

March 13, 1997

15,870.004

Ms. Evelyn Navarro Contracting Officer Civil Engineering Unit Oakland U.S. Coast Guard 2000 Embarcadero, Suite 200 Oakland, California 94606-5337

Dear Ms. Navarro:

Summary Report
Subsurface Investigation at Coast Guard Support Center Alameda
Contract DTCG88-95-D-6AL022
PSN 11-05172
Alameda, California

This letter report summarizes activities performed by AGI Technologies (AGI) and presents the results of laboratory analyses of soil samples collected at the above-referenced site. This work was performed in accordance with your March 22, 1996 request for cost proposal and in accordance with our April 24, 1996 cost proposal.

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) provided the following background information on the site. The site has been occupied by the USCG and other federal agencies since the early 1930s; by the 1940s, the USCG was the sole occupant. A boiler plant was constructed during the 1940s to supply heat to other newly constructed buildings. The boiler reportedly burned No. 6 fuel oil, likely supplied by a subsurface pipeline.

During the repair of a fire hydrant pipeline in 1993, soil containing elevated concentrations of fuel oil was encountered adjacent to an abandoned pipeline, thought to be the former boiler plant pipeline.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The objective of our services was to further evaluate the extent of petroleum hydrocarbons associated with the former boiler fuel oil pipeline in subsurface soil at the site. To achieve this objective, we:

Advanced 22 geoprobe corings to approximately 10 feet below ground surface (bgs).

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- Collected samples of soil during coring and submitted 25 selected samples for analytical testing.
- Prepared this summary report documenting field observations, conditions, laboratory analytical results, and conclusions.

SITE SETTING

U.S. Coast Guard Support Center Alameda is located on Coast Guard Island in Alameda, California, as shown on Figure 1. The site is bounded by water on all sides, with Brooklyn Basin to the north and east and Fortmann Basin to the south and west. Land surface elevation is approximately 10 feet above sea level, and the surrounding land is generally level.

The focus of this investigation is on the area surrounding the intersection of Eagle Road and McCulloch Drive, as shown on Figure 2.

GEOLOGY

Twenty-two soil corings were advanced using a GeoProbe coring rig on October 31, 1996 and January 29, 1997. Coring locations are shown on Figure 2. The corings were advanced to depths between 9 and 10 feet bgs. Soil samples were collected continuously from a depth of 2 feet bgs to the total depth of the corings. Samples were classified according to the Unified Soil Classification System, shown on Plate 1 in Attachment 1. Coring logs are presented on Plates 2 through 12, also in Attachment 1.

Subsurface material encountered beneath the asphalt road surface and approximately 18 inches of base course consisted of 3 to 8 feet of gray to black clay with sand in places and 2 to 5 feet of gray sand to silty sand above the clay in places and below the clay in places.

SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Continuous sampling was performed from a depth of 2 feet bgs to the total depth of the corings. The samples appearing to contain the highest concentration of petroleum hydrocarbons were selected for laboratory analysis and submitted to Sparger Technologies, Inc., of Sacramento, California or Columbia Analytical Services, of Kelso, Washington for chemical analysis. The samples were analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) quantified as gasoline, diesel, and oil and for benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and total xylenes (BETX). The results of the analyses, shown in Table 1, indicate concentrations of TPH above detection limits in samples from borings B2, B3, B4, B6, B11, B13, B17, B18, B19, B20, B21 and B22. The locations of samples containing detected concentrations of diesel-range TPH are shown on Figure 3. BETX constituents were detected in samples from borings B4, B6, and B11. Copies of the laboratory reports are attached.

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CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of soil sample analyses, elevated concentrations of TPH in soil likely associated with the former boiler plant pipeline do not extend outside the area immediately adjacent to the former pipeline. In addition, the samples containing detected concentrations of TPH did not contain significant concentrations of BETX, the more volatile and mobile constituents typically associated with petroleum products. In our opinion, no further action regarding the former pipeline in this area is necessary, with the exception of proper handling of impacted soil from this area during future utility repair or excavation work.

LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for exclusive use by the U.S. Coast Guard and its consultants for this project only. The analyses, conclusions, and recommendations presented in this report are based on conditions encountered at the time of our study and our experience and professional judgement. AGI cannot be held responsible for the interpretation by others of the data contained herein.

Our services have been performed in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the area. No other warranty, express or implied, is made.

