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ADDITIONAL SUBSURFACE ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AND VAPOR EXTRACTION TEST

ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California

11-30-92

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Report prepared for

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at ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California

For ARCO Products Company

INTRODUCTION

At the request of ARCO Products Company (ARCO), RESNA Industries Inc. (RESNA) performed an additional subsurface investigation and vapor extraction test at ARCO Station 2035 located at 1001 San Pablo Avenue in Albany, California. This investigation was initiated in response to the results of previous investigations conducted at the site. The purpose of this investigation was to further evaluate the lateral extent of hydrocarbon impacted soil in the downgradient (west) direction from the locations of the former underground gasoline-storage tanks; evaluate the extent of waste-oil hydrocarbons in the soil in the vicinity of the former waste-oil tank; and collect data necessary for the evaluation of the feasibility and design of a future soil remediation system. The work performed for this investigation was proposed in the Addendum Three to Work Plan (RESNA, May 1992), with exception to proposed installation of offsite monitoring wells. The offsite wells were not installed prior to the issue of this report due to permitting delays. Additional onsite monitoring wells and the offsite wells proposed in Addendum Three to Work Plan (RESNA, 1992), will be installed in a future work phase at the site.

The work performed for this investigation included drilling eight soil borings (B-12 through B-19); collecting and describing soil samples from the borings; constructing six vapor extraction wells (VW-1 through VW-6) in soil borings B-14 through B-19, respectively;



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performing a vapor extraction test (VET); submitting selected soil samples for laboratory analyses; and preparing this report presenting field procedures, results and conclusions of this investigation and including the results of third quarter 1992 monitoring and sampling at the site. The work for this investigation was performed as outlined in the Work Plan (RESNA, April 29, 1991), and Addendum Three to Work Plan (RESNA, May 28, 1992) which were approved by the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA) prior to commencement of the investigation.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

General

ARCO Station 2035 is an operating service station located southeast of the intersection of Marin and San Pablo Avenues at 1001 San Pablo Avenue, Albany, California. The location of the site is shown on Plate 1, Site Vicinity Map. The site is a relatively flat, asphalt-and concrete-covered lot.

Four underground gasoline-storage tanks (USTs) were excavated and removed from the site in July and August 1991, including one 6,000-gallon UST (T1), two 4,000-gallon USTs (T2 and T3), and one 10,000-gallon UST (T4). A 550-gallon waste-oil tank was removed from the site in 1977 during ARCO's conversion of the station to a mini-market. The removed gasoline-storage tanks were replaced with four 10,000 gallon USTs. The approximate locations of the former and existing underground storage tanks (USTs), former waste-oil tank, and other pertinent features at the site are shown on Plate 2, Generalized Site Plan.

Geology and Hydrogeology

ARCO Station 2035 is located within the East Bay Plain in the north-central portion of the Berkeley Alluvial Plain (Hickenbottom and Muir, 1988). The active Hayward Fault is approximately 2 miles east of the site. Helley et al. (1979) mapped the earth materials underlying the site area as older Quaternary alluvium deposits composed of a heterogeneous mixture of poorly consolidated to unconsolidated clay, silt, sand and gravel. The site is less than 1,200 feet north of the Codornices Creek and approximately 1 mile east of Fleming



Point on the eastern shoreline of the San Francisco Bay. The direction of groundwater flow in the vicinity of the site is inferred to be to the west-southwest, based on regional and local topography and drainage patterns.

PREVIOUS WORK

Previous subsurface environmental investigations which were performed at the site are summarized in Appendix A.

FIELD WORK

Drilling

Field work at the site was conducted in accordance with RESNA field protocol and the Site Safety Plan (RESNA, July 31, 1992). A description of the field methods and Site Safety Plan is included in Appendix B, Field Protocol. A well construction permit was acquired from the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (ACFCWCD) prior to drilling at the site. A copy of the permit is included in Appendix C. On August 19 through 21, 1992, eight soil borings (B-12 through B-19) were drilled at the subject site, and six 4-inch-diameter vapor extraction wells (VW-1 through VW-6) were constructed in borings B-14 through B-19, respectively. The locations of these borings/wells are shown on Plate 2.

Soil borings B-12 and B-13 were drilled next to the former waste-oil tank pit to evaluate the extent of waste-oil hydrocarbons in the soil in the immediate vicinity of the former waste-oil tank pit, and were backfilled to grade with cement grout upon completion of work. Soil borings B-14 through B-16 were drilled in the northern vicinity of the northern service islands, borings B-17 and B-18 were drilled in the southern vicinity of the northern service islands and boring B-19 was drilled between the station building and former gasoline tank T4 location to further delineate the extent of gasoline hydrocarbons in the downgradient (west) direction from the location of the former gasoline storage tank pits and near the former product lines. Vapor extraction wells VW-1 through VW-6 were constructed in borings B-14 through B-19, respectively, in order to perform a vapor extraction test and



collect data necessary for evaluation of the feasibility of vapor extraction as a soil remediation alternative.

Soil borings B-12 and B-13 were drilled to the depth of approximately 21½ feet below the ground surface, and borings B-14 through B-19 were drilled to the depths of approximately 15½ to 18½ feet below the ground surface.

Soil Sampling and Description

A total of 37 soil samples were collected from soil borings B-12 through B-19. A summary of the Unified Soil Classification System used to identify the soil encountered during drilling is presented on Plate 3, and the description of the soil encountered in the borings is presented on the Logs of Borings, Plates 4 through 11. Soil samples from the borings were collected at intervals of 5 feet or less from the ground surface to total depth in the borings. Sampling procedures are described in Appendix B. Field monitoring of organic vapor concentrations in soil samples was performed during drilling using an organic vapor meter (OVM), which provides order of magnitude field measurements only.

Soil cuttings generated from the borings were temporarily stored onsite along the southern property line, and placed and covered with plastic sheeting pending proper disposal. After the completion of drilling on August 21, 1992, four soil samples were collected from the stockpile and submitted for compositing and laboratory analyses. The method used to obtain these samples is described in Appendix B.

Vapor Extraction Well Construction

Six vapor extraction wells (VW-1 through VW-6) were constructed in borings B-14 through B-19, respectively. The wells were completed with 4-inch-diameter, Schedule 40, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) casing. Well casings were set in the vapor extraction wells (VW-1 through VW-6) to depths of approximately 9½ to 17 feet below ground surface. The screened casings for the vapor extraction wells consist of 4-inch-diameter, 0.100 inch-wide machine-slotted PVC set from the total depths of the wells to approximately 4½ to 5 feet below ground surface. Screened intervals for vapor extraction wells were based on the OVM



readings. Blank PVC casing was set from the top of the screened casing to within a few inches below the ground surface. Details regarding well construction are described in Appendix B.

Groundwater Level Measuring and Sampling

Existing onsite groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-3 and RW-1) were monitored on July 15, August 7, and September 8, 1992 by EMCON Associates of San Jose, California. Depths-to-water (DTW) were measured in groundwater monitoring wells and water samples were collected and visually inspected for floating product. Groundwater monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-3 were purged and sampled on September 8, 1992. Recovery well RW-1 was not sampled due to the presence of free product.

Vapor Extraction Test

RESNA performed a one day onsite VET on August 25, 1992, to collect site specific data and evaluate the feasibility of using vapor-extraction as a soil remediation alternative. The VET had three main objectives: (1) to determine the vapor flow rates that can be extracted from the vapor extraction wells; (2) to determine the hydrocarbon concentration of extracted vapors; and (3) to estimate an effective radius of influence for the vapor extraction wells for future engineering design, if applicable. Notification was given to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) prior to conducting the test (RESNA, August 21, 1992).

VET Protocol and Equipment

The vapor-extraction equipment consisted of a six-cylinder internal combustion (I.C.) engine with a motor-driven vacuum blower, and instrumentation for measuring air velocity, air pressure, temperature, and organic vapor concentrations. The vapor extraction wells were connected to the I.C. engine using polyvinyl chloride (PVC) piping, fittings, and wellhead connections.

Six vapor extraction wells, VW-1 through VW-6, were evaluated during the VET. The location of these wells, as well as other pertinent site features, are shown on Plate 2. The



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I.C. engine and blower were used to apply a vacuum to the vapor extraction wells and induce air flow through the soils. Extracted hydrocarbon vapor was abated through the I.C. engine by combustion and additional treatment through a catalytic converter.

The VET was conducted in two phases. Five short-term tests (30 minutes) were first performed using vapor wells VW-2 through VW-6 separately as extraction wells to collect representative influent vapor samples. A longer-term test (120 minutes) was then performed on well VW-1 to collect radius of influence data. The tests were performed in the following order: VW-5, VW-4, VW-6, VW-3, VW-2, and VW-1.

VET Well Dewatering

Prior to the start of the VET, DTW was measured in groundwater monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-3, recovery well RW-1, and vapor wells VW-1 through VW-6. Water was encountered in all the vapor extraction wells. As a result of this water, exposed screen above the water surface in the vapor wells was limited to approximately 2 to 6 feet. In order to expose additional well screen to airflow, RESNA attempted to remove this water from the vapor extraction wells.

Prior to the short-term tests on wells VW-2 through VW-6, either a submersible pump or bailer was used to remove water from the vapor wells. A bailer was used to remove water from vapor wells VW-2 and VW-4. Only minimal amounts of water could be removed from well VW-3 using a bailer. A submersible pump was used to remove water from wells VW-5 and VW-6. However, only small amounts of water could be recovered from well VW-6, and free product was encountered while pumping from well VW-5. Pumping from well VW-5 discontinued after free product was observed in the discharge pipe, however, additional fluids could not be removed from the well. DTW was not recorded in the vapor wells immediately after the well dewatering.

Prior to the long term test, groundwater was removed from extraction well VW-1, and observation wells VW-3 and VW-4. A submersible pump was used to remove water from wells VW-1 and VW-4. A bailer was used to remove water from well VW-3. Well VW-3 required bailing prior to the long-term test as a result of water entering the well after the



short-term VET. Since depth to water and total depth was not measured immediately after dewatering, the exact length of exposed well screen throughout the VET could not be determined. However, based upon well screen intervals and depth to water measurements collected after the long-term VET, the minimum exposed screen length was estimated. This conservative amount of screen length was used in the analysis of VET data. Depth to water measurements and exposed well screen intervals, prior to pumping and after the long-term VET are presented in Table 2.

It is important to note that although these wells were dewatered, the surrounding soil formation may not have been. Water levels measured at the end of the long-term VET indicate that the potentiometric surface in wells VW-1 and VW-3 rose above their initial levels (before pumping). Extracted groundwater was stored in drums, pending removal by an ARCO contractor.

Short-Term VET Testing

For the short-term tests, the IC engine was separately connected to vapor wells VW-2, VW-3, VW-4, VW-5, and VW-6. The engine was operated on each well for at least 30 minutes at the highest flow rate sustainable. Vapor samples were then collected from a sample port on the influent side of the I.C. engine using a sample pump and mylar sample bags. Air flow rates were measured from each wellhead using a pitot tube velocity-meter installed within the 2-inch PVC pipe manifold connecting the wellhead and the I.C. engine. Applied vacuum at the wellhead was measured using a magnehelic pressure gauge placed within the manifold piping. Extracted vapors were screened for percent oxygen and organic vapor concentrations using a combination oxygen meter and Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) meter calibrated to methane. Throughout the short term test, induced vacuum at nearby observation wells was monitored with a magnehelic pressure gauge as a secondary indicator of subsurface airflow. At the end of each short term test and the long-term test, the well was subjected to different applied vacuums and the resulting extracted air flow rates were measured to determine well characteristics.



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Long-Term VET Testing

A long-term VET was performed on well VW-1 to collect vacuum influence data used to estimate a radius of influence for the wells. Well VW-1 was selected for the long-term test since it allowed vacuum impact to be observed at distances of 15 and 24 feet away (wells VW-3 and VW-2 respectively). These distances appeared to be consistent with achievable radius of influence for the generally silty to gravelly clay type soils encountered beneath the site.

For the long-term test, the I.C. engine was operated on vapor well VW-1 for 120 minutes. Induced vacuum was measured from observation wells VW-2 through VW-5, and monitoring well MW-2 using magnehelic gauges capable of measuring differential pressures as low as 0.01 inches Water Column (WC). Wellhead air velocity, applied vacuum, percent oxygen content and organic vapor concentrations were measured every 15 to 30 minutes. Air samples were collected from well VW-1 after 30 and 120 minutes of operation. An effluent air sample was also collected from the stack of the I.C. engine to evaluate destruction efficiency of the unit.

Air Sampling

Air samples were collected in opaque Mylar air sample bags using a sample pump with ¼-inch Tygon-type tubing connected to a brass wellhead fitting. Tygon-type tubing was used to minimize sample loss through adsorption and the possibility of distorted results from sample line contaminated by a previous test run. The samples were sealed in the bags and labeled with the sample number, date, time, and sampler's name. The samples were immediately stored in a cool place for transport to a State Certified analytical laboratory under Chain of Custody documentation.

During the long-term test, air samples were also collected from well VW-1 for laboratory analysis to determine lead content. Three duplicate air samples were collected by passing well-head vapors through charcoal-filled glass sample tubes. An air sampling pump, labcock valve, and in-line flow meter were used to adjust sample air flows to 2.5 cubic feet per hour. The ends of the charcoal-filled tube were clipped off, the charcoal tube placed in-line



between Tygon-type tubing, and sealed with duct tape. The charcoal filter was left in place for a sample time of 17 minutes. As requested by the laboratory, three duplicate sets of charcoal-tubes were collected for analysis. The charcoal-filled tubes were capped, labeled, and sent to a State Certified analytical laboratory under Chain of Custody documentation.

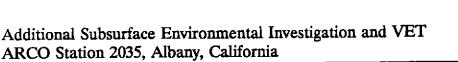
LABORATORY METHODS

All soil, water and air samples selected for laboratory analyses were preserved as required by the applicable analytical method, and delivered with Chain of Custody Records to selected State-certified laboratories. Soil samples were delivered to Sequoia Analytical Laboratories of Redwood City, California; water samples to Columbia Analytical Services Inc. of San Jose, California; air samples to GTEL Analytical Laboratory of Concord, California; and charcoal air-sampling tubes to BC Analytical of Emeryville, California.

Soil Samples

Soil samples collected from borings B-12 through B-19 were analyzed in accordance with Alameda County Health Care Services Agency requirements for the gasoline constituents benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes (BTEX) and total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 5030/8015/8020. In addition, soil samples collected from soil borings B-12 and B-13, located next to the former waste-oil tank pit, were analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHd) using EPA Method 3550/8015, total oil and grease (TOG) using Standard Method 5520 E&F (Gravimetric), volatile organics (VOCs) using EPA Method 8240, semi-volatile organics (SVOCs) using EPA Method 8270, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) using EPA Method 8080, and metals cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn) and lead (Pb) using EPA Method 6010. Soil samples were selected for laboratory analyses based on:

- Location above first-encountered groundwater;
- O Location in a potential confining or perching layer below first-encountered groundwater; and





O Areas where the presence of gasoline or waste oil hydrocarbons was suspected based on OVM readings;

Soil samples collected from the soil stockpile were composited in the laboratory and analyzed for TPHg and BTEX by EPA Method 5030/8015/8020.

Water Samples

Water samples obtained from monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-3 were analyzed in accordance with Alameda County Health Care Services Agency requirements for BTEX and TPHg by EPA Methods 5030/8020/DHS LUFT Method.

Air Samples

Air samples collected during the VET were analyzed within 72 hours of collection for TPHg using modified EPA method 8015, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including BTEX per EPA Method 8240. Charcoal air-sampling tubes were analyzed for lead using EPA Method 7420/7421.

FIELD WORK RESULTS

Drilling Observation

The earth materials encountered at the site consisted primarily of silty to gravelly clay and silt interbedded with continuous and discontinuous layers of clayey to sandy gravel and clayey sand.

Silty to gravelly clay interbedded with discontinuous layers of clayey to sandy gravel and clayey sand was encountered immediately below the ground surface in borings B-12 through B-19 and extended to the depths of approximately 9½ to 15½ feet below the ground surface. Clayey to silty sand often with sandy silt lenses was encountered beneath the silty to gravely clay unit and extended to the total depths of borings B-12 through B-19, with the exception of boring B-16, which was terminated at 15½ feet within silty clay. Groundwater was



encountered at the depth of 21 feet and 20 feet during drilling of borings B-12 and B-13, respectively, in the clayey sand layer. Groundwater was encountered in the silty sand layer at the depth of 10.2 feet in boring B-16, and in clayer sand layer at the depth of 13 feet in boring B-19. Groundwater stabilized at approximately 9.1 feet below the ground surface in boring B-16 and at 11.35 feet below ground surface in boring B-19. Groundwater was not observed in borings B-14, B-15, B-17, and B-18 during drilling, however the presence of groundwater was noted in wells VW-1, VW-2, VW-4 and VW-5 installed in borings B-14, B-15, B-17 and B-18, respectively, the day following well installation. Wells VW-1 and VW-2 were pumped dry on August 21, 1992, by RESNA field personnel to measure the recovery rate in order to evaluate the possibility of dewatering the vapor extraction wells for the performance of a vapor extraction test. Based on the field observations, recovery rate was determined to be relatively slow (approximately 1 inch per 5 minutes). Drilling observations are summarized in the logs of borings, Plates 4 through 11. Graphic interpretation of the soil encountered beneath the site during this investigation and previous investigations is shown on the geologic Cross Sections A-A', B-B', C-C' and D-D' (Plates 12 through 15). The locations of the cross sections are shown on Plate 2.

A product odor was noted for the soil samples collected from borings B-12 and B-13 at the depths 7½ to 9 feet, and for almost all soil samples collected from borings B-14 through B-19. OVM measurements of soil samples from borings B-12 and B-13 ranged from nondetectable up to 86 parts per million (ppm). OVM measurements of soil samples from borings B-14 through B-19 ranged from nondetectable up to 896 ppm. OVM readings are shown on the borings logs (Plates 4 through 11) in the column labeled PID (photoionization detector). OVM readings are considered to be order of magnitude field measurements only.

Subjective Groundwater Analyses

According to EMCON's field report sheets, initial water samples collected from wells MW-1 through MW-3 showed no evidence of floating hydrocarbon product on July 15, August 7, and September 8, 1992. Recovery well RW-1 contained 0.02 feet and 0.62 feet of floating product on August 7, and September 8, 1992, respectively, and showed no evidence of floating product on July 15, 1992. DTW measurements and subjective analyses results for floating product in groundwater are included in Table 1, Cumulative Groundwater



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Monitoring Data. The results of EMCON's field work on the site, including DTW measurements, well purge data sheets, and subjective analyses for the presence of floating product in the groundwater in the onsite wells are presented on EMCON's field report sheets and EMCON's Summary of Groundwater Monitoring Data. This data is included in Appendix D.

Vapor Extraction Test Field Results

VET Air Flow Rate Measurements

Vacuum and air flow rate data collected during the VET is summarized in Table 2, Vapor Extraction Test Field Monitoring Data. Utilizing the blower and I.C. engine vacuum, air flow rates ranging from 30 to 87 standard cubic feet per minute (SCFM) could be extracted from wells VW-1 through VW-6 at applied vacuums ranging from 20 to greater than 100 inches of water column (WC). Air flow rates as high as 87 SCFM could be achieved in well VW-4 at an applied wellhead vacuum of 100 inches WC.

VET Radius of Influence Measurements

Induced vacuum data collected during the VET is summarized in Table 2. For extraction well vacuums of 30 to 100 inches WC, induced vacuum readings at the observation wells ranged from less than 0.01 inches WC to a high of 0.90 inches WC.

Five short-term tests and one long-term test were conducted during the VET. During the short-term (30 minute) testing on well VW-2, induced vacuum was monitored from six observation wells located 24 to 40 feet away. At an applied vacuum of 30 inches WC and a well-head air flow rate of 39 SCFM, induced vacuum measurements at the observation wells ranged from less than 0.01 to 0.26 inches WC. Though observation well VW-3 was located almost 40 feet away, induced vacuum at this well (0.26 inches WC) was greater than wells VW-1 and VW-5 located approximately 24 feet away. This data suggests that a preferential pathway may exist in soils between wells VW-2 and VW-3.



During the short-term (30 minute) testing on well VW-3, induced vacuum was monitored from six observation wells located 15 to 50 feet away. At an applied vacuum of 80 inches WC and a well-head air flow rate of 74 SCFM, induced vacuum measurements at the observation wells ranged from 0.14 to 0.90 inches WC. No vacuum influence was observed in groundwater monitoring well MW-1 due to a lack of exposed screen above the water surface. All observation wells showed some vacuum impact within a 50-foot radius. Though observation well VW-2 was located farther away than wells VW-1 and VW-4, the observed vacuum was over twice as large (0.90 inches WC). Again, this data suggests that a preferential pathway may exist in soils between wells VW-2 and VW-3.

During the short-term (30 minute) testing on well VW-4, induced vacuum was monitored from six observation wells located 19 to 38 feet away. At an applied vacuum of 100 inches WC and a well-head air flow rate of 83 SCFM, little or no vacuum impact was observed at the observation wells. With the exception of groundwater monitoring well MW-1 which did not contain exposed screen, the observation wells appear to contain exposed screen within the same interval as extraction well VW-4 (5 - 17 feet bgs). The proximity of extraction well VW-4 to the former tank excavation may have resulted in the short-circuiting of air through the eastern portion of the site. This behavior appears to be evidenced by the difference in reciprocal vacuum response between wells VW-2 and VW-4. When an applied vacuum of 80 inches WC was placed on well VW-2, the induced vacuum response at well VW-4 was approximately 0.48 inches WC. However, when an even greater applied vacuum (100 inches WC) was placed on well VW-4, the reciprocal vacuum response at well VW-2 was only 0.05 inches WC.

During the short-term (30 minute) test on VW-5, induced vacuum was monitored from wells MW-2, RW-1, VW-2, and VW-1. At an applied vacuum of over 100 inches WC and a well-head air flow rate of 83 SCFM, little or no vacuum impact was observed at the observation wells located from 24 to 26 feet away. An evaluation of exposed well screen intervals indicates that wells MW-2 and RW-1 did not contain exposed well screen. As a result, induced vacuum was not observed in these wells. A low vacuum impact (0.11 inches WC) was observed at well VW-2 located 24 feet away. The short-circuiting of air through manmade backfill areas (existing or former product lines and tank areas) may have affected the observed vacuum impact.



During the short-term (30 minute) testing on well VW-6, induced vacuum was monitored from five observation wells located 22 to 54 feet away. At an applied vacuum of 100 inches WC and a well-head air flow rate of 87 SCFM, little or no vacuum impact was observed at the observation wells. This behavior is likely due to the fact that observation wells MW-1 and MW-3 did not contain exposed well screen, and wells VW-3 and VW-1 were located from 44 to 50 feet away from the extraction well. Though observation well VW-4 was located 24 feet from the extraction well, no significant induced vacuum was observed in this well. The lack of vacuum response at the 24-foot distance may be due to a radius of influence less than 24 feet, or short-circuiting though the former tank excavation areas.

During the long-term (120 minute) test on VW-1, vacuum impact was measured using five observation wells located 15 to 59 feet away. At an applied vacuum of 90 inches WC and a well-head air flow rate of 78 SCFM, induced vacuum at the observation wells ranged from 0.05 to 0.88 inches WC. No induced vacuum was observed in groundwater monitoring well MW-2 due to a lack of exposed well screen. Only a small vacuum impact (0.05 inches WC) was observed at well VW-4, which appears consistent with the fact that the well is located over 54 feet away. The observation wells located within a 24-foot radius exhibited a relatively high vacuum impact (0.74 to 0.88 inches WC).

GROUNDWATER GRADIENT

EMCON's DTW measurements were used to evaluate groundwater elevations. Groundwater elevations for the wells without floating product were calculated by subtracting the measured DTW from the top of casing (TOC) elevation. Groundwater elevation for the recovery well RW-1, which contained floating product, was calculated by multiplying the product thickness in feet by an average product to water conversion factor of 0.8. The result was then subtracted from the original DTW measurement. The groundwater elevation in the recovery well RW-1 was then calculated by subtracting the corrected DTW from the wellhead elevation. The DTW measurements, TOC elevations, and calculated groundwater elevations are presented in Table 1.

The groundwater gradient evaluated for the first-encountered groundwater at this site, based on groundwater elevations obtained from wells MW-1 through MW-3 and RW-1 during third



quarter 1992 is approximately 0.017 toward the southwest. This gradient is generally consistent with regional gradient direction. Plates 16 through 18, Groundwater Gradient Maps, are graphic interpretations of the groundwater elevations measured on July 15, August 7, and September 8, 1992.

RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSES

Soil Samples

Laboratory analyses of soil samples collected from borings B-14 through B-18 reported concentrations of TPHg ranging from nondetectable (less than 1 part per million [ppm]) to 4,300 ppm, and concentrations of BTEX ranging from nondetectable (less than 0.0050 ppm) to 580 ppm. Laboratory analyses of soil samples collected from boring B-19 reported nondetectable concentrations of TPHg and nondetectable or minor (up to 0.15 ppm) concentrations of BTEX.

Laboratory analyses of soil samples collected from borings B-12 and B-13 located next to the former waste-oil tank pit reported up to 1,800 ppm of TOG; up to 250 ppm of TPHd; nondetectable VOCs (37 compounds tested) except 160 parts per billion (ppb) of ethylbenzene detected in the sample collected at the depth of 7½ feet from boring B-13; nondetectable SVOCs (67 compounds tested); and nondetectable PCB (7 compounds tested). Concentrations of Cd were nondetectable (less than 0.50 ppm) in the samples from borings B-12 and B-13, and concentrations of Cr, Pb, Zn and Ni were up to 68 ppm, 7.4 ppm, 69 ppm and 81 ppm, respectively. Metals were present in the soil at normal background concentrations. Average background metal concentrations are reported in the scientific literature as: Cr at 100 ppm; Pb at 6.8 to 16.1 ppm; Zn at 47.7 to 82.8 ppm; and Ni at 46.4 to 101 ppm (Lindsay, 1979; and Scott, 1991).

Laboratory analyses of the composite soil sample collected from the soil stockpile reported 550 ppm of TPHg and up to 47 ppm of BTEX. The soil stockpile was removed from the site and transported to another ARCO facility by ARCO's contractor, Dillard Trucking Inc. of Byron, California, on August 28, 1992, for proper aeration before disposal to the BFI Landfill in Livermore.



The results of soil samples analyses are summarized in Table 3, Cumulative Results of Laboratory Analyses of Soil Samples. Graphic interpretations of TPHg in soil at depths ranging from 4½-6, 9-11, and 13-16 feet are shown on Plates 19 through 21, respectively. The highest concentrations of TPHg in soil are present at 9 to 11 feet below ground surface. Soil concentrations of TPHg, TPHd, and TOG are also summarized in the geologic cross sections in Plates 12 through 15. Chain of Custody forms and copies of laboratory reports for soil samples are included in Appendix E of this report.

Water Samples

Laboratory analytical results for water samples reported TPHg concentration of 820 parts per billion (ppb) in the sample collected from groundwater monitoring well MW-1 in September 1992, and nondetectable TPHg concentrations (less than 50 ppb) in the samples collected from monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3. Benzene was detected in concentrations of 350 ppb and 5.3 ppb in samples collected from monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-3, respectively, and was nondetectable (less than 0.5 ppb) in the groundwater from well MW-2. Toluene, ethylbenzene and total xylenes concentrations were nondetectable in all three groundwater monitoring wells, however the regular laboratory method reporting limit for these compounds (0.5 ppb) was raised for the sample from MW-1 to 5 ppb due to the high analyte concentration requiring sample dilution. Benzene concentrations exceeded the State Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 1 ppb in wells MW-1 and MW-3. The results of laboratory analyses are summarized in Table 4, Cumulative Results of Laboratory Analyses of Water Samples. Chain of Custody records and laboratory analyses reports for groundwater samples are included in Appendix D. Graphic interpretations of the extent of TPHg and benzene in the groundwater are shown on Plate 22, TPHg/Benzene Concentrations in Groundwater. The highest TPHg concentrations are present in MW-1 in the northeast corner of the site near the north and east property lines and northeast of the former locations of the four USTs.

Air Samples

Air samples collected after 30 minutes of operation from wells VW-2 and VW-5 contained reported TPHg concentrations at 6,800 and 27,000 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³),



respectively. Air samples collected from wells VW-1, VW-3, VW-4, and VW-6 contained reported TPHg concentrations ranging from nondetectable (less than 10 mg/m³) to 57 mg/m³. Concentrations of BTEX components were less than the detection limit of 5 mg/m³ in air samples analyzed from wells VW-1, VW-3, and VW-4. Air samples analyzed for BTEX components from wells VW-2, VW-5, and VW-6 ranged from nondetectable to 330 mg/m³ benzene, 5.2 to 220 mg/m³ toluene, nondetectable to 36 mg/m³ total xylenes, and ethylbenzene was below laboratory detection limit, however this limit was raised for VW-5 due to the matrix interference. With the exception of BTEX components, no volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were reported in air samples analyzed by EPA Method 8240.

During the long-term test on well VW-1, air samples were collected after 30 and 120 minutes of operation. The air sample collected after 30 minutes contained a reported TPHg concentration of 14 mg/m³. The air sample collected after 120 minutes contained a reported TPHg concentration of 57 mg/m³.

Lead analyses performed on the charcoal air-sampling tubes reported an average of 0.080 micrograms of lead per sample tube. For an air sample volume of 0.71 cubic feet, this mass corresponds to a calculated vapor-phase lead concentration of 4.0×10^{-3} mg/m³ lead.

