

310

Estate of Michael Dolan

Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, Trustee

P.O. Box 31654

Walnut Creek, CA 94598

2-3-, 2005

Mr. Robert Schultz
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency
Environmental Protection Division
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, CA 94502-6577

Alameda County
FEB 08 2005
Environmental Health

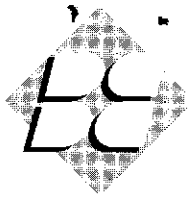
Re: Perjury Statement
Dolan Property, 6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California; RO-210

Dear Mr. Schultz,

"I declare under penalty of perjury, that the information and / or recommendations contained in the attached proposal or report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge."

Michael Fitzpatrick TRUSTEE
Michael Fitzpatrick, Trustee

c. Mr. Peter MacDonald, Esq.



January 27, 2005
BEI Job No. 202016

Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, Trustee
Estate of Michael Dolan
P.O. Box 31654
Walnut Creek, CA 94598

Alameda County
FEB 08 2005
Environmental Health

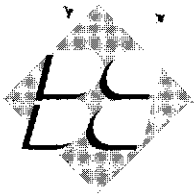
**Subject: Fourth Quarter 2004 Groundwater Monitoring Event
Dolan Property
6393 Scarlett Court
Dublin, California
ACHCSA Fuel Leak Case No. RO0000210**

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

This letter documents the Fourth Quarter 2004 groundwater monitoring event at the subject site (Figure 1). This is the fourth groundwater monitoring event conducted by Blymyer Engineers, Inc. at the Dolan Property in Dublin, California.

1.0 Background

A 600-gallon underground storage tank (UST) was removed in February 1990 from the subject site (Figure 2). Although the UST had reportedly stored diesel more recently, soil and groundwater samples collected for laboratory analysis indicated that the contaminant of concern at the site was gasoline. Files maintained by the Alameda County Health Care Service Agency (ACHCSA) do not contain waste manifests for the disposal of soil, although a *Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest* is present documenting the disposal of a 600-gallon UST. This suggests that contaminated soil may not have been removed from the site. In October 1990, five soil bores were installed at the site, and soil and grab groundwater samples were collected. Additional delineation work was conducted in November 1991, when groundwater monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-4 were installed to a depth of 20 feet below grade surface (bgs). Soil and groundwater samples were collected. In November 1992, 14 additional soil bores were installed, and soil and grab groundwater samples were collected from selected bore locations. Although there were several data gaps in the perimeter zone of soil and groundwater delineation, the soil and groundwater plumes were largely defined as a result of this investigation. The groundwater plume did not appear to extend offsite; however, a thin free-phase layer was present immediately adjacent to the former UST basin, and at a location approximately 40 feet to the east. Additional wells were proposed to fill the existing data gaps and to monitor the lateral extent of impacted groundwater and free-phase. As a consequence, in March 1995, wells MW-5 and MW-6 were installed to a depth of 10 feet bgs. Intermittent groundwater sample collection or groundwater monitoring has occurred at the facility since 1991. In an August 1998 letter, the ACHCSA suggested that a health risk analysis or the installation of an oxygen releasing compound (ORC) might be appropriate for the site. Also in the August 1998 letter, the



ACHCSA stated that groundwater sampling of wells MW-1, MW-3, MW-5, and MW-6 could be discontinued, stated that the sampling interval could be decreased to a semiannual basis, and requested resumption of groundwater monitoring.

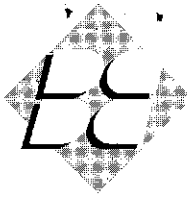
In May 2002, Blymyer Engineers was retained by Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, on behalf of Mr. Michael Dolan, to conduct semiannual groundwater sampling of wells MW-2 and MW-4, and to conduct a file review to help determine the next appropriate step at the subject site.

In May 2002, Blymyer Engineers located and rehabilitated the wells at the site. Well MW-5 required the most extensive rehabilitation work, and will require resurveying due to a change in well casing elevation. In June 2002, wells MW-2 and MW-4 were sampled, while depth to groundwater was measured all of the wells. Except for a slight increase in benzene in groundwater from well MW-4, the concentration of all analytes in the two wells decreased from the August 1997 sampling event. Based upon a review of the results, the ACHCSA recommended that well MW-5 be incorporated into the sampling program and that quarterly groundwater monitoring resume in order that contaminant concentrations and contaminant trends could be quickly generated for the recommended health risk assessment.

Two additional quarters were completed prior to the death of Mr. Dolan. Groundwater monitoring was on hold after January 2003 due to the Estate becoming established. During the most recent groundwater monitoring event in December 2002, analysis for the fuel oxygenates was conducted by EPA Method 8260B. All fuel oxygenates were found to be non-detectable at good limits of detection. Consequently, all sporadic occurrences of methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) previously detected at the site have been attributed to 3-methyl-pentane, another gasoline related compound. This suggests that the release predates the use of MTBE and other fuel oxygenates as gasoline additives. All previously available data from the site has been tabulated on Tables I through III.

On June 13, 2003, a workplan was submitted to the ACHCSA in order to allow further subsurface delineation of impacted soil at the site. In a telephone conversation on June 16, 2003, Mr. Scott Seery mentioned that it was unlikely that he would be able to respond in a timely manner due to the work load at the ACHCSA, and noted that if a response was not issued 60 days after receipt, regulations stated that the workplan should be considered approved. Consequently, field work commenced on September 13, 2003. Nine Geoprobe[®] soil bores were installed at the site to augment existing soil data. The data indicated that the lateral and vertical extent of impacted soil at the site had been adequately delineated to relatively low concentrations, and the limits further refined for the purposes of determining appropriate remedial actions (*Geoprobe[®] Subsurface Investigation*, dated October 10, 2003).

Based on these data, and a lack of further comments by the ACHCSA, a *Remedial Action Plan* (RAP), dated April 6, 2004, was issued. The plan detailed overexcavation and construction dewatering, as the principal method of remedial action. Introduction of ORC in to the resulting excavation as an additional measure of insurance, should residual contamination be intentionally or

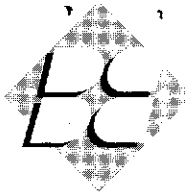


unintentionally left in place, was also proposed. Use of ORC was proposed based on general knowledge that biodegradation of petroleum hydrocarbons is generally an oxygen limited process. A Request for Proposal (RFP) was generated in early May 2004 for contractor bidding purposes; however, it was not released due to a change in the timeline for sale closure. On September 2, 2004, Blymyer Engineers contacted Mr. Seery in order to determine the status of the RAP review. At that time, Mr. Seery notified Blymyer Engineers that Mr. Robert Schultz was the new case manager for the site. Mr. Schultz required time to review and become familiar with the file. On November 15, 2004, the ACHCSA issued a 5 page response letter (*Fuel Leak Case No. RO0000210*) requesting extensive further work and contained several deadlines. A December 31, 2004 deadline was established for a workplan for additional site characterization. The *Workplan for Additional Investigation and Letter Report*, dated December 23, 2004, was submitted to the ACHCSA on January 3, 2005.

2.0 Well Survey

At the request of the ACHCSA, Blymyer Engineers contacted the Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7) in October 2002 and requested a 1/4-mile-radius well survey be conducted for the site. A copy of the well survey is attached as Appendix A. Five water supply wells were originally located within the 1/4-mile radius and a sixth was located east of the site, but outside the search radius. These wells are indicated by solid (functioning) or open (destroyed) triangles on the figure in Appendix A. According to Zone 7 (Mr. Wyman Hong, personal communication, October 2002), these wells are screened in a lower water bearing zone than site wells. Additionally, approximately eight contamination investigation sites were located in the vicinity of the site (one was located just outside the search radius). Monitoring wells at these sites are indicated by filled (functioning wells) or open (destroyed wells) diamonds. One of these sites is the subject site. Additional wells, in a miscellaneous or unknown category, were located by the Zone 7 search. These wells are indicated by a filled circle on the figure in Appendix A. These wells can include cathodic protection anode installations according to Mr. Hong.

In November 2002, the ACHCSA requested that copies of the water supply well bore logs be forwarded to the ACHCSA to verify the screening interval reported by Zone 7. Due to restrictions placed on the dissemination of private well information by state laws, the bore logs can only be forwarded directly to ACHCSA. However, pertinent data for the wells, as reported verbally by Zone 7, has been assembled in Table A-1, attached in Appendix A.



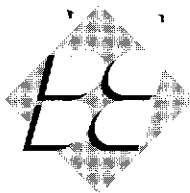
3.0 Groundwater Sample Collection and Analytical Methods

Groundwater samples were collected from all monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, MW-5, and MW-6) on December 14, 2004. The groundwater samples were collected by Blaine Tech Services, Inc. (Blaine) in accordance with Blaine *Standard Operating Procedures* for groundwater gauging, purging, and sampling. A copy is included as Appendix B. Depth to groundwater was measured in all wells at the site. Temperature, pH, conductivity, and turbidity were measured initially, and then after removal of each of three well casing volumes. Additionally Remediation by Natural Attenuation (RNA) parameters, including dissolved oxygen (DO), the Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP), and ferrous iron were monitored in the field. Both DO and ORP were monitored initially, and then post-purging. The groundwater depth measurements and details of the monitoring well purging and sampling are presented on the *Well Monitoring Data Sheets* and *Well Gauging Data* sheet generated by Blaine and included as Appendix C. Depth-to-groundwater measurements are presented in Table I. All purge and decontamination water was temporarily stored in Department of Transportation-approved 55-gallon drums for future disposal by the owner.

The groundwater samples were analyzed by McCampbell Analytical, Inc., a California-certified laboratory, on a 5-day turnaround time. The samples were analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as gasoline and as diesel by Modified EPA Method 8015; benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX) and MTBE by EPA Method 8021B; Carbon Dioxide by Standard Method 5310B; Nitrate and Sulfate by Standard Method E300.1; and Methane by Method RSK 174. Tables II to V summarize most current and all previous analytical results for groundwater samples. Because MTBE was again detected using EPA Method 8021B, and because the lead scavengers 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) and 1,2-Dichloroethane (1, 2-DCA) had not been previously analyzed for, the groundwater sample with the highest detected concentration of MTBE was selected for confirmation of the presence of all fuel oxygenates (*tert*-Butyl Alcohol [TBE], Di-isopropyl Ether [DIPE], Ethyl *tert*-Butyl Ether [ETBE], and Methyl *tert*-Amyl Ether [TAME]) as well as lead scavengers by EPA Method 8260B. The laboratory analytical report for the current sampling event is included as Appendix D.

4.0 Petroleum Hydrocarbon Groundwater Sample Analytical Results

Except for the detection of MTBE at a concentration of 12 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in well MW-5, perimeter wells MW-1, MW-3, MW-5, and MW-6 all yielded nondetectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons, consistent with the majority of historic groundwater analytical results from these wells. Wells MW-4 and MW-5 have previously yielded concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons. During the current event only well MW-4 contained petroleum hydrocarbons at relatively low concentrations (95 $\mu\text{g/L}$ TPH as gasoline and 2.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$ benzene). Plume core well MW-2 yielded concentrations of all analytes at moderately elevated concentrations in comparison to the previous groundwater sampling event conducted in December 2002. A copy of the groundwater petroleum



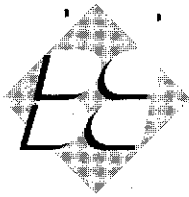
hydrocarbon analytical results can be found in Appendix D, and the results are summarized in Table II and Table III.

Because MTBE was detected in well MW-5 by EPA Method 8021B the groundwater sample was resubmitted for analysis by EPA Method 8260B. Because EPA Method 8021B will produce a false MTBE positive due to the coelution of MTBE with 3-methyl-pentane, another gasoline compound, EPA Method 8260B was run. EPA Method 8260B is a GC/MS method and is capable of distinguishing between 3-methyl-pentane and MTBE. It also yields analytical results for the other fuel oxygenates and the lead scavenger compounds. The analysis of groundwater from well MW-5 yielded detectable results for only MTBE, at a concentration of 12 $\mu\text{g/L}$. This is in conflict with a previous analysis for fuel oxygenates conducted in December 2002 on groundwater collected from well MW-2. This suggests that potentially there may be two separate releases at the site, a non-MTBE-bearing release as detected in well MW-2 (screened between 5 and 20 feet bgs) and a MTBE-bearing release detected in well MW-5 (screened between 3 and 10 feet bgs). Of note is that EDB, 1, 2-DCA, ethanol, and methanol were not detected at good limits of detection. This suggests that the bulk of the release predates the use of fuel oxygenates or lead scavengers as gasoline fuel additives. It should be noted that the laboratory analysis for EPA Method 8260B was run one day past the hold period.