Please call if you have any questions, comments, or require additional information.

Sincerely,

AGI Technologies

Peter P. Barry,

Associate Hydrogeologist

David W. Ashcom, P.E. Associate Engineer

PPB/DWA/tag

attachments

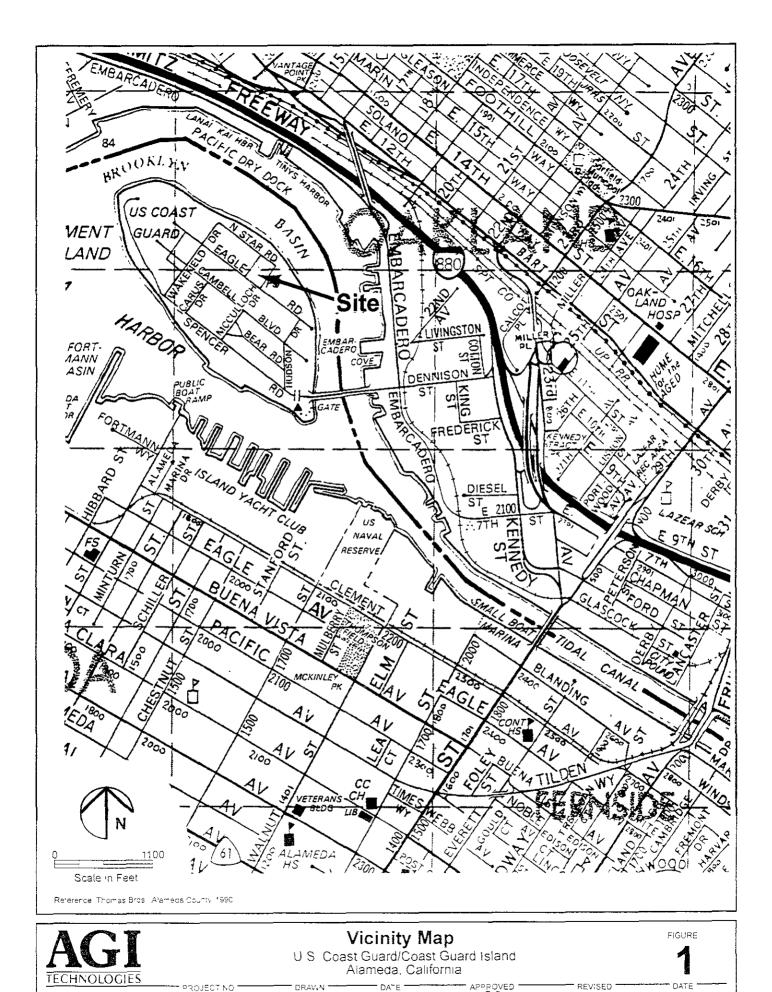


Table 1
Summary of Chemical Analyses - Soil
U.S. Coast Guard/Coast Guard Island Alameda
Alameda, California

			EPA Test Me	ethod 8020		California TPH Methods			
Commission	Sample	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Talmana	Xylenes	TPH Gasoline	TPH Diesel	TPH Oii	
Sample ID	Date	Delizene	mg/				mg/kg		
B1-3'	10/31/96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B2-5'	10/31/96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,500	ND	
B3-8'	10/31/96	ND	ND	ND	NĐ	ND	21 ^a	ND	
B4-7.5'	10/31/96	ND	0.026	ND	0.1	ND	440 ^b	ND	
B5-4'	10/31/96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B6-7.5'	10/31/96	ND	ND	ND	0.1	ND.	720 ^c	ND	
B8-8.5'	10/31/96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B9-9'	10/31/96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B10-8.5'	10/31/96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B11-4'	10/31/96	ND	ND	ND	0.41	ND	ND	1,400	
B12-7'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B13-7'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	40	
B14-7'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B14-8'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B15-7'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	, ND	ND	ND	
B16-7'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B17-5'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	18	132	
B18-8'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	35	
B19-7'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	- ND	ND	31	
B20-7'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	26	
B21-5.5'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	7	470	217	
B21-6.5'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	14	46	
B21-8.5'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	122	2,040	894	
B22-6'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	16	93	
B22-8'	01/29/97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Detection Limit		0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	1.0	1.0	50	