Laboratory results for the air samples collected during the VET are summarized in Table 5, Laboratory Analyses of Air Samples. Individual laboratory reports and chain of custody records are contained in Appendix E.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Hydrocarbon Impacted Soil

The presently interpreted extent of hydrocarbon impacted soil beneath the site is presented on the Geologic Cross Sections, Plates 12 through 15, and TPHg Concentrations in Soil Contours, Plates 19 through 21. The majority of gasoline hydrocarbons in the soil appear to be concentrated in the northern and eastern portions of the site (vicinity of the former gasoline-storage tank pits and fuel lines). Waste-oil related hydrocarbons were detected in soil samples in the vicinity of the former waste-oil tank pit. Metals (Cd, Cr, Pb, Zn and Ni)



are present in the soil in borings B-12 and B-13 at typical background concentrations (Lindsay, 1979 and Scott, 1991).

Hydrocarbon Impacted Groundwater

Groundwater in the shallow aquifer beneath the site has been impacted by gasoline-related hydrocarbons. The groundwater beneath the site does not appear to be impacted by waste-oil related hydrocarbons, based on the analytical results from monitoring well MW-3, located adjacent to the former waste oil tank pit.

Soil Vapor Extraction Test

VET Air Flow Rate Results

Based upon VET data, relatively large air flow rates (39 to 87 SCFM) could be extracted from vapor extraction wells VW-1 through VW-6 at applied vacuums ranging from 30 to 100 inches WC. Air flow from well VW-3 was limited to approximately 39 SCFM as a result of only 30 inches WC being applied at the well-head by the IC engine and blower unit. The reason for the reduction in applied vacuum by the IC engine is not known. Higher air flows may be possible at higher applied vacuums.

VET Air Sample Results

Air samples collected during the VET from vapor wells VW-1, VW-3, VW-4, and VW-6 did not contain high concentrations of gasoline hydrocarbons, though soil boring information suggests TPHg and BTEX constituents were present (Table 3). Air samples collected from these wells contained reported TPHg concentrations ranging from non-detectable (<10 mg/m3) to 57 mg/m3. These results may reflect the fact that some TPHg-impacted soils may exist below the capillary fringe zone, and were not exposed to air flow during the VET; or that short-circuiting of air through existing/former tank and product line areas is occurring.



Air samples collected during the VET from vapor wells VW-2 and VW-5 contained moderate to high reported TPHg concentrations of 6,800 mg/m3 and 27,000 mg/m3, respectively. The relatively high TPHg concentrations reported in air samples from well VW-5 may be the result of free-phase gasoline being present on the water surface within this well.

VET Hydrocarbon Removal Rate Estimates

Initial hydrocarbon removal rates were estimated from well-head flow rate and vapor concentration data obtained during the VET. Based upon vapor-phase TPHg concentrations of 6,800 to 27,000 mg/m3, and corresponding well-head air flow rates of 39 and 87 scfm, initial TPHg removal rates from wells VW-2 and VW-5 were projected at 24 and 200 pounds per day (approximately 3.7 to 31 gallons per day), respectively. These initial removal rates typically decrease rapidly with time, depending on site-specific conditions.

VET Radius of Influence Estimates

Utilizing induced vacuum and distance measurements obtained during the VET, an effective radius of influence was estimated for the vapor wells at the site. The effective radius of influence has been defined as the radial distance from a vapor extraction well at which recorded vacuum levels suggest that subsurface air flow occurs and is presumed to be sufficient for remediation. Most radius of influence concepts assume that subsurface air flows through homogeneous and isotropic soils and that short-circuiting effects are neglected.

Methods for estimating an effective radius of influence vary due to the complexity of modeling the vapor extraction process and limited case-study information. RESNA generally assumes that an induced vacuum of 0.25 to 0.50 inches of WC should be sufficient to induce subsurface airflow within the zone of influence, depending on soil type. Airmodeling studies conducted by others suggest that the distance from the extraction well at which 1 percent of the applied well-head vacuum occurs can be interpreted as an effective radius of influence [Chevron, 1991]. This method is based upon theoretical model predictions which project that roughly 90 percent of the total air extracted from the well flows through soils within the radius of influence when a 1% cut-off is used.



Relatively high well-head vacuums (30 to 100 inches WC) were applied to the vapor extraction wells during the VET. Using predictions from the Chevron theoretical air flow models, the radius of influence would be estimated as the distance at which induced vacuums 0.3 to 1.0 inches WC (1% of the extraction well vacuum) are measured at observation wells. For this site, radius of influence was interpreted using both methods: 1% of the applied well vacuum; and a fixed induced vacuum of 0.4 inches WC (the approximate average between 0.25 and 0.50 inches WC).

For vapor well VW-1, data interpretation using a 1% cut-off would suggest a radius of influence of approximately 15 feet since an induced vacuum of 0.88 inches WC (approximately 1% of 90 inches WC applied vacuum) was observed 15 feet away. Using a fixed cut-off of 0.4 inches WC would suggest a radius of influence of over 24 feet since 0.74 inches WC was observed at well VW-3. These radius of influence estimates were estimated from short-term well operation at an applied well-head vacuum of 90 inches WC and an air flow rate of approximately 78 SCFM.

For vapor well VW-2, data interpretation using a 1% cut-off would suggest a radius of influence of approximately 40 feet since an induced vacuum of 0.26 inches WC (approximately 1% of 30 inches WC applied vacuum) was observed 40 feet away. However, induced vacuum measured at observation wells VW-1 and VW-5, each located approximately 24 feet away, did not reach either the 1% cut-off or the fixed 0.4 inches WC vacuum. These results suggest that the effective radius of influence may be directional—as high as 40 feet in the eastern direction (toward VW-3) and less than 24 feet in other directions. These radius of influence estimates were estimated from short-term well operation at an applied well-head vacuum of 80 inches WC and an air flow rate of approximately 74 SCFM.

For vapor well VW-3, data interpretation using a 1% cut-off would suggest a radius of influence of approximately 40 feet since an induced vacuum of 0.90 inches WC (approximately 1% of 80 inches WC applied vacuum) was observed from well VW-2. However, induced vacuum measured at observation wells VW-1 and VW-4, located approximately 15 and 19 feet away respectively, did not reach the 1% cut-off. Using a fixed cut-off of 0.4 inches WC suggest the radius of influence is over 19 feet based upon vacuum



data from well VW-4. However, less than 0.4 inches WC was observed in well VW-1 located only 15 feet away. Again, these results suggest that the radius of influence may be directional - possibly as high as 40 feet in the western direction (toward VW-2), approximately 19 feet in the southern direction (toward well VW-6), and less than 15 feet in the northwestern direction (toward well VW-1). These radius of influence estimates were estimated from short-term well operation at an applied well-head vacuum of 30 inches WC and an air flow rate of approximately 39 SCFM. A larger radius of influence may be possible at higher applied vacuums.

A preferential air pathway appears to exist in soils between wells VW-2 and VW-3. This air pathway appears to increase the observed vacuum response between wells VW-2 and VW-3, which is reflected as an estimated 40-foot radius of influence between the wells. However, the estimated radius of influence for well VW-3 in the northern direction appears to be less than 15 feet, based upon a low vacuum response at well VW-1. This behavior may indicate a heterogeneous distribution of soils beneath the site and/or the short-circuiting of air through existing or former tank and product line trenches.

For vapor well VW-4, a radius of influence could not be determined using either the 1% cut-off or the fixed 0.4 inch WC cut-off. The induced vacuum response from observation wells located 19 to 40 feet away was below 0.10 inches WC. These results suggest that the radius of influence is less than 19 feet under the vacuum and flow conditions observed during the short-term VET. This low radius of influence may be the result of air short-circuiting of air through the former tank excavation area.

For vapor well VW-5, a radius of influence could not be determined using either the 1% cut-off or the fixed 0.4 inch WC cut-off. The induced vacuum response from observation wells located 24 to 40 feet away was below 0.11 inches WC. These results suggest that the radius of influence is less than 24 feet under the vacuum and flow conditions applied during the short-term VET.

For vapor well VW-6, radius of influence could not be determined using either the 1% cutoff or the fixed 0.4 inch WC cut-off. The induced vacuum responses from observation wells located 24 to 54 feet away were generally below 0.01 inches WC. These results suggest that



the radius of influence is less than 24 feet under the vacuum and flow conditions applied during the short-term VET.

The relatively shallow screened intervals of the vapor wells combined with the presence of shallow water, and existing/former backfill areas may promote short-circuiting through the upper soil zones in wells located near the former product line and tank excavation areas (VW-1, VW-2, VW-3, VW-4, and VW-6).

CONCLUSIONS

RESNA concludes the following, based on the results of this investigation and vapor extraction test:

- The majority of gasoline impacted soil at concentrations above 100 ppm of TPHg appears to be in the northern and eastern portions of the site (northern and southern vicinity of the northern service islands, northeastern vicinity of former gasoline tank T4, and immediate vicinity of the former waste-oil tank) at depths between 5 to 15 feet below the ground surface, within silty to gravelly clay interbedded with discontinuous layers of clayey to sandy gravel and clayey sand. The presence of water in this relatively permeable zone appears to have facilitated the movement of gasoline hydrocarbons laterally.
- O The lateral extent of gasoline hydrocarbons in the soil at the subject site has been delineated below 100 ppm TPHg, with the exception of the northern and eastern vicinity of the site.
- O The vertical extent of gasoline hydrocarbons in the soil at the site has been delineated based on soil samples collected from unsaturated aquitard materials beneath the site.
- The soil in the immediate vicinity of the former waste-oil tank pit appears to be impacted by waste-oil related hydrocarbons as up to 1,800 ppm of TOG and up to 250 ppm of a non-diesel mixture of hydrocarbons (C9 C14, and > C17) calculated



as TPHd. This TPHd was detected in the soil samples collected from borings B-12 and B-13 located in the immediate vicinity of the former waste-oil tank pit. VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs were not detected in the soil samples from borings B-12 and B-13, and concentrations of metals (Cd, Cr, Pb, Zn and Ni) were within the range of natural background levels.

- O Groundwater in the first encountered water bearing zone is impacted by gasoline hydrocarbons as evidenced by the presence of floating product in recovery well RW-1, and 820 ppb of TPHg detected in the water sample from groundwater monitoring well MW-1. The groundwater at the site does not appear to be impacted by waste-oil related hydrocarbons based on the nondetectable concentrations of TOG, VOCs, Cd, Cr, Pb, Ni, and minor (0.045 ppb) concentration of Zn in monitoring well MW-3 located next to the former waste-oil tank pit.
- The lateral extent of gasoline hydrocarbons in the groundwater has not been delineated at the site with the exception of the northwestern portion of the site (MW-2), and the vicinity of the former waste-oil tank pit (MW-3) where TPHg concentrations were less than 50 ppb.
- Laboratory results of air samples and field organic vapor measurements collected from vapor extraction wells VW-2 and VW-5 during the VET suggest that petroleum hydrocarbons exist in the area of the northern service islands and its immediate vicinity.
- Vapor extraction appears to be a viable soil remediation alternative for the remediation of gasoline hydrocarbons from onsite soils. An effective radius of influence for vapor wells VW-1 through VW-6 has been estimated to range from approximately 15 to 40 feet, based upon wellhead flow rates of approximately 80 SCFM and applied vacuums of approximately 90 inches WC. The projected radius of influence appears to vary with compass direction, depending on well location and proximity to backfill areas. Radius of influence appears to be limited (< 15 feet) for vapor wells installed near the former tank complex and product-line areas. This

reduced radius of influence may be the result of air short-circuiting through more permeable backfill areas.

LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared in accordance with generally accepted standards of environmental geological and engineering practice in California at the time this investigation was performed. This assessment was conducted solely for the purpose of evaluating environmental conditions of the soil and groundwater with respect to gasoline and waste-oil related hydrocarbons at the site. No soil engineering or geotechnical references are implied or should be inferred. Groundwater field procedures and acquisition of groundwater field data were performed under the direction of EMCON; evaluation and warrant of their field data and field protocols is beyond RESNA's scope of work. Evaluation of the geologic conditions at the site for the purpose of this assessment is made from a limited number of observation points. Subsurface conditions may vary away from the data points available. Additional work, including further subsurface investigation, can reduce the inherent uncertainties associated with this type of assessment.

DISTRIBUTION

It is recommended that copies of this report be sent to the following regulatory agencies:

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2101 Webster Street, Suite 500
Oakland, California 94612

Mr. Barney Chan
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, California 94621

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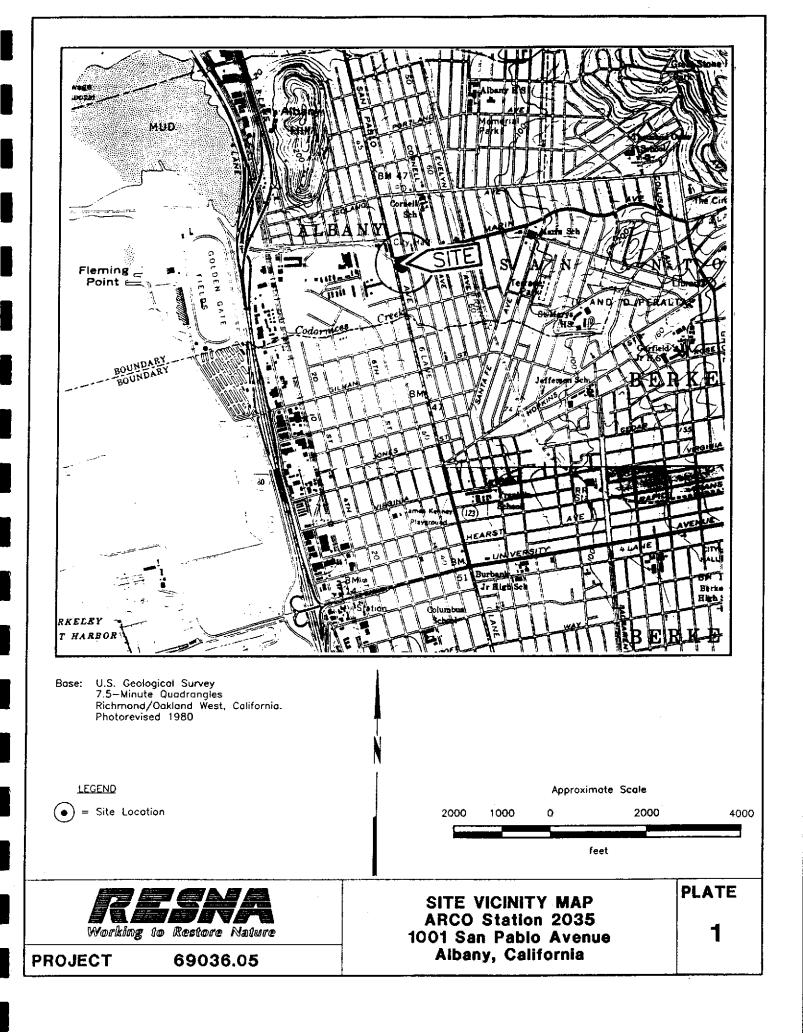
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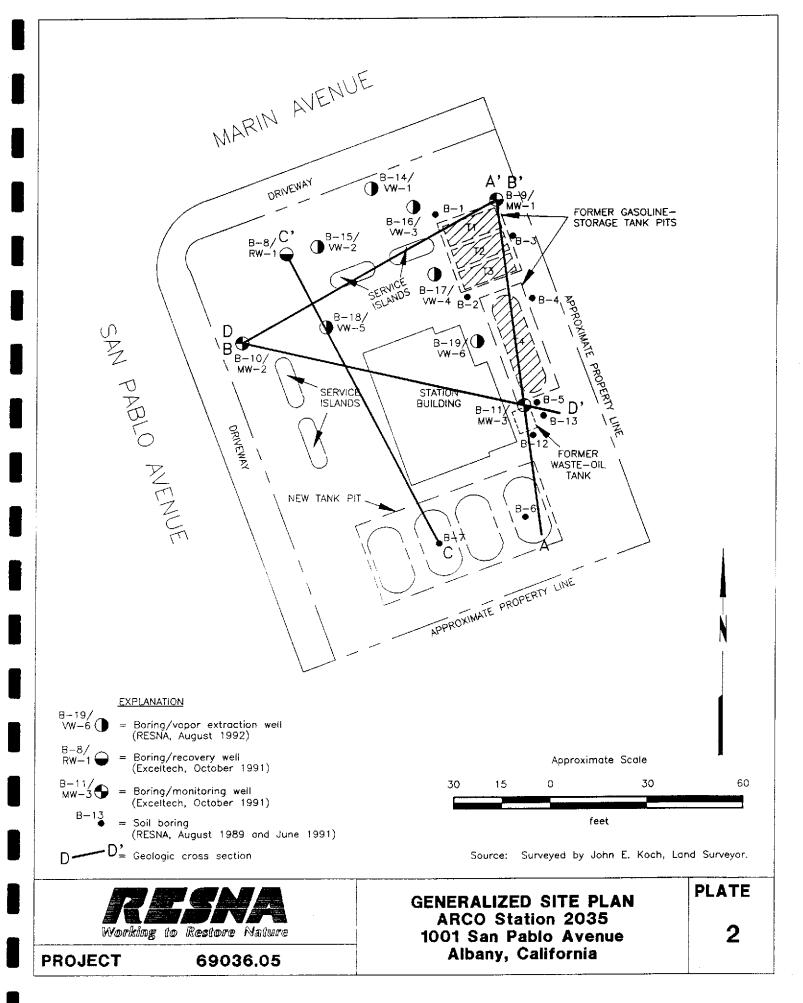
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UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

MAJOR [MAJOR DIVISION		DESCRIPTION	MAJOR [MAJOR DIVISION		DESCRIPTION
		GW	Well-graded gravels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.			ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands, or clayey silts with slight
	GRAVEL	GP	Poorly—graded gravels or gravel—sand mixtures,		SILTS		plasticity.
	AND GRAVELLY		little or no fines.	FINE— GRAINED SOILS	AND CLAYS	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly
	SOILS	GM	Silty gravels, grave—sand—silt mixtures.		LL<50		clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.
COARSE-		GC	Clayey gravel, gravel—sand—clay mixtures.			OL	Organic silts and organic silt—clays of low plasticity.
GRAINED SOILS	SAND	SW	Well—graded sand or gravelly sands, little or no fines.		SILTS	МН	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts.
	AND SANDY SOILS	SP	Poorly—graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines.		AND CLAYS LL>50	СН	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.
		SM	Silty sands, sand—silt mixtures.			ОН	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts.
			Clayey sands, sand—clay mixtures.	HIGHLY ORG	HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		Peat and other highly organic sails.

T	Depth through which sampler is driven		Sand pack	
Ť	Relatively undisturbed		Bentonite	Stratigraphic contact
-	sample	\[\rightarrow \forall \] \[\rightarrow \forall \] \[\rightarrow \forall \]	Neat cement	
囡	No sample recovered		Caved native soil	Gradational contact
<u>-</u>	Static water level observed in well/boring		Blank PVC	
$\overline{\underline{\nabla}}$	Initial water level observed in boring		Machine—slotted PVC	
S-10	Sample number	P.I.D.	Photoionization detector	Inferred contact

BLOWS REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF BLOWS OF A 140-POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES TO DRIVE THE SAMPLER THROUGH EACH 6 INCHES OF AN 18-INCH PENETRATION.

GRADATIONAL AND INFERRED CONTACT LINES SEPARATING UNITS ON THE LOG REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES ONLY. ACTUAL BOUNDARIES MAY BE GRADUAL. LOGS REPRESENT SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE BORING LOCATION AT THE TIME OF DRILLING ONLY.



PROJECT 69036.05 UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM PLATE AND SYMBOL KEY ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California

3

Depth of boring: 21-1/2 feet Diameter of	boring: 8 in	ches Date drilled: 08/20/92
Well depth: N/A Material type:	:N/A	Casing diameter:N/A
Screen interval: N/A	_ Slot size: _	N/A
Drilling Company: Bayland Drilling	Driller:	Frank and John
Method Used: Hollow-Stem Auger		Field Geologist: Barbara Sieminski
Signature of Registered Profe Registration No.: RCE (

Depth	Sample No.	Blows	P.I.D.	USCS Code	Description	Well Const.
- 0 -	S-4.5	5	7.3	GPCL	Asphalt—covered surface. Asphalt (4 inches). Sandy gravel, gray, damp, dense: baserock. Sandy clay, dark brown, damp, medium plasticity, stiff. Color change to brown.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
- 6 -		15		GC	Clayey gravel with sand, brown, damp, medium dense.	
	c 7 = T	11	4.4	CL	Sandy clay with fine gravel, brown, damp, medium plas— ticity, very stiff.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
- 10 - - 12 -	S-7.5	12 13 4 5 10	44 86	GC	Clayey gravel with sand, gray, damp, medium dense; product odor.	7
_ 14 -	S-14.5	7 11 13	4	SC	Clayey sand with gravel, fine—grained sand, light gray with orange mottling, moist, medium dense.	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
- 18 - - 20 -	S-19	3 6 10	o	ML	Sandy silt, orange—brown, moist, low plasticity, stiff. Increasing sand, moist.	A A A A A A A A
	5-20.5 T	8 10 16	0	▼ = SC	Clayey sand with gravel, olive—orange, very moist, med—ium dense. Total depth = 21-1/2 feet.	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

	ESNA	LOG OF BORING B-12	PLATE
	to Restore Nature	ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue	4
PROJECT	69036.05	Albany, California	

Depth of boring: 21-1/2 feet Diameter of	boring: 8 incl	nes Date drilled: 08/19/92					
Well depth: N/A Material type:	N/A	Casing diameter:N/A					
Screen interval: N/A	Slot size:	N/A					
Drilling Company: Bayland Drilling	Driller:	Frank and Robert					
Method Used: Hollow-Stem Auger		Field Geologist: Barbara Sieminski					
Signature of Registered Professional							
Registration No.RCE 04		CA					

Depth	pth Sample No. Som		Blows	P.I.D.	USCS Code	Description	Well Const.
- 0 -					GP CH	Asphalt—covered surface. Asphalt (4 inches). Sandy gravel, gray, damp, dense: baserock. Sandy clay, dark brown, damp, high plasticity, soft.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
- 4 -	S-4.5		2	0	CL	Silty clay, brown, damp, medium plasticity, stiff.	2
- 6 -		1	7		GC CL	Clayey gravel with sand, brown, damp, medium dense; noticeable product odor. Sandy clay, brown, damp, medium plasticity, stiff; noticeable product odor.	
- 8 -	S-7.5 S-9	1	0 4 7	47 17	GC	Clayey gravel with sand, brown mottled gray, damp, medium dense.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
- 12-				2,200	sc	Clayey sand with gravel, fine—grained sand, light gray with orange mottling, dense.	7
- 14 -	5-14.5	1 :	4	0			7
- 18	5-17.5 H	1 2 2 4 6	1	0		With sandy silt lenses.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	S-19 S-20	14 6 14 14	2	0	<u></u>	Increasing gravel. Decreasing clay, wet.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
		113				Total depth = $21-1/2$ feet.	<u> </u>

	RESNA	LOG OF BORING B-13	PLATE		
	orking to Restore Nature	ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue	5		
PROJEC	T 69036.05	Albany, California			

Depth of boring: 18-1/2	2 feet Diameter of	boring: 10 inc	hes Date drilled: 08/20/92					
Well depth: 17 feet	Material type:	Sch 40 PVC	Casing diameter: 4 inches					
Screen interval:	5 to 17 feet	Slot size:	0.100-inch					
Drilling Company: Bay	yland Drilling	Driller:	Frank and John					
	lollow—Stem Auger		Field Geologist: Barbara Sieminski					
Signature of Registered Professional:								
Registration No.:RCF 044600 State: CA								

Depti	Samp No.	le	Blows	P.I.D.	USCS Code	Description	Well Const.
- 0 <i>-</i>				146	GP CH	Concrete. <u>Concrete (7 inches).</u> <u>Sandy gravel, gray, damp, dense: baserock.</u> Silty clay, dark brown, damp, high plasticity, soft; product odor.	V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V
- 4 -	S-5.5	1	589	709	CL	Sandy clay, trace fine gravel, brown, damp, medium plasticity, very stiff; product odor.	7
- 10 - - 12 -	S-10.5		555	576	SC CL	Clayey sand with gravel, fine— to coarse—grained sand, dark gray, damp, loose; obvious product odor. Gravelly clay with sand, brown mottled gray, moist, low plasticity, stiff; product odor.	
	S-15.5 S-17.5	I I	2 4 8 7 24 26	59	SC/ML	Clayey sand, fine—grained, with clayey silt lenses, light gray mottled orange, moist, medium dense; noticeable product odor. With gravel, less clay, orange—brown.	
- 20 -						Total Depth = 18-1/2 feet.	



PROJECT 69036.05

LOG OF BORING B-14/VW-1

ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California **PLATE**

6

Depth of boring: 17-1/2 feet Diameter o	f boring: 10 inc	thes Date drilled: 08/19/92				
Well depth: 17 feet Material type	: Sch 40 PVC	Casing diameter: 4 inches				
Screen interval: 5 to 17 feet	Slot size:	0.100-inch				
Drilling Company: Bayland Drilling	Driller:	Frank and Robert				
Method Used: Hollow-Stem Auger		Field Geologist: Barbara Sieminski				
Signature of Registered Professional						

Registration No.: RCE 044600 State: CA

Depth	Sample No.		Blows	P.I.D.	USCS Code	Description	
- 0 -					GP	Asphalt—covered surface. Asphalt (4 inches). Sandy gravel, brown, damp, dense: baserock.	7 0 0
- 2 -					CL/CH	Silty clay, black, damp, medium to high plasticity, stiff; product odor.	
- 4 -					CL	Silty clay with sand and fine gravel, brown mottled gray, damp, medium plasticity, very stiff; product odor.	7
- 6 -	S-5.5	Π	4 8 12	364			
- 8 -	S-8.5 S-10		8 10 12	522	SC	Clayey sand, fine— to coarse—grained, grayish—brown,	
10	S-10		5 7 11	726	ML	moist, medium dense; product odor. Gravelly silt with sand, brown, moist, low plasticity, very stiff; obvious product odor.	
12-	S-12		20			Color change to brown mottled orange, damp.	
<u> 14 </u>	S-13.5 S-15		7 11 20 7	610 65	SC/ML	Clayey sand, fine—grained, with sandy silt lenses, greenish brown, moist, dense; product odor.	
- 16 -		Ţ	19 20 11 19 24	94		Increasing sand, grayish—brown.	
- 18						Total depth = 17-1/2 feet.	
- 20 -							

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Working	lo	Restore	Nature

PROJECT 69036.05 LOG OF BORING B-15/VW-2 ARCO Station 2035

1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California

PLATE

Depth of boring: 15-1/2 feet Diameter of	boring: 10 inc	hes Date drilled: 08/19/92
Well depth: 9-1/2 feet Material type:	Sch 40 PVC	Casing diameter: 4 inches
Screen interval: 4-1/2 to 9-1/2 feet	Slot size:	0.100-inch
Drilling Company: Bayland Drilling	Driller:	Frank and Robert
Method Used: Hollow-Stem Auger		Field Geologist: Barbara Sieminski
Signature of Registered Profes	ssional	James
Registration No.:RCE 04	-	CA

Depth			USCS Code					
- 0 -	-					Asphalt—covered surface. Asphalt (4 inches).		
					GP	Sandy gravel, gray, damp, dense: baserock.		
_ 2 -								
					CL	Sandy clay, brown, moist, medium plasticity, very soft; product odor.		
- 4 -	S-4.5	Т	1	74				
	3-4.5		1 1	74				
6 -	İ		·					
- 8 -								
			1		▼			
10-	S-10		1 2	142	∑SM	Silty sand, fine-grained, dark gray, wet, very loose; pro-	-	
						duct odor.		
12								
					_	Some gravel.	_	
- 14 -			2		CL	Silty clay with sand, light gray mottled orange, damp to		
	5-14.5	ļ	2 3 4	7.7		moist, low plasticity, firm.		
16						Total depth = $15-1/2$ feet.		
18-								
-								
20-			-					

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Working	ЦФ	Restore	Nature

PROJECT 69036.05

LOG OF BORING B-16/VW-3

ARCO Station 2035
1001 San Pablo Avenue
Albany, California

PLATE

Depth of boring: 18-1/2 feet Diameter of	boring: 10 in	ches Date drilled: 08/20/92
Well depth: <u>17 feet</u> Material type:	Sch 40 PVC	Casing diameter:4 inches
Screen interval: 5 to 17 feet	_ Slot size: _	0.100-inch
Drilling Company: Bayland Drilling	Driller:	Frank and John
Method Used: Hollow-Stem Auger		Field Geologist: Barbara Sieminski
Signature of Registered Profe	ssion	Tomas
Registration No - RCE C		

Depth	Samp No.	ole	Blows	P.I.D.	USCS Code	Description	Well Const.
- 0 -					GP	Concrete. Concrete (7 inches). Sandy gravel, brown, damp, dense: baserock.	70 20
- 2 -				!	СН	Silty clay, dark brown, damp, high plasticity, firm.	
- 4 -					CL	Sandy clay, brown, damp, medium plasticity, very stiff; obvious product odor.	▼
- 6 -	S-5.5	1	5 10 14	592		Increasing sand, with fine gravel, grayish—brown.	
- 8 -							
- 10 -	S-10.5		566	854	sc	Clayey sand, fine—grained, gray, damp to moist, medium dense; product odor.	
_ 12 -		-1	0		CL	Gravelly clay with sand, brown mottled gray, moist, low plasticity, stiff; product odor.	
- 14 -	S-15.5	_	6 8 10	80	SC/ML	Clayey sand, fine—grained, with clayey silt lenses, light gray mottled orange, moist, medium dense; notice—able product odor.	
18	S-17.5		1 18 30	225		Less clay, with gravel, orange-brown.	
20 -						Total depth = 18-1/2 feet.	



