BLAINE
TECH SERVICES INC.

1370 TULLY RD., SUITE 505
SAN JOSE, CA 95122
(408) 995-5535

August 9, 1989

8/30/89

John Randall

Chevron USA, Inc.
2410 Camino Ramon
San Ramon, CA 94583

Attn: Cynthia Wong (842-9003)

SITE:
Chevron Service Station No. 0338
5500 Telegraph Avenue
Oakland, California

PROJECT:
Exploratory sampling
in the sidewall
of a product line trench

MULTIPLE EVENT SAMPLING REPORT 890726-A-3

Blaine Tech Services, Inc. performs specialized environmental sampling and documentation as an independent third party. In order to avoid compromising the objectivity necessary for the proper and disinterested performance of this work, Blaine Tech Services, Inc. does not participate in the interpretation of analytical results or engage in the marketing or installation of remedial systems.

This report covers the environmental sampling performed by our personnel during a series of three different sampling events that were completed during the exploratory work at the site. The report presents each of these sampling events in chronological order, and contains descriptive text, diagrams, and a (fold out) comprehensive table of sampling locations and analytical results. The chain of custody records and certified analytical reports are presented as supporting documents in an appendix following the close of the report. Note: Previous work performed at this site is discussed in Blaine Tech Services, Inc. Tank Removal Sampling Report 88279-M-1.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chevron Station 0338

PUMP ISLAND AND PRODUCT LINE SAMPLING

July 11, 1989 / 89192-M-1

SCOPE OF REQUESTED SERVICES

In accordance with your request, field personnel from our office would be dispatched to the site to collect exploratory samples from the sidewalls of a product line trench. We would arrange for the proper analyses of the samples, and maintain adequate documentation culminating in the issuance of a formal Sampling Report.

EXECUTION OF THE WORK PERFORMED ON JULY 11, 1989

Personnel arrived at the site on Tuesday, July 11, 1989. Ms. Cynthia Wong of Chevron USA, Inc. was present to observe and direct the sampling.

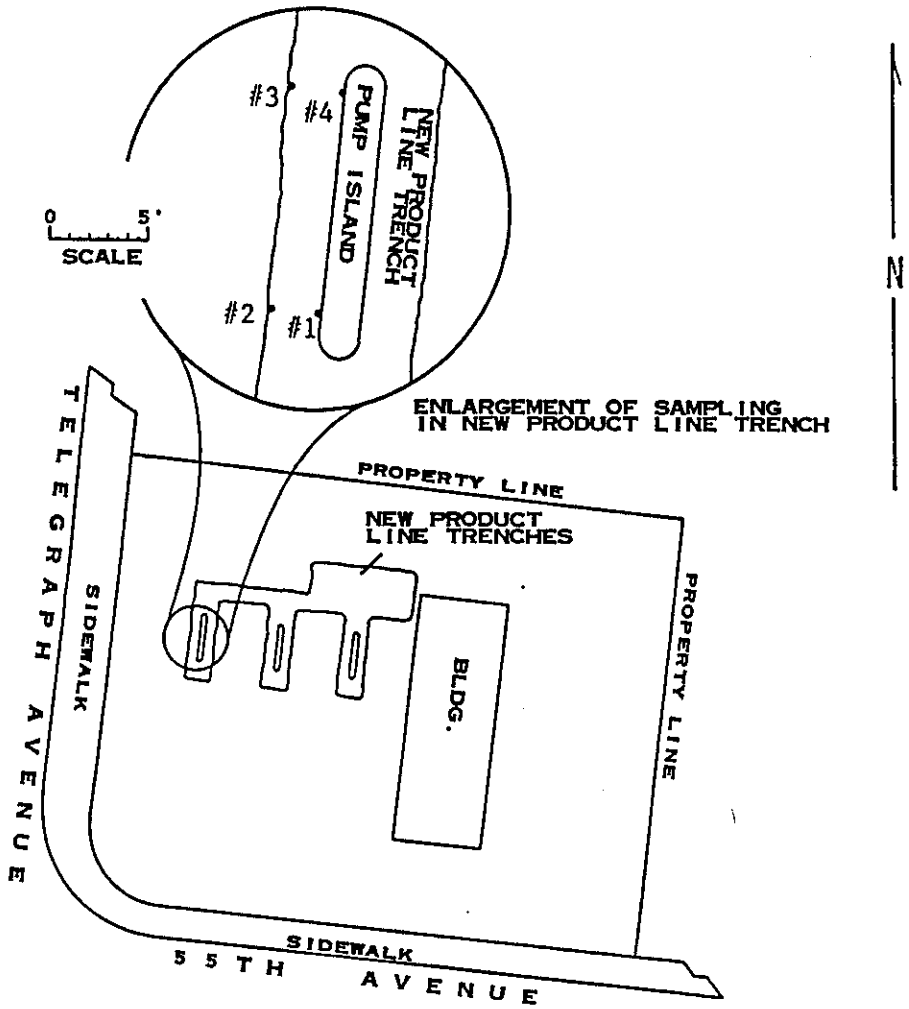
A trench had been excavated to hold new gasoline product lines. Prior sampling had yielded high analytical results in the trench area adjacent to the western side of the dispenser pump island that was located closest to Telegraph Avenue. This section of the trench had been excavated to a depth of seven feet (7') below grade. Water had collected in the bottom of the trench at a depth of approximately six and a half feet (6.5') below grade. Ms. Wong requested that samples be collected from two sidewalls of the trench in an effort to determine the lateral extent of contamination. A total of four undisturbed exploratory soil samples (#1-#4) were collected along the two sidewalls of the trench at depths of six and a quarter feet to six and three quarters feet (6.25'-6.75') below grade. Each undisturbed soil sample was obtained by driving a hand driven core sampler into the sidewall of the trench using a drive shoe, extension rods and a slide hammer.

