

Geology / Engineering Geology / Environmental Studies

HOEXTER CONSULTING, INC.
David F. Hoexter R.G./C.E.G./R.E.A.

734 Torreya Court
Palo Alto, California 94303
(415) 494-2505 (phone and fax)

June 14, 1994

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E-19-2-064
HCLtrProj: AlaCo/S. Seery1

Scott O. Seery, CHMM
Senior Hazardous Materials Specialist
Alameda County, Department of Environmental Health
UST Local Oversight Program
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, California 94621

RE: SITE CLOSURE REPORT SUBMITTAL
"ABC MUSTANG " SITE
STID #4394
15960 EAST 14TH STREET
SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Seery:

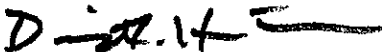
On behalf of Lorraine Berg and Barbara J. Paxton, "responsible parties", the attached June 9, 1994 closure letter and documentation are transmitted to you for review.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

If you have any questions, or require additional information, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,

HOEXTER CONSULTING, INC.



David F. Hoexter, RG/CEG/REA
Principal

Copies: ~~Addressed to~~
Stokley Construction (1)
Attention: James R. Stokley
Lorraine Berg and Barbara J. Paxton (1)

CLOSURE REPORT
FOR
"ABC MUSTANG " SITE
STID #4394
15960 EAST 14TH STREET
SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

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Palo Alto, California 94303**

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E-19-2-064

HCClosureReports:ABCMust.Closure

Scott O. Seery, CHMM
Senior Hazardous Materials Specialist
Alameda County, Department of Environmental Health
UST Local Oversight Program
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, California 94621

RE: SITE CLOSURE REPORT
"ABC MUSTANG " SITE
STID #4394
15960 EAST 14TH STREET
SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Seery:

The purpose of this letter is to request closure for the property located at 15960 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California. The appended report presents information requested by yourself for closure, and follows our telephone conversation of May 24, 1994.

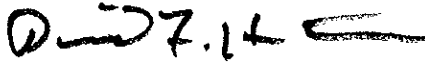
Briefly, the site formerly contained two underground gasoline tanks. The tanks were removed in March, 1992, and the tank cavity overexcavated to remove contaminated soil. One monitoring well was subsequently installed. An initial and four quarterly monitoring events have followed. Ground water test results for gasoline have uniformly been very low, with non-detection of purgeable aromatic compounds. In our professional opinion, the former fuel tank excavation area does not represent an environmental hazard or present a risk to ground water resources of the site or surrounding area.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

If you have any questions, or require additional information, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,

HOEXTER CONSULTING, INC.



David F. Hoexter, RG/CEG/REA
Principal

Copies: Addressee (1)
Stokley Construction
Attention: James R. Stokley (1)
Lorraine Berg and Barbara J. Paxton (1)

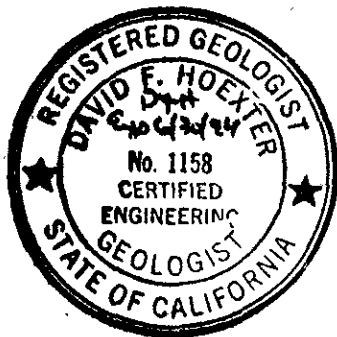
SITE CLOSURE REPORT
"ABC MUSTANG " SITE
STID #4394
15960 EAST 14TH STREET
SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

For

15960 East 14th Street
San Leandro, California

To

Scott o. Seery, CHMM
Senior Hazardous Materials Specialist
Alameda County, Department of
Environmental Health
UST Local Oversight Program
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, California 94621



June 9, 1994

David F. Hoexter

David F. Hoexter, R.G. / C.E.G. / R.E.A.

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Letter of Transmittal

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**CLOSURE REPORT
FOR
"ABC MUSTANG " SITE
STID #4394
15960 EAST 14TH STREET
SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA**

I. INTRODUCTION

This site closure information report has been prepared for 15960 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California. The project location is shown on Location Map, Figure 1. The scope of services provided during this investigation consisted primarily of collecting and analyzing applicable data and information, discussing the site closure with the contractor, James Stokley of Stokley Construction and the Alameda County oversight representative, Scott Seery, and the preparation of this report.

In April, 1992 two underground storage tanks (UST) with capacities of 250 gallons each, which had contained leaded gasoline, were removed by Stokley Construction, of Tracy, California. One monitoring well was installed on March 15, 1993, supervised by Hoexter Consulting, Inc. The well was developed on March 17, 1993, and an initial quarterly sampling round was conducted by Hoexter Consulting on March 19, 1994. Four additional sampling rounds were subsequently conducted in June, September, December 1993, and March, 1994. The analytical test results and other pertinent information are tabulated in this report.

This report generally follows the format of the undated "Information to be Included in Proposals for Case Closure", previously transmitted to our office by Eva Chu of Alameda County.