PROJECT 69036.05

LOG OF BORING B-17/VW-4

ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California **PLATE**

Depth of boring: 16-1/2 feet Diameter of	boring: 10 inc	hes Date drilled: 08/21/92
Well depth: 14-1/2 feet Material type:	Sch 40 PVC	Casing diameter: 4 inches
Screen interval: 4-1/2 to 14-1/2 feet	Slot size:	0.100-inch
Drilling Company: Bayland Drilling	Driller:	Frank and John
Method Used: Hollow-Stem Auger		Field Geologist: Barbara Sieminski
Cimpature of Desistered Ductor	:	

Signature of Registered Professional State: CA

Depth	Samp No.	le	Blows	P.I.D.	USCS Code	Description	Well Const.
- 0 -					GP	Asphalt—covered surface. Asphalt (4 inches). Sandy gravel, gray, damp, dense: baserock.	70 00
- 2 -					CL/CH	Silty clay, dark brown, damp, medium to high plasticity, firm.	
4 -					CL	Sandy clay, brown, damp, medium plasticity, stiff.	7 7 7
- 6 -	S-5.5	ľ	7 12 12	39	GC	Clayey gravel with sand, grayish—brown, damp, medium dense.	
- 8 -				-			
- 10-	S-10.5	Ι	12 10	143		Increasing sand.	
12 -			8		CL	Gravelly clay with sand, grayish—brown, damp to moist, low plasticity, very stiff; product odor.	
	S-15.5		18 12 18	896	SC	Clayey sand with gravel, fine—grained sand, light gray mottled orange, moist, medium dense; product odor. Total depth = 16-1/2 feet.	MWI — XXX
- 18 -							
- 20 -							

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PROJECT 69036.05

LOG OF BORING B-18/VW-5

ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California **PLATE**

Depth of boring: $16-1/2$ feet Diameter of	boring: 10 inch	nes Date drilled: 08/21/92
Well depth: 12-1/2 feet Material type:	Sch 40 PVC	Casing diameter: 4 inches
Screen interval: 5 to 12-1/2 feet	Slot size:	0.100-inch
Drilling Company: Bayland Drilling	Driller:	Frank and John
Method Used: Hollow-Stem Auger		Field Geologist: Barbara Sieminski
Signature of Registered Profes	ssiona	Tima
Registration No.:RCE 04	14600 State:	CA

Depth	epth Sample No.		Blows	P.I.D.	USCS Code	Description	Well Const.
	S-5.5		2 3	43	GP CL/CH CL GC	Asphalt—covered surface. Asphalt (4 inches). Sandy gravel, gray, damp, dense: baserock. Silty clay, black, damp, medium to high plasticity, stiff; product odor. Silty clay, brownish—gray, moist, medium plasticity, very stiff; noticeable product odor. Color change to brown. Clayey gravel with sand, grayish—brown, moist, dense; noticeable product odor. Silty clay, trace fine gravel, brown, damp, medium plasticity, stiff. With clayey sand lenses.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
- 12 - - 14 - - 16 -	S-15.5	7 43 83	3	56	∇ SC/CL	Clayey sand, fine-grained, with sandy clay lenses, brown, wet, medium dense. Total depth = 16-1/2 feet.	
- 20 -							

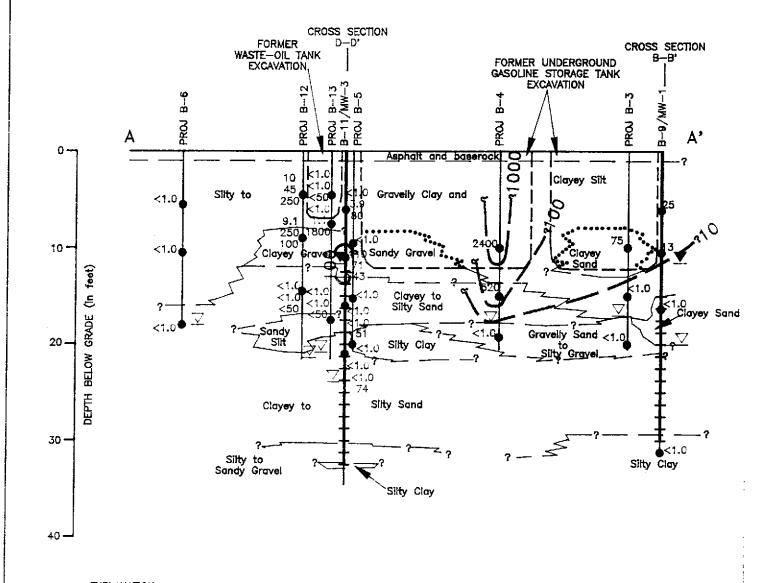
RI		SA	A
Working	CO	Restore	Nature

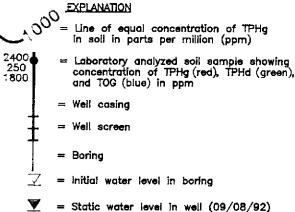
PROJECT 69036.05

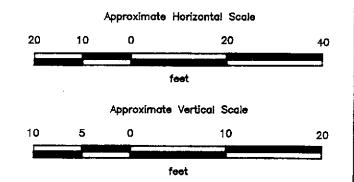
LOG OF BORING B-19/VW-6

ARCO Station 2035
1001 San Pablo Avenue
Albany, California

PLATE







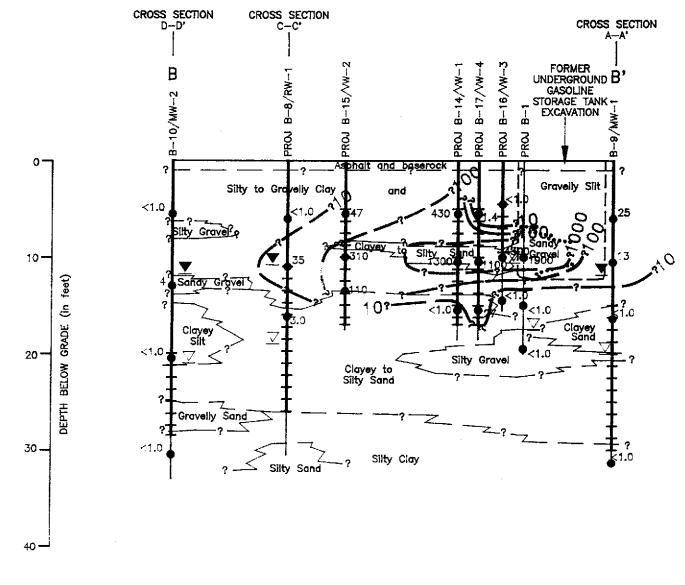
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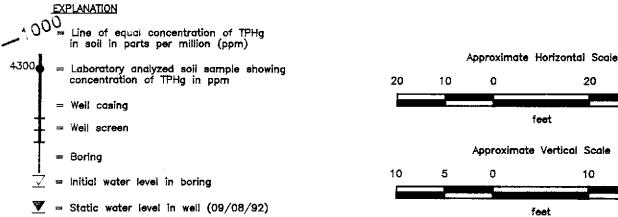
GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION A-A'
ARCO Station 2035
1001 San Pablo Avenue
Albany, California

PLATE 12

PROJECT

69036.05





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GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION B-B' ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California

PLATE 13

40

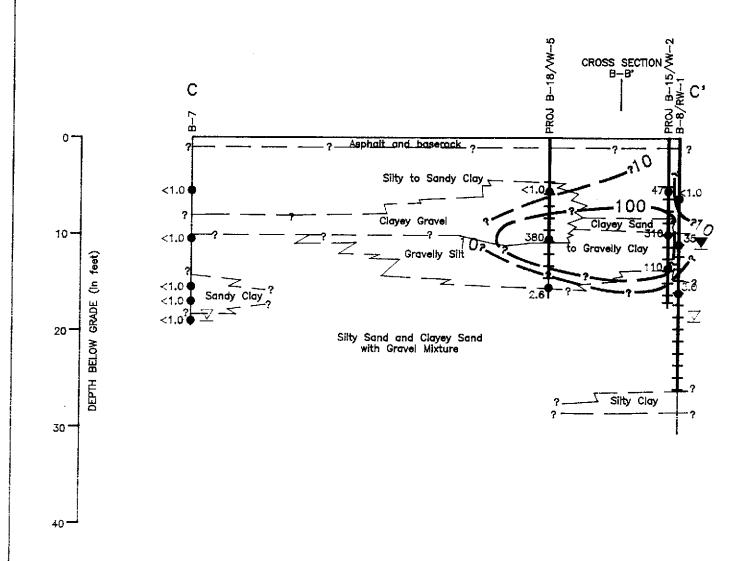
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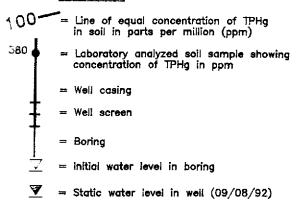
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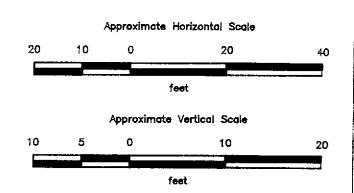
PROJECT

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EXPLANATION

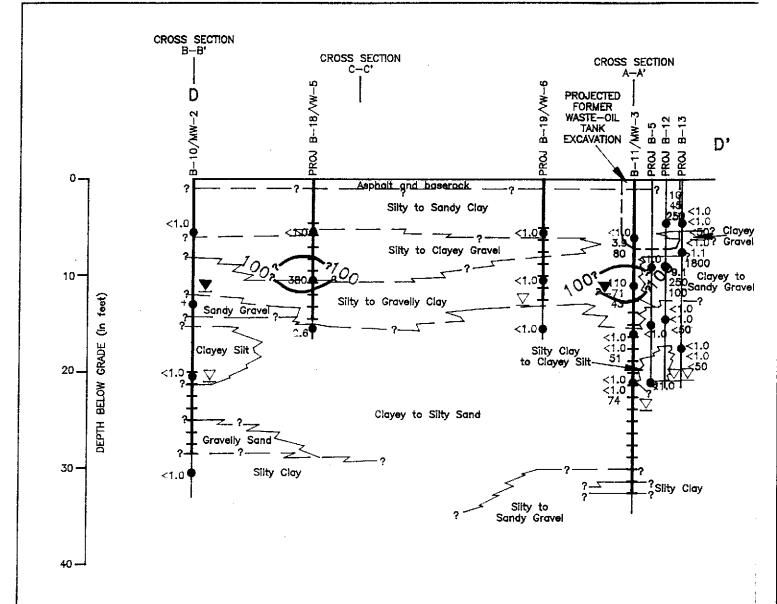






PROJECT 69036.05

GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION C-C' ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California PLATE 14



EXPLANATION

Line of equal concentration of TPHg in soil in parts per million (ppm)

380 Laboratory analyzed soil sample showing concentration of TPHg (red), TPHd (green), and TOG (blue) in ppm

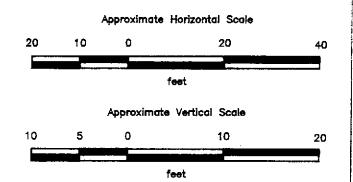
Well casing

Well screen

Boring

Initial water level in boring

Static water level in well (09/08/92)

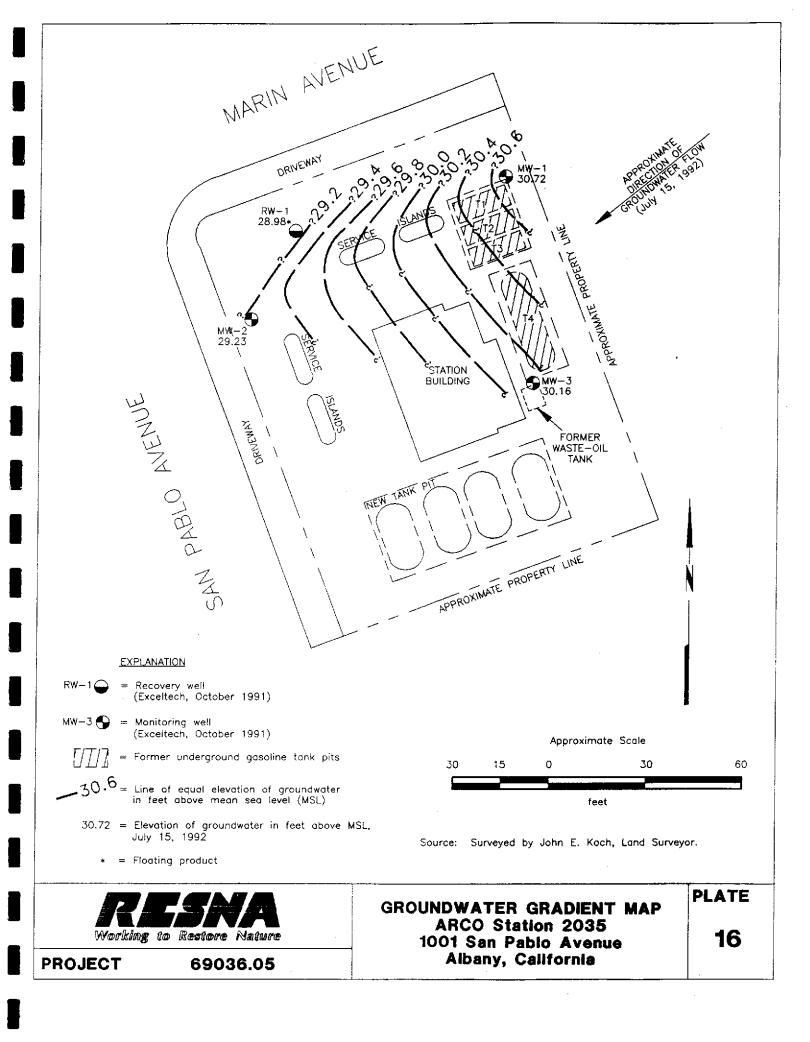


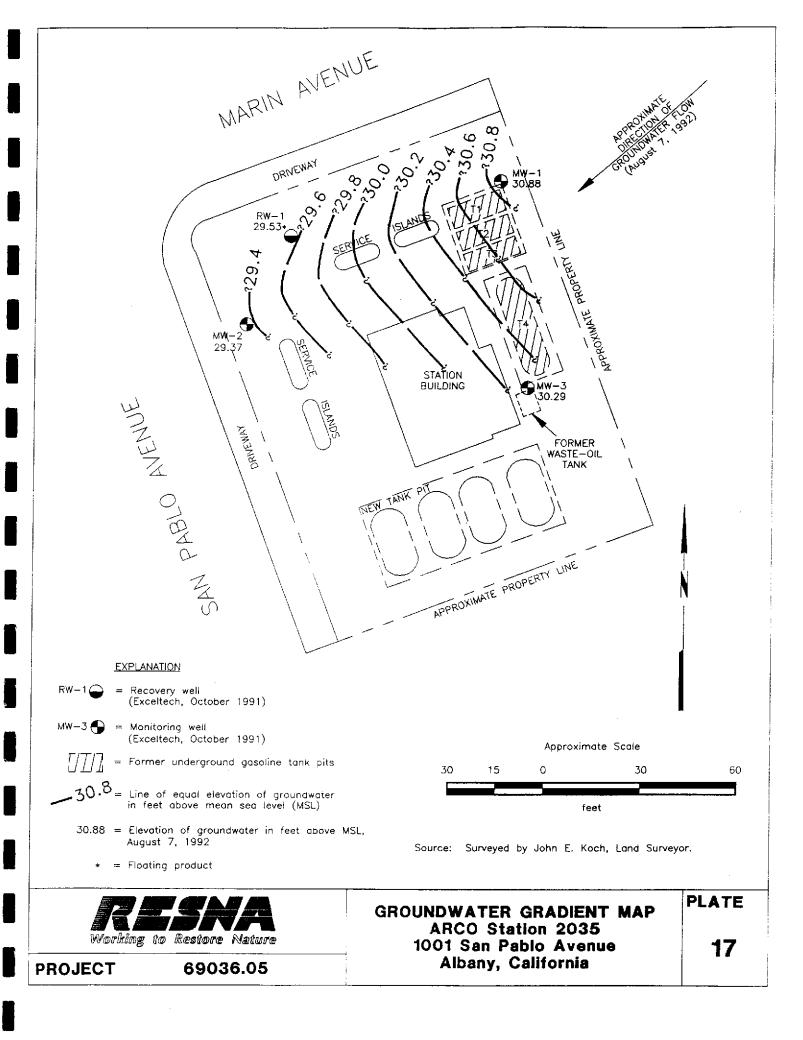


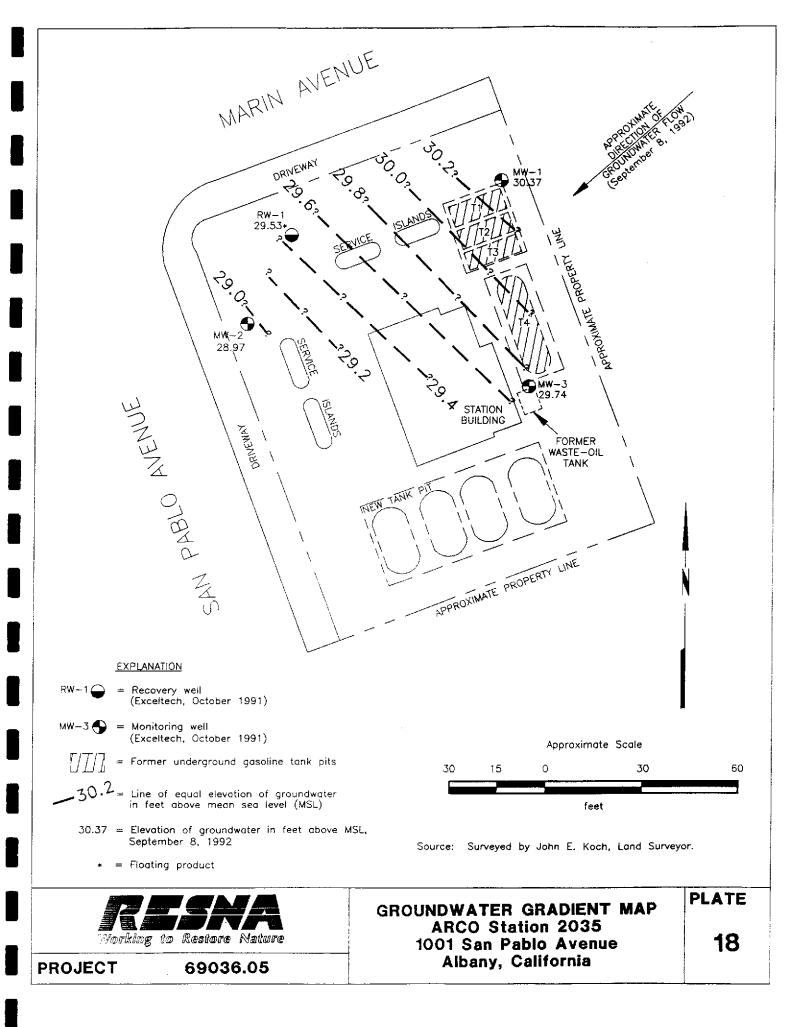
PROJECT

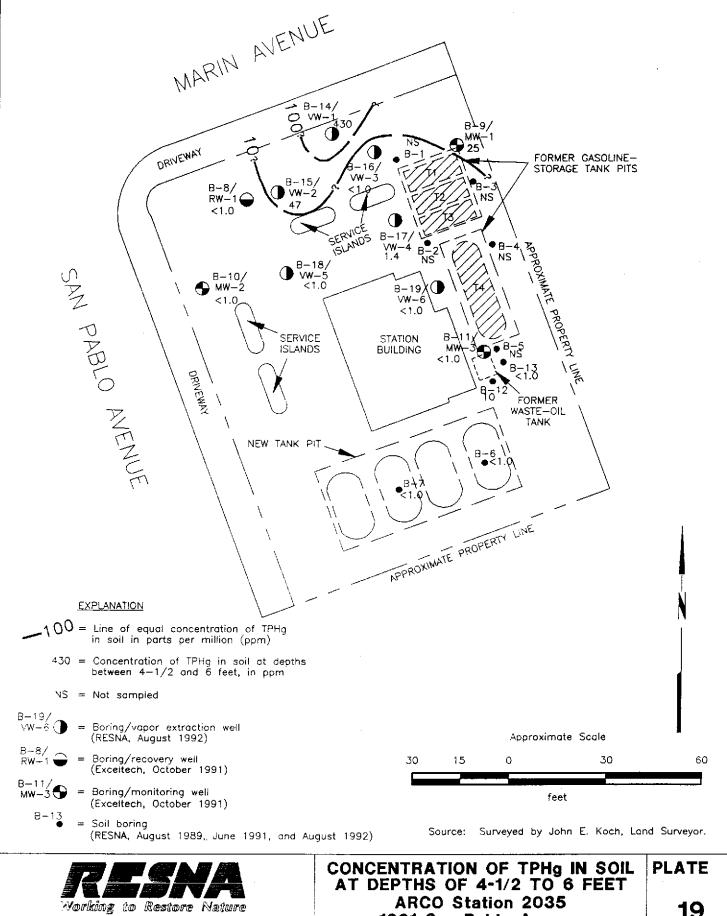
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GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION D-D' ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California PLATE 15





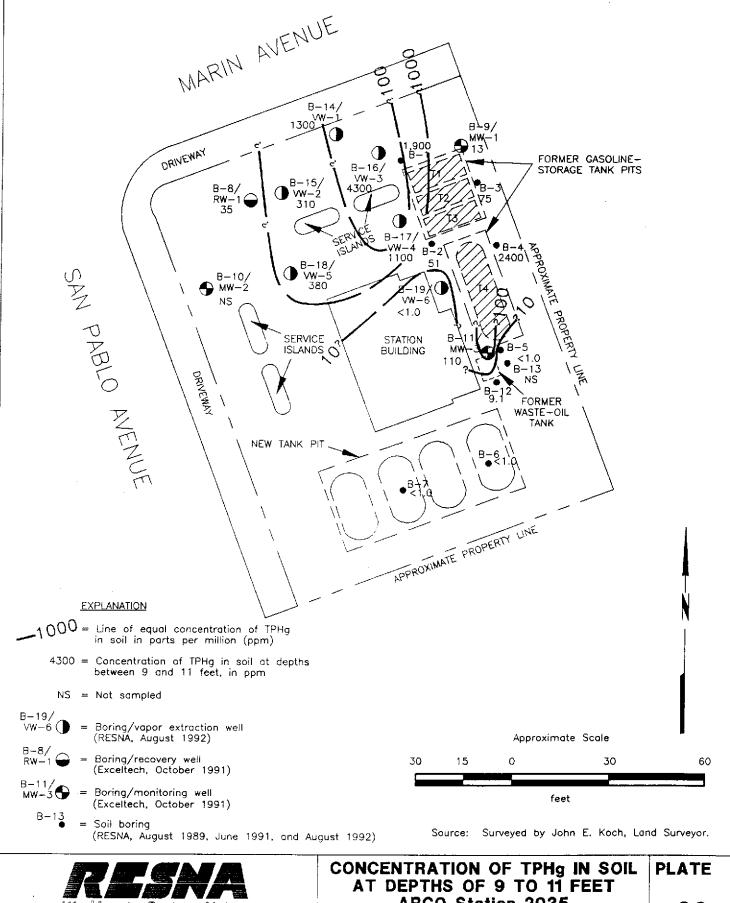




PROJECT

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1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California



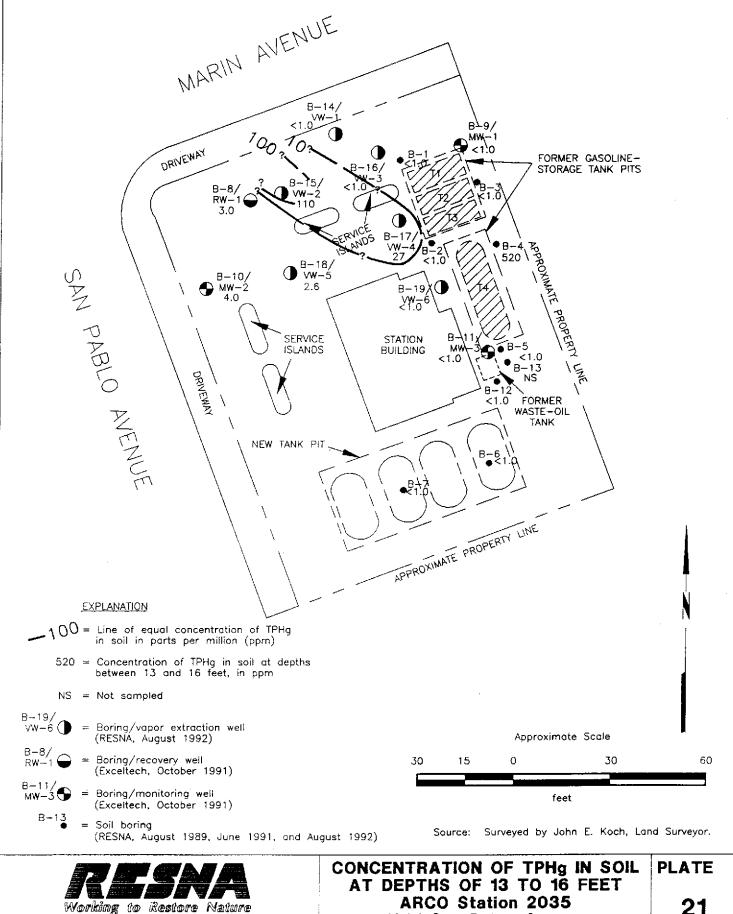
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ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California

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PROJECT

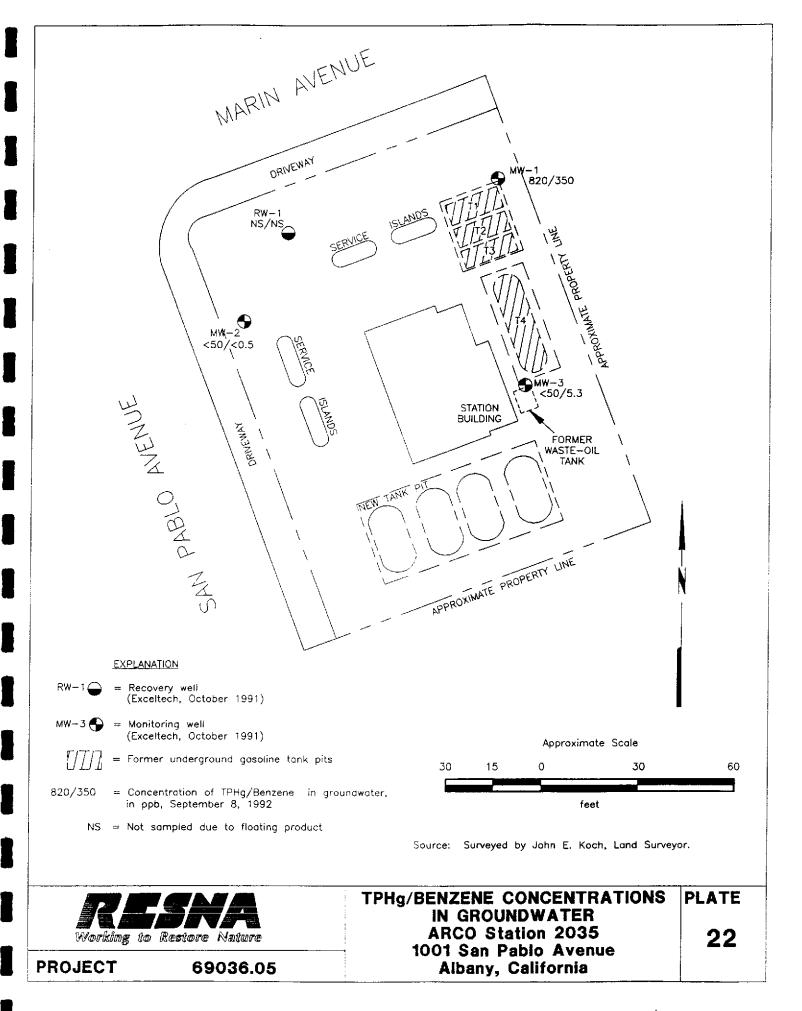
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PROJECT

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ARCO Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue Albany, California





69036.05

TABLE 1 CUMULATIVE GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California Page 1 of 2

Well Date	Elevation of Wellhead	Depth to Water	Elevation of Groundwater	Evidence of Product	
<u>MW-1</u>					
10/29/91	41.41	11.86	29.55	None	
11/07/91		10.94	30.47	None	
11/14/91		10.97	30.44	None	
01/19/92		10.06	31.35	None	
02/19/92		8.65	32.76	None	
03/19/92		8.33	33.08	None	
04/21/92		9.32	32.09	None	
05/12/92		9.82	31.59	None	
06/12/92		10.50	30.91	None	
07/15/92		10.69	30.72	None	
08/07/92		10.53	30.88	None	
09/08/92		11.04	30.37	None	
<u>MW-2</u>					
10/29/91	40.38	11.10	29.28	None	
11/07/91		11.20	29.18	None	
11/14/91		11.21	29.17	None	
01/19/92		10.44	29.94	None	
02/19/92		8.70	31.68	None	
03/19/92		8.84	31.54	None	
04/21/92	9	9.80	30.58	None	
05/12/92		10.29	30.09	None	
06/12/92		10.95	29.43	None	
07/15/92		11.15	29.23	None	
08/07/92		11.01	29.37	. None	
09/08/92		11.41	28.97	None	
<u>MW-3</u>					
10/29/91	41.44	11.62	29.82	None	
11/07/91		1 1.52	29.92	None	
11/14/91		11.50	29.94	None	
01/19/92		10.56	30.88	None	
02/19/92		9.52	31.92	None	
03/19/92		9.01	32.43	None	
04/21/92		9.70	31.74	None	
05/12/92		10.29	31.15	None	
06/12/92		11.26	30.18	None	
07/15/92		11.28	30.16	None	
08/07/92		11.15	30.29	None	
09/08/92		11.70	29.74	None	

See notes on Page 2 of 2.



