



January 11, 2017

Mr. Robert Tuck
Atlas Heating and Air Conditioning Company
1451 32nd Street
Oakland, CA, 94608 (Sent via email to: btuck@atlasheating.com)

Subject: Technical Report Request for Fuel Leak Case No. RO0002592 and GeoTracker Global ID T0600105911, Atlas Heating and Air Conditioning Company, 1451 32nd Street, Oakland, CA 94601

Dear Mr. Tuck:

Thank you for attending the meeting at Alameda County Department of Environmental Health's (ACDEH's) office on July 14, 2016. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss our evaluation of the site data in reference to the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCBs) Low Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy (LTCP), identify possible technical data gaps, and develop a path to case closure. ACDEH understands that redevelopment is not currently under consideration and commercial property usage will continue.

The site is occupied by the Atlas Heating and Air Conditioning Company which had two underground storage tanks (USTs) between 1979 and 1999 that were used to fuel company vehicles. In December 2000 both USTs were removed from the site but confirmation soil sampling occurred in February 2001. The removal was documented in the July 24, 2003 *Gasoline Underground Fuel Storage Tank Removal Report* (UST Removal Report) prepared on your behalf by Stellar Environmental Solutions (Stellar). An on-site soil and groundwater investigation conducted by Stellar in March 2004 and documented in Stellar's April 13, 2004 *Preliminary Site Assessment Report* (PSA) detected concentrations of 254 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (TPHg) and 0.66 mg/kg methyl tert butyl ether (MTBE) in soil, and 16,000 micrograms per liter (ug/L) TPHg and 15,500 ug/L MTBE in grab groundwater samples. The maximum concentrations of TPHg and MTBE was detected in a boring located 20 feet east of the former UST pit in Louise Street and indicates that the groundwater plume may have moved off-site. A Work Plan to investigate off-site plume migration approved by ACDEH in 2004 was not implemented; consequently, the off-site extent of the plume remains unknown.

ACDEH has evaluated the data in conjunction with the case files, and LTCP. Based on ACDEH staff review, we have determined that the site does not meet the LTCP General Criteria e (Site Conceptual Model), Media-Specific Criteria for Groundwater, Media-Specific Criteria for Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air, and the Media-Specific Criteria for Direct Contact.

ACDEH requests that you prepare a Data Gap Investigation Work Plan that is supported by a Site Conceptual Model (SCM) to address the identified data gaps discussed during our meeting.

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

- 1. LTCP General Criteria e (Site Conceptual Model)** – According to the LTCP, the SCM is a fundamental element of a comprehensive site investigation. The SCM establishes the source and attributes of the unauthorized release, describes all affected media (including soil, groundwater, and soil vapor as appropriate), describes local geology, hydrogeology and other physical site

characteristics that affect contaminant environmental transport and fate, and identifies all confirmed and potential contaminant receptors (including water supply wells, surface water bodies, structures and their inhabitants). The SCM is relied upon by practitioners as a guide for investigative design and data collection. All relevant site characteristics identified by the SCM shall be assessed and supported by data so that the nature, extent and mobility of the release have been established to determine conformance with applicable criteria in this policy.

Our review of the case files indicates that insufficient data collection and analysis has been presented to assess the nature, extent, and mobility of the release and to support compliance with General Criteria e, Media Specific Criteria for Groundwater, Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air, and Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure as described in Technical Comments 1 through 4. Please present a strategy in the Data Gap Work Plan (described in Technical Comment 5 below) to address the data gaps identified above. Alternatively, please provide justification of why the site satisfies this general criterion in the focused SCM described in Technical Comment 5 below.

- 2. LTCP Media Specific Criteria for Groundwater** – To satisfy the media-specific criteria for groundwater, the contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives must be stable or decreasing in areal extent, and meet all of the additional characteristics of one of the five classes of sites listed in the policy.

Our review of the case files indicate that elevated TPHg and MTBE concentrations detected in grab groundwater samples from eight borings placed around the former UST location in 2004 indicate an increasing concentration trend off-site towards the east-southeast and may indicate off-site groundwater plume migration. The site groundwater gradient direction is unknown since there are no site groundwater monitoring wells. Therefore, it appears that insufficient data and analysis has been presented to support the requisite characteristics of plume length and stability. Please present a strategy in the Data Gap Work Plan discussed in Technical Comment 5 below to determine if groundwater in the vicinity of the site has been impacted by a release.

Alternatively, please provide justification of why the site satisfies the media-specific criteria for groundwater in the SCM that assures that threats to existing and anticipated beneficial uses of groundwater have been mitigated or are de minimis.

- 3. LTCP Media Specific Criteria for Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air** – The LTCP describes conditions, including bioattenuation (unsaturated) zones, which if met will assure that exposure to petroleum vapors in indoor air will not pose unacceptable health risks to human occupants of existing or future site buildings, and adjacent parcels. Appendices 1 through 4 of the LTCP criteria illustrate four potential exposure scenarios and describe characteristics and criteria associated with each scenario.

Our review of the case files indicate that soil samples were collected in 2004 from 11.5 feet to 23.5 feet below ground surface (bgs), consequently, TPHg concentrations in the top 0 to 5 feet and 5 to 10 feet bgs of soil as specified by the LTCP are unknown. Additionally, soil samples collected in 2004 were not analyzed for naphthalene, and ACDEH notes that naphthalene is one of the contaminants that the LTCP uses to assess risk from vapor intrusion to indoor air.

Therefore, please present a strategy in the Data Gap Work Plan described in Technical Comment 5 below to collect additional data to satisfy the bioattenuation zone characteristics of Scenarios 1, 2 or 3, or to collect soil gas data to satisfy Scenario 4. Alternatively, please provide justification of why the site satisfies this general criterion in the focused SCM described in Technical Comment 5 below.

Please note, that if direct measurement of soil gas is proposed, ensure that your strategy is consistent with the field sampling protocols described in the Department of Toxic Substances Control's Final Vapor Intrusion Guidance (October 2011). Consistent with the guidance, ACDEH requires installation of permanent vapor wells to assess temporal and seasonal variations in soil gas concentrations.

- 4. LTCP Media Specific Criteria for Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Criteria** – The LTCP describes conditions where direct contact with contaminated soil or inhalation of contaminants volatilized to outdoor air poses a low threat to human health. According to the policy, release sites where human exposure may occur satisfy the media-specific criteria for direct contact and outdoor air exposure and shall be considered low-threat if the maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil are less than or equal to those listed in Table 1 for the specified depth bgs. Alternatively, the policy allows for a site specific risk assessment that demonstrates that maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health, or controlling exposure through the use of mitigation measures, or institutional or engineering controls.