After completion of the field work, the sample containers were delivered to Sequoia Analytical Laboratory in Redwood City, California. Sequoia Analytical Laboratory is a California Department of Health Services certified Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory and is listed as DOHS HMTL #145.

It was requested that the analytical procedures used for these analyses be those specified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board -- San Francisco Bay Region. The methods are defined in attachments to the San Francisco RWQCB (Region 2) publication, Guidelines For Addressing Fuel Leaks and in documents issued to clarify the Board's interpretation of the California LUFT Manual.

PUMP ISLAND AND PRODUCT LINE DIAGRAM

July 11, 1989 / 89192-M-1



N

SCALE: 0 20' 40'

MAP REF: THOMAS BROS. ALAMEDA CO. P.4 C-5

SAMPLING PERFORMED BY MARGO MACKEY

DIAGRAM PREPARED BY BRENT ADAMS

PUMP ISLAND AND PRODUCT LINE SAMPLING

July 14, 1989 / 89195-M-1

SCOPE OF REQUESTED SERVICES

In accordance with your request, field personnel from our office would be dispatched to the site to collect confirming exploratory samples from the sidewalls of a product line trench. We would arrange for the proper analyses of the samples, and maintain adequate documentation culminating in the issuance of a formal Sampling Report.

EXECUTION OF THE WORK PERFORMED ON JULY 14, 1989

Personnel were dispatched from our office and arrived at the site on Friday, July 14, 1989. Ms. Cynthia Wong of Chevron USA, Inc. was present to observe and direct the sampling.

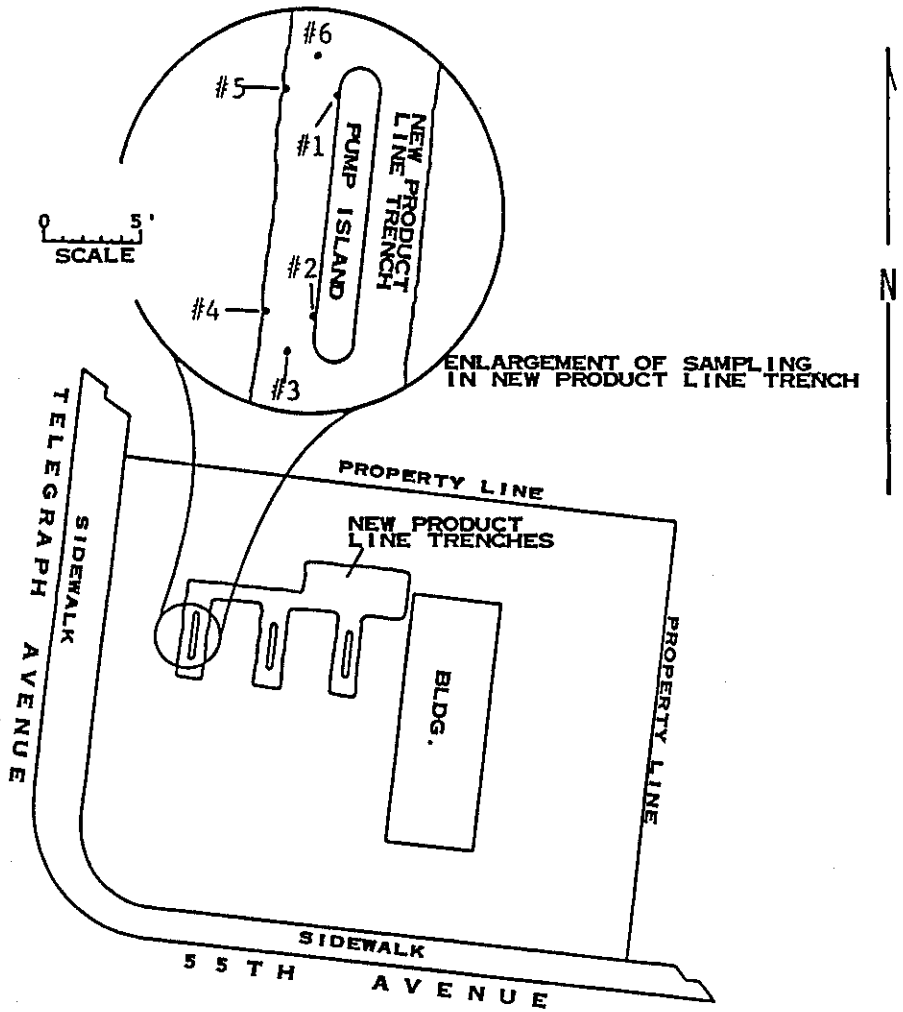
Some of the exploratory samples collected from this product line trench on July 11, 1989 yielded high analytical results. Six more undisturbed exploratory soil samples were obtained along the sidewall of the trench at depths ranging from four feet (4') to five feet (5') below grade. Each undisturbed soil sample (#1-#6) was obtained by driving a hand driven core sampler into the sidewall of the trench using a drive shoe, extension rods and a slide hammer.

