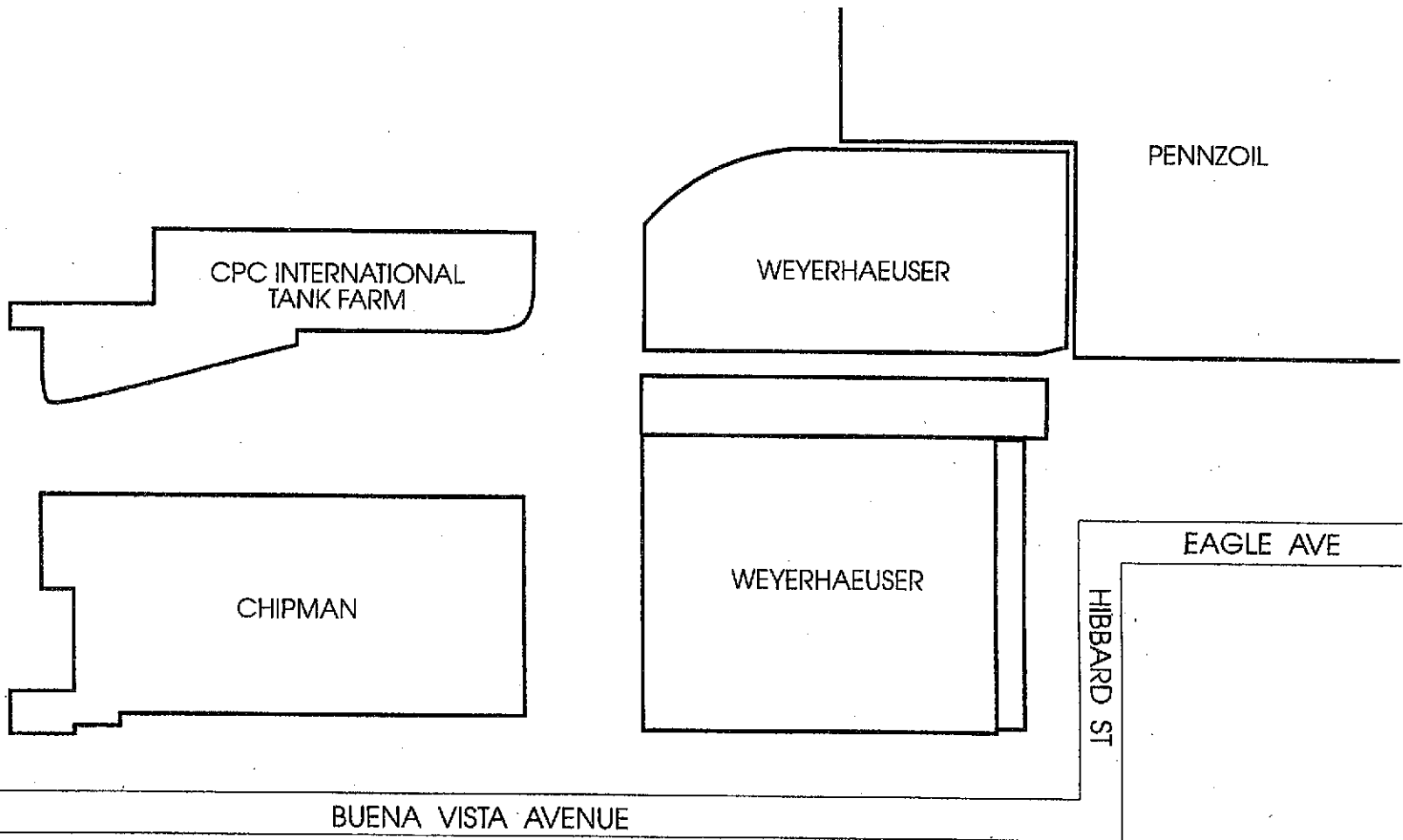
# SITE LOCATION

Alameda Subdivision

Figure 1

Project 2262





Scale: 1" = ± 200'

