



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250  
Alameda, CA 94502-6577  
(510) 567-6700  
FAX (510) 337-9335

October 13, 2014

Raj Mulkh & Bhatia Kulwinder, et. al.  
4445 Pinewood Drive  
Union City, CA 94587-4824

Vintners Distributors, Inc  
28456 Century Street  
Hayward, CA 94545-4800  
(Sent via email to: [vintnersdist.com](mailto:vintnersdist.com))

Hollis Phillips  
ARCADIS U.S., Inc  
100 Montgomery, Suite 300  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
(Sent via email to:  
[Hollis.Phillips@arcadis-us.com](mailto:Hollis.Phillips@arcadis-us.com))

Jim Smith  
BP Contracts Manager  
201 Helios Way, Sixth Floor  
Houston, TX, 77079  
(Sent via email to:  
[Jim.Smith2@bp.com](mailto:Jim.Smith2@bp.com))

Subject: Request for Data Gap Work Plan and Focused Site Conceptual Model; Fuel Leak Case No. RO0000076 and GeoTracker Global ID T0600100110, ARCO #04931, 731 W Macarthur Blvd, Oakland, CA 94609

Dear Responsible Parties:

Alameda County Environmental Health (ACEH) staff has reviewed the case file including the *ACEH Low Threat Closure Policy Checklist and Site Conceptual Model (SCM/RFC)*, dated June 28, 2013, and the *Fourth Quarter 2013 and First Quarter 2014 Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report*, dated April 7, 2014. The documents were prepared and submitted by ARCADIS, U.S., Inc. (ARCADIS). In the SCM / RFC document ARCADIS states that the site appears to be a candidate for closure as a low-risk site under the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB's) Low Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy (LTCP) and requests that ACEH suspend groundwater monitoring and reporting requirements and grant a No Further Action (NFA) status.

ACEH has evaluated the data and recommendations presented in reports associated with the site to determine if the site is eligible for closure as a low risk site under the (SWRCB's) LTCP. Based on ACEH staff review, we have determined that the site fails to meet the LTCP General Criteria (e), the Media-Specific Criteria for Groundwater, and the Media-Specific Criteria for Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air (see Geotracker for details). In general, a conceptual site model that assesses the nature, extent, and mobility of the release has been developed for the site; however, is incomplete.

At this juncture ACEH requests that you prepare a Data Gap Work Plan that is supported by a focused Site Conceptual Model (SCM) for data collection to address the Technical Comments provided below.

### **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 the LTCP.

Our review of the case files indicates that sufficient data collection and analysis has not been presented to assess the nature, extent, and mobility of the release and to support compliance with Media Specific Criteria for Groundwater and Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air, as described in Technical Comments 2 and 3 below, respectively.

- 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 LTCP.

Our review of the case files indicates that insufficient data collection and analysis has been presented to support the requisite characteristics of plume stability or plume classification as follows:

- a. Site Hydrogeology** - Hydrogeologic conditions have not been adequately defined. Depth to water in groundwater monitoring wells ranges from approximately 2 feet to 11 feet below grade surface (bgs); however, it is not clear if this represents shallow semi-confined or deeper confined conditions in a gravel unit located at depth due to long screen intervals for a number of site wells. A review of boring logs indicates groundwater was first encountered at a depth of approximately 9 feet in many soil borings; thus evidence suggests that a ten foot bioattenuation zone is not present at the site and vicinity. Based on the consistent shallow depth of groundwater in wells A-2 and AR-2 (as shallow as 1.82 feet bgs), it appears there is not a five foot bioattenuation zone in portions of the site. In either situation, hydrogeology of the site is not adequately characterized to understand the depth at which groundwater is encountered at beneath the site within the context of the LTCP.
- b. Downgradient Extent of Groundwater Plume** - The downgradient extent of the groundwater plume has not been defined. Offsite groundwater monitoring wells A-11 and A-12 have consistently yielded non-detectable concentrations at good limits of detection. However, based on gradient maps it these wells appear to monitor the lateral extent of the plume rather than the downgradient extent. Groundwater monitoring well A-8, located in the downgradient core of the groundwater plume, consistently yields the highest petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations and is the most downgradient well within the contaminant plume. Concentrations are highest in late summer of a year (recently 1,400 and 3,700 micrograms per liter [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ] Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline [TPHg] and 940 and 1,800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  benzene; August 2012 and 2013).