After completion of the field work, the sample containers were delivered to Sequoia Analytical Laboratory in Redwood City, California. Sequoia Analytical Laboratory is a California Department of Health Services certified Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory and is listed as DOHS HMTL #145.

It was requested that the analytical procedures used for these analyses be those specified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board -- San Francisco Bay Region. The methods are defined in attachments to the San Francisco RWQCB (Region 2) publication, Guidelines For Addressing Fuel Leaks and in documents issued to clarify the Board's interpretation of the California LUFT Manual.

PUMP ISLAND AND PRODUCT LINE DIAGRAM

July 14, 1989 / 89195-M-1



0 20' 40'

SCALE:

MAP REF: THOMAS BROS. ALAMEDA CO. P.4 C-5

SAMPLING PERFORMED BY MARGO MACKEY

DIAGRAM PREPARED BY BRENT ADAMS

STOCKPILE SAMPLING

July 26, 1989 / 890726-A-3

SCOPE OF REQUESTED SERVICES

In accordance with your request, field personnel would be dispatched to the site to obtain samples from the stockpiled soil remaining there from the recent product line excavation work. Sample collection was to be in accordance with standard methodologies with documentation sufficient to prepare a formal Sampling Report.

EXECUTION OF THE WORK PERFORMED ON JULY 26, 1989

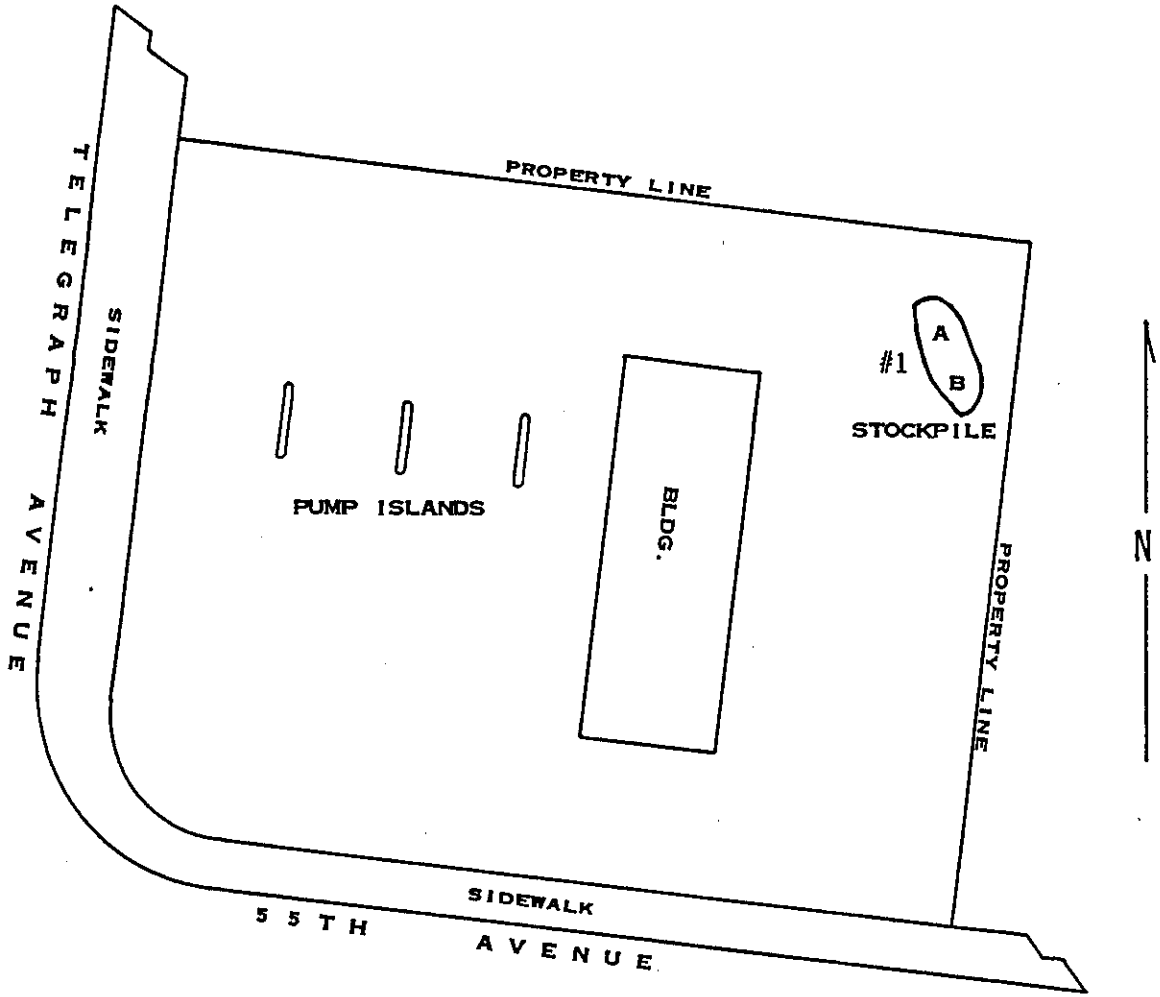
Personnel were dispatched from our office and arrived at the subject site on Wednesday, July 26, 1989. The stockpile material containing soil from the product line trench was located behind the service station. Two sample locations were chosen and two sample containers of soil were collected from the stockpile material. Each sample container was collected by clearing away the upper six to twelve inches (6"-12") of soil, and then forcing the sample container into the newly exposed soil. After being properly sealed and labeled, the two sample containers were submitted to the laboratory to be composited into one sample (#1A-B) prior to analysis.