Notes

- a) Sample was reanalyzed following extraction and compositing, result was 43 mg/kg.
- b) Sample was reanalyzed following extraction and compositing, result was 1,200 mg/kg
- c) Sample was reanalyzed following extraction and compositing; result was 270 mg/kg mg/kg milligrams per kilogram, equivalent to parts per million.
- ND Compound not detected at or above detection limit

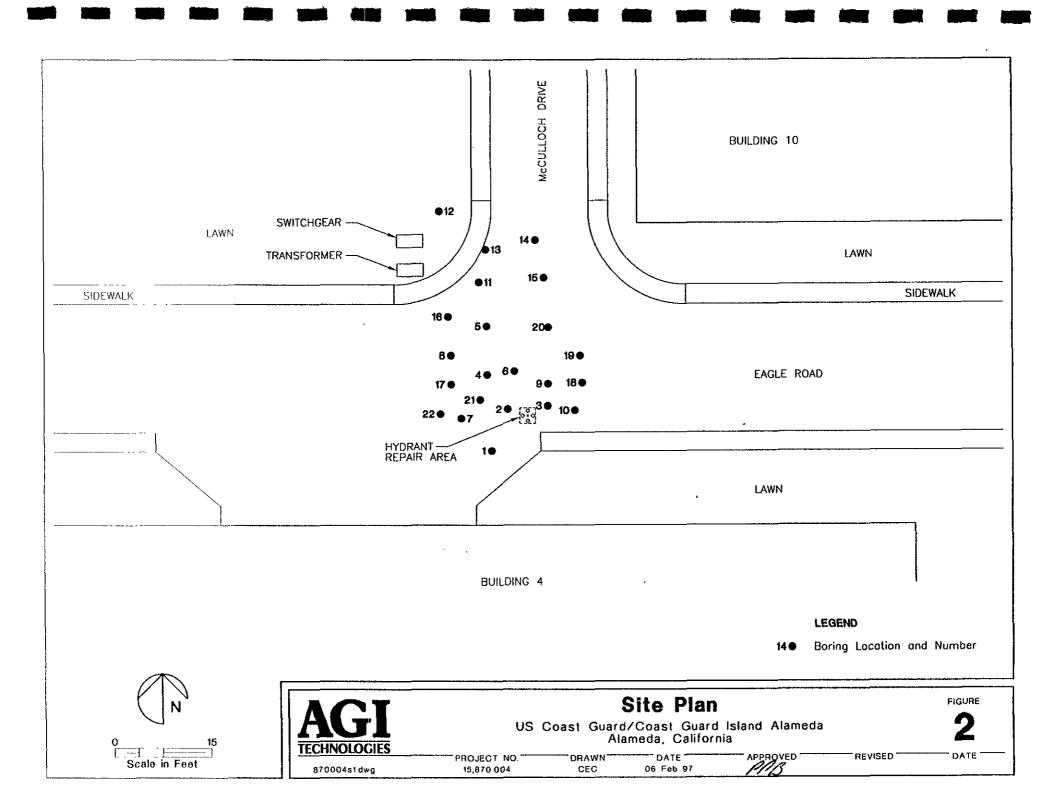


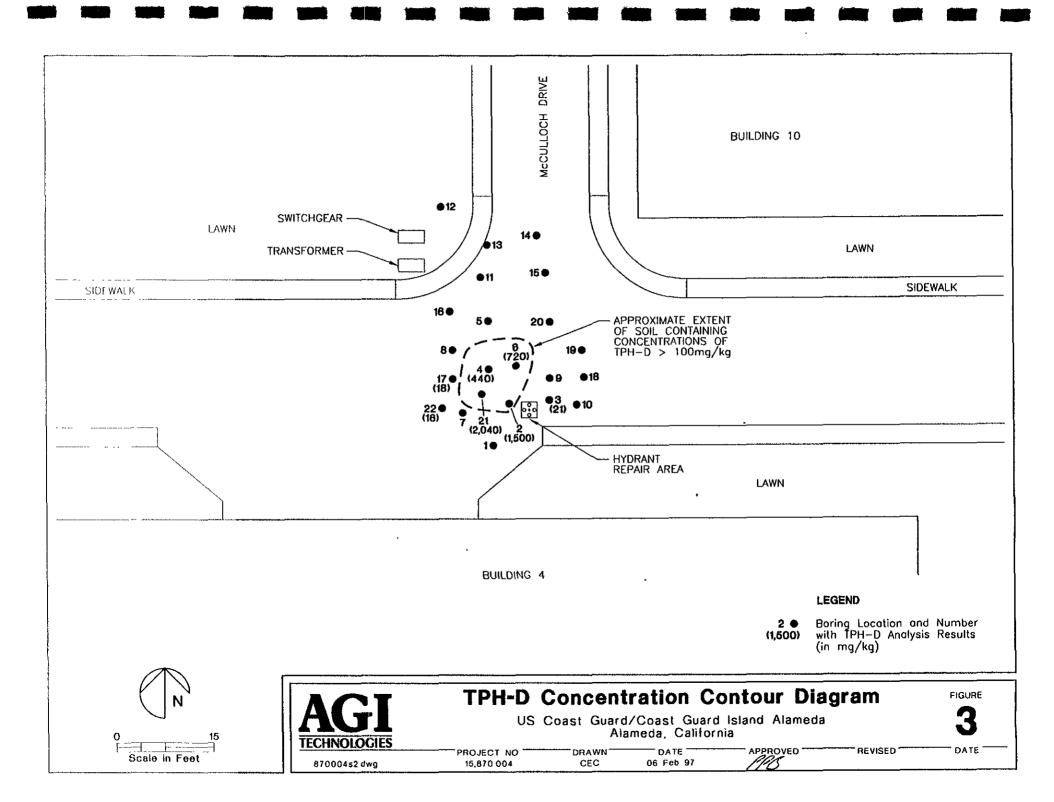
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	UN	IFIED SOIL C	LAS	SIFIC	ATION S	YSTEN	/1		
MAJOR DIVISIONS							TYPICAL NAMES		
COARSE GRAINED SOILS More than half is larger than No. 200 Sieve	GRAVELS	Clean gravels with	GW	0:0:0	Well graded	sand mixtures			
	More than half coarse fraction is larger than No. 4 sieve size	little or no fines	GP		Poorly grade	ded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures			
		Gravels with over 12% fines	GM		Silty Gravels mixtures	s, poorly graded gravel-sand-silt			
			GC		Clayey gravels, poorly graded gravel-sand-clay mixtures			ed	
	SANDS More than half coarse fraction is smaller than No. 4 sieve size	Clean sands with little or no fines	sw		Well graded	sands, gravelly sands			
			SP		Poorly grade	d sands, gravelly sands			
		Sands with over 12% fines	SM			oorly graded sand-silt mixtures			
			sc		mixtures	s, poorly graded sand-clay			
FINE GRAINED SOILS More than half is smaller than No. 200 Sieve	SILTS AN	ML		clayey fine s	s and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or ands, or clayey silts with slight plasticity				
