Mr. Barney Chan Alameda County Health Care Services Agency 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250 Alameda, California 94502

RECEIVED

By lopprojectop at 8:19 am, May 18, 2006

Re: Well Installation and Supplemental Subsurface Investigation Report

Former Exxon Service Station 3055 35th Avenue Oakland, California Cambria Project #130-0105.108



Dear Mr. Chan:

On behalf of Mr. Lynn Worthington of Golden Empire Properties, Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc. (Cambria) is submitting this Well Installation and Supplemental Subsurface Investigation Report for the site referenced above. The following work was conducted in accordance with the Corrective Action Plan (CAP) dated April 8, 1998, which describes the installation of a ten dual-phase vacuum extraction (DPVE) wells. In response to the May 21, 1998, letter from the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA), Cambria also prepared a CAP Addendum dated May 29, 1998, which describes additional upgradient plume delineation activities. Presented below are a site summary, remediation well installation summary, supplemental investigation summary, and a discussion of future activities.

SITE SUMMARY

Site Description

Site Location: The site is a former Exxon Service Station located at the northeast corner of 35th Avenue and School Street in Oakland, California (Figure 1). Currently, the site is an unpaved vacant lot situated within a mixed commercial and residential setting approximately 3 blocks west of the 580 Freeway. The topography in the area slopes generally westward towards the Oakland Inner Harbor and San Francisco Bay. The nearest surface water is Peralta Creek, located approximately 0.1 miles north (crossgradient) of the site.

Sonoma, CA Portland, OR Seattle, WA

Oakland, CA

Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc. Adjacent Hydrocarbon Sources: An active British Petroleum (BP) service station is located on 35th Avenue one block east and upgradient of the site. A former Texaco station is located across School Street immediately east and upgradient of the site. Texaco's underground storage tanks (USTs) were

1144 65th Street Suite B Oakland, CA 94608 Tel (510) 420-0700 Fax (510) 420-9170

removed approximately 15 years ago. No soil samples were collected during the tank removal and no subsurface investigation has been conducted at the former Texaco site.

Site Lithology: The site lithology consists primarily of interbedded lenses of clayey gravel and sandy clays to the maximum explored depth of 30 feet. Local base rock backfill is present in the vicinity of the former USTs and pump islands.

Groundwater Depth: During the past 3.5 years of quarterly groundwater monitoring, the depth to groundwater has ranged from approximately 8 to 20 ft below grade surface (bgs).



Groundwater Flow Direction: Groundwater flows primarily towards the northwest, although a southwest groundwater flow direction has been calculated from monitoring data collected during the fourth quarter of previous years.

Site Background

October 1990 Geotechnical Investigation: In October 1990, Geotechnical Engineering Inc. of Fremont, California, drilled two soil borings at the site for a pre-construction engineering analysis. No samples were collected for hydrocarbon analysis.

January 1991 Tank Removal: In January 1991, Pacific Excavators removed two 4,000-gallon USTs, two 6,000-gallon gasoline USTs, and one 500-gallon waste oil UST from the site. According to a September 24, 1992 report prepared by Consolidated Technologies of San Jose, California (CT), soil samples were collected during the tank removal, but were not analyzed or reported by Pacific Excavators.

November 1991 Subsurface Investigation: In November 1991, CT drilled twelve soil borings to depths up to 35 ft bgs (Figure 2). Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) concentrations were detected in soil samples collected from 11 of the 12 soil borings up to 2,100 parts per million (ppm). No total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHd) or oil and grease (O&G) concentrations were detected in boring B-7, which is immediately downgradient of the former waste oil tank.

May 1994 Subsurface Investigation: Between May 5 and 9, 1994, Cambria drilled seven soil borings and installed three onsite monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-3). TPHg concentrations were detected in six of the seven soil borings at concentrations up to 2,900 ppm. TPHg and benzene concentrations were detected in groundwater at maximum concentrations of 130,000 and 22,000 parts per billion (ppb), respectively.

Groundwater Monitoring: Quarterly groundwater monitoring and sampling has been performed at the site since May 1994.

Remedial Testing: In July 1996, Cambria conducted a series of remedial tests involving soil vapor extraction (SVE), SVE combined with air sparging (AS), and SVE combined with aquifer pumping. Using an internal combustion engine, vacuums up to 150 inches of water were applied to each test well (MW-1 through MW-3) for a period ranging from 20 to 45 minutes. Very low air flow rates of 0.06, 0.36 and 0.40 cubic feet per minute were achieved from test wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3, respectively. TPHg soil vapor concentrations collected from each well at the end of the test ranged from less than 250 parts per million by volume (ppmv) in test wells MW-1 and MW-2, and greater than 10,000 ppmv in test well MW-3. No significant increases in air flow or soil vapor concentrations were observed when SVE was combined with AS. When SVE was combined with aquifer dewatering (0.5 gpm), the air flow rate from MW-2 increased significantly to 15 cfm, although no corresponding increase in soil vapor concentrations was observed. No vacuum radius of influence or groundwater drawdown influence was observed in any well. The generally low air and groundwater flow rates were indicative of low permeability soils. Results of the remedial testing also indicated that SVE and/or AS with vacuums up to 150 inches of water would not be effective in removing hydrocarbons from the subsurface soils. However, dewatering combined with SVE could enhance remedial efforts.