Because the groundwater flow direction at the site has been mapped as predominantly to the west to southwest, the extent of the off-site groundwater contaminant plume remains undefined beneath the downgradient residential neighborhood. Well A-8 is also the only well with significant benzene and very high limits of detection for ethanol. The apparent lack of benzene degradation in well A-8 appears to be related to elevated limits of detection for ethanol in the well. Elevated ethanol concentrations are generally understood to lengthen the downgradient extent of a groundwater plume by 40 to 70%, in this case beneath a residential neighborhood (LTCP *Technical Justification for Groundwater Media-Specific Criteria*, April 24, 2012, and *Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Guidance Manual*, September 2012).

- c. Groundwater Plume Stability** – In May 2005 and February 2014 similar concentrations of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) and benzene were documented in groundwater collected from well A-8 (69 and 190 micrograms per liter [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ], and 0.90 and 4.4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ , respectively). In the period of time between these two events, concentrations of TPHg and benzene were documented up to 7,600 and 2,300  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  in groundwater, respectively. Groundwater plume stability has not been demonstrated at the site.
- d. Five Years of Declining Groundwater Concentrations** - Low groundwater concentrations are also reported from well A-8 in May 2009, March 2010, and February 2014 (270, <50, and 190  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  TPHg and 65, <0.50, and 4.4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  benzene); however, concentrations up to 4,300  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  TPHg and 1,800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  benzene are documented for this five year period of time. Therefore, it is apparent that five years of declining groundwater concentrations have not been demonstrated at the site.

- e. **Distance to Nearest Well** – A well survey of sufficient robustness or clarity does not appear to have been conducted for the subject site. The SCM / RFC states that adjacent sites have conducted well surveys; however, ACEH's review of the data indicates that a judgment of the adequacy of a well survey, conducted for another site, applies to the subject site, and an evaluation of the location of any found wells, is not possible with the limited data present in these reports. It appears appropriate to depict the area of coverage for well surveys conducted for another site, and to depict any individual well locations found. ACEH is aware that well construction details are confidential; however, well locations are not. Because the databases for the Department of Water Resources and the Alameda County Public Works Agency are sufficiently different, it is also appropriate to ensure reviews at other sites utilized both databases. Alternatively a recent well survey for the subject site can be generated.
- f. **Neighborhood Sensitive Receptors** – The lack of downgradient delineation of the groundwater plume, in conjunction with the lack of benzene degradation, potentially related to elevated ethanol concentrations in well A-8, appears to leave the downgradient residential neighborhood at risk. The lack of a neighborhood sensitive receptor survey (basements, foundation depths, or other subsurface constructions and dewatering activities) eliminates the ability to determine if a sufficient factor of safety is present for these residents. As discussed below, this should include upgradient residential properties.

Please present a strategy in the Data Gap Work Plan (described in Technical Comment 4 below) to address the items discussed above. In order to minimize work and remobilizations, it appears appropriate to install a minimum of two soil bores across West Street as a short soil bore transect to increase the certainty of delineation of the downgradient extent of the groundwater plume and any potential vapor risk to the downgradient residential properties.

