Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report First Quarter 1995 (January through March)

Kawahara Nursery 16550 Ashland Avenue San Lorenzo, California

April 17, 1995 BEI Job No. 94015

Prepared by:

Blymyer Engineers, Inc. 1829 Clement Avenue Alameda, CA 94501 Client:

Kawahara Nursery, Inc. 16550 Ashland Avenue San Lorenzo, CA 94508

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Limitations

Services performed by Blymyer Engineers, Inc. have been provided in accordance with generally accepted professional practices for the nature and conditions of similar work completed in the same or similar localities, at the time the work was performed. The scope of work for the project was conducted within the limitations prescribed by the client. This report is not meant to represent a legal opinion. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. This report was prepared for the sole use of Kawahara Nursery, Inc.

Blymyer Engineers, Inc.

Bv:

Laurie A. Buckman Project Geologist

And:

John Morrison, RG Registered Geologist

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1.0 Introduction

On December 1, 1992, one steel 5,000-gallon diesel underground storage tank (UST) was removed from the property owned by Kawahara Nursery, located at 16550 Ashland Avenue, San Lorenzo, California, (Figure 1) by Tank Protect Engineering of Northern California. The UST was reported to be in good condition with no visible evidence of holes at the time of removal. The soil sample collected from the southeastern wall of the excavation contained 5,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as diesel. The composite soil sample collected from the soil excavated from the southeastern portion of the excavation contained 210 mg/kg TPH as diesel.

The results of the UST closure were described in the *Underground Storage Tank Closure Report*, completed by Tank Protect Engineering and forwarded to the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA) by Mr. Tom Kawahara. In a letter dated January 27, 1993, the ACHCSA requested that a preliminary subsurface investigation be completed at the site to ascertain the extent of soil and groundwater petroleum hydrocarbon contamination.

On June 10, 1993, Blymyer Engineers supervised the installation of three groundwater monitoring wells, MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3, at the site. Minor concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the soil samples collected during the installation of these soil bores. The groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW-3, installed adjacent to an on-site irrigation well, contained 120,000 micrograms per liter (µg/L) of TPH as gasoline, 170,000 µg/L of ethylbenzene, and 27,000 µg/L of total xylenes.

In March 1994, Blymyer Engineers conducted a phased groundwater investigation at the site. The initial phases of the investigation included a review of records at the ACHCSA and the Regional Water Quality Control Board to determine if any toxic chemical or fuel leaks reported within ¼-mile radius may have impacted the site, a review of historical aerial photographs, and a review of all available information regarding the construction and pumping rates of an on-site irrigation well to determine the radius of influence of the well on the local groundwater flow.

Depth to groundwater measurements were collected from each of the monitoring wells on March 24, 1994, prior to disengagement of the irrigation well pump. On March 28, 1994, after the pump had been disengaged for at least 72 hours, depth to groundwater measurements were again collected from the wells. Following the disengagement of the irrigation well pump, the groundwater elevation decreased less than 0.2 inch in each of the monitoring wells. Blymyer Engineers reactivated the well pump and collected groundwater samples from each of the three monitoring wells and the irrigation well on March 28, 1994. The construction log of the on-site irrigation well indicated that the well is screened from approximately 45 to 60 feet below grade surface (bgs). Based on the depth of the irrigation well screened interval and the minimal change in depth to shallow groundwater during pump operation and after pump disengagement, it was determined that the irrigation well pump does not appear to influence the shallow, impacted water-bearing zone.

No detectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the groundwater samples collected from the irrigation well or monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-2. The analytical results of the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW-3, in March 1994, indicated 23,000 µg/L of TPH as diesel, 94,000 µg/L of TPH as gasoline, 4,800 µg/L of benzene, 6,500 µg/L of toluene, 3,000 µg/L of ethylbenzene, and 15,000 µg/L of total xylenes.

A review of the local regulatory agency records indicated that an Army National Guard facility located approximately 300 feet downgradient of the site has reported an unauthorized release of gasoline into the groundwater. However, the lateral extent of the reported release has not yet been determined.

