BT Associates
Environmental Services

31 Nightowl Court, Richmond, CA 94803
(Office) 510-222-1541 (Fax) 510-525-2178

QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL SAMPLING REPORT FOR:

1435 WEBSTER STREET ALAMEDA, CA

(August 16, 1993)

SITE DESCRIPTION

1435 Webster Street is located in the northwest portion of the City of Alameda, which is in Alameda County, California (see Figures 1 and 2). This address is on the northwest corner of the intersection of Webster and Taylor Streets, and occupies Alameda County Assessor's Parcel number 74-427-51 (see Figure 3). It is 1.5 miles south of the Webster Street Tunnel, approximately 3.0 miles south of Interstate Highway 880, and 1.0 mile southeast of the U.S. Naval Air Station. The subject site is currently a City of Alameda public parking lot (street level only). Property use in the area is multi-purpose in nature with commercial, residential, and light industrial usage.

GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

The subject site is located on bay plain deposits approximately ¼ mile east of the San Francisco Bay. The bay is a drowned valley which is thought to have originally been formed by erosion of the ancestral Sacramento River and subsequently widened by subsidence and rise in the level of the sea. Quaternary (Pleistocene to recent) sediments deposited in what is now San Francisco Bay include both shallow marine and continental deposits known as "Bay Mud". The geologic deposits encountered during drilling in January of 1993 consisted primarily of fine to medium, loose to medium-dense, poorly-sorted, brown sand with some gravel. Groundwater was encountered at 11.5 feet below ground surface (bgs).

OVERVIEW OF PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED AT THE SITE

Removal of Underground Storage Tanks

On October 11, 1988, CHIPS Environmental Consultants, Inc. performed soil gas analyses at the subject site at the request of Accutite Tank Testing and Maintenance Services (a division of Olympian Oil Company) of South San Francisco. The CHIPS study was specific to the area occupied by two (2) 10,000-gallon underground gasoline storage tanks, one 7,500-gallon underground diesel storage tank, and one 500-gallon waste oil tank. High soil gas readings were obtained on the east side of one of two (2) gasoline pump islands, between the islands, and from the backfill between the gasoline storage tanks at both 8 and 11 feet below ground surface (bgs). Soil gas concentrations on the west side of the tank pits were relatively low.

All underground storage tanks were removed during September of 1989. Soil samples acquired for certified laboratory analyses attendant to the removal of the tanks contained concentrations of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (TPH-G) to 220 parts per million (ppm), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel (TPH-D) to 430 ppm, and 650 ppm Total Oil and Grease (TOG).

Over-excavation of the Former Tank Pits and Attendant Sampling

On January 11, 15, and 23, 1991, exploratory/remedial excavations of the fuel hydrocarbon contaminated soil were conducted by AAA Tank Removal/Forcade Excavation Services (California licensed contractors) under the direction of a staff geologist from Uriah Environmental Services, Inc. (UES) of Livermore/Modesto. The work performed was done in accordance with a workplan previously submitted to, and approved by, the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACoHCSA).

Approximately 550 cubic yards of contaminated soil was removed from the area of the pit(s) previously occupied by the underground storage tanks. At that time, the dimensions of the excavation measured 34' (W) x 40' (L) x 18' (D). No further excavation was undertaken as the surface of the site was fully occupied by treatment beds constructed for the biological detoxification of previously excavated soil.

Following the bioremediation of the previously excavated soil, excavation activities resumed on September 23, 24, and 25, 1991. All work was performed

by W.A. Craig, Inc. (a California licensed contractor), under the direction of a UES staff hydrogeologist. The excavation was expanded to 34' (W) x 55' (L) x 18' (D), and an additional 300 cubic yards of contaminated soil was removed. During the course of the expanded excavation, contamination was observed to be confined to sandy clay lenses that were present at various depths along the south wall of the pit.

On September 27, 1991, four (4) discrete soil samples were acquired from the sidewalls of the expanded excavation. These samples were found to be free of detectable concentrations of TPH-G, TOG, and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX), but contained 21-24 ppm TPH in the diesel range. The "non-standard diesel pattern" reported by the laboratory was previously compared to a tar wrap fabric by running comparative chromatographic standards. This comparative study appeared to confirm the hypothesis that the "non-standard" TPH-D range material detected was composed of partially-degraded, extractable hydrocarbons which comprise a portion of the tar wrap material.

A soil sample acquired from the floor of the expanded excavation was found to contain benzene at 120 parts per billion (ppb), toluene at 16 ppb, and ethyl-benzene at 23 ppb.

Bioremediation of Hydrocarbon-Contaminated Soil

Following the excavation of contaminated soil in January, 1991, this material and approximately 50 cubic yards of stockpiled soil remaining from the underground storage tank excavation was configured on-site in quadrilateral beds atop bermed, hydrocarbon resistant liners. The treatment beds were inoculated with a bio-nutrient solution containing common, non-pathogenic, hydrocarbon-utilizing soil bacteria and a dilute commercial fertilizer solution. During the course of treatment, the soil was monitored to determine rates of degradation, soil temperature, moisture, pH, and nutrient levels.