- 3. **LTCP Media Specific Criteria for Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air** – The LTCP describes conditions, including bioattenuation 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 indicates that the site data collection and analysis fail to support the requisite characteristics of one of the four scenarios. Specifically, while the site is an active commercial fueling station, it does not qualify for an exemption from the Media Specific Criteria for Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air due to the following factors:

- a. **Undefined Downgradient Extent of Groundwater Plume** – As discussed above, the lack of delineation of the downgradient extent of the groundwater plume, in conjunction with the lack of a neighborhood sensitive receptor survey, and elevated benzene concentrations and elevated ethanol detection limits in well A-8 which appear to be preventing benzene degradation and likely extends the length of the downgradient groundwater plume, precludes the ability to determine the vapor risk to the local residential community downgradient of the subject site. In conjunction with the installation of soil bores as discussed above, it appears appropriate to conduct a neighborhood sensitive receptor survey.
- b. **Vapor Concentrations Proximal to Upgradient Residential Property Line** - Based on the consistent shallow depth of groundwater in wells A-2 and AR-2 (as discussed above, as shallow as 1.82 feet bgs), there does not appear to be a five foot bioattenuation zone in this portion of the site. Under Scenario 4, direct measurement of soil gas concentrations, benzene soil vapor concentrations in residential settings without a bioattenuation zone must be less than 85 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). Benzene vapor concentrations in the vapor well closest to the homes (SV-6) ranged between 3,400 and 4,800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . It appears appropriate to install a minimum of two soil vapor wells in proximity to the upgradient residential building in order to determine the potential soil vapor risk to offsite residents, and conduct a sensitive receptor survey of upgradient residents and property structures as the upgradient residential property appears to include at least a half-basement.

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).

- 4. Data Gap Investigation Work Plan and Focused Site Conceptual Model** – Please prepare a Data Gap Investigation Work Plan to address the technical comments listed above. Please support the scope of work in the Data Gap Investigation Work Plan with a focused SCM for data collection and Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) that relate the data collection to each LTCP criteria. For example please clarify which scenario within each Media-Specific Criteria a sampling strategy is intended to apply to.

In order to expedite review, ACEH requests the focused SCM for data collection 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”. Please sequence activities in the proposed revised data gap investigation scope of work to enable efficient data collection in the fewest mobilizations possible. Please submit the Data Gap Work Plan by the date identified below.

- 5. Groundwater Monitoring** – Wells AR-1, AR-2, and AR-3 have not previously been included in the groundwater monitoring program at the site, and appear capable of providing key data due to their locations, and known screen intervals. For this reason, ACEH requests the wells be incorporated into the current schedule of groundwater sampling at the subject site. Please redevelop these wells if it appears appropriate.

#### **TECHNICAL REPORT REQUEST**

Please upload technical reports to the ACEH ftp site (Attention: Mark Detterman), and to the State Water Resources Control Board’s Geotracker website, in accordance with the specified file naming convention below, according to the following schedule:

- **October 31, 2014** - Second 2014 Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring Event  
File to be named: GWM\_R\_yyyy-mm-dd
- **December 22, 2014** - Data Gap Work Plan  
File to be named: WP\_R\_yyyy-mm-dd
- **60 Days After Work Plan Approval** – Soil and Groundwater Investigation Report and Sensitive Receptor Survey; File to be named: SWI\_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.

Online case files are available for review at the following website: <http://www.acgov.org/aceh/index.htm>. If your email address does not appear on the cover page of this notification, ACEH is requesting you provide your email address so that we can correspond with you quickly and efficiently regarding your case.

If you have any questions, please call me at (510) 567-6876 or send me an electronic mail message at [mark.detterman@acgov.org](mailto:mark.detterman@acgov.org).

Sincerely,

Mark E. Detterman, PG, CEG  
Senior Hazardous Materials Specialist

Enclosures: Attachment 1 – Responsible Party (ies) Legal Requirements / Obligations  
Electronic Report Upload (ftp) Instructions

Attachment A – Site Conceptual Model Requisite Elements

Ladies & Gentlemen  
RO0000076  
October 13, 2014, Page 5

cc: Leroy Griffin, Oakland Fire Department, 250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Ste. 3341, Oakland, CA 94612-2032 (Sent via E-mail to: [lgriffin@oaklandnet.com](mailto:lgriffin@oaklandnet.com))

Dilan Roe (Sent via electronic mail to [dilan.roe@acgov.org](mailto:dilan.roe@acgov.org))

Mark Detterman (sent via electronic mail to [mark.detterman@acgov.org](mailto:mark.detterman@acgov.org))

George Lockwood (sent via electronic mail to [george.lockwood@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:george.lockwood@waterboards.ca.gov))

Electronic File, GeoTracker

## 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

ACEH's Environmental Cleanup Oversight Programs (LOP and SLIC) 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 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 Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanup (SLIC) 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 for more information on these requirements ([http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ust/electronic\\_submittal/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/electronic_submittal/)).