II. SITE INFORMATION

A. CONTACTS

Owner: Lorraine M. Berg and Barbara J. Paxton
5079 Seaview Drive
Castro Valley, California 94546

Site Contact: Not applicable

Contractor: Stokley Construction
P.O. Box 1008
Tracy, California 95378-1008
(209) 832-5012

Attention: James R. Stokley

B. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is currently utilized for automotive restoration and electric repairs, conducted by two businesses. It is our understanding that the current occupants have only been engaged in automotive restoration and electrical supply and repair, and have not dispensed gasoline from the site.

The property is bordered by East 14th Street and small commercial buildings on the southwest, by small commercial buildings on the northwest and southeast, and by a residential area to the northeast. The property currently consists of the service building, in which the restoration and electrical repair services are located; an asphalt-paved parking lot, where the former fuel tanks were located, and a large, fenced open lot at the rear of the property. The front part of the site, as shown on Figure 2, is on the order of 90 by 100 feet in plan dimensions. The former tank excavation has been backfilled, and is covered with asphalt.

The terrain at the site is essentially level, with an elevation of approximately 30 feet above sea level. The ground surface in the site vicinity slopes to the southwest towards San Francisco Bay, at an approximate inclination of 0.0125 foot per foot (1.25 percent).

III. PREVIOUS WORK

Reports of soil excavation confirmation analytical testing were prepared by Trace Analysis Laboratories, Inc. The soil excavation confirmation results and additional information are included in our February 14, 1993 work plan. A report of monitoring well installation and the initial round of ground water testing, was prepared by Hoexter Consulting, and presented on April 27, 1993. Four reports of the subsequent four quarterly monitoring well sampling events were prepared by Hoexter Consulting. These reports, as well as other sources of information on the site and vicinity, are delineated in the "References" section of this report. The initial quarterly sampling report is dated April 27, 1993; reports of subsequent rounds are dated July 15, 1993; October 20, 1993; January 19, 1994; and April 12, 1994.

A. TANK REMOVAL AND SOIL EXCAVATION

The following discussion is based primarily on site inspection notes recorded by Mr. Scott Seery, of the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health, and on discussions with Mr. James (Tex) Stokley, the contractor responsible for removal of the tanks. Applicable documents are presented in the work plan prepared for this investigation, dated February 14, 1993.

Site closure was initiated on March 31, 1992. Closure was conducted by Stokley Construction, of Tracy, California, under permit to Alameda County, Department of Environmental Health. Mr. Scott Seery of the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health and Mr. Ed Ladani of the ECFD (fire department) witnessed the tank excavation.

Prior to inerting, the tanks were triple-rinsed with high pressure water and a non-halogenated cleaner. The rinsate was contained and manifested, and transported by Falcon Energy/Evergreen Environmental Services of Ripon, California, for disposal at the Kiesel Company in St. Louis, Missouri. Holes were observed in each of the tanks. The inerted tanks were transported under manifest, and disposed of by Erickson, Inc. of Richmond, California. Soil in the excavation appeared stained, and a soil sample was obtained from below each tank.

On April 14, 1992, Stokley Construction overexcavated the UST pit to dimensions of approximately 16 by 17 by 8 to 9 feet deep. Water was noted in the pit at a depth of approximately 8.5 feet. Only a slight, if any, odor was noted. The four side walls were sampled, at a depth of approximately 7 to 8 feet below the ground surface. When the pit bottom was sampled, a strong gasoline odor was noted, and the excavation was deepened.

to approximately 10.5 feet. Ground water appeared to well upward into the pit at that time. A sample of water was thus obtained.

Figure 2 indicates the locations of pertinent site features, including the existing buildings and former UST locations. The tank excavation is also indicated.

The initial tank excavation was approximately 10 by 10 by 8 feet deep. The excavation was subsequently extended to include a volume of approximately 16 by 17 by approximately 10.5 feet deep. Water was first observed in the excavation at a depth of 8.5 feet, during an initial phase of over-excavation. When the excavation was deepened to its ultimate depth of 10.5 feet, water was observed entering the excavation at an increased rate.

According to Mr. Seery's field notes, the native soil in the excavation, where unstained by petroleum hydrocarbons, was light tan in color. This material extended to 8-8.5 feet below the ground surface. Underlying this light tan material was a dark brown, organic silty clay. Additional light tan soil was encountered at the total depth excavated, 10.5 feet.

Confirmation samples were obtained by Stokley Construction by driving brass tubes into a representative mass of soil. The sampler was driven into a large sample of soil obtained with the backhoe bucket. Samples were sealed with foil and tape, retained in an iced cooler, and transported under chain of custody protocol to the analytical laboratory. The analytical test results are discussed in a subsequent section of this report.

