

Mobil Oil Corporation

3800 WEST ALAMEDA AVENUE, SUITE 700
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA 91505-4331

90 JAN 17 AM 11:51

January 11, 1988⁴⁰

Mr. Gil Wistar
Alameda County
Health Care Services
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, CA 94621

MOBIL OIL CORPORATION
FORMER S/S 10-KNK
7197 VILLAGE PARKWAY
DUBLIN, CALIFORNIA
BP S/S 11116

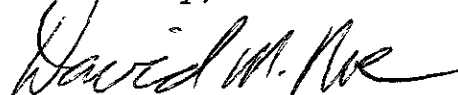
Dear Mr. Wistar:

Enclosed for your review and approval is the Proposed Scope of Work for the Phase II Site Investigation for subject location.

We propose to perform a ground water survey, followed by monitoring wells to define the extent of the contamination. We will sample the wells on a quarterly basis to continue the monitoring program and verify the ground water gradient.

If we do not hear from you, we will proceed with this scope of work. An implementation schedule is enclosed. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (818) 953-2519.

Sincerely,



David M. Noe, P.E.
Environmental Advisor

DMN:st
enclosure

cc: Mr. Bill Hollis (w/ enclosure)
BP Oil Company, Aetna Building, Suite 360
2868 Prospect Park Drive, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6020

Mr. Lester Feldman (w/ enclosure)
RWQCB -S. F. Bay Region
1111 Jackson Street, Room 6000, Oakland, CA 94607

S. Pao - Burbank (w/o)

ALTON GEOSCIENCE, INC.

90 JAN 18 AM 11:50

January 16, 1989

Mr. Gil Wistar
Alameda County Department
of Environmental Health
80 Swan Way, Rm. 200
Oakland, California 94621

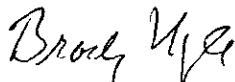
30-095

Subject: Phase II - Supplemental Site Assessment for
Former Mobil Oil Station #10-KNK,
7197 Village Parkway, Dublin, California

Dear Mr. Wistar:

On behalf of Mobil Oil Corporation, we are submitting the enclosed Work Plan to conduct the Phase II - Supplemental Site Assessment for former Mobil Oil Station #10-KNK, 7197 Village Parkway, Dublin, California. If you have any questions or comments, please call me at 682-1582.

Respectfully submitted,


Brady Nagle
Project Manager

Enclosure

cc: Lester Feldman, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality
Control Board, 1800 Harrison Street, Room 700, Oakland,
California 94612

Steve Pao, Mobil Oil Corporation, 3800 West Alameda
Avenue, Suite 700, Oakland, California 91505-4331

David Noe, Mobil Oil Corporation

**WORK PLAN
SITE INVESTIGATION**

**FORMER MOBIL OIL CORPORATION
SERVICE STATION NO. 10-KNK
7197 VILLAGE PARKWAY
DUBLIN, CALIFORNIA**

Project No. 30-095

January 15, 1990

FOR SITE INVESTIGATION

FORMER MOBIL OIL CORPORATION
STATION NO. 10-KNK
7197 VILLAGE PARKWAY
DUBLIN, CALIFORNIA

ALTON GEOSCIENCE PROJECT NO. 30-095

This Work Plan was based on currently available data and was developed in accordance with current hydrogeologic and engineering practices.

This Work Plan was prepared by:

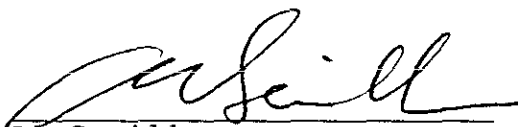


Brady Nagle
Project Manager

1/16/90

Date

This Work Plan was reviewed by:



Al Sevilla
Registered Civil Engineer
No. 26392
Operation Manager

1/16/90

Date



PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
PHASE II - SUPPLEMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

FORMER MOBIL OIL CORPORATION
SITE #10-KNK
7197 VILLAGE PARKWAY
DUBLIN, CALIFORNIA

ALTON GEOSCIENCE PROJECT NO. 30-095

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**PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
PHASE II - SUPPLEMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT**

**Former Mobil Oil Corporation
Site #10-KNK
7197 Village Parkway
Dublin, California**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This work plan presents the proposed scope of work to conduct a Phase II - Supplemental Site Investigation of subsurface contamination at former Mobil Oil Site #10-KNK, located at 7197 Village Parkway, Dublin, California. The proposed scope of work was based on the results of preliminary site investigation study conducted by others to determine the presence or non-presence of subsurface contamination at the site, following a waste oil tank removal operation.