After completion of the field work, the sample containers were delivered to Sequoia Analytical Laboratory in Redwood City, California. Sequoia Analytical Laboratory is a California Department of Health Services certified Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory and is listed as DOHS HMTL #145.

It was requested that the analytical procedures used for these analyses be those specified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board -- San Francisco Bay Region. The methods are defined in attachments to the San Francisco RWQCB (Region 2) publication, Guidelines For Addressing Fuel Leaks and in documents issued to clarify the Board's interpretation of the California LUFT Manual.

STOCKPILE DIAGRAM

July 26, 1989 / 890726-A-3



SCALE: 0 20' 40'

MAP REF: THOMAS BROS. ALAMEDA CO. P.4 C-5

SAMPLING PERFORMED BY BRENT ADAMS

DIAGRAM PREPARED BY BRENT ADAMS

TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

NOTE: Analytical results are reported in Parts Per Million or Parts Per Billion

I.D. GIVEN THIS SAMPLE AREA	SAMPLE DEPTH IN FT. BELOW GRADE	SAMPLING LOCATION DICTATED BY	TYPE & METHOD FOR THE SAMPLE OBTAINED	SAMPLE MATRIX	DATE SAMPLED	BTS CHAIN OF CUSTODY I.D.	BTS SAMPLE I.D.	NAME OF DOHS EMTL LABORATORY	LABORATORY SAMPLE I.D.	PPM TPH AS GAS	PPM BEN-ZENE	PPM TOL-UENE	PPM ETHYL BEN-ZENE	PPM XY-LENES
DISPENSER PUMP ISLAND (WEST)														
SOUTHWEST	6.75	ELECTIVE	HANDRIVE	SOIL	07/11/89	89192-M-1	#2	SEQUOIA	907-0725	130	ND	ND	2.2	3.0
	4.5	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#4	SEQUOIA	907-1503	73*	ND	ND	ND	ND
NORTHWEST	6.25	ELECTIVE	HANDRIVE	SOIL	07/11/89	89192-M-1	#3	SEQUOIA	907-0726	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	4.0	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#5	SEQUOIA	907-1504	1.5	ND	ND	ND	ND
SOUTHEAST	6.75	ELECTIVE	HANDRIVE	SOIL	07/11/89	89192-M-1	#1	SEQUOIA	907-0724	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	5.0	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#2	SEQUOIA	907-1501	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NORTHEAST	6.25	ELECTIVE	HANDRIVE	SOIL	07/11/89	89192-M-1	#4	SEQUOIA	907-0727	480	0.31	ND	10	28
	4.5	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#1	SEQUOIA	907-1500	9.7	ND	ND	ND	ND
SOUTH	4.5	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#3	SEQUOIA	907-1502	3.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
NORTH	5.0	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#6	SEQUOIA	907-1505	1.8	ND	ND	ND	ND
STOCK	6-12"	STANDARD	BAAQMD-M	SOIL	07/26/89	890726-A-3	#1A-B	SEQUOIA	907-3265	1.4	ND	ND	ND	ND

*NOTE: THESE RESULTS DO NOT APPEAR TO BE DUE TO GASOLINE.

Standard = The location conformed to established (professional or regulatory) definitions for the type of sample being collected. Example: a standard RWQCB interface sample.

LIA = The local implementing agency inspector chose a sampling location that was different from a standard (pre-defined) location.

Elective = Elective samples are not taken to comply with regulatory requirements, but to obtain information. Sampling locations may be chosen by the property owner, the contractor, a consultant, etc. The samples may of may not be analyzed.

SAMPLING METHODOLOGIES

Specific methods used on this project

Hand Driven Core Sampling: This is another term for the sampling methodology that is often called undisturbed soil sampling. This is the generally preferred sampling method for both geotechnical and environmental investigations because the method captures a relatively undisturbed cylinder of soil which can be retained in its sealed brass liner during transport to a laboratory for very precise examination. Whether driven by a drill rig or a much smaller hand operated slide hammer, the principle attributes of the methodology remain the same.

Because of the tons of force which can be exerted by a drill rig, the samplers, drill rod and hammers are, necessarily, quite massive. Apparatus used in hand augered borings is usually much lighter and more subject to wear and breakage. Specialized hand tools that enable a person to drive samples consist of a sampling shoe (which contains the brass liners), light weight drill rod, and a small slide hammer. These hand operated drive samplers collect samples in the same two inch diameter brass liners used in many drill rig samplers, but collect only a four or six inch long core rather than twelve to twenty four inches of soil commonly obtained by drilling apparatus.