Please present a strategy in the Data Gap Work Plan described in Technical Comment 5 below to collect sufficient data to satisfy the LTCP direct contact and outdoor air exposure criteria. Soil samples should be collected for analysis within the 0 to 5 feet and 5 to 10 feet bgs intervals, at the groundwater interface, lithologic changes, and in areas of obvious impact. In addition to TPHg, all soil samples should be analyzed for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), naphthalene, and fuel oxygenates by EPA 8260.

Alternatively, please provide justification of why the site satisfies the Media-Specific Criteria for Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure in the focused SCM described in Technical Comment 5 below that assures that exposure to petroleum constituents in soil will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health.

- 5. Data Gap Investigation Work Plan and Site Conceptual Model** – Please prepare a Data Gap Work Plan to address the technical comments listed above. Please support the scope of work in the Data Gap Work Plan with a focused SCM and Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) that relate the data collection to each LTCP criteria. Please specify which scenario within each Media-Specific Criteria the sampling strategy is intended to apply to so that ACDEH can verify the appropriateness of the proposed sample locations.

Please include a site map based on historical aerial photographs indicating the location of the former USTs and all known UST system appurtenances previously removed and the extent of any and all excavations. Additionally, please include in all future reports an extended site map

using an aerial photographic base map to depict both the site and immediate vicinity to facilitate understanding the site and surrounding vicinity use (commercial and/or residential).

To facilitate review, ACDEH requests the SCM be presented in a tabular format that highlights the major SCM elements and associated data gaps, which need to be addressed to progress the site to case closure under the LTCP. Please see Attachment A, *Site Conceptual Model Requisite Elements in Tabular Format*. Please sequence activities in the proposed Data Gap Work Plan scope of work to enable efficient data collection in the fewest mobilizations possible.

Please include with the SCM analytical summary tables consolidating all historical soil and groundwater data collected during removal of the USTs, excavations, and all subsequent investigations including sample dates, depths, and the laboratory detection limits for “Non-Detect” (ND) results. Do not use “ND” in the tables.

As a part of the SCM, please perform a Sensitive Receptor Study to determine if sensitive receptors are present within a radius of 1,500 feet of the site. ACDEH acknowledges that the well survey performed in 2004 using the Department of Water Resources (DWR) well data base, but requests review of Alameda County Public Works Agency (ACPWA) well data base for a complete inventory of vicinity water supply wells. The ACPWA and DWR data bases provide considerably different results to warrant review of both data bases. ACDEH requests the identification and location on a site vicinity figure all active, inactive, standby, decommissioned (sealed with concrete), unrecorded, and abandoned (improperly decommissioned or lost) wells including irrigation, water supply, industrial, dewatering, and cathodic protection wells within a 1,500-foot radius of the site. Please be aware that well locations are not confidential, however well construction details are and must not be included with the requested report. Additionally, please identify on the same figure beneficial resources and other sensitive receptors including, but not limited to, groundwater classification, wetlands, surface water bodies, natural resources, schools, hospitals, day care centers, elder care facilities, etc. Please plot the numbered well locations on an aerial photography-based figure and provide a table listing the same numbered well locations and information similar to the example provided in Attachment B, *Sample Well Survey Figure and Table*.

9. **Request for information** - The ACDEH case file for the subject site contains only the electronic files listed on our web site at <http://www.acgov.org/aceh/lop/ust.htm>. You are requested to submit electronic copies of all other reports including Phase I Reports, data, correspondence, etc. related to environmental investigations for this property not currently contained in our case file by the date specified in the Technical Report Request Section below. ACDEH requests e-mail notification of, and a list of the documents uploaded to Geotracker by the date listed below.

10. **Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) Compliance** - Site data and documents are maintained in two separate electronic databases – ACDEH’s ftp site and the SWRCB’s GeoTracker database. Both databases act as repositories for regulatory directives and reports; however, only GeoTracker has the functionality to store electronic compliance data including analytical laboratory data for soil, vapor and water samples, monitoring well depth-to-water measurements, and surveyed location and elevation data for permanent sampling locations. Although the SWRCB is responsible for the overall operation and maintenance of the GeoTracker

System, ACDEH, as lead regulatory agency, is responsible to ensure the GeoTracker database is complete and accurate for sites regulated under ACDEH's Environmental Cleanup Oversight Programs (SWRCB March 2011 document entitled *Electronic Reporting Roles and Responsibilities*).

A review of the case file and the State's GeoTracker database indicates that the site is not in compliance with California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 16, Article 12, Sections 2729 and 2729.1, stating that beginning September 1, 2001, all analytical data, including monitoring well samples, submitted in a report to a regulatory agency as part of the UST or LUST program, must be transmitted electronically to the SWRCB GeoTracker system via the internet. In September 2004, the SWRCB adopted regulations that require electronic submittal of information for all groundwater cleanup programs, including the Site Cleanup Program (SCP) cases. Beginning July 1, 2005, electronic submittal of a complete copy of all reports for all sites was required in GeoTracker. At present missing data and documents include, but may not be limited to, EDF submittals, depth to groundwater data (GEO_WELL files), well data (GEO_XY, and GEO_Z files), work plans, and older reports (GEO_REPORT files).

Please upload requisite documents to GeoTracker. See Attachment 1 and the State's GeoTracker website for further details. ACDEH requests e-mail notification of, and a list of, the documents uploaded to Geotracker. Please upload all submittals to GeoTracker and to ACDEH's ftp website by the date specified below.

TECHNICAL REPORT REQUEST

Please upload technical reports to the ACDEH ftp site (Attention: Karel Detterman), and to the Geotracker website, in accordance with the following specified file naming convention and schedule:

- **February 26, 2017** – Request for Information
E-mail notification to: karel.detterman@acgov.org
- **March 17, 2017** – SCM and Data Gap Work Plan
File to be named: RO2592_SCM_WP_R_yyyy-mm-dd

These reports are being requested pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 25296.10. 23 CCR Sections 2652 through 2654, and 2721 through 2728 outline the responsibilities of a responsible party in response to an unauthorized release from a petroleum UST system, and require your compliance with this request.

If you have any questions, please call me at (510) 567-6708 or send me an electronic mail message karel.detterman@acgov.org. Online case files are available for review at the following website: <http://www.acgov.org/aceh/index.htm>.