In response to Blymyer Engineers' Preliminary Site Assessment, Phase I Subsurface Investigation report and Subsurface Investigation Status Report, the ACHCSA, in a letter dated May 18, 1994, requested the full delineation of the extent of petroleum hydrocarbons in the groundwater at the site and in the soil adjacent to the UST excavation. In a letter dated August 10, 1994, the ACHCSA approved the Revised Subsurface Investigation Letter Workplan, dated August 4, 1994, prepared by Blymyer Engineers, Inc.

In October and November 1994, Blymyer Engineers completed a subsurface investigation consisting of a 16-point soil gas survey and the installation of two additional groundwater monitoring wells at the site. The results of the soil gas survey indicated slightly elevated concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in the soil gas samples collected from the northeastern corner of the barn and the north-central portion of the property in the vicinity of the lathe house and the on-site irrigation well. The analytical results of the groundwater samples collected from the newly-installed monitoring wells indicated that the extent of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated groundwater at the site was generally defined in the upgradient and downgradient directions from monitoring well MW-3 and that petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated groundwater does not appear to have migrated off the site. A potential on- or off-site source of the petroleum hydrocarbon contamination detected in the groundwater samples collected from monitoring well MW-3 had not been determined. The procedures and results of the investigation are detailed in Blymyer Engineers' Subsurface Investigation Letter Report, dated December 16, 1994.

In a letter, dated January 3, 1995, the ACHCSA directed Kawahara Nursery to begin quarterly monitoring of the five site monitoring wells. This report documents the first quarter 1995 (January through March) groundwater monitoring event.

2.0 Data Collection

2.1 Groundwater Sample Collection

A groundwater sample was collected from each of the five on-site groundwater monitoring wells, MW-1 through MW-5 (Figure 2), at the subject site by Blymyer Engineers on March 29, 1995. At least three well volumes of groundwater were removed from each monitoring well, using a disposable polyethylene bailer, prior to sampling. Temperature, pH, and conductivity were measured initially and after the removal of each well volume. Each well was sampled when these parameters were all within 15 percent of the previous measurement for three consecutive well volumes. Details of the well purging and sampling are presented in Appendix A. A slight sheen was noted on the water purged from monitoring well MW-3 during sample collection. The groundwater samples were placed in 40-milliliter glass vials preserved with hydrochloric acid and 1-liter unpreserved amber bottles, labeled, and placed on crushed ice in an insulated container for transportation to the analytical laboratory. The sample containers were provided by the laboratory. Proper chain-of-custody procedures were observed. All purge water was stored in labeled, Department of Transportation-approved, 55-gallon drums for disposal by Kawahara Nursery.

2.2 Groundwater Analytical Methods

The groundwater samples were analyzed for TPH as gasoline and TPH as diesel by modified EPA Method 8015 and for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX) by EPA Method 8020. The analyses were performed by GTEL Environmental Laboratories, Inc., a California-certified laboratory, on a standard 5-day turnaround. A summary of the current and past analytical results is presented in Table I. The laboratory analytical report for the current sampling event is presented as Appendix B.

2.3 Groundwater Depth Measurements

The depth from the top of the well casing to the top of the water surface in each monitoring well was measured on March 29, 1995, with an oil-water interface probe. All groundwater elevation measurements are summarized in Table II.

3.0 Data Interpretation

3.1 Discussion of Groundwater Sample Analytical Results

Concentrations of TPH as gasoline, TPH as diesel, and BTEX have not been detected in concentrations above the analytical method reporting limits in the groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-2 since the wells were installed in June 1993, and from monitoring well MW-4 since the well was installed in November 1994. TPH as diesel was detected in the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW-5, at 64 µg/L, for the first time since the well was installed in November 1994. Concentrations of TPH as gasoline and BTEX have not been detected in MW-5, in concentrations above analytical method reporting limits, since the well was installed.

The analytical results of the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW-3 indicated 18,000 µg/L of TPH as gasoline, 1,600 µg/L of benzene, 1,400 µg/L of toluene, 780 µg/L of ethylbenzene, and 6,200 µg/L of total xylenes. Concentrations of TPH as diesel were not detected above the analytical method reporting limit in well MW-3 for the first time since the well was installed in June 1993. However, the laboratory analytical report of the groundwater sample analyzed for concentrations of TPH as diesel indicated the presence of lighter petroleum hydrocarbons, such as gasoline, displaying a chromatograph pattern uncharacteristic of diesel fuel.