On September 20, 1991, soil samples were acquired and submitted for uncertified analyses. Levels of TPH-G were found to be below the detection limit of 10 ppm, while concentrations of TPH-Oil had been reduced to below the detection limit of 50 ppm. Based upon these results, twelve (12) discrete samples (one for every 50 cubic yards of soil under treatment) were obtained for certified analyses. All samples were free of detectable concentrations of TPH-G, BTEX, and TOG. Ten (10) of twelve (12) samples were found to be free of detectable concentrations of TPH-D, with the two (2) remaining samples containing 16 and 44 ppm TPH-D, respectively. According to UES (and as noted above), these levels of "TPH-D"

were not represented by a chromatographic pattern typical of diesel fuel and represented, instead, partially degraded tar wrap.

On December 2, 1991, ten (10) discrete soil samples (one for every 20 cubic yards of soil under treatment) were acquired from approximately 200 cubic yards of contaminated soil remaining under treatment. All samples were found to be free of detectable concentrations of the referenced analytes.

For additional and/or more specific information regarding these sampling and remediation activities (sample locations, methodologies, etc.), please refer to the aforementioned UES workplan and the UES Report, "Installation of Three Groundwater Monitoring Wells (March 25, 1993).

Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells

On January 11 and 12, 1993, three (3) soil borings were advanced on the subject site under the direction of a UES staff hydrogeologist. Discrete soil samples were collected at five-foot intervals between the ground surface and the top of the capillary fringe. The samples collected were submitted for certified analyses for TPH-D, TPH-G, BTEX, and TOG. All samples were found to be free of detectable concentrations of the referenced analytes.

Following completion of the drilling and soil sampling, each boring was converted into a 2-inch inside-diameter groundwater monitoring well (see Figure 4). All work performed was done under the authority of a permit (#92664) issued by the Alameda County Zone 7 Water Resources Agency.

For additional and/or more specific information regarding these borings (boring logs, well construction details, etc.), please refer to the UES Report, "Installation of Three Groundwater Monitoring Wells (March 25, 1993).

COMPLIANCE MONITORING/ON-SITE GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS

According to information made available to BT Associates, the on-site groundwater monitoring wells were developed and sampled at some time near the end of the first quarter of 1993. The hydraulic gradient was calculated as 0.005 ft/ft, and the direction of groundwater flow was determined to be to the southeast (S66°E). At the time of this report, however, the analytical results for the initial groundwater samples collected by UES were not available.

In April of 1993, UES ceased business operations. In May of 1993, the sampling and reporting responsibilities for the subject site were assumed by BT Associates.

With the approval of ACoHCSA, BT Associates collected groundwater samples from the on-site monitoring wells on June 3, 1993. At that time, however, MW-1 was inaccessible as a car had been parked directly over the well. The sampler remained on site for approximately five (5) hours, but the owner of the vehicle did not return. Door-to-door inquiries were also made in an attempt to locate the owner of the vehicle, but were unsuccessful. The vehicle remained parked over MW-1 for several more days, at which time further attempts to sample the well were discontinued.

Preparation of the quarterly report was also delayed due to concerns previously developed by staff of JL Analytical Services, Inc. (JLAS) of Modesto regarding the accuracy of the detection limits for the TPH-D and TPH-G analyses they had achieved for the samples acquired by BT Associates on June 3 (there were no problems with the BTEX or TOG analyses). JLAS informed BT Associates that they had used the LUFT Method for the TPH-D and TPH-G analyses, based upon the recommendation of a representative of the State Department of Health Services. At the time the groundwater samples from 1435 Webster Street were submitted to the laboratory, JLAS was conducting an extensive review of the LUFT Method, as well as an examination of its own processes, equipment specifications, data, etc. In response to JLAS' concern, re-sampling of the groundwater at the subject site (all three wells) was scheduled. In its preliminary evaluation, however, JLAS reported that it did not find indication(s) of problems with the detection limits for TPH-G or TPH-D. A decision was then made to delay re-sampling until the laboratory had concluded its investigation.

JLAS' review was completed during the week of July 19, 1993, with the laboratory concluding that the data it had initially reported was accurate. The final report pertaining to the analyses of the samples collected in June was received by BT Associates on August 10, 1993 (see Appendix B). As the time for the next quarterly sampling event is now less than one month away, the decision was made to forego re-sampling (primarily to include MW-1) at this time, while

ensuring that all wells are sampled as scheduled in future events. Analytical results for the samples collected in June have been summarized in Table I, below:

Table I - Groundwater Sampling Results

Well #	Date	Depth to Water (ft)	TPH-G (ppb)	TPH-D (ppb)	Benzene (ppb)	Toluene (ppb)	Ethyl-benzene (ppb)	Total Xylenes (ppb)	TOG (ppm)
MW-1	2/93-3/93	7.91	(Data not available from UES)						
	6/3/93	na	(Well inaccessible due to presence of vehicle parked over well)						
MW-2	2/93-3/93	8.02	(Data not available from UES)						
	6/3/93	9.54	ND	ND	5.8	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-3	2/93-3/93	8.25	(Data not available from UES)						
	6/3/93	9.80	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Method Detection Limits	6/3/93	-	50	50	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	2

TPH-G = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline
TPH-D = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel
UES = Uriah Environmental Services, Inc.
ND = Not detected at or above the Method Detection Limit
TOG = Total Oil and Grease
na = Not analyzed
ppm = Parts per million
ppb = Parts per billion

Well Sampling Methodology

Depth to water and total well depth were measured using an electric tape, and the volume of water within the 2-inch inside-diameter casings computed. Each well was then purged using a clean, disposable polyethylene bailer until the groundwater was free of significant sand, silt, and/or other grit material, and pH, conductivity, and temperature readings stabilized. Over three (3) well volumes were removed from each well. Measurements of pH, conductivity, and temperature were recorded as referenced within Appendix B.

Subsequent to purging the wells, a groundwater sample was collected from each well using a clean, disposable polyethylene bailer lowered to a point just below the water surface. Using a Voss VOC Sampler, each groundwater sample was immediately transferred into four (4) Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA) vials which contained sufficient hydrochloric acid preservative to reduce the pH of the sample to <2.0, and two (2) one-liter, amber glass bottles. Each sample container was promptly sealed with a teflon-lined screw cap, labeled, placed on blue ice, and then transported under chain-of-custody to a California state-certified hazardous waste analytical laboratory for analysis for Total Petroleum

Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (TPH-G), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX) using EPA Methods 5030/8015-8020 (602); Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel (TPH-D) using EPA Methods 3510/8015; and Total Oil and Grease (TOG) using EPA Method 5520.

Extracted groundwater, in excess of that acquired for laboratory analysis, was placed into a covered DOT drum and stored on site pending the receipt of the report of laboratory analysis and the development of an appropriate disposal protocol.

Results of Certified Laboratory Analyses

With the exception of benzene, all other target analytes were non-detectable (ND) in all groundwater samples collected on June 3, 1993. Benzene was detected in MW-2 at a level of 5.8 parts per billion (ppb), and was ND in MW-3. Analytical results for the groundwater samples collected have been summarized in Table I (page 5, above, and Appendix A). Copies of all laboratory results as received from the certified hazardous waste analytical laboratory are enclosed within Appendix B.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The levels of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel (TPH-D), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (TPH-G), Total Oil and Grease (TOG), toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes were found to be below the limits of laboratory detection. Benzene was detected in only one well at 5.8 parts per billion.

As the sampling conducted on June 3, 1993, represents only the first or second round of quarterly groundwater sampling (depending upon the availability of the analytical results for the samples collected by UES earlier this year), it is recommended that quarterly groundwater monitoring be continued.

The next quarterly groundwater monitoring event for this site will be scheduled to take place in early September, 1993.

