

January 11, 2010

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8:46 am, Jan 12, 2010

Alameda County Environmental Health

Mr. Mark Detterman Alameda County Health Care Services Agency 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway Alameda, CA 94502-6577

RE: Subsurface Site Characterization 15796 E. 14th Street, San Leandro, California ACEH Case No. RO0000168

Dear Mr. Detterman:

Enclosed please find one copy of the Subsurface Investigation Report for the property located at 15796 E. 14th Street, San Leandro, California. The general goals of this investigation were to: 1) define subsurface conditions for purposes of estimating migration potential and preparing an initial Conceptual Site Model (CSM); 2) determine the current degree and approximate horizontal and vertical extent of residual total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg), and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX), and methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) in soil and groundwater; and 3) prepare a report for submission to Alameda County Environmental Health (ACEH) as the lead regulatory agency. In addition, ERS will coordinate uploading all pertinent available documents for the project to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GEOTRACKER database.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact me at (925) 938-1600, extension 109 or email me at ddement@erscorp.us.

Sincerely,

David DeMent, PG Senior Geologist

cc: Mr. Clifford Welch

Enclosure



SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION REPORT

15796 E. 14th Street San Leandro, California

Prepared for:

Mr. Mark Detterman Alameda County Environmental Health 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250 Alameda, California 94502

Prepared by:

Environmental Risk Specialties Corporation Walnut Creek, California

January 11, 2010

Reviewed By:

David DeMent, PG Senior Geologist

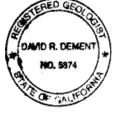


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This *Subsurface Investigation Report* has been prepared by Environmental Risk Specialties Corporation (ERS) at the request of Mr. Clifford Welch (Client). This Report describes subsurface investigation work performed at 15796 E. 14th Street, San Francisco, California (Site). The general goals of this investigation were to: 1) define subsurface conditions for purposes of estimating migration potential and preparing an initial Conceptual Site Model (CSM); 2) determine the current degree and estimate the approximate horizontal and vertical extent of residual total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg), and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX), and methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) in soil and groundwater; and 3) prepare a report for submission to Alameda County Environmental Health (ACEH) as the lead regulatory agency. In addition, ERS will coordinate uploading all pertinent available documents for the project to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GEOTRACKER database.

This investigation consisted of advancing seven exploratory soil borings to depths ranging from 12.0 to 20.0 feet below ground surface (bgs), logging encountered soils, collecting representative soil and grab groundwater samples from the borings, and analyzing the samples for constituents of concern as TPHg, BTEX, and MTBE.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The site is located on west side of E. 14th Street in the northeast corner of the intersection with Thrush Avenue in San Leandro, California (Figure 1). The Site is occupied by Clyde's Electronics and Ace Moving Company. The roughly triangular-shaped Site is approximately 30 feet long along Thrush Avenue and 60 feet long along E. 14th Street. The USTs were reportedly installed prior to 1950 but were not used after the late 1970's.

2.1 UST Removal and Replacement

According to information available on ACEH's FTP database, Semco removed one 200-gallon gasoline and two 2,000-gallon gasoline USTs on December 16, 1999. Tank T1, located southwest of 15798 E. 14th Street near Thrush Avenue, reported 610 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) TPHg and 1.6 mg/kg benzene at 8.5 feet bgs. Tank T2, located at the approximate border of 15796 and 15798 E. 14th Street, reported 590 mg/kg TPHg at 10 feet bgs at the north end of the tank and 650 mg/kg TPHg at 9 feet at the south end of the tank, and 1.3 and 0.96 mg/kg benzene in the two samples, respectively. Tank T3, located immediately northwest of the border of 15796 E. 14th Street and tank T2, reported 620 mg/kg TPHg at 10 feet bgs at the north end of the tank and 1,300 mg/kg

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TPHg at 9 feet bgs at the south end of the tank, and 2.9 mg/kg benzene in the south soil sample.

Photographs indicate the two 2,000-gallon USTs were oriented northwest to southeast directly in front of 15796 and 15798 E. 14th Street (Figure 1), and tank T1 was located based on an interview with the owner of Ace Moving Company who witnessed the tank removals. The excavation was subsequently backfilled and the Site restored; however, the area of the former tanks has remained unpaved since 1999. Soil sample analytical results and stockpiled soil analytical results are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1 – TANK REMOVAL SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Sample ID	Depth (ft bgs)	TPHg (mg/kg)	Benzene (mg/kg)	Toluene (mg/kg)	Ethyl- benzene (mg/kg)	Total Xylenes (mg/kg)	MTBE (mg/kg)
T1-1	8.5	610	1.6	1.6	3.5	6.8	<0.25
T2-N	10.5	590	1.3	0.8	3.0	5.8	<0.25
T2-S	9.5	650	0.96	1.8	2.1	8.0	<0.25
T3-N	9.75	620	<0.125	1.5	9.8	6.8	<0.25
T3-S	9.25	1,300	2.9	2.9	22	130	<0.25
SP-1		250	<0.125	0.56	1.0	4.8	<0.125
SP-2		120	<0.125	0.67	0.13	0.61	<0.125

Notes: mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram (approximately equivalent to ppm)

<= Concentration is below the laboratory reporting limit

2.2 Subsurface Conditions

According to subsurface investigation reported for the 76 Service Station at 15803 E. 14th Street, located 265 feet southeast of the Site, soils consist of clays, silty clays, and sandy clays to the depth of 25 feet bgs. Soil boring logs prepared by ATC Associates Inc. (ATC) reported predominantly CL and CH clays or MH clayey silts with moderate to high plasticity to 20 feet bgs. Groundwater was encountered in silty clays between 12 to 20 feet bgs. Depth to water in nearby monitoring wells indicates groundwater is semi-confined in the area. At 15803 E. 14th Street, the calculated groundwater flow direction and gradient has primarily been north at approximately 0.002 foot per foot.

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2.3 Initial Conceptual Site Model

Based on Site history and reported subsurface conditions, the CSM appears to be relatively straightforward. The exact release scenario is unknown but observations made during UST removal indicate that gasoline may have been released from small corrosion holes in the steel tanks. Soil sample analytical results suggest the release primarily occurred at the southeastern end of the 2,000-gallon UST designated T3 (Figure 2). The size of the Site is relatively small due to the loss of approximately 12 feet of property along E. 14th Street and several feet of property along Thrush during previous road widening activities. The manhole on Figure 2 is also shown on Semco's Site Map produced during the UST removal.

Nearby subsurface investigation reports that native soils in the vicinity of the UST pit primarily consists of moderately plastic clays. Therefore, residual petroleum hydrocarbons should be localized in fine-grain clayey soils immediately adjacent to the former USTs to a minimum depth of 20 feet bgs. Previous soil sample analysis reported relatively low BTEX compared to the reported TPHg indicating that significant weathering has occurred. This is consistent with the former USTs being out of service for approximately 30 years. No groundwater was encountered during UST removal and saturated soils were not observed shallower than 10 feet bgs. This is consistent with reported groundwater elevations reported at 15803 E. 14th Street.

Based on current Site use and the estimated distribution of TPH in the subsurface soil and groundwater, the only known complete exposure pathway is worker exposure (dermal, inhalation) during potential future soil excavation activities. Since the site has remained unpaved since the USTs were removed in 1999, significant natural attenuation of any residual petroleum hydrocarbons is anticipated, and gravel and soil backfill above the former UST excavation should provide a preferential pathway for any volatile constituents in soil gas.