Attachment 1

Responsible Party(ies) Legal Requirements / Obligations

REPORT REQUESTS

These reports are being requested pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 25296.10. 23 CCR Sections 2652 through 2654, and 2721 through 2728 outline the responsibilities of a responsible party in response to an unauthorized release from a petroleum UST system, and require your compliance with this request.

ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL OF REPORTS

Alameda County Department of Environmental Health's (ACDEH) Environmental Cleanup Oversight Programs, Local Oversight Program (LOP) and Site Cleanup Program (SCP) require submission of reports in electronic form. The electronic copy replaces paper copies and is expected to be used for all public information requests, regulatory review, and compliance/enforcement activities. Instructions for submission of electronic documents to the Alameda County Environmental Cleanup Oversight Program File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site are provided on the attached "Electronic Report Upload Instructions." Submission of reports to the Alameda County FTP site is an addition to existing requirements for electronic submittal of information to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker website. In September 2004, the SWRCB adopted regulations that require electronic submittal of information for all groundwater cleanup programs. For several years, responsible parties for cleanup of leaks from underground storage tanks (USTs) have been required to submit groundwater analytical data, surveyed locations of monitoring wells, and other data to the GeoTracker database over the Internet. Beginning July 1, 2005, these same reporting requirements were added to SCP sites. Beginning July 1, 2005, electronic submittal of a complete copy of all reports for all sites is required in GeoTracker (in PDF format). Please visit the SWRCB website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/electronic_submittal/) for more information on these requirements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT

All work plans, technical reports, or technical documents submitted to ACDEH must be accompanied by a cover letter from the responsible party that states, at a minimum, the following: "I have read and acknowledge the content, recommendations and/or conclusions contained in the attached document or report submitted on my behalf to ACDEH's FTP server and the SWRCB's GeoTracker website." This letter must be signed by an officer or legally authorized representative of your company. Please include a cover letter satisfying these requirements with all future reports and technical documents submitted for this fuel leak case.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION & CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The California Business and Professions Code (Sections 6731, 6735, and 7835) requires that work plans and technical or implementation reports containing geologic or engineering evaluations and/or judgments be performed under the direction of an appropriately licensed or certified professional. For your submittal to be considered a valid technical report, you are to present site-specific data, data interpretations, and recommendations prepared by an appropriately licensed professional and include the professional registration stamp, signature, and statement of professional certification. Please ensure all that all technical reports submitted for this case meet this requirement. Additional information is available on the Board of Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists website at: <http://www.bpelsg.ca.gov/laws/index.shtml>.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CLEANUP FUND

Please note that delays in investigation, late reports, or enforcement actions may result in your becoming ineligible to receive grant money from the state's Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (Senate Bill 2004) to reimburse you for the cost of cleanup.

AGENCY OVERSIGHT

If it appears as though significant delays are occurring or reports are not submitted as requested, we will consider referring your case to the Regional Board or other appropriate agency, including the County District Attorney, for possible enforcement actions. California Health and Safety Code, Section 25299.76 authorizes enforcement including administrative action or monetary penalties of up to \$10,000 per day for each day of violation.

Alameda County Environmental Cleanup Oversight Programs (LOP and SCP)	REVISION DATE: December 1, 2016
	ISSUE DATE: July 5, 2005
	PREVIOUS REVISIONS: October 31, 2005; December 16, 2005; March 27, 2009; July 8, 2010, July 25, 2010; May 15, 2014, November 29, 2016
SECTION: Miscellaneous Administrative Topics & Procedures	SUBJECT: Electronic Report Upload (ftp) Instructions


The Alameda County Environmental Cleanup Oversight Programs (LOP and SCP) require submission of all reports in electronic form to the county's ftp site. Paper copies of reports will no longer be accepted. The electronic copy replaces the paper copy and will be used for all public information requests, regulatory review, and compliance/enforcement activities.

REQUIREMENTS

- **Please do not submit reports as attachments to electronic mail.**
- Entire report including cover letter must be submitted to the ftp site as **a single portable document format (PDF) with no password protection.**
- It is **preferable** that reports be converted to PDF format from their original format, (e.g., Microsoft Word) rather than scanned.
- **Signature pages and perjury statements must be included and have either original or electronic signature.**
- **Do not password protect the document.** Once indexed and inserted into the correct electronic case file, the document will be secured in compliance with the County's current security standards and a password. **Documents with password protection will not be accepted.**
- Each page in the PDF document should be rotated in the direction that will make it easiest to read on a computer monitor.
- Reports must be named and saved using the following naming convention:

RO#_Report Name_Year-Month-Date (e.g., RO#5555_WorkPlan_2005-06-14)

Submission Instructions

- 1) Obtain User Name and Password
 - a) Contact the Alameda County Environmental Health Department to obtain a User Name and Password to upload files to the ftp site.
 - i) Send an e-mail to deh.loptoxic@acgov.org.
 - b) In the subject line of your request, be sure to include "**ftp PASSWORD REQUEST**" and in the body of your request, include the **Contact Information, Site Addresses**, and the **Case Numbers (RO# available in Geotracker) you will be posting for.**
- 2) Upload Files to the ftp Site
 - a) Open File Explorer using the Windows  key + E keyboard shortcut.
 - i) Note: Netscape, Safari, and Firefox browsers will not open the FTP site as they are NOT being supported at this time.
 - b) On the address bar, type in ftp://alcoftp1.acgov.org.
 - c) Enter your User Name and Password. (Note: Both are Case Sensitive)
 - d) Click Log On.
 - e) Open "My Computer" on your computer and navigate to the file(s) you wish to upload to the ftp site.
 - f) With both "My Computer" and the ftp site open in separate windows, drag and drop the file(s) from "My Computer" to the ftp window.
- 3) Send E-mail Notifications to the Environmental Cleanup Oversight Programs
 - a) Send email to deh.loptoxic@acgov.org notify us that you have placed a report on our ftp site.
 - b) Copy your Caseworker on the e-mail. Your Caseworker's e-mail address is the entire first name then a period and entire last name @acgov.org. (e.g., firstname.lastname@acgov.org)
 - c) The subject line of the e-mail must start with the RO# followed by **Report Upload**. (e.g., Subject: RO1234 Report Upload) If site is a new case without an RO#, use the street address instead.
 - d) If your document meets the above requirements and you follow the submission instructions, you will receive a notification by email indicating that your document was successfully uploaded to the ftp site.

ATTACHMENT A

Site Conceptual Model Requisite Elements

The site conceptual model (SCM) is an essential decision-making and communication tool for all interested parties during the site characterization, remediation planning and implementation, and closure process. A SCM is a set of working hypotheses pertaining to all aspects of the contaminant release, including site geology, hydrogeology, release history, residual and dissolved contamination, attenuation mechanisms, pathways to nearby receptors, and likely magnitude of potential impacts to receptors.