Contaminated ground water was not produced during the excavation. Contaminated soil was stored on site. Approximately 126 yards of soil were produced. The soil was aerated on site, and sampled on July 24 and August 14, 1992. The test results are included in the February 14, 1993 work plan. The soil was then shipped to the BFI Vasco site, as described above.

The excavation has been backfilled with clean, imported soils.

B. SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

Information related to the soil sampling, well installation and initial ground water sampling, are contained within the referenced Hoexter Consulting April 27, 1993 report. Information related to the subsequent four quarterly ground water sampling events are contained within the four referenced Hoexter Consulting reports (July 15, 1993; October 20, 1993; January 19, 1994; and April 12, 1994.).

1. Drilling and Soil Borings

The subsurface investigation consisted of the drilling and installation of one ground water monitoring well. The well was located adjacent to the tank excavation, in the down-gradient direction as determined from a near-by (Unocal, 15803 East 14th Street at 159th Avenue) site. The gradient direction has reportedly been confirmed at a second, nearby site, 16035A East 14th Street, corner of Ashland (Scott Seery, personal communication, May 24, 1994).

The well was installed on March 15, 1993, using a Mobil B-61 drilling rig equipped with 8-inch hollow stem augers. The well (MW-1) was drilled to a depth of 25 feet.

2. Soil Sampling

Samples were obtained at three- and five-foot intervals. Samples were obtained at three-foot intervals from five to seventeen feet, and five-foot intervals from 17 feet to the total depth drilled, 25 feet. Samples were retained in stainless steel tubes.

Selected samples were retained for subsequent analytical testing.

3. Monitoring Well Construction

The well was completed to approximately 25 feet below the ground surface using 15 feet of 0.02 inch slotted Schedule 40 PVC well screen packed with 2/12 washed Monterey Lapis Lustre sand filter material. The well seal was completed by adding 12-inches of 3/3-inch, hydrated bentonite pellets to the top of the filter pack, and then filling the remaining annular space with a Portland cement grout mixture. The well was completed at the ground surface with a locking cap and traffic-rated water-tight box, standing slightly above grade.

4. Well Development

Well development was performed on March 17, 1993 by vigorous bailing with a teflon bailer. A total of approximately 45 gallons (approximately 17 well volumes) of water was removed from the well. Development water was contained in an appropriately labeled, 55-gallon drum.

5. Ground Water Sampling

A teflon bailer was used to sample the well. An initial measurement of depth to ground water, measured to 0.01 foot accuracy, was conducted. An initial sounding with the bailer for floating product was conducted. Specific conductivity, pH, and temperature were monitored as the well was purged. Sampling was not conducted until these parameters had stabilized. A minimum of four well-casing volumes of water were purged from the well during each sampling event. Following purging, samples were collected using the bailer, placed in appropriate sample containers supplied by the analytical laboratory, labeled, and placed in refrigerated storage for transport to the laboratory under chain-of-custody control. All sampling equipment was thoroughly cleaned with trisodium phosphate (TSP) detergent and rinsed with distilled water prior to sampling the well.

6. Analytical Methods

Soil and ground water samples were analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (TPH-G) and for purgeable aromatic hydrocarbons (BTEX) by EPA methods 5030/8015/8020 GCFID, per Regional Water Quality Control Board guidelines.

The soil and initial ground water samples were analyzed by Sequoia Analytical of Redwood City, California. Sequoia Analytical is California Environmental Protection Agency (formerly Department of Health Services) approved for the requested analyses.

IV. EXTENT OF HYDROCARBON PRESENCE IN SOIL AND GROUND WATER

The results of the soil chemical analyses are presented in Table 1. Results of the ground water chemical analysis are presented in Table 2. The analytical test results have been included in previous reports, and are summarized below and in Tables 1 and 2; thus, the chains of custody, laboratory reports of the analyses, and other pertinent information are not included with this report.

A. SOIL

As described, contaminated soil was removed from the tank excavation. Analyses of confirmation samples obtained by Stokley Construction were conducted by Trace Analysis Laboratory, Inc, of Hayward, California. Trace Analysis Laboratory is California EPA/DHS certified to conduct the requested analyses. The sample locations are indicated on Figure 3. The sampling was observed by Scott Seery, Alameda County.

One thousand, one hundred (1,100) parts per million (ppm) total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-G) were detected in the initial, south confirmation sample, from under the south tank. The purgeable aromatic compounds benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) were also detected. TPH-G was detected in the northern sample at a concentration of 5.8 ppm. Subsequent confirmation testing, following additional excavation, did not detect TPH-G in four samples, from a depth of approximately 7 to 8 feet. Very low levels of ethylbenzene and xylenes were detected in two of the four samples. A soil sample was not obtained from the excavation bottom, although it had been deepened due to the observation of petroleum hydrocarbon odors in the bottom soils, as this sample would have been obtained from below the water table.

Lead was detected at concentrations of 3.5 and 9.6 ppm. These levels probably represent naturally-occurring levels in soil, particularly as organic lead was not detected in the GAS water samples.