February 1997 Plume Definition: On February 26, 1997, Cambria installed one additional onsite monitoring well (MW-4) at the site. TPHg were detected in soil at a maximum concentration of 150 ppm at 15 ft bgs. TPHg and benzene concentrations were detected in groundwater at concentrations of 47,000 and 11,000 parts per billion (ppb), respectively.

REMEDIATION WELL INSTALLATION

Cambria installed ten dual-phase extraction wells on site. Remediation wells RW-5 through RW-11 were installed downgradient of the former dispenser islands and USTs (Figure 1). Wells RW-13 and RW-14 were installed upgradient of the former service station features. The procedures for the well installation are summarized below. Boring logs and well construction diagrams are included in Attachment A. Cambria's standard field procedures for remediation wells are included in Attachment B. The drilling and excavation permits are included as Attachment C.

Drilling Dates:

August 5 - 6, 1998.

Personnel Present:

Cambria geologist, Robert W. Schultz, conducted the field activities under the supervision of Registered Geologist No. 5397

Peter F. McKereghan.



Permits: Alameda County Public Works Agency Drilling Permit No.

98WR309 and City of Oakland Planning and Building Excavation

Permit No. X9800559 (Attachment C).

Drilling Company: V&W Drilling (V&W) of Rio Vista, California (C-57 License No.

720904).

Drilling Method: Hollow-stem auger (HSA).

Number of HSA Borings: Ten (Figure 1).

Remediation Wells:

Boring Depths: 25-30 ft (Attachment A).

Well Materials: Wells RW-5 through RW-14 were constructed using four-inch

Ten wells were constructed.

diameter, 0.010-inch slotted schedule 40 PVC well screen and well

casing, and Monterey #2/12 sand.

Soil Sampling: Soil samples were collected every five ft and near the water table

from borings RW-5 through RW-9. Samples were collected near the water table from borings RW-10 through RW-14. Soil samples were logged and classified according to the Unified Soil

Classification System (Attachment A).

Depth to Water: Groundwater was encountered in the borings at depths of 23 to 28

ft below ground surface (bgs).

Screened Interval: The wells were screened from 4.5 to 5 ft bgs to the total depth of

each well (25-30 ft bgs) (Attachment A).

Development Method: V&W Drilling was performed using a surge block and bailer to

develop the recovery wells.

Soil Handling: Soil cuttings generated during drilling were stockpiled on site,

pending profiling and transport to a recycling/disposal site. The

stockpile is on top of and covered with plastic sheeting.

SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

In accordance with the May 29, 1998 CAP Addendum, Cambria advanced two borings upgradient of the site (Figure 1).

Drilling Date:

August 5, 1998.

Personnel Present:

Cambria geologist, Ron Scheele, conducted the field activities under the supervision of Registered Geologist No. 5397 Peter F.

McKereghan.

Permits:

Alameda County Public Works Agency Drilling Permit No.

98WR309 and City of Oakland Planning and Building Excavation

Permit No. X9800559 (F).

Drilling Company:

V&W Drilling (V&W) of Rio Vista, California (C-57 License No.

720904).

Drilling Method:

Geoprobe® direct-push using 1.5-inch-diameter push rods.

Number of Geoprobe®

Two (Figure 1).

Borings:

Boring Depths:

28 to 38 ft bgs.

Depth to Water:

Groundwater was not encountered in either boring.

Soil Handling:

No soil cuttings were generated as part of the additional

investigation.

Drilling Summary

The two soil borings were advanced off site along School Street to depths of approximately 28 and 38 ft bgs, respectively (See Figure 1). Temporary 3/4-inch-diameter PVC casing was placed into each boring for up to 5 hours to facilitate the collection of a groundwater sample. Due to the fine grained soil and low soil permeabilities, no groundwater entered the borehole preventing the collection of a groundwater sample. No soil samples were collected during geoprobe® groundwater sampling activities and no hydrocarbon odors were observed. The temporary casing was removed from soil borings were grouted up with cement to allow for vehicular traffic along School Street.

FUTURE REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES

Dual-Phase Vacuum Extraction System: A dual-phase vacuum extraction system (DPVE) as described in Cambria's April 8, 1998 CAP is currently being designed and a bid package is being prepared. Following successful selection of a contractor from the bidding process and with Fund pre-approval, the DPVE system will be installed at the site.

CLOSING



If you have any questions or comments regarding this report or future site activities, please call Ron Scheele at (510) 420-3336.

Sincerely,

Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc.