The SCM is initially used to characterize the site and identify data gaps. As the investigation proceeds and the data gaps are filled, the working hypotheses are modified, and the overall SCM is refined and strengthened until it is said to be "validated". At this point, the focus of the SCM shifts from site characterization towards remedial technology evaluation and selection, and later remedy optimization, and forms the foundation for developing the most cost-effective corrective action plan to protect existing and potential receptors.

For ease of review, Alameda County Environmental Health (ACEH) requests utilization of tabular formats to (1) highlight the major SCM elements and their associated data gaps which need to be addressed to progress the site to case closure (see Table 4-1 of attached example), and (2) highlight the identified data gaps and proposed investigation activities (see Table 5-1 of the attached example). ACEH requests that the tables presenting the SCM elements, data gaps, and proposed investigation activities be updated as appropriate at each stage of the project and submitted with work plans, feasibility studies, corrective action plans, and requests for closures to support proposed work, conclusions, and/or recommendations.

The SCM should incorporate, but is not limited to, the topics listed below. Please support the SCM with the use of large-scaled maps and graphics, tables, and conceptual diagrams to illustrate key points. Please include an extended site map(s) utilizing an aerial photographic base map with sufficient resolution to show the facility, delineation of streets and property boundaries within the adjacent neighborhood, downgradient irrigation wells, and proposed locations of transects, monitoring wells, and soil vapor probes.

- a. Regional and local (on-site and off-site) geology and hydrogeology. Include a discussion of the surface geology (e.g., soil types, soil parameters, outcrops, faulting), subsurface geology (e.g., stratigraphy, continuity, and connectivity), and hydrogeology (e.g., water-bearing zones, hydrologic parameters, impermeable strata). Please include a structural contour map (top of unit) and isopach map for the aquitard that is presumed to separate your release from the deeper aquifer(s), cross sections, soil boring and monitoring well logs and locations, and copies of regional geologic maps.
- b. Analysis of the hydraulic flow system in the vicinity of the site. Include rose diagrams for depicting groundwater gradients. The rose diagram shall be plotted on groundwater elevation contour maps and updated in all future reports submitted for your site. Please address changes due to seasonal precipitation and groundwater pumping, and evaluate the potential interconnection between shallow and deep aquifers. Please include an analysis of vertical hydraulic gradients, and effects of pumping rates on hydraulic head from nearby water supply wells, if appropriate. Include hydraulic head in the different water bearing zones and hydrographs of all monitoring wells.
- c. Release history, including potential source(s) of releases, potential contaminants of concern (COC) associated with each potential release, confirmed source locations, confirmed release locations, and existing delineation of release areas. Address primary leak source(s) (e.g., a tank, sump, pipeline, etc.) and secondary sources (e.g., high-

Site Conceptual Model Requisite Elements (continued)

concentration contaminants in low-permeability lithologic soil units that sustain groundwater or vapor plumes). Include local and regional plan view maps that illustrate the location of sources (former facilities, piping, tanks, etc.).

- d. Plume (soil gas and groundwater) development and dynamics including aging of source(s), phase distribution (NAPL, dissolved, vapor, residual), diving plumes, attenuation mechanisms, migration routes, preferential pathways (geologic and anthropogenic), magnitude of chemicals of concern and spatial and temporal changes in concentrations, and contaminant fate and transport. Please refer to the *Preferential Pathway and Sensitive Preceptor Study* description on the next page. Please include three-dimensional plume maps for groundwater and two-dimensional soil vapor plume plan view maps to provide an accurate depiction of the contaminant distribution of each COC.
- e. Summary tables of chemical concentrations in different media (i.e., soil, groundwater, and soil vapor). Please include applicable environmental screening levels on all tables. Include graphs of contaminant concentrations versus time.
- f. Current and historic facility structures (e.g., buildings, drain systems, sewer systems, underground utilities, etc.) and physical features including topographical features (e.g., hills, gradients, surface vegetation, or pavement) and surface water features (e.g. routes of drainage ditches, links to water bodies). Please include current and historic site maps.
- g. Current and historic site operations/processes (e.g., parts cleaning, chemical storage areas, manufacturing, etc.).
- h. Other contaminant release sites in the vicinity of the site. Hydrogeologic and contaminant data from those sites may prove helpful in testing certain hypotheses for the SCM. Include a summary of work and technical findings from nearby release sites, including the two adjacent closed LUFT sites, (i.e., Montgomery Ward site and the Quest Laboratory site).
- i. Land uses and exposure scenarios on the facility and adjacent properties. Include beneficial resources (e.g., groundwater classification, wetlands, natural resources, etc.), resource use locations (e.g., water supply wells, surface water intakes), subpopulation types and locations (e.g., schools, hospitals, day care centers, etc.), exposure scenarios (e.g. residential, industrial, recreational, farming), and exposure pathways, and potential threat to sensitive receptors. Include an analysis of the contaminant volatilization from the subsurface to indoor/outdoor air exposure route (i.e., vapor pathway). Please include copies of Sanborn maps and aerial photographs, as appropriate. Please refer to the *Preferential Pathway and Sensitive Preceptor Study* description on the next page.
- j. Identification and listing of specific data gaps that require further investigation during subsequent phases of work. Proposed activities to investigate and fill data gaps identified.

Preferential Pathway and Sensitive Receptor Study

Please conduct a study as a part of the SCM requested in order to (1) locate potential anthropogenic migration pathways on and in the vicinity of the site that could spread contamination through vertical and lateral migration, and (2) identify exposure scenarios and sensitive receptors that are linked to site contamination through these preferential pathways. The results of your study shall contain all information required by California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 16, §2654(b) including but not limited to the following components, as applicable to the site:

- a. **Utility Survey** - An evaluation of all existing subsurface utility lines, laterals, and trenches including sewers, electrical, fiber optic cable, cable, water, storm drains, trench backfill, etc. within and near the site and plume area(s). Please include an evaluation of shallow utilities associated with current and historical site operations/processes including UST systems, remediation systems, parts cleaning, sumps, etc.
- b. **Updated Well Survey** – ACEH requests that well data sources (Alameda County Public Works Agency [ACPWA] and Department of Water Resources [DWR]) be reviewed for more recently installed vicinity water supply wells. ACEH requests the identification of all active, inactive, standby, decommissioned (sealed with concrete), unrecorded, and abandoned (improperly decommissioned or lost) wells including monitoring, remediation, irrigation, water supply, industrial, livestock, dewatering, and cathodic protection wells within a ¼-mile radius of the subject site. Please inspect all available Well Completion Reports filed with the DWR and ACPWA in your survey, and perform a background study of the historical land uses of the site and properties in the vicinity of the site. Use the results of your background study to determine the existence of unrecorded/unknown (abandoned) wells, which can act as contaminant migration pathways at or from your site.
- c. **Land Uses and Exposure Scenarios on the Facility and Adjacent Properties** – The surrounding land use appears to be predominately agricultural; however, redevelopment of the site as a service station has been planned. Consequently, the identification of existing and future land use on and in the vicinity of the site is requested, including:
 - o Beneficial resources (e.g., groundwater classification, wetlands, surface water bodies, natural resources, etc.)
 - o Subpopulation types and locations (e.g., schools, hospitals, day care centers, elder care facilities, etc.)
 - o Exposure scenarios (e.g. residential, industrial, recreational, farming) and exposure pathways including those identified in the Low Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy General Criteria h – Nuisance Conditions, and Media-Specific Criteria for Groundwater, Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air, and Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure
- d. **Planned Development** – Future development activities are planned in the vicinity of the site. Please include an analysis of new utility corridors, building foundations, wells, and/or development activities that could significantly alter contaminant migration (i.e., covering of large areas of the site with pavement, etc.).

Please synthesize this information and discuss your analysis and interpretation of the results of the preferential pathway and sensitive receptor study and incorporate into the requested SCM. Please provide the following supporting documentation and data as applicable:

- Copies of current and historical maps, such as site maps, Sanborn maps, aerial photographs, etc., used when conducting the background study.
- DWR well logs, marked as confidential, uploaded to Alameda County Environmental Health's ftp site. For confidentiality purposes do not upload the DWR well logs to Geotracker. The well logs will be placed in our confidential file and will be available only to internal staff for review.
- Table with details of the well search findings including Map ID corresponding to well location on map, State Well ID, Well Owner ID, approximate distance from the site, direction from the site, use, installation date, depth (feet below ground surface [bgs]), screened interval (feet bgs), sealed interval (feet bgs), diameter (inches), and well location address.
- Maps and geologic cross-sections illustrating historical groundwater elevations and flow directions (rose diagram) at the site. Synthesize the data requested above and include the location and depth of all utility lines, trenches, UST pits and piping trenches, wells, surface water bodies, foundational elements, surface covering types (pavement, landscaped, etc.) within and near the site and plume area(s), and the location of potential receptors.

**Table 4-1
Site Conceptual Model**

CSM Element	CSM Sub-Element	Description	Data Gap Item #	Resolution
Geology and Hydrogeology	Regional	<p>As described by URS (2004), the lithology encountered in the subsurface beneath the Site during drilling activities consisted predominantly of a brown to greenish-gray silty clay with sand and gravel. The primary stratigraphic units at the Site are listed below, with the approximate ranges of depth (bgs) each unit was encountered across the Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 to 5 feet bgs: The surface soil typically consisted of very dark-brown clay to dark-gray gravel fill, depending on whether the boring was in the vacant vegetated parcel (dark-brown clay), at 3860 MLK Jr. Way; or beneath the asphalt and concrete surfaces at the Lucky's Auto Body parcel at 3884 MLK Jr. Way (gravel fill). • 5 to 20 feet bgs: very dark-brown silty clay grades to a greenish-gray silty clay and brown silty clay and gravelly clay. <p>Groundwater was encountered in direct-push boreholes at an average depth of 17.2 feet bgs, with depths ranging from 16.2 to 19.6 feet bgs. This groundwater depth is not considered a stabilized groundwater depth, because it was not measured from appropriately constructed monitoring wells.</p>	None	NA

**Table 4-1
Site Conceptual Model (Continued)**

CSM Element	CSM Sub-Element	Description	Data Gap Item #	Resolution
Geology and Hydrogeology	Site	Regional groundwater in the Oakland area generally follows topography, from areas of higher elevation in the east toward lower elevation in the west and southwest. The groundwater flow direction in the vicinity of the Site is to the west towards San Francisco Bay (Arcadis, 2012). URS reviewed groundwater investigation reports from the ARCO #4931 station at 731 West MacArthur Boulevard, approximately 1,000 feet southwest of the Site (Arcadis, 2012). The depth to water in the groundwater monitoring wells at the ARCO site ranged from approximately 3.2 to 10.8 feet bgs (approximately 52.2 to 43 feet elevation).	1. There are no monitoring wells on site so that the local groundwater flow direction and gradient is not known.	Five groundwater wells are to be installed at the site.
Surface Water Bodies		The closest surface water body is the San Francisco Bay, which is 1.5 miles west of the site.		
Nearby Wells		The State Water Resource Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Geotracker GAMA website provides the locations of water supply wells proximal to the site. The nearest supply well is located approximately 2 miles southwest of the site. There are multiple monitoring wells in the vicinity of the site including those at the Arco services station at 781 West MacArthur Blvd., and Dollar Cleaners, 4860 – 4868 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.	2.	NA
Release Source and Volume		The three prior gasoline USTs (two 650-gallon and one 500-gallon) are considered the main source of the release of fuel hydrocarbons that have been detected in soil and groundwater beneath the Site. Tanks #1 and #2 were both observed to have one or more holes from corrosion at the time of removal. Although no holes were observed in Tank #3 during removal, the integrity of the tank was questionable as it split into two pieces along the weld during removal. Soil surrounding the tanks was stained green and was noted to have strong petroleum hydrocarbon odors. The release from the Tanks at the Site was discovered on January 5, 1995 during tank removal activities. The volume of the release is not known.	5. & 6. Additional soil and groundwater data is required in the source areas.	See data gaps table. Additional soil borings will be advanced in the source areas. Groundwater monitoring wells will be installed.