BT502/WEB1435/081693

APPENDIX A

FIGURES AND TABLES

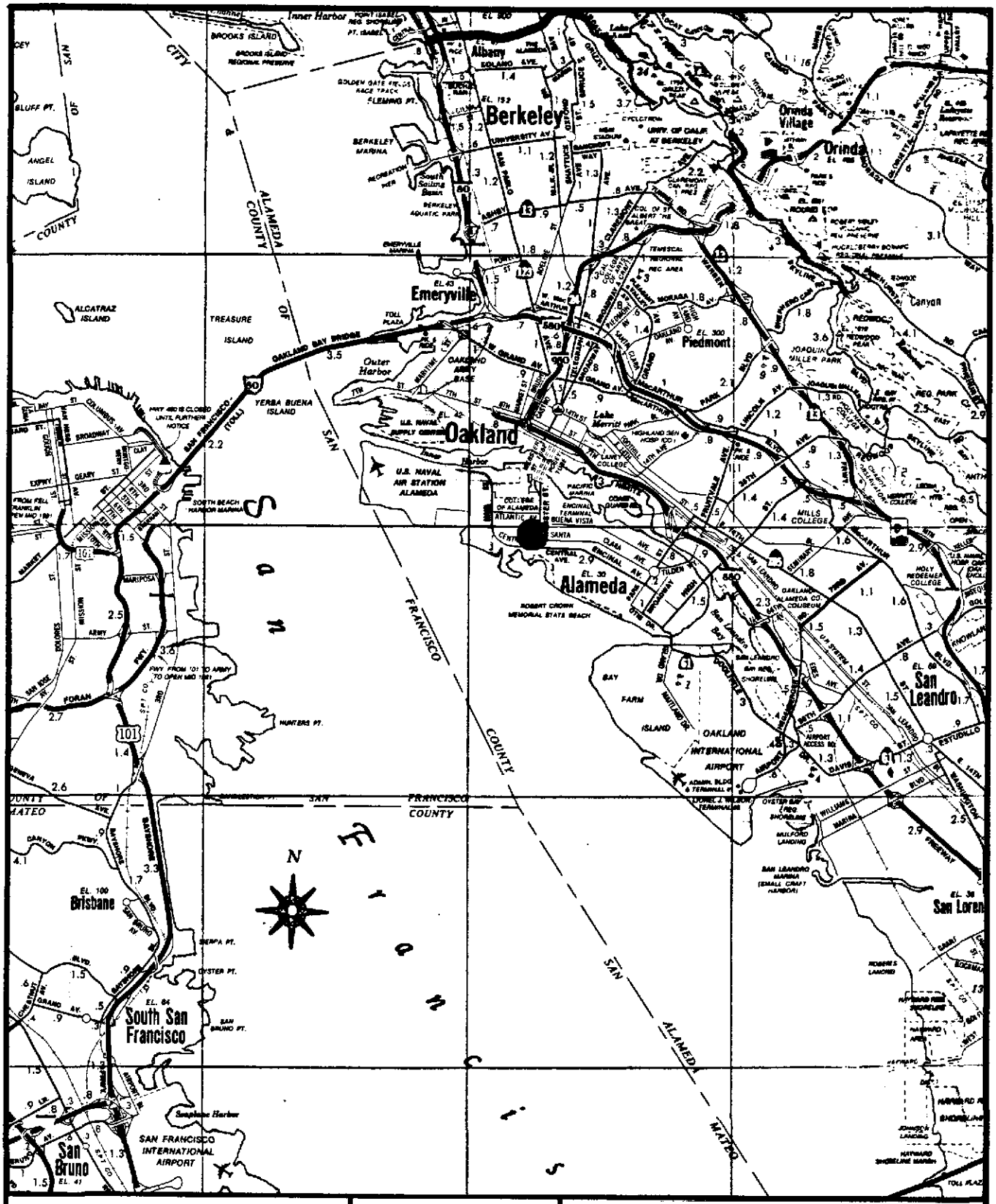

Figure 1 - Regional Map

Colored circle denotes location of 1435 Webster Street, Alameda, CA

0 3

Scale (miles)

