ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, INC.

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DATE: 3-9-05 **FAX:** 510-337-9335

TO: Bob Schultz

COMPANY: Alameda County

FROM: Mansour Sepehr

SUBJECT: Addendum To Third Workplan

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 4

Urgent **Please Review** **Please Comment** **Please Reply**

20-2585

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March 9, 2005

Mr. Robert Schultz
Alameda County Health Care Services
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway
Second Floor
Alameda, CA 94502

Subject: Addendum to Third Workplan, Wente Brothers Winery, 5565 Tesla Road, Livermore, CA

Dear Mr. Schultz:

During our telephone conversation yesterday, we discussed cost estimates for the two investigative options in SOMA's second and third work plans. The CPT/MIP option is less costly than the dual wall hydropunch. As such, you agreed that SOMA should proceed with the CPT/MIP study. Based on your request, this letter is an addendum to SOMA's third workplan and proposes the following changes:

1. During the first phase of the investigation the piezometers will be installed with a maximum screen length of 5 feet;
2. The proposed depth of the CPT/MIP will be defined in the field; the depth will be based on the MIP reading. It is anticipated that the approximate depth of the CPT/MIP boreholes will be about 50 feet;
3. Both Phase I and Phase II of the workplan will be performed.

Based on my conversation with Fisch Environmental, the drilling subcontractor, it is feasible to advance the CPT boreholes to the designated depth of 50 feet bgs. If the advancement of the CPTs become problematic due to the gravelly nature of the water-bearing zones in the Livermore Valley Area, the subcontractor will utilize a MIP-Electrical Conductivity probe. It should be emphasized that if the CPT cannot be utilized, the dual wall hydropunch drilling method will also not be feasible. Once the MIP-EC probe is calibrated with core samples, the sediment electrical conductivity data can be interpreted to show the stratigraphic differences between the highly conductive clays and the low conductivity sands. Although the EC probe does not provide pore pressure data, it reliably identifies the depths to the different water-bearing zones.

As you questioned, the sensitivity of the MIP for different constituents of concern differs. Based on our experience, the MIP method can indicate the presence of the following chemicals at the following concentrations:

1. Gasoline and BTEX at approximately 100 ppb;
2. Chlorinated compounds at 10 to 15 ppb; and
3. Diesel at 1 ppm.

Finally, per your request, the attached map shows the proposed locations of the CPT/MIP boreholes. As we discussed, the proposed locations are based on the assumed groundwater flow direction per the previous consultant's report. The locations may change depending on the results from the Phase I investigation.

Thank you for your time in reviewing this addendum. Meanwhile, please do not hesitate to call me at (925) 244-6600, if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Mansour Sepehr, Ph.D., PE
Principal Hydrogeologist

cc: Aris Krimetz, Wente Winery

Attachment

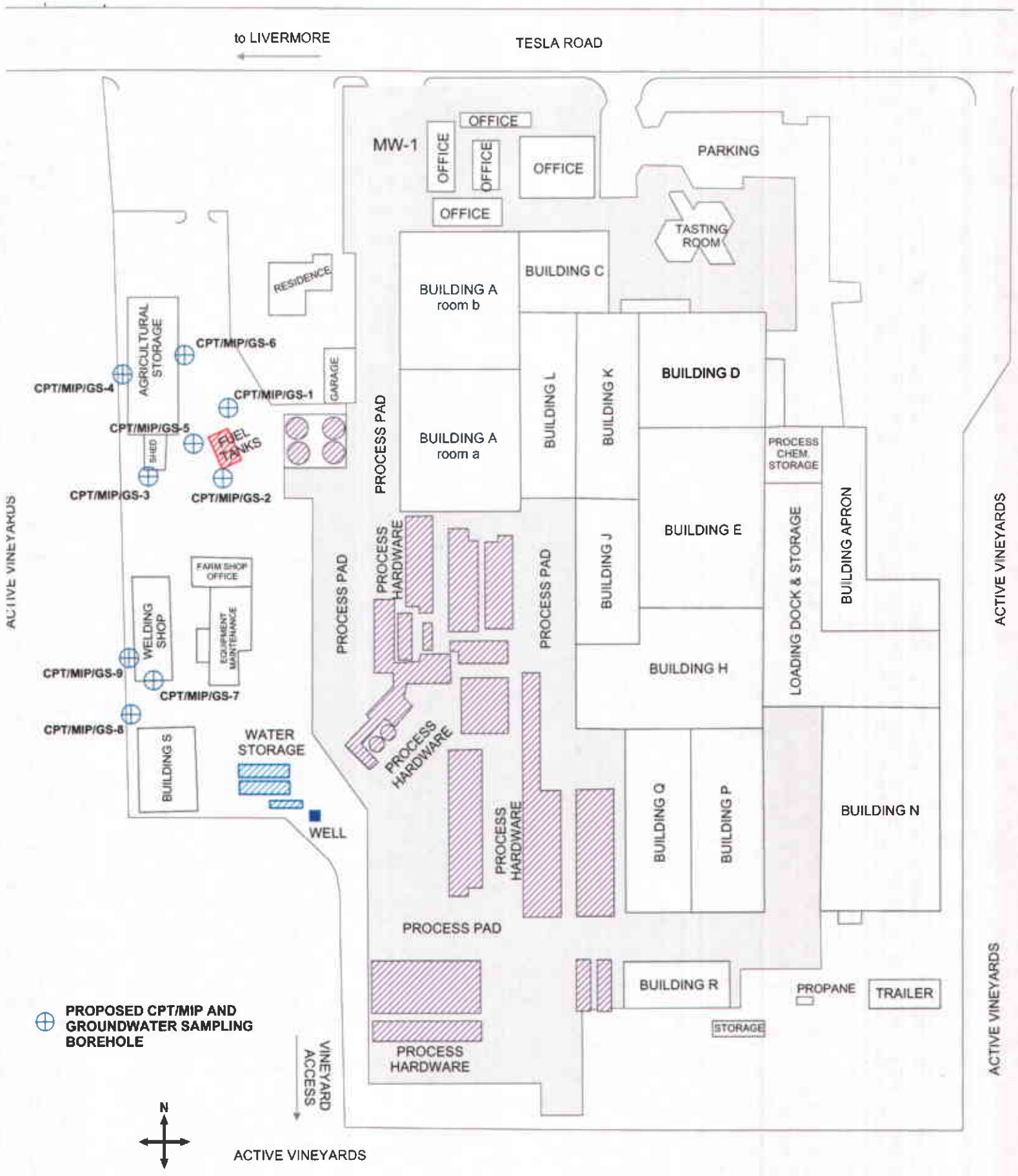

Figure 4: Site map showing approximate locations of proposed CPT, MIP and groundwater sampling boreholes.

SOMA
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