The primary intent of the proposed supplemental investigation work is to: (1) determine the nature and extent of subsurface contamination, and (2) develop an appropriate course of action for further investigation and/or remediation.

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

On December 7, 1988, a 280-gallon waste oil tank was removed from the site. Analysis of soil samples collected from the tank cavity following removal indicated that hydrocarbon contamination was present below the tank cavity. Additional soil samples were collected on December 15 and 20, 1988 within the limits of the excavation area of contaminated soil.

On August 29, 1989, three monitoring wells were installed by Kaprealian Engineering, Inc. Analysis of soil samples collected during well installation detected up to 4,000 parts per million (ppm) of total oil and grease (TOG), up to 36 ppm of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as gasoline, and up to 17 ppm of TPH as diesel. Sampling and analysis of water from the monitoring wells indicated detectable concentrations of 6,700 parts per billion (ppb) of TOG and 140 ppb of TPH as diesel in MW-1. The water sample from MW-2 had levels of 8,100 ppb of TOG only with no other hydrocarbon compounds detected. The sample from MW-3 contained 7,000 ppb of TOG and 110 ppb of TPH as gasoline.

Ground water gradient and flow direction were determined from measurements taken on September 5, 1989 and December 29, 1989 using depth to water and wellhead elevation information. It was determined that the shallow ground water flow direction is towards the northwest, which indicates that all of the wells were installed up-gradient or cross-gradient of the former waste oil tank.

The Alameda County Department of Environmental Health, in their letter dated November 27, 1989, requested Mobil Oil to address their concerns and submit a plan of action. A ground water monitoring well needs to be installed in a verified down-gradient location from the former waste oil tank after the flow direction of the shallow ground water has been confirmed. Furthermore, the concentration of TPH as gasoline detected in one of the ground water samples needs to be investigated. The extent of soil contamination above 1000 ppm in the vicinity of the former waste oil tank would also need to be defined and remediated.

3.0 PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK

Alton Geoscience proposes to perform the required site investigation work in accordance with applicable regulations and guidelines of the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health and the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The scope of work for the proposed further investigation includes the following tasks:

Task A: Review Available Information and Prepare Necessary Permits

Review all previous activity conducted at the site and prepare all necessary drilling and ground water well permits, schedule field activities, and locate underground utility lines prior to commencement of field work.

Task B: Conduct Qualitative Shallow Water Survey

To determine the lateral extent of ground water contamination, a qualitative sampling and analysis of the shallow ground water will be conducted. The qualitative survey is essentially a screening process to assist in determining the most appropriate locations of the additional monitoring wells necessary to fully define the lateral extent of contamination, or for installation of recovery well(s) for ground water remediation.

The procedure to be used will be based on the soil gas survey technique in combination with the methods for ground water sampling (such as the Hydropunch).

The location of the sampling points will be determined in the field, using results of previous investigation and onsite sample analysis. Samples will be analyzed for TPH as gasoline with BTEX distinctions.

Task C: Install Exploratory Soil Borings and a Ground Water Monitoring Well

To investigate the lateral extent of soil and/or ground water contamination, at least five additional exploratory soil borings will be drilled using a CME 55 or 75 drill rig with hollow stem augers.

Procedures for drilling, soil sampling, well installation and development, and water sampling and analysis will be in accordance with the standard procedures and applicable requirements and guidelines of the RWQCB as shown in Appendix A.

Three of the soil borings will be used to determine the extent of soil contamination in the unsaturated zone above 1000 ppm in the vicinity of the waste oil tank. Two of the soil borings will be converted into ground water monitoring wells to assess the impact on ground water in the calculated down-gradient direction of the former waste oil tank. The monitoring well will be constructed of clean 4-inch-diameter Schedule 40, PVC pipe, with 0.020-inch perforations, and the required gravel packs. The location of these boring and the well are shown on the attached Site Plan.