3.0 FIELD PROCEDURES

On December 17, 2009, ERS advanced seven exploratory soil borings B1 through B7 at selected representative locations adjacent to the former USTs. Some of these soil borings were specifically advanced at selected locations to further characterize the estimated vertical and lateral extent of suspect constituents of concern, some soil borings were advanced to address ACEH concerns summarized in its November 20, 2009 letter, and some of these soil borings were advanced to confirm analytical results reported during UST removal. Soil boring locations were marked with white paint and Underground

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Service Alert was notified at least 48 hours prior to commencing work. A soil boring permit was obtained from the Alameda County Public Works and a copy of the permit is included in Appendix 1.

The continuously cored borings were advanced using a four-foot long, hydraulically driven, limited-access track-mounted Geoprobe® sampling tool equipped with 2-inch inside-diameter clear acetate liners. The sampling probe and rods were pre-cleaned prior to use and between sample drives by washing them with a trisodium phosphate and potable water solution, and a potable water rinse. Upon removal from the sampler, each recovered soil core was visually inspected and logged. The sample intervals were primarily logged to determine relative permeability and evaluate migration potential at that soil boring location. Soil samples were collected from each soil boring. Soil at approximate 4-foot intervals was screened with the use of a miniRAE photo-ionization detector (PID) and PID readings were utilized to assist in choosing soil samples for chemical analysis. The soil cores were collected with acetate liners and specific soil core intervals chosen for analysis were capped with Teflon® sheeting and tight-fitting plastic end caps, labeled, and immediately placed in a pre-chilled insulated container. Sample locations are shown on Figure 2.

Grab groundwater samples were collected in soil borings B1, B2, and B4 by advancing the probe into the water bearing formation, installing five feet of new polyvinyl chloride (PVC) slotted casing and retrieving first-encountered groundwater in the PVC casing utilizing a disposable polyethylene bailer. Grab groundwater samples were obtained from minimally disturbed groundwater and collected in laboratory-supplied 40-milliliter VOA vials without headspace. Following collection, the grab groundwater samples were labeled, transferred to a pre-chilled insulated container, and then transported to ERS's Walnut Creek Office pending courier service pick-up by AccuTest, a state certified laboratory for analysis. A copy of the laboratory analytical results and chain of custody is included in Appendix 2.

Drilling was performed under the direction of ERS's Staff Geologist, and the subsurface materials in the borings were identified using visual and manual methods. Soils in soil borings B1 through B7 were logged and classified during drilling operations according to the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). Lithologic logs of the soil borings are included as Appendix 3. Following drilling and sample collection, each boring location was abandoned with neat cement using a tremie pipe and the surface sealed with concrete.

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4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Subsurface Conditions

As shown on Figure 2, the surface of the Site in the area of investigation is currently covered with pea gravel in the area of the former USTs and concrete or asphalt pavement in the remaining portions of the Site. Pavement is underlain by baserock to an approximate depth of 1.0 feet bgs. Encountered soils were consistent across the Site and comprised primarily of uniform, stiff clays and sandy clays to the maximum explored depth of 20.0 feet bgs. Sandy clay with approximately 10 to 20 percent disseminated very fine to fine grain sand was observed at varying thicknesses from 11 to 15 feet bgs. This first-encountered water-bearing zone was underlain by stiff, uniform clays to 20 feet bgs, the depth of investigation. A slight petroleum odor was noted in most of the encountered soil within the soil borings, and yellow brown gravel/silt/clay fill material was observed in the soil borings advanced adjacent to the former tank excavation. Groundwater was encountered at a depth of approximately 13.5 to 14.0 feet bgs. Additional details are included in the soil boring logs included in Appendix 3.

4.2 Analytical Results

Representative soil samples were obtained in soil borings B1 through B7 and analyzed for constituents of concern as TPHg, BTEX, and MTBE. TPHg was reported in 10 of 11 soil samples analyzed in concentrations ranging from 0.049 mg/kg to 544 mg/kg. With the exception of three soil samples, BTEX and MTBE concentrations were not reported above their respective laboratory reporting limits. Ethylbenzene and xylenes were reported in three soil samples at concentrations ranging from 0.0083 to 7.21 mg/kg. Soil sample analytical results are summarized in Table 2. A copy of the analytical results and chain of custody record is included as Appendix 2.

Grab groundwater samples were collected from soil borings B1, B2, and B4 and analyzed for TPHg, BTEX, and MTBE. Grab groundwater samples reported TPHg concentrations ranging from 2,750 to 20,900 micrograms per Liter (μ g/L). Reported BTEX concentrations were generally low or below laboratory reporting limits. Benzene ranged from 17.6 to 27.6 μ g/L, ethylbenzene ranged from 9.4 to 75.7 μ g/L, and xylenes ranged from nondetect to 4.0 μ g/L. Toluene was not reported above its respective laboratory reporting limits. Grab groundwater sample results are summarized in Table 3. A copy of the analytical results and chain of custody record is included as Appendix 2.

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TABLE 2 - SOIL SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Sample ID	Depth (ft bgs)	TPHg (mg/kg)	Benzene (mg/kg)	Toluene (mg/kg)	Ethyl- benzene (mg/kg)	Total Xylenes (mg/kg)	MTBE (mg/kg)
B1-4.0	4.0	321	<2.4	<2.4	<2.4	<4.8	<2.4
B1-8.0	8.0	298	<2.4	<2.4	<2.4	<4.9	<2.4
B1-12.0	12.0	544	< 5.0	< 5.0	6.68	<10	< 5.0
B2-8.0	8.0	504	<1.5	<1.5	7.21	<4.0	<1.0
B2-12.0	12.0	<12	< 0.61	< 0.61	< 0.61	<1.2	<0.61
B3-12.0	12.0	361	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	< 5.0	<2.5
B3-16.0	16.0	< 0.099	< 0.0049	< 0.0049	< 0.0049	< 0.099	<0.0049
B4-12.0	12.0	112	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990	<2.0	< 0.990
B5-12.0	12.0	0.122	< 0.0049	< 0.0049	0.0083	< 0.098	< 0.0049
B6-8.0	8.0	22.7	< 0.25	< 0.25	< 0.25	< 0.50	< 0.25
B6-12.0	12.0	258	<2.4	<2.4	1.59	2.77	<2.4
B7-7.5	7.5	0.049	< 0.0049	< 0.0049	< 0.0049	< 0.098	< 0.0049
	Residential ESL Table B		0.12	9.3	2.3	11	8.4
Tabl	e D	180	2.0	9.3	4.7	11	8.4
Commerc Tabl		180	0.27	9.3	4.7	11	8.4
Tabl	e D	180	2.0	9.3	4.7	11	8.4

Note: milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) approximately equal to parts per million (ppm)

ESL = Environmental Screening Level (San Francisco Bay RWQCB)

<= Reported below respective laboratory reporting limit (see reports)

BOLD values exceed the commercial ESL

TABLE 3 - GRAB GROUNDWATER SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Sample ID	Depth (ft bgs)	TPHg (µg/L)	Benzene (µg/L)	Toluene (µg/L)	Ethyl- benzene (µg/L)	Total Xylenes (µg/L)	MTBE (μg/L)
B1-W	14-16	2,750	27.6	< 5.0	75.7	4.0	< 5.0
B2-W	13-15	20,900	17.6	<40	22.8	<80	<40
B4-W	13-15	6,940	<20	<20	9.4	<40	<20
ESL - Tables B & D		210	46	130	43	100	1,800

Note: $micrograms\ per\ Liter\ (\mu g/L)\ approximately\ equal\ to\ parts\ per\ billion\ (ppb)$



5.0 DISCUSSION

Petroleum hydrocarbon impacts were reported in soil during UST removal in December 1999. The general purpose of this work was to determine current subsurface conditions, further define suspect petroleum hydrocarbon impacts in soil and groundwater, estimate the migration potential, and document expected petroleum hydrocarbon degradation/attenuation during the last 10 years. Additional goals of this investigation were to estimate the human health risk associated with identified residual petroleum hydrocarbons in subsurface media, determine if additional investigation is warranted, and evaluate if sufficient data is available to approve regulatory closure.