3.2 Groundwater Elevation and Gradient

The elevations of the tops of the monitoring well casings of monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-5 were surveyed to an on-site, fixed common arbitrary datum point on November 22, 1994. Depth to groundwater was measured in all five wells, on March 29, 1995. Table II summarizes the top-of-casing elevations and the groundwater elevation data. The depth to groundwater measurements collected during the March 1995 sampling event indicated a general rise in groundwater across the site of approximately 5 feet. The rise in groundwater at the site is

probably due to the heavy winter rains.

The groundwater flow direction on March 29, 1995, was approximately northwest with an average gradient of 0.003 feet/foot, as shown on Figure 3.

4.0 Summary and Conclusions

- TPH gasoline, TPH as diesel, and BTEX have not been detected, above the analytical method reporting limits in the groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells MW1, MW-2, and MW-4 since the wells were installed.
- TPH as diesel was detected in the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW-5 at 64 µg/L, for the first time since the well was installed in November 1994. Concentrations of TPH as gasoline and BTEX have not been detected in monitoring well MW-5 in concentrations above analytical method reporting limits, since the well was installed.
- The analytical results of the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW-3 indicated 18,000 µg/L of TPH as gasoline, 1,600 µg/L of benzene, 1,400 µg/L of toluene, 780 µg/L of ethylbenzene, and 6,200 µg/L of total xylenes, which is consistent with the analytical results of the groundwater samples collected from well MW-3 during previous sampling events at the site.
- Concentrations of TPH as diesel above the analytical method reporting limit, were not detected in MW-3 for the first time since installation. However, the laboratory analytical report of the sample analyzed for TPH as diesel indicated the presence of lighter petroleum hydrocarbons such as gasoline, displaying a chromatograph pattern uncharacteristic of diesel fuel.
- Due to heavy winter rains, the groundwater elevation at the site has increased approximately 5 feet. The groundwater gradient at the site was approximately northwest with an average gradient of 0.003 feet/foot.

5.0 Recommendations

- Blymyer Engineers recommends that quarterly groundwater sampling continue at the site through 1995.
- Blymyer Engineers recommends that the laboratory analytical results of the groundwater samples collected during future sampling events from monitoring well MW-5 be closely monitored for the continued presence of detectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbon compounds.
- Blymyer Engineers recommends that the groundwater recovered from monitoring well MW-3 during future well purging and sampling events be closely monitored for visual evidence of free-phase petroleum hydrocarbons.
- A copy of this report should be forwarded to:

Ms. Amy Leech Alameda County Health Care Services Agency Environmental Protection Division 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Room 250 Alameda, CA 94502-6577

Table I, Summary of Groundwater Sample Analytical Results BEI Job No. 94015, Kawahara Nursery 16550 Ashland Avenue, San Lorenzo, California Sample Modified EPA Method 8015 Date EPA Method 8020 ID (µg/L) $(\mu g/L)$ TPH as TPH as Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Total Gasoline Diesel **Xylenes** MW-1 6/16/93 < 50 < 50 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 3/28/94 < 50 < 50 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 11/8/94 NS NS NS NS NS NS 3/29/95 < 50 < 50 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 MW-2 6/16/93 <50 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 50 3/28/94 <50 < 50 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 11/8/94 NS NS NS NS NS NS 3/29/95 <50 <50 <0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 MW-3 6/16/93 120,000 170,000 4,600 8,400 2,100 27,000 3/28/94 23,000 3,000 15,000 94,000 4,800 6,500 11/8/94 35,000 27,000 2,700 18,000 3,600 4,100 3/29/95 18,000 <50* 1,600 1,400 780 6,200 MW-4 6/16/93 NS NS NS NS NS NS 3/28/94 NS NS NS NS NS NS 11/8/94 <50 <50 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 3/29/95 <50 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 50 < 0.5 < 0.5 MW-5 6/16/93 NS NS NS NS NS NS 3/28/94 NS NS NS NS NS NS 11/8/94 <50 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 50 < 0.5 3/29/95 <50 <0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 64