During drilling, soil samples will be collected at no less than 5-foot intervals beginning at approximately 5 feet below grade to the capillary fringe of the first saturated zone encountered. Samples will be collected from the saturated zone for analysis of physical properties to determine aquifer characteristics. Soil samples will be obtained through a split spoon sampler lined with stainless steel tubes. The samples recovered for chemical analysis will be sealed airtight with Teflon tape and plastic caps, wrapped with tape, labeled, and placed immediately into a cooler with dry ice.

All well construction will be in accordance with Alameda Costa County Department of Environmental Health and the RWQCB. The top of each monitoring well will be secured with water-tight locking caps and Christy type boxes finished flush with the ground surface.

Task D: Develop, Sample, and Survey Ground Water Monitoring Wells

The additional ground water monitoring well will be properly developed and sampled in accordance with RWQCB guidelines.

Following well development, water samples will be collected from all monitoring wells on site in clean containers, placed in an iced cooler and transported to a state-certified laboratory for analysis. Each well will be surveyed from top of casing to 0.01 foot accuracy to a common datum and an established benchmark with respect to location and elevation.

Task E: Analyze Soil and Ground Water Samples

Soil and ground water samples will be transported to a State-certified laboratory for analysis following proper chain of custody procedures. Soil samples from borings immediately around the former waste oil tank will be analyzed for TOG, TPH as diesel, and halogenated volatile organic compounds (HVOC) using EPA Method 601. The soil samples from the proposed ground water monitoring well will be analyzed for TPH as gasoline with benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) distinctions.

Ground water samples wells will be analyzed for TOG, TPH as gasoline with BTEX distinctions, TPH as diesel, and HVOC using the EPA Method 601. Water samples collected as part of the qualitative shallow water survey will be analyzed for TPH as gasoline with BTEX distinctions. All samples will be analyzed on a standard two week turnaround time.

Task F: Analyze Data and Laboratory Results

Upon completion of the sample analysis and background research, a detailed analysis of results and available information will be conducted to determine the extent and nature of subsurface contamination. This will include interpretation of

geologic and hydrogeologic information and assessment of the potential short- and long-term impacts of contamination and the beneficial uses of ground water and surface water.

Based on the results of the investigation and data analysis, Alton Geoscience will develop appropriate courses of action by considering one or a combination of the following:

1. Request regulatory agencies for closure of the case with quarterly ground water monitoring.
2. Further site characterization to adequately define the extent of subsurface contamination.
3. Remediation of subsurface contamination.

Task G: Prepare Report

A report presenting our findings, conclusions, and recommendations will be prepared and submitted to Mobil Oil for review and approval prior to submittal to the Alameda Department of Environmental Health and RWQCB.

Task H: Ground Water Monitoring

In accordance with RWQCB requirements, ongoing monitoring and sampling of ground water shall be conducted for the duration of the investigation and remediation. At minimum, the wells will be monitored and sampled for a period of one year after completion of the investigation work. Sampling and analysis of the ground water will be performed on a quarterly basis (four quarters). The need for further ground water monitoring and sampling will be determined based on the results of the supplemental site investigation.

Each monitoring and sampling event will involve measurement of ground water levels and observation of the samples for free product and odor. Quarterly water samples will be analyzed in a state-certified laboratory for the same constituents specified in Task E. Prior to collection of samples, each well will be purged following standard procedures. Purged ground water will be stored in containers for proper disposal.

Results of each monitoring event will be submitted in a quarterly report. The report summarizing the results and findings of the preceding monitoring and sampling event will be submitted no later than the fifteenth day of the following month.

4.0 SITE SAFETY PLAN

All field procedures and activities related to the conduct of the site investigation work will be in accordance with the site specific safety plan (SSP) to be developed for the project. The site safety plan will be developed in compliance with applicable requirements of the California Department of Health Services, and the Federal and State Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA and Cal-OSHA). An example SSP is presented in Appendix B.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The final schedule for completion of the proposed scope of work will be established during the development of the work plan and in accordance with requirements of the regulatory agencies. Assuming a start date of January 11, 1989, we anticipate to complete the proposed tasks as follows:

<u>Task/Activity</u>	<u>Estimated Completion Date</u>
- Data review/hydrogeologic assessment	January 15, 1990
- Work plan preparation	January 15, 1990
- Qualitative Shallow Water Survey results	January 30, 1990
- Soil borings/well installation	February 9, 1990
- Well development/sampling	February 16, 1990
- Sample analysis	March 2, 1990
- Data analysis	March 16, 1990
- Report preparation	March 23, 1990

6.0 RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Responsible parties involved with the site investigation and installation of the tank monitoring system are:

- o Mobil Oil Corporation
3800 West Alameda Ave., Suite 700
Burbank, CA 91505-4331

Contact: Mr. David Noe
Environmental Advisor
(818) 953-2519

- o Alton Geoscience, Inc.
1170 Burnett Avenue, Suite "S"
Concord, CA 94520

Contact: Al Sevilla, P.E. or Brady Nagle
Operations Manager Project Manager
(415) 682-1582

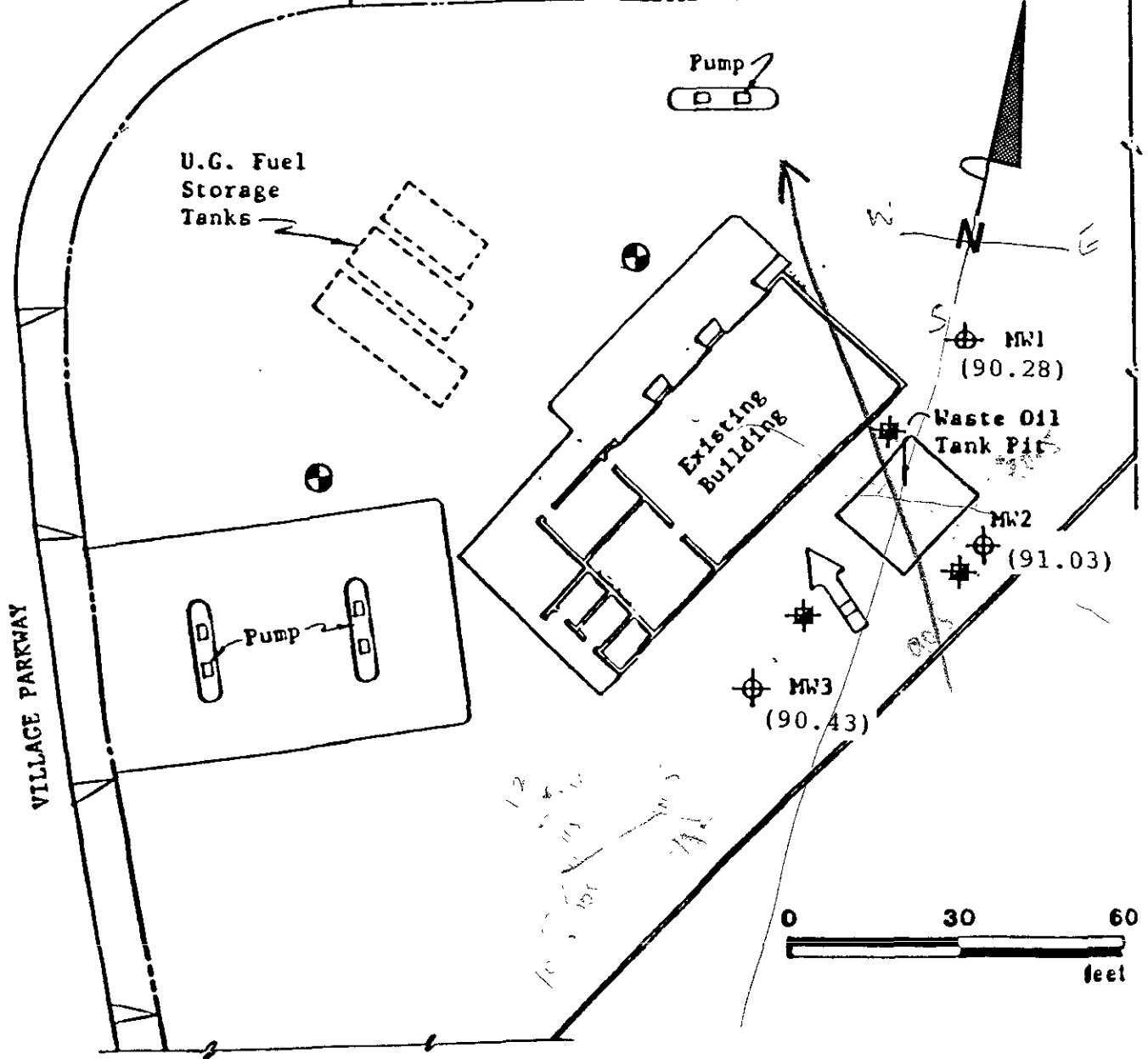
FIGURES



Source: U.S. Geological Map, Dublin Quadrangle, California. 7.5 minute series. 1953. Photorevised 1980

FIGURE 1 VICINITY MAP

AMADOR VALLEY BLVD.



KEY

- ✦ Proposed Soil Boring
- ⊙ Proposed Monitoring Well
- ⊕ Existing Monitoring Well

() Ground Water Elevation (12/29/89)