Schul

Ron Scheele Project Geologist

Bob Clark-Riddell, PE Principal Engineer

Figure: 1 - Boring and Well Locations

Attachments: A - Boring Logs and Well Construction Diagrams

B - Standard Field Procedures for Remediation Wells

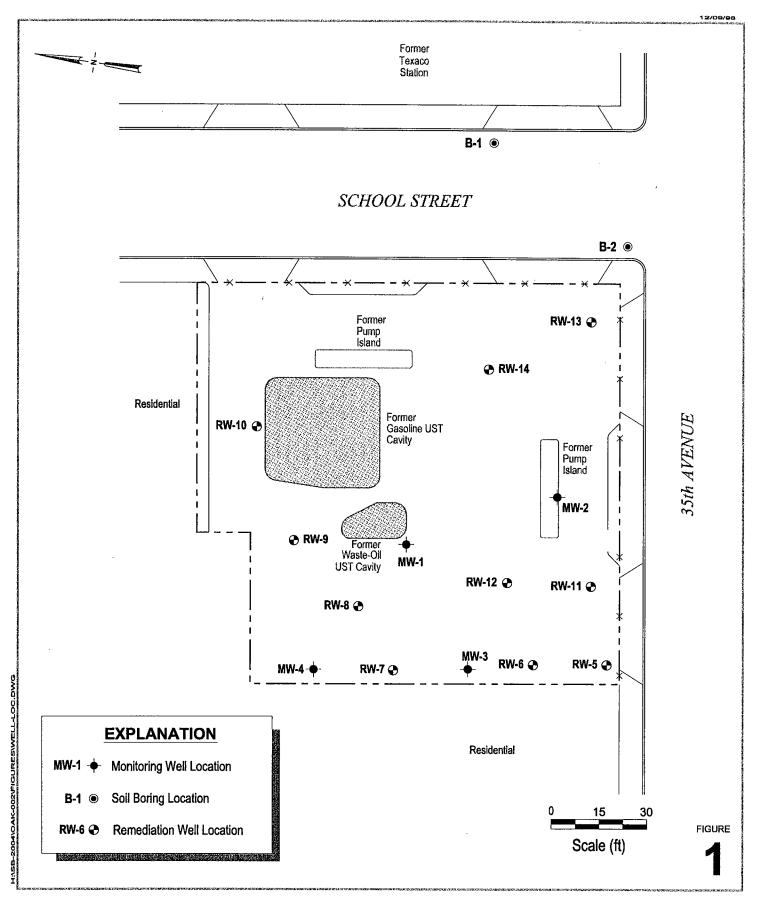
C - Drilling and Excavation Permits

cc: Mr. Lynn Worthington, Golden Empire Properties, Inc., 5942 MacArthur Boulevard, Suite B, Oakland,

California 94605

Mr. David Hallstrom, UST Cleanup Fund, P.O. Box 944212, Sacramento, California 94244-2120

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Former Exxon Station

3055 35th Avenue Oakland, California



Soil Boring and Well Locations

ATTACHMENT A

Boring Logs and Well Construction Diagrams

Oli a	nt: Lynn Wor		RING LOG	-					ng ID	RW-5	
Clier Proje	n: Lynn wor ect No: 130-01		•	Phase	Task	201	Location Surface		5 35th Ave., Oa t, 160 - 170 ab		Page 1 of 1
Depth (feet)	Blow Count	Sample	Interval		Lithologic Description		TPHg (ppm)	Graphic Log	Boring Completion Graphics	E a	
5	Ground Surface	e -	100% 100% 100%	Gravely SiLT; mottling; hard; 20% sand, 159 plasticity; low e	(MLG); brown with damp; 15% clay, 5 6 angular gravel; lc estimated permeab	green 50% silt, bw ility.				5	No chemical odor.
10	9 18 20	X	100% 100% 100%	l 5% clav. 30% :	M); brown; dense; silt, 60% sand, 5% ow estimated perm	, 5% gravel; permeability.				10	Strong hydrocarbon odor.
15	10 11 11	X	100% 100% 100%	Clayey SAND; mottling; medic clay, 25% silt, low estimated	(SC); brown with g um dense; damp; 2 50% sand; low plas permeability.	reen 5% sticity;				15	Strong hydrocarbon odor.
20	10 11 17	X	100% 100% 100%	35% clay, 40 %	6 silt, 25% sand.					20	Strong hydrocarbon odor.
25	8 9 15	X	100% 100% 100%	mottling; medit 35% silt. <5% s	L-ML); brown with um dense; wet; 50% sand, 10% gravel; lestimated permeab	% clay, low				25	Strong hydrocarbon odor. Bottom of well @ 25.7 ft.
Dr	iller V&W Dri	llir	ng		Drilling Started	8/5/98			Notes: SC	uthwes	t corner of lot
Lo	gged By R.W	chuitz		Drilling Completed	d <u>8/5/</u> 9	98		_			
W	ater-Bearing Zone	s			Grout Type P	Portland Type I/II Cement					

BORING LOG		Borin	g ID	RW-6			
Client: Lynn Worthington	Loca	•					
Project No: 130-0105 Phase	Task 201 Surfa	ace Elev. ft, 160 - 170 abo	ve msi	Page 1 of 1			
Depth (feet) Count Sample Interval	Lithologic Description	Completion Graphics	Depth (feet)	Additional Comments			
10	(GM); orange-brown; ry; 5% clay, 20% silt, 30% avel; angular gravel to >2" plasticity; low estimated EL; (GC); brown with g; hard; damp; 20% clay, sand, 30% gravel; low estimated permeability.		0	No chemical odor. Strong hydrocarbon odor. No chemical odor. Moderate to strong hydrocarbon odor. No chemical odor. No chemical odor. Bottom of well @ 25.5 ft.			
[VOW 5							
Driller V&W Drilling	Drilling Started <u>8/5/98</u>	Notes: we	stern bo	order of site			
Logged By R.W. Schultz	Drilling Completed 8/5/98						
Water-Bearing Zones	Grout Type Portland Type	rtland Type I/II Cement					

