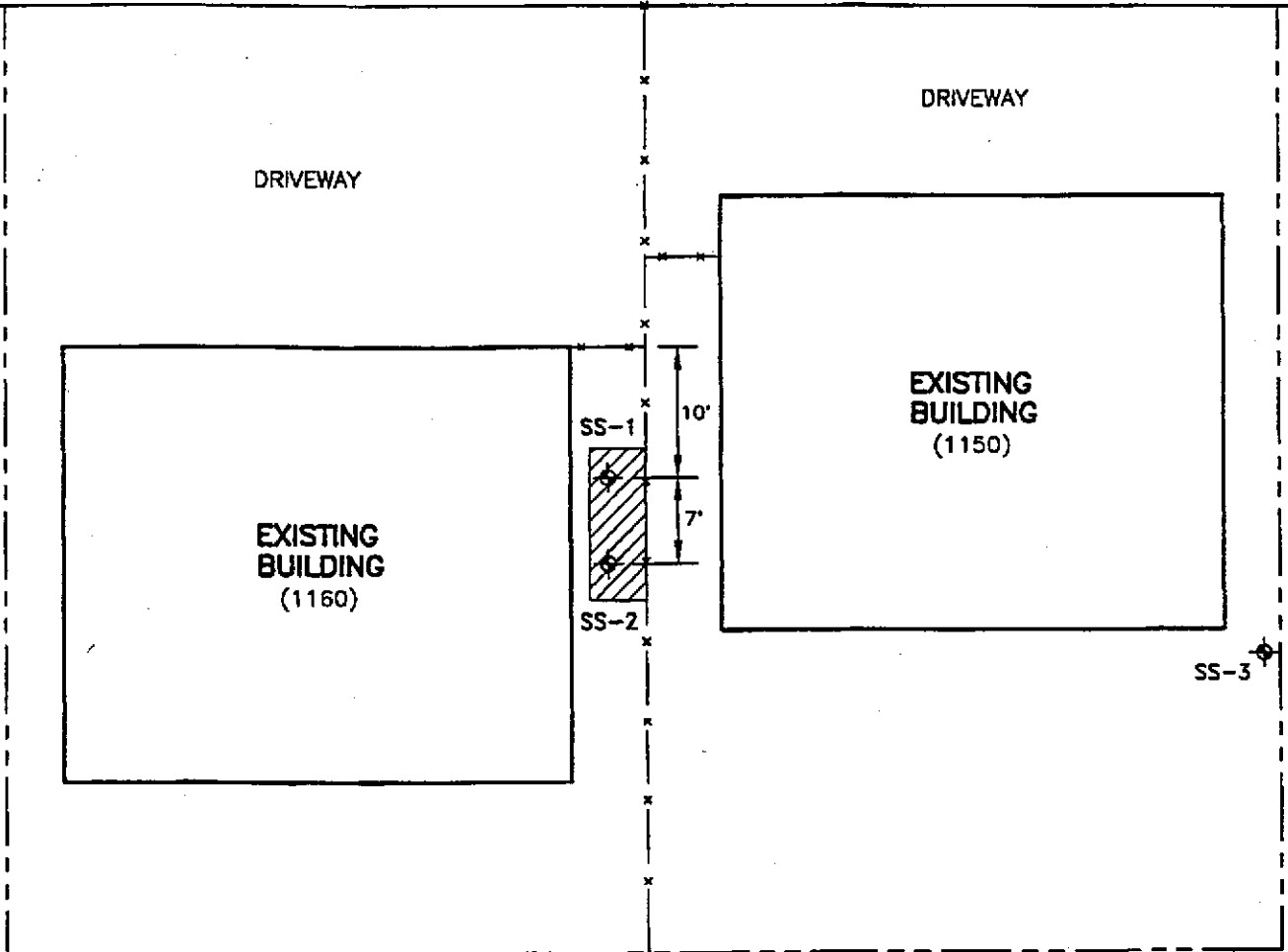



BENNETT COURT



**LEGEND:**

- ⊕ SS-1 SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
-  AREA OF EXCAVATED SOIL
- - - - - APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
- x - - - x - EXISTING FENCE

NOT TO SCALE

99511.151805 X:1 JOB81 GREAT WESTERN BANK

**SECOR**  
INTERNATIONAL  
INCORPORATED

DRAWN	CCR
APPR	JC
DATE	16NOV95
JOB NO.	70551-001-01

**FIGURE 2**  
GREAT WESTERN BANK  
1150/1160 BENNETT COURT  
FREMONT, CALIFORNIA  
**SITE PLAN WITH  
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS**

December 21, 1995

Mr. Paul M. Smith  
Senior Hazardous Materials Specialist  
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency  
Division of Environmental Protection  
Department of Environmental Health  
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, 2nd Floor  
Alameda, California 94502

RECEIVED

DEC 26 1995

ENVIRONMENTAL MNGT

Re: **Work Plan for Soil Removal at  
1160 Bennett Court  
Fremont, California**

Dear Mr. Smith:

SECOR International Incorporated (*SECOR*) is pleased to provide this work plan for soil removal at the property located at 1160 Bennett Court in Fremont, California.