#### PERJURY STATEMENT

All work plans, technical reports, or technical documents submitted to ACEH must be accompanied by a cover letter from the responsible party that states, at a minimum, the following: "I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the information and/or recommendations contained in the attached document or report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge." 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 6735, 6835, and 7835.1) 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 registered 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 fuel leak case meet this requirement.

#### UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CLEANUP FUND

Please note that delays in investigation, later 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.

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

The Alameda County Environmental Cleanup Oversight Programs (LOP and SLIC) 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](mailto: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) Using Internet Explorer (IE4+), go to <ftp://alcoftp1.acgov.org>
    - (i) Note: Netscape, Safari, and Firefox browsers will not open the FTP site as they are NOT being supported at this time.
  - b) Click on Page located on the Command bar on upper right side of window, and then scroll down to Open FTP Site in Windows Explorer.
  - c) Enter your User Name and Password. (Note: Both are Case Sensitive.)
  - d) Open "My Computer" on your computer and navigate to the file(s) you wish to upload to the ftp site.
  - e) 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](mailto: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**



# ATTACHMENT A

## Site Conceptual Model

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 1 of attached example), and (2) highlight the identified data gaps and proposed investigation activities (see Table 2 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-

## ATTACHMENT A

### Site Conceptual Model (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 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.
- 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.