,				RING LOG	·					Boring	ID	RW-7		
Clier	-						Locatio		35th Av	•				
Proje	ect No: 130-01	05 	1	Phase	Task	201	Surfac		t, 160 - 1	70 abo	ve msi	Page	1 of	2
Depth (feet)	Blow Count	Sample	Interval		Lithologic Description		TPHg (ppm)	Graphic Log	Bori Compl Grapi	etion	Depth (feet)		ditional nments	
5	Ground Surfac	e XXX	100% 100% 100%	permeability.	L; orange-brown; dense; 20% silt, 25% sand, 40% sticity; low estimated						0	No chemical odor. No chemical odor.		
15	15 100% 28 100% 30 100% 14 100% 15 100% 20 100% 20 25% sandy CL mottling; h 25% sandy estimated				Y; (CLS); brown with green d; damp; 40% clay, 20% silt, 5% gravel; low plasticity; low ermeability.						15	Moderate odor.	hydroca	rbon
25	18	XX	100%	clay, 10% silt, gravel; low pla: permeability.	(SC); brown with grey (SC); brown with grey 50% coarse sand, 10 sticity; low estimated	 y % %					25	Moderate odor.	•	rbon
Dri	iller <u>V&W Dri</u>	Drilling Started 8/	/5/98 Notes: western border of site											
Lo	Logged By R.W. Schultz				Drilling Completed									
	ater-Bearing Zones							/II Cemei	nt -					
1 446	Moi-Dealing Zone			····	Grout Type FOI	Hallu	· ype I	" Celliel	<u>'' </u>					

Clien Proje					Location	Boring 5 35th Ave., Oak ft, 160 - 170 abov	land	RW-7
Depth (feet)	Blow Count of Task Count Count			Lithologic	TPHg (mdd)	Boring Completion Graphics	Depth (feet)	
30	14	× 1 × 1	00%	Continued from previous page Fine to medium sand.			30	Bottom of well @ 29.5 ft. No chemical odor.
35				,		:	- - - - - - - - -	
40							 - - - - - - - -	
45							- - - - - - - -	
50						·	- - - 50 -	
55							55	
60							- - - - - - -	
-							-	

,				ORING LOG						Boring	ID	RW-8				
Client	-		ngton				Location			ve., Oak						
Projec	ot No: 130-01	05		Phase	Task	201	Surfac		t, 160 -	170 abo	ve msl	Page	1 of	2		
Depth (feet)	Blow	Sample	Interval		Lithologic Description		TPHg (ppm)	Graphic Log	Com	ring pletion phics	Depth (feet)		titiona nment			
10	Ground Surface 30 50 8 19 24		100% 100% 100%	dense; dry; 15 sand, 40% gra estimated perr	VEL; orange-brown; very 5% clay, 20% silt, 25% ravel; low plasticity; low rmeability.						0	No chemic				
	11 100% Sandy CLA				CLS); brown with gr stiff; damp; 40% clay 15% gravel; coarse ow estimated perme	een 7, 20% sand; ability.					15	Strong hyd	lrocarbo	on odor.		
	12 19 20	*	100% 100% 100%	Hard.							20	Strong hyd	rocarbo	on odor.		
19	7 9 10	100% 100% 100%		own; stiff; damp; 80° 10% fine sand; low stimated permeabili	 % ty.				Z	25	Strong hyd	rocarbo	on odor.			
	VOM D."	12:-		5010		IE IO C			1 2 2			·				
Drille						/5/98			_ Note	s: <u>nort</u>	nwest	quadrant	of si	te		
Logg	Logged By R.W. Schultz Drilling				Drilling Completed	8/5/9	8		-							
Wate	ter-Bearing Zones				Grout Type Po	rtland	Type I/	II Cemer	<u>nt </u>							