The laboratory has previously included a note that the hydrocarbon quantified as TPH as diesel in wells MW-2 and MW-5 was present in the requested quantitation range (diesel), but that it did not resemble the fuel pattern requested. A review of the chromatograms from wells during the September 2002 quarter indicated that the hydrocarbon detected in the diesel range in groundwater from well MW-2 is associated with the heavy end of gasoline fuel (carbon range C4 to C12) which overlaps into the typical carbon range occupied by diesel (carbon range C10 to C22). However, the compound previously detected in well MW-5 appeared that it may be an aged diesel product as the smooth curve lay between carbon ranges C10 to C22.

5.0 Intrinsic Bioremediation Groundwater Sample Analytical Results

Tables IV and V present the analytical results of the RNA indicator parameters. Microbial use of petroleum hydrocarbons as a food source is affected by the concentration of a number of chemical compounds dissolved in groundwater at a site. RNA monitoring parameters were established by research conducted by the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence. The research results were used to develop a technical protocol for documenting RNA in groundwater at petroleum hydrocarbon release sites (Wiedemeier, Patrick Haas, 1995, *Technical Protocol for Implementing the Intrinsic Remediation with Long Term Monitoring for Natural Attenuation of Fuel Contamination Dissolved in Groundwater, Volumes I and II*, U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas). The protocol focuses on documenting both aerobic and anaerobic degradation processes whereby indigenous subsurface bacteria use various dissolved electron acceptors to degrade dissolved petroleum hydrocarbons. A copy of the



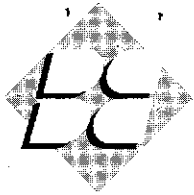
results of groundwater intrinsic bioremediation analyses is included in Appendix D.

In the order of preference, the following electron acceptors and metabolic by-products are used and generated, respectively, by the subsurface microbes to degrade petroleum hydrocarbons: oxygen to carbon dioxide, nitrate to nitrogen and carbon dioxide, manganese (Mn^{4+} to Mn^{2+}), ferric iron (Fe^{3+}) to ferrous iron (Fe^{2+}), sulfate to hydrogen sulfide, and carbon dioxide to methane. With the exception of oxygen, use of all other electron acceptor pathways indicate anaerobic degradation. Investigation of each of these electron acceptor pathways, with the exception of the manganese pathway, was conducted at the site as part of the evaluation of RNA chemical parameters.

Microbial use of petroleum hydrocarbons as a food source is principally affected by the concentration of dissolved oxygen (DO) in the groundwater present at a site; it is the preferred electron acceptor for the biodegradation of hydrocarbons. Both pre-purge and post-purge values were recorded. DO was present in pre-purge groundwater in concentrations ranging from 0.2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) in monitoring well MW-1 to 0.7 mg/L in the groundwater sample from MW-4. Contrary to prior discussions, Blaine utilized disposable bailers to purge groundwater from wells at the site during the present groundwater monitoring and sampling event. Consequently, because the purging and sampling technique utilized bailers to purge and to obtain groundwater samples, it is highly likely that the post-purge value has been increased by the introduction of oxygen into groundwater by the purging and sampling technique. However, based on the pre-purge values, it appears that oxygen may be in limited supply in groundwater beneath the area of investigation.

The ORP is another measure of the supply and use of oxygen at a site. The higher the reading in millivolts (mV), the more oxygenated the subsurface environment is, and the lower the readings, the more anaerobic or reducing the subsurface environment is. In pre-purge field measurements it is apparent that upgradient well MW-1 and downgradient well MW-3 contained the highest ORP readings, and that well MW-2, located in the core of the contamination plume, contained the lowest, most anaerobic environment at the site. Of interest, well MW-4, slightly downgradient of the release location contained slightly negative ORP values, and may indicate that background ORP values may be undergoing re-establishment. The higher ORP value obtained from well MW-5 appears to be a bit unusual.

One of the by-products of microbial hydrocarbon degradation is the conversion of oxygen to carbon dioxide. Reviewing the generated data, upgradient well MW-1 contains the lowest concentration of carbon dioxide, presumed to be indicative of low microbial activity upgradient of the release, while in general the concentration of carbon dioxide increases in the downgradient direction, and is presumed to represent microbial activity in groundwater in the vicinity of the release. Well MW-2, located in the plume core, contains the second highest concentration of carbon dioxide at the site. The higher concentration of carbon dioxide in groundwater obtained from well MW-5 also appears to be a bit unusual.

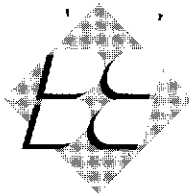


Should oxygen be in insufficient supply in groundwater, the next preferred electron acceptor is nitrate, which creates denitrifying conditions. In denitrifying conditions, nitrate concentrations decrease in the contaminant plume over background nitrate concentrations. Because all nitrate concentrations were nondetectable at moderately elevated limits of detection due to the need for sample dilution, the conclusions that may be drawn from the current set of results are limited. However, in general, these concentrations indicate that nitrate concentrations are relatively low. This can indicate either an area of naturally low nitrate concentrations, or that site conditions should be categorized as denitrifying.

Following the continuing trend of electron acceptors at the site, ferrous iron concentrations were evaluated at the site. Ferrous iron concentrations are expected to rise as subsurface microbes convert ferric iron to ferrous iron. Ferric iron concentrations were not quantified, but ferrous iron concentrations ranged from 0.0 (well MW-6) to 1.4 mg/L (MW-2). Ferrous iron was present in all wells except well MW-6. As would be expected, there is a distinct correlation between higher ferrous iron concentrations and more highly contaminated groundwater (wells MW-2 and MW-4), or in other words, with well locations more central to the contaminant release location. The wells furthest upgradient and downgradient (MW-1 and MW-3, respectively) contained the lowest concentrations of ferrous iron. Additionally the shallower wells (MW-5 and MW-6) also contained low concentrations of ferrous iron. This indicates that microbes are utilizing iron to degrade contaminants at this site.

Continuing the trend of electron acceptors at the site, sulfate concentrations were also evaluated as part of the evaluation of RNA chemical parameters. If utilized by the microbes, sulfate concentrations, like nitrate concentrations, decrease in the contaminant plume over background sulfate concentrations. This is the trend seen at the site. The highest concentrations of sulfate are found in wells MW-1 and MW-5. These are taken to represent background, or natural sulfate concentrations in the site vicinity. As would be expected in this scenario, the lowest concentration of sulfate is found in well MW-2, in the plume core. This indicates that highly sulfate-reducing conditions are present at the site in the plume core. It is interesting to note that moderate-level sulfate concentrations are present in wells MW-3 and MW-4. These concentrations are taken to indicate that a modest recovery to background sulfate concentrations is underway at these well locations. Conversion of the sulfate to hydrogen sulfide can influence the pH of the groundwater (lower pH values with higher hydrogen sulfide concentrations). This was not observed at the site during this event.

Further along the trend of electron acceptors, the conversion of carbon dioxide to methane was investigated at the site. The presence of methane in groundwater can be attributed to fermentation of natural organic matter as well as petroleum hydrocarbons. However, if utilized by the microbes, methane would increase relative to carbon dioxide. This is the trend observed at the site. Up- and



downgradient wells (MW-1 and MW-3, respectively) contained the lowest concentrations of methane, and is presumed to represent the degradation of natural organic matter, while plume core well MW-2 contained the highest concentration of methane. Groundwater from wells MW-4, MW-5, and MW-6 yielded relatively moderate concentrations of methane, and may indicate the beginning of the re-establishment of background methane concentrations. Of interest is the elevated concentration of carbon dioxide in well MW-5. This may indicate some localized generation of carbon dioxide from microbes, but in conjunction with the higher sulfate concentration and lower methane concentration, appears to indicate that sufficient electron acceptors are present to degrade the contamination without resorting to the full suite of electron acceptors available to the microbes. A low positive pre-purge ORP value also suggests that oxygen is in sufficient supply at the well location to allow the microbes to manage degradation of contaminants without resorting to dissolved compounds further down the electron acceptor chain. A similar analysis of groundwater from upgradient well MW-1, with high sulfate concentrations, very low methane concentrations, and "background" carbon dioxide concentrations, appears to indicate, as expected, that groundwater at well MW-1 is not impacted, that microbial activity is minimal, and is at background levels.

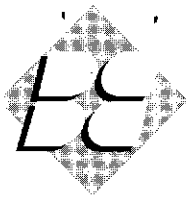
6.0 Groundwater Flow Data

Previously surveyed top-of-casing (TOC) elevations were used to construct a groundwater gradient map (Figure 2). Wells MW-5 and MW-6 were not used to construct the map as the wells are screened at a shallower level than wells MW-1 through MW-4. Based on a review of the case file at the ACHCSA, groundwater elevations in wells MW-5 and MW-6 appear to have been historically consistently different than wells MW-1 through MW-4 at the site. Additionally, well MW-5 could not be used as the well has not been resurveyed after previous wellhead repairs. Groundwater depths during this monitoring event ranged between 2.76 to 4.61 feet below the top of the casings. On average, depth to groundwater decreased by approximately 0.22 feet across the site since the December 2002 monitoring and sampling event. It should be noted that there does not appear to be a statistical difference in the groundwater level between the shallower and deeper well sets during this quarterly event. Groundwater flow appears to be towards the south this quarter. Historically, groundwater has generally flowed to the south to southwest at the site; however, in November 1993 groundwater is documented to also have flowed to the east. The average groundwater gradient was calculated at 0.009 feet/foot for this monitoring event.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions were generated from the available data discussed above:

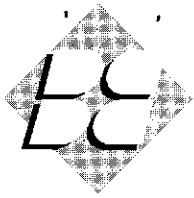
- Except for the detection of MTBE at a concentration of 12 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in well MW-5, perimeter wells MW-1, MW-3, MW-5, and MW-6 all yielded nondetectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons, consistent with the majority of historic groundwater analytical results.



- Plume core well MW-2 yielded concentrations of all analytes at moderately elevated concentrations in comparison to the previous groundwater sampling event conducted in December 2002.
- Except for the detection of MTBE in well MW-5, all fuel oxygenates were nondetectable at good limits of detection, including EDB, 1, 2-DCA, ethanol, and methanol.
- RNA chemical parameters were investigated to help determine the level of biological degradation of the petroleum hydrocarbons at the site. DO, ORP, carbon dioxide, nitrate, ferrous iron, sulfate, and methane were analyzed. Microbial use of petroleum hydrocarbons as a food source is principally affected by the concentration of DO in the groundwater present at a site; it is the preferred electron acceptor for the biodegradation of hydrocarbons. Because each of the other electron acceptors, in the listed order, are preferred less by microbes to degrade hydrocarbons, and because each parameter was apparently fully utilized by microbes beneath the site, it appears that biological degradation of hydrocarbons is occurring in groundwater beneath the investigation area, and that the process is oxygen-limited.
- Groundwater flow appears to be towards the south and the average groundwater gradient was calculated at 0.009 feet/foot for this monitoring event.

The following recommendations were generated from the available data discussed above:

- The next quarterly groundwater sampling event should occur in March 2005.
- Site wells should be resurveyed to allow the site to be incorporated into the state GeoTracker program. This will be conducted after installation of the proposed additional well(s).
- A conduit survey should be conducted to determine if preferential pathways are present in the vicinity of the former UST basin. This will be conducted as a part of the utility clearance process for the additional planned well(s).
- RNA indicators should continue to be monitored in all wells to help assess the effect of biodegradation at the site; however, analysis for petroleum hydrocarbons from wells MW-1, MW-3, and MW-6 can be eliminated due to continued nondetectable concentrations consistent with historic data collected over 10 to 13 years.



Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick

January 27, 2005

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- A copy of this letter report should be forwarded to:

Mr. Robert Schultz
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency
Environmental Protection Division
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, CA 94502-6577

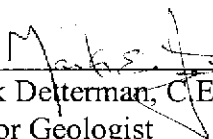
8.0 Limitations

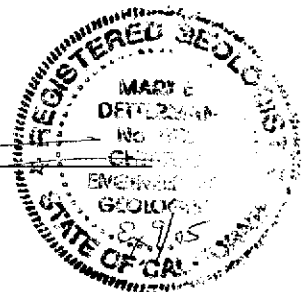
Services performed by Blymyer Engineers have been provided in accordance with generally accepted professional practices for the nature and conditions of the work completed in the same or similar localities, at the time the work was performed. The scope of work for the project was conducted within the limitations prescribed by the client. This report is not meant to represent a legal opinion. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. This report was prepared for the sole use of the client.


Please call Mark Detterman at (510) 521-3773 with any questions or comments.

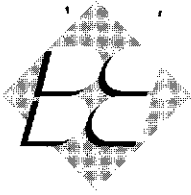
Sincerely,

Blymyer Engineers, Inc.