ERS advanced exploratory soil borings B1 through B7 in select locations relative to the former USTs and product dispenser pad as the primary sources of petroleum hydrocarbon impacts to the subsurface. Collected soil samples and grab groundwater samples are generally indicative of "worst case" conditions and significant reductions in the concentrations of residual petroleum hydrocarbons can be expected away from these known "sources." Soil boring B1 was advanced immediately adjacent to the former product dispenser after a soil boring attempt through the concrete pad had to be abandoned. The location of UST T1 reported in the August 18, 2009 Work Plan was incorrect. Soil boring B2 was advanced at the correct location of UST T1, as illustrated on Figure 2, based on a new eyewitness account and a characteristic repair in the asphalt pavement observed at the Site that was covered by an automobile during site reconnaissance. Soil boring B3 was specifically advanced in the estimated location of previously reported soil samples "T3-S" and "T2-N" after field indications of petroleum hydrocarbon impact were noted in soil borings B1 and B2. Soil boring B4 was advanced adjacent to the northern edge of former UST T3 and soil sample "T3-N." Soil borings B5, B6, and B7 were advanced along the edges of the former UST excavation to further assess petroleum hydrocarbon impacts in adjacent soil.

Soil boring B1 reported concentrations of TPHg from 4 to 12 feet bgs, soil boring B2 reported TPHg at 8 feet bgs, and soil boring B3 reported TPHg at 12 feet bgs. Due to field indications of impact (characteristic gasoline odor, characteristic soil discoloration, and PID reading) in the initial three soil borings in clayey soils adjacent to the two former UST excavations, the locations of soil borings B4 through B7 were changed slightly. Soil boring B4 was advanced along the northwest excavation boundary to assess soil and groundwater, and confirm previous TPHg reported in soil sample T3-N. Soil borings B5 and B7 were advanced along the northeast excavation boundary to assess soil, and soil boring B7 was specifically advanced to assess soil adjacent to

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Clyde's Electronics. Soil boring B6 was advanced along the southwest excavation boundary adjacent to former tank T2 to assess soil in this area.

Grab groundwater samples were collected in soil borings B1, B2, and B4 to characterize groundwater across the general Site. Grab groundwater sample B1-W was collected at the former product dispenser, grab groundwater sample B2-W was collected in the immediate vicinity of former UST T1, and grab groundwater sample B3-W was collected at the northwest end of UST T3. Analytical results indicate that TPHg in groundwater varies dramatically but BTEX concentrations were consistently low to non-detect. Traces of emulsified petroleum hydrocarbon product were observed in water in soil boring B2. ERS attempted to collect a sample free of the amber-colored product particles but analytical results indicate some product particles most likely remained in grab groundwater sample B2-W prior to analysis. Even with traces of free product in the grab groundwater sample, benzene was less than $18~\mu g/L$ and the remaining BTEX concentrations were relatively low. Consistent with the soil analytical results obtained in 1999, residual petroleum hydrocarbons are degrading.

Logging encountered soils confirmed that uniform, stiff, high to moderate plastic clays are the predominant soil type to approximately 12 to 13 feet bgs. Sand content in the clay increases from approximately 12 to 15 feet bgs and this sandy clay was generally saturated from approximately 14 to 15 feet bgs. Soil from 16 to 20 feet consists of very stiff, uniform, damp clay, and likely represents an aquitard. Generally, encountered soils at the Site exhibited low estimated permeability, no significant preferential migration pathways were observed, and potential migration in the low to moderately permeable saturated sandy clay zone is likely limited to simple diffusion.

5.1 Tier 1 Risk Evaluation

TPHg concentrations reported in soil in soil borings B1, B2, B3, and B6 exceeded the commercial ESL. With the exception of ethylbenzene in grab sample B1-W, BTEX in the grab groundwater samples were generally non-detect or a small fraction of their respective ESL. In addition, significant TPHg reductions were reported in soil sample B3-12.0 compared to tank removal sample T3-S, and in soil sample B4-12.0 compared to tank removal sample T3-N. Generally, sample analytical results demonstrate that petroleum hydrocarbons are attenuating and BTEX is decreasing preferentially.

Grab groundwater samples were collected in soil borings B1, B2, and B4. TPHg in each grab groundwater exceeded the commercial ESL. With the exception of ethylbenzene in sample B1-W, none of the BTEX concentrations exceeded their respective commercial

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ESLs. MTBE was not reported above its respective laboratory reporting limits and is not considered a constituent of concern. Based on the age of the release(s), the general lack of BTEX, and apparent attenuation in soil between samples collected in December 1999 and samples collected in December 2009, suggest that natural attenuation processes are actively reducing TPHg and BTEX concentrations in soil and groundwater.

Potential indoor inhalation is minimal to non-existent. Clayey soils present at the Site, the estimated distribution of TPHg in soil immediately adjacent to the former USTs, and the lack of asphalt or cement pavement over the former USTs hinder or prevent potential migration into indoor air. Generally, potential human health risk is decreasing with time as residual petroleum hydrocarbons attenuate in subsurface soil and groundwater.

5.2 Conceptual Site Model (CSM)

Based on Site history and subsurface investigation findings, the CSM appears to be relatively straightforward. The exact release scenario is unknown, but original soil sample analytical results and observations made during this investigation suggest that both the USTs and product dispenser leaked gasoline fuel into the subsurface prior to their removals in 1999 (Figure 2).

Groundwater was consistently observed between approximately 13.5 to 14.5 feet bgs during this soil boring investigation. Logged, continuously-cored soil borings indicated that 1.5 to 5 feet of sandy clay soil is capable of becoming saturated from approximately 11 to 16 feet bgs; therefore, impacted groundwater could potentially migrate horizontally in groundwater. The potential that residual petroleum hydrocarbons can "smear" additional soil due to fluctuations in groundwater elevation are low. Potential horizontal and vertical migration in soil and groundwater is limited in fine grain soils, and the first-encountered water-bearing zone is simply disseminated sand in a clay matrix.

The primary constituent of concern is TPHg-range petroleum hydrocarbons. BTEX and MTBE are no longer considered constituents of concern and low residual concentrations should fall below detection limits in a reasonable timeframe. Lateral TPHg migration in groundwater is unknown but low permeability saturated soils suggest that petroleum hydrocarbon impacts to groundwater are limited to the immediate vicinity of the two former UST excavations.

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During tank removal, remedial excavation of approximately 60 to 80 cubic yards of soil removed some portion of TPH-impacted soil. Based on current Site use, the only complete exposure pathway is worker exposure (dermal, inhalation) during soil excavation activities. Since apparent residual petroleum hydrocarbons in soil are at depth, contain no reportable BTEX, soil excavation is typically short-term, and work would be conducted under a Health & Safety Plan, potential worker exposure is minimal. Groundwater use in this area is unlikely in the near future due to high quality, municipal public water sources and generally poor quality, shallow groundwater in the area.