Clien	-		ington	DRING LOG	Location	on 305	Boring 5 35th Ave., Oak	land	RW-8
Proje	ct No: 130-01	05		Phase Task 201	Surfac	e Elev.	ft, 160 - 170 abo	ve msl	Page 2 of 2
Depth (feet)	Blow Count	Sample	Interval	Lithologic Description	TPHg (ppm)	Graphic Log	Boring Completion Graphics	Depth (feet)	Additional Comments
30				Continued from previous page				20	
-	7 9 15	X	100% 100% 100%	70% clay, 15% silt, 15% sand.				30	Bottom of well @ 29.5 ft. Slight hydrocarbon odor.
-									
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1 1 1								<u> </u>	
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45								45	
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,				ORING LOG						Boring	ID	RW-9
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		Г		Phase	Tas	k 201	Surfac	e Elev. f	τ, 160 -	170 abov	ve msi	Page 1 of 1
Depth (feet)	Blow	Sample	Interval		Lithologic		TPHg (ppm)	Graphic Log	Bor Comp	ring	Depth (feet)	Additional
Ğ₩,	Count	Sar	Int		Description		E 호	Gra L	Grap	phics	e e	Comments
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	Ground Surfac											
0	Ground Suriac	F -		Clayey GRAVE	L; brown with gre	en		787	M	- 🔯 -	0	
-				silt, 30% sand,	L; brown with gre ense; dry; 15% c 40% angular gra stimated permea	vel; low					<u>-</u>	
-	•			piactiony, low c	ominated permea	omry.					-	
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5			,	ı							5	
-	25 28	X	100% 100%									No odor.
	30	×	100%								[
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-											-	
10	24		100%								10	Otrono de la contra dela contra de la contra dela contra de la contra del la contr
-	29	\$	100 % 100 % 100 %								-	Strong hydrocarbon odor.
-			100 /								- -	
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15	19	×	100%	Sandy CLAY; b	rown with green						15	Strong hydrocarbon odor.
-	30 36	×	100% 100%	mottling; hard; of 25% sand, 15%	damp; 40% clay, gravel; low plast	20% silt, ticity; low					_	,
-	30 100% mottling; hard; damp; 40% clay, 25% sand, 15% gravel; low plas estimated permeability.										-	
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20											20	
-	25 36	X	100% 100%	Clayey GRAVEI	L; (GC); brown wi very dense; dam	 ith p: 15%					-	Strong hydrocarbon odor.
-	40	X	100%	clay, 15% silt, 3 plasticity; low es	0% sand, 40% g stimated permeal	ravel; low bility.					-	
_											_	
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25	13	Ų	1000/								25	
	19	†	100% 100% 100%	mottling: dense:	SC); brown with o ; wet; 30% clay, 1 gravel; low plast	10% silt - 1					- -	Slight hydrocarbon odor. Bottom of well and boring @ 25.0 ft.
-			10076	\estimated perm	eability.						- -	⊌ 25.0 lt.
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30											30	
Dri	ller V&W Dril	lin			Drilling Started	8/6/98			Notes	. naut	hwest	guadrant of cita
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Log	gea sy <u>K.W.</u>	cnuit z			8/6/98							
Wa	ter-Bearing Zone	S			ortland	and Type I/II Cement						

,				ORING LOG						Boring	ID	RW-10
Clien	•		_	D.		004	Location			Ave., Oak		
	ct No: 130-01	T		Phase	Task	201	Surfac		1, 160	- 170 abo	ve msl	Page 1 of 1
Depth (feet)	Blow	Sample	Interval		Lithologic		TPHg (ppm)	phic	В	oring	et oth	A al al tal t
De (fe	Count	Sar	Inte		Description		F 호	Graphic Log	Gr	npletion aphics	Depth (feet)	Additional Comments
5 10 15	Ground Surfac	<u>-</u>	Clayey GRAV dense; dry; 15 sand, 40% an low estimated	EL; (GC); brown; ve 5% clay, 15% silt, 30 gular gravel; low plate permeability. (CLS); brown; very ay, 20% silt, 25% so w plasticity; low est		(-)			apnics	5 10	No chemical odor. Strong hydrocarbon odor.	
1	8 12 24 er V&W Dri l	100% 100% 100%	Some gravel, p	poorly sorted sands	8/6/98			Not	es: nort	20 - - 25 - - - 30	No chemical odor. Bottom of well @ 25.0 ft.	
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Wat	er-Bearing Zone	s			Grout Type P	ortland	Type I/	II Cemer	<u> 1t </u>	·		

BORING LOG			Boring	ID	RW-11	
Client: Lynn Worthington Project No: 130-0105 Phase	Task 201		5 35th Ave., Oakl ft, 160 - 170 abov		Page 1 of 1	
eet) Blow woll	Lithologic Description	TPHg (ppm) g Graphic Log	Boring Completion Graphics	Depth (feet)		
mottling; very disit, 30% sand, plasticity; low e	L; brown with green lense; dry; 15% 40% angular gravel; low stimated permeability. CLS); brown with green damp; 40% clay, 25% silt, 6 gravel; low plasticity; low leability.			10	No chemical odor. Strong hydrocarbon odor.	
25 12 100% 37 100% 42 100% 30 Clavey SAND: dense; wet; 30's sand, 10% gravestimated permits and permits Oriller V&W Drilling	(SC); brown; very % clay, 10% silt, 50% /el; low plasticity; low neability		Notes: SOU	25 	Strong hydrocarbon odor. Bottom of well @ 25.0 ft.	
Logged By R.W. Schultz	Drilling Completed 8/6/9)8	_			
Water-Bearing Zones	Grout Type Portland	rtland Type I/II Cement				

				RING LOG						Boring	j ID	RW-1	2	
Clien	t: Lynn Wor ct No: 130-01		-	Phase	Task	201	Locatio			Ave., Oak - 170 abo		Dogo	1 of	4
Depth (feet)	Blow Count	Sample	1		Lithologic Description	201	TPHg (mdd)	Graphic Graphi	Col	Boring mpletion raphics	Depth (feet)	<u> </u>	litional nments	<u>1</u>
0 5	Ground Surface			Clayey GRAVE dry; 15% clay, gravel; low plas permeability. Damp; 15% cla 40% gravel. Sandy CLAY; (damp; 40% cla 15% gravel; low permeability.	L; (GC); brown; den 15% silt, 30% sand, sticity; low estimate CLS); brown; very silt, 20% sar w plasticity; low estimate w plasticity; low estimated (SC); brown; dense; silt; 50% sand; 10% sticity; low estimated	nd; tiff; td, nated			5	■ Aprilics	0	No chemic	al odor.	n odor.
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	Logged By R.W. Schultz Drilling Completed 8/						98		_			-		
	, —				/II Com-	_ -								
Wa	ater-Bearing Zon	es			Grout Type Po	rtiand	and Type I/II Cement							