By: 
Mark Detterman, C.E.G. 1788
Senior Geologist



And: 
Michael S. Lewis
Vice President, Technical Services



Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick
January 27, 2005
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Enclosures:

- Table I: Summary of Groundwater Elevation Measurements
Table II: Summary of Groundwater Sample Hydrocarbon Analytical Results
Table III: Summary of Groundwater Sample Fuel Oxygenate Analytical Results
Table IV: Summary of Groundwater Intrinsic Bioremediation Field Results
Table V: Summary of Groundwater Intrinsic Bioremediation Analytical Results
- Figure 1: Site Location Map
Figure 2: Site Plan and Groundwater Gradient, December 14, 2004
- Appendix A: Zone 7 Water Agency Well Search and Table A-1
Appendix B: *Standard Operating Procedures*, Blaine Tech Services, Inc.
Appendix C: *Well Monitoring Data Sheets and Well Gauging Data*, Blaine Tech Services, Inc.,
December 14, 2004
Appendix D: Analytical Laboratory Report, McCampbell Analytical, Inc., dated December 21,
2004

Tables

Table I, Summary of Groundwater Elevation Measurements
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Well ID	Date	TOC Elevation (feet)	Depth to Water (feet)	Water Surface Elevation (feet)
MW-1	11/27/91	326.61	4.82	321.79
	9/30/92		5.34	321.27
	4/7/94		3.38	323.23
	8/12/94		4.23	322.38
	11/29/94		3.44	323.17
	3/21/95		1.00	325.61
	5/22/95		2.20	324.41
	8/24/95		3.45	323.16
	2/12/96		1.95	324.66
	2/5/97		Data	Missing
	8/6/97		3.60	323.01
	6/6/02*		2.89	323.72
	9/23/02		3.48	323.13
	12/13/02		3.18	323.43
	12/14/04		2.76	323.85

Table I. Summary of Groundwater Elevation Measurements
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Well ID	Date	TOC Elevation (feet)	Depth to Water (feet)	Water Surface Elevation (feet)
MW-2	11/27/91	326.67	4.92	321.75
	9/30/92		5.42	321.25
	4/7/94		3.48	323.19
	8/12/94		4.18	322.49
	11/29/94		3.76	322.91
	3/21/95		1.25	325.42
	5/22/95		2.20	324.47
	8/24/95		3.57	323.10
	2/12/96		2.60	324.07
	2/5/97		1.72	324.95
	8/6/97		3.72	322.95
	6/6/02*		3.46	323.21
	9/23/02		4.14	322.53
	12/13/02		3.45	323.22
12/14/04	2.96	323.71		

Table 1, Summary of Groundwater Elevation Measurements
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Well ID	Date	TOC Elevation (feet)	Depth to Water (feet)	Water Surface Elevation (feet)
MW-3	11/27/91	326.58	4.96	321.62
	9/30/92		5.46	321.12
	4/7/94		3.66	322.92
	8/12/94		4.37	322.21
	11/29/94		3.60	322.98
	3/21/95		1.62	324.96
	5/22/95		2.73	323.85
	8/24/95		3.76	322.82
	2/12/96		2.45	324.13
	2/5/97		1.99	324.59
	8/6/97		3.83	322.75
	6/6/02*		3.66	322.92
	9/23/02		4.66	321.92
	12/13/02		3.66	322.92
	12/14/04		3.52	323.06

**Table I, Summary of Groundwater Elevation Measurements
 BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
 6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California**

Well ID	Date	TOC Elevation (feet)	Depth to Water (feet)	Water Surface Elevation (feet)
MW-4	11/27/91	326.92	5.26	321.66
	9/30/92		5.78	321.14
	4/7/94		4.02	322.90
	8/12/94		4.81	322.11
	11/29/94		4.39	322.53
	3/21/95		1.80	325.12
	5/22/95		3.07	323.85
	8/24/95		4.09	322.83
	2/12/96		2.80	324.12
	2/5/97		2.32	324.60
	8/6/97		4.14	322.78
	6/6/02*		3.76	323.16
	9/23/02		4.14	322.78
	12/13/02		3.90	323.02
	12/14/04		3.68	323.24

Table I, Summary of Groundwater Elevation Measurements
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Well ID	Date	TOC Elevation (feet)	Depth to Water (feet)	Water Surface Elevation (feet)
MW-5	3/21/95	326.50	2.10	324.40
	5/22/95		2.93	323.57
	8/24/95		1.57	324.93
	2/12/96		2.78	323.72
	2/5/97		2.24	324.26
	8/6/97		3.02	323.48
	6/6/02*	**	2.79	NM
	9/23/02		3.07	NM
	12/13/02		3.14	NM
	12/14/04		2.92	NM
MW-6	3/21/95	327.23	3.24	323.99
	5/22/95		4.70	322.53
	8/24/95		4.95	322.28
	2/12/96		4.50	322.73
	2/5/97		3.68	323.55
	8/6/97		4.79	322.44
	6/6/02*		4.81	322.42
	9/23/02		5.10	322.13
	12/13/02		4.88	322.35
	12/14/04		4.61	322.62

Notes: TOC = Top of casing
 * = Initial data set collected under direction of Blymyer Engineers, Inc.
 ** = Surveyed elevation not yet available
 NM = Not measured

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Table II. Summary of Groundwater Sample Hydrocarbon Analytical Results
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Sample ID	Date	Modified EPA Method 8015 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)		EPA Method 8020 or 8021B ($\mu\text{g/L}$)				
		TPH as Gasoline	TPH as Diesel	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE
MW-1	11/27/91	<50	NA	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	NA
	9/30/92	<50	NA	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	NA
	4/7/94	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	NA
	8/12/94	<50	NA	1	1	<0.3	<2	NA
	11/29/94	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	3/21/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	5/22/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	8/24/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	2/12/96	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	6/6/02*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	9/23/02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	12/13/02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	12/14/04	<50	<50	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5.0

Table II. Summary of Groundwater Sample Hydrocarbon Analytical Results
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Sample ID	Date	Modified EPA Method 8015 (µg/L)		EPA Method 8020 or 8021B (µg/L)				
		TPH as Gasoline	TPH as Diesel	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE
MW-2	11/27/91	170,000	NA	24,000	13,000	3,500	16,000	NA
	9/30/92	120,000	NA	24,000	15,000	3,800	17,000	NA
	4/7/94	120,000	NA	21,000	14,000	4,200	28,000	NA
	8/12/94	140,000	NA	17,000	10,000	4,300	18,000	NA
	11/29/94	90,000	NA	17,000	7,500	3,400	15,000	NA
	3/21/95	83,000	NA	17,000	8,000	3,800	17,000	NA
	5/22/95	82,000	NA	14,000	6,000	4,900	16,000	NA
	8/24/95	36,000	NA	13,000	8,100	3,700	16,000	NA
	2/12/96	78,000	NA	15,000	8,100	4,200	16,000	NA
	2/5/97	58,000	NA	11,000	6,900	3,500	15,000	480
	8/6/97	66,000	NA	7,000	9,200	3,500	16,000	<500
	6/6/02*	25,000*	NA	2,900	50	2,700	2,200	<250
	9/23/02	14,000*	4,300*	2,700	81	2,100	1,800	<250
	12/13/02	26,900	4,000*	1,120	91.0	1,480	2,370	197 ^d
12/14/04	21,000*	7,600 ^{f, g}	1,700	120	1,600	2,400	<60	

Table II. Summary of Groundwater Sample Hydrocarbon Analytical Results
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Sample ID	Date	Modified EPA Method 8015 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)		EPA Method 8020 or 8021B ($\mu\text{g/L}$)				
		TPH as Gasoline	TPH as Diesel	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE
MW-3	11/27/91	<50	NA	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	NA
	9/30/92	<50	NA	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	NA
	4/7/94	<50	NA	2.5	5.5	0.9	5.1	NA
	8/12/94	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.3	<2	NA
	11/29/94	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	3/21/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	5/22/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	8/24/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	2/12/96	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	2/5/97	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5
	6/6/02*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	9/23/02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	12/13/02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	12/14/04	<50	<50	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5.0

Table II, Summary of Groundwater Sample Hydrocarbon Analytical Results
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Sample ID	Date	Modified EPA Method 8015 (µg/L)		EPA Method 8020 or 8021B (µg/L)				
		TPH as Gasoline	TPH as Diesel	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE
MW-4	11/27/91	11,000	NA	100	0.7	250	330	NA
	9/30/92	380	NA	3.5	2.4	8.9	3.4	NA
	4/7/94	1,100	NA	61	5.5	17	12	NA
	8/12/94	1,000	NA	3	1	8	4	NA
	11/29/94	1,100	NA	2	<0.5	10	6	NA
	3/21/95	1,400	NA	200	5	66	18	NA
	5/22/95	1,200	NA	60	1	12	8	NA
	8/24/95	400	NA	1	<0.5	1	<2	NA
	2/12/96	1,500	NA	130	<0.5	120	51	NA
	2/5/97	1,200	NA	250	4.9	94	12	16
	8/6/97	330	NA	1.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5
	6/6/02*	<50	NA	1.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2.5
	9/23/02	<50	<48	<0.5	1.3	<0.5	<0.5	<2.5
	12/13/02	<50	86 ^c	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1.5	<0.5
12/14/04	95 ^h	<0.5	2.6	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5.0	
MW-5	3/21/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	5/22/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	8/24/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	2/12/96	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	2/5/97	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5
	6/6/02*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	9/23/02	<50	310 ^c	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2.5
	12/13/02	<50	97 ^c	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1.5	0.72 ⁱ
	12/14/04	<50	<50	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	1

Table II. Summary of Groundwater Sample Hydrocarbon Analytical Results
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Sample ID	Date	Modified EPA Method 8015 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)		EPA Method 8020 or 8021B ($\mu\text{g/L}$)				
		TPH as Gasoline	TPH as Diesel	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE
MW-6	3/21/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	5/22/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	8/24/95	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	2/12/96	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2	NA
	2/5/97	<50	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5
	6/6/02*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	9/23/02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	12/13/02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	12/14/04	<50	<50	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5.0
RWQCB Groundwater ESL: Groundwater is Not a Current or Potential Drinking Water Resource (Table F-1b)		500	640	46	130	290	13	1,800

Table II, Continued; Summary of Groundwater Sample Hydrocarbon Analytical Results

Notes:	$\mu\text{g/L}$	=	Micrograms per liter
	TPH	=	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
	MTBE	=	Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether
	NA	=	Not analyzed
	<x	=	Less than the analytical detection limit (x)
	EPA	=	Environmental Protection Agency
	^a	=	Laboratory note indicates the result is an unidentified hydrocarbon within the C6 to C10 range.
	^b	=	Laboratory note indicates the result is gasoline within the C6 to C10 range.
	^c	=	Laboratory note indicates the result is a hydrocarbon within the diesel range but that it does not represent the pattern of the requested fuel.
	^d	=	MTBE analysis by EPA Method 8260B yielded a non-detectable concentration at a detection limit 0.50 $\mu\text{g/L}$. See Table III.
	^e	=	Laboratory note indicates that unmodified or weakly modified gasoline is significant.
	^f	=	Laboratory note indicates that diesel range compounds are significant, with no recognizable pattern.
	^g	=	Laboratory note indicates that gasoline range compounds are significant.
	^h	=	Laboratory note indicates that no recognizable pattern is present.
	*	=	Initial data set collected under direction of Blymyer Engineers, Inc.
	NV	=	No value established

Bold results indicate detectable analyte concentrations.

Shaded results indicate analyte concentrations above the respective RWQCB ESL value.