January 2001

**ICE**  
Innovative & Creative Environmental Solutions

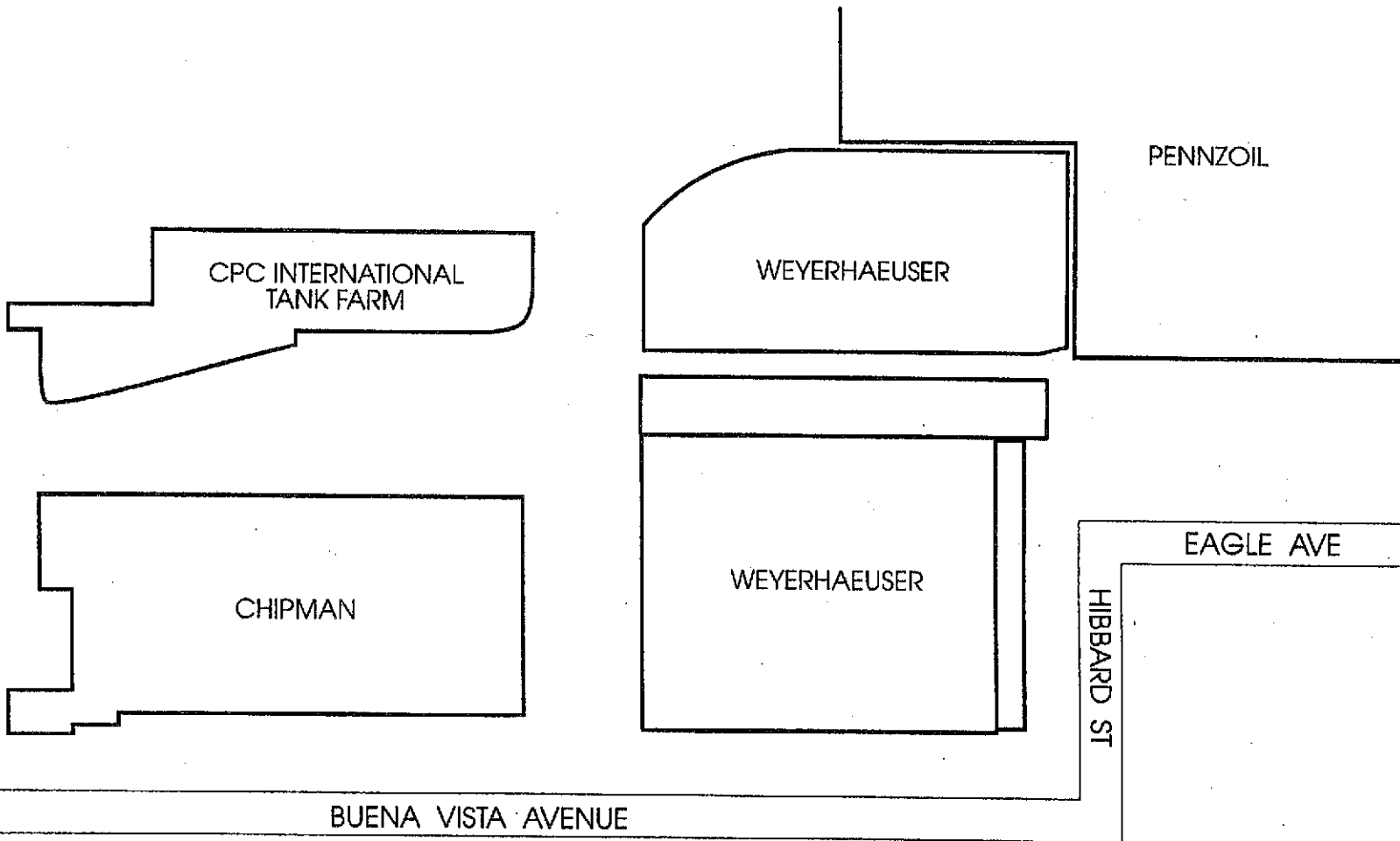
alameda

**SITE PLAN**  
Alameda Subdivision

Figure **2**

Project 2262





Scale: 1" : ± 200'

January 2001

**ICE**  
 Innovative & Creative Environmental Solutions

alameda

**SITE PLAN**  
 Alameda Subdivision

Figure **2**

Project 2262



## SAMPLING PROCEDURES

ALAMEDA SUBDIVISION  
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA

---

Soil sampling will be conducted to provide data to evaluate the extent of chemicals in the soil at the Site. Soil samples will be used for chemical analysis. The methodology used for this sampling purpose is discussed in the following sections.

### Soil Sampling

Soil may be collected for chemical analysis by directly driving precleaned brass or stainless steel tubes into the soil to assess surface/subsurface level conditions. The samples must completely fill the tubes to minimize headspace and consequent loss of volatile contaminants, if present. These tubes shall be lined with aluminum foil or Teflon, capped with air-tight plastic lids, and taped around the caps to prevent possible moisture and chemical loss. Disturbed soil samples will be collected in 350-ml jars with airtight lids. Each jar will be completely filled with soil to minimize headspace and consequent loss of volatile contaminants, if present.

After being sealed and labeled, soil samples will be maintained at a temperature of 4°C or lower using blue ice or regular crushed ice during delivery to the laboratory and prior to analysis by the laboratory. Samples will be analyzed at the laboratory within specific holding times.

### Documentation

- o The following information will be entered on the sample collection data form at the time of sampling:
  - project name and number
  - sampler's name
  - time and date of sampling
  - sampling location
  - sampling method
  - sample number
  - sample condition (disturbed/undisturbed)
  - laboratory analyses requested

Each sample will be packaged and transported appropriately, as described in the following protocol.