TABLE 1 CUMULATIVE GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA

ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California Page 2 of 2

Well Date	Elevation of Wellhead	Depth to Water	Elevation of Groundwater	Evidence of Product
RW-1				
10/29/91	40.33	10.85	29.48	Sheen
11/07/91		11.97	28.36	0.01
11/14/91		11.03	29.30	0.01
01/19/92		10.22*	30.11*	3.26
02/19/92		8,49+	31.84*	2.14
03/19/92		8.50*	31.83*	0.50
04/21/92		9.68*	30.65	0.03
05/12/92		10.47	29.86	Product not measured
06/12/92		11.41	28.92	Product not measured
07/15/92		11.35	28.98	None
08/07/92		10.80*	29.53*	0.02
09/08/92		10.80*	29.53*	0.62

Wellhead Elevation based on benchmark (B1198): A standard Bronze Disk in the sidewalk 0.8' behind the face of curb on the northerly side of Marin Avenue 6'. +/- westerly of the curb return at the northeast corner of Marin Avenue and San Pablo Avenue at an elevation of 40.426 feet above mean sea level, City of Albany, California. Depth-to-water measurements in feet below the top of the well casing.

*Adjusted water level due to product. The static water level in each well that was suspected to contain floating product was measured with an ORS® interface probe; this instrument is accurate to the nearest 0.01 foot. The probe contains two different sensor units, one for detecting the liquid/air interface, and one for distinguishing between water and hydrocarbon. The thickness of the floating product and the groundwater depths in each well were recorded. The recorded thickness of the floating product was then multiplied by 0.80 to obtain an approximate value for the displacement of water by the floating product. This approximate displacement value was then subtracted from the measured depth to water to obtain a calculated depth to water. These calculated groundwater depths were subtracted from surveyed wellhead elevations to calculate the differences in groundwater elevations.



November 30, 1992 69036.05

TABLE 2 VAPOR EXTRACTION TEST FIELD MONITORING DATA ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California (Page 1 of 3)

								(Observation V	Vells
	Influe	ant Air Stre	am from V	W-5			MW-2	<u>RW-1</u>	VW-2	VW-1
Flow	Concen- tration	Applied Vacuum	Тетр.	Elapsed Time (min)	•		Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	Induce Vacuui
30.0	1,500	20	-	0			0.0	0.0	0.015	0.0
78.0	0	>100		8			0.0	0.0	0.06	0.0
83.0	NM	>100		15			0.05	0.01	0.11	0.0
83.0	300	>100		20			0.0	0.0	0.11	0.0
68.0	NM	80	٠_	_			NM	NM	NM	NM
57.0	NM	60	_	_			NM ·	NM	NM	NM
44.0	NM	40	_	_			NM	NM	NM	NM
0	NM	20	_	_			NM	NM	NM	NM
stance f ell Scree	rom extract en Interval (7-5 (feet): 4-5'-14	•			25.0 20-29 none	25.0 11-26 none	24.0 5-17 5-13.2	40.0 5-17 5-9.3
stance f ell Scree	rom extract en Interval (ion well VW FT BGS):	7-5 (feet): 4-5'-14				20-29	11-26 none	5-17	5-17
stance f ell Scree	rom extract en Interval (ate exposed	ion well VW FT BGS): well screen	7-5 (feet): 4-5'-14 : = 4.5'-13	3.5' 3.2' (∡≈8.7')	VW-6	VW-5	20-29 none	11-26 none Obser	5-17 5-13.2 evation Wells	5-17 5-9.3
stance f ell Scree	rom extract en Interval (ate exposed	ion well VW FT BGS):	7-5 (feet): 4-5'-14 : = 4.5'-13	3.5' 3.2' (∡≈8.7')	VW-6 Induced Vacuum	VW-5 Induced Vacuum	20-29	11-26 none	5-17 5-13.2	5-17
stance fi ell Scree oproxima	rom extract en Interval (ate exposed Influent / Concen-	on well VW FT BGS): well screen Air Stream (/-5 (feet): 4.5'-14 : = 4.5'-13 from VW-4	3.5' .2' (a≈8.7') Elapsed	Induced	Induced	20-29 none 	Obser	5-17 5-13.2 vation Wells VW-1 Induced	5-17 5-9.3 <u>MW-</u> Induce
stance fiell Scree	Influent / Concentration	on well VW FT BGS): well screen Air Stream (Applied Vacuum	/-5 (feet): 4.5'-14 : = 4.5'-13 from VW-4	Elapsed Time (min)	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	20-29 none 	Observed Vacuum	5-17 5-13.2 evation Wells VW-1 Induced Vacuum	5-17 5-9.3 MW- Induce Vacuu
stance fiell Scree pproxima Flow 44.0	Influent A Concentration 300	on well VW FT BGS): well screen Air Stream (Applied Vacuum	/-5 (feet): 4.5'-14 : = 4.5'-13 from VW-4	Elapsed Time (min)	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	20-29 none <u>VW-3</u> Induced Vacuum	Observed Vacuum	5-17 5-13.2 evation Wells VW-1 Induced Vacuum	MW-Induce Vacuu
Flow 44.0 83.0 83.0	Influent / Concentration 300 400 300	on well VW FT BGS): well screen Are Stream (Applied Vacuum 41 100 100	7-5 (feet): 4.5'-14 : = 4.5'-13 from VW-4 Temp.	Elapsed Time (min) 0 10 35	Induced Vacuum 0.0 0.0	Induced Vacuum 0.065 0.05	20-29 none <u>VW-3</u> Induced Vacuum	Observed Observed Observed VW-2 Induced Vacuum 0.01 0.05	5-17 5-13.2 evation Wells VW-1 Induced Vacuum 0.0 0.005	5-17 5-9.3 MW-Induce Vacuu
Flow 44.0 83.0 83.0	Influent A Concentration 300 400 300	on well VW FT BGS): well screen Air Stream (Applied Vacuum 41 100 100	7-5 (feet): 4.5'-14 : = 4.5'-13 from VW-4 Temp.	Elapsed Time (min) 0 10 35	Induced Vacuum 0.0 0.0	Induced Vacuum 0.065 0.05	20-29 none <u>VW-3</u> Induced Vacuum	Observed Observed Observed VW-2 Induced Vacuum 0.01 0.05	5-17 5-13.2 evation Wells VW-1 Induced Vacuum 0.0 0.005	5-17 5-9.3 MW-Induce Vacuu
Flow 44.0 83.0 83.0	Influent A Concentration 300 400 300 10.7 DT rom extracti	on well VW FT BGS): well screen Are Stream (Applied Vacuum 41 100 100	7-5 (feet): 4.5'-14 : = 4.5'-13 from VW-4 Temp.	Elapsed Time (min) 0 10 35	Induced Vacuum 0.0 0.0 0.0	Induced Vacuum 0.065 0.05 0.05	20-29 none VW-3 Induced Vacuum 0.05 0.05	Observed National Observed Nat	5-17 5-13.2 Cvation Wells VW-1 Induced Vacuum 0.0 0.005 0.1	5-17 5-9.3 MW-Induce Vacuu 0.0 0.0 0.0



TABLE 2 VAPOR EXTRACTION TEST FIELD MONITORING DATA ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California (Page 2 of 3)

	In fire con	t Air Stream	- from 1/10	V &		VW-4	VW-3	Observati VW-1	MW-1	MW-3
Flow	Concen-	Applied	Temp.	Elapsed		Induced	Induced	Induced	Induced	Induce
LIUW	tration	Vacuum	remp	Time (min)		Vacuum	Vacuum	Vacuum	Vacuum	Vacuu
65.0	NM	60	_	0		0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.11
87.0	NM	100		5		0.005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10
87.0	NM	100		20		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
87.0	600	100		35		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DTW _i :		W _r : 12.1'		asing)						
		ion well VV				24.5	44.5	54.0	42.7	22.5
Well Scree 32.5	en Interval	(FT BGS):	5-13'			5-17	4.5-9.5	5-17	15-30	12.5
	ate Exposed	i Well Scree	n: 5-12' (.≈ 7')		5-14	4.5-8.7	5-9.3	none	none
			,				Observat	tion Wells		
	Influent	Air Stream	from VW	<u>-3</u>	VW-6	<u>VW-4</u>	<u>MW-1</u>	<u>VW-2</u>	<u>VW-1</u>	VW-
Flow	Concen-	Applied	Temp.	Elapsed	Induced	Induced	Induced	Induced	Induced	Induc
	tration	Vacuum		Time (min)	Vacuum	Vacuum	Vacuum	Vacuum	Vacuum	Vacuu
79.0	700	84		5	0.17	0.40	0.0	0.76	0.20	0.12
74.0	700	80	_	30	0.14	0.48	0.0	0.90	0.21	0.19
OTW _i : 8	8.9 DTW	. 8.7' (To	p of Casin	g)						
Distance f	rom extract	ion well VW	/-3 (feet):		46.0	19.0	21.0	38.0	16.0	49.0
		(FT BGS):			5-12.5	5-17	15-30	5-17	5-17	4.5-14
Approxim	ate exposed	well screen	: 4.5 -8 .9' (∆≈4.4′) 	5-7.1'	5-14.3	none	5-13.2	5-9.3	45-13.
								ion Wells		
		<u> Vir Stream f</u>				<u>VW-1</u>	<u>VW-3</u>	<u>VW-4</u>	<u>MW-2</u>	<u>vw-</u>
Flow	Concen- tration	Applied Vacuum	Temp.	Elapsed Time (min)	-	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	Induce Vacuu
35.0	NM	26	-	0		0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
39.0	3,000	30 20	_	15		0.17	0.27	0.0	0.0 5 0.0	0.01 0.09
39.0	3,500 	30	-			0.16	0.26	0.01	0.0	0.03
OTW _i : 1		W _f : 8.2' (7		ing)		24.0	40.0	40.0	36.0	24.0
Lictoria 6		ion well VW				24.0 5-17	40.0 4.5-9.5	40.0 5-17	36.0 20-29	24.0 4.5-14
						3_1/	4	3-1/	71 1 7 7 7	4 3-14
Veli Scree		well screen:		-2.20		5-9.3'	45-11	5-14.3	none	4.5-13



TABLE 2 VAPOR EXTRACTION TEST FIELD MONITORING DATA

ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California (Page 3 of 3)

						Observa	tion Wells		•
	Influent A	Air Stream	from VW-	1	<u>VW-4</u>	VW-3	VW-2	<u>VW-5</u>	MW-2
Flow	Concen- tration	Applied Vacuum	Temp.	Elapsed Time (min)	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum	Induced Vacuum
79,0	100	100	_	15	0.0	0.70	0.64	0.08	0.0
79.0	200	99		30	0.0	0.78	0.68	0.095	0.0
79.0	NM	98		40	0.0	0.80	0.70	0.09	0.0
79.0	NM	98	-	70	0.02	0.90	0.78	0.105	NM
79.0	NM	90	_	90	0.05	0.86	0.72	0.10	NM
74.0	300	90	_	105	0.05	0.86	0.74	0.115	NM
78.0	200	90	-	120	0.05	0.88	0.74	0.105	NM
61.0	NM	60	_	_	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
39.0	NM	40		_	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
0.0	NM	20		-	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
ΓW _i : 1	11.1' DT	W _f : 9.3'						-	
stance f	rom extract	ion well VV	V-1 (feet):		27.0	16.0	24.0	40.0	59.0
eli Scree	n Interval	(FT BGS):	5-17 ^r		5-17	4.5-9.5	5-17	4.5-14.5	20-29
mroxim	ate Exposed	Well Scree	n: 5-9.3' (a≈4.3')	5-14.3	4.5-8.7	5-13.2	4.5-13.2	none

Flow measured in cubic feet per minute (CFM).

Concentration measured in parts per million by volume (ppmv) on Combustible Gas Meter.

Vacuum measured in inches of water column.

Temperature measured in degrees Fahrenheit.

DTWi = Initial depth to water prior to VET and pumping or bailing operations (measured from top of well casing).

DTWf = Final depth to water after VET (measured from top of well casing).

NM = Not Measured.

FT BGS = Feet Below Grade Surface

Note: Exposed Well Screen refers to well screened intervals above the potentiometric water surface. Values are only approximate since depth to water is measured from top of casing and screened intervals are referenced from grade surface.



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TABLE 3 CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California Page 1 of 3

Date					-	,		VOC,PCB,					
Sample ID	TPHg	В	T	E	X	TPHd	TOG	and SVOC	Cd	Cr	Pb	Ni	Zn
August 19	89							<u> </u>					
S-10-B1	1,900	<4	15	8	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA
S-15-B1	< 1.0	< 0.005	0.006	0.006	< 0.005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA
S-191/2-B1	< 1.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-10-B2	51	1.9	0.35	0.81	4.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-141/2-B2	< 1.0	0.063	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	NA	NA	NA .	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-20-B2	<1.0	0.039	0.044	0.007	0.041	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-10-B3	75	3.1	8.2	1.8	11.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-141/2-B3	< 1.0	0.21	< 0.025	< 0.025	0.039	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-20-B3	< 1.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-10-B4	2,400	33	140	40	220	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-15-B4	520	<1.0	6.9	6.2	6.3	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-19-B4	< 1.0	< 0.005	0.007	< 0.005	< 0.005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-914-B5	<1.0	0.007	0.006	< 0.005	< 0.005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA:	NA
S-15-B5	< 1.0	< 0.005	0.006	< 0.005	< 0.005	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-20-B5	< 1.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
June 1991													
S-51/2-B6	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NIA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-10½-B6	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050		NA.	NA.	NA	NA	NA.	NA.	NA
S-151/2-B6	<1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050		NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-17-B6	<1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050		NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA.
G-17- D 0	12.0	VO.0000	~0.00.0	40.000	< 0.0000	141	141						
S-51/s-B7	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-101/2-B7	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA.	NA	NA
S-151/4-B7	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-17-B7	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050		NA.		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.
S-181/2-B7	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.
October 19	<u>91</u>												
S-6-B8	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-11-B8	35	1.2	1.7	0.42	2.0	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-16-B8	3.0	0.45	0.13	0.11	0.47	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
*S-30-B8	240	3.6	5.0	4.1	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-6-B9	25	0.60	0.58	0.44	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-10 ₄ -B9	13	0.74	0.72	0.18	0.95	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-16-B9	< 1.0	0.015	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-31-B9	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 3 CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California Page 2 of 3

<u>Date</u> Sample ID	TPHg	В	Т	E	x	TPHd	TOG	VOC,PCB, and SVOC	Cd	Cr	Pb	Ni	Zn
October 199	1cont.												
S-51/2-B10	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-13-B10	4.0	0.13	0.15	0.041	0.16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-2014-B10	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-301/2-B10	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-6-B11	< 1.0	0.010	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	3.9	80	ND*	< 0.50	49	7.7	97	41
S-11-B11	110	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.27	71	43	ND*	< 0.50	80	5.8	77	69
S-16-B11	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0	57	ND*	< 0.50	33	7.5	25	45
S-21-B11	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0	74	ND'	< 0.50	39	7.2	32	56
August 1992	}												
S-41/2-B12	10	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.0070	0.050	45°	250	ND	< 0.50	59	< 5.0	58	40
S-9-B12	9.1	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.0060	0.082	250⁴	100	ND	< 0.50	42	< 5.0	46	37
S-141/2-B12	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0	<50	ND	< 0.50	49	7.4	49	69
S-41/2-B13	<1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0	<50	ND	< 0.50	68	< 5.0	65	43
S-7½-B13	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	1.1°	1,800	ND4	< 0.50	51	<5.0	81	46
S-171/2-B13	<1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0	<50	ND	< 0.50	43	5.6	51	69
S-5½-B14	430	4.0	16	7.3	42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-10½-B14		20	82	31	170	NA	NA.	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-151/2-B14	1,500 < 1.0	0.012	0.034	0.011	0.055	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3-137FD14	\1.0	0.012	0.054	0.011	0.000								
S-51/2-B15	47	0.22	0.56	0.76	4.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-10-B15	310	3.8	15	7.1	37	NA	NA	NA	NA .	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-131/4-B15	110	1.5	4.3	2.1	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-41/2-B16	<1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	. NA	NA	NA
	4.300	21	110	51	580	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-141/2-B16	<1.0	0.010	0.032	0.018	0.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-51/2-B17	1.4	0.045	0.0080	< 0.0050	0.028	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-101/-B17		16	71	27	140	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	27	2.1	0.40	0.75	1.3	NA	NA.	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-151/4-B17	21	2.1	0.40	0.75	1	Tur.	IUL	141					
S-51/2-B18	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050		NA	NA.	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-101/2-B18	380	4.8	21	8.7	46	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-151/4-B18	2.6	0.78	0.48	0.059	0.29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-51/2-B19	<1.0	0.017	0.0090	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	ŅA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-101/2-B19	< 1.0	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S-151/2-B19	< 1.0	0.15	0.012	0.029	0.032	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5 10/1.51/													

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S-0821-SPAD

TABLE 3 CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSES OF SOIL SAMPLES ARCO Station 2035

					Alban	Station 20 y, Californi ge 3 of 3							
<u>Date</u> Sample ID	ТРН	В	т	Е	х	трна	TOG	VOC,PCB, and SVOC		Cr	Pb	Ni	Zn
	1992cont, PAD 550	2.6	9.5	5.4	47	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Results in TPHg: B: benze BTEX: TPHd: TOG: VOC: PCB: SVOC: Cd: Cr. Ni: Zn: Pb: NA: <: ND: 4:	for TPHg, BT. for VOC, PC Total petrol rie, T: toluene Analyzed by Total Petrol Total oil an Volatile org Polychlorina Semi-volatile Cadmium by Chromium by Chromium by Chromium by EZine by EP/Lead b	B and SV eum hydi E. ethyi EPA me deum Hyd d grease anic com ated biphi e organic y EPA m ethod A method A method d. orted belonds tested eteted fror tested. a non-di ands tested	OC in parti- rocarbons as libenzene, Xi- ethod 5030/s lrocarbons as by Standard pounds by EP. compounds ethod 6010. nethod 6010. d 6010. d 6010. d were nond in the satura	s per billies gasoline total ryies 15/8020 as diesel billies method department of the period of the period detectable. The minimal detectable d	on (ppb). by EPA cness isom by EPA m 5520 E&F cod 8240. 8080. method 8 cection lim Detection analyzed ature in E	method 503 lets lethod 3550 3. 270. hit. on limits va for site challeters 3-12 contain hylbenzene	30/8015, /8015. arried for aracterizated C9 -	different co	ses on	ly.	The mix	cture in i	B-13 was

Composite sample

Soil pile Date sampled Soil Sample



TABLE 4
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES
ARCO Station 2035
Albany, California

WELL DATE	ТРНд	В	Т	E	x	TOG	voc	Cd	Cr	Pb	Ni	Zn	
MW-1													
10/29/91	620	76	69	15	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
03/19/92	6,500	2,600	89	42	290	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	
06/12/92	2,900	1,100	2.5	21	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	
09/08/92	820	350	<5*	<5*	<5*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MW-2													
10/29/91	< 60	2.4	4.6	0.48	2.3	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
03/19/92	< 50	6.8	0.9	< 0.5	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
06/12/92	< 50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
09/08/92	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	•
MW-3													
10/29/91	32	2.1	2.8	0.35	1.8	< 5.0	ND**	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.0050	< 0.050	0.045	
03/19/92	2,100	780	8.8	16	58	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	
06/12/92	720	210	<2.5*	23	4.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
09/08/92	< 50	5.3	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
RW-1	Ť												
10/29/91			Not s	ampled-	-sheen								
03/19/92		N	ot sampl	-		luct							
06/12/92			ot sampl										
09/08/92			ot sampl										
											•		
MCL:		1		680	1,750		<u> </u>	10	50	50	_		
DWAL:		•	100		4,			~~					
2			-50							••			

Results in parts per billion (ppb).

TPHg: Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline by EPA method 5030/8015/8020.

B: benzene, T: toluene, E: ethylbenzene, X: total xylenes isomers

BTEX: Analyzed by EPA method 5030/8015/8020.

TOG: Total oil and grease by Standard method 5520 B&F.

VOC: Volatile organic compounds by EPA method 624.

.: Laboratory Raised Methods Reporting Limit (MRL) due to high analyte concentration requiring sample dilution.

**: All compounds were nondetectable except for toluene (3.0 ppb).

Cd: Cadmium by EPA method 200.7.

Cr. Chromium by EPA method 200.7.

Ni: Nickel by EPA method 200.7.

Zn: Zinc by EPA method 200.7.

Pb: Lead by EPA method 3010.

NA: Not analyzed.

<: Results reported below the laboratory detection limit.

ND: Not detected; detection limit varied according to analyte.

MCL: State Maximum Contaminant Level (October 1990).

DWAL: State Drinking Water Action Level (October 1990).

Sample Identification:

W-11-MW-3

Monitoring well number

Depth in feet

Water Sample



TABLE 5 LABORATORY ANALYSIS OF AIR SAMPLES ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California

Sample ID	Sample Location	Elapsed Time of Sample	ТРНg	В	Т	Е	х	Ръ
A-VW1-30	VW-1	30	57	<5	<5	<5	<5	NA
A-VW1-EFF	EFFLUENT*	30	110	<5	<5	<5	<5	NA
A-VW1-120	VW-1	120	14	<5	<5	<5	<5	0.004
A-VW2-30	VW-2	30	6,800	83	16	<5	<5	NA.
A-VW3-30	VW-3	30	<10	<5	<5	<5	<5	NA ·
A-VW4-30	VW-4	30	14	<5	<5	<5	<5	NA
A-VW5-30	VW-5	30	27,000	330	220	<25**	36	NA
A-VW6-30	VW-6	30	20	< 5	5.2	<5	5.7	NA

Concentrations reported in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³), which is equivalent to (μ g/ ℓ).

<:

Below the minimum laboratory detection limit for air.

NA:

Not analyzed.

TPHg

Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (analyzed by EPA Method 8015).

B: benzene,

T: toluene, E: ethylbenzene, X: total xylene isomers

BTEX:

Analyzed by EPA Method 8240

**:

Effluent vapors sampled after abatement by the internal combustion engine. Laboratory Reported that sample was diluted due to matrix interference.

APPENDIX A PREVIOUS WORK

PREVIOUS WORK

Limited Site Assessment

On August 9, 1989, Applied GeoSystems (AGS) performed a limited environmental site assessment to evaluate possible gasoline hydrocarbons in the vicinity of the four underground gasoline-storage tanks (AGS, 1990). Five soil borings (B-1 through B-5) were drilled as shown on Plate 2 in the main body of this report.

Groundwater was encountered in the borings at depths between 17 and 18 feet below ground surface, except in boring B-5 where groundwater was not encountered to a total depth of 20½ feet below ground surface. A hydrocarbon sheen was noted on the surface of water samples obtained from borings B-1 through B-4.

Laboratory analyses of selected soil samples from borings B-1 through B-5 reported concentrations of TPHg ranging from nondetectable to 2,400 ppm (see Table 3 in the main body of this report). AGS concluded that shallow soils (at 10-15 feet depths) near the four underground gasoline storage tanks (USTs) had been impacted by gasoline hydrocarbons, and shallow groundwater beneath the site appeared to have been impacted by gasoline hydrocarbons.

Underground Storage Tank Removal

A Work Plan (RESNA/AGS, April 29, 1991) and an Addendum One to the Work Plan (RESNA/AGS, April 29, 1992) were prepared by RESNA outlining work to be performed in a limited subsurface investigation at the subject site. Before work proposed in Addendum One to the Work Plan, removal and replacement of USTs and product delivery lines commenced in July 1991 (RESNA/AGS, September 11, 1991).

On June 25, 1991, RESNA personnel supervised the drilling of two soil borings, (B-6 and B-7) to depths of 18 and 19½ feet below ground surface in the area of the proposed new tank pit location as shown on Plate 2 in the main body of this report.

Groundwater was first encountered at 17½ feet in B-6 and 19½ feet in B-7. Selected soil samples collected from borings B-6 and B-7 were submitted for laboratory analyses for TPHg and BTEX by EPA Methods 8015/8020. TPHg and BTEX concentrations were not detected from any soil sample submitted. The laboratory results of soil samples from borings are summarized in Table 3 in the main body of this report, and laboratory results



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of soil samples from new tank pit excavation are summarized in Table A-1, Laboratory Analyses of New Tank Pit Soil Samples.

In July and August 1991, four gasoline USTs (T1 through T4) and associated product lines were excavated and removed. Soil samples were collected from the side walls, bottom of the excavation, and beneath the product lines. Selected soil samples were submitted for laboratory analyses for TPHg and BTEX by EPA Method 8015/8020. The analytical results are shown on Table A-2, Laboratory Analyses of Former Gasoline Tank Pit Soil Samples, and Table A-3, Laboratory Analyses of Product-Line and Product-Dispenser Soil Samples. Based on the tank removal and environmental subsurface investigation RESNA concluded that gasoline hydrocarbons over 100 ppm have not impacted the shallow soils (ground surface to 13 feet below grade) in the vicinity of the former underground steel gasoline-storage tanks; gasoline hydrocarbons over 1,000 ppm have impacted the shallow soils (one foot below grade) in the vicinity of the product dispensers adjacent to the former steel gasoline-storage tanks; and a water "grab" sample collected from the former tank pit and submitted for laboratory analyses showed a concentration of 190 ppb TPHg.

Subsurface Environmental Investigation and Pump Test

An Addendum Two to the Work Plan (RESNA/AGS, September 24, 1991) was prepared by RESNA outlining work to be performed in a subsurface environmental investigation at the subject site. This work included: performing a records research of Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (ACFCWCD) records for water supply and monitoring wells within a ½-mile radius of the subject site; performing a records research of the City of Albany Fire Department and ACFCWCD files for nearby and upgradient possible offsite sources of gasoline hydrocarbons; drilling four soil borings (B-8 through B-11); collecting soil samples from the borings; constructing a 6-inch-diameter groundwater recovery well RW-1 in boring B-8, and 4-inch diameter groundwater monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-3 in borings B-9 through B-11, respectively; developing and sampling the wells; submitting soil and groundwater samples for laboratory analyses; surveying wellhead elevations; and performing an aquifer pump test (RESNA, March 6, 1992).

The work described above was performed by RESNA in October and November 1991. Based on the results of this investigation RESNA concluded that the majority of gasoline hydrocarbons in the soil at the site was at the depth between approximately 10 to 15 feet below ground surface, within the layer of sandy clays and gravely silts. The lateral extent of gasoline hydrocarbons in the soil had been delineated below 100 parts per million (ppm) only in the northwestern (B-10) and northeastern (B-9) portions of the site, and to nondetectable level (less than 1 ppm) in the southern portion of the site (B-6 and B-7). The



vertical extent of gasoline hydrocarbons in the soil at the site had been delineated to nondetectable level (less than 1.0 ppm) at a depth of approximately 16 to 20½ feet below the ground surface with the exception of boring B-8, where 240 ppm of TPHg was detected at a depth of 30 feet below ground surface within the saturated zone. The lateral extent of waste-oil related hydrocarbons in the soil in the area of the former waste-oil tank at the site had not been delineated.

The lateral and vertical extent of gasoline hydrocarbons in the groundwater had not been delineated at the site with the exception of the northwestern part of the site where TPHg concentrations were below laboratory detection limit (<60 ppb) for TPHg in MW-2. Based on nondetectable concentrations of TOG, TPHd, VOC's, and the metals cadmium, chromium, lead, and nickel in groundwater samples collected from monitoring well MW-3 RESNA concluded, that the hydrocarbons associated with the waste-oil tank have not impacted groundwater beneath the site.

Based on the results of the pump test RESNA estimated a long term pumping rate from the recovery well RW-1 to be around 1.5 to 1.7 gallons per minute (gpm), and concluded that the predicted zone of capture is sufficiently large to capture a portion of the impacted groundwater and floating product at the site. The first-encountered water bearing zone was determined to be an 8-foot thick confined zone, with relatively high transmissivity.

Monthly Monitoring and Quarterly Sampling

Monthly monitoring and quarterly sampling of groundwater monitoring wells at the subject site began in October 1991. The highest concentrations of hydrocarbons in groundwater beneath the site were noted in March 1992 (up to 6,500 ppb of TPHg and 2,600 ppb of benzene in MW-1). Since March 1992 hydrocarbon concentrations have decreased significantly in MW-1 (to 820 ppb of TPHg and 350 ppb of BTEX) and MW-3 (to nondetectable TPHg, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylene, and to 5.3 ppb of benzene) and remained nondetectable (TPHg) or decreased to nondetectable levels (BTEX) in MW-2. Recovery well RW-1 continue to contain floating product. In January 1992 RESNA initiated removal of floating product from RW-1 by hand bailing. In April 1992 Horner EZY Floating Skimmer was installed in recovery well RW-1. In third quarter of 1992 RESNA changed floating product removal from monthly to bi-weekly. The results of previous groundwater monitoring and sampling are reported in Table 1 and 4 in the main body of this report and summarized in the reports listed in the References section of this report.