**Table 4-1
Site Conceptual Model (Continued)**

CSM Element	CSM Sub-Element	Description	Data Gap Item #	Resolution
		The area around the ramps and pit in the southern area of the site is considered a potential source area.		
LNAPL		There are currently no groundwater monitoring wells located at the Site. Although light non-aqueous phase liquids were not observed during grab groundwater sampling activities, concentrations of TPH-g in sample G2 (22,000 µg/L), located near former Tank #3, and sample GP3 (79,800 µg/L), located adjacent to former Tank #1 may indicate the potential for the presence of light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) to be present.	1. Need monitoring wells at the site.	Monitoring wells (5) to be installed.
Source Removal Activities		Soil that was excavated from the UST pits during tank removal activities was returned to the excavation after the collection of soil samples for chemical analysis. There is no information regarding the quality of the soil that was placed back in the UST excavations. As such, with the exception of the removal of the USTs themselves, there have been no other source removal activities conducted at the Site.	2., 5.,6. Soil contamination at depth (12-foot bgs and deeper) is not well characterized. Since the site is to be excavated to approximately 12 feet bgs for the construction of a parking garage, additional shallow soil sampling is not required.	Ten soil borings are proposed, as discussed in the data gaps table.
Contaminants of Concern		Based on the historical investigations conducted at the Site, BTEX, cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) and TPH-g are present in groundwater above their respective MCLs and/or ESLs. However, based on correspondence from the ACEHSD, the contaminants of concern (COCs) for the site are BTEX, and TPH-g. These COCs are present above the screening levels primarily in the northern corner of the Site, near the location of the former USTs. Benzene and TPH-g are also present in groundwater above their MCLs and ESLs in the southern portion of the Site in the vicinity of the truck ramp and pit adjacent to the	4.	

**Table 4-1
Site Conceptual Model (Continued)**

CSM Element	CSM Sub-Element	Description	Data Gap Item #	Resolution
		former shop building, and in the northwestern area of the Site.		
Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Soil		<p>Of the 58 samples analyzed from the two investigations, eight samples from seven borings exceeded their respective screening criteria. These samples were typically the deepest sample from the boring, ranging from 8.0 to 14.0 feet bgs. This is consistent with releases from a UST as opposed to a surface spill or release. Based on the historical investigation data, BTEX and TPH-g are the contaminants present in soil at concentrations exceeding their respective screening criteria. The contaminants are present mainly in soil at the location of former Tanks #1 through #3, and to a lesser extent, near the former fuel pump island in the northern corner of the Site.</p> <p>The lateral extent of contamination exceeding the screening criteria appears to be limited to the area around the former USTs. Soil concentration in all the samples from boring GP3 and S10, located in the sidewalk by Martin Luther King Jr. Way near former Tank #1 and Tank #2 are below their respective screening criteria. There is no additional data from around former Tank #3. Given the nature of the petroleum hydrocarbon (mainly light fraction gasoline), the vertical extent of contamination beneath and in close proximity to the former tanks is likely limited to the lowest level of groundwater fluctuation.</p>	4. & 7. Additional soil sampling is required to better define the vertical extent of contamination. Redevelopment will include excavation of the entire site to a depth of 12 feet bgs for the construction of an underground parking garage.	Additional soil borings to be advanced, as described in the data gaps table.
Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Groundwater		<p>During the two subsurface investigations conducted at the Site, a total of 15 grab groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for TPH-g and BTEX. The results of the analyses are summarized in Table 2-2. Concentration of TPH-g and/or BTEX exceeded their respective screening criteria in ten of the 15 samples analyzed. Similar to the soil sampling results, the highest concentrations were detected beneath or in close proximity to the former USTs. However, TPH-g and benzene were detected in one Site boring (G7) exceeding their respective screening criteria near the southern corner of the Site. There are no permanent monitoring wells located at the Site. As such, the groundwater flow direction across</p>	8. There are no monitoring wells on site.	Five monitoring wells will be installed, as described in the data gaps table and in the work plan.

**Table 4-1
Site Conceptual Model (Continued)**

CSM Element	CSM Sub-Element	Description	Data Gap Item #	Resolution
		<p>the Site cannot be evaluated. This has been defined as a significant data gap. The scope of work presented in this work plan includes the installation of four groundwater monitoring wells at the Site.</p>		
Risk Evaluation		<p>The Site is a former auto body and car wash facility. The Site is currently vacant, and with the exception of a billboard located in the northwest corner of the Site, has no structures and is covered with either asphalt or concrete foundations from former buildings located at the Site. The Site is zoned for residential and current plans are to redevelop the Site for residential use. However, there may be some commercial use on the ground level. This preliminary CSM assumes that development would consist of an underground parking garage; store fronts and residential units at ground level; and second story residential units.</p> <p>The CSM identifies the primary source; impacted media; release mechanism(s); secondary source(s); exposure route; potential receptors (residential, commercial/industrial worker, and construction worker), and an assessment of whether the exposure route/pathway is potentially complete, incomplete, or insignificant. Potential exposure routes that have been evaluated include incidental ingestion, dermal contact, dust inhalation, and vapor inhalation.</p> <p>For direct contact with contaminated soil, the exposure route for incidental ingestion, dermal contact, and dust inhalation for a residential and commercial/industrial worker are considered incomplete. These exposure routes for the construction worker are considered a potentially complete pathway, depending on the nature of the work. For volatilization from soil to outdoor air, vapor inhalation is the potential exposure pathway. Given dilution effects that take place outdoors, this exposure pathway is considered incomplete for all three potential receptors. For indoor air, this exposure pathway is considered potentially complete for all three potential receptors.</p>		

**Table 4-1
Site Conceptual Model (Continued)**

CSM Element	CSM Sub-Element	Description	Data Gap Item #	Resolution
		<p>For leaching of contaminants from soil to groundwater, the ingestion and dermal pathways for groundwater are considered incomplete, except for the construction worker, as shallow groundwater is not utilized as a drinking water source at the Site. For the construction worker, incidental ingestion and dermal contact is a potentially complete pathway. For volatilization from groundwater to outdoor air, the exposure pathway is considered insignificant due to dilution effects that take place outdoors. For indoor air, volatilization from groundwater to indoor air is considered a potentially complete pathway.</p>		