➔ Ground Water Flow Direction

**FIGURE 2 SITE PLAN
SHOWING MONITORING
WELL AND SOIL
BORING LOCATIONS**



MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL

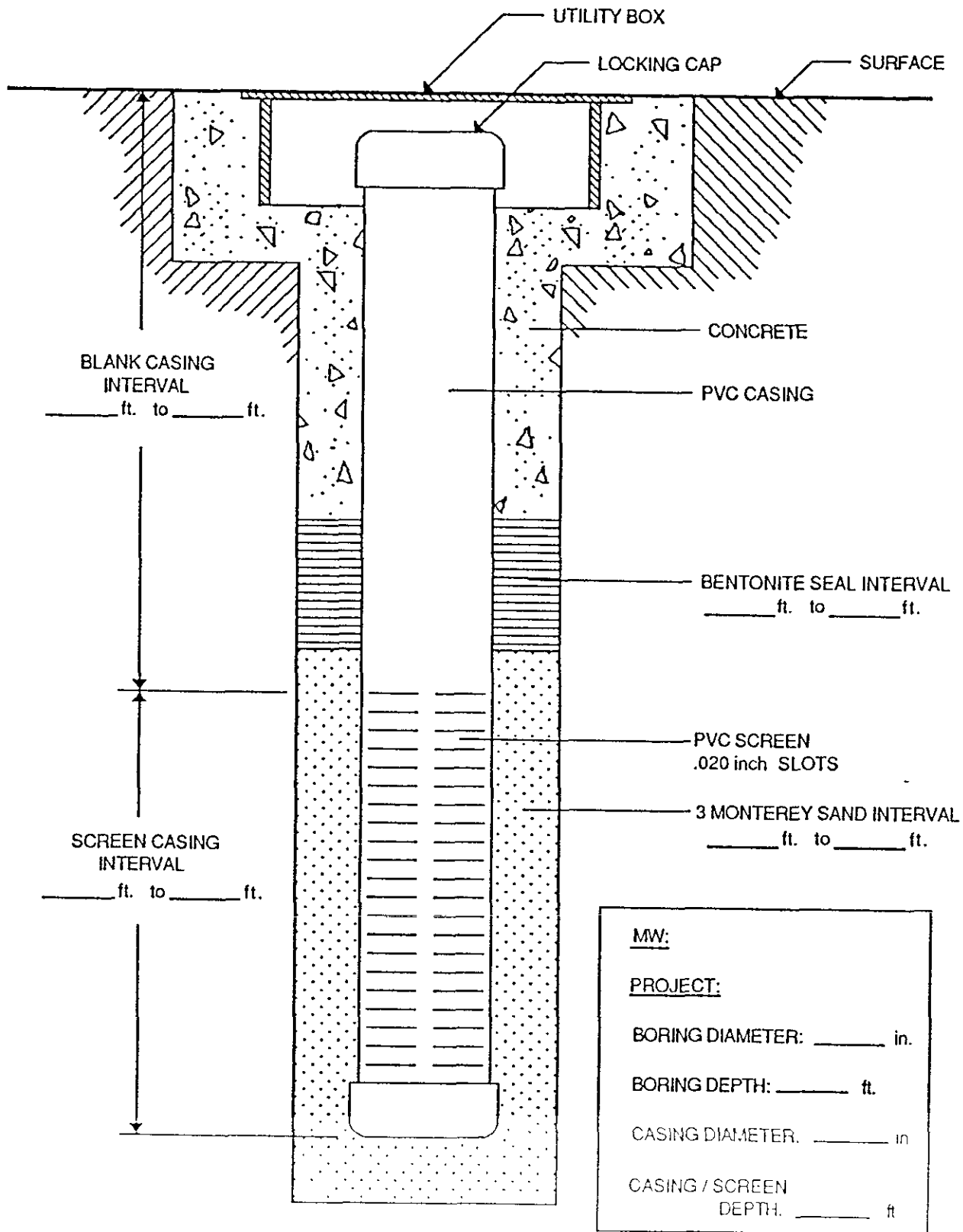


FIGURE 3: TYPICAL WELL CONSTRUCTION

NOTE: DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE



ALTON GEOSCIENCE
 1170 BURNETT AVE., STE S
 CONCORD, CA 94520

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A
GENERAL FIELD PROCEDURES, BORING LOGS,
AND WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

A description of general field procedures to be utilized during the proposed investigation is presented below.

A.1 Drilling and Soil Sampling

Soil borings are to be drilled using 8-inch-diameter, continuous-flight hollow-stem augers. The first 5 feet of each boring will be hand excavated to avoid damage to subsurface structures. To avoid cross-contamination, the augers will be steam-cleaned prior to drilling each soil boring.

Soil samples will be obtained from each boring for soil description, field hydrocarbon vapor testing, and laboratory analysis. Soil samples will be retrieved ahead of the lead auger utilizing an 18-inch-long by 2-inch-diameter, split-spoon sampler lined with 1.5-inch-diameter, stainless steel sample inserts. The sampler and sample tubes will be washed with a sodium trisodiumphosphate solution and rinsed with clear water before each sample is collected. The sampler will be driven by a 30-inch free fall of a 140-pound hammer. Blow counts will be recorded for three successive 6-inch intervals.

Soil samples will be collected from borings at 5-foot intervals to the total depth of the boring. If ground water is encountered, soil samples will also be collected from the capillary fringe just above the water table. For borings drilled within the tank cavity backfill, a soil sample will be obtained from the native material approximately one foot below the base of the backfill. Samples collected below the water table will not be submitted for laboratory analysis.