TABLE A-1 LABORATORY ANALYSES OF NEW TANK PIT SOIL SAMPLES ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California

Sample ID	В	T	Е	X	TPHg
July 8, 1991					
S-15-EWC	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-15-SE	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	<1.0
S-16-SW1	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-15-SW	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-15-NWC	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-15-WWC	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-15-NWF	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-9-NWW	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	<1.0
S-8-NW	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0 050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-15-NW	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
July 9, 1991					
S-0709-NP1(10')	0.025	0.027	0.0060	0.024	< 1.0
S-0709-NP2(14')	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-0709-NP3(10')	< 0.0050	0.0050	< 0.0050	0.018	< 1.0
S-0709-NP4(15)	0.0050	0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-0709-NP5(5')	0.012	0.013	< 0.0050	0.0080	< 1.0
S-0709-NP6(15')	0.017	0.021	0.014	0.056	< 1.0
S-0709-NP7(3')	0.0060	0.0060	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-0709-NP8(14')	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-0709-NP9(9')	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-0709-NP10(10')	0.0090	0.0060	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-0709-NP11(8')	< 0.0050	< 0. 0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-0709-NP12(14')	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-0709-NP13(2')	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0
S-0709-NP14(6')	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.0050	0.0080	< 1.0
S-0709-NP15(5')	< 0.0060	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.0060	<1.0
S-0709-NP16(16')	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.0050	0.0080	< 1.0
S-0709-NP17(10 ¹)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.0050	0.0080	< 1.0
S-0709-NP18(11')	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.0050	0.0080	< 1.0

Results in parts per million (ppm).

B: benzene, T: toluene, E: ethylbenzene, X: total xylenes

TPHg: Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg with BTEX distinction measured by EPA Methods 5030/8015/8020)

<: Less than the indicated laboratory detection limit.

Sample Identification:

Excavation Samples:

S-0709-NP1(10')

New tank pit consecutive number (sample depth)

Date of sample

Soil sample

Soil sample

Location identifier

Depth of sample

Soil sample



TABLE A-2 LABORATORY ANALYSES OF FORMER GASOLINE TANK PIT SOIL SAMPLES ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California

Sample ID	В	T	E	x	TPHg	TOG	VOC	Pb
July 3, 1991								
S-12-T1W	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0	NA.	NA	NA
S-12-T1E	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA
S-12-T2W	0.031	< 0.0050	0.0080	< 0.0050	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA
S-12-T2E	0.019	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA
S-12-T3W	1.2	2.4	1.0	3.8	48	NA	NA	< 0.05
S-12-T3E	0.2	0.51	0.97	3.9	65	NA	NA	< 0.05
S-13-T4N	0.45	0.039	0.18	0.33	6.2	NA	NA	NA
S-13-T4S	0.061	0.034	0.0080	0.15	< 1.0	<30	ND	NA
	(0.160)			(0.430)				

Results in parts per million (ppm).

NA: Not analyzed.

<: Less than the indicated laboratory detection limit

ND: Less than laboratory limit for each compound, except benzene and total xylenes

(): Indicates results measured by EPA Method 8240

B: benzene, T: toluene, E: ethylbenzene, X: total xylenes

TPHg: Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline

(TPHg with BTEX distinction measured by EPA Methods 5030/8015/8020)

TOG: Total oil and grease (measured by Standard Method 5520 E and F)

VOC: Volatile organic compounds (measured by EPA Method 8240)

Pb: Organic lead (measured by California LUFT Manual Method, 12/87)

Sample Identification:

S-12-T1W

Tank number and locator Depth of sample

Soil sample



TABLE A-3 LABORATORY ANALYSES OF PRODUCT-LINE AND PRODUCT-DISPENSER SOIL SAMPLES ARCO Station 2035 Albany, California

Sample ID	В	T	E	x	TPHg
July 19, 1991				-	•
S-21/2-PL1	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 1.0
S-21/2-PL2	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	<1.0
S-1-PL3	0.005	0.02	0.016	0.12	1.7
S-1-PL4	36	320	100	640	4,200
S-1-PL5	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 1.0
S-1-PL6	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 1.0
S-1-PL7	0.10	0.37	0.16	1.2	11
S-1-PL8	3.6	28	29	200	1,900
S-1-PL9	0.2	0.78	0.36	3.1	110
S-1-PL10	0.09	0.43	0.72	2.8	84
S-21/4-PD1	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 1.0
S-21/2-PD2	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 1.0
S-1-PD3	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 1.0
S-1-PD4	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	12	330
S-1-PD5	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	<1.0
S-1-PD6	0.13	0.28	0.48	3.8	87
S-1-PD7	0.35	2.1	1.1	47	1,000
S-1-PD8	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 1.0
August 9, 1991					
S-1½-PL4	0.21	0.040	0.15	0.12	4.1

Results in parts per million (ppm).

<: Less than the laboratory detection limit.

B: benzene, T: toluene, E: ethylbenzene, X: total xylenes

Measured by EPA Method. BTEX:

Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (measured by EPA Method). TPHg: S-11/2-PL1

Sample Identification:

Product-line number Depth of sample Soil sample

APPENDIX B FIELD PROTOCOL

FIELD PROTOCOL

The following presents RESNA's protocol for a typical site investigation involving gasoline hydrocarbon-impacted soil and/or groundwater.

Site Safety Plan

The Site Safety Plan describes the safety requirements for the evaluation of gasoline hydrocarbons in soil, groundwater, and the vadose-zone at the site. The site Safety Plan is applicable to personnel of RESNA and its subcontractors. RESNA personnel and subcontractors of RESNA scheduled to perform the work at the site are to be briefed on the contents of the Site Safety Plan before work begins. A copy of the Site Safety Plan is available for reference by appropriate parties during the work. A site Safety Officer is assigned to the project.

Sampling of Stockpiled Soil

One composite soil sample is collected for each 50 cubic yards of stockpiled soil, and for each individual stockpile composed of less than 50 cubic yards. Composite soil samples are obtained by first evaluating relatively high, average, and low areas of hydrocarbon concentration by digging approximately one to two feet into the stockpile and placing the intake probe of a field calibrated OVM against the surface of the soil; and then collecting one sample from the "high" reading area, and three samples from the "average" areas. Samples are collected by removing the top one to two feet of soil, then driving laboratory-cleaned brass sleeves into the soil. The samples are sealed in the sleeves using aluminum foil, plastic caps, and aluminized duct tape; labeled; and promptly placed in iced storage for transport to the laboratory, where compositing will be performed.

Soil Borings

Prior to the drilling of borings and construction of monitoring wells, permits are acquired from the appropriate regulatory agency. In addition to the above-mentioned permits, encroachment permits from the City or State are acquired if drilling of borings offsite in the City or State streets is necessary. Copies of the permits are included in the appendix of the project report. Prior to drilling, Underground Services Alert is notified of our intent to drill, and known underground utility lines and structures are approximately marked.



The borings are drilled by a truck-mounted drill rig equipped with 8- or 12-inch-diameter, hollow-stem augers. The augers are steam-cleaned prior to drilling each boring to minimize the possibility of cross-contamination. After drilling the borings, monitoring wells are constructed in the borings, or neat-cement grout with bentonite is used to backfill the borings to the ground surface.

Borings for groundwater monitoring wells are drilled to a depth of no more than 20 feet below the depth at which a saturated zone is first encountered, or a short distance into a stratum beneath the saturated zone which is of sufficient moisture and consistency to be judged as a perching layer by the field geologist, whichever is shallower. Drilling into a deeper aquifer below the shallowest aquifer can begin only after a conductor casing is properly installed and allowed to set, to seal the shallow aquifer.

Drill Cuttings

Drill cuttings subjectively evaluated as having hydrocarbon contamination at levels greater than 100 parts per million (ppm) are separated from those subjectively evaluated as having hydrocarbon contamination levels less than 100 ppm. Evaluation is based either on subjective evidence of soil discoloration, or on measurements made using a field calibrated OVM. Readings are taken by placing a soil sample into a ziplock type plastic bag and allowing volatilization to occur. The intake probe of the OVM is then inserted into the headspace created in the plastic bag immediately after opening it. The drill cuttings from the borings are placed in labeled 55-gallon drums approved by the Department of Transportation; or on plastic at the site, and covered with plastic. The cuttings remain the responsibility of the client.

Soil Sampling in Borings

Soil samples are collected at no greater than 5-foot intervals from the ground surface to the total depth of the borings. The soil samples are collected by advancing the boring to a point immediately above the sampling depth, and then driving a California-modified, split-spoon sampler containing brass sleeves through the hollow center of the auger into the soil. The sampler and brass sleeves are laboratory-cleaned, steam-cleaned, or washed thoroughly with Alconox® and water, prior to each use. The sampler is driven with a standard 140-pound hammer repeatedly dropped 30 inches. The number of blows to drive the sampler each successive six inches are counted and recorded to evaluate the relative consistency of the soil.



The samples selected for laboratory analyses are removed from the sampler and quickly sealed in their brass sleeves with aluminum foil, plastic caps, and aluminized duct tape. The samples are then be labeled, promptly placed in iced storage, and delivered to a laboratory certified by the State of California to perform the analyses requested.

One of the samples in brass sleeves not selected for laboratory analyses at each sampling interval is tested in the field using an OVM that is field calibrated at the beginning of each day it is used. This testing is performed by inserting the intake probe of the OVM into the headspace created in the plastic bag containing the soil sample as described in the Drill Cuttings section above. The OVM readings are presented in Logs of Borings included in the project report.

Logging of Borings

A geologist is present to log the soil cuttings and samples using the Unified Soil Classification System. Samples not selected for chemical analyses, and the soil in the sampler shoe, are extruded in the field for inspection. Logs include texture, color, moisture, plasticity, consistency, blow counts, and any other characteristics noted. Logs also include subjective evidence for the presence of hydrocarbons, such as soil staining, noticeable or obvious product odor, and OVM readings.

Well Construction

Monitoring wells are constructed in selected borings using clean 2- or 4-inch-diameter, thread-jointed, Schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) casing. No chemical cements, glues, or solvents are used in well construction. Each casing bottom is sealed with a threaded endplug, and each casing top with a locking plug. The screened portions of the wells are constructed of machine-slotted PVC casing with 0.020-inch-wide (typical) slots for initial site wells. Slot size for subsequent wells may be based on sieve analyses and/or well development data. The screened sections in groundwater monitoring wells are placed to allow monitoring during seasonal fluctuations of groundwater levels. Vapor extraction wells were constructed using the same protocol for monitoring wells, mentioned above, however the screened portion of the wells were constructed with much slotted PVC casing with 0.100-inch-wide slots. This is to allow greater air-flow communication between the stratigraphic units and the well.

The annular space of each well is backfilled with No. 2 by 12 sand, or similar sorted sand (groundwater monitoring wells), or pea gravel (vapor extraction wells) to approximately two feet above the top of the screened casing for initial site wells. The sand pack grain size for



Additional Subsurface Environmental Investigation and VET ARCO Station 2035, Albany, California

subsequent wells may be based on sieve analyses and/or well development data. A 1- to 2-foot-thick bentonite plug is placed above the sand as a seal against cement entering the filter pack. The remaining annulus is then backfilled with a slurry of water, neat cement, and bentonite to approximately one foot below the ground surface.

An aluminum utility box with a PVC apron is placed over each wellhead and set in concrete placed flush with the surrounding ground surface. Each wellhead cover has a seal to protect the monitoring well against surface-water infiltration and requires a special wrench to open. The design discourages vandalism and reduces the possibility of accidental disturbance of the well.

Groundwater Monitoring Well Development

The monitoring wells are developed by bailing or over-pumping and surge-block techniques. The wells are either bailed or pumped, allowed to recharge, and bailed or pumped again until the water removed from the wells is determined to be clear. Turbidity measurements (in NTUs) are recorded during well development and are used in evaluating well development. The development method used, initial turbidity measurement, volume of water removed, final turbidity measurement, and other pertinent field data and observations are included in reports. The wells are allowed to equilibrate for at least 48 hours after development prior to sampling. Water generated by well development will be stored in 17E Department of Transportation (DOT) 55-gallon drums on site and will remain the responsibility of the client.

Groundwater Sampling

The static water level in each well is measured to the nearest 0.01-foot using a Solinst® electric water-level sounder or oil/water interface probe (if the wells contain floating product) cleaned with Alconox® and water before use in each well. The liquid in the onsite wells is examined for visual evidence of hydrocarbons by gently lowering approximately half the length of a Teflon® bailer (cleaned with Alconox® and water) past the air/water interface. The sample is then retrieved and inspected for floating product, sheen, emulsion, color, and clarity. The thickness of floating product detected is recorded to the nearest 1/8-inch.

Wells which do not contain floating product are purged using a submersible pump. The pump, cables, and hoses are cleaned with Alconox® and water prior to use in each well. The wells are purged until withdrawal is of sufficient duration to result in stabilized pH, temperature, and electrical conductivity of the water, as measured using portable meters



Additional Subsurface Environmental Investigation and VET ARCO Station 2035, Albany, California

calibrated to a standard buffer and conductivity standard. If the well becomes dewatered, the water level is allowed to recover to at least 80 percent of the initial water level. Prior to the collection of each groundwater sample, the Teflon® bailer is cleaned with Alconox® and rinsed with tap water and deionized water, and the latex gloves worn by the sampler changed. Hydrochloric acid is added to the sample vials as a preservative (when applicable). A sample method blank is collected by pouring distilled water into the bailer and then into sample vials. A sample of the formation water is then collected from the surface of the water in each of the wells using the Teflon® bailer. The water samples are then gently poured into laboratory-cleaned, 40-milliliter (ml) glass vials, 500 ml plastic bottles or 1-liter glass bottles (as required for specific laboratory analysis) and sealed with Teflon®-lined caps, and inspected for air bubbles to check for headspace, which would allow volatilization to occur. The samples are then labeled and promptly placed in iced storage. A field log of well evacuation procedures and parameter monitoring is maintained. Water generated by the purging of wells is stored in 17E DOT 55-gallon drums onsite and remains the responsibility of the client.

Vadose-Zone Sampling

Vapor readings are made with a field calibrated OVM, which has a lower detection limit of 0.1 ppm. Prior to purging each vadose-zone monitoring well, an initial reading is taken inside the well by connecting the tubing of the OVM to a tight fitting at the top of the well. Each vadose-zone monitoring well is then purged for approximately 60 seconds using an electric vacuum pump connected to the tight fitting. Ambient readings of the air at the site are taken with the OVM after each well is purged. The OVM is then connected to the well fitting, and the reading recorded. The well is then again purged for approximately 30 seconds, and again measured using the OVM. These purging and measuring procedures are repeated until two consecutive OVM readings are within ten percent of each other.

Sample Labeling and Handling

Sample containers are labeled in the field with the job number, sample location and depth, and date, and promptly placed in iced storage for transport to the laboratory. A Chain of Custody Record is initiated by the field geologist and updated throughout handling of the samples, and accompanies the samples to a laboratory certified by the State of California for the analyses requested. Samples are transported to the laboratory promptly to help ensure that recommended sample holding times are not exceeded. Samples are properly disposed of after their useful life has expired.

APPENDIX C WELL CONSTRUCTION PERMIT



ALAMEDA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

5997 PARKSIDE DRIVE

PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA 94588

-510) 484-2600

11 August 1992

HEGRIVED

AUG 13 1992

Resna 3315 Almaden Expressway, Suite 34 San Jose, Ca. 95113

HEEMA DAN JOSE

Genclemen:

Enclosed is drilling permit 92382 for a monitoring well construction project at 1001 San Pablo Avenue in Albany for ARCO.

Please note that permit condition A=2 requires that a well construction report be submitted after completion of the work. The report should include drilling and completion logs, location sketch, and permit number.

If you have any questions, please contact Nyman Hong or me at 484-2600.

Term oruly yours,

Craig A. Mayfield

Water Resources Engineer

llidka Enc.



ALAMEDA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

FOR OFFICE USE

6997 PARKSID<u>ER DEWENG PERFUNDA PERFUNDA PARKSIDE</u>RNIA 94688) - 415: 464-2600

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y <u>700,73-4</u>	ip <u>35 %</u>	proposed starting date.
.		 Submit to Zone 7 within 60 days after completic
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	Destruction	3. Fermit is void if project not begun within 90
ش <i>نگلون</i> وروهورناها و کارهورمان		cavs of approval date.
MOSED HATER SUPPLY WELL USE		B., MATER WELLS, INCLUDING PIEZOMETERS
esticndustrial	Other	'inimum surface seas inlickness is two inches of
alear trigation		cament grout placed by tremie.
j <u>.</u> .		C. Minimum seer dearn is 50 feer for municipal and
LING METHOD:		industrial weeks on 20 feet for domestic and
Rotary in Potary	-ucer	irrigation wells unless a lesser death is
a Other	<u> </u>	specially approved. Minimum seal depth for
	`	monitoring wells is the maximum depth practicable
LER'S LICENSE NO. <u>ーメリングル</u>		or 20 feet.
PROJECTS		C.) GEOTECHNICAL. Backfill bore hole with compacted cut-
Orill Hole Olameter : _ in.	Maximum	fines or heavy bentonite and upper two feet with com-
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APPENDIX D

EMCON'S SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA, CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORMS AND ANALYTICAL REPORTS OF GROUNDWATER SAMPLES



ronmental Control Project G70-17.01 Ta: Mr. Joel Coffman RESNA/ Applied Geosystems 3315 Almaden Expressway. Suite 34 San Jose, California, 95118 We are enclosing: Copies Description Depth To Water/Floating Product Survey Results July 1992 monthly water level survey, ARCO station 2035, 1001 San Pablo Avenue, Albany, CA Sent by: Panya**u**a: information Χ Maii Dumments: Monthly water level data for the above mentioned site are attached. Please call if you have any questions: 408) 453-2266. Jim Butera Reviewed by: Robert Porter, Senior Project

Date

July 31,.1992

Engineer.

TIELD REPORT DEPTH TO WATER/FLOATING PRODUCT SURVEY

PHOJECT #: 670-17.01 STATION ADDRESS: 1001 San Pablo Ave. Albany, CA DATE: 7-75-52. ALCO STATION #: 2035 FIELD TECHNICIAN: CELL EFECTS DAY: Lalzel Well Well Locking HRST SECOND DEPTH TO WELL DIM FLOATING: Box Lid WELL. DEPTH TO DEPTH TO FLOATING Well 1() PRODUCT Order Seal TOTAL Securo Gasket Lock WATEH Cap WATER PRODUCT [THICKNESS] DEPTH COMMENTS (lost) __(foot) (feat) (foot) MW-2 (leet) 425 425 405. 3257 425 11.15 11:15 1 3 () $Q_{i}(A_{i})$ 3900 1124 165 162 3259 4es MW-3 11:28 11.28 120 32:71 100 3 14W-1 4725 4:2 462 3259 465 10.69 14.63. 120 30.09 1/25 -1 HW-1452 1/2 / 525 0 (10) 11:25 11:35 11 1) 131. 2623 SURVEY POINTS ARE TOP OF WELL CASINGS



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Sept 01 31,1992 Date Environmental Control G70-17.01 Project To: Mr. Joel Coffman RESNA/ Applied Geosystems <u>3315 Almaden Expressway. Suite 34</u> San Jose, California 95118 We are enclosing: Description Copies Depth To Water: Floating Product Survey Results August 1992 monthly water level survey, ARCO station 2005, 1001 San Pablo Avenue, Albany, CA Sent by: X Information For your: Comments: Monthly water level data for the above mentioned site are attached. Please gail if you have any questions: 408) 453-2266. Jim Butera JB Reviewed by:

Robert Porter, Senior Project

Eliginaan



FIELD REPORT DEPTH TO WATER/FLOATING PRODUCT SURVEY

Province #: 670-17.01 STATION ADDRESS: 1001 San Pablo Ave. Albany, CA DATE: 15-7-93 FIELD TECHNICIAN: R.C.L. SLARFER ARCO 51 (110N #: 2035 DAY: FRI Well Well Locking FIRST SECOND **DEPTH TO** FLOATING WELL WHILL DIV Box Lid DEPTH TO Well DEPTH TO FLOATING PRODUCT TOTAL Coder 1D Seal Socura Gasket WATER WATER PRODUCT THICKNESS DEPTH COMMENTS (fout) (foot) (feet) (loot) (feet) 425 MW-11 3253 1/25 10,53 10.53 ADD ND 29.6 (UW-7) 1/23 016 a.WM 3251 1/65 0.11 K1.0 32,3 11W 12 22377757 11:07 08.7 11.61 11.17 1.10 $(MM \cdot 2)$ HW I 900 3253 4cs 10.82 10.82 10,80 0.02. SURVEY POINTS ARE TOP OF WELL CASINGS



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Engineer.

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inmeniai Control			Project	G70-17.01
To:				
Mr. Joei Coffma	an			
	ed Geosystems			
	Expressway, Suite 34			
San Jose, Calif				
Ca.,, v 3 3 3 v 4				
We are enclos	ing:			
Copies	Description			
•	Depth To Water	=:cating	Product Su	rvev Results
•	Summary of Gro	undwater	Monitoring	Data
•	Certified Analytic	a: Report	s with Chai	n-of-Custoav
4	Water Sample F	ieid Data i	Sheets	
	 			
For your:	1 Information	Sent p	y: <u>X</u>	- Maii
Comments:				
Enclosed at	re the data from the	hird qua	rter 1992 i	<u>monitoring event at</u>
ARCO servi	ce station 2035, 1001	San Pat	olo Avenue	. Albany, California.
Groundwate	r monitoring is conque	<u>itea consi</u>	stent with a	applicable regulatory
<u>guidelines.</u>	Please call if you have	e any cue:	stions: (408) <u>453-2266.</u>
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			Robert Pol	ter, Senior Project

DEPTH TO WATER/FLOATING PRODUCT SURVEY

	P3(O.J)	ECf#:	<u>G70-17</u>	.(11	STA	A NOIT	(или 55 г _.	1001 San P	'ablo Ave. A	lbany, CA	DATE:	01-08-52
۸.	GGO STAT	ION # :	2035	······································	FIL	ELD TEC	HMICIAH :	- 3 16.1	1/ 28.61 5		DAY:	1052
La 27 Codea	V/LL1 10	Well Box Soal	Well 1 st Socure	Gardint	Lock	Locking Well Cap	DEPTIE (O	DEPTITO WAILI	DEPTH TO FLOATING PRODUCT (foot)	FLOATING PRODUCT THICKNESS (loot)	WELL FOTAL DEPTH (foot)	COMMENTS
1	<u>I/W-2</u>	(D) r	765	<u>ø K</u>	3259	UK	11-12/10	(loot) 11-41 - 4 - 1 11-41 - 4	11/57	l	28.70	
	14W-3	<u> 2715</u> .	<u>.1</u> €2.	<u>647</u>	3235	<u> 2 K</u>	$\mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}_{1})$	11/77	40		32.30	
3	· MW 1	<u> 46.</u>	122	24	3252	<u> 0 K</u>	1167	16:325	1/12	102		
ļ	1477 1	177	111	<u>0</u> 1	322.Y	<u>@1-</u> .	11:20	1130	112:00	<u>C. 6 C</u>	2560 2560	Achertineell measured
		1									I	
							+		<u> </u>			
					SU	RVEY	POINTS A	ARE TOP	OF WELL	CASINGS	_	

Summary of Groundwater Monitoring Data Third Quarter 1992 ALICO Service Station 2035 1001 San Pablo Avenue, Albany, California micrograms per liter (µg/l) or parts per billion (ppb)

Well ID and Sample Depth	Sampling Date	Depth To Water (feet)	Floating Product thickness (feet)	(PH1 as Gasoline (<u>PPb)</u>	Benzene (ppb)	toluene <u>(PPb)</u>	Ethyl benzene (ppb)	Total Xylenes (ppb)
MW 1(29)	09/08/92	11.04	MD. ²	820	350.	÷5	<5.	<5
MW 2(27)	09/08/92	11.41	.CI4	<50	< 0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
14vV-3(32)	09/08/92	11.70	(111	- 50	5.3	· 0 5	< 0.5	×0.5
1777-1	69/08/92	11/30	110-1	148	NS	MS.	NS.	NS
143 14	09/08/92	MA 5	Alf	- 50	<.0.5	- 0.5	0.5	-0.5

^{1 1111 -} Total petroleum hydrocarbons

^{. (}iii) - Not detected

³⁻f15 . Hot sampled, well was not sampled due to detection of floading product

^{4 +}B = Field blank

⁵ TIA = Not applicable



September 15, 1992

Jim Eutera EMCCN Associates 1921 Ringwood Avenue San Jose, CA 95131

Re: EMCON Project No. G70-17.01

Arco Facility No. 2035

Dear Mr. Butera:

Enclosed are the results of the water samples submitted to our lab on September 9, 1992. For your reference, our service request number for this work is SJ92-1127.

All analyses were performed in accordance with the laboratory's quality assurance program.

Please call if you have any questions.

Respectfully submitted:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Keoni A. Murphy

Laboratory Manager

Annelise J. Bazar

Regional QA Coordinator

le/KAM

Analytical Report

Client:

EMCON Associates

Project: EMCON Project No. G70-17.01

Arco Facility No. 2035

Date Received: 09/09/92

Work Order #:

SJ92-1127

Sample Matrix: Water

BTEX and TPH as Gasoline EPA Methods 5030/8020/DHS LUFT Method μg/L (ppb)

	Sample Name: Date Analyzed:	<u>MW-1 (29)</u> 09/11/9 2	<u>MW-2 (27)</u> 09/10/92	MW-3 (32) 09/11/92
<u>Analyte</u>	<u>MRL</u>			
Benzene	0.5	350.	ND	5.3
Toluen e	0.5	< 5.*	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	ე.5	< 5. *	ND	ND
Total Xylenes	0.5	< 5. *	ND	ND
TPH as Gasorine	50	320.	ND	ND

TPH Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

MRL Method Reporting Limit

None Detected at or above the method reporting limit ND

Raised MRL due to high analyte concentration requiring sample dilution.