Residual petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater are generally found at depth. While all three grab groundwater samples reported concentrations of TPHg above the ESL of 210 μ g/L, the potential that this water will be ingested or dissolved TPHg can volatilize upward through 10 to 12 feet of clay is negligible. Based on grab groundwater sampling results, the limited estimated lateral extent of TPHg-impacted groundwater, apparent natural attenuation occurring at the Site, and the reported TPHg concentrations in representative soil and groundwater samples, residual petroleum hydrocarbons at the Site likely do not pose a significant threat to human health.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on sample analytical results and field observations, ERS has concluded the following:

- □ Soils at the Site to 12 to 15 feet bgs are primarily stiff, uniform, low permeability clays;
- □ Site history and the general lack of BTEX in soil and grab groundwater samples demonstrate that residual petroleum hydrocarbons are highly weathered and decreasing steadily with time;
- As evidenced by representative soil and grab groundwater sample analytical results, a residual source of TPHg impact to groundwater is present in the immediate vicinity of the two former UST excavations;
- □ Evidence of petroleum hydrocarbon impact was not noted below the depth of the first-encountered water-bearing zone, or approximately 16 feet bgs;

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- □ BTEX and MTBE concentrations were generally low or not reported above laboratory reporting limits and are no longer considered constituents of concern;
- TPHg concentrations were reported above the commercial ESL in soil samples collected adjacent to the former product dispenser and the edges of the two former UST excavations, and significantly lower TPHg concentrations were reported in soil samples collected along the northeast edge of the excavation in proximity to the buildings at the Site;
- □ TPHg-range petroleum hydrocarbons in grab groundwater samples were reported above the ESL in all three samples but generally BTEX concentrations were non-detect or below their applicable ESLs;
- □ Field indications of petroleum hydrocarbon impact were not noted in the gravel/sand/silt excavation backfill material, indicating that apparent ongoing "sources" of impact are limited and residual TPHg is adsorbed into clay soils;
- □ Further subsurface investigation would provide little additional information about subsurface conditions and most likely simply provide additional data about the exact distribution of residual petroleum hydrocarbons in subsurface media; and
- Apparent reductions in TPHg in soils adjacent to the former UST excavation and relatively minor concentrations of BTEX in soil and grab groundwater samples indicate that natural attenuation processes are active at the Site and active remediation is not necessary to protect human health or required prior to approving regulatory closure.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on conclusions of this investigation, ERS recommends that ACEH consider this case for regulatory closure as a "low risk groundwater case." If regulatory closure cannot be approved at this time, ERS recommends that the client immediately apply to the UST Cleanup Fund.

On behalf of Mr. Clifford Welch, ERS recommends that the Site be evaluated for commercial site closure in regards to the former USTs. The six criteria for case closure as presented by the RWQCB in its January 5, 1996 Memorandum to local oversight agencies have been satisfied, or estimated, with a high degree of confidence, and the Site qualifies as a "low risk groundwater case."

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#1 - The source has been removed.

The three USTs, associated piping, and an estimated 50 cubic yards of potentially impacted soil were removed during UST removal in December 1999. Impacts to groundwater will likely occur for some time due to residual petroleum hydrocarbons leaching from impacted clayey soil immediately adjacent to the former USTs between 8 and 15 feet bgs. This residual source of impact is not cost beneficial to remove and any impacts in groundwater should remain localized in the area of the former USTs.

Soil and grab groundwater samples collected at the Site demonstrate that natural attenuation has been occurring and residual petroleum hydrocarbon residues do not pose a significant human health risk.

#2 - The site has been adequately characterized.

ERS believes that the Site has been adequately characterized to evaluate the migration potential and document current "worst case" concentrations of residual petroleum hydrocarbons in subsurface soil and groundwater. Field observations and soil samples collected during this investigation confirm that soil remediation following UST removal was somewhat successful and residual TPHg impacts exist primarily at depth between 8 to 14 feet bgs around the former UST excavation.

While the extent of TPHg impact in groundwater has not been defined, it can be estimated with confidence. Groundwater gradient in the area is low (0.002 foot / foot), migration potential in the saturated zone is low, and BTEX and MTBE constituents that typically have the greatest migration potential are low to non-detect. Potential TPHg migration in groundwater is typically retarded and significant retardation can be expected in the poor quality first-encountered water-bearing zone observed at the Site.

#3 - The dissolved hydrocarbon plume is not migrating.

Geologic conditions at the Site demonstrate that vertical and horizontal TPHg migration is hindered by low permeability, fine grain clay soils. While the sand content increases sufficiently to allow some soils at depth to become saturated, this first-encountered water-bearing zone exhibits poor quality aquifer characteristics and groundwater movement in this zone likely approximates simple diffusion.

Since the former USTs were removed in 1999, the only source of TPHg-impact to groundwater is ongoing leaching from soil and some dissolution from minor amounts

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of emulsified product observed in groundwater in soil boring B2. Under this subsurface scenario, a localized plume develops and natural degradation processes limit its size. The plume quickly becomes stable over time and gradually decreases as original source is depleted. Groundwater monitoring using wells should not be necessary to demonstrate plume stability in such a simple scenario.

#4 - No water wells or other sensitive receptors are likely to be impacted.

No surveys were performed for this Site and no significant offsite groundwater impacts are suspected. Based on several lines of evidence and well survey work completed at the 76 Service Station at 15803 E. 14th Street (located 265 feet southeast of the Site), no wells or sensitive receptors are likely to be impacted by this relatively localized release. Property use surrounding the Site is primarily commercial for a minimum of 100 to 500 feet and high quality drinking water is supplied to the region by municipal water providers.

#5 - The site presents no significant risk to human health.

Site history, UST removal, and soil and groundwater sampling has demonstrated that residual petroleum hydrocarbon impacts exist in soil primarily from 8 to 14 feet bgs and impacted groundwater is generally deeper than 14 feet bgs. Residual TPHg concentrations should continue to decrease in groundwater due to natural attenuation processes and BTEX was not reported in onsite grab groundwater samples to any significant degree. Present Site use and documented soil conditions indicate that no significant migration can occur from soil gas into indoor air and the associated human health risk is minimal to non-existent. Should Site use change, potential exposures could occur and warrant notification of identified residual petroleum hydrocarbons in any closure documentation and in the deed.

#6 - The site presents no significant risk to the environment.

With the exception of residual impacts in soil from 10 to 14 feet bgs in the area around the former USTs and product dispenser, petroleum hydrocarbon sources have been removed from the Site. Groundwater flow direction at the 76 Service Station at 15803 E. 14th Street has consistently been calculated at relatively flat gradients approximating 0.002 foot per foot, and no significant offsite migration is suspected. There are no surface waters present within 500 feet of the Site and residual impacts from the former USTs and product dispenser at the Site do not present a significant risk to the environment.

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8.0 LIMITATIONS

The service performed by ERS has been conducted in a manner consistent with the levels of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of our profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the area. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

The conclusions presented in this report are professional opinions based on the indicated data described in this report and applicable regulations and guidelines currently in place. They are intended only for the purpose, site, and project indicated. Opinions and recommendations presented herein apply to site conditions existing at the time of our study.

ERS has included analytical results from a state-certified laboratory, which performs analyses according to procedures suggested by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California. ERS is not responsible for laboratory errors in procedure or result reporting.