**Table 5-1
Data Gaps Summary and Proposed Investigation (Continued)**

Item	Data Gap Item #	Proposed Investigation	Rationale	Analyses
2	<p>The soil data set does not adequately characterize the contamination (if any) that may remain on site after the excavation to approximately 11 to 12 feet bgs for the underground parking structure. The current soil data sets are 7 and 9 years old and may not be representative of current site conditions. Lithology below is not adequately characterized.</p>	<p>Ten soil borings will be drilled to a total depth of 20 feet bgs. Soil samples will be collected at 12 feet, 15 feet, and 20 feet bgs from soil borings SB-4 through SB-10. Soil samples will not be collected from soil borings SB-1, SB-2, and SB-3 which are located across MLK north of the site, as there is no reason to suspect an off-site soil contamination source in this area. Borings will be logged using the Unified Soil Classification System. Grab groundwater samples will be collected from the first encountered groundwater at each soil boring.</p>	<p>Soil samples will be collected starting at 12 feet bgs. Shallow soil on site is to be excavated for disposal during the construction of the underground parking garage. Excavation will be conducted to a depth of about 12 feet bgs. Soil borings will be located as shown in the work plan figure:</p> <p>Source area borings: At the former locations of USTs 1, 2 and 3. One boring north of the site on the side walk of MLK Way. One boring between USTs 1 and 2 and the pump island (potential leakage from conveyance piping). One boring at the approximate location of UST 3 (in addition to the soil samples to be collected from the monitoring well to be installed at this location). One boring in the vicinity of the ramps and pit in the southern portion of the site (in addition to soil samples to be collected from the monitoring well in this area).</p> <p>Step out borings: Step out boring SB-5 to be completed proximal to the UST #3 source area.</p> <p>GP4 Area: Benzene was previously detected at 25,000 µg/kg at location GP4 (Carver, 2006). Two step-out borings will be completed in this area to further characterize soils at depth.</p>	<p>TPH-g, BTEX, EDB, EDC.</p> <p>Boring SB-4 (on sidewalk of MLK near UST 1): PAHs</p>

**Table 5-1
Data Gaps Summary and Proposed Investigation (Continued)**

Item	Data Gap Item #	Proposed Investigation	Rationale	Analyses
3	There is no data on the presence and usage of wells in the vicinity of the site.	Obtain a well survey.	Identify irrigation and other wells in the site vicinity.	N/A
4	PAHs are potential COCs at the northern boundary of the site.	See soil borings – Item 2. PAHs will be analyzed at select locations as described in Item 2.	Item 2	Item 2
5	There is a potential source area in the vicinity of the ramps and pit.	A monitoring well will be installed in this area. It will also serve as the upgradient well for the site. See Item 2. A soil boring will also be completed in this area.	Item 2	Item 2
6	Determine size and contents of the three USTs that were removed from the site	Review prior reports.	Tanks #1 and #2 were identified as 650-gallon gasoline tanks. Tank #3 was a 500-gallon gasoline tank [Tank Removal Report – 1995]. Tanks #2 and #3 were observed to be badly deteriorated with holes due to corrosion.	NA
7	Confirm whether TPH-g and BTEX were detected during construction of the adjacent residential unit	Review prior reports.	The URS site investigation conducted in 2004 found no detections of TPH-g [$<1,000 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$] or BTEX [$<5.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$] in the borings completed to 14 feet bgs.	NA

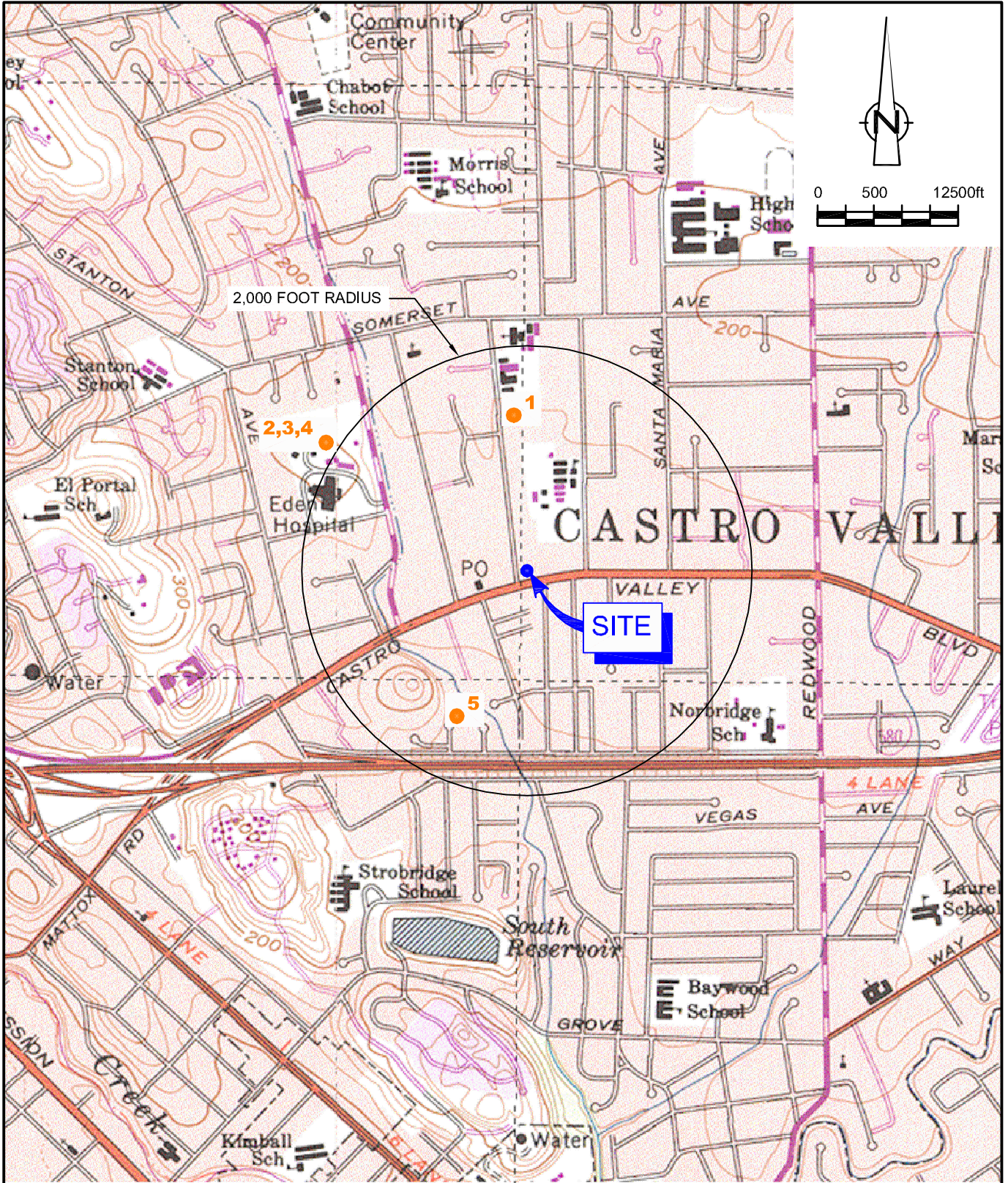
**Table 5-1
Data Gaps Summary and Proposed Investigation (Continued)**