BT Associates
Environmental Services
31 Nightowl Court, Richmond, CA 94803

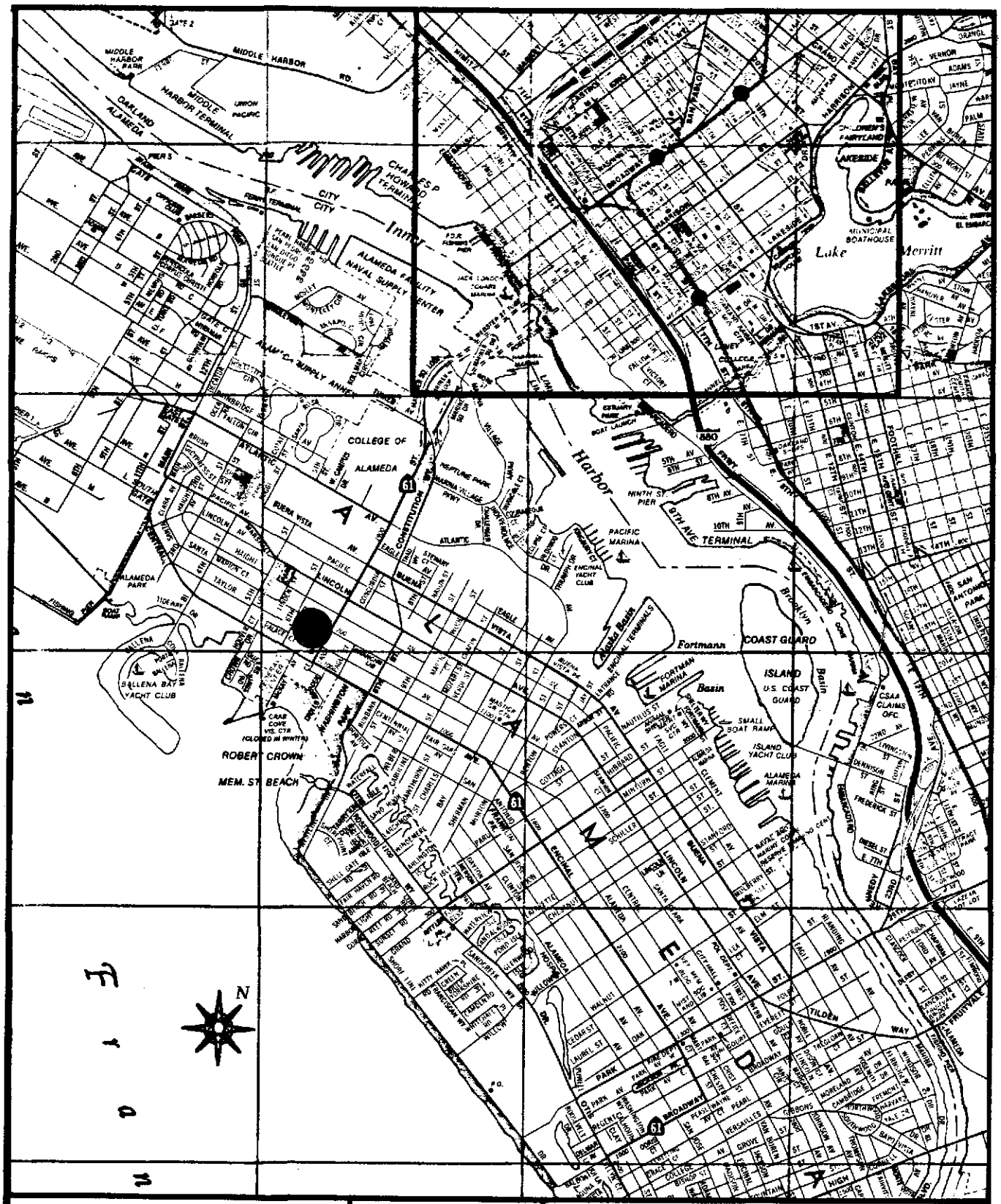

Figure 2 - Locality Map

Colored circle denotes location of 1435 Webster Street, Alameda, CA

0 0.5

Scale (miles)

BT Associates

Environmental Services

31 Nightowl Court, Richmond, CA 94803

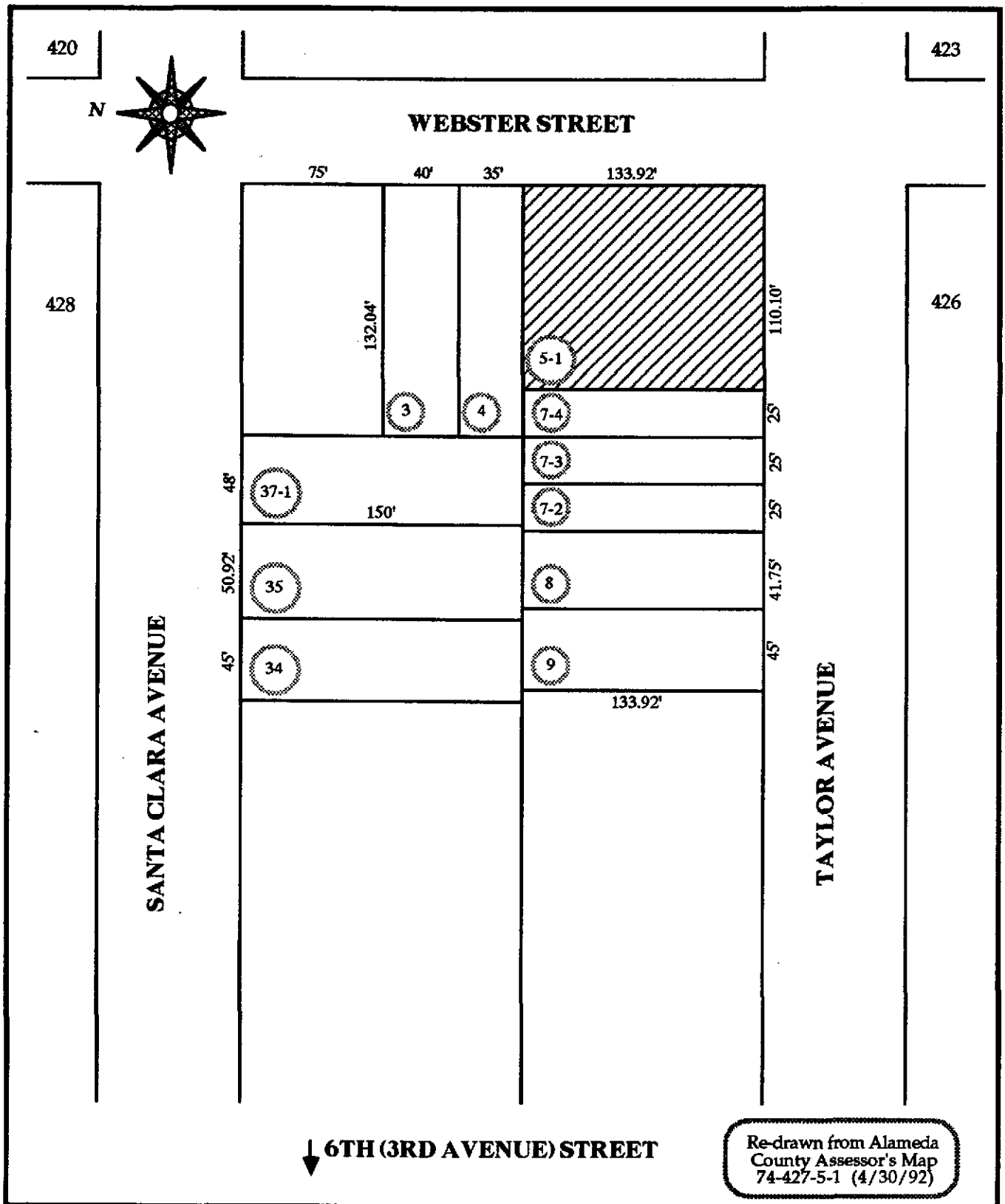

Figure 3 - Detail Map

Location and shape of subject site at 1435 Webster Street, Alameda, CA

0 75

Scale (feet)