Soil samples were obtained from the exploratory boring in three and five-foot sample intervals. Three samples, from 6.0 to 6.5 feet, 9.0 to 9.5 feet, and 12.0 to 12.5 feet, were evaluated for possible analytical analysis. The sample from 9.0 feet was deemed the most representative, as an odor was observed at the time of drilling at this depth, and the sample appeared to be from the capillary fringe zone above the water table. Following well development, it became evident that this sample was obtained from the zone of first water, and as noted above, is from below the current, stabilized water table. The 6.0-6.5 foot sample did not exhibit an odor.

Results of the soil sample analysis are presented on Table 1. The soil sample analysis identified gasoline, at a concentration of 59 mg/kg (ppm). Ethylbenzene and total xylenes were detected at respective concentrations of 0.12 and 0.26 ppm. Benzene and toluene were not detected.

The soil sample analyses indicate generally low levels of petroleum hydrocarbons remaining at the site. The sample represents an area immediately adjacent to the tank excavation, and thus indicates that the excavation following tank removal did not successfully remove all contaminated soil. The sample was obtained from below the current water table. Based on visual and olfactory observations, the detected concentration of 59 ppm appears to be the highest level present in well MW-1. The lack of benzene and toluene indicates that the gasoline has degraded.

B. GROUND WATER

A grab sample of ground water was obtained from the open excavation on April 14, 1992. TPH-G was detected at a concentration of 10 ppm. Lead was not detected from a sample obtained the following day.

Low levels of gasoline (TPH-G) have been detected in the monitoring well during the initial and quarterly monitoring events. TPH-G has varied from 81 to 130 ug/kg (parts per

billion, ppb). TPH-G detected during the most recent sampling event was 87 ppb. The purgeable aromatic compounds benzene, toluene, xylenes and ethylbenzene were not detected during any of the five monitoring events. Thus, the gasoline present in the ground water is of minimal concentration and degraded.

V. GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

A. GEOLOGIC AND HYDROLOGIC SETTING

The site is located on the East Bay Plain, a gently westward sloping feature underlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits with a maximum thickness on the order of 1,100 feet. In the site vicinity, these deposits may be on the order of several hundred feet thick. Ground water underlying the East Bay Plain flows westward from recharge areas along the eastern fringe of the plain, and locally from the central portion, towards San Francisco Bay (Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1988).

According to Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (1988), the younger (recent) alluvium is generally from 10 to 50 feet thick, and is mostly unsaturated, with localized perched ground water zones. It thus yields little to wells, and is not a ground water source except locally for generally non-potable domestic use. Ground water in the deeper aquifer of the East Bay Plain is confined, due to the deposition of clay and other fine-grained material over beds of relatively coarse, water-bearing sand and gravel.

B. SOIL STRATIGRAPHY

The ground surface at the site is underlain by ten feet of generally plastic silty clay with interbedded clayey silt. This clay would tend to limit the lateral movement of contaminants from the tank vicinity.

Clayey silt was encountered from a depth of approximately 11 feet, to the total depth explored, 26.5 feet. This stratum included lenses of silty clay and fine-grained silty sand, as well as lenses of sand and gravel (based on drilling characteristics).

C. LOCAL AND SITE HYDROGEOLOGY

Localized ground water flow within the shallow, younger alluvial deposits of the general site vicinity is generally to the northwest. As previously discussed, this is based on studies at two nearby sites.

Ground water was initially encountered at a depth of 13 feet during the drilling of MW-1. Following completion of the drilling, water was observed at a depth of approximately 12 feet. The well was therefore completed with slotted casing from 10 to 25 feet, to allow for both the relatively shallow depth to water, and anticipated drop in water level during future, relatively dry periods. The logical completion at a higher level (i.e. placement of slotted casing to a depth five feet higher than the observed ground water level of 12 feet) was not employed, in order to reduce the potential for outward flow into the former tank excavation from the shallower depths of the well, if an up-ward gradient were to develop.

Stabilized ground water levels are compiled in Table 3. Following well development, and allowing two days for the water level to stabilize, the ground water level was measured at 7.2 feet below the top of casing, approximately 7.5 feet below the ground surface. Thus, ground water at the site appears to be present under moderate piezometric conditions, with a slight upward gradient under semi-confined conditions.

D. AQUIFER CHARACTERISTICS

As described, the soil stratigraphy consists primarily of clayey silt within the saturated sediments. Silty sand lenses are present, and may provide the primary pathways for ground water migration.

Following well development, the ground water level was measured at approximately 7-1/2 feet below the ground surface. Thus, ground water at the site appears to be present under semi-confined piezometric conditions, with a slight upward gradient.