Common uses for hand operated drive samplers include all those applications where an undisturbed soil sample is desired. Typical applications include the collection of soil samples from the bottom of a hand augered boring, capillary zone sampling where a drill rod is used to extend the sampler across an open pit to a selected location on the wall of the excavation, and when sampling soil from the backhoe bucket that is too hard to allow a brass sample liner to be pushed into the soil by hand.

In practice, the sampler is usually overdriven and then retracted. Then the sampler is removed from the drill rods and hammer, opened, and the sample contained in the brass sample liners removed. Samples to be analyzed for environmental hazards are treated according to the same sample handling protocol as all other environmental samples.

Stockpile Survey (Modified BAAQMD Protocol): This sampling follows a survey pattern, but uses a modified BAAQMD protocol for sampling stockpiles of material that have been newly removed from a tank pit excavation. This protocol calls for a discrete sample container to be collected for every 12.5 cubic yards of material. The survey includes opposite sides of the stockpile. Strict observance of the BAAQMD protocol (for purposes of evaluating the levels of fuel vapor likely to be discharged from a stockpile) calls for inclusion of the surface material in the brass liner which is driven into the pile at a right angle (to the angle of repose) until the liner is full. Unless specifically asked to follow the BAAQMD protocol, our personnel routinely modify the procedure to exclude the surface soil and collect soil from a depth of eight to eighteen inches. While this prejudices the sample in the direction of yielding higher results than would a strict BAAQMD sample, it is more representative of the levels of fuel hydrocarbons present in the soil and is not likely to mislead the client or contractor into offhauling or backfilling with soil stockpiles that are relatively clean at the surface, but unacceptably contaminated through the remainder of their volume.

GENERAL PRACTICES

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards serve as the foundation for all field sampling operations performed by our firm. The EPA SW 846 is the primary publication from which procedures are derived, though there are additional EPA sources such as training films and verbal communications. Sampling related to underground storage tanks and tank related threats to groundwater are governed by the California Water Resources Control Board and its Regional Water Quality Control Boards. While some aspects of field and laboratory work may be delegated to the California Department of Health Services, the CWRCB and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards establish the general and specific criteria for sampling performed in connection with underground storage tanks. This is done through the publication of guidance documents, the issuance of memoranda, and verbal announcements.

Other agencies, such as Air Pollution Control Districts, may require additional samples, but these are usually in addition to samples required by the RWQCB. Local implementing agency (LIA) inspectors are frequently present during the tank removal phase of a project and either direct or request that samples be taken according to RWQCB specifications. Additional samples may, and frequently are, taken at the request of the LIA inspector.

Based on field conditions directly observable by the LIA inspector, our field personnel may be asked to collect samples that are tailored to the specific situation and which the inspector judges will provide substantial information about the site. Quite often these directions or suggestions coincide with the sampling areas established by the RWQCB as the proper collection points for samples which will be used as the Primary Criteria for a Regulatory Agency Determination on whether additional exploration or remediation will be required at a particular site. Similarly, there are instances when the LIA inspector's judgments do not coincide with Board specifications.

Two common examples of this are as follows:

1. A local implementing agency inspector notes that soil dug up from the correct RWQCB interface sampling point is relatively clean, but observes that there is quite obviously contaminated backfill underlying the center of the tank. The inspector directs that the contaminated backfill should be taken instead of the clean interface soil so as to provide information about the "worst case" conditions within the tank pit.

2. The soil at the specified interface sampling depth is found to be slightly contaminated, but much less so than the soil only a few inches above. Noting the relatively dense soil, the local implementing agency inspector decides not to have the interface soil sampled and has the backhoe dig deeper to see if the contamination diminishes to acceptable levels. This exploration saves the property owner the cost of running two samples at that location, and enables the inspector to directly observe the condition of the deeper soil.

In both examples, different material is collected in lieu of a standard RWQCB interface sample. Further, the material collected is substantially different from what would have been obtained by taking representative soil at the Board specified sampling location. Note that both of these samples were taken at the direction of the local implementing agency inspector who was present at the site and elected to select alternative sampling locations. Note too, that these alternative samples may provide more information about the site than standard Board specified samples. However, as the LIA elected samples do not accurately reflect soil conditions at the sampling points specified by the RWQCB, the decision making process may be hampered.

Clearly there is no advantage in limiting the ability of the regulator in the field to make prudent judgments. Likewise, regulatory personnel and consultants who will review the reports without benefit of having been present at the site need to know that the samples taken were not obtained at the standard locations. A simple resolution to these situations is a brief notation indicating that the sampling was elective rather than in accordance with a standard Board specification. These notations appear in the third column of the TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS. By referring to the notations in column three and four in the TABLE, any party reviewing the report should be able to determine if something other than Board standard samples were obtained, and when variant sampling was performed, clarify whether it was elected by the LIA inspector, elected by our field personnel, or the result of some physical condition at the site that made it impossible to obtain material from the correct sampling location.