Table III, Summary of Groundwater Sample Fuel Additive Analytical Results
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Sample ID	Date	EPA Method 8260B								
		TAME ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	TBA ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	EDB ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	1,2-DCA ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	DIPE ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Ethanol ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	ETBE ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Methanol ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	MTBE ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
MW-2	12/13/02	<0.50	<2,000	NA	NA	<0.50	NA	<0.50	NA	<0.50
MW-5	12/14/04	<0.5	<5.0	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<50	<0.5	<500	12
RWQCB Groundwater ESL: Groundwater is Not a Current or Potential Drinking Water Resource (Table F-1b)		NV	18,000	160	200	NV	NV	NV	NV	1,800

Notes: TAME = Methyl *tert*-Amyl Ether
TBA = *tert*-Butyl Alcohol
EDB = 1,2-Dibromoethane
1,2-DCA = 1,2-Dichloroethane
DIPE = Di-isopropyl Ether
ETBE = Ethyl *tert*-Butyl Ether
MTBE = Methyl *tert*-butyl Ether
($\mu\text{g/L}$) = Milligrams per liter
NA = Not analyzed
NV = No value

Table IV, Summary of Groundwater Intrinsic Bioremediation Field Results
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Sample ID	Sample Date	Field Meter	Field Meter	Field Test Kit	Field Meters	Field Meters
		Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	Oxidation Reduction Potential mV	Ferrous Iron (Fe ²⁺) mg/L	Field Temperature °C	Field pH pH units
MW-1	12/14/04	0.2 / 2.0	224 / 160	0.1	18.8	6.9
MW-2	12/14/04	0.3 / 2.0	-160 / -148	1.4	18.4	6.9
MW-3	12/14/04	0.3 / 0.6	171 / 165	0.1	19.4	7.2
MW-4	12/14/04	0.7 / 0.1	-7 / -41	0.8	18.0	6.8
MW-5	12/14/04	0.5 / 2.0	5 / 532	0.1	17.9	7.1
MW-6	12/14/04	0.3 / 1.2	125 / -25	0.0	15.5	7.2

Notes: mV = Millivolt
 mg/L = milligrams per liter
 °C = degrees Centigrade
 2.6 / 2.2 = Initial reading (pre-purge) / Final reading (post-purge)

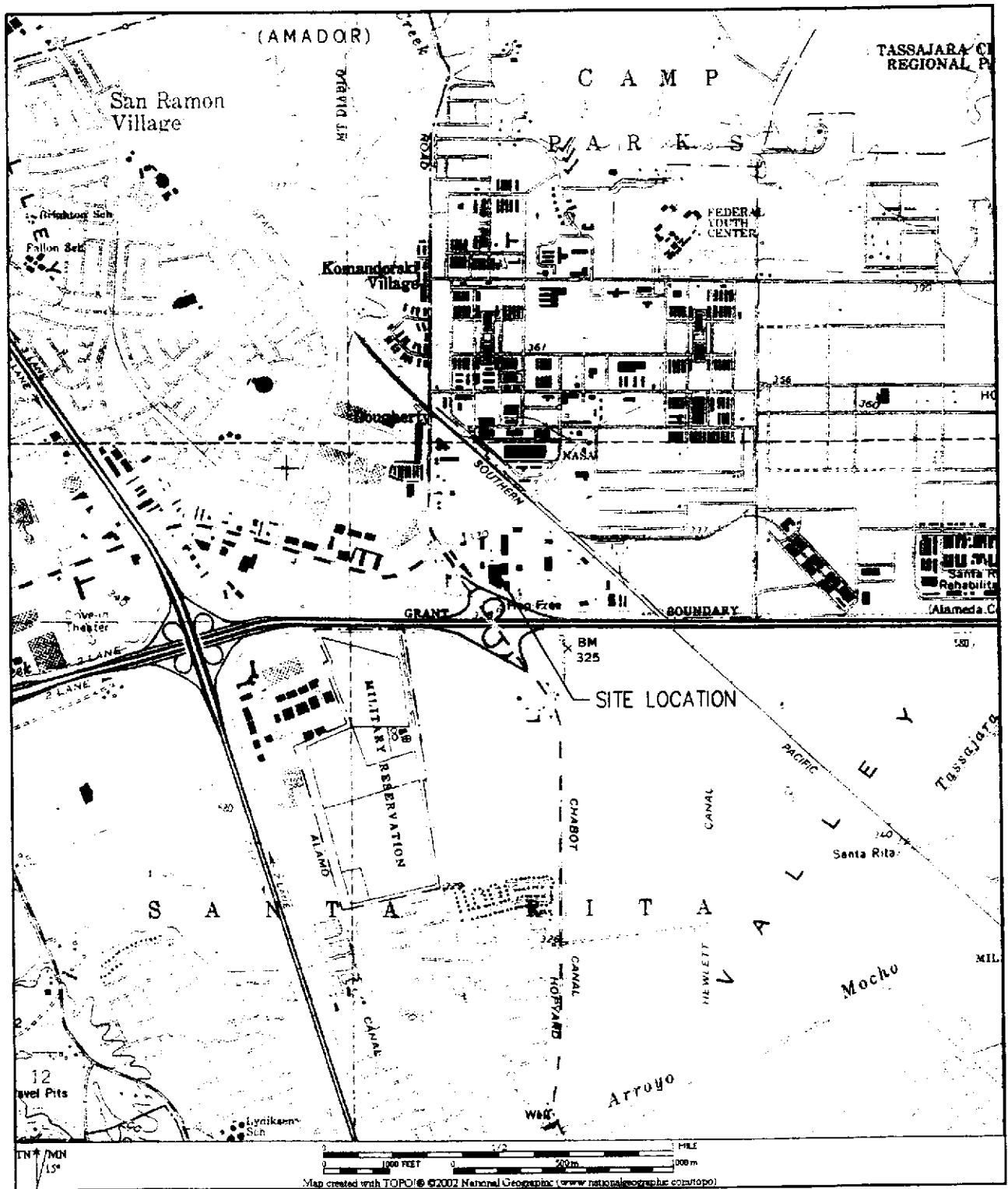
Table V, Summary of Groundwater Intrinsic Bioremediation Analytical Results
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

ID	Date	SM	Method		Method
		5310B	E300.1		RSK 174
		CO ₂	Nitrate (as N)	Sulfate	Methane
mg/L					
MW-1	12/14/04	580	<20	1,100	2.2
MW-2	12/14/04	940	<5.0	220	4,700
MW-3	12/14/04	610	<20	780	<0.5
MW-4	12/14/04	680	<10	760	170
MW-5	12/14/04	1,400	<20	1,200	120
MW-6	12/14/04	790	<10	460	180

Notes: SM = Standard Method
mg/L = Milligrams per liter
CO₂ = Carbon dioxide

Figures

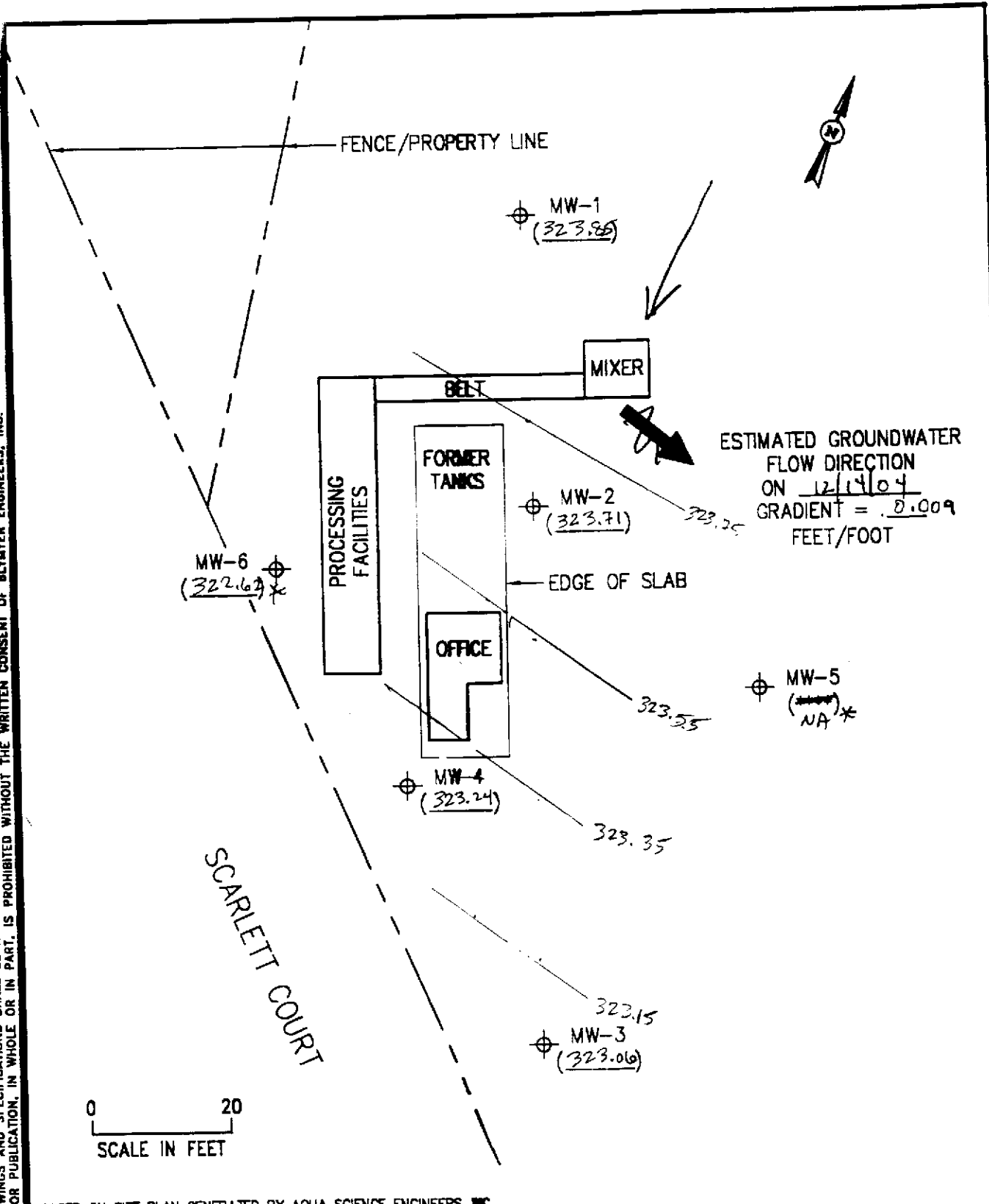
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Map created with TOPO! © 2002 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)
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		LEGEND	SITE LOCATION MAP FORMER DOLAN RENTAL PROPERTY 6393 SCARLETT COURT DUBLIN, CA	FIGURE 1

THE USE OF THESE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO THE ORIGINAL USE FOR WHICH THEY WERE PREPARED. REUSE, REPRODUCTION, OR PUBLICATION, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IS PROHIBITED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF BLYMYER ENGINEERS, INC.



BASED ON SITE PLAN GENERATED BY AQUA SCIENCE ENGINEERS, INC.

<p>BLYMYER ENGINEERS, INC.</p>	<p>LEGEND</p> <p>⊕ GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL</p> <p>(323.72) GROUND WATER ELEV.</p> <p>(NA)* GROUNDWATER ELEV. (NOT USED FOR CONTOURING)</p> <p>--- GROUNDWATER ELEV. CONTOUR</p> <p>→ GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION</p>	<p>SITE PLAN & GROUNDWATER GRADIENT</p> <p>12/14/04</p> <p>FORMER DOLAN RENTAL PROPERTY</p> <p>6393 SCARLETT COURT</p> <p>DUBLIN, CA</p>	<p>FIGURE</p> <p>2</p>
	<p>BEI JOB NO.</p> <p>202016</p>	<p>DATE</p> <p>6-27-02</p>	

NA
NOT Available

Appendix A

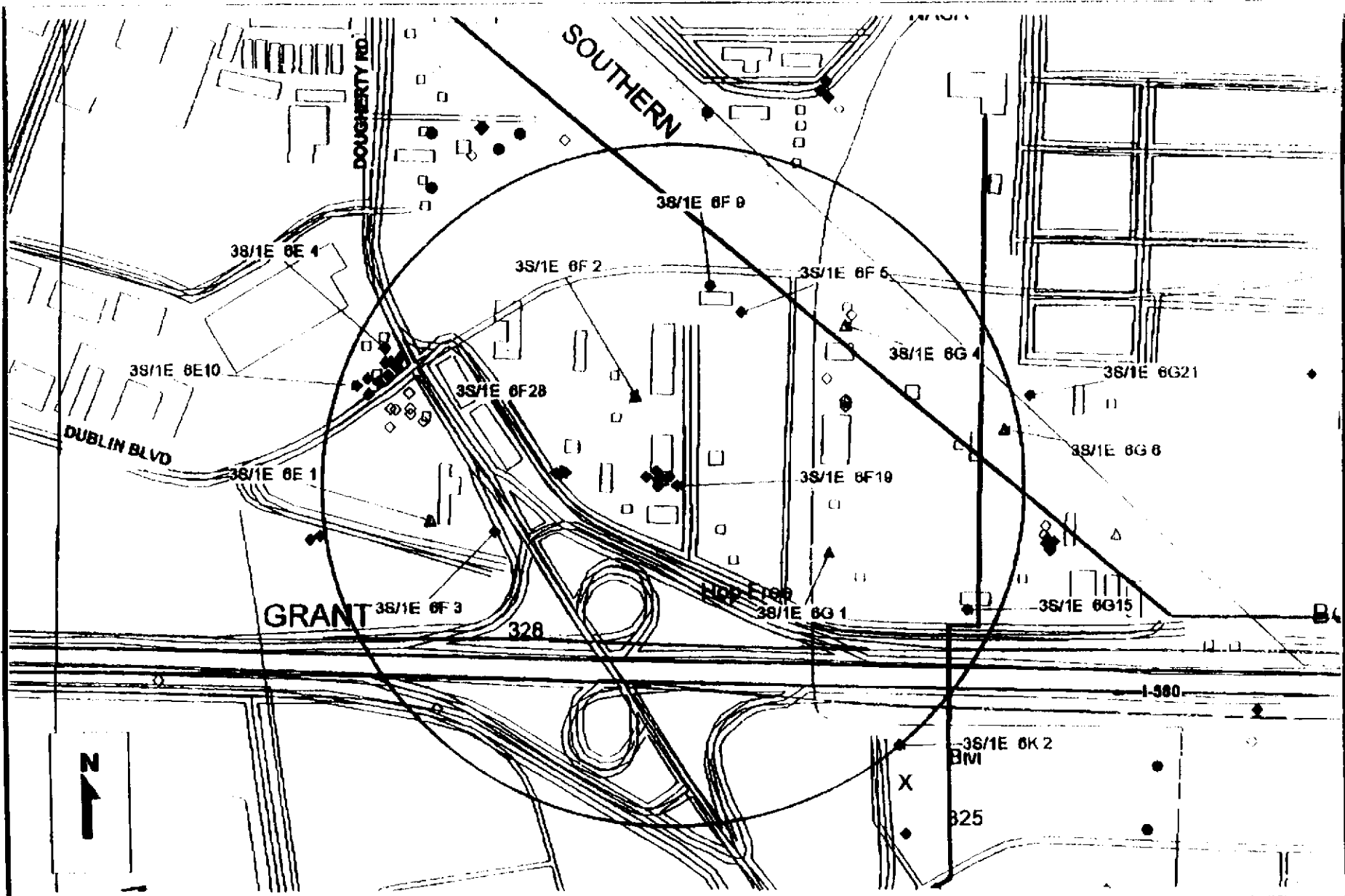
Water Supply Well Details

Zone 7 Water Agency

Table A-1, Summary of Available Water Supply Well Bore Data
BEI Job No. 202016, Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Court, Dublin, California