VI. BENEFICIAL USES OF GROUNDWATER

An inventory of nearby wells, and evaluation of contaminant fate transport and the impact of residual hydrocarbons on beneficial uses, has not been conducted for this site. Based on ground water data from two nearby studies, monitoring well MW-1 is situated immediately down-gradient of the former underground storage tanks. Ground water in the vicinity of the former tanks has, in our opinion, been adequately monitored. Only very low levels of gasoline, with no purgeable aromatic hydrocarbons, has been detected in the well.

In our opinion, ground water has not been significantly impacted, and an evaluation of beneficial use is not warranted.

VII. REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES AND EFFECTIVENESS

As previously stated, two underground gasoline storage tanks were removed from the site. The tank cavity was subsequently overexcavated. Approximately 126 yards of soil were aerated and subsequently removed from the site as non-hazardous waste. Confirmation sampling indicated that residual contaminant levels were acceptable. No additional soil remediation action has been required or performed.

Ground water remediation has not been warranted, required, or performed at the site.

There has been no documented impact of residual hydrocarbons on beneficial ground water uses.

VIII. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Two underground gasoline tanks were removed from the site. The tank cavity was overexcavated, and the soil aerated and then removed from the site as non-hazardous waste. Contaminant levels of soils at the base of the excavation were low. The ground water analytical testing has detected very low reportable concentrations of TPH-G, with no detection of purgeable aromatic compounds.

Although ground water levels exceed the elevation of the top of well casing perforations by as much as three feet, the water is present under semi-confined conditions. During drilling, there were no indications of the presence of free water at the relatively shallow depths that ground water has stabilized (10 to 13 feet below the ground surface). There are no indications of free-phase floating product in the soil samples or cuttings, or following vigorous well development and subsequent well purging. In our opinion, the ground water samples are representative of the ground water at the location of the monitoring well.

It is our opinion that the project site does not represent an environmental hazard or present an environmental risk to the ground water resources of the site and vicinity.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is our recommendation that the site be approved for closure. If the well is to be destroyed, the destruction should include over-drilling, removal of the well materials, and backfilling with a grout slurry, in accordance with Alameda County Well Destruction guidelines.

X. LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared according to generally accepted geologic and environmental practices. No other warranty, either expressed or implied as to the methods, results, conclusions or professional advice provided is made. It should be recognized that certain limitations are inherent in the evaluation of subsurface conditions, and that certain conditions may not be detected during an investigation of this type. If you wish to reduce the level of uncertainty associated with this study, we should be contacted for additional consultation.

The analysis, conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on site conditions as they existed at the time of our investigation; review of previous reports relevant to the site conditions; and laboratory results from an outside analytical laboratory. We have not attempted to verify the accuracy of the published and unpublished information prepared by others and used in the preparation of this report. Changes in the information or data gained from any of these sources could result in changes in our conclusions or recommendations. If such changes do occur, we should be advised so that we can review our report in light of those changes.

REFERENCES

Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, June, 1988, "Geohydrology and Ground Water Quality Overview of the East Bay Plain Area, Alameda County, California", 205 (j) report prepared under contract to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region.

Hoexter Consulting, Inc, "Work Plan for Preliminary Site Assessment, ABC Mustang Site, 15960 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California", consultant's report dated February 14, 1993.

....., "Soil and Ground Water Testing, "ABC Mustang Site", STID #4394, 15960 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California", consultant's report dated April 27, 1993.

....., "June, 1993 Quarterly Ground Water Sampling Report, "ABC Mustang Site", STID #4394, 15960 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California", consultant's report dated July 15, 1993.

....., "September, 1993 Quarterly Ground Water Sampling Report, "ABC Mustang Site", STID #4394, 15960 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California", consultant's report dated October 20, 1993.

....., "December, 1993 Quarterly Ground Water Sampling Report, "ABC Mustang Site", STID #4394, 15960 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California", consultant's report dated January 19, 1994.

....., "March, 1994 Quarterly Ground Water Sampling Report, "ABC Mustang Site", STID #4394, 15960 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California", consultant's report dated April 12, 1994.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL TEST RESULTS - SOIL
 (Results reported in parts per million, mg/kg) (1)

<u>Sample ID</u>	<u>TPH-G</u>	<u>Benzene</u>	<u>Toluene</u>	<u>Ethylben- zene</u>	<u>Xylenes</u>	<u>Lead</u>
<u>Excavation</u>						
#1 South (soil)	1,100	1.2	5.8	7.8	82	9.6
#2 North (soil)	5.8	9.9	ND	0.06	0.24	3.5
2E-1 (soil)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	---
2N-2 (soil)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	---
2W-3 (soil)	ND	ND	ND	0.0074	0.020	---
2S-4 (soil)	ND	ND	ND	0.013	0.032	---
<u>Exploratory Boring</u>						
MW-1 (9.0')	59	ND	ND	0.12	0.26	

Notes:

- (1) ND - non-detect
- - not tested for

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL TEST RESULTS - GROUND WATER
 (Results reported in parts per billion, ug/l) (1)