Strong hydrocarbon odor. Sandy CLAY: (CLS): Drown; hard; damp; 40% clay; 25% silt; 20% sand, 15% gravel; low plasticity; low estimated permeability. Clayey SAND: (SC); brown with green mottling; very dense; damp; 30% clay; 10% silt; 50% sand; 10% gravel; low plasticity; low estimated permeability. Strong hydrocarbon odor. 20	,				RING LOG						Boring	ID	RW-1	3
E Blow Count E E Description E E Boring Completion E E E E E E E E E		-		_				ı						
Oround Surface Glaser GRAVEL: (GC); brown; dense; dry; 15% clist,	Proje	ct No: 130-01	7	 	Phase	Task	201	Surfac		t, 160 - 170) abov	ve msl	Page	1 of 1
Oround Surface Glaser GRAVEL: (GC); brown; dense; dry; 15% clist,	pth et)	Blow	ple	rval		Lithologic		원(Ē	Shic g	Boring	à	를 닭		
Glaser GAVE (CLS): brown; dense; dry; 15% cls; 20% send; 40% permeability. Damp. Sandy CLAY (CLS): brown; hard; damp; 40% cls; 25% els; 25% send; 40% permeability. Sandy CLAY (CLS): brown; hard; damp; 40% cls; 25% els; 25% send; 40% permeability. Strong hydrocarbon odor. Chaser GAID; (SC): Success of the permeability. Chaser GAID; (SC): Success of the permeability. Chaser GAID; (SC): Success of the permeability. Driller V&W Drilling. Drilling Started 8/6/98 Drilling Started 8/6/98 Notes: southeast corner of site Drilling Completed 8/6/98	De (fe	Count	San	Inte	[Description		E d	Grag Lo	Graphi	cs	Det (fee	Ad- Cor	ditional nments
Sandy CLAY; (CLS); brown; hard; damp; 40% clay; 25% eith; 20% sand, 15% gravel; tox plasticity; low estimated permeability. Sandy CLAY; (CLS); brown; hard; damp; 40% clay; 25% eith; 20% sand, 15% gravel; tox plasticity; low estimated permeability. Clayer, SAND; (SC); brown with green motified; were clamp; 30% clay; plasticity; low estimated permeability. Driller V&W Drilling Logged By R.W. Schultz Drilling Completed 8/6/98 Notes: southeast corner of site			-					_						
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Depth (feet)		_	Interval		Lithologic Description	201	TPHg (mdd)	Graphic R	Boring Completion Graphics	Depth (feet)		1 of 1 litional nments	
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ATTACHMENT B

Standard Field Procedures for Remediation Wells



STANDARD FIELD PROCEDURES FOR REMEDIATION WELLS

This document presents standard field methods for drilling and sampling soil borings and installing remediation wells. These procedures are designed to comply with Federal, State and local regulatory guidelines. Specific field procedures are summarized below.

SOIL BORING AND SAMPLING

Objectives

Soil samples are collected to characterize subsurface lithology, assess whether the soils exhibit obvious hydrocarbon or other compound vapor or staining, and to collect samples for analysis at a State-certified laboratory. All borings are logged using the Unified Soil Classification System by a trained geologist working under the supervision of a California Registered Geologist (RG) or a Certified Engineering Geologist (CEG).

Soil Boring and Sampling

Soil borings are typically drilled using hollow-stem augers or push technologies such as the Geoprobe. Soil samples are collected at least every five ft to characterize the subsurface sediments and for possible chemical analysis. Additional soil samples are collected near the water table and at lithologic changes. Samples are collected using lined split-barrel or equivalent samplers driven into undisturbed sediments at the bottom of the borehole.

Drilling and sampling equipment is steam-cleaned prior to drilling and between borings to prevent cross-contamination. Sampling equipment is washed between samples with trisodium phosphate or an equivalent EPA-approved detergent.

Sample Analysis

Sampling tubes chosen for analysis are trimmed of excess soil and capped with Teflon tape and plastic end caps. Soil samples are labeled and stored at or below 4°C on either crushed or dry ice, depending upon local regulations. Samples are transported under chain-of-custody to a State-certified analytic laboratory.

Field Screening

One of the remaining tubes is partially emptied leaving about one-third of the soil in the tube. The tube is capped with plastic end caps and set aside to allow hydrocarbons to volatilize from the soil. After ten to fifteen minutes, a portable photoionization detector (PID) measures volatile hydrocarbon vapor concentrations in the tube headspace, extracting the vapor through a slit in the cap. PID measurements are used along with the field observations, odors, stratigraphy and ground water depth to select soil samples for analysis.

Grouting

If the borings are not completed as wells, the borings are filled to the ground surface with cement grout poured or pumped through a tremie pipe.