Well ID.	Status	Screened Interval (feet bgs)	Notes
3S/1E 6E1	Destroyed	NA	---
3S/1E 6F2	Not relocated in 1977; presumed destroyed	NA	1st report 1959; drilled prior
3S/1E 6G1	Not relocated in 1977; presumed destroyed	NA	1st report 1959; drilled prior
3S/1E 6G4	Present	180 - 186	---
3S/1E 6G6	Present	285 - 292	---
3S/1E 6G5	Present	103 - 106 and 173 - 178	400 feet east of 3S/1E 6G6; outside 1/4- mile radius

Notes: bgs = below grade surface
 NA = Not available



ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY
 5997 PARKSIDE DRIVE
 PLEASANTON, CA 94688

WELL LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1" = 500 ft

DATE: 10/7/02

1320 FT. RADIUS

Appendix B

Standard Operating Procedures

Blaine Tech Services, Inc.

Blaine Tech Services, Inc.
Standard Operating Procedure

WATER LEVEL, SEPARATE PHASE LEVEL AND TOTAL WELL DEPTH MEASUREMENTS (GAUGING)

Routine Water Level Measurements

1. Establish that water or debris will not enter the well box upon removal of the cover.
2. Remove the cover using the appropriate tools.
3. Inspect the wellhead (see Wellhead Inspections).
4. Establish that water or debris will not enter the well upon removal of the well cap.
5. Unlock and remove the well cap lock (if applicable). If lock is not functional cut it off.
6. Loosen and remove the well cap. CAUTION: DO NOT PLACE YOUR FACE OR HEAD DIRECTLY OVER WELLHEAD WHEN REMOVING THE WELL CAP. WELL CAP MAY BE UNDER PRESSURE AND/OR MAY RELEASE ACCUMULATED AND POTENTIALLY HARMFUL VAPORS.
7. Verify and identify survey point as written on S.O.W.
 - TOC: If survey point is listed as Top of Casing (TOC), look for the exact survey point in the form of a notch or mark on the top of the casing. If no mark is present, use the north side of the casing as the measuring point.
 - TOB: If survey point is listed as Top of Box (TOB), the measuring point will be established manually. Place the inverted wellbox lid halfway across the wellbox opening and directly over the casing. The lower edge of the inverted cover directly over the casing will be the measuring point.
8. Put new Latex or Nitrile gloves on your hands.
9. Slowly lower the Water Level Meter probe into the well until it signals contact with water with a tone and/or flashing a light.
10. Gently raise the probe tip slightly above the water and hold it there. Wait momentarily to see if the meter emits a tone, signaling rising water in the casing. Gently lower the probe tip slightly below the water. Wait momentarily to see if the meter stops emitting a tone, signaling dropping water in the casing. Continue process until water level stabilizes indicating that the well has equilibrated.
11. While holding the probe at first contact with water and the tape against the measuring point, note depth. Repeat twice to verify accuracy. Write down measurement on Well Gauging Sheet under Depth to Water column.
12. Recover probe, replace and tighten well cap, replace lock (if applicable), replace well box cover and tighten hardware (if applicable)

Water Level and Separate Phase Thickness Measurements in Wells Suspected of Containing Separate Phase

1. Establish that water or debris will not enter the well box upon removal of the cover.
2. Remove the cover using the appropriate tools.
3. Inspect the wellhead (see Wellhead Inspections).
4. Establish that water or debris will not enter the well upon removal of the well cap.

5. Unlock and remove the well cap lock (if applicable). If lock is not functional cut it off.
6. Loosen and remove the well cap. CAUTION: DO NOT PLACE YOUR FACE OR HEAD DIRECTLY OVER WELLHEAD WHEN REMOVING THE WELL CAP. WELL CAP MAY BE UNDER PRESSURE AND/OR MAY RELEASE ACCUMULATED AND POTENTIALLY HARMFUL VAPORS.
7. Verify and identify survey point as written on S.O.W.
 - TOC: If survey point is listed as Top of Casing (TOC), look for the exact survey point in the form of a notch or mark on the top of the casing. If no mark is present, use the north side of the casing as the measuring point.
 - TOB: If survey point is listed as Top of Box (TOB), the measuring point will be established manually. Place the inverted well box lid halfway across the well box opening and directly over the casing. The lower edge of the inverted cover directly over the casing will be the measuring point.
8. Put new Nitrile gloves on your hands.
9. Slowly lower the tip of the Interface Probe into the well until it emits either a solid or broken tone.
 - BROKEN TONE: Separate phase layer is not present. Go to Step 8 of Routine Water Level Measurements shown above to complete gauging process using the Interface probe as you would a Water Level Meter.
 - SOLID TONE: Separate phase layer is present. Go to the next step.
10. Gently raise the probe tip slightly above the separate phase layer and hold it there. Wait momentarily to see if the meter emits a tone, signaling rising water in the casing. Gently lower the probe tip slightly below the separate phase layer. Wait momentarily to see if the meter stops emitting a tone, signaling dropping water in the casing. Continue process until water level stabilizes indicating that the well has equilibrated.
11. While holding the probe at first contact with the separate phase layer and the tape against the measuring point, note depth. Repeat twice to verify accuracy. Write down measurement on Well Gauging Sheet under Depth to Product column.
12. Gently lower the probe tip until it emits a broken tone signifying contact with water. While holding the probe at first contact with water and the tape against the measuring point, note depth. Repeat twice to verify accuracy. Write down measurement on Well Gauging Sheet under Depth to Water column.
13. Recover probe, replace and tighten well cap, replace lock (if applicable), replace well box cover and tighten hardware (if applicable).

Routine Total Well Depth Measurements

1. Lower the Water Level Meter probe into the well until it lightens in your hands, indicating that the probe is resting at the bottom of well.
2. Gently raise the tape until the weight of the probe increases, indicating that the probe has lifted off the well bottom.
3. While holding the probe at first contact with the well bottom and the tape against the well measuring point, note depth. Repeat twice to verify accuracy. Write down measurement on Well Gauging Sheet under Total Well Depth column.

4. Recover probe, replace and tighten well cap, replace lock (if applicable), replace well box cover and tighten hardware (if applicable).

Blaine Tech Services, Inc.
Standard Operating Procedure

WELL WATER EVACUATION (PURGING)

Purpose

Evacuation of a predetermined minimum volume of water from a well (purging) while *simultaneously* measuring water quality parameters is typically required prior to sampling. Purging a minimum volume guarantees that actual formation water is drawn into the well. Measuring water quality parameters either verifies that the water is stable and suitable for sampling or shows that the water remains unstable, indicating the need for continued purging. Both the minimum volume and the stable parameter qualifications need to be met prior to sampling. This assures that the subsequent sample will be representative of the formation water surrounding the well screen and not of the water standing in the well.

Defining Casing Volumes

The predetermined minimum quantity of water to be purged is based on the wells' casing volume. A casing volume is the volume of water presently standing within the casing of the well. This is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Casing Volume} = (\text{TD} - \text{DTW}) \text{ VCF}$$

1. Subtract the wells' depth to water (DTW) measurement from its total depth (TD) measurement. This is the height of the water column in feet.
2. Determine the well casings' volume conversion factor (VCF). The VCF is based on the diameter of the well casing and represents the volume, in gallons, that is contained in one (1) foot of a particular diameter of well casing. The common VCF's are listed on our Well Purge Data Sheets.
3. Multiply the VCF by the calculated height of the water column. This is the casing volume, the amount of water in gallons standing in the well.

Remove Three to Five Casing Volumes

Prior to sampling, an attempt will be made to purge all wells of a minimum of three casing volumes and a maximum of five casing volumes except where regulations mandate the minimum removal of four casing volumes.

Choose the Appropriate Evacuation Device Based on Efficiency

In the absence of instructions on the SOW to the contrary, selection of evacuation device will be based on efficiency.

Measure Water Quality Parameters at Each Casing Volume

At a minimum, water quality measurements include pH, temperature and electrical conductivity (EC). Measurements are made and recorded at least once every casing volume. They are considered stable when all parameters are within 10% of their previous measurement.

Note: The following instructions assume that well has already been properly located, accessed, inspected and gauged.

Prior to Purging a Well

1. Confirm that the well is to be purged and sampled per the SOW.
2. Confirm that the well is suitable based on the conditions set by the client relative to separate phase.
3. Calculate the wells' casing volume.
4. Put new Latex or Nitrile gloves on your hands.

Purging With a Bailer (Stainless Steel, Teflon or Disposable)

1. Attach bailer cord or string to bailer. Leave other end attached to spool.
2. Gently lower empty bailer into well until well bottom is reached.
3. Cut cord from spool. Tie end of cord to hand.
4. Gently raise full bailer out of well and clear of well head. Do not let the bailer or cord touch the ground.
5. Pour contents into graduated 5-gallon bucket or other graduated receptacle.
6. Repeat purging process.
7. Upon removal of first casing volume, fill clean parameter cup with purgewater, empty the remainder of the purgewater into the bucket, lower the bailer back into the well and secure the cord on the Sampling Vehicle.
8. Use the water in the cup to collect and record parameter measurements.
9. Continue purging until second casing volume is removed.
10. Collect parameter measurements.
11. Continue purging until third casing volume is removed.
12. Collect parameter measurements. If parameters are stable, stop purging. If parameters remain unstable, continue purging until stabilization occurs or the fifth casing volume is removed.

Purging With a Pneumatic Pump

1. Position Pneumatic pump hose reel over the top of the well.
2. Gently unreel and lower the pump into the well. Do not contact the well bottom.
3. Secure the hose reel.
4. Begin purging into graduated 5-gallon bucket or other graduated receptacle.
5. Adjust water recharge duration and air pulse duration for maximum efficiency.
6. Upon removal of first casing volume, fill clean parameter cup with water.
7. Use the water in the cup to collect and record parameter measurements.
8. Continue purging until second casing volume is removed.

9. Collect parameter measurements.
10. Continue purging until third casing volume is removed.
11. Collect parameter measurements. If parameters are stable, stop purging. If parameters remain unstable, continue purging until stabilization occurs or the fifth casing volume is removed.
12. Upon completion of purging, gently recover the pump and secure the reel.

Purging With a Fixed Speed Electric Submersible Pump

1. Position Electric Submersible hose reel over the top of the well.
2. Gently unreel and lower the pump to the well bottom.
3. Raise the pump 5 feet off the bottom.
4. Secure the hose reel.
5. Begin purging.
6. Verify pump rate with flow meter or graduated 5-gallon bucket
7. Upon removal of first casing volume, fill clean parameter cup with water.
8. Use the water in the cup to collect and record parameter measurements.
9. Continue purging until second casing volume is removed.
10. Collect parameter measurements.
11. Continue purging until third casing volume is removed.
12. Collect parameter measurements. If parameters are stable, stop purging. If parameters remain unstable, continue purging until stabilization occurs or the fifth casing volume is removed.
13. Upon completion of purging, gently recover the pump and secure the reel.

Blaine Tech Services, Inc.
Standard Operating Procedure

SAMPLE COLLECTION FROM GROUNDWATER WELLS USING BAILERS

Sampling with a Bailer (Stainless Steel, Teflon or Disposable)

1. Put new Latex or Nitrile gloves on your hands.
2. Determine required bottle set.
3. Fill out sample labels completely and attach to bottles.
4. Arrange bottles in filling order and loosen caps (see Determine Collection Order below).
5. Attach bailer cord or string to bailer. Leave other end attached to spool.
6. Gently lower empty bailer into well until water is reached.
7. As bailer fills, cut cord from spool and tie end of cord to hand.
8. Gently raise full bailer out of well and clear of well head. Do not let the bailer or cord touch the ground. If a set of parameter measurements is required, go to step 9. If no additional measurements are required, go to step 11.
9. Fill a clean parameter cup, empty the remainder contained in the bailer into the sink, lower the bailer back into the well and secure the cord on the Sampling Vehicle. Use the water in the cup to collect and record parameter measurements.
10. Fill bailer again and carefully remove it from the well.
11. Slowly fill and cap sample bottles. Fill and cap volatile compounds first, then semi-volatile, then inorganic. Return to the well as needed for additional sample material.