<u>Well/Date</u>	<u>TPH Gasoline</u>	<u>Benzene</u>	<u>Toluene</u>	<u>Xylenes</u>	<u>Ethyl- benzene</u>	<u>Lead</u>
<u>Excavation</u>						
4/14/92 (grab)	10,000	ND	100	ND	ND	
4/15/92 (grab)						ND
<u>Monitoring Well</u>						
MW-1						
3/19/93	81	ND	ND	ND	ND	
6/28/93	86	ND	ND	ND	ND	
9/29/93	130	ND	ND	ND	ND	
12/28/93	110	ND	ND	ND	ND	
3/24/94	87	ND	ND	ND	ND	

Notes:

(1) ND - non-detect; N/A - not applicable

TABLE 3

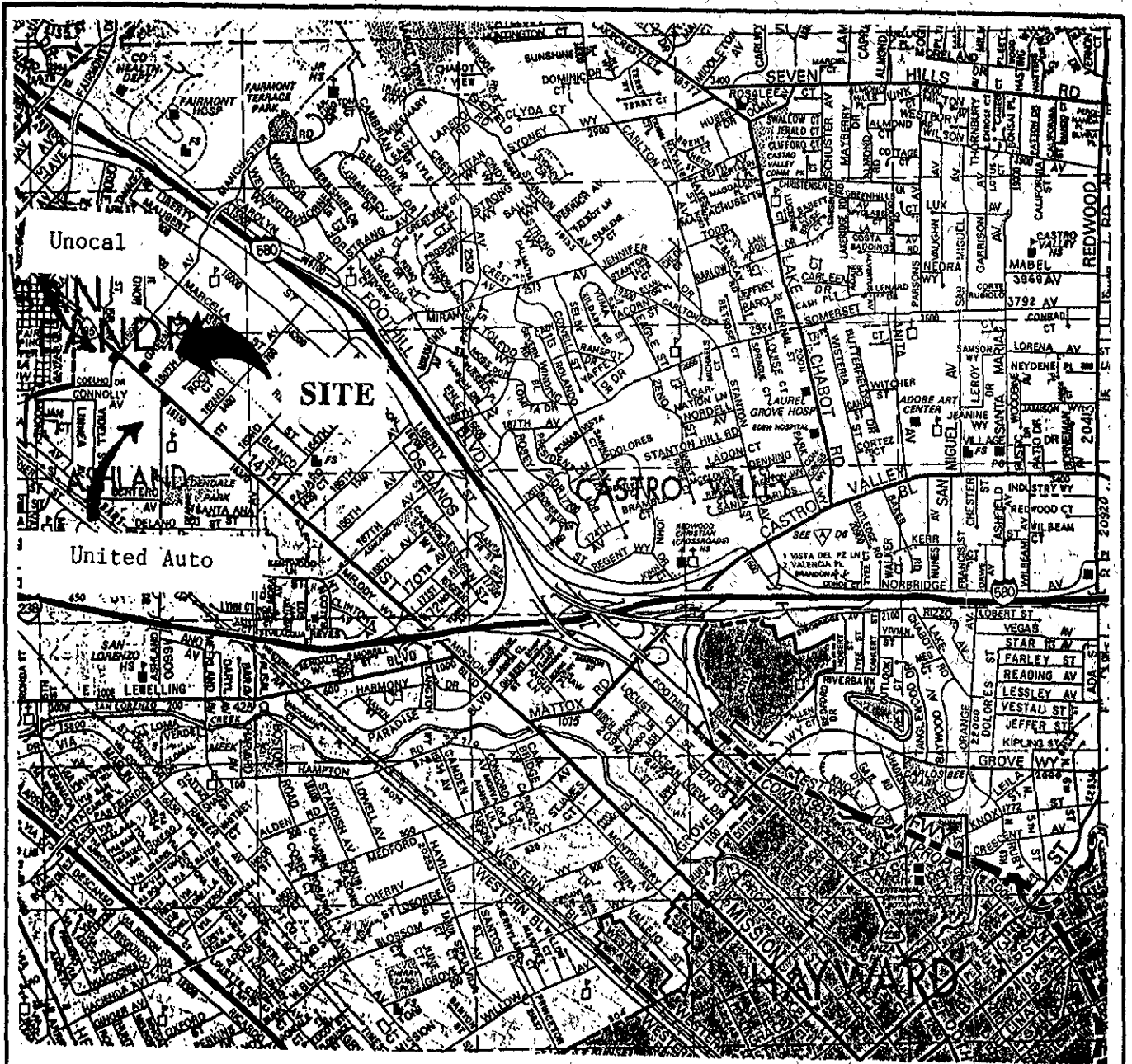
GROUND WATER ELEVATION DATA
(All Measurements in Feet)