SAMPLE CONTAINERS

Our firm uses new sample containers of the type specified by either EPA or the RWQCB for the collection of samples at sites where underground storage tanks are involved. Water samples are contained in 40 ml volatile organic analysis vials (VOAs) when analysis for gasoline and similar light volatile compounds is intended. These containers are prepared according to EPA SW 846 and will contain a small amount of preservative when the analysis is for TPH as gasoline or EPA 602. Vials intended for EPA 601 analysis and EPA 624 GCMS procedures are not preserved. Closure is accomplished with an open headed (syringe accessible) plastic screw cap brought down on top of a Teflon faced septum which is used to seal the sample without headspace.

Water samples intended for semivolatile and nonvolatile analysis such as total oil and grease (TOG) and diesel (TPH HBF) are collected and transported in properly prepared new glass liter bottles. Dark amber glass is used in the manufacture of these bottles to reduce any adverse effect on the sample by sunlight. Antimicrobial preservative may be added to the sample liquid if a prolonged holding time is expected prior to analysis. Closure is accomplished with a heavy plastic screw cap.

Soil samples for volatile, semivolatile and nonvolatile analyses are all collected in properly prepared new brass liners which are 2 inches in diameter by 4 inches in length. Closure is accomplished with press fit plastic end caps which are fitted to the open ends of brass tube liners after a sheet of aluminum foil is wrapped over the exposed sample material. A non-contributing/nonsubtractive tape is wrapped completely around the joint areas where the plastic caps meet the outer wall of the brass tube. No preservative other than cold storage is used on samples captured in sample containers of this type.

SAMPLE HANDLING PROCEDURES

Solid sample material is captured by advancing the liner into the soil. This may be done by pushing the liner into soft soils or by containing the liner in a drive shoe which can be advanced and then retracted by means of a slide hammer. The open ends of the sample liner are covered with aluminum foil and plastic end caps. Excess aluminum foil is removed and the edge of the plastic end caps is tightly sealed against the outer surface of the brass liner with an unbroken wrap made with a tape which has been tested to confirm that it does not contribute compounds that would be detected in the type of analyses intended for the sample contained inside of the brass liner. The brass liner is then labeled with the appropriate identification numbers which specify the sampling activity designation number, sample collection area, depth etc. that apply to that particular sample. The sample liner is then placed in an ice chest which contains pre-frozen blocks of an inert ice substitute such a Blue Ice or Super Ice.

Water samples are collected in any of several appropriate devices such as bailers, Coliwasas, Middleburg sampling pumps etc. which are described in detail only as warranted by their employment at a given site. Sample liquid is decanted into new sample containers in a manner which reduces the loss of volatile constituents and follows the applicable EPA procedures for handling volatile organic and semi-volatile compounds. Only two variations from the EPA methods are generally employed. First, preservative is added to the sample container prior to addition of the sample liquid. This method was pioneered by Stoner Laboratories in 1982 and subsequently adopted by laboratories and environmental consulting firms as a practical means of reducing the time that a liquid is allowed to aerate prior to closure of the sampling container. Second, because tests have shown that the preservative readily mixes with sample liquid, glass stirring rods are not used to agitate the sample/preservative mixture.

SAMPLE DESIGNATIONS

All sample containers are identified with both a sampling event number and a discrete sample identification number. Please note that the sampling event number is the number that appears on our chain of custody. It is roughly equivalent to a job number, but applies only to work done on a particular day of the year rather than spanning several days as jobs and projects often do. This is followed by the sample I.D. number which is usually a simple number such as #1, #2, #3.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Samples are continuously maintained in either a chilled ice chest, refrigerator, or freezer from the time of collection until acceptance by the State certified Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory selected to perform the analytical procedures. If the samples are taken charge of by a different party (such as another person from our office, a courier, etc.) prior to being delivered to the laboratory, appropriate release and acceptance records are made on the chain of custody (time, date, and signature of person releasing the samples followed by the time, date and signature of the person accepting custody of the samples).

LABORATORY IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

Following receipt of the samples and completion of the Chain of Custody form, the laboratory then assigns their own identification numbers to the samples. Different laboratories use different numbering systems and, according to their own internal conventions, may or may not assign sequential numbers to samples which are placed on temporary "hold", pending the results of other analyses. Laboratory identification numbers (if assigned and available) are included in the TABLE, and will be found on the certified analytical report by the analytical laboratory.

CERTIFIED ANALYTICAL REPORT

The certified analytical report (CAR) generated by the laboratory is the official document in which they issue their findings. The Results of Analyses section of the TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS should correspond exactly with the laboratory's CAR. Any discrepancy between analytical values should be decided in favor of the CAR, for while it may, itself, be in error with regard to a particular number, the CAR remains the recognized document until such time as it is amended with a corrected report.

The certified analytical report should also be reviewed when samples are taken from below waste oil tanks as any detection of the EPA halogenated and purgeable aromatic compounds may be grounds for requiring further action. Also the TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS is insufficiently spacious to allow anything more that a simple listing of the detected compounds. The TABLE does not include such information as the detection limits at which other compounds were not detected. The full text of the laboratory report will be found in the Analytical Appendix.

REPORTAGE

Submission to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the local implementing agency should include copies of the sampling report, the chain of custody, and the certified analytical report issued by the Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory. The property owner should attach a cover letter and submit all documents together in a package.