If monitoring well combinations (shallow vadose zone well adjacent to a deeper ground water monitoring well) are required adjacent to the piping trenches, the shallow vadose zone well will be placed within five feet of the accompanying ground water monitoring well. To avoid duplication of logging and laboratory analysis, soil samples will not be collected from the vadose zone boring during well installation.

During each sampling event, the bottom sample insert will be removed immediately from the sampler and securely sealed with Teflon sheeting and polyurethane caps. The sample will be labeled with a sample identification number, sample depth, geologist's initials, and date of collection. The soil samples will be kept on ice prior to and during transport to a state-certified laboratory.

Soil from the next higher sample insert will then be extruded and tested for elevated hydrocarbon concentrations using a Gastech Model 1238 combustible gas indicator (CGI). The CGI readings will be recorded on the boring log. The remaining soil recovered will then be extruded from the sample insert and described in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. For each soil type, field estimates of density/consistency, moisture, color, grading, and soil type will be recorded on the boring logs.

A.2 Monitoring Well Installation

Ground water monitoring wells will be constructed of 4-inch-diameter, flush-threaded, Schedule 40 PVC blank and screened (0.02-inch slot size) casing, constructed as shown in Figure 4. The casing will be installed after overdrilling the original borehole with 10-inch-diameter hollow-stem augers. The annular space surrounding the screened portion of the well will be backfilled with an appropriately-sized filter pack to approximately one foot above the top of the screened interval. A maximum of one-foot thick bentonite annular seal will be placed above the filter pack and the remaining annulus will be grouted with concrete to the surface. Utility boxes will be installed slightly above grade to minimize infiltration of surface water. Locking well caps will be installed to ensure the integrity of the well. A permanent marker indicating well number, well depth, date of installation, and well owner will be attached to each well.