#### Site Location

The area of concern is located on the western side of the fence line between the houses located at 1150 and 1160 Bennett Court, in Alameda County, Fremont, California. A site location map is included as Figure 1.

#### Background and Site History

An area of stained soil was detected on the 1160 property in approximately 1990. Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA) inspected the property and described the stained soil in a September 26, 1995 letter to Colleen and Melvin Sequeira, 1150 Bennett Court prepared by Paul M. Smith, Senior Hazardous Materials Specialist with the ACHCSA. The September 26, 1995 letter indicated that the Alameda County Environmental Health Department (ACEHD) responded to a request on April 17, 1992, to inspect the property located at 1160 Bennett Court. The request was to evaluate an area of stained soil located along the residential property line, and reportedly caused by the resident of 1150 Bennett Court. ACEHD personnel took one sample of the soil and took photographs of the affected area. At the time of the inspection, ACEHD personnel indicated that they interviewed the occupant of 1150 Bennett Court, Mr. Melvin Moore. Mr. Moore admitted to having poured "material" along the subject location (fence line between the two houses).

The soil sample was analyzed in the ACEHD laboratory for diesel fuel (no method number reported) and was determined to contain 100,000 parts per million (ppm) or 10 percent diesel. The September 1995 letter indicated that illegal disposal of hazardous waste had occurred and that a work plan to address the contamination should be submitted to the ACEHD.

SECOR prepared a proposal dated October 5, 1995, which contained a scope of work outlining the characterization, removal and disposal of stained soil located on the 1150 Bennett Court property.

Mr. Paul M. Smith  
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency  
December 21, 1995  
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Based on the scope of work outlined in the October 5, 1995 proposal, *SECOR* staff and a subcontractor were mobilized to 1150 Bennett Court on October 17, 1995. At that time there was no obvious staining on the 1150 Bennett Court property. No soil was excavated and the subcontractor was released from the property.

Based on the observations made on October 17, 1995, *SECOR* contacted Mr. Smith of the ACEHD and a meeting was scheduled for October 26, 1995, between *SECOR*, ACEHD, Great Western Bank and the owner/occupant of 1160 Bennett Court (Patricia Christianson). At the meeting, Ms. Christianson explained that in approximately 1990, Mr. Moore had poured "material" (possibly motor oil, diesel fuel or insecticide) along the fence line. Ms. Christianson indicated that the staining was discovered when they removed the decorative bark adjacent to the fence (on the 1160 side of the fence). The staining was reported to have been approximately 10 to 12 inches deep, 24 inches wide and 12 feet long. Ms. Christianson indicated that her husband excavated the stained soil, and based on information provided by an ACEHD employee (Jeff), aerated the soil on plastic and added high nitrogen fertilizer. The soil was turned frequently and was aerated for approximately ten months. Following aeration the soil was returned to the excavation.

#### Soil Sampling and Analysis

Based on the information provided during the October 26, 1995 meeting, and at the direction of Mr. Smith from the ACEHD, *SECOR* collected two soil samples along the fence line on the 1160 Bennett Court side. On October 26, 1995, sample S1 was collected 10 feet south of the intersection of the fence, between two fence posts, at 6 to 12 inches below ground surface (bgs). Sample S2 was collected 17 feet south of the intersection of the fence at 6 to 12 inches bgs. Sample S2 was field screened using a photo-ionization detector (PID) equipped with a 10.6 eV lamp. Approximately 50 grams of soil were placed into a resealable plastic bag and allowed to sit in the sun for approximately five minutes. The tip of the PID was placed into the bag and readings were recorded. The PID reading for S2 was 2.5 ppm. *SECOR* also collected a PID reading from the "clean" material in the backyard of 1160 Bennett Court. The PID reading for this material was 8.5 ppm. The 8.5 ppm PID reading may be explained by the fact that the Christianson's pet urinates in the area.

*SECOR* and ACEHD personnel inspected the backyard area of 1150 Bennett Court and observed one area of staining located along the eastern fence line. One soil sample (S3) was collected from this area at 3 to 9 inches bgs. This sample was also field screened using the PID and a maximum reading of 300 ppm was recorded. Soil sample locations are shown on Figure 2.

#### Soil Analytical Results

All three soil samples were analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 8015 modified, organophosphorus pesticides using EPA Method 8140 and for chlorinated herbicides using EPA Method 8150. No organophosphorus pesticides or chlorinated herbicides were detected. TPH were detected at a maximum concentration of 820 ppm in S1, 970 ppm in S2, and 6 ppm in S3. The majority of the TPH are reported as being in the motor oil range of hydrocarbons. The analytical data is presented on Table 1.