Approved by Fig. + Marchy 13te - 12 Thirty 15 262

Analytical Report

Client:

EMCON Associates

Project: EMCON Project No. G70-17.01

Arco Facility No. 2035

Date Received: 09/09/92

Work Order #:

SJ92-1127

Sample Matrix: Water

BTEX and TPH as Gasoline EPA Methods 5030/8020/DHS LUFT Method ا(aga) العولا

	Sample Name: Date Analyzed:	<u>F3-1</u> 09/10/9 2	<u>Method Blank</u> 09/10/92	<u>Method Blank</u> 09/11/92	
<u>Analyte</u>	<u>MRL</u>				
Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene	0.5 0.5 0.5	ND ND NO	70 07 08	ИО ИО ИО	
Total Xvienes	0.5	ND	ИD	ND	
TPH as Gascline	50	ND	ND	ND	

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons TPH

MRL Method Reporting Limit

ND None Detected at or above the method reporting limit

APPENDIX A LABORATORY QC RESULTS

Client:

EMCON Associates

Project: EMCON Project No. G70-17.01

Arco Facility No. 2035

Date Received:

09/09/92

Work Order #: SJ92-1127

QA/QC Report Initial Calibration Verification BTEX and TPH as Gasoline EPA Methods 5030/8020/DHS LUFT Method Nanograms :

Date Analyzed:

09/10/92

Anaryte	True <u>Yalue</u>	Eesui t	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance
Analyte	reide	<u></u>	<u>vecovetA</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
Benzen e	2 50 .	243.	97.	85-115
Toluene	2 50.	254.	102.	85-115
Ethyibenzene	2 50 .	241.	9 6.	85-115
Total Xylenes	7 50.	69 3 .	92.	85-115
TPH as Gasoline	2,500.	2,516.	101.	90-110

Date Anaryzed: 09.11 92

<u>Analyte</u>	Tru e <u>Value</u>	<u>Result</u>	Percent Recov ery	Percent Recovery Acceptance Criteria
				<u> </u>
Benzene	25 0 .	257.	103.	85-115
Toluene	250.	260.	104.	85-115
Ethylbenzene	250.	255.	102.	85-115
Total Xylenes	750.	728.	97.	85-115
TPH as Gasoline	2,50 0 .	2,420.	97.	90-110

TPH Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Client:

EMCON Associates

Project: EMCON Project No. G70-17.01

Arco Facility No. 2035

Date Received: 09/09/92 Work Order #:

SJ92-1127

Sample Matrix: Water

QA/QC Report Surrogate Recovery Summary BTEX and TPH as Gasoline EPA Methods 5030/8020/DHS LUFT Method

Sample Name	<u>Date Analyzed</u>	<u>Percent Recovery</u> σ, σ, σ -Trifluoratoluene
MW-1 (29)	09/11/92	97.
MW-2 (27)	09/10/92	90.
MW-3 (32)	09/11/92	98.
FB-1	09/10/9 2	93.
MS	09/10/92	90.
DMS	09/10/92	77.
Method Blank	39/10/9 2	100.
Method Blank	39/11/3 2	103.
	CAS Acceptance Criteria	70-130

TPH Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Client: Project:

EMCON Associates

EMCON Project No. G70-17.01

Arco Facility No. 2035

Date Received: 09/09/92 Work Order #:

SJ92-1127

Sample Matrix: Water

QA/QC Separt Matrix Spike/Duplicate Matrix Spike Summary STE

> EPA Methods 5030/8020 #g/L (ppb)

Date Analyzed: 09/10/92

Percent Recovery

<u>Anaivtes</u>	<u>Spike Lever</u>	Sample <u>Result</u>	Spike Rei MS D	suit MS	MS	DMS	Acceptance <u>Criteria</u>
Benzene	25.	ND	28.2 3	3.8	113.	135.	39-150
Toluene	25.	ND	23.7 3	4.5	115.	138.	46-148
Ethylbenzene	25.	ND	23.5 3	3.7	114.	135.	32-160

None Detected at or above the method reporting limit

APPENDIX B CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Afti O Lacinty Aftico proprier Conscitant nar	- 24	255	e (1880 1880	Alm	INUL TUTURNOM (ARCO)	Nu no 125 571 Address (Consult	rder Ho. 2434 am 167	Project (Consu Telepho (Consu	irana(itani) itani) itani) (105 (III Is 3 In Co	121 102	! 19	301	E 10 msuthar	PA	<u> </u>	<u>/53</u>	-CK1	ر اخ)	Laboratory name
		:		Matrix		Proso	rvation	-		* L	I		15.7	77	<u> </u>	<u> 12:</u>	1 <u>CV1</u>		<u> </u>	the	Tez		Malbou of shir
1 sample 1	:	Container no	Soil	Water	Other	ltto	Acid	Sampling dale	Sambang IIme	1875) 1602:EPA 8020	BTEXTFH CATS	TPH Modified 8015 Gas Gress	Oil and Grease 413.1 413.2	TPH EPA 418.1/SWISCEE	EPA 601/8013	EPA 624/8240	EPA 625.8270	TCL= Ser. Metais VOA VOA	CAM Metals EPA 6010/7	ead Org./DHS			Mothou of ship Stylf Will de live
Han : (25)	,)	2. ~). 	ICI	9-8-72	1515-		λ	Ī				-	- "- -		01		-		Special detection
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30.11)		<u>l</u> _		<u> } </u>		J	HC1		AND Siterals		X			,				"					Sansial Oxfor
72-1	, <u>3</u>	<u>l</u>	,	Δ		<u>x</u>	the 1	5-8-52			X								·				Special QA/QC
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Condition of sa				 -	 -	I <u>.</u>	 	-c/<	1	Temp	eralure	recorv	ed:	<u>_/</u> _	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	Priority Bush 1 Business D
Holinguished t	4	len					Date 7 -9 -9 Date		7:20	Recei	ved by			, 01									Rush 2 Business D
l Helinginstiad t	iy						Date	· ···	Time	Hecoi	vad by		 919				Date	\- ነ ገ.		Time	···		Expedited 5 Business Di Standard

WATER SAMPLE FIELD DATA SHEET PROJECT NO: 670-17 01 SAMPLE ID: __ MW-/ CLIENT NAME: 4RCO 2035 I William PURGED BY: ___ LOCATION: 1001 SUAN Pable 114 < 11/1/1 An SAMPLED BY: Albany, CV. TYPE: Ground Water ____ Surface Water ____ Treatment Effluent ____ Other_ CASING DIAMETER (inches): Other___ 2___ 3___4__ 4.5 ____ 6 ___ CASING ELEVATION (feet/MSL): 1012 VOLUME IN CASING (gal): 12./ DEPTH TO WATER (feet): 11.04 CALCULATED PURGE (gal.): 68.87 29.66 ACTUAL PURGE VOL (gal.): 51.0 DEPTH OF WELL (feet): ____ DATE PURGED: 05-09-5 7 Start (2400 Hr) 14 4 0 End (2400 Hr) 15-65-CATE SAMPLED: OGO 8 .9 3 End (2400 Hr) 15 / 5 Start (2400 Hr) _ TEMPERATURE VOLUME CCLOR TURBIDITY TIME ρН £C. (யார**்**வள**்** 25° C) (visual) (visuai) (gar.) (units) 2400 Hr) 0478 BROWN HEAUY 14,44 25 タダウ 1450 \$5.8 481 1451 69, 7 476 1302 64 4 0 117 But Lane 1510 CDOR: Non 7 11:57 HIR. O. (ppm): (CCBALT 0 - 100) (NTU 0 - 200) FIELD GO SAMPLES COLLECTED AT THIS WELL (La. FB+1 (KDUP-1)): _____/E//_-/ PURGING EQUIPMENT SAMPLING EQUIPMENT 2" Sladder Pump - Sailer (Teffon®) ____ 2" 9!aoder Pump —— Bailer (Teffon®) _ DDL Sampler Bailer (Stainless Steel) Centrifugai Pump — Sailer (PVC) - Bailer (Stainless Steel) - Cipper Submersible Pump Submersible Pump - Well Wizard™ Decicated . Well Wizard™ Cther: __ LOCK#: 375C WELL INTEGRITY: OK HEMARKS: OWELL DRIED A CHER SIGALLON TIME 1505 Meter Calibration: Date: 9-6-93 Time: 12:05 Meter Serial #: _____ Temperature °F: _____

(ES 1000 ______)(DI _____)(pH 7 ______)(pH 10 _____/___)(pH 4 _____/

_____ Reviewed Sv: _______ Page _____ cf _____

Signature: ____

DATE PURGED: DATE SAMPLED: TIME VC	WELL (feet): 29 09-03-97 09-08-97			· ·	57
		Start (2400 Hr) _ Start (2400 Hr) _	(· - ·	End (2400 Hr) End (2400 Hr)	1252
, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DLUME pH gai.) (units) 15 6.37	E.O. (μπησενσηνό 25° C) <u>67/</u> 638	TEMPERATURE (°F) <u>69./</u>	(visuai) PLOOIN	TURBIDI (visual) +4_XIV)
12 45 3 12 47 4	45 6.51 6 6.50	68.2 68.1	67.5 66.1	EREV L	McD L
72 5 5 5 0. O. (ppm):	/A	<u>679</u> odcя: <u>жек</u> <		CLEAR MAL (COBALT 0 - 1001	MOD M. /2 (NTU 0 - 20
	COLLECTED AT THIS V NG EQUIPMENT	WELL (i.e. FE-1, XDUR	,	G EQUIPMENT	
2º Slaoder Pump Centrifugal Pump Submersible Pump			2* Stadder Pump DDL Sampler Dipper	Bailer (Stainless Ster
— Well Wizard™ ther:	Cedicated		Weil Wizard™	— Dadical	•
LL :NTEGRITY:		<u></u>		LOCK#: 32	59
IARKS: ————					

(111	WAIERS	AWPLE F	ICTO DAIL	4 SHEE!	(22)
	PROJECT NO: 670	0-17.01	SAMPLE ID	: <u></u>	(36)
EMCON	PURGED BY:	Willans	CLIENT NAME	ARCO 20	35
10001111-	SAMPLED BY:	will an o	LOCATION	1: 1001 SAN	
TV85/ C	nd Water Surfac	n Mata		— Albany,Cl — Other	•
					
I.	VATION (feet/MSL):			. = •	1
	TO WATER (feet):		CALCULATED PUR		
DEPTH	H OF WELL (feet):	32,50	ACTUAL PURGE VO	DL (gal.): <u>957</u>	
DATE BURGS	D: 09-08-97	Cto = (0.400 1)	1335	End (2400 Hr)	> (-5
DATE SAMPLE	D: <u>09-08-47</u>	,		End (2400 Hr) End (2400 Hr)	f .
					-
TIME (2400 Hr)	VOLUME pH (gal.) (units)	E.C. (யாhos/ள ச 25°		COLOR TI (visual)	URBIDITY (visual)
<u> 1342</u> .	13.5 601	_ <u>'70 /</u>		BROWN A	ERUY
1341=	27 <u>5.44</u> 46.5 5.25	- <u>746</u>	64.4		ź
<u> 13 52</u>		-	<u>/27 /</u>		
16.17	Delea Africa Lechamu 5.18	<u>45.5 GA</u> 1.04		BEOWN	(m 14 11 H)
	NR SIN				4777
⊙. ⊙. (ppm):		ODCR: <u>57-5-</u>			TU 0 - 2001
TELD QC SAMP	PLES COLLECTED AT THE	S WELL (Le. 75-1, X	CUP-1):	NX.	
19	JEGING EQUIPMENT		SAMPLING	3 EQUIPMENT	
 2' 9!accer P		flon®)	2* Sladder Pump		næ)
🚣 Centrifugal F	Pump — Sailer (PV	cı _	DDL Sampler		11
Submersible	Pump — Zailer (Sta	inless Steer)	Oipper	Submersible	Pump
Well Wizard			— Well Wizard™ r:	Dedicated	
		0		LOCK #: 325	
ARKS : — 12.5	ELL BRIED A	F7=11 4570	- CHLOAS T	- = 1558	
Outilianna O	ate: Time: /	12:05 4		T	
) (OI) (pr			-	I
	calibration: 241/4		, , pri 19	/ (Pi14	
			· -/	_	
ture:	12 har -	Reviews	ed 8y:	Page of	·

Signature: -

ANNIEU SWIALFE LIEFT RWINGITE SAMPLEID: ____RW-/ PROJECT NO: _670-17-01 CLIENT NAME: ARCO : 20135 PURGED BY: \(\sum_{\lambda} \lambda \l LOCATION: 4/3ANU TYPE: Ground Water ____ Surface Water ____ Treatment Effluent ____ Other__ Z___ 3___ 4___ 4.5___ 6 // Other__ CASING DIAMETER (inches): CALCULATED PURGE (gai.) : _____ DEPTH OF WELL (feet): 25/ ACTUAL PURGE VOL. (gal.): ___ 9/9/192 DATE RUBCED: _ Ø Start (2400 Hr) _____ End (2400 Hr) _____ DATE SAMPLED: ____ Start (2400 Hr) _____ End (2400 Hr) ____ VOLUME E.C. TEMPERATURE COLOR TIME ρH TURBIDITY (gai.) ்யார் (மாம் 25° C) (2400 Hr) (Units) (°F) (visuai) (risnsi) NA $\mathcal{N}k$ D. C. (ppm): __ (COBALT 0 - 100) (NTU 0 - 200) PURGING EQUIPMENT SAMPLING EQUIPMENT Bailer (Teffon®) - 2" Bladder Pump _____ 21 Sladder Pump —— Salier (Teffonts) ____ Cantrifugai Pump Sailer (PVC) ___ ODL Sampler Bailer (Stainless Steel) Submersible Pump - Sailer (Stainless Steet) - Cipper Submersible Pump - Well Wizard™ LA __ Veil Wizard™ — Cedicated Decicated Cther: ... Other: _ WELL INTEGRITY: _______ ___ LOCK#: 3259 REMARKS: PRODUCT 62 NO SAMPLES TALENT Meter Calibration: Date: _____ Time: ____ Meter Serial #: ____ Temperature °F: ____

(EC 1000 ____/__) (DI ____) (pH 7 ______ (pH 10 ____/___) (pH 4 ___/___)

Reviewed Sy: 76 Page of 4

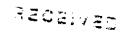
Location of previous calibration:

Signature: C.C. Cr. -----

APPENDIX E

LABORATORY ANALYSES REPORTS
AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORDS FOR SOIL AND AIR SAMPLES





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992

2084233.RES < 1 >

RESNA

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Project: ARCO 2035, Albany

Enclosed are the results from 24 soil samples received at Sequoia Analytical on August 21,1992. The requested

analyses are listed below:

analyses are l	isted below:		
SAMPLE #	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	DATE OF COLLECTION	TEST METHOD
2084233	Soil, S-4.5-B13	3/ 19/92	Cadmium Chromium Lead Zinc Nickel EPA 3550/8015 EPA 5030/8015/8020 EPA 8080 EPA 8240 EPA 8270 SM 5520 E&F (Gravimetric)
2084234	Soil. \$-7.5-B13	3.1 9792	Cadmium Chromium Lead Zinc Nickel EPA 3550/8015 EPA 5030/8015/8020 EPA 8080 EPA 8240 EPA 8270 SM 5520 E&F (Gravimetric)
2084235	Soil, S-17.5-B13	3 19/ 92	Cadmium Chromium Lead Zinc Nickel EPA 3550/8015 EPA 5030/8015/8020 EPA 8080 EPA 8240 EPA 8270 SM 5520 E&F (Gravimetric)
2084236	Soil, S-5.5-B15	3/1 9/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084237	Boil, S-10-B15	3 19/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084233	Sail, S-13.5-315	3.1 9.192	EPA 5030/8015/8020



SAMPLE #	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	DATE OF COLLECTION	TEST METHOD
2084239	Soil, \$-4.5-B16	3/ 19-20/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084240	Soil, S-10-B16	3/1 9-20/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084241	Soil, S-14.5-B16	3/19-2 0/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084242	Soil, S-4.5-B12	3/20/9 2	Cadmium Chromium Lead Zinc Nickel EPA 3550/8015 EPA 5030/8015/8020 EPA 8080 EPA 8240 EPA 8270 SM 5520 E&F (Gravimetric)
2084243	Soil. S-9-B12	3/20/92	Cadmium Chromium Lead Zinc Nickel EPA 3550/8015 EPA 5030/8015/8020 EPA 8080 EPA 8240 EPA 8270 SM 5520 E&F (Gravimetric)
2084244	Soil, S-14.5-B12	3/20: 92	Cadmium Chromium Lead Zinc Nickel EPA 3550/8015 EPA 5030/8015/8020 EPA 8080 EPA 8240 EPA 8270 SM 5520 E&F (Gravimetric)
2084245	Sail, S-5.5-B14	8/20/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084246	Soil, S-10.5-B14	8/20/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084247	Soil, S-15.5-B14	8/20/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084248	Soil, \$-5.5-B17	3 20 92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084249	Soil, S-10.5-B17	3 20 92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
			2704000 050

2084233.RE\$ <2>

SAMPLE #	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	DATE OF COLLECTION	TEST METHOD
2084250	Soil, S-15.5-B17	3/2 0/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084251	Sail, S-5.5-B18	3/21/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084252	Soil. S-10.5-B18	3/ 21/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084253	Soil, S-15.5-B18	3/2 1/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084254	Soil, S-5.5-B19	3/ 21/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084255	Soil, S-10.5-B19	3. 21/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020
2084256	Soil, S-15.5-B19	S. 21/92	EPA 5030/8015/8020

Please contact me if you have any questions. In the meantime, thank you for the opportunity to work with you on this project.

Very truly yours.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Mana-Lee Project Manager



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID:

Sample Matrix:

First Sample #:

ARCO 2035, Albany

Soil Analysis Methoa: EPA 5030/8015/8020

208-4233

Aug 19, 1992 Sampled:

Received: Aug 21, 1992

Sep 3, 1992 Reported:

TOTAL PURGEABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION

An alyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample I.D. 208-4233 S-4 5-B13	Sample I.D. 208-4234 S-7.5-B13	Sample I.D. 208-4235 S-17.5-B13	Sample I.D. 208-4236 S-5.5-B15	Sample 1.D. 208-4237 S-10-815	Sample I.D. 208-4238 S-13.5-B15
Purgeable Hydrocarbons	1.0	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	47	310	110
Senzene	0.0050	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.22	3.8	1.5
Toluene	0.0050	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.56	15	4.3
Ethyl Benzene	0.0050	N.D.	1.D.	N.D.	0.76	7.1	2.1
Total Xylenes	9.0050	N.D.	N.O.	٧.D.	4.3	37	12
Chromatogram Patt	ern:				Gas	Gas	Gas

Quality Control Data

Report Limit Multiplication Factor:	1.0	1.0	1.0	20	50	50
Date Analyzeo:	3/26/92	8.26,92	3,2 6/92	3/26/92	8/2 6/92	8/26/92
Instrument Identification:	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-7	GCHP-7	GCHP-7
Surrogate Recovery. %: (QC Limits = 70-130%)	97	97	99	106	116	106

Purgeable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee Protect Manager

2084233.RES < 1>



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman Client Project ID:

ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Matrix: Analysis Method: First Sample #:

Soil

EPA 5030/8015/8020 208-4239

Sampled:

8/19-20/92 Aug 21, 1992

Received: Reported:

Sep 3, 1992

TOTAL PURGEABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION

Analyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample I. D. 208-4239 S-4.5-B16	Sample I.D. 208-4240 S-10-B16	Sample I.D. 208-4241 S-14.5-B16	Sample I.D. 208-4242 S-4.5-B12	Sample I.D. 208-4243 S-9-B12	Sample I.D. 208-4244 S-14.5-B12
Purgeable Hydrocarbons	1.0	N.D.	4,300	N.D.	10	9.1	N.D.
Benzene	0.0050	N.D.	21	0.010	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Toiuene	0.0050	N.D.	110	0.032	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Ethyl Benzene	0.0050	N.D.	51	0.018	0.0070	0.00 60	N.D.
Total Xylenes	0.0050	N.D.	3 30	0.18	0.050	0.082	N.D.
Chromatogram Patt	ern:		Bas	34\$	Non-Gas C4 - C12	Non-Gas C4 - C12	. ••

Quality Control Data

Report Limit Multiplication Factor:	1.0	900	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Date Analyzed:	3/26/92	8/26/92	8/26/ 92	8/26/92	8/26/92	8/26/92
instrument identification:	GCHP-7	GCHP-7	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1
Surrogate Recovery, %: (QC Limits = 70-130%)	99	:09	77	85	8 9 .	82

Purgeable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated recorning limit.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee Project Manager



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

SNA Client Project ID:

ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Matrix: Analysis Method: First Sample #:

Soil

EPA 5030/8015/8020

208-4245

Sampled:

Received:

Aug 20, 1992 Aug 21, 1992

Reported:

Sep 3, 1992

TOTAL PURGEABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION

Anaiyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample I.D. 208-4245 S-5.5-B14	Sample I.D. 208-4246 S-10.5-B14	Sample I.D. 208-4247 S-15.5-B14	Sample I.D. 208-4248 S-5.5-B17	Sample I.D. 208-4249 S-10.5-B17	Sample 1.D. 208-4250 S-15.5-B17
Purgeable Hydrocarbons	1.0	4 30	1.300	N.D.	1.4	1.100	27
Benzene	0.0050	4.0	20	0.012	0.045	16	2.1
Toluene	0.0050	16	32	0.034	0.0080	71	0.40
Ethyl Benzene	0.0050	7.3	31	0.011	٧.D.	27	0.75
Total Xylenes	0.0050	42	0	0.055	0.028	140	1.3
Chromatogram Patt	ern:	Gas	äas	Sas	Gas	3as	Gas
Quality Control Dat	a						
Report Limit Multiplic		50	100	1.0	1.0	100	10
Date Analyzed:		8/26/92	3/25,92	8.26/92	3/2 6/92	8/26/92	3/26/92
Instrument Identifica	tion:	GCHP-7	GCHP-7	GCHP-7	GCHP-1	GCHP-7	GCHP-7

130

91

34

121

Purgeable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

113

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Surrogate Recovery, %:

(QC Limits = 70-130%)

Maria Lee Project Manager 113



HESNA

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman Client Project (D:

Sample Matrix:

Soil

First Sample #:

ARCO 2035, Albany

Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8015/8020

Sampled: Received:

Aug 21, 1992 Aug 21, 1992

Reported:

Sep 3, 1992

TOTAL PURGEABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION

208-4251

Analyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample 1.D. 208-4251 S-5.5-B18	Sample I.D. 208-4252 3-10.5-518	Sample 1.D. 208-4253 S-15.5-B18	Sample I.D. 208-4254 S-5.5-B19	Sample I.D. 208-4255 S-10.5-B19	Sample I.D. 208-4256 S-15.5-B19
Purgeable Hydrocarbons	1.0	N.D.	380	2.6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Benze ne	0.0050	N.D.	4.8	0.78	0.017	N.D.	0.15
Toluene	0.0050	N.D.	21	0.48	0.0090	N.D.	0.012
Ethyl Benzene	0.0050	N.D.	a.7	0.059	N.D.	N.D.	0.029
Total Xylenes	0.0050	N.D.	- 6	0.29	N.D.	N.D.	0.032
Chromatogram Patt	ern:		üas	Gas	Gas		Gas

Quality Control Data

Report Limit Multiplication Factor:	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Date Analyzed:	3/27/92	3/ 26 /92	8/27/92	8/27/ 92	3/ 26/92	8/27/92
Instrument Identification:	GCHP-1	3CHP-7	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-7	GCHP-1
Surrogate Recovery, %: (QC Limits = 70-130%)	84	104	98	100	86	90

Purgeable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee Project Manager



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Sample Matrix:

Client Project (D: ARCO 2035, Albany

Soil

Analysis Method: EPA 3550/8015 First Sample #:

208-4233

Sampled:

8/19-20/92

Received: Reported:

Aug 21, 1992 Sep 3, 1992

TOTAL EXTRACTABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

Analyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample I.D. 208-4233 S-4.5-B13	Sample I.D. 208-4234 3-7.5-813	Sample I.D. 208-4235 S-17.5-B13	Sample 1.D. 208-4242 S-4.5-B12	Sample I.D. 208-4243 S-9-B12	Sample I.D. 208-4244 S-14.5-B12
Extractable Hydrocarbons	1.0	N.D.	1.1	N.D.	4 5	250	N.D.
Chromatogram Pa	ttern:		Non-Diese: Mix > C17		Non-Dieser Mix C9 - C14 + > C17	Non-Diesel Mix C9 - C14 + > C16	

Quality Control Data

Report Limit Multiplication Factor:	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	10	1.0	:
Date Extracted:	8/28/92	3/28/92	3/2 8/92	8/28/92	3/ 28/92	8/28/92	
Date Analyzea:	3/31/92	3/ 31 32	3.31/92	8/31/92	3/31/92	8/31/92	
Instrument identification:	GCHP-5	30HP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	GCHP-5	:

Extractable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh diesel standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee Project Manager



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sampled:

8/19-20/92

Matrix Descript:

Soil Analysis Method: SM 5520 E&F (Gravimetric)

Received: Extracted:

Aug 21, 1992 Sep 1, 1992

Attention: Joel Coffman

First Sample #: 208-4233 Analyzed: Reported: Sep 1, 1992. Sep 3, 1992?

TOTAL RECOVERABLE PETROLEUM OIL

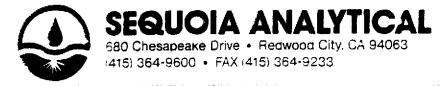
Sample Number	Sample Description	Oil & Grease mg/kg		
208-4233	S-4.5-B13	N.D.		
208-4234	S-7.5-B13	1.800		
208-4235	S-17.5-B13	N.D.		
208-4242	S-4.5-B12	250		
208-4243	S-9-B12	100		
208-4244	9-14.5-B12	N.D.		

50 **Detection Limits:**

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee Protect Manager



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3315 Almagen Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-4.5-B13 Analysis Method: EPA 8080 Lab Number:

208-4233

Sampled: Aug 19, 1992

Received: Aug 21, 1992 Aug 28, 1992 Extracted:

Aug 31, 1992. Analyzed: Sep 3, 1992. Reported: maya kadalah da Biling Baran Baran da kada ka
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
PCB 1016	20	.,,,.,.,,,	N.D.
PCB 1221	60		N.D.
PCB 1232	20		N.D.
PCB 1242		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
PCB 1248			N.D.
PCB 1254			N.D.
PCB 1260			N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID: ARCC 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-7.5-B13

Analysis Method: EPA 8080

Lab Number: 208-4234 Aug 19, 1992 Sampled:

Received: Aug 21, 1992.

Aug 28, 1992% Extracted: Analyzed: Sep 1, 1992

Sep 3, 1992: Reported:

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Resuits µg/kg
PCB 1016	20		N.D.
PCB 1221	30		N.D.
PCB 1232	20		N.D.
PCB 1242,	20		N.D.
PCB 1248	20		N.D.
PCB 1254	20		N.D.
PCB 1260	20	***************************************	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063 (415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID: ARCC 2035, Albany Analysis Method: EPA 8080 Lab Number:

Sample Descript: Soil, S-17.5-B13 208-4235

Sampled: Aug 19, 1992 Received: Aug 21, 1992 Aug 28, 1992. Extracted: Analyzed: Aug 31, 1992: Reported: Sep 3, 1992

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
PCB 1016	. 20		N.D.
PCB 1221		<	N.D.
PCB 1232	. 20		N.D.
PCB 1242	. 20	,.,.,.,.,,.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D
PCB 1248			N.D.
PCB 1254	20	,	N.D.
PCB 1260		, ₁ ,,,	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.O. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063 (415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

Lab Number:

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-4.5-B12 Analysis Method: EPA 8080

208-4242

Sampled:

Aug 20, 1992

Aug 21, 1992 Received: Extracted: Aug 28, 1992".

Analyzed: Sep 1, 1992

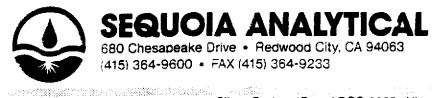
Reported: Sep 3, 1992

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
PCB 1016	20		N.D.
PCB 1221	30		N.D.
PCB 1232	20		N.D.
PCB 1242	20		N.D.
PCB 1248	20	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
PCB 1254	20	************************************	N.D.
PCB 1260	20		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-9-B12

Analysis Method: EPA 8080 Lab Number: 208-4243 Sampled: Aug 20, 1992

Received: Aug 21, 1992 Extracted: Aug 28, 1992 Analyzed: Sep 1, 1992

Reported: Sep 3, 1992

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit μg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
PCB 1016	. 20	 N.D.
PCB 1221		 N.D.
PCB 1232	. 20	 N.D.
PCB 1242	. 20	 N.D.
PCB 1248	. 20	 N.D.
PCB 1254	. 20	 N.D.
PCB 1260	. 20	 N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



680 Chesapeake Drive . Redwood City, CA 94063 (415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

RESNA

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joei Coffman Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-14.5-B12

Analysis Method: EPA 8080 Lab Number:

208-4244

Sampled:

Aug 20, 1992

Aug 21, 1992 Received: Extracted: Aug 28, 1992

Analyzed: Sep 1, 1992

Sep 3, 1992 Reported:

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (EPA 8080)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg	
PCB 1016	20		N.D.	
PCB 1221,			N.D.	
PCB 1232			N.D.	
PCB 1242			N.D.	
PCB 1248			N.D.	
PCB 1254		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.	
PCB 1260			N.D.	

Analytes reported as N.D, were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman Sample Descript:

Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany Soil, S-4.5-B13

Analysis Method: EPA 8240 208-4233

Sampled: Received:

Aug 19, 1992 Aug 21, 1992

Analyzed: Reported:

Sep 1, 1992 Sep 3, 1992

VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8240)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
Acetone	500		N.D.
Benzene	100		N.D.
Bromodichioromethane	100		N.D.
Bromoform	100		N.D.
Bromomethane	100	,	N.D.
2-Butanone	500		N.D.
Carbon disurfide	100	,	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride	100		N.D.
Chlorobenzene	100		N.D.
Chloroethane	100		N.D.
2-Chloroetnyl vinyl ether	500	.,	N.D.
Chloroform	100		N.D.
Chloromethane	100		N.D.
Dibromochloromethane	100		N.D.
1.1-Dichloroethane	100		N.D.
1.2-Dichloroetnane	100		N.D.
1.1-Dichtoroethene	100	.,,	N.D.
cis-1.2-Dichloroethene	100	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	٧.D.
trans-1.2-Dichtoroethene	100		N.D.
1.2-Dichloropropane	100		٧.۵.
cis-1,3-Dicnioropropene	100		N.D.
trans-1.3-Dichloropropene	.00		N.D.
Ethylbenzene	100		N.D.
2-Hexanone	500		N.D.
Methylene chloride	250		N.D.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	500	-1-1	N.D.
Styrene	100		N.D.
1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane	100	,	N.D.
Tetrachloroetnene	100		N.D.
Toluene	100		N.D.
1.1.1-Trichloroethane	100		N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroetnane	100		N.D.
Trichloroethene	100		N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane	100		N.D.
Vinyl acetate	100		N.D.
Vinyl chloride	100		N.D.
Total Xvlenes	100		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID: Sample Descript: Analysis Method: EPA 8240 Lab Number:

ARCO 2035, Albany Sail, S-7.5-B13 208-4234

Sampled: Aug 19, 1992 Received: Aug 21, 1992 Analyzed:

Sep 1, 1992 Reported: Sep 3, 1992

VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8240)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
Acetone	5 00		N.D.
Benzene	100		N.D.
Sromodichloromethane			N.D.
Sromoform	100		N.D.
Eromomethane	- 00		N.D.
2-Butanone	500		N.D.
Carbon disulfide	100	.,,,,,,,,	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride	100		N.D.
Chlorobenzene	100	.,,,.	N.D.
Chloroethane	~ OO		N.D.
2-Chloroethyl vinyi ether	500		N.D.
Chloroform	100		N.D.
Chloromethane	100		N.D.
Dibromochlorometnane	100		N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane	100		N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane	10 0		N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene	:00		N.D.
cis-1.2-Dichloroemene	- 00		N.D.
trans-1.2-Dichloroetnene	100		N.D.
1.2-Dichloropropane	.00		N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	.00		N.D.
trans-1.3-Dichloropropene	100		N.D.
Elhylbenzene	100		100
2-Hexanone	500		N.D.
Methylene chloride	250		N.D.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	50 0		N.D.
Styrene	100		N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	100		N.D.
Tetrachloroethene	100		N.D.
Toluene	100		N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	100		N.D.
1.1.2-Trichloroethane	100		N.D.
Trichloroetnene	100		N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane	100		N.D.
Vinyl acetate	100	***************************************	N.D.
Vinyl acetateVinyl chloride	100		N.D.
Total Xvienes	:00		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-17.5-B13 Analysis Method: EPA 8240

208-4235

Sampled:

Aug 19, 1992 Received: Aug 21, 1992

Analyzed: Sep 1, 1992: Reported: Sep 3, 1992

VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8240)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Acetone	500	 N.D.
Senzene	100	 N.D.
Bromogichloromethane	⁻ 0 0	 N.D.
Bromoform	100	 N.D.
Bromomethane	- 00	 N.D.
2-Butanone	500	 N.D.
Carpon disuifide	100	 N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride	:00	 N.D.
Chlorobenzene	÷00	 N.D.
Chloroethane	100	 N.D.
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	50 0	 N.D.
Chloroform	100	 N.D.
Chloromethane	100	 N.D.
Dibromochlorometnane	100	 N.D.
1.1-Dichloroetnane	100	 N.D.
1.2-Dichloroetnane	100	 N.D.
1.1-Dichloroetnene	100	 N.D.
dis-1, 2-Dichloroetnene	- 20	 N.D.
trans-1.2-Dichloroethene	.00	 N.D.
1.2-Dichtoropropane	.00	 N.D.
cis-1 3-Dichtoropropene	100	 N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichtoropropene	100	 N.D.
Ethylbenzene	100	 N.D.
2-Hexanone	50 0	 N.D.
Methylene chloride	250	 N.D.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	500	 N.D.
Styrene	100	 N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetracnloroetnane	100	 N.D.
Tetracnioroetnene	100	 N.D.
Toluene	100	 N.D.
1.1.1-Trichloroetnane	-00	N.D.
1.1.2-Trichloroethane.	- CO	N.D.
Trichloroethene	70 0	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane	100	N.D.
Vinvi acetate	100	 N.D.
Vinvi chloride	100	 N.D.
Total Xylenes	100	 N.D.

