November 21, 1990

Mr. Marvin O'Rear Medical Center Director USVA Medical Center 4951 Arroyo Rd. Livermore, CA 94550 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH Hazardous Materials Program 80 Swan Way, Rm. 200 Oakland, CA 94621 (415)

Re: Hydrocarbons discovered in soil borings around underground tanks at the USVA Medical Center, Livermore

Dear Mr. O'Rear:

This is in response to your letter dated November 5, 1990, in which you express concern over the high levels of hydrocarbons in soil immediately south of two 750-gallon gasoline tanks. Regardless of how this contamination, which is most likely aged gasoline, got into the ground, the important point is that it is there and must be addressed. By all means, the USVA Medical Center should install additional borings around these tanks, and also plan to remediate any contaminated soil that could threaten groundwater. Moreover, due to the possibility that groundwater has already been affected, we may require that the Medical Center install one or more downgradient monitoring wells. This will depend on the results of further site investigation, and the extent to which we, in consultation with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in Oakland, feel that groundwater is threatened.

Regarding the tank tightness tests that have been performed at the USVA facility, even though these are required under state law and generally provide good information about the condition of tanks and their associated piping, they are not absolute indicators. This is because the precision of these tests (taking into account the margins of error) does not permit iron-clad conclusions to be drawn about whether a tank system is actually leaking; a test can only determine whether a tank appears to be gaining or losing volume at a certain rate, with a 95% degree of confidence. Thus, state law requires not only annual precision testing, but daily inventory reconciliation and automatic pipeline shutdown devices, as an ongoing fuel tank monitoring "package."

This leads into my next point, which is that every underground tank at the Veterans Administration Medical Center appears to be surrounded with contaminated soil, and it is not appropriate to dismiss these recent sample results as insignificant just because all the tanks tested out as "tight." Again, the primary consideration is what is there, and it is only of secondary importance how it got there. Typically, even when underground tanks are in fact in sound condition, overfilling, careless handling, and other factors can create subsurface contamination.

Mr. Marvin O'Rear November 21, 1990 Page 2 of 2

According to RWQCB guidelines, whenever any hydrocarbons are found in relatively permeable soil around or beneath a tank, an assessment of soil and groundwater is required in that area. Enclosed is an outline of what such an assessment should include. Because all of the Medical Center's underground tanks have contamination around them, and groundwater is relatively shallow, we are requiring a full-fledged assessment of the entire tank family, along the lines of the enclosed outline. Until the project is complete, please submit reports to this office and to the RWQCB every three months (or at a more frequent interval, if specified at any time by either agency). These reports must include information pertaining to further investigative results; the methods and costs of cleanup actions implemented to date; and the method and location of disposal of any contaminated material.

Based on the above discussion and the attached guidelines, please prepare a work plan for the contamination assessment. This work plan must be submitted to this office no later than January 25, 1991. Copies of the proposal should also be sent to the RWQCB (attention: Lester Feldman). Please also submit a deposit of \$500 to this office to cover our hourly costs of oversight for this project.

Because we are overseeing this site under the designated authority of the Water Board, this letter constitutes a formal request for technical reports, per Sec. 13267(b) of the California Water Code. Failure to respond in a timely manner could result in civil liabilities under the Water Code of up to \$1,000 per day. Other violations of California law may also be cited. If you have any questions about this letter or about remediation requirements established by the RWQCB, please contact me at 271-4320.

Sincerely,

Gil Wistar

Hazardous Materials Specialist

enclosure

cc: Howard Hatayama, DOHS
Lester Feldman, San Francisco Bay RWQCB
Rafat Shahid, Asst. Agency Director, Environmental Health
files

NOV 5 1990

In Reply Refer To:

Alameda County Department of Environmental Health, Hazardous Materials Division 80 Swan Way, Suite 200 Oakland, CA 94612

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter to inform you of a situation that exists at this medical facility.

In August, 1990, we performed tightness tests on all of our underground storage tanks. In conjunction with these tests, we also took soil samples around each tank. Although, all tanks tested as tight, the analysis of the soil sample #6 had a reading of 17,306 ppm TEPH and 14.2 TVPH. This was thought to be paint thinner by the testing firm on the day of the testing. We requested additional information from the testing firm. The firm indicated that old gasoline from an earlier surface spill or engine exhaust could have produced these results.

We are considering taking additional soil samples at various depths around the tank in question. Please let us know if this is necessary due to the tank testing out as tight, and if so, please advise on how best to proceed.