- o Collect samples in appropriately-sized and prepared containers
- o Properly seal and package sample containers.
- o Fill out field sample log and chain-of-custody (COC) and analyses request forms.
- o Separate and place samples into coolers according to laboratory destination. Samples will be packaged so that the potential for shipping damage is minimized.
- o Chill samples to approximately 4° C. Blue ice or regular crushed ice used in the coolers will be sealed in a plastic bag other than the one in which it was purchased.
- o Seal a copy of the COC form inside a zip-lock bag. Use strapping tape to hold the packet on the inside of the cooler.
- o Seal cooler with several strips of strapping tape.

## **DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES**

### Equipment Decontamination

All equipment used for collecting samples during this investigation which might come into contact with contaminated material will be properly decontaminated before and after each use, and before initial use at the Site. This will be accomplished by washing with Alconox (a laboratory-grade detergent) and triple rinsing with deionized, distilled, or fresh water. Decontamination procedures will allow for disposal of cleaning fluids in the manner described below.

### Disposal Procedures

The cleaning fluids will be collected and placed into appropriate containers to be analyzed and disposed by a licensed recycling facility. The non-hazardous waste, such as cardboard boxes, scrap paper, etc., will be disposed at a Class III landfill.



## Sample Custody

In order to check and link each reported datum with its associated sample, sample custody and documentation procedures were established. Three separate, interlinking documentation and custody procedures--for field, office, and laboratory--can be described. The COC forms, which are central to these procedures, are attached to all samples and their associated data throughout the tracking process.

### **FIELD CUSTODY PROCEDURES**

Field documentation will include sample labels, daily field activities logbook, and COC and analyses request forms. These documents will be filled out in indelible ink. Any corrections to the document will be made by drawing a line through the error and entering the correct value without obliterating the original entry. Persons correcting the original document will be expected to initial any changes made. The documents are as follows:

#### Sample Labels

Labels will be used to identify samples. The label is made of a waterproof material with a water-resistant adhesive. The sample label, to be filled out using waterproof ink, will contain at least the following information: sampler's name, sample number, date, time, location, and preservative used.

#### Field Log of Daily Activities

A field log will be used to record daily field activities. The project manager is responsible for making sure that a copy of the field log is sent to the project file as soon as each sampling round is completed. Field log entries will include the following:

- o field worker's name;
- o date and time data is entered;
- o location of activity;
- o personnel present on-site;
- o sampling and measurement methods;
- o total number of samples collected;
- o sample numbers;
- o sample distribution (laboratory);
- o field observations, comments;
- o sample preservation methods used, if any.



Chain-of-Custody (and Analysis Request) Form

The COC form is filled out for groups of samples collected at a given location on a given day. The COC will be filled out in duplicate form, and will accompany, every shipment of samples to the respective analytical laboratories.

One copy will accompany the samples to the analytical laboratory. The second copy is kept in the ICES QA/QC file. The COC makes provision for documenting sample integrity and the identity of any persons involved in sample transfer. Other information entered on the COC includes:

- o project name and number;
- o project location;
- o sample number;
- o sampler's/recorder's signature;
- o date and time of collection;
- o collection location;
- o sample type;
- o number of sample containers for each sample;
- o analyses requested;
- o results of laboratory's inspection of the condition of each sample and the presence of headspace, upon receipt by the laboratory;
- o inclusive dates of possession;
- o name of person receiving the sample;
- o laboratory sample number;
- o date of sample receipt; and
- o address of analytical laboratory.

ALAMEDA COUNTY  
HEALTH CARE SERVICES

AGENCY  
DAVID J. KEARS, Agency Director



RECEIVED  
DEC 06 1999  
ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (LOP)  
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250  
Alameda, CA 94502-6577  
(510) 567-6700  
FAX (510) 337-9335

REMEDIAL ACTION COMPLETION CERTIFICATION

December 3, 1999

Mr. Mick McCourt  
Weyerhaeuser Paper Company  
CH1L28  
Tocoma, WA 98477

RE: Weyerhaeuser, 1801 Hibbard Street, Alameda, CA 94501

Dear Mr. McCourt:

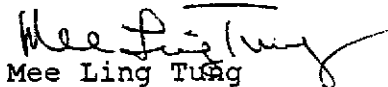
This letter confirms the completion of a site investigation and remedial action for the underground storage tanks formerly located at the above described location. Thank you for your cooperation throughout this investigation. Your willingness and promptness in responding to our inquiries concerning the former underground storage tanks are greatly appreciated.

Based on information in the above-referenced file and with the provision that the information provided to this agency was accurate and representative of site conditions, no further action related to the underground tank release is required.

This notice is issued pursuant to a regulation contained in Section 2721(e) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

Please contact our office if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

  
Mee Ling Tsang

Director of Environmental Health Services

cc: Chief, Hazardous Materials Division - files  
Larry Seto, ACDEH  
Chuck Headlee, RWQCB  
Dave Deaner, SWRCB (w/ Case Closure Summary)  
Captain Steve McKinley, City of Alameda Fire Department  
Files