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FIGURES

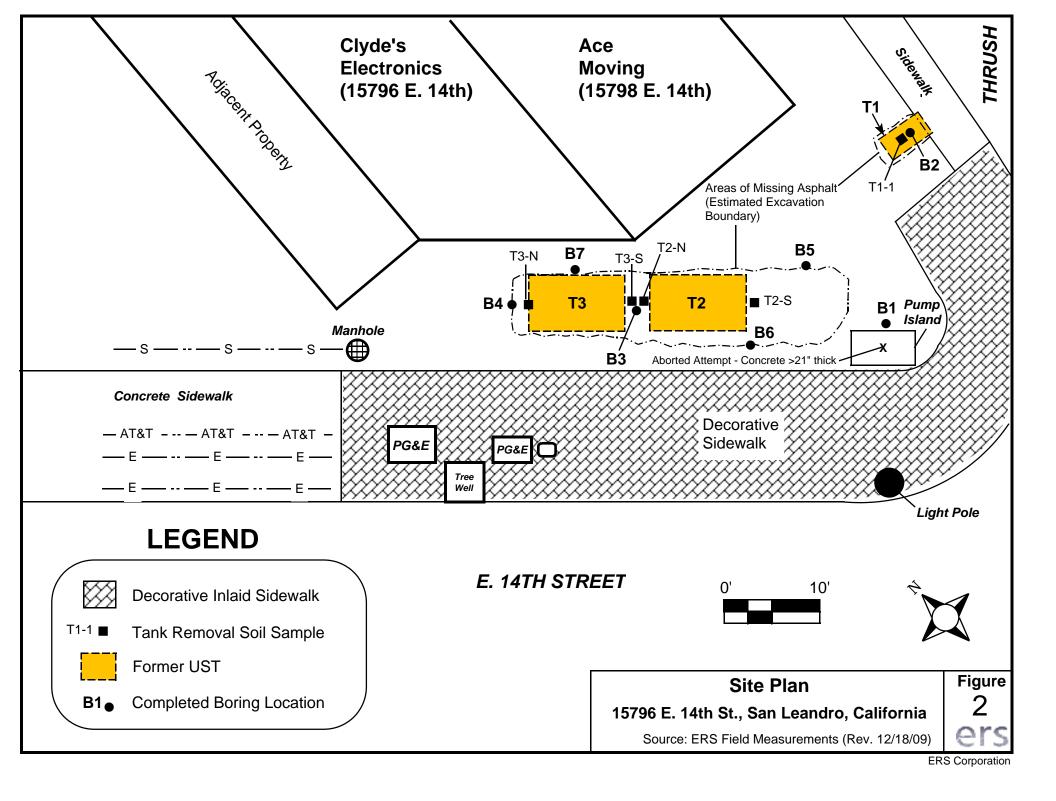




Location Map 15796 E. 14th Street San Leandro, California

Source: National Geographic TOPO!

Figure 1 ers



APPENDIX 1

Alameda County Public Works Agency - Water Resources Well Permit



399 Elmhurst Street Hayward, CA 94544-1395 Telephone: (510)670-6633 Fax:(510)782-1939

Application Approved on: 12/01/2009 By jamesy

Permit Numbers: W2009-1065

Permits Valid from 12/17/2009 to 12/18/2009

City of Project Site:San Leandro Application Id: 1259108780678

Site Location: 15796 E. 14th Street **Project Start Date:**

Completion Date: 12/18/2009 12/17/2009

Assigned Inspector: Contact John Shouldice at (510) 670-5424 or johns@acpwa.org

Environmental Risk Specialties - Yola Bayram Phone: 925-938-1600 x106 Applicant:

1600 Riviera Ave, Suite 310, Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Property Owner: Clifford Welsh Phone: --15796 E. 14th Street, San Leandro, CA 94578

Client: ** same as Property Owner **

> Total Due: \$265.00

Receipt Number: WR2009-0429 Total Amount Paid: <u>\$265.00</u> Payer Name: Environmental Risk Specialties Paid By: VISA PAID IN FULL

Works Requesting Permits:

Borehole(s) for Geo Probes-Sampling 24 to 72 hours only - 9 Boreholes

Driller: Environmental Control Associates - Lic #: 695970 - Method: DP Work Total: \$265.00

Specifications

Permit	Issued Dt	Expire Dt	#	Hole Diam	Max Depth
Number			Boreholes		
W2009-	12/01/2009	03/17/2010	9	2.00 in.	16.00 ft
1065					

Specific Work Permit Conditions

- 1. Backfill bore hole by tremie with cement grout or cement grout/sand mixture. Upper two-three feet replaced in kind or with compacted cuttings. All cuttings remaining or unused shall be containerized and hauled off site. The containers shall be clearly labeled to the ownership of the container and labeled hazardous or non-hazardous.
- 2. Boreholes shall not be left open for a period of more than 24 hours. All boreholes left open more than 24 hours will need approval from Alameda County Public Works Agency, Water Resources Section. All boreholes shall be backfilled according to permit destruction requirements and all concrete material and asphalt material shall be to Caltrans Spec or County/City Codes. No borehole(s) shall be left in a manner to act as a conduit at any time.
- 3. Permittee shall assume entire responsibility for all activities and uses under this permit and shall indemnify, defend and save the Alameda County Public Works Agency, its officers, agents, and employees free and harmless from any and all expense, cost, liability in connection with or resulting from the exercise of this Permit including, but not limited to, properly damage, personal injury and wrongful death.
- 4. Applicant shall contact John Shouldice for an inspection time at 510-670-5424 at least five (5) working days prior to starting, once the permit has been approved. Confirm the scheduled date(s) at least 24 hours prior to drilling.
- 5. Permitte, permittee's contractors, consultants or agents shall be responsible to assure that all material or waters generated during drilling, boring destruction, and/or other activities associated with this Permit will be safely handled, properly managed, and disposed of according to all applicable federal, state, and local statutes regulating such. In no case shall these materials and/or waters be allowed to enter, or potentially enter, on or off-site storm sewers, dry wells, or

Alameda County Public Works Agency - Water Resources Well Permit

waterways or be allowed to move off the property where work is being completed.

- 6. Copy of approved drilling permit must be on site at all times. Failure to present or show proof of the approved permit application on site shall result in a fine of \$500.00.
- 7. Prior to any drilling activities onto any public right-of-ways, it shall be the applicants responsibilities to contact and coordinate a Underground Service Alert (USA), obtain encroachment permit(s), excavation permit(s) or any other permits required for that City or to the County and follow all City or County Ordinances. It shall also be the applicants responsibilities to provide to the Cities or to Alameda County a Traffic Safety Plan for any lane closures or detours planned. No work shall begin until all the permits and requirements have been approved or obtained.
- 8. Permit is valid only for the purpose specified herein. No changes in construction procedures, as described on this permit application. Boreholes shall not be converted to monitoring wells, without a permit application process.

APPENDIX 2





12/31/09



Technical Report for

ERS Corporation

T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

Accutest Job Number: C8916

Sampling Date: 12/17/09

Report to:

ERS Corporation

ddement@erscorp.us

ATTN: David Dement

Total number of pages in report: 24





Test results contained within this data package meet the requirements of the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference and/or state specific certification programs as applicable.

Client Service contact: Anne Kathain 408-588-0200

Certifications: CA (08258CA)

This report shall not be reproduced, except in its entirety, without the written approval of Accutest Laboratories. Test results relate only to samples analyzed.