A.3 Ground Water Sampling

Each newly installed monitoring well will be initially developed to remove as much sand, silt, and turbidity as possible. During development and purging, pH, temperature, and conductivity will be measured to assure these parameters have equilibrated indicating formation water has entered the well casing.

All purging, development, and sampling equipment that comes in contact with ground water will be triple-rinsed prior to each sampling event in successive baths consisting of

trisodiumphosphate solution, dilute methanol, and tap water. Ground water samples will be collected by lowering a 2-inch diameter, bottom-fill Teflon bailer to just below the water level in the well. Samples will be carefully transferred from the check-valve equipped Teflon bailer to zero-headspace 1-liter and 4-milliliter glass containers fitted with Teflon-sealed caps. All samples are to be inverted to ensure that entrapped air is not present. Each sample will be labeled with sample number, well number, sample date, and sampler's initials. The samples will remain on ice until they are analyzed at the laboratory.

All soil and fluids generated during the drilling, development, and purging activities are to be temporarily stored onsite in appropriate containers pending results of laboratory analysis. Each container used for fluid disposal will be clearly labeled. Contaminated soil and ground water will be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility upon receipt of laboratory results.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B
SITE SAFETY PLAN

B.1 Introduction

A Site Safety Plan (SSP), designed to address safety provisions needed during the site investigation, will be implemented to provide established procedures to protect all on-site personnel from direct skin contact, inhalation, or ingestion of potentially hazardous materials that may be encountered at the site. The SSP establishes personnel responsibilities, personal protective equipment standards, decontamination procedures, and emergency action plans.

Alton Geoscience will enter the property described above, conduct the proposed investigation and/or installation of a monitoring system following the procedures set forth in this SSP.

The SSP describes means for protecting all on-site personnel from deleterious contamination or personal injury while conducting on-site activities. As described below, Alton Geoscience will strive to meet all requirements promulgated by the California Department of Health Services and Federal and State Occupational Health and Safety Administrations (OSHA and Cal-OSHA).

B.2 Responsibilities of Key Personnel

All personnel onsite will have assigned responsibilities. The Project Geologist, assigned to supervise field work, will also serve as Site Safety Officer (SSO). The SSO will assure that all onsite personnel have received a copy of the SSP. All personnel will be required to document their full understanding of the SSP before admission to the site. Compliance with the SSP will be monitored at all times by the SSO. Appropriate personal protective equipment, listed below in Subsection B.3.3, will be available and utilized by all onsite personnel. Prior to beginning work the SSO will conduct a training session to assure that all onsite personnel are aware of safe work practices and potential hazards at the site. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be made available to all personnel.

All onsite employees will take reasonable precautions to avoid unforeseen hazards. After documenting full understanding of the SSP, each onsite employee will be responsible for strict adherence to all procedures described herein. Any deviation observed will be reported to the SSO and corrected. Onsite employees will be held responsible to perform only those tasks for which they believe they are qualified.

Provisions of this SSP are mandatory and all personnel associated with onsite activities will adhere strictly hereto.

B.3 Job Hazard Analysis

Hazards likely to be encountered onsite include those commonly encountered when operating any mechanical equipment, such as the danger of falling objects or moving machinery. Simple precautions will reduce or eliminate risks associated with operating such equipment.

A qualified drilling contractor will be employed to deliver and operate all drilling equipment. Only qualified personnel will have any contact with this equipment. All onsite personnel, including the drilling contractor and his employees, will be required to wear hard hats when in close proximity to drilling equipment. Latex sampling gloves will be worn by persons collecting or handling samples to prevent exposure to contaminants. Gloves will be changed between samples, and used ones discarded, to avoid cross-contamination. Proper respiratory equipment will be worn if vapor contamination levels onsite exceed action levels as determined using a Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) or Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA). Furthermore, no onsite smoking, open flame, or sparks will be permitted, to prevent accidental ignition of gasoline contamination. All personnel shall also adhere to safety procedures and requirements of Mobil Oil Corporation.