Fill 40-milliliter vials for volatile compounds as follows: Slowly pour water down the inside on the vial. Carefully pour the last drops creating a convex or positive meniscus on the surface. Gently screw the cap on eliminating any air space in the vial. Turn the vial over, tap several times and check for trapped bubbles. If bubbles are present, repeat process.

Fill 1 liter amber bottles for semi-volatile compounds as follows: Slowly pour water into the bottle. Leave approximately 1 inch of headspace in the bottle. Cap bottle.

Field filtering of inorganic samples using a stainless steel bailer is performed as follows: Attach filter connector to top of full stainless steel bailer. Attach 0.45 micron filter to connector. Flip bailer over and let water gravity feed through the filter and into the sample bottle. If high turbidity level of water clogs filter, repeat process with new filter until bottle is filled. Leave headspace in the bottle. Cap bottle.

Field filtering of inorganic samples using a disposable bailer is performed as follows: Attach 0.45 micron filter to connector plug. Attach connector plug to bottom of full disposable bailer. Water will gravity feed through the filter and into the sample bottle. If high turbidity level of water clogs filter, repeat process with new filter until bottle is filled. Leave headspace in the bottle. Cap bottle.

12. Bag samples and place in ice chest.
13. Note sample collection details on well data sheet and Chain of Custody.

Appendix C

Well Monitoring Data Sheets and Well Gauging Data,
dated December 14, 2004
Blaine Tech Services, Inc.

WELL MONITORING DATA SHEET

Project #: <u>041214-MW1</u>	Client: <u>Blumer Eng. @ 6393 Scarlett Ct Du</u>
Sampler: <u>NM</u>	Start Date: <u>12/14/04</u>
Well ID.: <u>MW-1</u>	Well Diameter: <u>2</u> 3 4 6 8
Total Well Depth: <u>19.28</u>	Depth to Water: <u>2.76</u>
Before: _____ After: _____	Before: _____ After: <u>3.15</u>
Depth to Free Product: _____	Thickness of Free Product (feet): _____
Referenced to: <u>PVO</u> Grade _____	D.O. Meter (if req'd): <u>YS</u> HACH

Purge Method: Bailer Disposable Bailer Middleburg Electric Submersible

Waterwa Peristaltic Extraction Pump Other _____

Sampling Method: Bailer Disposable Bailer Extraction Port Dedicated Tubing Other: _____

2.6 (Gals.) X 3 = 7.8
Gals.

Well Diameter	Multiplier	Well Diameter	Multiplier
1"	0.04	4"	0.65
2"	0.16	6"	1.47
3"	0.37	Other	radius ² * 0.163

Time	Temp. (°F or °C)	pH	Conductivity (mS or µS)	Turbidity (NTU)	Gals. Removed	Observations
<u>0833</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>4442</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>cloudy</u>
<u>837</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>4401</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>"</u>
<u>0840</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>4386</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>cloudy</u>
						<u>Feet Iron = 0.1 mg/L</u>

Did well dewater? Yes No Gallons actually evacuated: 7.8

Sampling Time: 0855 Sampling Date: 12/14/04

Sample I.D.: MW-1 Laboratory: McCampbell

Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other: See Scott

Equipment Blank I.D.: _____ @ _____ Time Duplicate I.D.: _____

Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other: _____

D.O. (if req'd):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-purge: <u>0.2</u> mg/L	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-purge: <u>2.0</u> mg/L
ORP (if req'd):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-purge: <u>224</u> mV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-purge: <u>160</u> mV

WELL MONITORING DATA SHEET

Project #: 04120 041214-MW1	Client: <u>BY Meter Eng. @ 6393 Scarlett Ct., Dublin</u>
Sampler: <u>MW</u>	Start Date: <u>12/14/04</u>
Well I.D.: <u>MW-2</u>	Well Diameter: <u>3</u> 4 6 8
Total Well Depth: <u>19.72</u>	Depth to Water: <u>2.96</u> <u>80% = 5.91</u>
Before: _____ After: _____	Before: _____ After: <u>5.61</u>
Depth to Free Product: _____	Thickness of Free Product (feet): _____
Referenced to: <u>PVC</u> Grade	D.O. Meter (if req'd): <u>YST</u> HACH

Purge Method:

- Bailer
- Disposable Bailer
- Middleburg
- Electric Submersible
- Waterra
- Peristaltic
- Extraction Pump
- Other _____

Sampling Method:

- Bailer
- Disposable Bailer
- Extraction Port
- Dedicated Tubing
- Other: _____

2.4 (Gals.) X 3 = 7.2
Gals.

Well Diameter	Multiplier	Well Diameter	Multiplier
1"	0.04	4"	0.65
2"	0.16	6"	1.47
3"	0.37	Other	radius ² * 0.163

Time	Temp. (°F or °C)	pH	Conductivity (mS or µS)	Turbidity (NTU)	Gals. Removed	Observations
1133	17.6	6.9	3532	>1000	2.4	Black, strong odor
1138	18.3	6.9	3534	>1000	4.8	
1142	18.4	6.9	3499	>1000	7.2	Black, strong odor
						Perforated Iron = 1.4 mg/L

Did well dewater? Yes No

Gallons actually evacuated: 7.2

Sampling Time: 1150 Sampling Date: 12/14/04

Sample I.D.: MW-2 Laboratory: McCampbell

Analyzed for: ~~TPH~~ BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other: See Scope

Equipment Blank I.D.: _____ @ _____ time Duplicate I.D.: _____

Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other: _____

D.O. (if req'd):	Pre-purge: <u>0.3</u> mg/L	Post-purge: <u>2.0</u> mg/L
ORP (if req'd):	Pre-purge: <u>-160</u> mV	Post-purge: <u>-148</u> mV

WELL MONITORING DATA SHEET

Project #: 041214-MW1	Client: Blymer Eng. © 6393 Scarlet H Ct. Dublin
Sampler: MW	Start Date: 12/14/04
Well I.D.: MW-3	Well Diameter: ② 3 4 6 8
Total Well Depth: 18.46	Depth to Water: 3.52
Before: After:	Before: After: 3.71
Depth to Free Product:	Thickness of Free Product (feet):
Referenced to: <u>PVC</u> Grade	D.O. Meter (if req'd): <u>YSI</u> HACH

Purge Method:

- Bailer
- Disposable Bailer
- Middleburg
- Electric Submersible

- Waterra
- Peristaltic
- Extraction Pump
- Other _____

Sampling Method:

- Bailer
- Disposable Bailer
- Extraction Port
- Dedicated Tubing

Other: _____

2.4 (Gals.) X 3 = 7.2
Gals.

Well Diameter	Multiplier	Well Diameter	Multiplier
1"	0.04	4"	0.65
2"	0.16	6"	1.47
3"	0.37	Other	radius ² * 0.163

Time	Temp (°F or °C)	pH	Conductivity (mS or µS)	Turbidity (NTU)	Gals. Removed	Observations
0913	19.2	7.2	3306	367	2.4	cloudy
0917	19.3	7.2	3291	603	4.8	11
0921	19.4	7.2	3283	635	7.2	cloudy
						Ferrous Iron = 0.1 mg/L

Did well dewater? Yes No Gallons actually evacuated: 7.2

Sampling Time: 0930 Sampling Date: 12/14/04

Sample I.D.: MW-3 Laboratory: McCampbell

Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other: See Scope

Equipment Blank I.D.: @ Time Duplicate I.D.:

Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other:

D.O. (if req'd):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-purge:	0.3 mg/L	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-purge:	0.6 mg/L
ORP (if req'd):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-purge:	171 mV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-purge:	165 mV

WELL MONITORING DATA SHEET

Project #: <u>041214-MW1</u>	Client: <u>Blumer Eng @ 6993 Sarlet Ct. D</u>
Sampler: <u>MW</u>	Start Date: <u>12/14/04</u>
Well I.D.: <u>MW-1</u>	Well Diameter: <u>2</u> 3 4 6 8
Total Well Depth: <u>18.70</u>	Depth to Water: <u>3.68</u>
Before: _____ After: _____	Before: _____ After: <u>4/21</u>
Depth to Free Product: _____	Thickness of Free Product (feet): _____
Referenced to: <u>PVC</u> Grade	D.O. Meter (if req'd): <u>SD</u> HACH

Purge Method:

- Bailer
- Disposable Bailer
- Middleburg
- Electric Submersible
- Waterra
- Peristaltic
- Extraction Pump
- Other _____

Sampling Method:

- Bailer
- Disposable Bailer
- Extraction Port
- Dedicated Tubing
- Other: _____

2.4 (Gals.) X 3 = 7.2
Gals.

Well Diameter	Multiplier	Well Diameter	Multiplier
1"	0.04	4"	0.65
2"	0.16	6"	1.47
3"	0.37	Other	radius ² * 0.163

Time	Temp. (°F or °C)	pH	Conductivity (mS or µS)	Turbidity (NTU)	Gals. Removed	Observations
1049	16.6	6.9	3591	244	2.4	cloudy
1053	17.7	6.9	3604	71000	4.8	"
1058	18.0	6.8	3604	711	7.2	cloudy
						Feas Iron = 0.8 mg/L

Did well dewater? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gallons actually evacuated: <u>7.2</u>
Sampling Time: <u>1105</u>	Sampling Date: <u>12/14/04</u>
Sample I.D.: <u>MW-1</u>	Laboratory: <u>McCampbell</u>
Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other: <u>McCampbell - Ser Scope</u>	
Equipment Blank I.D.: _____ @ _____ Time	Duplicate I.D.: _____
Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other: _____	
D.O. (if req'd): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-purge: <u>0.7</u> mg/L	Post-purge: <u>0.1</u> mg/L
ORP (if req'd): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-purge: <u>-7</u> mV	Post-purge: <u>-41</u> mV

WELL MONITORING DATA SHEET

Project #: <u>041214-MM1</u>	Client: <u>Blymer Eng'g @ 6393 Scarlett Ct. D</u>
Sampler: <u>MM</u>	Start Date: <u>12/14/04</u>
Well I.D.: <u>MW-5</u>	Well Diameter: <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 8
Total Well Depth: <u>9.78</u>	Depth to Water: <u>2.92</u> <u>80% = 4.29</u>
Before: After:	Before: After: <u>4.29</u>
Depth to Free Product:	Thickness of Free Product (feet):
Referenced to: <input checked="" type="radio"/> PVC Grade	D.O. Meter (if req'd): <input checked="" type="radio"/> YSI HACH

Purge Method:	Sampling Method: <u>Bailer</u>
<input type="radio"/> Bailer	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disposable Bailer
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disposable Bailer	<input type="radio"/> Extraction Port
<input type="radio"/> Middleburg	<input type="radio"/> Dedicated Tubing
<input type="radio"/> Electric Submersible	Other: _____
<input type="radio"/> Waterra	
<input type="radio"/> Peristaltic	
<input type="radio"/> Extraction Pump	
<input type="radio"/> Other _____	

1.1 (Gals.) X 3 = 3.3
Gals.