Analytes reported as N.C. were not present above the stated limit of detection

SECUCIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID:

ient Project ID: ARCO 2035. Albany imple Descript: Soil. S-4.5-B12

Sample Descript: Analysis Method: Lab Number:

EPA 8240 208-4242 any Sampled: Received:

Aug 20, 1992 Aug 21, 1992

Analyzed: Reported:

Sep 2, 1992 Sep 3, 1992

VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8240)

Analyte	Detection Limit		Sample Results
	μg/kg		μ g/k g
Acetone	59 0		N.D.
Benzene	10 0	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
Bromodichloromethane	100		N.D.
Bromotorm	100		N.D.
Bromometnane	100	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
2-Butanone.	500	,	N.D.
Carbon disulfide	190		N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride	100		N.D.
Chlorobenzene	100		N.D.
Chloroethane	100		N.D.
2-Chloroetnyi vinyi ether	500		N.D.
Chloroform	100		N.D.
Chloromethane	100		N.D.
Dibromochloromethane	100		N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane	100		N.D.
1.2-Dichloroethane.	100		N.D.
1.1-Dichioroethene	100		N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroetnene	100		N.D.
rans-1.2-Dichloroetnene	100		N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane	100		N.D.
cis-1.3-Dichloropropene	100		N.D.
trans-1.3-Dichioropropene	100		N.D.
Ethylbenzene	100		N.D.
2-Hexanone	50 0		N.D.
Methylene chloride	25 0		N.D.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	500		N.D.
Styrene	100		N.D.
1,1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane	100	***************************************	N.D.
Tetracnioroetnene	:00		N.D.
Toluene	100		N.D.
1.1.1-Trichioroethane	:00		N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroetnane	100		N.D.
	100		N.D.
Trichloroetnene	100		N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane	100	,	N.D.
Vinyi acetate	100		N.D.
Vinyi chloride	100	1**************************************	N.D.
{	: • •		17.20.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman 25,45 (Carlotte Charles) (Carlotte Charles) Client Project ID:

ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-9-B12

Analysis Method: EPA 8240 Lab Number:

208-4243

Sampled: Received: Aug 20, 1992 Aug 21, 1992

Analyzed:

Sep 2, 1992

Sep 3, 1992 Reported:

VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8240)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
Acetone	500		N.D.
Benzene	100		N.D.
Bromodichioromethane	100	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
Bromoform	100	,,	N.D.
Bromomethane	100		N.D.
2-Butanone	500		N.D.
Carbon disuifide	100		N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride	100		N.D.
Chloropenzene	100		N.D.
Chloroetnane	100		N.D.
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	500		N.D.
Chloroform	100	,	N.D.
Chlorometnane	100		N.D.
Dibromocnioromethane	100		N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane	100		N.D.
1,2-Dicnioroethane	100		N.D.
1,1-Dicnloroetnene	:00		N.D.
cis-1.2-Dichloroetnene	100		N.D.
trans-1.2-Dichloroethene	7.00		N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane	100		N.D.
cis-1.3-Dichloropropene	100		N.D.
trans-1.3-Dichloropropene	100		N.D.
Ethylbenzene	100		N.D.
2-Hexanone	500		N.D.
Methylene chloride	250		N.D.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5 00		N.D.
Styrene	100		N.D.
1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane	100		N.D.
Tetracnioroethene	100	******************************	N.D.
Toluene	100		N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	100		N.D.
1.1.2-Trichloroethane	100		N.D.
Trichloroethene	100		N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane	100	*****************************	N.D.
Vinyi acetate	100		N.D.
Vinvl chloride	100		N.D.
Total Xylenes	100		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Analysis Method: Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany Sample Descript: Soil. S-14.5-B12 EPA 8240

Sampled: Received: Analyzed:

Aug 20, 1992: Aug 21, 1992. Sep 2, 1992:

Sep 3, 1992 Reported:

VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8240)

208-4244

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results
	<i>F31</i> ~3		P3/ "3
Acetone	500	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
Benzene	¹ 00		N.D.
Bromodichloromethane	100		N.D.
Bromoform	100		N.D.
Bromomethane	100		N.D.
2-Butanone	500		N.D.
Carbon disulfide	100		N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride	100		N.D.
Chlorobenzene	100		N.D.
Chloroethane	100		N.D.
2-Chloroethyl vinyt ether	50 0	·····	N.D.
Chloroform	-00		N.D.
Chloromethane	100		N.D.
Dibromochloromethane	100		N.D.
1,1-Dichloroetnane	100		N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane	100		N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene	100		N.D.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	100		N.D.
trans-1.2-Dichtoroethene	:00		N.D.
1.2-Dichloropropane	100		N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	100		N.D.
trans-1.3-Dichloropropene	100		N.D.
Ethylbenzene	100		N.D.
2-Hexanone	500		N.D.
Methylene chloride	250	***************************************	N.D.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	500		N.D.
Styrene	100		N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachioroethane	100	/	N.D.
Tetrachioroethene	100		N.D.
Toluene	100		N.D.
1.1.1-Trichloroethane	100		N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	100		N.D.
Trichloroethene	:0 0		N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane	100		N.D.
Vinvi acetate	100	*************************	N.D.
Vinyl chloride	100		N.D.
Total Xylenes	100		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-4.5-B13

Analysis Method: EPA 8270

Lab Number: 208-4233 Sampled: Aug 19, 1992

Received: Aug 21, 1992 Extracted: Aug 27, 1992

Aug 27, 1992. Analyzed: Sep 3, 1992 Reported:

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg	Sample Results µg/kg
Acenaphthene	100	 N.D.
Acenaphthylene	100	 N.D.
Aniline	- 0 0	 N.D.
Anthracene	100	 N.D.
Benzidine	2.500	 N.D.
Benzoic Acid	500	 N.D.
Benzo(a)anthracene	100	 N.D.
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	100	 N.D.
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	100	 N.D.
Senzo(g,h,i)perylene	100	 N.D.
Benzo(a) pyrene	.00	 N.D.
Benzył alcohol	100	 N.D.
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	100	 N.D.
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	100	 N.D.
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	.00	 N.D.
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	500	 N.D.
4-Bromophenyi phenyl ether	100	 N.D.
Butyl benzyl phthalate	100	 N.D.
4-Chloroaniline	100	 N.D.
2-Chloronaphthaiene	100	 N.D.
4-Chloro-3-metnyiphenoi	:00	 N.D.
2-Chloropnenoi	· 0 0	 N.D.
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	100	 N.D.
Chrysene	100	 N.D.
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	100	 N.D.
Dibenzofuran	100	 N.D.
Di-N-butyl phthalate	500	 N. <u>D</u> .
1.3-Dichlorobenzene	100	 N.D.
1.4-Dichlorobenzene	100	 N.D.
1.2-Dichlorobenzene	100	 N.D.
3.3-Dichloropenzidine	500	 N.D.
2.4-Dichlorophenol	100	 N.D.
Diethyl phthalate	100	 N.D.
2.4-Dimethylphenol	100	 N.D.
Dimethyl phthalate	100	 N.D.
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	500	 N.D.
2,4-Dinitrophenol	5 00	 N.D.



Lab Number:

RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany Sample Descript: Soil, S-4.5-B13 Analysis Method: EPA 8270

Albany Sampled: Aug 19, 1992
Received: Aug 21, 1992
Extracted: Aug 27, 1992
Analyzed: Aug 27, 1992
Reported: Sep 3, 1992

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

208-4233

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10 0		N.D.
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10 0		N.D.
Di-N-octyl phthalate	100		N.D.
Fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Fluorene	100	.,	N.D.
Hexachloropenzene	100	> 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	N.D.
Hexachlorobutadiene	100		N.D.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	100		N.D.
Hexachloroethane	100		N.D.
Indeno(1.2,3-cd)pyrene	100		N.D.
Isophorone	100	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
2-Methylnaphthalene	100		N.D.
2-Methylphenol	100		N.D.
4-Methylphenol	100		N.D.
Naphthalene	-00		N.D.
2-Nitroaniline	500		N.D.
3-Nitroaniline	500		N.D.
4-Nitroaniline	50 0		N.D.
Nitrobenzene	100		N.D.
2-Nitropnenoi	:00		N.D.
4-Nitrophenoi	500		N.D.
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	100		N.D.
N-Nitroso-di-N-propylamine	10 0		N.D.
Pentachlorophenol	500		N.D.
Phenanthrene	100		N.D.
Phenol	10 0		N.D.
Pyrene	100		N.D.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	100	******************************	N.D.
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoi	500	***************************************	N.D.
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	100		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany Sample Descript: Soil, S-7.5-B13 Analysis Method: EPA 8270 Lab Number: 208-4234

bany Sampled: Aug 19, 1992 Received: Aug 21, 1992 Extracted: Aug 27, 1992 Analyzed: Aug 27, 1992 Reported: Sep 3, 1992

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
Acenaphthene	100		N.D.
Acenaphthylene	100		N.D.
Aniline	100		N.D.
Anthracene	100		N.D.
Benzidine	2,500		N.D.
Benzoic Acid	500		N.D.
Senzo(a)anthracene	100		N.D.
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Benzo(g,h,i)peryiene	100		N.D.
Benzo(a)pyrene	103		N.D.
Senzyl alconol	100		N.D.
3is(2-chloroethoxy) methane	100		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	100		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroisopropyi)ether	100	,	N.D.
Sis(2-ethylhexyi)phtharate	500		N.D.
4-Bromophenyi phenyi ether	100		N.D.
Butyl benzyl pnthalate	100		N.D.
4-Chloroaniline	±00		N.D.
2-Chloronaphthalene	1 00	,	N.D.
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	100		N.D.
2-Chlorophenol	100		N.D.
4-Chlorophenyl pnenyl ether	100		N.D.
Chrysene	100		N.D.
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	100		N.D.
Dibenzofuran	100		N.D.
Di-N-butyl phthalate	500		N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
1.2-Dichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
3.3-Dichloropenzidine	500		N.D.
2.4-Dichlorophenol	100		N.D.
Diethyl phthalate	100		N.D.
2,4-Dimethylphenol	100		N.D.
Dimethyl phthalate	100		N.D.
4.6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	500		N.D.
2,4-Dinitrophenol	500		N.D.



680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063 (415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Sample Descript: Soil, \$-7.5-B13 Analysis Method: EPA 8270 Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

208-4234

Sampled: Aug 19, 1992

Received: Aug 21, 1992 Aug 27, 1992 Extracted:

Analyzed: Aug 27, 1992 Reported: Sep 3, 1992

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
2.4-Dinitrotoluene	100		N.D.
2.6-Dinitrotoluene			N.D.
Di-N-octyl phthalate	- 00		N.D.
Fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Fluorene	.00		N.D.
Hexacniorobenzene			N.D.
Hexachlorobutadiene	100		N.D.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	100		N.D.
Hexachloroethane	100	,	N.D.
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	- 00	,	N.D.
Isophorone	100		N.D.
2-Methylnaphthalene	100		N.D.
2-Methylphenol			N.D.
4-Methylphenol	-00		N.D.
Naphthalene	100		N.D.
2-Nitroaniline	50 0		N.D.
3-Nitroaniline	50 0		N.D.
4-Nitroaniline	500		N.D.
Nitropenzene	. 30		N.D.
2-Nitropnenoi	100		N.D.
4-Nitrophenoi	50 0		N.D.
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	-00	,,	N.D.
N-Nitroso-di-N-propylamine	100		N.D.
Pentachlorophenol	500		N.D.
Phenanthrene	† 0 0		N.D.
Phenoi	10 0		N.D.
Pyrene	10 0	,,	N.D.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10 0		N.D.
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	500		N.D.
2,4,6-Trichlorophenoi	-00		N.D.

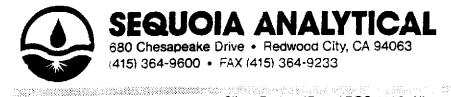
Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee Project Manager .

3.age 2.31 L

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3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany Sample Descript: Soil, S-17.5-B13 Analysis Method: EPA 8270

Lab Number: 208-4235

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SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
Acenaphthene	100		N.D.
Acenaphthylene	100		N.D.
Aniline	100		N.D.
Anthracene	100		N.D.
Benzidine	2.500		N.D.
Benzoic Acid	500		N.D.
Benzo(a)anthracene	100		N.D.
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	100	(N.D.
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Зепzo(g,h,i)perylene	100		N.D.
Benzo(a)pyrene	100	***************************************	N.D.
Benzvi aiconol	100		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	100	,	N.D.
Bis(2-chloroetnyl)ether	10 0		N.D.
Bis(2-cnloroisopropyl)ether	100		N.D.
Bis(2-ethylhexyi)phthalate	500		N.D.
4-Bromophenyi phenyi ether	10 0		N.D.
Butyl benzyl onthalate	100		N.D.
4-Chloroaniine	100		N.D.
2-Chloronaphthalene	.00		N.D.
4-Chloro-3-metnylphenol	.00		N.D.
2-Chlorophenor	100		N.D.
4-Chlorophenyi phenyl ether	100		N.D.
Chrysene	100		N.D.
Dibenz(a,h)antnracene	10 0		N.D.
Dibenzofuran	100		N.D.
Di-N-butyl phthalate	5 00		N.D.
1,3-Dichloropenzene	100	*******************************	N.D.
1,4-Dichloropenzene	100	************	N.D.
1.2-Dichloropenzene	100		N.D.
3.3-Dichloropenzidine	50 0		N.D.
2.4-Dichloropnenol	100	,	N.D.
Diethyl phthalate	100		N.D.
2.4-Dimethylphenol	100		N.D.
Dimethyl phthalate	100		N.D.
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	500		N.D.
2,4-Dinitrophenol	5 00	***************************************	N.D.



RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany Sample Descript: Soil. S-17.5-B13 Analysis Method: EPA 8270

Lab Number:

Sampled: Aug 19, 1992 Received: Aug 21, 1992 Extracted: Aug 27, 1992 Analyzed: Aug 27, 1992

Reported: Sep 3, 1992

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

208-4235

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10 0		N.D.
2.6-Dinitrotoluene	100		N.D.
Di-N-octyl phthalate	.00		N.D.
Fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Fluorene	· 20		N.D.
Hexachloropenzene	19 0		N.D.
Hexachlorobutadiene	100		N.D.
Hexacnlorocyclopentadiene	10 0	,	N.D.
Hexachloroethane	100		N.D.
Indeno(1,2,3-ca)pyrene	100		N.D.
isophorone	100		N.Đ.
2-Methylnaphthaiene	100		N.D.
2-Methylphenol	100		N.D.
4-Methylphenol	100		N.D.
Naphthalene	130		N.D.
2-Nitroaniline	5 00		N.D.
3-Nitroaniline	5 00		N.D.
4-Nitroaniline	500		N.D.
Nitropenzene	100		N.D.
2-Nitrophenol	100		N.D.
4-Nitrophenol	500	******************************	N.D.
N-Nitrosodiphenviamine	100	***************************************	N.D.
N-Nitroso-di-N-propylamine	:00		N.D.
Pentachlorophenoi	50 0		N.D.
Phenanthrene	100	******************************	N.D.
Phenol	10 0	******************************	N.D.
Pyrene	10 0		N.D.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
2.4,5-Trichlorophenol	50 0	************************************	N.D.
2,4.6-Trichloropnenol	10 0		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



680 Chesapeake Drive . Redwood City, CA 94063 (415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Sample Descript: Soil, S-4.5-B12

Lab Number:

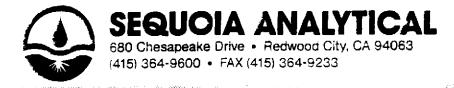
Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany Analysis Method: EPA 8270 208-4242

Aug 20, 1992 Sampled: Aug 21, 1992 Received: Aug 27, 1992" Extracted: Aug 27, 1992 Analyzed: Sep 3, 1992

Reported:

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
Acenaphthene	100		N.D.
Acenaphthylene	†0 0		N.D.
Aniline	100		N.D.
Anthracene	130		N.D.
Benzidine	2.500		N.D.
Benzoic Acid	500		N.D.
Benzo(a)anthracene	100		N.D.
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	100	**1**1********	N.D.
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	-C0		N.D.
Benzo(a)pyrene	.30		N.D.
Benzyl alcohol	100		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	100		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroethyl)etner	700		N.D.
Bis(2-chioroisopropyi)ether	100		N.D.
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	500		N.D.
4-Bromopnenyl phenyl ether	100		N.D.
Butyl benzyl phthalate	100		N.D.
4-Chloroaniline	-00		N.D.
2-Chloronaphthalene	100		N.D.
4-Chloro-3-methyrpnenol	.33		N.D.
2-Chloropnenol	100		N.D.
4-Chloropnenyl phenyl ether	100		N.D.
Chrysene	100		N.D.
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	100	·	N.D.
Dibenzofuran	100		N.D.
Di-N-butyl phthalate	500	*******************************	N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
1,4-Dichloropenzene	100		N.D.
1.2-Dichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
3.3-Dichloropenzidine	500		N.D.
2.4-Dichlorophenol	.00		N.D.
Diethyl phthalate	100		N.D.
2,4-Dimethylphenol	100		N.D.
Dimethyl phthalate	100		N.D.
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	500		N.D.
2.4-Dinitrophenol	50 0		N.D.



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Sample Descript: Soil. S-4.5-B12 Analysis Method:

Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035. Albany

EPA 8270 208-4242

Charles and the control of the contr Sampled: Aug 20, 1992 Aug 21, 1992 Received:

Aug 27, 1992 Extracted: Aug 27, 1992 Anaiyzed:

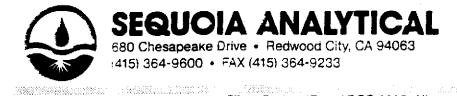
Sep 3, 1992 Reported:

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
2.4-Dinitrotoluene	100		N.D.
2.6-Dinitrotoluene	:00		N.D.
Di-N-octyl phthalate	:00		N.D.
Fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Fluorene	100		N.D.
Hexacolorobenzene	100		N.D.
Hexachlorobutadiene	100		N.D.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	100		N.D.
Hexachloroethane		***************************************	N.D.
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	100		N.D.
Isophorone	100		N.D.
2-Methylnaphthalene	100		N.D.
2-Methylphenol			N.D.
4-Methylphenol	100		N.D.
Naphthalene	100		N.D.
2-Nitroaniline	500		N.D.
3-Nitroaniiine	500		N.D.
4-Nitroaniline	500		N.D.
: litropenzene	100		N.D.
2-Nitropnenol	.00		N.D.
4-Nitropnenol	500		N.D.
N-Nitrosogiphenvlamine	100		N.D.
N-Nitroso-di-N-propylamine	100	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
Pentachlorophenol	500		N.D.
Phenanthrene	100	,	N.D.
Phenol	10 0	***************************************	N.D.
Pyrene	100		N.D.
1,2,4-Trichloropenzene	100		N.D.
2.4,5-Trichlorophenol	500		N.D.
2.4.6-Trichloropnenol	100		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Sample Descript: Soil, S-9-B12 Analysis Method: EPA 8270 Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

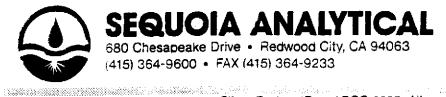
208-4243

Aug 20, 1992 Sampled: Received: Aug 21, 1992 Aug 27, 1992 Extracted:

Analyzed: Aug 27, 1992 Reported: Sep 3, 1992

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit		Sample Results
,	μ g/kg		μg/kg
Acenaphthene	100		N.D.
Acenaphthylene	100		N.D.
Aniline:	100		N.D.
Anthracene	100		N.D.
Benzidine	2.500		N.D.
Benzoic Acid	500		N.D.
Benzo(a)anthracene	100		N.D.
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	10 0		N.D.
Benzo(a)pyrene	.00	.,	N.D.
Benzyi alcohol	100		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	10 0		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	· 0 0		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroisopropyi)etner	100		N.D.
Bis(2-ethylhexvi)phthalate	50 0		N.D.
4-Bromopnenvi pnenvi ether	100		N.D.
Butvi benzyi ohthaiate	100	->	N.D.
4-Chloroaniline	100	*************	N.D.
2-Chloronaphthalene	10 0	//////////////////////////////////////	N.D.
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	:00	->	N.D.
2-Chlorophenol	:00		N.D.
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	100		N.D.
Chrysene	100	***************************************	N.D.
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	10 0		N.D.
Dibenzofuran	100		N.D.
Di-N-butyl phthalate	500		N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	100	*******************************	N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	-00	/ 	N.D.
3,3-Dichloropenziaine	5 00		N.D.
2.4-Dichlorophenol	100		N.D.
Diethyl phthalate	‡0 0	***********************************	N.D.
2,4-Dimethylphenoi	100	***************************************	N.D.
Dimethyl phthalate	100		N.D.
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	50 0	***************************************	N.D.
2,4-Dinitrophenol	50 0	***************************************	N.D.



RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-9-512 Anaivsis Method: EPA 8270

208-4243

Sampled: Aug 20, 1992

Received: Aug 21, 1992 Extracted:

Aug 27, 1992

Analyzed: Aug 27, 1992 Sep 3, 1992 Reported:

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit $\mu g/kg$		Sample Results µg/kg
2.4-Dinitrotoluene	100		N.D.
2,6-Dinitrotoiuene	100		N.D.
Di-N-octyl phthalate	- 00	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
Fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Fluorene	.00		N.D.
Hexachloropenzene	100		N.D.
Hexachloroputadiene	-00		N.D.
Hexachlorocyclopentagiene	100		N.D.
Hexachloroethane			N.D.
Indeno(1,2.3-cd)pyrene	~ O O		N.D.
Isophorone	100		N.D.
2-Methylnaphthalene	100	,	N.D.
2-Methylphenol	.00		N.D.
4-Methylphenol	10 0		N.D.
Naphthalene	100		N.D.
2-Nitroaniiine	500		N.D.
3-Nitroaniine	500	,	N.D.
4-Nitroaniine	500	,	N.D.
Nitrobenzene	-00	,	N.D.
2-Nitropnenol	100		N.D.
4-Nitropnenol	500	,,	N.D.
N-Nitrosodiphenviamine	100		N.D.
N-Nitroso-ai-N-propylamine	100		N.D.
Pentachloropnenol	5 00		N.D.
Phenanthrene	100		N.D.
Phenol	10 0		N.D.
Pyrene	100		N.D.
1.2.4-Trichloropenzene	:00		N.D.
2,4,5-Trichloropnenol	5 00		N.D.
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	100		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-14.5-B12 Analysis Method: EPA 8270

Lab Number:

208-4244

Sampled:

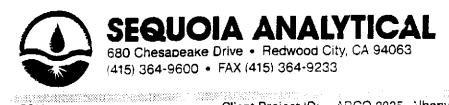
Aug. 20, 1992

Aug 21, 1992? Received: Aug 27, 1992: Extracted: Aug 27, 1992: Analyzed:

Reported: Sep 3, 1992:

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit		Sample Results
	µg/ kg		μ g/k g
Acenaphthene	·00		N.D.
Acenaphthylene	.00		N.D.
Aniline:	. 30	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	N.D.
Anthracene	100		N.D.
Benzidine	2.500		N.D.
Benzoic Acid	500		N.D.
Benzo(a)anthracene	100		N.D.
Senzo(b)fluoranthene	100	.,	N.D.
Senzo(k)fluoranthene	:00		N.D.
3enzo(g,h,i)peryiene	.00		N.D.
Benzo(a) pyrene	100		N.D.
Benzyl alcohol	100		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	100		N.D.
Bis(2-cnloroethyl)ether	- 00		N.D.
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	- 00		N.D.
Bis(2-ethylhexyt)phthalate	500		N.D.
4-Bromopnenyi phenyl ether	- 00		N.D.
Butyl benzyl phthalate	.33		N.D.
4-Chloroaniline	100		N.D.
2-Chloronaonthaiene	130		N.D.
4-Chloro-3-methylpnenol	.00		N.D.
2-Chlorophenoi	100		N.D.
4-Chlorophenyi phenyi ether	100		N.D.
Chrysene	:00		N.D.
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	100		N.D.
Dibenzofuran	.00		N.D.
Di-N-butyl phthalate	500		N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
1.4-Dichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
1.2-Dichlorobenzene	130		N.D.
3.3-Dichloropenzidine	500		N.D.
2.4-Dichloropnenol	: 00		N.D.
Diethvl phthalate	-00		N.D.
2.4-Dimethylphenoi	100		N.D.
Dimethyl phthalate	100		N.D.
4.6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	50 0		N.D.
2.4-Dinitrophenol	500		N.D.



RESNA 3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Sample Descript: Soil. S-14.5-B12 Analysis Method: EPA 8270

Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035. Albany

208-4244

Aug 20, 1992 Sampled: Aug 21, 1992 Received: Aug 27, 1992 Extracted:

Aug 27, 1992 S Analyzed: Sep 3, 1992 Reported:

SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS by GC/MS (EPA 8270)

Analyte	Detection Limit $\mu g/kg$		Sample Results
2.4-Dinitrotoluene	100		N.D.
2.6-Dinitrotoluene			N.D.
Di-N-octyl phthalate			N.D.
Fluoranthene	100		N.D.
Fluorene	100		N.D.
Hexachioropenzene			N.D.
Hexachlorobutadiene			N.D.
Hexachlorocyclopentagiene			N.D.
Hexachloroethane	100		N.D.
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	100		N.D.
sopnorone	: 0 0	.,,,	N.D.
2-Methylnaphthalene	10 0		N.D.
2-Methylphenol			N.D.
4-Methylphenol	100		N.D.
Naphthalene	100		N.D.
2-Nitroaniiine	500		N.D.
3-Nitroaniiine	500		N.D.
4-Nitroaniline	50C		N.D.
Nitropenzene	100		N.D.
2-Nitropnenol	100		N.D.
4-Nitropnenol	500		N.D.
N-Nitrosogiphenylamine	100		N.D.
N-Nitroso-di-N-propyiamine	100		N.D.
Pentacniorophenol	500		N.D.
Phenanthrene	100	,	N.D.
Phenol	100		N.D.
Pyrene	100		N.D.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	100		N.D.
2.4.5-Trichlorophenol	5 00		N.D.
2,4,6-Trichlorophenoi	100	.,	N.D,

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee Project Manager

2084233.RES < 30 >



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

Attention: Joel Coffman

San Jose, CA 95118

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035. Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-4.5-B13

Sampled: Aug 19, 1992

Received:

Aug 24, 1992

Extracted:

Aug 27, 1992

Analyzed:

Aug 28, 1992

Lab Number:

208-4233

Reported: Sep 3, 1992:

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Results mg/kg
Cadmium	0.50	N.D.
Chromium	0.50	
Lead	5.0	N.D.
Zinc	0.50	43
Nickel	2.5	

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee Project Manager

2084233.RE\$ <31>



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-7.5-B13

Sampled:

Aug 19, 1992

Received: Extracted: Aug 24, 1992 Aug 27, 1992

Analyzed:

Aug 28, 1992 ...