Item	Data Gap Item #	Proposed Investigation	Rationale	Analyses
8	Review data from the nearby service stations (Arco)	Review prior reports.	The former Arco station (731 West MacArthur Blvd.) is about 0.5 miles crossgradient of the 3884 MLK site. The BTEX levels are lower than those at the subject site; the Arco site does not appear to be contributing to on site TPH or BTEX contamination. Groundwater elevation data from this site was used to calculate groundwater flow direction, since there are currently no wells at the 3884 MLK site.	NA

ATTACHMENT B

**WELL SURVEY RESULTS
CHEVRON STATION 9-6991
2920 CASTRO VALLEY BOULEVARD
CASTRO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA**

<i>Well No./ Figure ID</i>	<i>Well Owner</i>	<i>Well Address Street</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Total Well Depth (ft)</i>	<i>Date Installed</i>	<i>Distance/Direction from Site (ft) (approx)</i>	<i>Well Use</i>
1	Private	20036 Anita Avenue Lake Chabot Road	Castro Valley	51	2/19/1953	1,400 N	Domestic
2	Eden Township Hospital	1,000' south of Williams	Castro Valley	150	9/30/1953	2,000 NW	Test well
3	Eden Township Hospital	Eden Township Hospital	Castro Valley	250	9/9/1952	2,000 NW	Domestic
4	Eden Township Hospital	Eden Township Hospital	Castro Valley	60	7/11/1952	2,000 NW	Cooling system return
5	Sam Wallace	Tyee Court	Castro Valley	52	7/3/1953	1,400 S-SW	Domestic



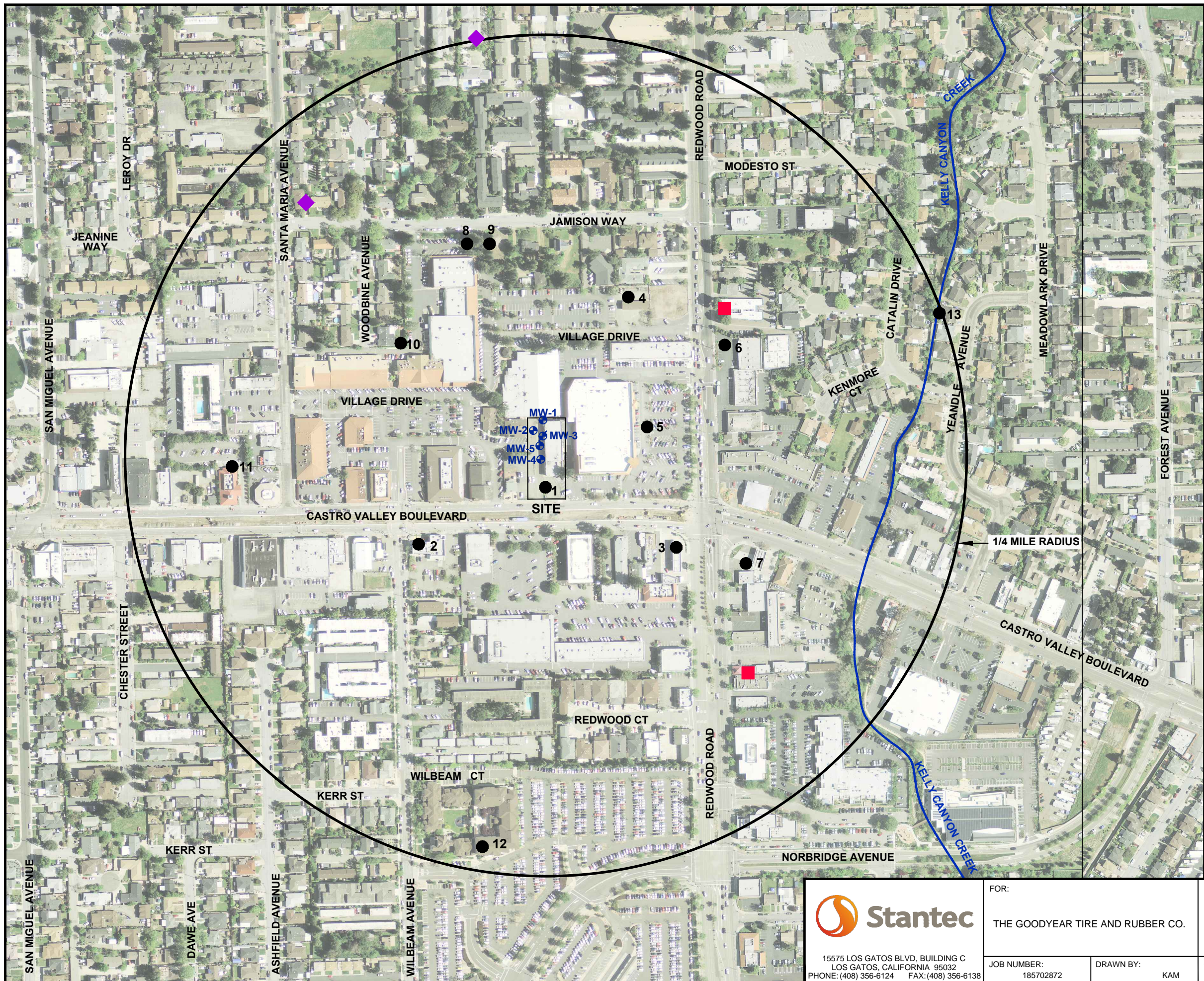
SOURCE: TOPO! MAPS.

LEGEND

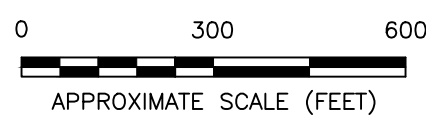
- APPROXIMATE WELL LOCATION



WELL SURVEY MAP
CHEVRON SERVICE STATION 9-6991
2920 CASTRO VALLEY BOULEVARD
Castro Valley, California



- LEGEND:**
- PROPERTIES WITH WELLS WITHIN 1/4-MILE OF SITE
 - MEDICAL OFFICES WITHIN 1/4-MILE OF SITE
 - ◆ SCHOOLS WITHIN 1/4-MILE OF SITE
 - ⊕ ACTIVE GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION
 - ⊗ DESTROYED GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION



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FOR: THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO.	
JOB NUMBER: 185702872	DRAWN BY: KAM

WELL & SENSITIVE RECEPTOR SURVEY	
GOODYEAR DEX #9578	
3430 CASTRO VALLEY BOULEVARD	
CASTRO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA	
CHECKED BY: KM	APPROVED BY: GM

FIGURE: 6
DATE: 01/08/15