1 of 24

C8916

Laboratories

Laurie Glantz-Murphy

Laboratory Director

N

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Sample Summary

Job No:

C8916

ERS Corporation

T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

Sample	Collected			Matr	ix	Client
Number	Date	Time By	Received			Sample ID
C8916-1	12/17/09	10:40 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B1-4.0
C8916-2	12/17/09	10:45 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B1-8.0
C8916-3	12/17/09	08:30 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B2-8.0
C8916-4	12/17/09	08:35 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B2-12.0
C8916-5	12/17/09	11:50 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B3-12.0
C8916-6	12/17/09	12:00 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B3-16.0
C8916-7	12/17/09	13:03 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B4-12.0
C8916-8	12/17/09	14:05 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B5-12.0
C8916-9	12/17/09	14:25 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B6-12.0
C8916-10	12/17/09	15:00 DD	12/18/09	SO	Soil	B7-7.5
C8916-11	12/17/09	11:10 DD	12/18/09	AQ	Ground Water	B1-W
C8916-12	12/17/09	09:00 DD	12/18/09	AQ	Ground Water	B2-W

B4-W

Soil samples reported on a dry weight basis unless otherwise indicated on result page.

C8916-13 12/17/09 13:20 DD 12/18/09 AQ Ground Water





Sample Summary (continued)

ERS Corporation

Job No: C8916

T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

Sample	Collected		Matr	ix	Client
Number	Date Time	By Received	Code	Type	Sample ID
C8916-14	12/17/09 10:50	DD 12/18/09	SO	Soil	B1-12.0
C8916-15	12/17/09 14:20	DD 12/18/09	so	Soil	B6-8.0



Sample Results

Report of Analysis



Report of Analysis

Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: B1-4.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-1
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

File ID DF Analyzed By **Prep Date Prep Batch Analytical Batch** Run #1 M11352.D 1 12/24/09 XB VM372 n/a n/a Run #2

Initial Weight Final Volume Methanol Aliquot

Run #1 5.21 g 5.0 ml 10.0 ul Run #2

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No. Compound Result RL**MDL** Units O 71-43-2 Benzene ND 2400 720 ug/kg 108-88-3 Toluene ND 2400 720 ug/kg 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene ND 2400 720 ug/kg 1330-20-7 4800 Xylene (total) ND 1900 ug/kg 1634-04-4 Methyl Tert Butyl Ether ND 2400 480 ug/kg TPH-GRO (C6-C10) 48000 24000 321000 ug/kg CAS No. Run# 1 Run# 2 **Surrogate Recoveries** Limits 1868-53-7 Dibromofluoromethane 101% 60-130% 2037-26-5 Toluene-D8 97% 60-130% 460-00-4 4-Bromofluorobenzene 108% 60-130%

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value

B = Indicates analyte found in associated method blank

N = Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound



Report of Analysis

Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: B1-8.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-2
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

File ID DF Analyzed By Prep Date Prep Batch Analytical Batch
Run #1 M11353.D 1 12/24/09 XB n/a n/a VM372

Run #2

Initial Weight Final Volume Methanol Aliquot

Run #1 5.15 g 5.0 ml 10.0 ul

Run #2

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND ND ND ND 298000	2400 2400 2400 4900 2400 49000	730 730 730 1900 490 24000	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Limits		
1868-53-7 2037-26-5 460-00-4	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	100% 98% 102%	60-130% 60-130% 60-130%			

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value

B = Indicates analyte found in associated method blank

N =Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound



of 1

Report of Analysis

Page 1 of 1

 Client Sample ID:
 B2-8.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-3
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1	M11354.D	1	12/24/09	XB	n/a	n/a	VM372
Run #2							

	Initial Weight	Final Volume	Methanol Aliquot
Run #1	5.02 g	5.0 ml	5.0 ul
Run #2	-		

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND 7210 ND ND 504000	5000 5000 5000 10000 5000 100000	1500 1500 1500 4000 1000 50000	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Limi	Limits	
1868-53-7 2037-26-5 460-00-4	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	97% 98% 102%	60-130% 60-130% 60-130%			

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected MDL - Method Detection Limit J = Indicates

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value

B = Indicates analyte found in associated method blank N = Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound



Report of Analysis

Date Sampled: 12/17/09

Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: B2-12.0 Lab Sample ID: C8916-4 Matrix: SO - Soil

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

 Project:
 T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

		File ID	DF	Analyzed	By	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run	ı #1 ^b	M11388.D	1	12/25/09	XB	n/a	n/a	VM373
Run	ı #2							

	Initial Weight	Final Volume	Methanol Aliquot
Run #1	5.09 g	5.0 ml	40.0 ul
ın #2	, and the second		

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND ND ND ND ND	610 610 610 1200 610 12000	180 180 180 490 120 6100	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Limits		
1868-53-7 2037-26-5 460-00-4	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	96% 94% 103%	60-130% 60-130% 60-130%		80%	

- (a) All results reported on wet weight basis.
- (b) Dilution required due to high concentration of non-target hydrocarbons.

ND = Not detected MDL - Method Detection Limit J = Indicates an estimated value

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

B = Indicates analyte found in associated method blank

N = Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound



| |

Report of Analysis

Page 1 of 1

 Client Sample ID:
 B3-12.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-5

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil

 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B

 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	By	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1	M11355.D	1	12/24/09	XB	n/a	n/a	VM372
Run #2							

	Initial Weight	Final Volume	Methanol Aliquot
Run #1	5.02 g	5.0 ml	10.0 ul
Run #2			

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND ND ND ND 361000	2500 2500 2500 5000 2500 50000	750 750 750 2000 500 25000	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Limi	its	
1868-53-7 2037-26-5 460-00-4	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	97% 98% 101%		60-13 60-13	30%	

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value

B = Indicates analyte found in associated method blank N = Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound



Page 1 of 1

Report of Analysis

 Client Sample ID:
 B3-16.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-6
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

File ID DF **Prep Date Analytical Batch** Analyzed By **Prep Batch** Run #1 M11314.D 1 12/23/09 XB VM371 n/an/aRun #2

Initial Weight
Run #1 5.07 g

Run #2

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND ND ND ND	4.9 4.9 4.9 9.9 4.9	1.5 1.5 1.5 3.9 0.99	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries Dibromofluoromethane	Run# 1	Run# 2	Lim		
2037-26-5 460-00-4	Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	96% 107%			30% 30%	

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value

B = Indicates analyte found in associated method blank N = Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound



Report of Analysis

Page 1 of 1

 Client Sample ID:
 B4-12.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-7
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	By	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1	M11384.D	1	12/25/09	XB	n/a	n/a	VM373
Run #2							

	Initial Weight	Final Volume	Methanol Aliquot
Run #1	5.04 g	5.0 ml	25.0 ul
Run #2			

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND ND ND ND 112000	990 990 990 2000 990 20000	300 300 300 790 200 9900	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Lim	Limits	
1868-53-7 2037-26-5 460-00-4	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	103% 99% 118%		60-1 60-1 60-1	30%	

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value

B = Indicates analyte found in associated method blank N = Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound



Page 1 of 1

Report of Analysis

 Client Sample ID:
 B5-12.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-8
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	By	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1	M11357.D	1	12/24/09	XB	n/a	n/a	VM372
Run #2							

Initial Weight
Run #1 5.09 g
Run #2

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	ND ND 8.3 ND ND	4.9 4.9 4.9 9.8 4.9	1.5 1.5 1.5 3.9 0.98	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	
CAS No.	TPH-GRO (C6-C10) Surrogate Recoveries	122 Run# 1	98 Run# 2	49 Lim	ug/kg its	
1868-53-7 2037-26-5 460-00-4	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	101% 96% 102%			30% 30% 30%	