	Liquid limit less than 50		CL		gravelly clay	ys of low to medium plasticity, s, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays			
						s and organic silty clays of low plasticity			
	SILTS AN	МН		sandy or silty	s, micaceous or diatomacious fine soils, elastic silts ys of high plasticity, fat clays				
	Liquid limit greater than 50		сн						
<u> </u>			он		organic silts				
	HIGHLY ORGA	PT		Peat and oth	Peat and other highly organic soils				
				BETWEEN UNITS			PHYSICAL PROPERTY TESTS		
			I Defined Change			Consol	-	Consolidation	
☑ Bulk/G			Gradational Change				-	Liquid Limit	
			scure Change of Exploration			PL Gs	-	Plastic Limit Specific Gravity	
		SA	-	Size Analysis					
	PER FOOT is 140 pounds with 3	TxS	-	Triaxial Shear Triaxial Permeability					
	PT Sampler (2.0-Inch	TxP Perm	-	Permeability					
	nin Wall Sampler (2.8	Po	-	Porosity					
	olit Barrel Sampler (2	MD DS	-	Moisture/Density Direct Shear					
MOISTURE DESCRIPTION							-	Vane Shear Compaction	
	- Considerably less	Comp	•	Compaction					
	: - Near optimum mo			nsolidated, Undrained					
	t - Over optimum mo d - Below water table			olidated, Undrained olidated, Drained					
	- Delow Marel rapid	. In capitally zone t	vi iii þt		groundwater	100 - 0			



Soil Classification/Legend

USCG/Coast Guard Island Alameda

PLATE

Alameda, California - APPROVED T

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- DATE -13 Mar 97

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