BT Associates
Environmental Services
31 Nightowl Court, Richmond, CA 94803

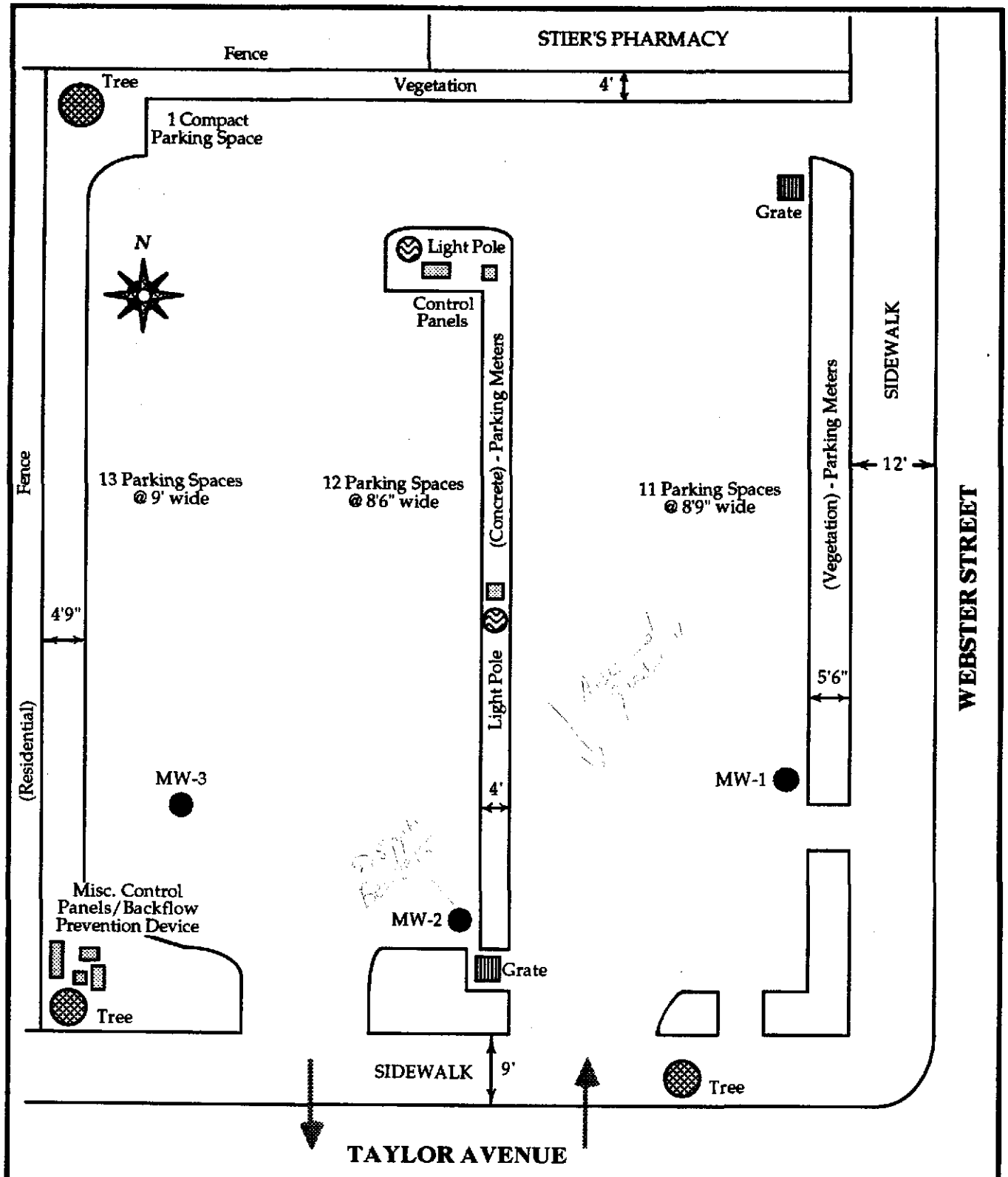

Figure 4 - Detail Map

Location and shape of subject site at 1435 Webster Street, Alameda, CA

0 25

Approx. scale (feet)

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31 Nightowl Court, Richmond, CA 94803