REMEDIATION WELL INSTALLATION

Well Construction

Remediation wells are installed for soil vapor extraction (SVE), ground water extraction (GWE), oxygenation, air sparging (AS) and for vapor monitoring (VM). Well depths and screen lengths will vary depending upon several factors including the intended use of the well, ground water depth, occurrence of hydrocarbons or other compounds in the borehole, stratigraphy and State and local regulatory guidelines

Well casing and screen are typically one to four inch diameter flush-threaded Schedule 40 PVC. Screen slot size varies according to the sediments screened, but slots are generally 0.010 or 0.020 inches wide. A rinsed and graded sand occupies the annular space between the boring and the well screen to about one to two ft above the well screen. A two ft thick hydrated bentonite seal separates the sand from the overlying sanitary surface seal composed of Portland type I,II cement. Well-heads are typically connected remediation piping set in traffic-rated vaults finished flush with the ground surface. Typical well screen intervals for each type of well are as follows:

SVE Wells: SVE wells are screened in the vadose zone targeting horizons with the highest hydrocarbon concentrations. SVE wells are also occasionally screened as concurrent soil vapor and ground water extraction wells with screen interval above and below the water table.

GWE Wells: Ground water extraction wells are typically screened ten to fifteen ft below the first water-bearing zone encountered. The well screen may or may not be screened above the water table depending upon whether the water bearing zone is unconfined or confined.

Oxygenation Wells: Oxygenation wells are installed above or below the water table to supply oxygen and enhance naturally occurring hydrocarbon biodegradation. Oxygenation wells installed in the vadose zone typically have well screens that are two to ten feet long and target horizons with the highest hydrocarbon concentrations. Oxygenation wells installed below the water table typically have a two foot screen interval set ten to fifteen ft below the water table.

AS Wells: Air sparging wells are installed below the water table and typically have a two foot screen interval set ten to fifteen ft below the water table.

VM Wells: Vapor monitoring wells are installed in the vadose zone to check for hydrocarbon vapor migration during air injection. The wells are typically constructed with short screens to target horizons through which hydrocarbon vapor migration could occur. These wells can also be constructed in borings drilled using push technologies such as the Geoprobe by using non-collapsible Teflon tubing set in small sand packed regions overlain by grout.

Well Development

Ground water extraction wells are generally developed using a combination of ground water surging and extraction. Surging agitates the ground water and dislodges fine sediments from the sand pack. After about ten minutes of surging, ground water is extracted from the well using bailing, pumping and/or reverse air-lifting through an eductor pipe to remove the sediments from the well. Surging and extraction continue until at least ten well-casing volumes of ground water are extracted and the sediment volume in the ground water is negligible. This process usually occurs prior to installing the sanitary surface seal to ensure sand pack stabilization. If development occurs after surface seal installation, then development occurs 24 to 72 hours after seal installation to ensure that the Portland cement has set up correctly.

All equipment is steam-cleaned prior to use and air used for air-lifting is filtered to prevent oil entrained in the compressed air from entering the well. Wells that are developed using air-lift evacuation are not sampled until at least 24 hours after they are developed.

ATTACHMENT C

Drilling and Excavation Permits



JUL 27.1998 17:38

ALAMEDA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY

טובעטארע טון טורט

WATER RESOURCES SECTION

951 TURNER COURT, SUITE 300, HAYWARD, CA 94545-2651

PHONE (510) 670-3878 ANDREAS CODFREY

(510) 670-5268 ALVIN KAN

DRILLING PERMIT APPLICATION

for applicant to complete	for office use
LOCATION OF PROPERT 3055 35th Ave.	PERMIT NUMBER 98WR 309
Oakland CA	MELL NUMBER
	APN
California Coordinates Sourceft. Accuracy ±ft.	PERMIT CONDITIONS
APN	Circled Permit Requirements Apply
CLIENT	(A) GENERAL
Name Lynn Worthington	1. A permit application should be automined so as to
Address 7 942 Mark That Plant Marc Ste 3	arrive at the ACPWA office five days prior to
Cly Oakland, CA Zip 94605	proposed surring date.
APPLICANT 11	2) Submit to ACTWA within 60 days after completion of permitted work the original Department of Water
Name Bob Schultze Cambria Environmental	Resources Water Wall Drillers Report or equivalent fo
Technology - The Fox 510 420 9170	well projects, or drilling logs and location sketch for
Address 1144 654 St. Ste & Phone 500 420 3341	reguefigical projects.
City Mak lawal Zip 94608	3. Permit is void if project not begun within 90 days of
TYPE OF PROJECT	approval data.
Well Construction Ocolechnical Investigation	B. WATER SUPPLY WELLS 1. Minimum surface seal thickness is two inches of
Czinodia Promotion D General D	nument grant placed by Acinic.
Water Supply D Commination D	2. Minimum soul depth is 50 feet for municipal and
Monitoring Well Destruction	industrial wells or 20 feet for dumerale and irrigation
•	wells unless a lesser depth is specially approved.
Proposed water supply well use	(C)GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS
New Domestic O Replacement Domestic O Municipal O Infigurion	INCLUDING PIEZOMETERS
Municipal D Irrigation D - Industrial D Other D	1. Minimum surface seal thickness is two inches of
2000 0 Outd 0	comeat grout pieced by trapic. 2. Minimum seat dapth for monitoring wells is the
drilling method:	weringin gabys bereigsple at 30 leaf.
Med Robery C Air Robery C August by	D. GEOTECHNICAL
Cable C Other D	Beoxili bore hale with compacted cuttings or heavy
	bentonite and upper two feet with compacted material.
DRILLER'S LICENSE NO.	In areas of known or suspected contimination, tremited
WELL PROJECTS	comess grout shall be used in place of compacted currings L. CATRODIC
Drill Hole Diameter 8 in. Maximum	Fill hole above anode zone with concrete placed by wemi
Casing Diameter 4 in. Depth 25 ft.	F. WELL DESTRUCTION
Surface Seal Dapus	See attached.
Geotechnical projects	G. SPECIAL CONDITIONS
Number of Borings Maximum	• .
Hole Diameter in. Depth R.	Λ ,
1 1 2 1000	/\\\/
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE August 5, 1998	7/30/
STIMATED COMPLETION DATE Angust 7, 1998	APPROVED DATE 170
hereby agree to comply with all requirements of this permit and	
hereby derive to compry with all requirements of this period and Nameda County Ordinance No. 73-68.	
and a land of the	•
SIGNATURE TENERLUST DATE 7/27/98	
GNATURE DATE 21	