The following addresses have been listed here for your convenience:

Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
1111 Jackson Street
Room 6040
Oakland, CA 94607
ATTN: Greg Zentner

Alameda County Health Agency
Division of Hazardous Materials
80 Swan Way, Room #200
Oakland, CA 94612
ATTN: Thomas F. Peacock

Please call if we can be of any further assistance.

Richard C. Blaine

RCB/dmp

ANALYTICAL APPENDIX

Supporting documents

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORMS
CERTIFIED ANALYTICAL REPORTS
TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

BLAINE
TECH SERVICES INC.

1370 TULLY ROAD, SUITE 505
SAN JOSE, CA 95122
(408) 995-5535

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 89192 M1

SITE SPECIFICATION Chevron #0338
5500 Telegraph Avenue
Oakland, CA

( ) Bill BLAINE TECH SERVICES, Inc.
(A) Bill Chevron
Attn: Cynthia Wong

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Service contract # S-026004

SAMPLE I.D.	QUANTITY	TYPE	OK	ANALYSIS TO DETECT	STATUS	RESULTS	LAB NUMBER
#1	1	Soil		TPH => GAS, BTXE	24hr.		
#2	1	Soil		"	"		
#3	1	Soil		"	"		
#4	1	Soil		"	"		

Field sampling was performed by: Mary Marley
Sampling was completed at 11:30 AM/PM 7-11-1989

RELEASE OF SAMPLES FROM (name,time,date) ---->>>>> INTO THE CUSTODY OF (name,time,date).

from M. Marley @ 12:40 AM/PM 7/11 -89 -> to A Mauler @ 12:40 AM/PM 7/11 -89

from _____ @ : AM/PM -89 -> to _____ @ : AM/PM -89

from _____ @ : AM/PM -89 -> to _____ @ : AM/PM -89

The laboratory designated to perform these analyses is: Sequoia DHS LMTL # 145
NOTE: Procedures and detection limits must confrom to RWQCB-Region 2 specifications.
Please include chain of custody number and site specification on reports and invoices.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL
680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	Client Project ID:	BTS #89192M1, Chev. #0338, Oakland	Sampled: Jul 11, 1989
P.O. Box 5004	Matrix Descript:	Soil	Received: Jul 11, 1989
San Ramon, CA 94583-0804	Analysis Method:	EPA 5030/8015/8020	Analyzed: Jul 11-12, 1989
Attention: Cynthia Wong	First Sample #:	907-0724	Reported: Jul 13, 1989

TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
907-0724	#1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
907-0725	#2	130	N.D.	N.D.	2.2	3.0
907-0726	#3	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
907-0727	#4	480	0.31	N.D.	10	28
Detection Limits:		**1.0**	**0.05**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Arthur G. Burton
Laboratory Director

Please Note:
cc: Richard Blaine, Blaine Tech Services, 1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505, San Jose, CA 95122

BLAINE
TECH SERVICES INC.

1370 TULLY ROAD, SUITE 505
SAN JOSE, CA 95122
(408) 995-5535

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 89195M1

SITE SPECIFICATION Chevron #0338
5500 Telegraph Avenue
Oakland, CA

( ) Bill BLAINE TECH SERVICES, Inc.
(X) Bill Chevron
Attn: Cynthia Wong

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

SAMPLE I.D.	QUANTITY	TYPE	OK	ANALYSIS TO DETECT	STATUS	RESULTS	LAB NUMBER
#1	1	soil		TPH as GAS, BTXE	24hr.		
#2	1	"		" "	"		
#3	1	"		" "	"		
#4	1	"		" "	"		
#5	1	"		" "	"		
#6	1	"		" "	"		

Field sampling was performed by M. Mackey

Sampling was completed at 11:30 AM/PM 7-14-1989

RELEASE OF SAMPLES FROM (name,time,date) ——>>>>> INTO THE CUSTODY OF (name,time,date)

from M Mackey @ 2:15 AM/PM 7/14-89 -> to [signature] @ 2:15 AM/PM 7/14-89

from _____ @ : AM/PM -89 -> to _____ @ : AM/PM -89

from _____ @ : AM/PM -89 -> to _____ @ : AM/PM -89

The laboratory designated to perform these analyses is: Sequoia DHS #ML 145
NOTE: Procedures and detection limits must confrom to RWQCB Region 2 specifications.
Please include chain of custody number and site specification on reports and invoices.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	Client Project ID:	BTS #89195M1, Chevron #0338, Oakland	Sampled: Jul 14, 1989
P.O. Box 5004	Matrix Descript:	Soil	Received: Jul 14, 1989
San Ramon, CA 94583-0804	Analysis Method:	EPA 5030/8015/8020	Analyzed: Jul 17, 1989
Attention: Cynthia Wong	First Sample #:	907-1500	Reported: Jul 17, 1989

TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
907-1500	#1	9.7	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
907-1501	#2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
907-1502	#3	3.0	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
907-1503	#4	73*	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
907-1504	#5	1.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
907-1505	#6	1.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Detection Limits:		**1.0**	**0.05**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Arthur G. Burton
Laboratory Director

Please Note:
* These results do not appear to be due to Gasoline.
cc: Richard Blaine, Blaine Tech Services, 1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505, San Jose, CA 95122

BLAINE
TECH SERVICES INC.