Table I - Groundwater Sampling Results

Well #	Date	Depth to Water (ft)	TPH-G (ppb)	TPH-D (ppb)	Benzene (ppb)	Toluene (ppb)	Ethyl-benzene (ppb)	Total Xylenes (ppb)	TOG (ppm)
MW-1	2/93-3/93	7.91	(Data not available from UES)						
	6/3/93	na	(Well inaccessible due to presence of vehicle parked over well)						
MW-2	2/93-3/93	8.02	(Data not available from UES)						
	6/3/93	9.54	ND	ND	5.8	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-3	2/93-3/93	8.25	(Data not available from UES)						
	6/3/93	9.80	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Method Detection Limits	6/3/93	-	50	50	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	2

TPH-G = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline
TPH-D = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel
UES = Uriah Environmental Services, Inc.
ND = Not detected at or above the Method Detection Limit
TOG = Total Oil and Grease
na = Not analyzed
ppm = Parts per million
ppb = Parts per billion

APPENDIX B

REPORTS OF CERTIFIED LABORATORY ANALYSES
CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND QA/QC DOCUMENTS
WELL MONITORING FORMS

J L ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

217 Primo Way • P.O. Box 576185 • Modesto, California 95357
Office (209) 538-8111 • FAX (209) 538-3966

Company:	Project ID:	Date Sampled: 06/03/93
	Ferrar	
B T Associates	1435 Webster, Alemeda	Date Received: 06/04/93
31 Nightowl Court	Client Contact:	
Richmond, CA 94803	Bruce Tsutsui	TPH Analysis: 06/09/93
		BTEX Analysis: 06/07/93

Low Boiling Point TPH (as Gasoline) and BTEX

DOHS LUFT procedure; EPA method 602

Lab Number	Client I D (Water)	TPH-G ug/L	Benzene ug/L	Toluene ug/L	Ethyl Benzene ug/L	Xylenes ug/L
30600573	MW-2	ND	**5.8**	ND	ND	ND
30600574	MW-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Blank			ND	ND	ND	ND
Method Detection Limit		50	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Analytical Method		LUFT	602	602	602	602

TPH-G - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline
mg/L - Milligrams per 1,000 milliliters (parts per million {ppm})
ug/L - Micrograms per 1,000 milliliters (parts per billion {ppb}
1 ppm = 1,000 ppb)
ND - Not Detected

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

Mary A. Jacobs

MARY A. JACOBS, DIRECTOR

J L ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

217 Primo Way • P.O. Box 576185 • Modesto, California 95357
Office (209) 538-8111 • FAX (209) 538-3966

Company:	Project ID:	Date Sampled: 06/03/93
	Ferrar	
B T Associates	1435 Webster, Alemeda	Date Received:06/04/93
31 Nightowl Court	Client Contact:	
Richmond, CA 94803	Bruce Tsutsui	TPH Analysis: 06/09/93
		O/G Analysis :06/11/93

Medium Boiling Point TPH (as Diesel) and Oil/Grease

DOHS LUFT procedure; Standard Method 503.D

Lab Number	Client I D (Water)	TPH-D ug/L	Oil & Grease mg/L
30600573	MW-2	ND	ND
30600574	MW-3	ND	ND
Method Detection Limit		50	2.0
Analytical Method		LUFT	503.D

TPH-D - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel
mg/L - Milligrams per 1,000 milliliters (parts per million {ppm})
ug/L - Micrograms per 1,000 milliliters (parts per billion {ppb}
1 ppm = 1,000 ppb)
ND - Not Detected

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

Mary A. Jacobs

MARY A. JACOBS, DIRECTOR

BT Associates
Environmental Services

31 Nightowl Court
Richmond, CA 94803
(Office) 510-222-1541 (Fax) 510-525-2178

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Date: JUNE 3 1993 Page 1 of 1

PROJECT I.D. FERRAR

ADDRESS 1435 WEBSTER ST. ALAMEDA

SAMPLER'S NAME JOHN E. RAPP

SIGNATURE John E. Rapp

TELEPHONE NUMBER (209) 551-3591

SAMPLE I.D.	DATE	TIME	MATRIX
573 MW-2	6-3-93	SEE WELL MONIT FORM	Soil (Water)
574 MW-3	6-3-93	"	Soil (Water)
			Soil Water
			Soil Water
			Soil Water
			Soil Water

ANALYSIS REQUEST

TPHG	TPHD	TPHG & BTEX	BTEX	O & G (SM) 5520	METALS Cd,Cr Pb,Zn Ni	PHUARGOCARBONS GABLE	VOLATILE ORGANICS	ORGANIC LEAD	TOTAL LEAD	SOLUBLE LEAD					# OF CONTAINERS
	X	X		X											6
	X	X		X											6

LABORATORY INSTRUCTIONS / COMMENTS:

Turn-around Time (Circle One)

Same Day 24 Hrs. 48 Hrs. 72 Hrs. (Normal)