שו דבמאד גמ



EXCAVATION PERMIT

CIVIL **ENGINEERING**

TO EXCAVATE IN STREETS OR OTHER SPECIFIED WORK

PAGE	4		2
PAUL	4	·UI	-

AGE 2 UI 2				
PERMIT NUMBER	9800559	3055 35 AVE.		
APPROX. START DATE	APPROX. END DATE Aud. 7, 98	24-HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER (Pormit not valid without 24-Hour number) 5()		
August 5		CITY BUSINESS TAX #		
CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE # AND	CLASS			
ATTENTION: 1) State law requires that the inquiry identification name	o contractor/owner call Underground Ser aber issued by USA. The USA telephone	race Alert (USA) two working days before excavating. This permit is not valid unless applicant has secured an a number is 1 (800) 642-2444. UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT (USA) #:		
2) 48 hours prior t	o starting work, YOU MU	IST CALL (510) 238-3651 TO SCHEDULE AN INSPECTION.		
I hereby affirm that I am exempt from the Contractor's License Law for the following reason (Sec. 7031.5 humans dan relations to the construct, after, improve, demolish, or repair any structure, prior to its issuance, also requires the applicant for such permit to file a signed statement that he is licensed pursuant to the constructs is License Law Capper 9 (communing with Sec. 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, or that he is exempt therefrom and the basis for the provisions of the Contractor's License Law Capper 9 (communing with Sec. 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code. Lea as owner of the property, or my employees with wages as their sole compensation, will do the work, and the structure is not intended or offered for sale (Sec. 7044, Business Professions Code: The Contractor's License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who does suich work binacif or through his own employees, Professions Code: The Contractor's License Law does not apply to an owner of proving that he did not build or improve for the purpose of sale). Let be property, an exampt from the sale requirements of the above due to: (1) I am improving my principal place of residence or appartenances thereto. (2) the work will be over the purpose of the property, and exampt from the sale requirements of the above due to: (1) I am improving my principal place of residence or appartenances thereto. (2) the work will I have not claimed examption on this subdivision on more than two be performed prior to sale, (3) I have resided in the residence for the 12 months prior to completion of the work, and (4) I have not claimed examption on this subdivision on more than two being once of the property, and exchasively contracting with licensed ecotractors to construct the project, (Sec. 7044, Business and Professions Code: The Contractor's License Law does not apply to an ewager of the property who builds or improves thereon, and who contracts for such projects with a cont				
Policy # Company Name				
NOTICE TO APPLICANT: If, after making this Contificate of Exemption, you should become subject to the Worker's Compensation provisions of the Labor Code, you must forthwith comply with such provisions or this permit shall be deemed revoked. This permit is issued pursuant to all provisions of Table 12 Chapter 12.12 of the Oakland Municipal Code. It is granted upon the express condition that the permittee shall be responsible for all claims and liabilities arising out of work performed under the permit or arising out of permittee's failure to perform the obligations with respect to street maintenance. The permittee shall, and by acceptance of the permit agrees to defend, indomnify, save and hold harmless the City, its officers and employees, from and against any and all suits, claims, or actions brought by any person for or on account of any bodily injuries, disease or illness or damage to persons and/or property autamined or arising in the construction of the work performed under the permit or in consequence of permittee's failure to perform the obligations with respect to street maintenance. This permit is void 90 days from the date of issuance unless an extension is granted by the Director of the Office of Planning and Building.				
I hereby affirm that I am licensed under provisions of Chapter 9 of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code and my license is in full force and effect (if contractor), that I have read this permit and agree to its requirements, and that the above information is true and correct under penalty of law. By Church Church Portaines Agent for Contractor Owner Date				
DATE STREET LAST RESURPACED ISSUED BY	SPECIAL PAVINCADETAL BEOUTEDY GYES TO NO.	HOLDAY RESTRICTION LINETED OPERATION AREAS NOV.1 JAN 1) DIVES END (TAM SAM S-PM-SNA) EXES DIVO DATE ISSUED 7 2 9		
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