Well Diameter	Multiplier	Well Diameter	Multiplier
1"	0.04	4"	0.65
2"	0.16	6"	1.47
3"	0.37	Other	radius ² * 0.163

Time	Temp. (°F or °C)	pH	Conductivity (mS or µS)	Turbidity (NTU)	Gals. Removed	Observations
1016	16.6	7.2	4511 9507	395	1.1	cloudy
1019	17.2	7.2	4511	344	2.2	11
1022	17.9	7.1	4495	244	3.3	cloudy
						Ferrous Iron = 0.1 mg/L

Did well dewater? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Gallons actually evacuated: <u>3.3</u>
Sampling Time: <u>1030</u>	Sampling Date: <u>12/14/04</u>
Sample I.D.: <u>MW-5</u>	Laboratory: <u>McLaughlin</u>
Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other: <u>Se = Sample</u>	
Equipment Blank I.D.: _____ @ _____ Time	Duplicate I.D.: _____
Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D Other:	
D.O. (if req'd):	Pre-purge: <u>0.5</u> mg/L Post-purge: <u>2.0</u> mg/L
ORP (if req'd):	Pre-purge: <u>5</u> mV Post-purge: <u>532</u> mV

WELL MONITORING DATA SHEET

Project #: 0411 041214-MND1	Client: <u>Blymer Eng. @ 6393 Scarlett Ct. Dab</u>
Sampler: <u>MND</u>	Start Date: <u>12/14/04</u>
Well I.D.: <u>MW-6</u>	Well Diameter: <u>(2)</u> 3 4 6 8
Total Well Depth: <u>9.72</u>	Depth to Water: <u>4.61</u>
Before: _____ After: _____	Before: _____ After: <u>5.63</u>
Depth to Free Product: _____	Thickness of Free Product (feet): _____
Referenced to: <u>PVC</u> Grade	D.O. Meter (if req'd): <u>YSI</u> HACH

Purge Method:

- Bailer
- Disposable Bailer
- Middleburg
- Electric Submersible

- Waterra
- Peristaltic
- Extraction Pump
- Other _____

Sampling Method:

- Bailer
- Disposable Bailer
- Extraction Port
- Dedicated Tubing

Other: _____

Well Diameter	Multiplier	Well Diameter	Multiplier
1"	0.04	4"	0.65
2"	0.16	5"	1.47
3"	0.37	Other	radius ² * 0.163

$$\frac{0.8}{\text{Gals.}} \times 3 = 2.4$$

Time	Temp. (°F or °C)	pH	Conductivity (mS or µS)	Turbidity (NTU)	Gals. Removed	Observations
0941	15.1	7.2	4285	207	0.8	cloudy
0943	15.3	7.2	4319	157	1.6	"
0946	15.5	7.2	4336	417	2.4	cloudy
						Ferrous Iron = 0.0 mg/L

Did well dewater? Yes

Gallons actually evacuated: 2.4

Sampling Time: 0955

Sampling Date: 12/14/04

Sample I.D.: MW-6

Laboratory: McCampbell

Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D

Other: See Scope

Equipment Blank I.D.: @ _____

Duplicate I.D.: _____

Analyzed for: TPH-G BTEX MTBE TPH-D

Other: _____

D.O. (if req'd): Pre-purge:

0.3 mg/L

Post-purge:

1.2 mg/L

ORP (if req'd): Pre-purge:

125 mV

Post-purge:

-25 mV

Appendix D

**Analytical Laboratory Report
dated December 21, 2004
McC Campbell Analytical, Inc.**



McC Campbell Analytical, Inc.

110 2nd Avenue South, #D7, Pacheco, CA 94553-5560
Telephone : 925-798-1620 Fax : 925-798-1622
Website: www.mcccampbell.com E-mail: main@mcccampbell.com

Blymyer Engineers, Inc. 1829 Clement Avenue Alameda, CA 94501-1395	Client Project ID: Dolan Rentals	Date Sampled: 12/14/04
		Date Received: 12/14/04
	Client Contact: Mark Dettnerman	Date Reported: 12/21/04
	Client P.O.:	Date Completed: 12/21/04

WorkOrder: 0412303

December 21, 2004

Dear Mark:

Enclosed are:

- 1). the results of 6 analyzed samples from your **Dolan Rentals project.**
- 2). a QC report for the above samples
- 3). a copy of the chain of custody, and
- 4). a bill for analytical services.

All analyses were completed satisfactorily and all QC samples were found to be within our control limits.

If you have any questions please contact me. McC Campbell Analytical Laboratories strives for excellence in quality, service and cost. Thank you for your business and I look forward to working with you again.

Yours truly,

Angela Rydelius, Lab Manager



McC Campbell Analytical, Inc.

119 2nd Avenue South, #D7, Pacheco, CA 94553-5560
 Telephone : 925-798-1620 Fax : 925-798-1622
 Website: www.mccampbell.com E-mail: main@mccampbell.com

Blymyer Engineers, Inc. 1829 Clement Avenue Alameda, CA 94501-1395	Client Project ID: Dolan Rentals	Date Sampled: 12/14/04
		Date Received: 12/14/04
	Client Contact: Mark Detterman	Date Extracted: 12/17/04-12/19/04
	Client P.O.:	Date Analyzed: 12/17/04-12/19/04

Gasoline Range (C6-C12) Volatile Hydrocarbons as Gasoline with BTEX and MTBE*

Extraction method: SW5030B

Analytical methods: SW8021B/8015Cm

Work Order: 0412303

Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	TPH(g)	MTBE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	DF	% SS
001A	MW-1	W	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	---#
002A	MW-2	W	21,000.a	ND<60	1700	120	1600	2400	10	---#
003A	MW-3	W	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	99
004A	MW-4	W	95.m	ND	ND	2.6	ND	ND	1	116
005A	MW-5	W	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	17
006A	MW-6	W	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	97

Reporting Limit for DF =1:	W	50	5.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	ug/L
ND means not detected at or above the reporting limit	S	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	mg/Kg

* water and vapor samples and all TCLP & SPLP extracts are reported in ug/L, soil/sludge/solid samples in mg/kg, wipe samples in ug/wipe, product/oil/non-aqueous liquid samples in mg/L.

cluttered chromatogram; sample peak coelutes with surrogate peak.

-The following descriptions of the TPH chromatogram are cursory in nature and McC Campbell Analytical is not responsible for their interpretation: a) unmodified or weakly modified gasoline is significant; b) heavier gasoline range compounds are significant(aged gasoline?); c) lighter gasoline range compounds (the most mobile fraction) are significant; d) gasoline range compounds having broad chromatographic peaks are significant; biologically altered gasoline?; e) TPH pattern that does not appear to be derived from gasoline (stoddard solvent / mineral spirit?); f) one to a few isolated non-target peaks present; g) strongly aged gasoline or diesel range compounds are significant; h) lighter than water immiscible sheen-product is present; i) bound sample that contains greater than ~1 vol. % sediment; j) reporting limit raised due to high MTBE content; k) TPH pattern that does not appear to be derived from gasoline (aviation gas); m) no recognizable pattern; n) TPH(g) range non-target isolated peaks subtracted out of the TPH(g) concentration at the client's request.

McCampbell Analytical, Inc.

110 2nd Avenue South, #D7, Pacheco, CA 94553-5560
 Telephone: 925-798-1620 Fax: 925-798-1622
 Website: www.mccampbell.com E-mail: main@mccampbell.com

Plymyer Engineers, Inc. 1829 Clement Avenue Alameda, CA 94501-1395	Client Project ID: Dolan Rentals	Date Sampled: 12/14/04
		Date Received: 12/14/04
	Client Contact: Mark Detterman	Date Extracted: 12/14/04
	Client P.O.:	Date Analyzed: 12/16/04-12/21/04

Diesel Range (C10-C23) Extractable Hydrocarbons as Diesel*

Extraction method: SW3510C

Analytical methods: SW8015C

Work Order: 0412303

Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	TPH(d)	DF	% SS
0412303-001B	MW-1	W	ND	1	98
0412303-002B	MW-2	W	7600,d,b	1	118
0412303-003B	MW-3	W	ND	1	104
0412303-004B	MW-4	W	ND	1	93
0412303-005B	MW-5	W	ND	1	115
0412303-006B	MW-6	W	ND	1	115

Reporting Limit for DF =1;	W	50	µg/L
ND means not detected at or above the reporting limit	S	NA	NA

* water samples are reported in µg/L, wipe samples in µg/wipe, soil/solid/sludge samples in mg/kg, product oil non-aqueous liquid samples in mg/L, and all DISTLC / STLC / SPLP / TCLP extracts are reported in µg/L.

= cluttered chromatogram resulting in coeluted surrogate and sample peaks, or; surrogate peak is on elevated baseline, or; surrogate has been diminished by dilution of original extract.

-The following descriptions of the TPH chromatogram are cursory in nature and McCampbell Analytical is not responsible for their interpretation: a) unmodified or weakly modified diesel is significant; b) diesel range compounds are significant; no recognizable pattern; c) aged diesel? is significant; d) gasoline range compounds are significant; e) unknown medium boiling point pattern that does not appear to be derived from diesel; f) one to a few isolated peaks present; g) oil range compounds are significant; h) lighter than water immiscible sheen product is present; i) liquid sample that contains greater than ~1 vol. % sediment; k) kerosene, kerosene range/jet fuel range; l) bunker oil; m) fuel oil; n) standard solvent/mineral spirit.

DHS Certification No. 1644

Angela Rydehus
 Angela Rydehus, Lab Manager

McC Campbell Analytical, Inc.

110 2nd Avenue South, #D7, Pacheco, CA 94553-5560
 Telephone : 925-798-1620 Fax : 925-798-1622
 Website: www.mccampbell.com e-mail: main@mccampbell.com

Blymyer Engineers, Inc. 1829 Clement Avenue Alameda, CA 94501-1395	Client Project ID: Dolan Rentals	Date Sampled: 12/14/04
		Date Received: 12/14/04
	Client Contact: Mark Detterman	Date Extracted: 12/29/04
	Client P.O.:	Date Analyzed: 12/29/04

Oxygenated Volatile Organics + EDB and 1,2-DCA by P&T and GC/MS*

Extraction Method: SW5030B

Analytical Method: SW8260B

Work Order: 0412303

Lab ID	0412303-005F	Reporting Limit for DF = 1	
Client ID	MW-5		
Matrix	W		
DF	1		

Compound	Concentration	Reporting Limit	
		ug/kg	ug/L
tert-Amyl methyl ether (TAME)	ND	NA	0.5
t-Butyl alcohol (TBA)	ND	NA	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	ND	NA	0.5
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	ND	NA	0.5
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	ND	NA	0.5
Ethanol	ND	NA	50
Ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE)	ND	NA	0.5
Methanol	ND	NA	500
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	12	NA	0.5

Surrogate Recoveries (%)


%SS1:	101
Comments	

* water and vapor samples and all TCLP & SPLP extracts are reported in ug/L; soil/sludge/solid samples in ug/kg; wipe samples in ug/wipe; product oil/non-aqueous liquid samples in mg/L.

ND means not detected above the reporting limit; N/A means analyte not applicable to this analysis.

surrogate diluted out of range or surrogate coelutes with another peak.

h) lighter than water immiscible sheen/product is present; i) liquid sample that contains greater than ~1 vol. % sediment; j) sample diluted due to high organic content.


 Angela Rydelius, Lab Manager

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myer Engineers, Inc. 29 Clement Avenue Alameda, CA 94501-1395	Client Project ID: Dolan Rentals	Date Sampled: 12/14/04
		Date Received: 12/14/04
	Client Contact: Mark Detterman	Date Extracted: 12/14/04
	Client P.O.:	Date Analyzed: 12/20/04

Inorganic Carbon as C*

Analytical Method: SM5310 B

Work Order: 0412303

Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	IC as CO2	DF
0412303-001C	MW-1	W	580	15
0412303-002C	MW-2	W	940	15
0412303-003C	MW-3	W	610	15
0412303-004C	MW-4	W	680	15
0412303-005C	MW-5	W	1400	15
0412303-006C	MW-6	W	790	15

Reporting Limit for DF = 1; ND means not detected at or above the reporting limit	W	2.6 mg/L
	S	NA

* water samples are reported in mg/L, soil/sludge solid samples in mg/kg.

* Non-Purgeable Organic Carbon=NPOC, TOC=Total Organic Carbon; DOC=Dissoived Organic Carbon; POC= Purgeable Organic Carbon; IC =Inorganic Carbon

(1) liquid sample contains greater than ~1 vol. % sediment.

QC SUMMARY REPORT FOR SW8021B/8015Cm

W.O. Sample Matrix: Water

QC Matrix: Water

WorkOrder: 0412303

Analyte	Sample	Spiked	MS*	MSD*	MS-MSD*	LCS	LCSD	LCS-LCSD	Acceptance Criteria (%)	
	µg/L	µg/L	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	MS / MSD	LCS / LCSD
TPH(btex) ²	ND	60	101	96.8	3.29	87.2	86.4	0.920	70 - 130	70 - 130
MTBE	ND	10	95.4	92.6	2.98	84.2	84.4	0.328	70 - 130	70 - 130
Benzene	ND	10	103	90.9	12.6	90.5	90	0.595	70 - 130	70 - 130
Toluene	ND	10	109	86.4	22.8	92.5	92.3	0.298	70 - 130	70 - 130
Ethylbenzene	ND	10	118	114	4.08	95	95	0	70 - 130	70 - 130
Xylenes	ND	30	110	107	3.08	95.3	95.3	0	70 - 130	70 - 130
SS:	92	10	109	100	8.47	98	98	0	70 - 130	70 - 130

All target compounds in the Method Blank of this extraction batch were ND less than the method RL with the following exceptions:

NONE

MS = Matrix Spike; MSD = Matrix Spike Duplicate; LCS = Laboratory Control Sample; LCSD = Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate; RPD = Relative Percent Deviation

% Recovery = 100 * (MS-Sample) / (Amount Spiked); RPD = 100 * (MS - MSD) / ((MS + MSD) / 2).

* MS - MSD spike recoveries and / or %RPD may fall outside of laboratory acceptance criteria due to one or more of the following reasons: a) the sample is inhomogenous AND contains significant concentrations of analyte relative to the amount spiked, or b) the spiked sample's matrix interferes with the spike recovery

² TPH(btex) = sum of BTEX areas from the FID.

cluttered chromatogram; sample peak coelutes with surrogate peak.

N/A = not applicable or not enough sample to perform matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate.