MW-2: 2 1-LITER AMBERS, 4 PRESERVED VOA
MW-3: 2 1-LITER AMBERS, 4 PRESERVED VOA

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY VL ANALYTICAL

CITY MODESTO

RELINQUISHED BY:	RELINQUISHED BY:	RELINQUISHED BY:
JOHN E. RAPP		
Printed Name	Printed Name	Printed Name
BT ASSOCIATES		
Company	Company	Company
John E. Rapp		
Signature	Signature	Signature
Time 4:43 Date 6-4-93	Time ____ Date ____	Time ____ Date ____
RECEIVED BY:	**RECEIVED BY:**	**RECEIVED BY:**
Melody Santos		
Printed Name	Printed Name	Printed Name
VL		
Company	Company	Company
Melody Santos		
Signature	Signature	Signature
Time 4:43 Date 6-4-93	Time ____ Date ____	Time ____ Date ____

BT Associates
Environmental Services

31 Nightowl Court, Richmond, CA 94803

(Office) 510-222-1541

(Fax) 510-525-2178

WELL MONITORING FORM

CLIENT: *Ferrar Property*

DATE: *6/3/93*

SITE ADDRESS: *1435 Webster Street*

Alameda, CA

COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE: *Ms. Juliet Shin*

COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE CONTACTED PRIOR TO SAMPLING? *Yes*

Note 1: TOTAL WELL DEPTH & DEPTH TO WATER measurements are read to an accuracy of .01' from a straight edge placed in a north-south orientation on top of the christy box.

Note 2: The 0.17 figure used below to convert WATER COLUMN HEIGHT to gallons has units of gallons/linear foot, and is for a 2" diameter, Schedule 40 PVC pipe with an inside diameter of 2.067". Similiarly, use a conversion factor of 0.66 for a 4" pipe, which has a 4.026" I.D.

TOTAL WELL DEPTH *23.80'* MONITORING WELL # *MW-2*

– DEPTH TO WATER *9.54'* PURGE METHOD: *Disposable Bailer*

= WATER COLUMN HEIGHT *14.26'* x 0.17 = *2.42* Gallons (1 well volume)

Multiply 1 well volume by 3 to obtain the minimum number of gallons of water to be purged from monitoring well prior to taking samples.

3 x *2.42* = *7.26* Gallons (3 Well Volumes)

TIME	GALLONS	TEMPERATURE (°F)	pH	CONDUCTIVITY µmhos/cm
1407	*0*	*70.O*	*6.9O*	*793*
1422	*2*	*67.3*	*7.04*	*963*
1430	*4*	*67.3*	*6.98*	*890*
1438	*6*	*71.1*	*6.98*	*846*
1446	*8*	*66.7*	*6.95*	*856*
1456	*10*	*67.3*	*6.95*	*834*

CONTAMINANT ODOR? *No*

TURBIDITY LEVEL: *Moderate*

SHEEN ON WATER? *No*

TIME OF SAMPLE COLLECTION: *1500*

WITNESSED BY: *No Witness*

SAMPLER'S SIGNATURE: *Bruce Tsutsui*

(Bruce Tsutsui for John Rapp)

BT Associates
Environmental Services

31 Nightowl Court, Richmond, CA 94803

(Office) 510-222-1541

(Fax) 510-525-2178

WELL MONITORING FORM

CLIENT: *Ferrar Property*

DATE: *6/3/93*

SITE ADDRESS: *1435 Webster Street*

Alameda, CA

COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE: *Ms. Juliet Shin*

COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE CONTACTED PRIOR TO SAMPLING? *Yes*

Note 1: TOTAL WELL DEPTH & DEPTH TO WATER measurements are read to an accuracy of .01' from a straight edge placed in a north-south orientation on top of the christy box.

Note 2: The 0.17 figure used below to convert WATER COLUMN HEIGHT to gallons has units of gallons/linear foot, and is for a 2" diameter, Schedule 40 PVC pipe with an inside diameter of 2.067". Similiarly, use a conversion factor of 0.66 for a 4" pipe, which has a 4.026" I.D.

TOTAL WELL DEPTH *23.20'* MONITORING WELL # *MW-3*

- DEPTH TO WATER *9.80'* PURGE METHOD: *Disposable Bailer*

= WATER COLUMN HEIGHT *13.40'* x 0.17 = *2.28* Gallons (1 well volume)

Multiply 1 well volume by 3 to obtain the minimum number of gallons of water to be purged from monitoring well prior to taking samples.

3 x *2.28* = *6.84* Gallons (3 Well Volumes)

TIME	GALLONS	TEMPERATURE (°F)	pH	CONDUCTIVITY µmhos/cm
1237	*0*	*70.5*	*7.61*	*520*
1302	*2.3*	*68.7*	*7.62*	*585*
1313	*4.6*	*69.1*	*7.61*	*600*
1330	*7.0*	*69.3*	*7.63*	*606*

CONTAMINANT ODOR? *No*

TURBIDITY LEVEL: *Moderate*

SHEEN ON WATER? *No*

TIME OF SAMPLE COLLECTION: *1356*

WITNESSED BY: *No Witness*

SAMPLER'S SIGNATURE: *Bruce Tsutsui*

(Bruce Tsutsui for John Rapp)