1370 TULLY ROAD, SUITE 505
SAN JOSE, CA 95122
(408) 995-5535

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 890726A3

SITE SPECIFICATION CHEVRON # 0338
5500 TELEGRAPH AVE.
OAKLAND, CA.

( ) Bill BLAINE TECH SERVICES, Inc.
(X) Bill CHEVRON
ATTEN: CYNTHIA WONG

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

SAMPLE I.D.	QUANTITY	TYPE	OK	ANALYSIS TO DETECT	STATUS	RESULTS	LAB NUMBER
#1 A-B (COMP A+B)	2	SOIL		GASOLINE, BTEX	24 HOUR		

Field sampling was performed by Brad Alva

Sampling was completed at 6:20 AM/PM 7-26-1989

RELEASE OF SAMPLES FROM (name,time,date) ---->>>>> INTO THE CUSTODY OF (name,time,date)

from Brad @ 7:23 AM/PM 7-26-89 -> to Sequoia @ 7:23 AM/PM 7/26-89

from _____ @ : AM/PM -89 -> to _____ @ : AM/PM -89

from _____ @ : AM/PM -89 -> to _____ @ : AM/PM -89

The laboratory designated to perform these analyses is: Sequoia DHS HMTL # 145
NOTE: Procedures and detection limits must confrom to RWQCB Region II specifications.
Please include chain of custody number and site specification on reports and invoices.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

680 Chesapeake Drive • Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	Client Project ID:	BTS #890726A3, Chev. #0338, Oakland	Sampled:	Jul 26, 1989
P.O. Box 5004	Sample Descript.:	Soil, Composite #1A-B	Received:	Jul 27, 1989
San Ramon, CA 94583-0804	Analysis Method:	EPA 5030/8015/8020	Analyzed:	Jul 27, 1989
Attention: Cynthia Wong	Lab Number:	907-3265	Reported:	Jul 27, 1989

TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS WITH BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Analyte	Detection Limit mg/kg (ppm)	Sample Results mg/kg (ppm)
Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons	1.0	1.4
Benzene	0.05	N.D.
Toluene	0.1	N.D.
Ethyl Benzene	0.1	N.D.
Xylenes	0.1	N.D.

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Arthur G. Burton
Laboratory Director

Please Note:
cc: Richard Blaine, Blaine Tech Services, 1370 Tully Rd., , Suite 505, San Jose, CA 95122

TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

NOTE: Analytical results are reported in Parts Per Million or Parts Per Billion

I.D. GIVEN THIS SAMPLE AREA	SAMPLE DEPTH IN FT. BELOW GRADE	SAMPLING LOCATION DICTATED BY	TYPE & METHOD FOR THE SAMPLE OBTAINED	SAMPLE MATRIX	DATE SAMPLED	BTS CHAIN OF CUSTODY I.D.	BTS SAMPLE I.D.	NAME OF DOHS RMTL LABORATORY	LABORATORY SAMPLE I.D.	PPM TPH AS GAS	PPM BEN-ZENE	PPM TOL-UENE	PPM ETHYL BEN-ZENE	PPM XY-LENES
DISPENSER PUMP ISLAND (WEST)														
SOUTHWEST	6.75	ELECTIVE	HANDRIVE	SOIL	07/11/89	89192-M-1	#2	SEQUOIA	907-0725	130	ND	ND	2.2	3.0
	4.5	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#4	SEQUOIA	907-1503	73*	ND	ND	ND	ND
NORTHWEST	6.25	ELECTIVE	HANDRIVE	SOIL	07/11/89	89192-M-1	#3	SEQUOIA	907-0726	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	4.0	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#5	SEQUOIA	907-1504	1.5	ND	ND	ND	ND
SOUTHEAST	6.75	ELECTIVE	HANDRIVE	SOIL	07/11/89	89192-M-1	#1	SEQUOIA	907-0724	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	5.0	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#2	SEQUOIA	907-1501	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NORTHEAST	6.25	ELECTIVE	HANDRIVE	SOIL	07/11/89	89192-M-1	#4	SEQUOIA	907-0727	480	0.31	ND	10	28
	4.5	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#1	SEQUOIA	907-1500	9.7	ND	ND	ND	ND
SOUTH	4.5	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#3	SEQUOIA	907-1502	3.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
NORTH	5.0	ELECTIVE	CONFIRM	SOIL	07/14/89	89195-M-1	#6	SEQUOIA	907-1505	1.8	ND	ND	ND	ND
STOCK	6-12"	STANDARD	BAAQMD-M	SOIL	07/26/89	890726-A-3	#1A-B	SEQUOIA	907-3265	1.4	ND	ND	ND	ND

*NOTE: THESE RESULTS DO NOT APPEAR TO BE DUE TO GASOLINE.

Standard = The location conformed to established (professional or regulatory) definitions for the type of sample being collected. Example: a standard RWQCB interface sample.

LIA = The local implementing agency inspector chose a sampling location that was different from a standard (pre-defined) location.

Elective = Elective samples are not taken to comply with regulatory requirements, but to obtain information. Sampling locations may be chosen by the property owner, the contractor, a consultant, etc. The samples may of may not be analyzed.