Notes:

NS = not sampled

<x = less than the analytical detection limit (x)

TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons EPA = Environmental Protection Agency

μg/L = microgram per Liter

* = laboratory reported the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons with a chromatograph pattern uncharacteristic of diesel fuel

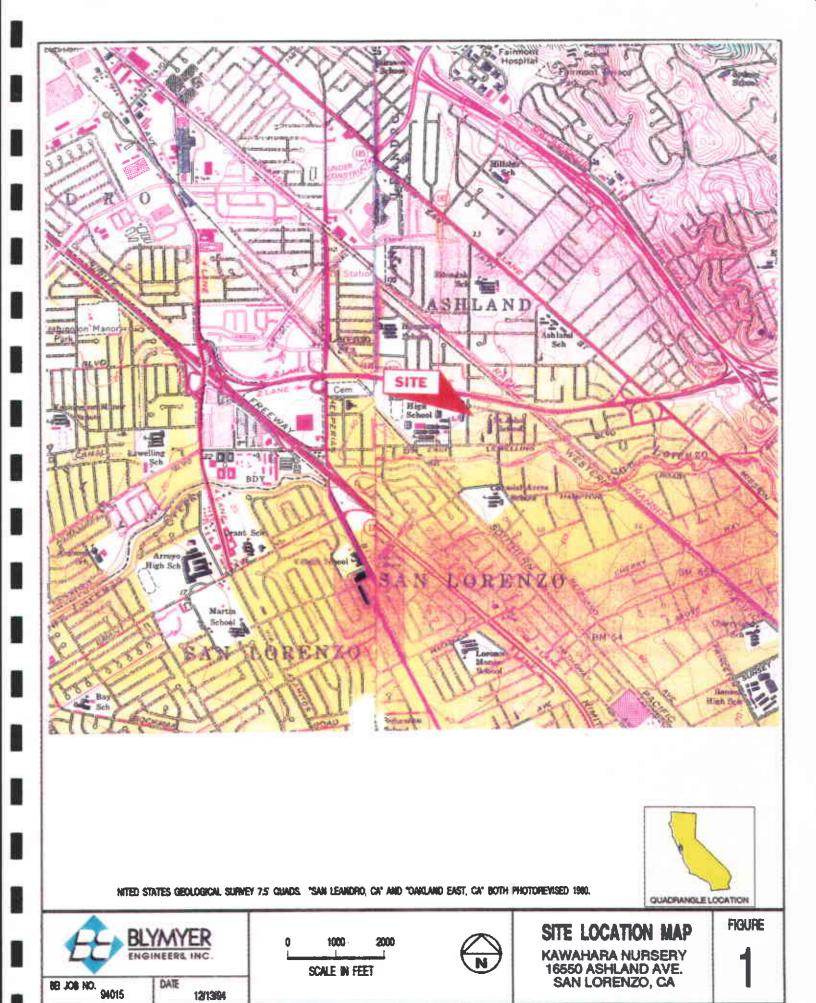
	Table II, Groundwater Elevation Measurements BEI Job No. 94015, Kawahara Nursery, Inc. 16550 Ashland Avenue, San Lorenzo, California					
Sample ID	Date	TOC Elevation (feet)	Depth to Water (feet)	Water Surface Elevation (feet)		
MW-1	6/16/93	100	10.7	89.3		
	3/24/94		11.11	88.89		
	3/28/94		11.26	88.74		
	11/22/94		12.04	87.96		
	3/29/95		7.26	92.74		
MW-2	6/16/93	99.27	10.24	89.03		
	3/24/94		10.65	88.62		
	3/28/94		10.79	88.48		
	11/22/94		11.58	87.69		
	3/29/95		6.93	92.34		
MW-3	6/16/93	99.52	10.46	89.06		
	3/24/94		10.81	88.71		
	3/28/94		10.96	88.56		
	11/22/94		11.68	87.84		
	3/29/95		6.95	92.57		
MW-4	11/22/94	100.46	12.34	88.12		
	3/29/95		7.49	92.97		
MW-5	11/22/94	98.14	10.42	87.72		
	3/29/95	1	5.76	92.38		
		- 10				

