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Alameda County
Environmental Health

ConocoPhillips
76 Broadway
Sacramento, California 95818

May 2, 2007

Ms. Donna Drogos
Supervising Hazardous Materials Specialist
Alameda County Health Care Services
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway
Alameda, CA 94502-6577

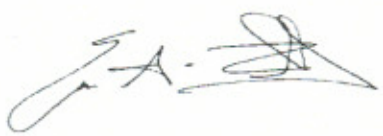
Re: **Quarterly Report Transmittal**
First Quarter – 2007
76 Service Station #5043
449 Hegenberger Road, Alameda County, CA

Dear Ms. Drogos:

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please call me at (916) 558-7604.

Sincerely,



Eric G. Hetrick
Site Manager
Risk Management & Remediation

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April 30, 2007

TRC Project No. 42014412

Ms. Donna Drogos
Supervising Hazardous Materials Specialist
Alameda County Health Care Services
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway
Alameda, CA 94502-6577

RE: Quarterly Status Report - First Quarter 2007
76 Station #5043
449 Hegenberger Road, Oakland, California
Alameda County

Dear Ms. Drogos:

On behalf of ConocoPhillips Company (ConocoPhillips), TRC is submitting the First Quarter 2007 Status Report for the subject site. The subject site is an operating 76 service station located on the southwestern corner of Hegenberger Road and Edgewater Drive in Oakland, California. Station facilities include three underground storage tanks (USTs), four dispenser islands, and a station building. A total of six groundwater-monitoring wells are located at or near the site.

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS

October 1991: Four soil samples were collected from the product pipe trenches at depths of approximately 3 feet below ground surface (bgs) during a dispenser island modification. Petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations were moderate to elevated. The product pipe trenches were subsequently excavated to the groundwater depth at 4 to 4.5 bgs.

February 1992: Three monitoring wells were installed at the site to depths ranging from 13.5 to 15 feet bgs.

August 1992: Three additional monitoring wells were installed at the site to depths of 13.5 feet bgs.

September 1994: One 280-gallon waste oil UST was removed from the site. The tank was made of steel, and no apparent holes or cracks were observed in the tank. One soil sample was collected from beneath the former tank at a depth of approximately 9 feet bgs. No petroleum hydrocarbons were detected.

January 1995: Two additional monitoring wells were installed at the site to a depth of 13 feet bgs. In addition, two existing monitoring wells were destroyed in order to

accommodate the construction of a car wash at the subject site. Wells MW-4 and MW-5 were fully drilled out and backfilled with neat cement.

March 1995: Two 10,000-gallon gasoline USTs and one 10,000-gallon diesel UST were removed from the site. Groundwater was encountered in the tank cavity at a depth of approximately 8.5 feet bgs. Soil samples contained low levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-d) and benzene, and moderate levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-g). Approximately 125,000 gallons of groundwater were pumped from the site for remediation and properly disposed offsite. Four dispenser islands and associated product piping were also removed. Based on detections in confirmation samples, the product dispenser islands were over excavated to approximately 6 feet bgs.

March-April 1995: During demolition activities of the former station building, soil samples were collected from two excavations, which were subsequently over excavated. Confirmation samples contained low petroleum hydrocarbons. An additional area on the south side of the former station building was excavated based on photoionization detector (PID) readings. Two monitoring wells were destroyed in order to allow for over excavation activities to extend to an area adjacent to the dispenser islands in the southeastern quadrant of the site. The excavated areas were subsequently backfilled with clean-engineered fill.

April 1997: Two additional monitoring wells were installed in the vicinity of the site to depths of 13 to 15 feet bgs. In addition, well MW-3, which was damaged during the UST cavity over excavation in 1995, was fully drilled out and reconstructed in the same borehole.

October 2003: Site environmental consulting responsibilities were transferred to TRC.

April 8-9, 2005: TRC conducted a 24-hour dual phase extraction (DPE) event at the site on monitoring well MW-6. The 24-hour DPE event was moderately successful at removing vapor-phase petroleum hydrocarbons from the subsurface; therefore, TRC recommended DPE no longer be considered a viable remedial alternative for the site.

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

April 24, 2006: TRC completed a sensitive receptor survey for the site. According to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) records, three water supply wells are located within a one-half mile of the Site. In addition, two surface water bodies were observed within a one-half mile radius of the Site. San Leandro Creek is located approximately 1,400 feet southwest of the Site and flows into San Leandro Bay. Elmhurst Creek is located approximately 2,220 feet north of the Site and also flows into San Leandro Bay.

MONITORING AND SAMPLING

Groundwater samples have been collected on a quarterly basis since 1992. Since 1995, the highest hydrocarbon concentrations in groundwater, with the exception of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), have been observed in onsite monitoring well MW-6.

Currently, three onsite and three offsite wells are monitored and sampled quarterly. All six wells were gauged and sampled this quarter. The groundwater flow direction is toward the southeast at a

calculated hydraulic gradient of 0.01 feet per foot, consistent with historical trends. A graph of historical groundwater flow directions is included in this report.

CHARACTERIZATION STATUS

The dissolved-phase hydrocarbon plume is defined within the current monitoring well network. Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-g) were detected in two of six wells sampled at a maximum concentration of 21,000 micrograms per liter (µg/l) in onsite well MW-6. Benzene was detected in one of six wells sampled at a maximum concentration of 1,100 µg/l detected in onsite well MW-6. MTBE was detected in two of six wells sampled at a maximum concentration of 120 µg/l in onsite well MW-3. Total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-d) were detected in all six wells sampled at a maximum concentration of 62,000 µg/l in onsite monitoring well MW-6.

REMEDIATION STATUS

Remediation is not currently being conducted at the site.

RECENT CORRESPONDENCE

No correspondence this quarter.

CURRENT QUARTER ACTIVITIES

March 30, 2007: TRC performed groundwater monitoring and sampling. Wastewater generated from well purging and equipment cleaning was stored at TRC's groundwater monitoring facility in Concord, California, and transported by Onyx to the ConocoPhillips Refinery in Rodeo, California, for treatment and disposal.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TRC is currently evaluating remedial alternatives capable of treating residual hydrocarbons in onsite groundwater. TRC recommends continuing quarterly monitoring and sampling to assess plume stability and concentration trends at key wells.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please call me at (925) 688-2488.

Sincerely,

Keith Woodburne, P.G.
Senior Project Manager

Attachments:
Quarterly Monitoring Report, January through March 2007 (TRC, April 23, 2007)
Historical Groundwater Flow Directions – February 1995 through March 2007

cc: Eric Hetrick, ConocoPhillips (electronic upload only)
Beretta Investment Group, 39560 Stevenson Place, Suite 118, Fremont, CA 94539