NR = analyte concentration in sample exceeds spike amount for soil matrix or exceeds 2x spike amount for water matrix or sample diluted due to high matrix or analyte content.

QC SUMMARY REPORT FOR SW8015C

W.O. Sample Matrix: Water

QC Matrix: Water

WorkOrder: 0412303

EPA Method: SW8015C	Extraction: SW3510C		BatchID: 14320			Spiked Sample ID: N/A				
Analyte	Sample	Spiked	MS*	MSD*	MS-MSD*	LCS	LCSD	LCS-LCSD	Acceptance Criteria (%)	
	µg/L	µg/L	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	MS / MSD	LCS / LCSD
TPH(d)	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A	109	110	0.851	N/A	70 - 130
%SS:	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A	107	106	0.885	N/A	70 - 130

All target compounds in the Method Blank of this extraction batch were ND less than the method RL with the following exceptions:

NONE

MS = Matrix Spike, MSD = Matrix Spike Duplicate, LCS = Laboratory Control Sample, LCSD = Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate, RPD = Relative Percent Deviation.


% Recovery = 100 * (MS-Sample) / (Amount Spiked); RPD = 100 * (MS - MSD) / ((MS + MSD) / 2).

* MS / MSD spike recoveries and / or %RPD may fall outside of laboratory acceptance criteria due to one or more of the following reasons: a) the sample is inhomogenous AND contains significant concentrations of analyte relative to the amount spiked, or b) the spiked sample's matrix interferes with the spike recovery.

N/A = not enough sample to perform matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate

NR = analyte concentration in sample exceeds spike amount for soil matrix or exceeds 2x spike amount for water matrix or sample diluted due to high matrix or analyte content.

DHS Certification No. 1644

 QA/QC Officer

QC SUMMARY REPORT FOR SW8260B

W.O. Sample Matrix: Water

QC Matrix: Water

WorkOrder: 0412303

EPA Method: SW8260B		Extraction: SW5030B		BatchID: 14509			Spiked Sample ID: 0412541-020C			
Analyte	Sample	Spiked	MS*	MSD*	MS-MSD*	LCS	LCSD	LCS-LCSD	Acceptance Criteria (%)	
	µg/L	µg/L	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	MS / MSD	LCS / LCSD
tert-Amyl methyl ether (TAME)	ND	10	88.1	88.5	0.481	93.5	89.7	4.15	70 - 130	70 - 130
t-Butyl alcohol (TBA)	ND	50	91.8	88.3	3.94	87.4	93.9	7.13	70 - 130	70 - 130
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	ND	10	117	118	0.339	119	118	0.784	70 - 130	70 - 130
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	ND	10	111	113	1.94	108	113	4.60	70 - 130	70 - 130
Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	ND	10	117	114	2.79	118	112	5.40	70 - 130	70 - 130
Ethanol	ND	500	105	104	1.801	105	101	3.26	70 - 130	70 - 130
Ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE)	ND	10	104	105	1.29	110	104	5.89	70 - 130	70 - 130
Methanol	ND	2500	100	102	1.43	101	101	0	70 - 130	70 - 130
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	ND	10	107	108	1.76	115	110	4.18	70 - 130	70 - 130
%SS1:	103	10	100	99	0.445	100	96	3.76	70 - 130	70 - 130

All target compounds in the Method Blank of this extraction batch were ND less than the method RL with the following exceptions:
 NONE

MS = Matrix Spike; MSD = Matrix Spike Duplicate; LCS = Laboratory Control Sample; LCSD = Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate; RPD = Relative Percent Deviation.

% Recovery = 100 * (MS-Sample) / (Amount Spiked); RPD = 100 * (MS - MSD) / ((MS + MSD) / 2)

* MS, MSD spike recoveries and / or % RPD may fall outside of laboratory acceptance criteria due to one or more of the following reasons: a) the sample is inhomogenous AND contains significant concentrations of analyte relative to the amount spiked; b) the spiked sample's matrix interferes with the spike recovery.

N/A = not enough sample to perform matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate.

NR = analyte concentration in sample exceeds spike amount for soil matrix or exceeds 2x spike amount for water matrix or sample diluted due to high matrix of analyte content.

Laboratory extraction solvents such as methylene chloride and acetone may occasionally appear in the method blank at low levels.

QC SUMMARY REPORT FOR E300.1

W.O. Sample Matrix: Water

QC Matrix: Water

WorkOrder: 0412303

EPA Method: E300.1		Extraction: E300.1			BatchID: 14249		Spiked Sample ID: N/A			
Analyte	Sample	Spiked	MS*	MSD*	MS-MSD*	LCS	LCSD	LCS-LCSD	Acceptance Criteria (%)	
	mg/L	mg/L	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	MS / MSD	LCS / LCSD
Nitrate as N	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	101	101	0	N/A	85 - 115
Sulfate	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	110	107	2.05	N/A	85 - 115
%SS:	N/A	0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	104	104	0	N/A	90 - 115

All target compounds in the Method Blank of this extraction batch were ND less than the method RL with the following exceptions:
 NONE

MS = Matrix Spike; MSD = Matrix Spike Duplicate; LCS = Laboratory Control Sample; LCSD = Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate; RPD = Relative Percent Deviation.

% Recovery = 100 * (MS-Sample) / (Amount Spiked); RPD = 100 * (MS - MSD) / ((MS + MSD) / 2).

* MS / MSD spike recoveries and / or %RPD may fall outside of laboratory acceptance criteria due to one or more of the following reasons: a) the sample is inhomogenous AND contains significant concentrations of analyte relative to the amount spiked, or b) the spiked sample's matrix interferes with the spike recovery.

N/A = not applicable to this method.

NR = analyte concentration in sample exceeds spike amount for soil matrix or exceeds 2x spike amount for water matrix or sample diluted due to high matrix or analyte content.

QC SUMMARY REPORT FOR RSK174

W.O. Sample Matrix: Water

QC Matrix: Water

WorkOrder: 0412303

EPA Method: RSK174		Extraction: RSK174		BatchID: 14331		Spiked Sample ID: N/A				
Analyte	Sample	Spiked	MS*	MSD*	MS-MSD*	LCS	LCSD	LCS-LCSD	Acceptance Criteria (%)	
	µg/L	µg/L	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	MS / MSD	LCS / LCSD
Methane	N/A	1.755	N/A	N/A	N/A	99	95.1	4.02	N/A	80 - 120

All target compounds in the Method Blank of this extraction batch were ND less than the method RL with the following exceptions:
 NONE

MS = Matrix Spike; MSD = Matrix Spike Duplicate; LCS = Laboratory Control Sample; LCSD = Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate; RPD = Relative Percent Deviation.

% Recovery = 100 * (MS-Sample) / (Amount Spiked); RPD = 100 * (MS - MSD) / ((MS + MSD) / 2).

* MS / MSD spike recoveries and / or %RPD may fall outside of laboratory acceptance criteria due to one or more of the following reasons: a) the sample is inhomogenous AND contains significant concentrations of analyte relative to the amount spiked, or b) the spiked sample's matrix interferes with the spike recovery.

N/A = not enough sample to perform matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate.

NR = analyte concentration in sample exceeds spike amount for soil matrix or exceeds 2x spike amount for water matrix or sample diluted due to high matrix or analyte content.

QC SUMMARY REPORT FOR SM5310 B

W.O. Sample Matrix: Water

QC Matrix: Water

WorkOrder: 0412303

EPA Method: SM5310 B	Extraction: SM5310B	BatchID: 14330	Spiked Sample ID: 0412303-001C							
Analyte	Sample	Spiked	MS*	MSD*	MS-MSD*	LCS	LCSD	LCS-LCSD	Acceptance Criteria (%)	
	mg/L	mg/L	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	% Rec.	% Rec.	% RPD	MS / MSD	LCS / LCSD
IC as CO2	580	10	NR	NR	NR	86.4	85.5	1.04	80 - 120	80 - 120

All target compounds in the Method Blank of this extraction batch were ND less than the method RL with the following exceptions:

NONE

MS = Matrix Spike; MSD = Matrix Spike Duplicate; LCS = Laboratory Control Sample; LCSD = Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate; RPD = Relative Percent Deviation.

% Recovery = $100 * (MS - Sample) / (Amount Spiked)$; RPD = $100 * (MS - MSD) / ((MS + MSD) / 2)$.

**MS / MSD spike recoveries and / or %RPD may fall outside of laboratory acceptance criteria due to one or more of the following reasons: a) the sample is inhomogenous AND contains significant concentrations of analyte relative to the amount spiked, or b) the spiked sample's matrix interferes with the spike recovery.

N/A = not applicable to this method.

NR = analyte concentration in sample exceeds spike amount for soil matrix or exceeds 2x spike amount for water matrix or sample diluted due to high matrix or analyte content.

McCampbell Analytical, Inc.

110 Second Avenue South, #D7
 Pacheco, CA 94553-5560
 (925) 798-1620

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

WorkOrder: 0412303

ClientID: BEIA

Report to:

Mark Detterman
 Blymyer Engineers, Inc.
 1829 Clement Avenue
 Alameda, CA 94501-1395

TEL: (510) 521-3773
 FAX: (510) 865-2594
 ProjectNo: Dolan Rentals
 PO:

Bill to:

Blymyer Engineers, Inc.
 Blymyer Engineers, Inc.
 1829 Clement Avenue
 Alameda, CA 94501-1395

Requested TAT: 5 days

Date Received: 12/14/2004

Date Printed: 12/29/2004

Sample ID	ClientSampID	Matrix	Collection Date	Hold	Requested Tests (See legend below)														
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0412303-001	MW-1	Water	12/14/04 8:55:00		E			D	A	C	A	B							
0412303-002	MW-2	Water	12/14/04 11:50:00		E			D	A	C		B							
0412303-003	MW-3	Water	12/14/04 9:30:00		E			D	A	C		B							
0412303-004	MW-4	Water	12/14/04 11:05:00		E			D	A	C		B							
0412303-005	MW-5	Water	12/14/04 10:30:00		E	F		D	A	C		B							
0412303-006	MW-6	Water	12/14/04 9:55:00		E			D	A	C		B							

Test Legend:

1	300_1_W	2	9-OXYS_W	3	ETHANE_W	4	G-MBTX_W	5	IC_W
6	PREDF REPORT	7	TPH(D)_W	8		9		10	
11		12		13		14		15	

Prepared by: Melissa Valles

Comments:

NOTE: Samples are discarded 60 days after results are reported unless other arrangements are made. Hazardous samples will be returned to client or disposed of at client expense.

0412303

BLAINE

TECH SERVICES, INC.

1680 ROGERS AVENUE
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95112-1105
FAX (408) 573-7771
PHONE (408) 573-0555

CONDUCT ANALYSIS TO DETECT

TPH-G (8015)	BTEX & MTBE (8021B) **	TPH-D (8015m)	Carbon Dioxide	Methane	Nitrate (48 hr. Hold Time)	Sulfate
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LAB McCampbell

ALL ANALYSES MUST MEET SPECIFICATIONS AND DETECTION LIMITS SET BY CALIFORNIA DHS AND

- EPA
- LIA
- OTHER
- RWQCB REGION

CHAIN OF
BTS # 09/12/14-MD1

CLIENT
Blymyer Engineers, Inc.

SITE
Dolan Rentals
6393 Scarlett Ct.
Dublin, CA

C = COMPOSITE ALL CONTAINERS

12-2-04
0.04% S + Pb Scav's per memo

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Invoice and Report to : Blymyer Engineers, Inc.
Attn: Mark Detterman
EDF Format Required.
** Analyze the sample with the highest MTBE result for full fuel oxygenate list + Lead Scavengers EDB & 1,2 DCA by 8260

SAMPLE I.D.	DATE	TIME	MATRIX	CONTAINERS		TPH-G (8015)	BTEX & MTBE (8021B) **	TPH-D (8015m)	Carbon Dioxide	Methane	Nitrate (48 hr. Hold Time)	Sulfate	ADD'L INFORMATION	STATUS	CONDITION	LAB SAMPLE #
			S=SOIL W=H ₂ O	TOTAL												
MW-1	12/14/04	0855	W	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
MW-2		1150		10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
MW-3		0930		10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
MW-4		1105		10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
MW-5		1030		10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
MW-6		0955	W	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

KEEP GOOD CONDITION
HEAD SPACE ABSERVE
DECLORINATED IN LAB
PRESERVATION

APPROPRIATE CONTAINERS PRESERVED IN LAB

VOAS OAG METALS OTHER

SAMPLING COMPLETED 12/14/04 1240 PERFORMED BY John DeJong RESULTS NEEDED NO LATER THAN As contracted

RELEASED BY [Signature] DATE 12/14/04 TIME 12:40 PM RECEIVED BY [Signature] DATE 12/14/04 TIME 2:25 PM

RELEASED BY [Signature] DATE 12/14/04 TIME 4:50 PM RECEIVED BY [Signature] DATE 12/14/04 TIME 4:50 PM

SHIPPED VIA DATE SENT TIME SENT COOLER #