<u>Well Number and Date</u>	<u>Well Top Elevation</u>	<u>Depth to Water</u>	<u>Relative Ground Water Elevation</u>
MW-1 3/19/93	N/A	7.2	N/A
6/28/93	N/A	7.88	N/A
9/29/93	N/A	8.19	N/A
12/28/93	N/A	7.83	N/A
3/24/94	N/A	7.75	N/A

Notes:

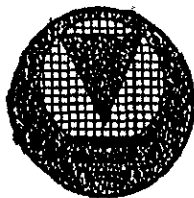
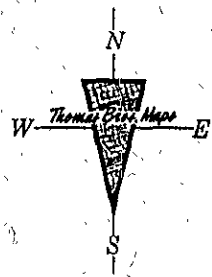
(1) N/A = Not Applicable

FIGURES



ALAMEDA COUNTY

1991 *Thomas Guide*.

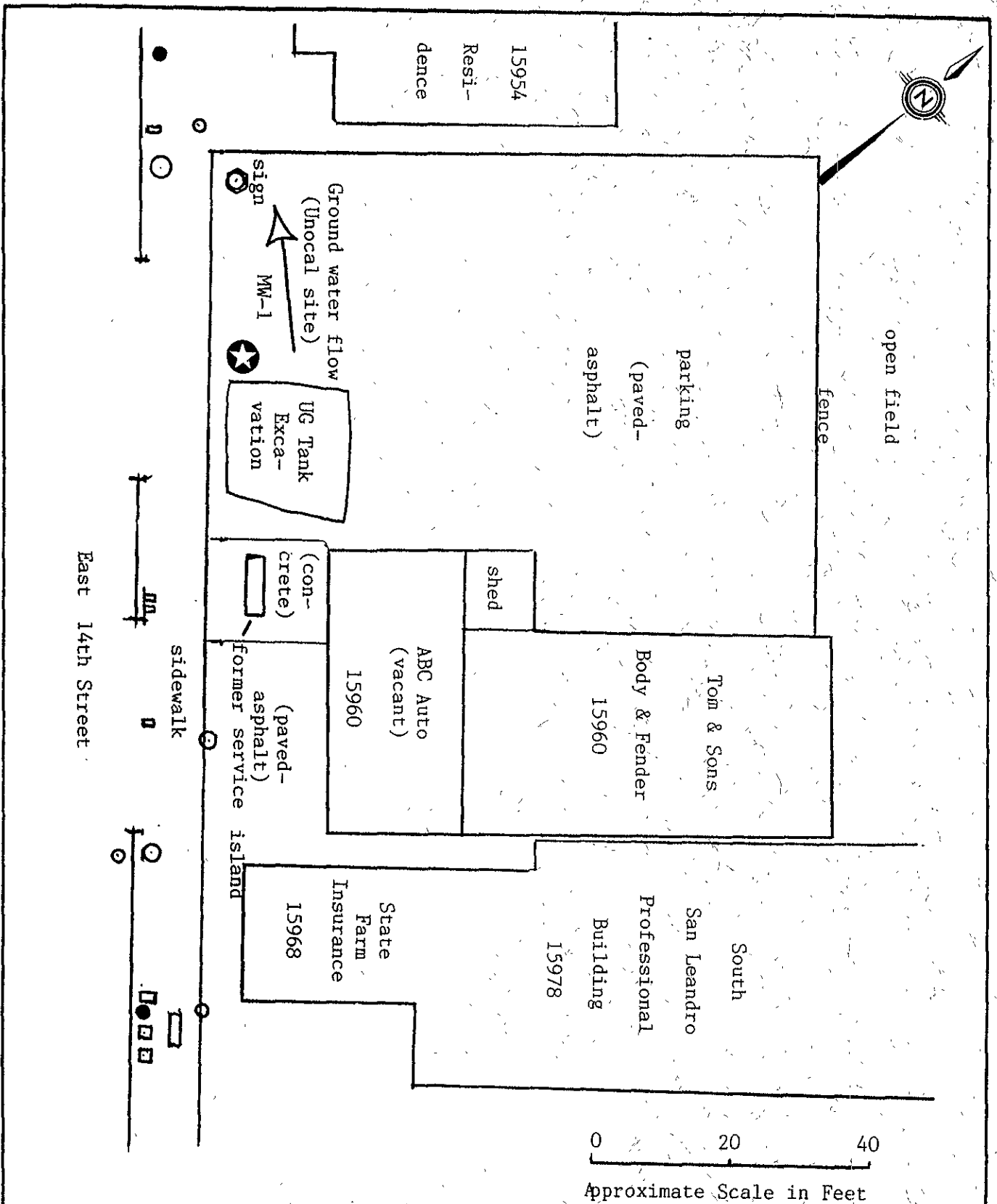


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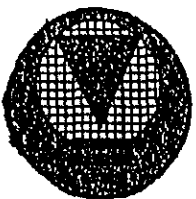
LOCATION MAP