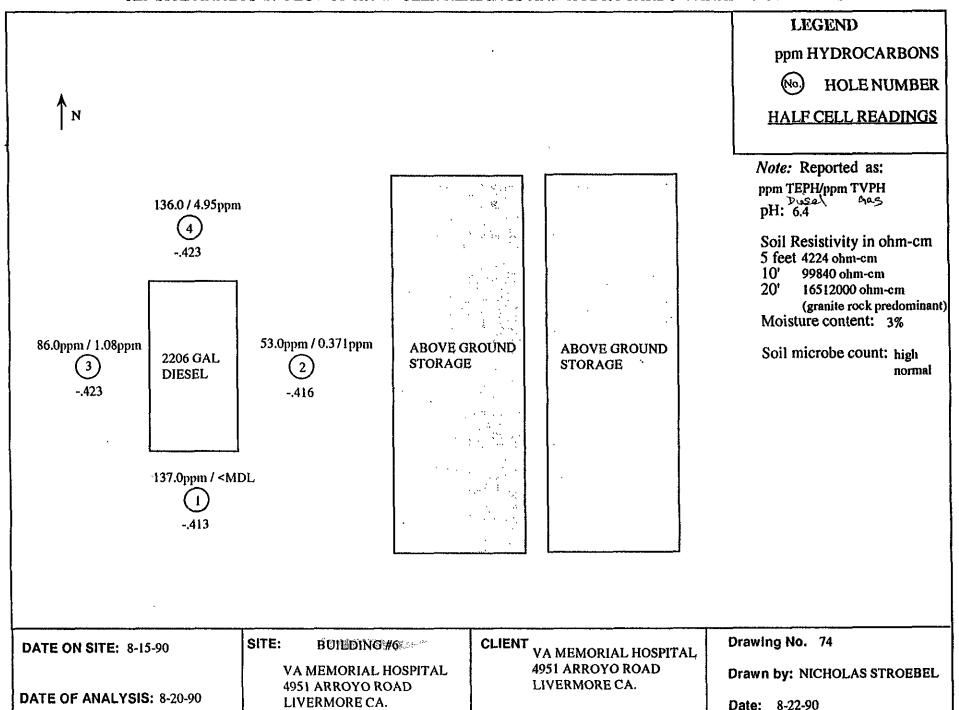
If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Clifford Schem, at 415/447-2560, extension 6401 or Mr. Jim Pitzer at 6405.

Sincerely,

Marvin E. O'Rear

Medical Center Director

8- AON 06 NOV -8 AN -1: 51



LEGEND

ppm HYDROCARBONS

HOLE NUMBER

HALF CELL READINGS

Note: Reported as: ppm TEPH / ppmTVPH

pH: 6.6

Soil Resistivity in ohm-cm 5 feet 1536 ohm-cm 10' 1689.6 ohm-cm 20' 1728 ohm-cm

Moisture content: 8.25%

Soil microbe count: high

normal

82.0ppm / 0.136ppm

1

-.422

560 gal diesel

2

≈375.0ppm / 0.165ppm

-.423

DATE ON SITE: 8-15-90

DATE OF ANALYSIS: 8-20-90

SITE:

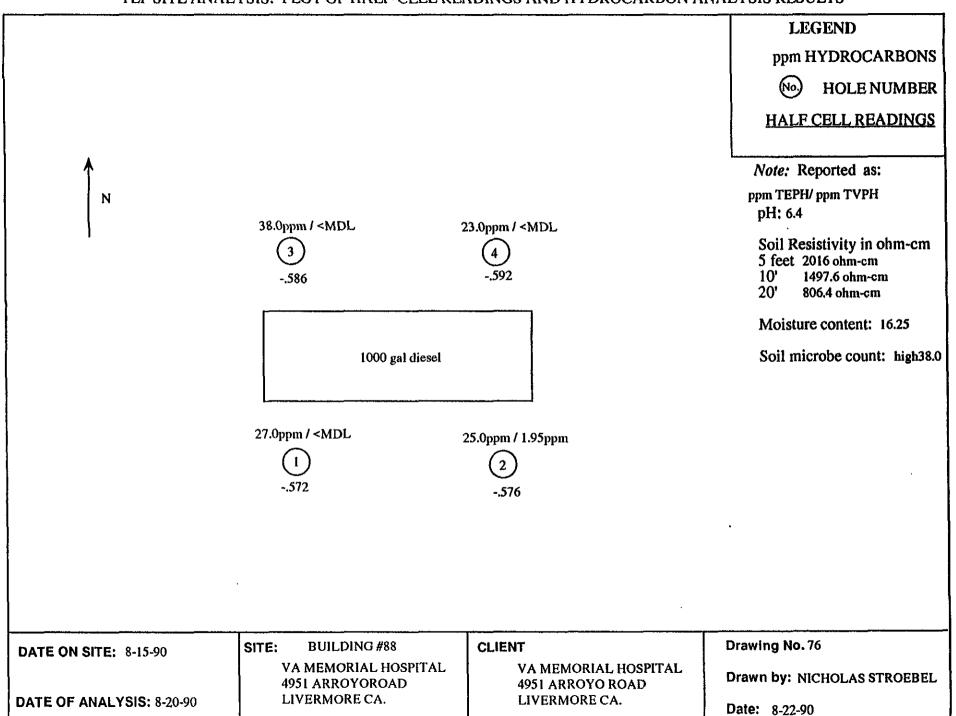
BUILDING #64

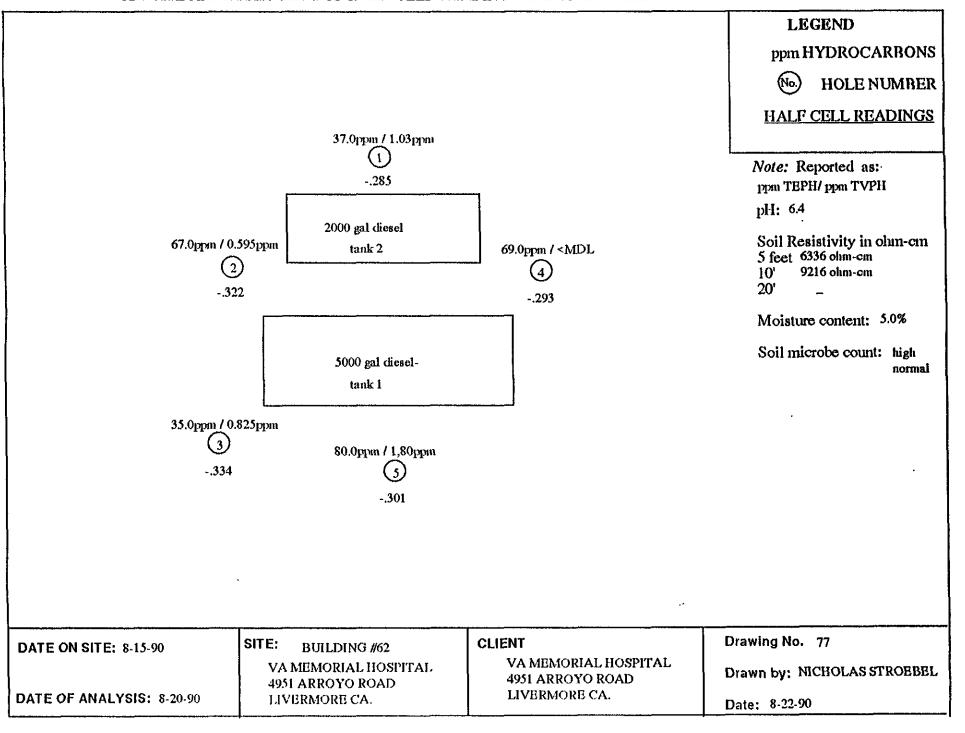
VA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL 4951 ARROYO ROAD LIVERMORE CA. **CLIENT**

VA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL . 4951 ARROYO ROAD LIVERMORE CA. Drawing No. 75

Drawn by: NICHOLAS STROEBEL

Date: 8-22-90





LEGEND ppm HYDROCARBONS **HOLE NUMBER** N **HALF CELL READINGS** Note: Reported as: ppmTEPH/ppmTVPH pH: 6.7 71.0ppm / <MDL 56,0ppm / 2.01ppm 25.0ppm / 1.28ppm 37.0ppm / <MDL (4)Soil Resistivity in ohm-cm (5) 5 feet 5280 ohm-cm (2)(3) #2 -.433 #2 -.436 10' 7296 ohm-cm #3 -.434 #3 - 436 -.396 -.401 11136000 ohm-cm 201 (granite) 80.0ppm / 3.13ppm Moisture content: 14.25% TANK3 TANK 2 TANK 1 750 GAL (1)750 GAL 2000 GAL UNL GAS Soil microbe count: normal REG REG -.395 . 17306ppm / 14.2ppm(paint thinner) (6) #2 -.493 #3 -.488 Drawing No. 78 SITE: **CLIENT DATE ON SITE: 8-16-90** BUILDING:#79= VA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL VA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Drawn by: NICHOLAS STROEBEL 4951 ARROYO ROAD 4951 ARROYO ROAD LIVERMORE CA. DATE OF ANALYSIS: 8-20-90 LIVERMORE CA. Date: 8-23-90