B.3.1 Risk Assessment Summary

Exposure to chemicals anticipated onsite as major contaminants, including benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX), ethyl benzene, gasoline fuel hydrocarbons, and tetraethyl lead, represents a hazard because they are moderately to extremely toxic and most are highly

flammable. Threshold Limit Values (TLV's), Short Term Exposure Limits (STEL's), and Toxicity Levels (LD50, oral-rat), all in mg/kg (ppm), are listed below:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>STEL</u>	<u>Toxicity</u>	<u>Skin Contact</u>
Benzenes	10	25	4894	-
Toluene	100	150	5000	-
Xylene	100	150	4300	-
Tetraethyl lead	-	-	-	0.1

Benzene is considered an extreme cancer hazard. Applicable MSDS forms are included in Appendix C.

B.3.2 Exposure Monitoring Plan

A Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) or Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA) will be used to monitor vapor concentrations around the site. Should concentrations exceed TLV's, protective measures will be implemented.

B.3.3 Personal Protective Equipment

All personnel onsite will have access to respirators with organic vapor cartridges. Replacement cartridges will be available onsite as needed. When handling samples, the onsite geologist will wear latex gloves. Hard hats will be worn by all personnel onsite when in proximity of drilling equipment.

B.4 Work Zones and Security Measures

Access to the site will be restricted to authorized personnel. Barricades and/or traffic cones will be placed to form a barricade at least 50 feet away from and surrounding the site during drilling operations. The Project Geologist will be responsible for site security.

B.5 Decontamination Measures

Avoidance of contamination whenever possible is the best method for protection. Common sense dictates that onsite personnel avoid sitting, leaning, or placing equipment on possibly contaminated soil or surfaces. All personnel will be required to wash hands, neck, and face with soap and water before taking a break or leaving the site. Respirators will be washed with soap and water following each day's use.

Drilling and sampling equipment used will be decontaminated by steam-cleaning. Sampling equipment will be decontaminated before each sample is taken and drilling equipment will be decontaminated before each boring is commenced.

B.6 General Safe Work Practices

Personal safety and hygiene should be of utmost consideration while onsite. To prevent ingestion of contaminants no person shall be allowed to eat, drink, or smoke on the site. The Site Safety Officer will designate an appropriate nearby area.

B.6.1 Standard Operating Procedures

Drillers and other onsite personnel will be briefed each day in "tail-gate" meetings as to the day's goals and equipment to be used. Anticipated contaminants and emergency procedures will be reviewed. Appropriate personal protective equipment will be put on and verified correct by the SSO, including respirator fit.

Drilling and sampling equipment will be steam-cleaned before being brought onsite. Split-spoon sampling equipment will be steam-cleaned before each use. Augers will be steam-cleaned between borings.

The Project Geologist will oversee all operations and log all borings in consultation with drillers. Further, he or she will assure that proper protocol is used at all times in collecting and handling samples.

B.6.2 Training Requirements

The SSO will conduct a pre-job training session which will include all points of MSDS forms, contaminant properties to be encountered, warning signs, health hazard data, risks from exposure, and emergency first aid. All points of the SSP will be covered and the SSO will assure that everyone fully understands site hazards before work begins.

B.6.3 Medical Surveillance Program

According to CFR 29, 1910.120, Paragraph (f), employees who wear respirators 30 days or more during one year or who have been exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards above established permissible exposure limits are required to be monitored medically. As of this date our personnel have had to wear respirators only a few

days each year and no serious exposures have taken place. Under these regulations we are exempt from the surveillance requirement.

B.6.4 Record-keeping

Documentation will be kept on all personnel exposed to contaminant hazards on the job site according to OSHA regulations. These will include documentation that employees have received training on the SSP, respiratory protection, MSDS forms, and all emergency procedures. These will be reviewed during the pre-site training meeting.

Exposure records on each job will be kept for 30 years to meet requirements. Included will be names and Social Security numbers of employees, medical evaluations, on-the-job logs from entry to exit, first aid administered, visits onsite by outside persons, and personal air monitoring records.

B.7 Emergency Response and Contingency Plans

In the event of accident, injury, or other emergency the Project Geologist, Site Safety Officer, or other person will notify appropriate government agencies or individuals as follows:

- 1) Alameda County Department of Environmental Health
Mr. Gil Wistar
Hazardous Materials Specialist
Telephone: (415) 271-4320
- 2) Police, Fire, or Ambulance emergency
911
- 3) Nearest Emergency Hospital:

To be determined by Police, Fire, or Ambulance emergency personnel.