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value



F 1

Report of Analysis

Page 1 of 1

 Client Sample ID:
 B6-12.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-9
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	By	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1	M11385.D	1	12/25/09	XB	n/a	n/a	VM373
Run #2							

	Initial Weight	Final Volume	Methanol Aliquot
Run #1	5.15 g	5.0 ml	10.0 ul
Run #2			

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND 1590 2770 ND 258000	2400 2400 2400 4900 2400 49000	730 730 730 1900 490 24000	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	J J
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Limi	ts	
1868-53-7 2037-26-5 460-00-4	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	107% 95% 108%		60-13 60-13	80%	

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected MDL - Me

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value

B = Indicates analyte found in associated method blank

N = Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound



Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: B7-7.5

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-10
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	By	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1	M11356.D	1	12/24/09	XB	n/a	n/a	VM372
D #2							

Run #2

Initial Weight

Run #1 5.08 g

Run #2

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND ND ND ND ND	4.9 4.9 4.9 9.8 4.9 98	1.5 1.5 1.5 3.9 0.98 49	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	J
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2			
1868-53-7	Dibromofluoromethane	99%		60-13	30%	
2037-26-5	Toluene-D8	96%		60-13	30%	
460-00-4	4-Bromofluorobenzene	101%		60-13	30%	

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value



Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: B1-W

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-11
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 AQ - Ground Water
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	By	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1	N12017.D	5	12/29/09	TF	n/a	n/a	VN400

Run #2

Purge Volume

Run #1 10.0 ml

Run #2

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	27.6 ND 75.7 4.0 ND 2750	5.0 5.0 5.0 10 5.0 250	1.5 2.5 1.5 3.5 2.5 130	ug/l ug/l ug/l ug/l ug/l ug/l	J
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Limi	ts	
1868-53-7 2037-26-5 460-00-4	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	97% 100% 99%		60-13 60-13	30%	

ND = Not detected MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value



Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: B2-W

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-12
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 AQ - Ground Water
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	By	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1 a	N12033.D	40	12/29/09	TF	n/a	n/a	VN400

Run #2

Purge Volume

Run #1 10.0 ml

Run #2

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3	Benzene Toluene	17.6 ND	40 40	12 20	ug/l ug/l	J
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	22.8	40	12	ug/l	J
1330-20-7	Xylene (total)	ND	80	28	ug/l	
1634-04-4	Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND 20900	40 2000	20 1000	ug/l ug/l	
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Limi	ts	
1868-53-7	Dibromofluoromethane	96%		60-13	30%	
2037-26-5	Toluene-D8	97%		60-13	30%	
460-00-4	4-Bromofluorobenzene	100%		60-13	30%	

(a) Sample vial contained floating product. Results may not be reproducible.

ND = Not detected

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value



Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: B4-W

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-13
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 AQ - Ground Water
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	By	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1 a	N12032.D	20	12/29/09	TF	n/a	n/a	VN400

Run #2

Purge Volume

Run #1 10.0 ml

Run #2

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND 9.4 ND ND 6940	20 20 20 40 20 1000	6.0 10 6.0 14 10 500	ug/l ug/l ug/l ug/l ug/l ug/l	J
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Limi	ts	
1868-53-7 2037-26-5 460-00-4	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8 4-Bromofluorobenzene	99% 98% 99%		60-13 60-13	30%	

(a) Sample vial contained floating product. Results may not be reproducible.

ND = Not detected

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value

B = Indicates analyte found in associated method blank

N = Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound



Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: B1-12.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-14
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

File ID DF Analyzed By Prep Date Prep Batch Analytical Batch
Run #1 M11386.D 1 12/25/09 XB n/a n/a VM373

Run #2

Initial Weight Final Volume Methanol Aliquot
Run #1 5.00 g 5.0 ml 5.0 ul

Run #2

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	ND ND 6680 ND ND 544000	5000 5000 5000 10000 5000 100000	1500 1500 1500 4000 1000 50000	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	
Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Limit	ts	
Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8	105% 96%		60-13	0%	
	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total) Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10) Surrogate Recoveries Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8	Benzene ND Toluene ND Ethylbenzene 6680 Xylene (total) ND Methyl Tert Butyl Ether ND TPH-GRO (C6-C10) 544000 Surrogate Recoveries Run# 1 Dibromofluoromethane 105% Toluene-D8 96%	Benzene ND 5000 Toluene ND 5000 Ethylbenzene 6680 5000 Xylene (total) ND 10000 Methyl Tert Butyl Ether ND 5000 TPH-GRO (C6-C10) 544000 100000 Surrogate Recoveries Run# 1 Run# 2 Dibromofluoromethane 105% Toluene-D8 96%	Benzene ND 5000 1500 Toluene ND 5000 1500 Ethylbenzene 6680 5000 1500 Xylene (total) ND 10000 4000 Methyl Tert Butyl Ether ND 5000 1000 TPH-GRO (C6-C10) 544000 100000 50000 Surrogate Recoveries Run# 1 Run# 2 Limit Dibromofluoromethane 105% 60-13 Toluene-D8 96% 60-13	Benzene ND 5000 1500 ug/kg Toluene ND 5000 1500 ug/kg Ethylbenzene 6680 5000 1500 ug/kg Xylene (total) ND 10000 4000 ug/kg Methyl Tert Butyl Ether ND 5000 1000 ug/kg TPH-GRO (C6-C10) 544000 100000 50000 ug/kg Surrogate Recoveries Run# 1 Run# 2 Limits Dibromofluoromethane 105% 60-130%

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value



Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: B6-8.0

 Lab Sample ID:
 C8916-15
 Date Sampled:
 12/17/09

 Matrix:
 SO - Soil
 Date Received:
 12/18/09

 Method:
 SW846 8260B
 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: T0600102125-15796 E. 14th St, San Leandro, CA

	File ID	DF	Analyzed	$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$	Prep Date	Prep Batch	Analytical Batch
Run #1	M11387.D	1	12/25/09	XB	n/a	n/a	VM373

Run #2

	Initial Weight	Final Volume	Methanol Aliquot
Run #1	5.05 g	5.0 ml	100 ul
Run #2			

Purgeable Aromatics, MTBE

CAS No.	Compound	Result	RL	MDL	Units	Q
71-43-2 108-88-3 100-41-4 1330-20-7 1634-04-4	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene (total)	ND ND ND ND	250 250 250 500 250	74 74 74 200 50	ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg ug/kg	
1034-04-4	Methyl Tert Butyl Ether TPH-GRO (C6-C10)	22700	5000	2500	ug/kg ug/kg	
CAS No.	Surrogate Recoveries	Run# 1	Run# 2	Lim	its	
1868-53-7 2037-26-5	Dibromofluoromethane Toluene-D8	98% 97%		60-1 60-1	30% 30%	
460-00-4	4-Bromofluorobenzene	100%		60-1	30%	

(a) All results reported on wet weight basis.