**TABLE 1**  
**INITIAL SITE CONCEPTUAL MODEL**

CSM Element	CSM Sub-Element	Description	Data Gap	How to Address
Geology and Hydrogeology	Regional	<p>The site is in the northwest portion of the Livermore Valley, which consists of a structural trough within the Diablo Range and contains the Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin (referred to as "the Basin") (DWR, 2006). Several faults traverse the Basin, which act as barriers to groundwater flow, as evidenced by large differences in water levels between the upgradient and downgradient sides of these faults (DWR, 2006). The Basin is divided into 12 groundwater basins, which are defined by faults and non-water-bearing geologic units (DWR, 1974).</p> <p>The hydrogeology of the Basin consists of a thick sequence of fresh-water-bearing continental deposits from alluvial fans, outwash plains, and lacustrine environments to up to approximately 5,000 feet bgs (DWR, 2006). Three defined fresh-water bearing geologic units exist within the Basin: Holocene Valley Fill (up to approximately 400 feet bgs in the central portion of the Basin), the Plio-Pleistocene Livermore Formation (generally between approximately 400 and 4,000 feet bgs in the central portion of the Basin), and the Pliocene Tassajara Formation (generally between approximately 250 and 5,000 or more feet bgs) (DWR, 1974). The Valley Fill units in the western portion of the Basin are capped by up to 40 feet of clay (DWR, 2006).</p>	None	NA
	Site	<p><b>Geology:</b> Borings advanced at the site indicate that subsurface materials consist primarily of finer-grained deposits (clay, sandy clay, silt and sandy silt) with interbedded sand lenses to 20 feet below ground surface (bgs), the approximate depth to which these borings were advanced. The documented lithology for one on-site boring that was logged to approximately 45 feet bgs indicates that beyond approximately 20 feet bgs, fine-grained soils are present to approximately 45 feet bgs. A cone penetrometer technology test indicated the presence of sandier lenses from approximately 45 to 58 feet bgs and even coarser materials (interbedded with finer-grained materials) from approximately 58 feet to 75 feet bgs, the total depth drilled. The lithology documented at the site is similar to that reported at other nearby sites, specifically the Montgomery Ward site (7575 Dublin Boulevard), the Quest laboratory site (6511 Golden Gate Drive), the Shell-branded Service Station site (11989 Dublin Boulevard), and the Chevron site (7007 San Ramon Road).</p> <p><b>Hydrogeology:</b> Shallow groundwater has been encountered at depths of approximately 9 to 15 feet bgs. The hydraulic gradient and groundwater flow direction have not been specifically evaluated at the site.</p>	<p>As noted, most borings at the site have been advanced to approximately 20 feet bgs, and one boring has been advanced and logged to 45 feet bgs; CPT data was collected to 75 feet bgs at one location. Lithologic data will be obtained from additional borings that will be advanced on site to further the understanding of the subsurface, especially with respect to deeper lithology.</p> <p>The on-site shallow groundwater horizontal gradient has not been confirmed. Additionally, it is not known if there may be a vertical component to the hydraulic gradient.</p>	<p>Two direct push borings and four multi-port wells will be advanced to depth (up to approximately 75 feet bgs) and soil lithology will be logged. See items 4 and 5 on Table 2.</p> <p>Shallow and deeper groundwater monitoring wells will be installed to provide information on lateral and vertical gradients. See Items 2 and 5 on Table 2.</p>
Surface Water Bodies		The closest surface water bodies are culverted creeks. Martin Canyon Creek flows from a gully west of the site, enters a culvert north of the site, and then bends to the south, passing approximately 1,000 feet east of the site before flowing into the Alamo Canal. Dublin Creek flows from a gully west of the site, enters a culvert approximately 750 feet south of the site, and then joins Martin Canyon Creek approximately 750 feet southeast of the site.	None	NA
Nearby Wells		The State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker GAMA website includes information regarding the approximate locations of water supply wells in California. In the vicinity of the site, the closest water supply wells presented on this website are depicted approximately 2 miles southeast of the site; the locations shown are approximate (within 1 mile of actual location for California Department of Public Health supply wells and 0.5 mile for other supply wells). No water-producing wells were identified within 1/4 mile of the site in the well survey conducted for the Quest Laboratory site (6511 Golden Gate Drive; documented in 2009); information documented in a 2005 report for the Chevron site at 7007 San Ramon Road indicates that a water-producing well may exist within 1/2 mile of the site.	A formal well survey is needed to identify water-producing, monitoring, cathodic protection, and dewatering wells.	Obtain data regarding nearby, permitted wells from the California Department of Water Resources and Zone 7 Water Agency (Item 11 on Table 2).