15960 EAST 14 TH STREET
 SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NO.	DATE	Figure 1
E-19-2-064	June, 1994	



Base: Tape survey, D.F. Hoexter, 2/9/93

 <p>HOEXTER CONSULTING Geology Engineering Geology Environmental Studies</p>	SITE PLAN		
	15960 EAST 14 TH STREET SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA		
	PROJECT NO.	DATE	Figure 2
	E-19-2-064	June, 1994	

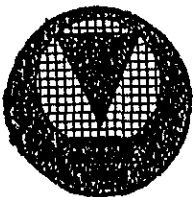
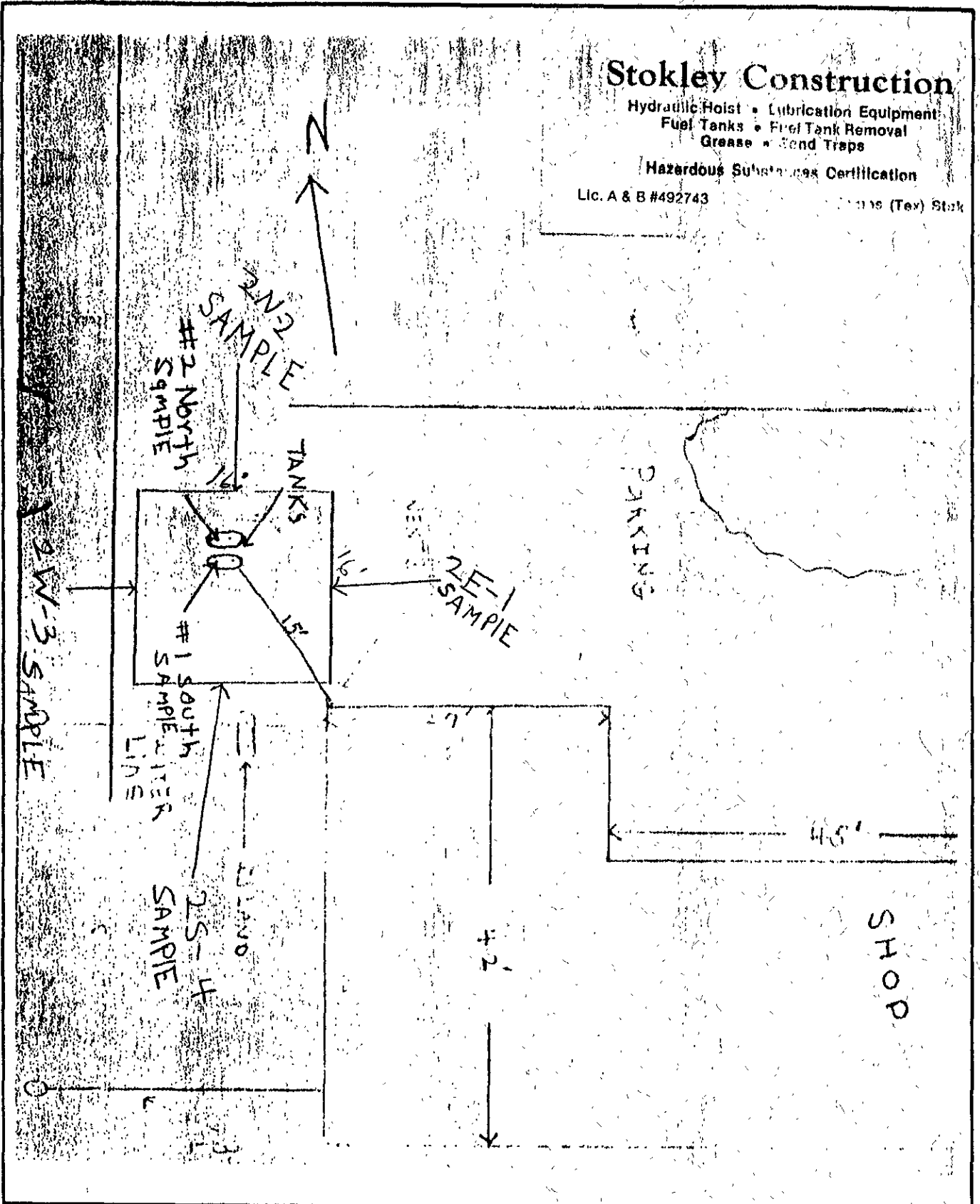
Stokley Construction

Hydraulic Hoist • Lubrication Equipment
 Fuel Tanks • Fuel Tank Removal
 Grease • Sand Traps

Hazardous Substances Certification

Lic. A & B #492743

(Tex) Stok



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EXCAVATION SAMPLING LOCATION MAP

15960 EAST 14 TH STREET
 SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NO.	DATE	Figure 3
E-19-2-064	June, 1994	