ND = Not detected

MDL - Method Detection Limit

RL = Reporting Limit

E = Indicates value exceeds calibration range

J = Indicates an estimated value







Misc. Forms

Custody Documents and Other Forms

Includes the following where applicable:

• Chain of Custody



CHAIN	OF	CUSTODY
	Ur	CUSIUDI

	CHAIN OF CUSTODY 2105 Lundy Avenue, San Jose, CA 95131										62											
ZAC	CUTES	M					08-588-0						FED-	EX Tracki	ng#			Bot	tle Order Co	antrol#		
	Laboratori						ц	É	ec c	C A 11	UC17	.an"	Accu	lest Quot	e #	×400.02.00.00		Acc	utest Job#		C89	116
Client / R	eporting Information				Proj	ect Info			٠٥(ر	CAO	VC 14	au	1575 366 JAN				Re	queste	d Analys	ils		Matrix Codes
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ERS Cor Address	poration			Street								-5	D STARS CIMTBE	l g	ļ ļ		1				GW- Ground Water WW- Water	
1600 Riviera Av	Suite 310			1	15796 E. 14th Street							P.H	SS C	TAR							SW- Surface Water	
City	State		Zip	City					State					STAF	STARSD	Į						SO- Soil
Walnut Creek	CA	94596		San Lea	ndro				С	Α					. l _ i	:						SL-Sludge Ol-Oil
Project Contact:	D-111-1	E-mail		Project #									1 🗆 602	PP 4	2 de 1	<u> </u>						
Phone #	Dave DeMent	~~~~		Fax#									8021		3 P P							LIQ-Other Liquid
	1600 X109			OV 4 D		38-161	0							י"ן ויי		5						AIR- Air
Samplers's Name Accutest	Dave DeMent ddement@e	SUMMA#		Collection	chase Order	, # T	1	Nur	nber o	of pre	served	Bottles	Zez 24	8260 🗆 624 🗆	625 []	2						SOL-Other Solid WP-Wipe
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C8916: Chain of Custody Page 1 of 3



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CHAIN OF CUSTODY 2105 Lundy Avenue, San Jose, CA 95131 408-588-0200 FAX: 408-588-0201 FED.EX Tracking # Bottle Order Control #									2	82												
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see es a vince	Client / Reporting Information				Proj	ect Info	rmation	81				Mess					Re	quested	Analys	is		Matrix Codes
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Address	ERS Corporation			Street	et								- SE	TWI	. D STARSD +TICSD							WW- Water
	viera Ave, Suite 310			15796 E	796 E. 14th Street									RS	STAF						j	SW- Surface Water
City	State		Zip	City				S	tate				NA C	STA	S							SO- Soil SL-Sludge
Walnut		94596		San Lea	ndro				CA				N.	20	2F					1		01-011
Project Cont	act: Dave DeMent	E-mail		Project #									D jb	1 PPL (D PPL							LIQ- Other Liquid
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Sample #	Field ID / Point of Collection	MEOH Vial #		Time	Sampled by	Matrix	bottles	<u>5</u>	HOOR HOOR	H2SO4	S.	MEOH	8260 BTEX	828 TB/	827 AB					١,		LAB USE ONLY
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C8916: Chain of Custody Page 2 of 3



Accutest Laboratories Northern California Sample Receiving Check List

Review Chain of Custody Chain of Custody is to be complete and	legible.			ERSCCAUC 1720
∡ Are these regulatory (NPDES) samples? CWA	Yes / No	Client Sample ID	pH Check	Other Comments/Issues
ç∕ls pH requested?	Yes /(Nd		F	The state of the s
□ Was Client informed that hold time is 15 min?	Yes / No			
If yes, did Client consent to continue?ಗೆಗ್				
☑ Are sample within hold time?	Yes / No			
Are sample in danger of exceeding hold-time	Yes //No			
⊋-Existing Client? Yes / No Existing Project?	Yes / No			
If No: Is Report to info complete and legible, including;				110000000000000000000000000000000000000
□ deliverable □ Name □ Address □ phone □ e-mail				
Is Bill to info complete and legible, including:				
□ PO# □ Credit card □ Contact □address □ phone □ e-mai	l			
Is Contact and/or Project Manager identified, including:			***************************************	
□ phone □ e-mail				
Project name / number	Yes / No			
ಡ Sample IDs / date & time of collection provided?	Yes / No			
	Yes / No			
Analyses listed we do or client has authorized a subcontract?	Yes / No			
Chain is signed and dated by both client and sample custodian?	Yes / No			
TAT requested available? (Fes / No Approved by PM)	103/110			
Review Coolers:				
g/Were Coolers temperatures measured at ≤6°C? Cooler # 1 Tem	n 2.6 °C			
olf cooler is outside the ≤6°C; note down below the affected bottles in the	np <u>rato</u> O			
Note that ANC does NOT accept evidentiary samples. (We do not loc	k refrigerators)			
Shipment Received Method AC	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
☑ Custody Seals: Present: Yes / (No) If Yes; Unbroken:	Yes / No			
Review of Sample Bottles: If you answer no, explain to the side	1007 110			
Chain matches bottle labels? (Yes / No Sample bottle intact?	Yes / No			
sthere enough sample volume in proper bottle for requested analyses				
Proper Preservatives? (Yes / No Check pH on preserved samples	: (ES) NO	***************************************		
625, 8270 and VOAs.	лоорі 1004,			
#Headspace-VOAs? Greater than 6mm in diameter Yes / No				
List sample ID and affected container				

Non-Compliance issues and discrepancies on the COC are forwarded to Project Management

C8916: Chain of Custody Page 3 of 3

Job#: C8916

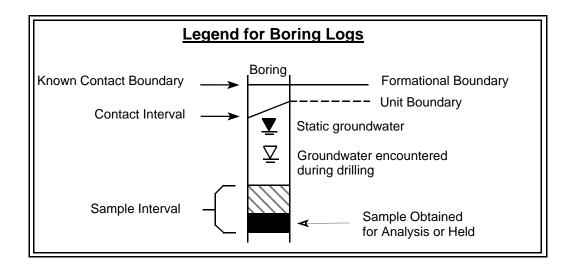
Sample Control Rep. Initial:



APPENDIX 3

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

	MAJOR DIV	ISIONS		TYPICAL NAMES
	GRAVELS	CLEAN GRAVELS	GW	well graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures
S	more than half	WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	GP	poorly graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures
SOIL	coarse fraction is larger than	GRAVELS WITH		silty gravels, poorly graded gravel-sand silt mixtures
RAINED	Number 4 sieve	OVER 12% FINES	GC	clayey gravels, poorly graded gravel-sand clay mixtures
GRA	SANDS	CLEAN SANDS WITH	sw	well graded sands, gravelly sands
SE	more than half coarse	LITTLE OR NO FINES	SP	poorly graded sands, gravelly sands
COARS	fraction is smaller than Number 4 sieve	SANDS WITH OVER	SM	silty sands, poorly graded sand-silt mixtures
O	than rambol 1 diovo	12% FINES	sc	clayey sands, poorly graded sand-clay mixtures
LS	SILTS AND CL	۸VQ	ML	inorg. silts and very fine sands, rock flour silty or clayey sands, or clayey silts w/ sl. plasticity
SOIL	liquid limit less that		CL	inorg. clays of low-med plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays
VED	1		OL	organic clays and organic silty clays of low plasticity
GRAINED	SILTS AND CL	ΔVS	мн	inorganic silty, micaceous or diatomacious fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts
	liquid limit greater	_	СН	inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays
FINE	,,		ОН	organic clays of medium to high plasticity organic silts
	HIGHLY ORGAN	NIC SOILS	PT	peat and other highly organic soils



ERS Corporation

1600 Riviera Avenue, Suite 310 Walnut Creek, California 94596 (925) 938-1600 Fax: (925) 938-1610

Site:

15796 E. 14th Street San Leandro, California