Reported: Topored. Gep 0, 1002-

Sep 3, 1992

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

208-4234

Analyte	Detection Limi mg/kg	t Sample Results mg/kg
Cadmium	0.50	N.D.
Chromium	0.50	51
bead	5.0	N.D.
Zinc	0.50	45
Nickel	2.5	***************************************

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-17.5-B13

208-4235

Sampled: Received: Aug 19, 1992

Extracted:

Aug 24, 1992 Aug 27, 1992

Analyzed:

Aug 28, 1992

Reported:

Sep 3, 1992

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Detection Lin	nit Sample Results mg/kg
Cadmium	0. 50	N.D
Chromium	0.50	
[280	5.0	5.6
Zinc	0.50	***************************************
Nickel	2.5	51

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

магіа Lee Project Manager



Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sampled:

Aug 20, 1992

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

Sample Descript: Soil, S-4.5-B12

Received: Extracted:

Aug 24, 1992 Aug 27, 1992

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Lab Number:

208-4242

Analyzed:

Aug 28, 1992

Reported: Sep 3, 1992

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Results mg/kg
Cadmium	0.50	
Chromium	0.50	
Lead	5.0	N.D.
Zinc	0.50	40
Nickel	2.5	

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Lab Number:

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

Sample Descript: Soil, S-9-B12

Sampled:

Aug 20, 1992

Received: Extracted: Aug 24, 1992: Aug 27, 1992

Analyzed:

Aug 28, 1992

Reported:

Sep 3, 1992

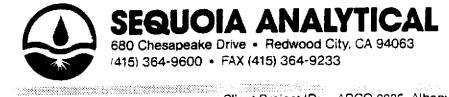
LABORATORY ANALYSIS

208-4243

Analyte	Detection Lin mg/kg	nit Sample Results mg/kg
Cadmium	0.50	N.D
Chromium	0.50	
Lead	đ.0	N.D.
Zinc	0.50	
Nickel	2.5	

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman Client Project ID: Sample Descript:

Lab Number:

ARCO 2035, Albany

Sail, S-14.5-B12

208-4244

Sampled: Aug

Aug 20, 1992 Aug 24, 1992

Received: Extracted:

Aug 27, 1992

Analyzed: Reported:

Aug 28, 1992 Sep 3, 1992

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Results mg/kg
Cadmium	9.50	N.D
Chromium	0.50	
230	5.0	
Zinc	0.50	10
Nickel	2.5	49

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee Project Manager

2084233.RES < 36 >



Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

QC Sample Group: 208-4233

-4256

Reported: Sep 3, 1992

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE			∃thyl-	
	Benzene	Taluene	benzene	Xylenes
Method:	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020
Analyst:	R. Lee	R. Lee	∃. Lee	R. Lee
Reporting Units:	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	m g/kg
Date Analyzed:	Aug 27, 1992	Aug 27. 1992		Aug 27, 1992
QC Sample #:	GBLK082792	GBLK082792	GBLK082792	GBLK082792
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Spike Conc.				
Added:	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60
Conc. Matrix				
Spike:	0.20	3.20	0.20	0.60
Matrix Spike	400	100	100	100
% Recovery:	100	100	100	100
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.57
apire pap	J. 13	3	55	J. J .
Matrix Spike				
Duplicate % Recovery:	95	95	95	95
3 11000 101 91	33			
Relative				
% Difference:	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1

Quality Assurance Statement: All standard operating procedures and quality control requirements have been met.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

a Recovery:	Zand, of M.S Cond. of Sample Spike Cond. Added	x 100	
Relative % Difference:	Cand. of M.S Cand. of M.S.D. Cand. of M.S. + Cand. of M.S.D.) / 2	x 100	

Maria Lee Protect Manager

208-4233.RES < 1>



, Andrews (Colors Commenced Colors Co FERENCE CARE CONTRACTOR CARREST Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

QC Sample Group: 208-4233

-4256

Reported: Sep 3, 1992

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE			≣thyl-	
	Benzene	Toluene	tenzene	Xvlenes
Methoa:	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020
Analyst:	R. Lee	A. Lee	R. Lae	R. Lee
Reporting Units:	mg/kg	.mg/kg	mg, kg	mg/kg
Date Analyzed:	Aug 26, 1992	Aug 26, 1992	∸ug 25. 19 92	Aug 26. 1992
QC Sample #:	GBLK082692	GBLK082692	GBLK082692	GBLK082692
)
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Spike Conc.	2.00	0.20	0.20	0.60
Added:	0.20	0.20	J.4U	0.00
Conc. Matrix Spike:	0.20	3.20	0.20	3.60
Spike.	3.20	5.20	J. 2 2	3.00
Matrix Spike				
глаттх эріке % Recovery:	100	100	100	100
31.00070.7.	,,,,			
Conc. Matrix				
Spike Dup.:	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60
Marketon Cariforn				
Matrix Spike Duplicate				
% Recovery:	100	100	100	100
·				
Relative				
% Difference:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Quality Assurance Statement: All standard operating procedures and quality control requirements have been met.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL	* Recovery:	June of M.S Cond. of Samble Spike Cond. Added	x 10 0	
_	Relative % Difference:	inaliar M.S Cond. of M.S.D.	× 100	
Maria Lee		Tend of M.S Cond. of M.S.D. 2	100 (222 DEC)	

Protect Manager

20**8-4233.FIES** < 2>



Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

QC Sample Group: 208-4233 -4256

Reported: Sep 3, 1992

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE			Etnyl-	
	Benzene	Toluene	denzene	<v></v> ienes
Method: Analyst: Reporting Units: Date Analyzed: QC Sample #:	EPA 8020 C. Dononue mg/kg Aug 26. 1992 GBLK082692 MS/MSD	EPA 8020 O. Donanue mg/kg Aug. 26. 1992 GBLK082692 MS/MSD	EPA 8020 C. Cononue mg kg Aug 26, 1992 GBLK082692 MS MSD	EPA 8020 C. Dononue mg/kg Aug 26, 1992 GBLK082692 MS/MSD
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	¥.D.	N.D.
Spi ke Conc. Added:	0.20	3.20	0.20	3. 60
Conc. Matrix Spike:	0.19	5.19	0.19	2.57
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	95	9 5	95	95
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	0.20	0.20	3.20	J. 60
Matrix Spike Ouplicate % Recovery:	100	100	100	:00
Relative % Difference:	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1

Quality Assurance Statement: All standard operating procedures and quality control requirements have been met.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

3 Recovery x 100 ond, of M.S. - Cond, of Samble ≟а:ке Сапс. Аа**деа** Tand, of M.S. - Cond. of M.S.D. < 100 Line, of M.S. - Cane, of M.S.D.) 2

Maria Lee Project Manager

208-4233.RES < 3>



RESNA

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035. Albany

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

QC Sample Group: 2084233-5, 42-4

-4 Reported: Sep 3, 1992

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

7

ANALYTE		Total Recoverable			
	Dieser	Petroleum Cil	FCB 1260	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Method: Analyst: Reporting Units: Date Analyzed: QC Sample #:	EPA 8015 M. Tran mg/kg Aug 26, 1992 DBLK082692	SM 5520 E & F M. Shkidt mg/kg Sep. 1, 1992 BLK090192	EPA 8080 L. Laikntman L. Lay Kg Aug. 31, 1992 BLK082792		
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	WD.		
Spike Conc. Addea:	15	1000	500		
Conc. Matrix Spike:	12	320	510		
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	80	82	122		
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	11	870	540	·	
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	73	87	.:0		
Relative % Difference:	8.7	5. 9	12		

Quality Assurance Statement: All standard operating procedures and quality control requirements have been met.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

| Selective % Difference: | Sond. or M.S. - Cond. or M.S. - Co

Maria Lee Project Manager

208-4233.RES < 4>



3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman Client Project (D: ARCO 2035, Albany

QC Sample #:

Method (units):

EPA 8240 (µg/L purged) Analyst(s):

Q.C. Sample Dates

M. Williams

BLK090292

Analyzed: Sep 2, 1992 Reported: Sep 3, 1992

and the state of t

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

Anaiyte	Sample Conc.	Spike Conc. Added	Conc. Matrix Spike	Matrix Spike % Recovery	Conc. Matrix Spike Duplicate	Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery	Relative % Difference
1,1-Dichloro- ethene	N.D.	50	31	122	59	118	3.3
Trichloroethene	N.D.	50	4 8	9 6	46	92	4.3
Benzene	N.D.	50	55	-10	51	102	7.5
Toluene	N.D.	50	53	116	5 5	110	5.3
Chloropenzene	N.D.	8 0	54	108	57	106	1.9

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

- Recovery: and, of M.S. - Cond. of Samble x 100 Spike Cand, Added and let M.S. - Cond. of M.S.D. x 100 Relative % Difference: _ns_st_M.S. ~ Cand. at M S.D.) / 2

Maria Lee Project Manager

208-4233.RES < 5>

Maria Lee

Project Manager

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joei Coffman

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

ARCO 2035, Alhany

Method:

EPA 8270

Analyst(s):
QC Sample #:

Relative % Difference:

E. Manuel SBLK082192 Q.C. Sample Dates

Extracted: Aug 21, 1992 Analyzed: Aug 21, 1992 Reported: Sep 3, 1992

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

Analyte	Sample Conc.	Spike Conc. Added	Conc. Matrix Spike	Matrix Spike % Recovery	Conc. Matrix Spike Dupiicate	Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery	Relative % Difference
Phenoi	N.D.	100	38	38	82	82	7.1
2-Chlorophenol	N.D.	100	80	80	86	86	7.2
1.4-Dichloro- benzene	N.D.	50	4 0	30	41	82	2.5
N-Nitroso-Di-N- propylamine	N.D.	50	41	92	44	88	7.1
1.2.4-Trichtoro- penzene	'4.D.	59	45	90	4 5	90	J. O
4-Chloro- 3-Metnylphenol	N.D.	:00	33	33	8 9	89	7.0
Acenaphthene	N.D.	50	70	30	40	30	0. 0
4-Nitropnenoi	N.D.	100	80	8 0	77	77	3.8
2.4-Dinitro- toluene	N.D.	50	- 6	32	45	90	2.2
Pentachioro- phenoi	N.D.	100	82	S 2	7 7	77	6.3
Pyrene	N.D.	50	4 5	90	44	8 8	2.2
SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL		s Recovery:	`200	ot M.S Cona. a	Sample	x 100	
		_	Sand of M.O Cond. of Cample			· · · • •	•

Вріке Сопо, Аддед

Cond. of M.S. - Cond. of M.S.D.

Juno lot M.S. - John, of M.S.D./ ID

x 100

208-4233.RES < 6>



RESNA

Client Project ID: ARCO 2035, Albany

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

QC Sample Group: 2084233-5, 42-4

Reported: Sep 3, 1992

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALVE		.				
ANALYTE	Lead	Nickel	Inc	Cadmium	Chromium	
Method: Analyst: Reporting Units: Date Analyzed: QC Sample #:	EPA 6010 C. Medefesser mg/kg Aug 28, 1992 208-4233	EPA 6010 C. Medefesser mg/kg Aug 28. 1992 208-4233	mg_⊀g	тд/кд	EPA 6010 C. Medetesser mg/kg Aug 28, 1992 208-4233	
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
Spike Conc. Added:	10 0	100	100	100	100	
Conc. Matrix Spike:	100	170	:40	93	170	
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	100	105	97	93	102	
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	99	170	140	94	170	
Matrix Spike Duplicate & Recovery:	99 - 1	105	97	94	102	
Relative 6 Difference:	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	

Quality Assurance Statement: All standard operating procedures and quality control requirements have been met.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

್ತ Recovery: land of M.S. - Canc, of Sample x 100 Boike Cond. Added Selative % Difference: Tanal at M.S. - Cone. of M.S.D. $\times 100$ Line of M.S. - Cond. of M.S.D.) / 2

Maria Lee Protect Manager

208-4233.RE\$ < 7 >

Anc0	Prod	ucts	Comp	any	*							}			<u>-</u> -		/						
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RESNA

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118 Attention: Joel Coffman

Project: Arco 2035, Albany

Enclosed are the results from 1 soil sample received at Sequoia Analytical on August 21,1992. The requested

analyses are listed below:

 SAMPLE #
 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
 DATE OF COLLECTION
 TEST METHOD

 2083627
 Soil. SPA-D
 3/21/92
 EPA 5030/8015/8020

Please contact me if you have any questions. In the meantime, thank you for the opportunity to work with you on this project.

Very truly yours.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee

Project Manager

RESNA

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34

San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

Client Project ID:

Sample Matrix:

Analysis Method: First Sample #:

Arco 2035, Albany Soil

EPA 5030/8015/8020

208-3627

Sampled:

Aug 21, 1992

Received:

Aug 21, 1992

Reported:

Aug 25, 1992

TOTAL PURGEABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION

Analyte	Reporting Limit mg/kg	Sample I. D. 208-3627 SPA-D	 	·	·
Purgeable Hydrocarbons	1.0	550			
Benzene	0.0050	2.6			
Toluene	0.0050	9.5			
Ethyl Benzene	0.0050	5.4			
Total Xylenes	0.0050	47			
Chromatogram Patt	ern:	Gasonne			

Quality Control Data

Report Limit Multiplication Factor:

100

Date Analyzed:

8/25/92

Instrument Identification:

GCHP-7

Surrogate Recovery, %:

123

(QC Limits = 70-130%)

Purgeable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee

Project Manager

2083627.RES < 1 >



RESNA

Client Project ID: Arco 2035, Albany

3315 Almaden Expwy., Suite 34 San Jose, CA 95118

Attention: Joel Coffman

QC Sample Group: 208-3627

Reported:

Aug 25, 1992

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl- Benzene	Xylenes
Method: Analyst: Reporting Units: Date Analyzed: QC Sample #:	EPA 8020 C. Dononue mg/kg Aug 25, 1992 GBLK082592	EPA 8020 C. Dononue mg/kg Aug 25, 1992 GBLK082592	EPA 8020 C. Dononue mg/kg Aug 25, 1992 GBLK082592	
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Spike Conc. Added:	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60
Conc. Matrix Spike:	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.56
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	95	95	95	93
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.56
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	9 5	95	95	93
Relative % Difference:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maria Lee

Maria Lee Project Manager ≅ Recovery:

Soike Conc. Added

√100

Relative % Difference:

Cond. of M.S. - Cond. of M.S.D.

x 100

Conc. of M.S. - Conc. of M.S.D.

2083627.RES <2>

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Northwest Region 4080-C Pike Lane Concord, CA 94520 (510) 685-7852 (800) 544-3422 from inside California (800) 423-7143 from outside California (510) 825-0720 (FAX) Client Number: RSN04ARC01
Facility Number: 2035
Arco Representative: Mike Whelan
Work Order Number: C2-08-650
Date Reissued: 10-29-92

October 29, 1992

RECEIVED

RESNA SANJOSE

Bruce Maeda RESNA Industries 3315 Almaden Expressway, #34 San Jose, CA 95118

Enclosed please find the analytical results for samples received by GTEL Environmental Laboratories. Inc. on 08/26/92, under task order number 07006/2035-92-4.

A formal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program is maintained by GTEL, which is designed to meet or exceed the EPA requirements. Analytical work for this project met QA/QC criteria, unless otherwise stated in the footnotes.

GTEL is certified by the California State Department of Health Services to perform analyses for drinking water, wastewater, and hazardous waste materials according to EPA protocols.

If you have any questions concerning this analysis or if we can be of further assistance, please call our Customer Service Representative.

Sincerely,

GTEL Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

Elen F. Bullen,

Eileen F. Bullen

Laboratory Director

Client Number: RSN04ARC01
Facility Number: 2035
Arco Representative: Mike Whelan
Work Order Number: C2-08-650
Date Reissued: 10-29-92

Table 1

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline in Air

Modified EPA Method 8015a

a. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846. Third Edition. Pevision 0. US EPA November 1986. Modification for TPH as gasoline as per California State Water Resources Control Board LUFT Manual protocols, May 1988 revision

GTEL Sample Number		1 21	02	0 3	04
Client Identification		A-V¥V530	A-VW430	A-VW630	A-VW330
Date Sampled		08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92
Date Analyzed	_	03/28/92	08/28/92	08/27/92	08/28/92
Anaivte	Detection Limit. mg/m ³		Concentratio	n, mg/m³	
Gasoline	10	2700 0	14	20	< 10
BFB surrogate, % recovery		116	83.3	9 3.9	86.1
Detection Limit Multiplier		1	1	1	1

GTEL Sample Number		ე ნ	0 6	07	08
Client Identification		A-VW230	A-VW130	A-VW1EFF	A-VW1120
Date Sampled		08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92
Date Anaivzed		08/27/92	08/31/92	08/28/92	08/28/92
Analyte	Detection Limit, mg/m³	C	Concentratio	n, mg/m³	
Gasoline	10	680 0	57	110	14
3FB surrogate, % recovery		73.1	95.0	101	9 2.9
Detection Limit Multiplier		1	1	1	1



Client Number: RSN04ARC01
Facility Number: 2035
Arco Representative: Mike Whelan
Work Order Number: C2-08-650
Date Reissued: 10-29-92

Table 1 (Continued)

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline in Air

Modified EPA Method 8015a

a. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste. SW-846. Third Edition. Revision 0, US EPA November 1986. Modification for TPH as gasoline as per California State Water Resources Control Board LUFT Manual protocols, May 1988 revision.

GTEL Sample Number		C 9	j			
Client Identification		METHOD SLANK				
Date Sampled		08/25/92				
Date Analyzed		08/27/92				
Anaivte	Detection Limit, mg/m ³					
Gasoline	10	< 10				
BFB surrogate. % recovery		30.4				
Detection Limit Multiplier		1				



Arco Representative: Mike Whelen Work Order Number: C2-08-650

QC Matrix Spike and Duplicate Spike Results

Matrix: Soil

Analyte	Sample ID	Date of Analysis	Spike Amount	Units	Recovery, %	Duplicate Recovery, %	RPD*, %
EPA 8240:							
1.1-Dichloroethene	C208384-01	08/24/921	50	ug/Kg	108	105	2.44
Trichloroethene	C208384-01	08/24/92	50	ug/Kg	100	9 5.0	5.33
Benzene	C208384-01	08/24/92	50	ug/Kg	112	102	8.60
Toluene	C208384-01	08/24/92	50	ug/Kg	97.2	98.8	1.63
Chlorobenzene	C208384-01	08/24/92	5 0	ug/Kg_	97.8	9 7.6	0.20

Sample and Sample Duplicate Results

Matrix: Air

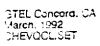
Anaiyt e	Sample ID	Date of Analysis	Sample Resuits	Sample Duplicate Results	Units	RPDª, %
Modified EPA 8020:			_			
Eenzene	C208713-01	08/28/92	37.5	37.0	ug/L	1.34
Toluene	C208713-01	08/28/92	2 0.2	19.3	ug/L	4.55
Ethylbenzene	C208713-01	08/28/92	5. 35	5.15	ug/L	3.62
Xviene, total	C208713-01	08/28/92	19.6	18.9	ug/L	3.64

a. See attached table for acceptability limits.



QC Acceptability Limits

Analyte	QC Check Sample Recovery (%)	Duplicate Water Sample RPD (%)	Duplicate Soil Samole RPD (%)	Water Matrix Spike Recovery (%)	Soil Matrix Spike Recovery (%)	Reagent Water Spike Recovery (%)
Modified EPA 8020:			ļ			
Benzene	80 - 120	30	30	55 - 129	24 - 127	70 - 147
Toluene	80 - 120	3 0	30	72 - 149	17 - 124	67 - 150
Ethylbenzene	80 - 120	3 0	3 0	75 - 138	19 - 129	69 - 145
Xvlene	80 - 120	3 0	30	74 - 147	23 - 124	71 - 152
Modified EPA 8015:	1					
Gasotine		30	3 0	-	_	
Analyte	QC Check Sample Recovery (%)	Duplicate Water Sample RPD (%)	Duplicate Soil Sample RPD (%)	Water Matrix Spike Recovery (%)	Soil Matrix Spike Recovery (%)	Reagent Water Spike Recovery (%)
Diesei		30	30	63 - 127	58 - 144	48 - 134
EPA 8010/8020:		:				
Chlorobenzene	80 - 120	3 0		34 - 134	58 - 126	62 - 111
Benzene	50 - 120	30	_	66 - 118	24 - 127	58 - 127
Toluene	80 - 120	3 0		53 - 115	17 - 124	60 - 120
Ethylbenzene	80 - 120	3 0]	43 - 131	19 - 129	58 - 126
Xylene, total	80 - 120	3 0 !		55 - 115	23 - 124	63 - 128
1.1-Dichloroetnene	80 - 120	30		30 - 160	72 - 116	56 - 138
Trichloroethene	80 - 120	30		78 - 184	79 - 120	82 - 187
EPA 8080:						
Heptachlor	80 - 120	3 0		_	34 - 111	34 - 111
Aldrin	80 - 120	30			42 - 122	42 - 122
DDE	80 - 120	30		_	30 - 145	30 - 145
Dielarin	30 - 120	3 0		-	36 - 146	36 - 146
Endrin	80 - 120	3 0		-	30 - 147	30 - 147
DDD	80 - 120	3 0		-	31 - 141	31 - 114
DDT	80 - 120	30		-]	10 - 180	10 - 180
Arochlor 1260	45 - 127	30			53 - 128	53 - 128





QC Acceptability Limits

Analyte	GC Check Sample Recovery (%)	Duplicate Water Samole RPD (%)	Duplicate Soil Sample RPD (%)	Water Matrix Spike Recovery (%)	Soil Matrix Spike Recovery (%)	Reagent Water Spike Recovery (%)
EPA 8310:						
Fluorene	80 - 120	68			-	49 - 116
Anthracene	80 - 120	41.7		_		24 - 116
Chrysene	80 - 120	65.2				44 - 128
Benzo(a)pyrene	30 - 120	5 2.8				26 - 126
Naphthalene	80 - 120	42.3				51 - 10 6
EPA 8240:	1	<u> </u>				
All 8240 Compounds	60 - 140					-
Trichloroethene		14	24	71 - 120	62 - 137	71 - 120
Toluene		13	21	76 - 125	59 - 139	76 - 125
Chloropenzene		13	21	75 - 130	60 - 133	75 - 130
1,1-Dichloroethene		14	22	61 - 145	59 - 172	61 - 145
Benzene		11	21	76 - 1 27	66 - 142	76 - 127
TPH/IR:	80 - 120	20	20	70 - 130	70 - 130	70 - 130
Metais:						
Arsenic	90 - 110	20	20	80 - 120	80 - 120	80 - 120
Sarium	90 - 110	20	20	30 - 120	30 - 120	80 - 120
Cagmium	90 - 110	20	20	80 - 120	80 - 120	80 - 120
Chromium	90 - 110	20	20	80 - 120	90 - 120	80 - 120
Lead	90 - 110	20	2 0	80 - 120	80 - 120	80 - 120
Mercury	90 - 110	20	20	80 - 120	80 - 120	80 - 120
Selenium	90 - 110	20	20	80 - 120	80 - 120	90 - 110
Silver	90 - 110	20	20	80 - 120	80 - 120	90 - 110
Wet Chemistry:						į
TOC	90 - 110	20	NA	90 - 110	NA	90 -110

NA = Not Applicable.





October 29, 1992

Facility Number: RSNU4ARQ Facility Number: 2035 Arco Representative: Mike Whelan Work Order Number: C2-08-651 Date Reissued: 10-29-92

Northwest Region 4080-C Pike Lone Concord, CA 94520 (510) 685-7852 (800) 544-3422 from inside California (800) 423-7143 from outside California (510) 825-0720 (FAX)

Bruce Maeda
RESNA Industries
3315 Almaden Expressway, #34
San Jose, CA 95118

Enclosed please find the analytical results for samples received by GTEL Environmental Laboratories, Inc. on 03/26/92, under task order number 07006/2035-92-4.

A formal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program is maintained by GTEL, which is designed to meet or exceed the EPA requirements. Analytical work for this project met QA/QC criteria, unless otherwise stated in the footnotes.

GTEL is certified by the California State Department of Health Services to perform analyses for drinking water, wastewater, and hazardous waste materials according to EPA protoccis.

If you have any questions concerning this analysis or if we can be of further assistance, please call our Customer Service Representative.

Sincerely,

GTEL Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

Elean F. Bullen /R.M.

Eileen F. Bullen

Laboratory Director

Table 1

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Volatile Organics in Air

GTEL Sample Number		01*	02	03	04						
Client Identification		A-VW530	A-VW430	A-VW630	A-VW330						
Date Sampled		08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92						
Date Analyzed	08/26/92 08/26/92 08/26/92 08/										
Analyte	Detection Limit, mg/m³	Concentration, mg/m ³									
Chloromethane	10	< 50	< 10	<10	< 10						
Bromomethane	10	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 10						
Vinyl chloride	10	<50	< 10	< 10	< 10						
Chloroethane	10	< 50	< 10	<10	< 10						
Methylene chloride	5	<25	<5	<5	<5						
Acetone	100	< 500	< 100	< 100	< 100						
Carbon disuifide	. 5 ;	<25	<5	<5	<5						
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	< 25	<5	<5	< 5						
1,1-Dichlorgethane	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
1,2-Dichloroethene, total		< 25	< 5	<5	<5						
Chloroiarm	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
2-Butanone	100	< 500	< 100	< 100	< 100						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
Carbon tetracnloride	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
Vinvi acetate	50	< 250	<50	<50	<50						
Bromodichloromethane	1 5	< 25	<5	<5	<5_						
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
cis-1.3-Dichloropropene	5	< 25	<5	<5	< 5						
Trichloroethene	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						

Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846, Third Edition, Revision 0, US EPA November 1986 (method modified for additional compounds). Sample introduction by EPA Method 5030. Sample diluted due to matrix interference.



Table 1 (Continued)

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Volatile Organics in Air

GTEL Sample Number		01*	02	03	04						
Client Identification		A-VW530	A-VW430	A-VW630	A-VW330						
Date Sampled	·	08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92						
Date Analyzed		08/26/92	08/26/92	08/26/92	08/26/92						
Anaiyte	Detection Limit, mg/m ³	Concentration, mg/m ³									
Dibromochloromethane	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
Benzene	5	3 30	<5	<5	<5						
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 10						
Bromoform	! 5	<25	<5	<5	<5						
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	50	< 250	<50	<50	< 50						
2-Hexanone	50	< 250	< 50	< 50	<50						
Tetrachloroethene	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
1.1.2.2-Tetrachioroetnane	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
Toluene	5	2 20	<5	5.2	<5						
Chlorobenzene	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
Ethylbenzene	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
Styrene	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<25	<5	<5	<5						
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
Xylene, total	5	36	<5	5.7	<5						
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	< 25	<5	<5	<5						
Detection Limit Multiplier		5	1	1	1						

Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846, Third Edition, Revision 0, US EPA November 1986 (method modified for additional compounds). Sample introduction by EPA Method 5030. Sample diluted due to matrix interference.



Arco Representative: Mike Whelan Work Order Number: C2-08-651 Date Reissued: 10-29-92

Table 1 (Continued)

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Volatile Organics in Air

GTEL Sample Number		05	06	07	08						
Client Identification		A-VW230 A-VW130 A-VW1EFF A-VW1									
Date Sampled		08/25/92 08/25/92 08/25/92 08/25/9									
Date Analyzed		08/26/92	08/26/92	08/26/92	08/26/92						
Analyte	Detection Limit. mg/m³	Concentration, mg/m³									
Chloromethane	10	< 10	< 10	< 10	<10						
Bromomethane	10	<10	< 10	< 10	< 10						
Vinvi chloride	10	< 10	< 10	<10	< 10						
Chloroethane	10	< 10	< 10	< 10	<10						
Methylene chloride	5	< 5	<5	<5	<5						
Acetone	100	< 100	< 100	< 100	< 100						
Carbon disulfide	5	< 5	<5	<5	<5						
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
1.1-Dichioroethane	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
1.2-Dichloroethene, total	5	< 5	<5	<5	<5						
Chloroform	5	<5	<5	< 5	<5						
1.2-Dichloroethane	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
2-Butanone	100	< 10 0	<10 0	< 100	< 10 0						
1.1.1-Trichloroethane	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Carbon tetrachloride	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Vinyl acetate	50	< 50	<50	<50	<50						
Bromodichloromethane	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Trichloroetnene	5	< 5	<5	<5	<5						

Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846, Third Edition, Revision 0, US EPA November 1986 (method modified for additional compounds). Sample introduction by EPA Method 5330.



Table 1 (Continued)

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Volatile Organics in Air

GTEL Sample Number		05	06	07	08						
Client Identification		A-VW230	A-VW130	A-VW1EFF	A-VW1120						
Date Sampled		08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92	08/25/92						
Date Analyzed	•	08/26/92	08/26/92	08/25/92							
Analyte	Detection Limit, mg/m ³	Concentration, mg/m ³									
Dibromochloromethane	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Benzene	5	83	<5	<5	<5						
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	< 10	<10	< 10	< 10						
Bromoform	5	< 5	<5	<5	<5						
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	50	<50	< 50	<50	< 50						
2-Hexanone	= 50	<50	<50	<50	<50						
Tetrachloroethene	5	< 5	<5	<5	<5						
1,1,2,2-Tetrachlorcethane	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Toluene	5	16	<5	<5	<5						
Chloropenzene	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Ethylbenzene	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Styrene	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Xylene, total	5	<5 <5 < 5 < 5									
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Detection Limit Multiplier		1	1	1	1						

Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846, Third Edition, Revision 0, US EPA November 1986 (method modified for additional compounds). Sample introduction by EPA Method 5030.



Table 1 (Continued)

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Volatile Organics in Air

GTEL Sample Number		09	
Client Identification		METHOD BLK.	
Date Sampled		08/25/92	
Date Analyzed		08/26/92	1
Analyte	Detection Limit, mg/m ³		Concentration. mg/m³
Chloromethane	10	< 10	
Bromomethane	10	<10	
Vinyl chloride	10	< 10	
Chloroethane	10	<10	
Methylene chloride	5	<5	
Acetone	100	< 100	
Carbon disulfide	5	< 5	
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	< 5	
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	<5	
1.2-Dichloroethene, total	5	< 5	
Chloroform	5	< 5	
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	<5	
2-Butanone	100	< 100	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	<5	
Carbon tetrachloride	5	<5	
Vinyl acetate	50	< 50	
Bromodichloromethane	5	<5	
1.2-Dichloropropane	5	<5	
cis-1,3-Dichtaraproпепе	5	<5	
Trichloroethene	5	<5	

Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846. Third Edition. Revision 0, US EPA November 1986 (method modified for additional compounds). Sample introduction by EPA Method 5030.



Table 1 (Continued)

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Volatile Organics in Air

GTEL Sample Number		09	
Client Identification		METHOD BLK.	
Date Sampled		08/25/92	
Date Analyzed		08/26/92	
Analyte	Detection Limit, mg/m ³		Concentration, mg/m³
Dibromochloromethane	5	<5	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	<5	
Benzene	5	<5	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	<5	
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	< 10	
Bromoform	5	<5	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	50	<50	
2-Hexanone	50	< 50	
Tetrachloroethene	5	<5	
1.1.2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	<5	
Toluene	5	<5	
Chlorobenzene	5	<5	
Ethylbenzene	5	<5	
Styrene	5	<5	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<5	
1.3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<5	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<5	
Xviene, total	5	<5	
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	<5	
Detection Limit Multiplier		1	

Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846, Third Edition, Revision 0, US EPA November 1986 (method modified for additional compounds). Sample introduction by EPA Method 5030.



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1255 Powell Street Emeryville, CA 94608 510/428-2300 Fax: 510/547-3643

1992

LOG NO: E92-08-559

Received: 27 AUG 92

Mailed: SF 05 1007

Mr. Bruce Maeda Resna Industries 3315 Almaden Expressway, Suite 34 San Jose, California 95118

Project: 69036-05

REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 1

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION		DATE SAMPLED
	A-PB,1-3		25 AUG 92
PARAMETER		08-559-1	
	gestion, Date	08.31.92 0.080	
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Edward Wilson, Laboratory Director

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