**TABLE 2  
DATA GAPS AND PROPOSED INVESTIGATION**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Data Gap</b>	<b>Proposed Investigation</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
5	Evaluate the possible presence of impacts to deeper groundwater.  Evaluate deeper groundwater concentration trends over time.  Obtain data regarding the vertical groundwater gradient.  Obtain more lithological data below 20 feet bgs.	Install four continuous multichannel tubing (CMT) groundwater monitoring wells (aka multi-port wells) to approximately 65 feet bgs in the northern parking lot with ports at three depths (monitoring well locations may be adjusted pending results of shallow grab groundwater samples; we will discuss any potential changes with ACEH before proceeding). Groundwater monitoring frequency to be determined. Soil samples will be collected only if there are field indications of impacts. Soil lithology will be logged. However, information regarding the moisture content of soil may not be reliable using sonic drilling technology (two borings will be logged using direct push technology; see Item 4, above).	One well is proposed at the western (upgradient) property boundary to confirm that there are no deeper groundwater impacts from upgradient. Two wells are proposed near the center of the northern parking lot to evaluate potential impacts in an area where deeper impacts, if any, would most likely to be found. One well is proposed at the eastern (downgradient) property boundary to confirm that there are no impacts extending off-site. Port depths will be chosen based on the locations of saturated soils (as logged in direct push borings; see Item 4, above), but are expected at approximately 15, 45, and 60 feet bgs.	<i>Groundwater:</i> VOCs by EPA Method 8260, dissolved oxygen, oxidation/reduction potential, temperature, pH, and specific conductance.
6	Evaluate possible off-site migration of impacted soil vapor in the downgradient direction (east).  Evaluate concentration trends over time.	Install 4 temporary nested soil vapor probes at approximately 4 and 8 feet bgs along the eastern property boundary. Based on the results of the sampling, two sets of nested probes will be converted to vapor monitoring wells to allow for evaluation of VOC concentration trends over time.	Available data indicate that PCE and TCE are present in soil vapor in the eastern portion of the northern parking lot. Samples are proposed on approximately 50-foot intervals along the eastern property boundary to provide a transect of concentrations through the vapor plume. The depths of 4 and 8 feet bgs are chosen to provide data closest to the source (i.e., groundwater) while avoiding saturated soil, and also provide shallower data to help evaluate potential attenuation within the soil column. Two sets of nested vapor probes will be converted into vapor monitoring wells (by installing well boxes at ground surface); the locations of the permanent wells will be chosen based on the results of samples from the temporary probes.	<i>Soil vapor:</i> VOCs by EPA Method TO-15.
7	Evaluate potential for off-site migration of impacted groundwater in the downgradient direction (east).	Advance two borings to approximately 20 feet bgs in the parking lot of the property east of the Crown site for collection of grab groundwater samples.	Two borings are proposed off-site, on the property east of the Crown site, just east of the building in the expected area of highest potential VOC concentrations.	<i>Groundwater:</i> VOCs by EPA Method 8260, dissolved oxygen, oxidation/reduction potential, temperature, pH, and specific conductance.
8	Evaluate VOC concentrations just north of the highest concentration area.	Advance two borings to approximately 20 feet bgs north of Building A for collection of soil and grab groundwater samples. Soil samples will be collected at two depths in the vadose zone. Soil samples will be collected based on field indications of impacts (PID readings, odor, staining) or, in the absence of field indications of impacts, at 5 and 10 feet bgs.	The highest concentrations of PCE in groundwater were detected at boring NM-B-32, just north of Building A. The nearest available data to the north are approximately 75 feet away. One of the borings will be advanced approximately 20 feet north of NM-B-32 to provide data close to the highest concentration area. A second boring will be advanced approximately halfway between the first boring and former boring NM-B-33 to provide additional spatial data for contouring purposes. These borings will be part of a transect in the highest concentration area.	<i>Groundwater:</i> VOCs by EPA Method 8260, dissolved oxygen, oxidation/reduction potential, temperature, pH, and specific conductance.  <i>Soil:</i> VOCs by EPA Method 8260 (soil samples to be collected using field preservation in accordance with EPA Method 5035).
9	Evaluate VOC concentrations in soil vapor in the south parcel of the site.	Install four temporary soil vapor probes at approximately 5 feet bgs around boring SV-25, where PCE was detected in soil vapor at a low concentration.	PCE was detected in soil vapor sample SV-25 in the southern parcel, although was not detected in groundwater in that area. Three probes will be installed approximately 30 feet from of boring SV-25 to attempt to delineate the extent of impacts. A fourth probe is proposed west of the original sample, close to the property boundary and the location of mapped utility lines, which may be a potential conduit, to evaluate potential impacts from the west.	<i>Soil vapor:</i> VOCs by EPA Method TO-15.
10	Obtain additional information regarding subsurface structures and utilities to further evaluate migration pathways and sources.	Ground penetrating radar (GPR) and other utility locating methodologies will be used, as appropriate, to further evaluate the presence of unknown utilities and structures at the site.	Utilities have been identified at the site that include an on-site sewer lateral and drain line, and shallow water, electric, and gas lines. Given the current understanding of the distribution of PCE in groundwater at the site, it is possible that other subsurface utilities, and specifically sewer laterals, exist that may act as a source or migration pathway for distribution of VOCs in the subsurface.	NA