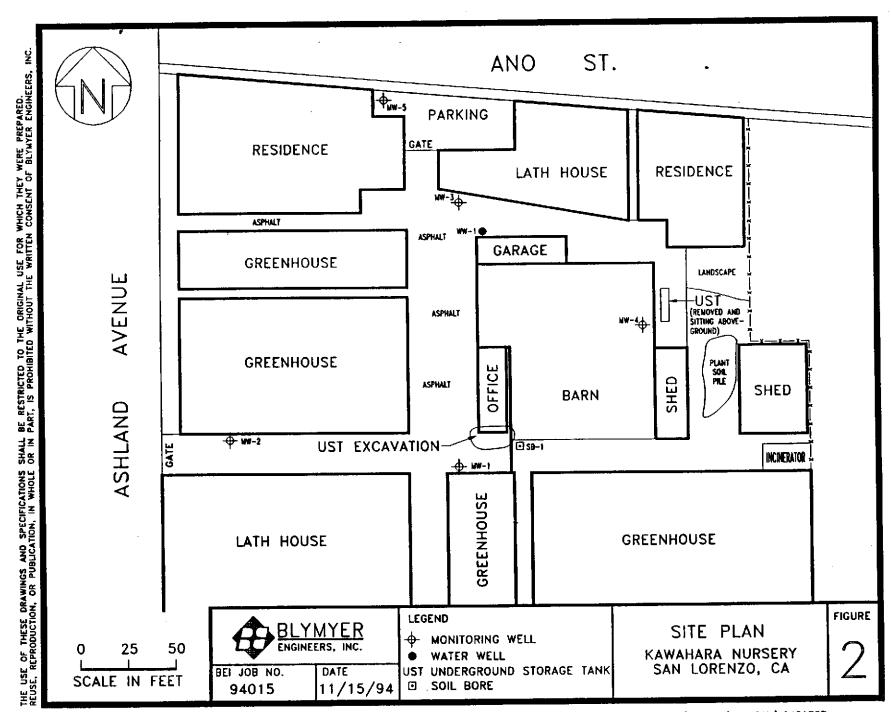
Note:

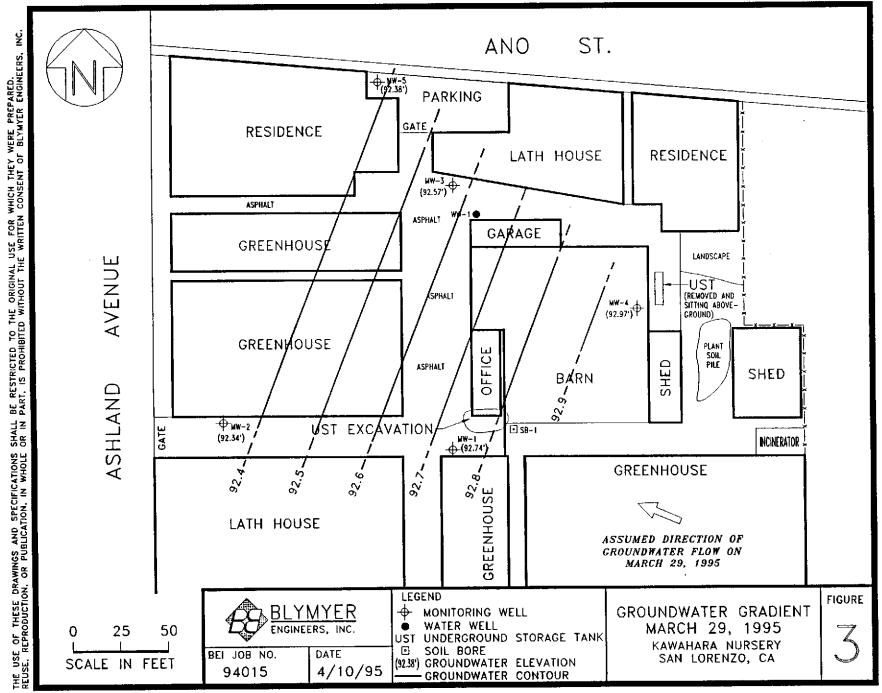
TOC = Top of casing

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

lb\94015\94015qm.tbl







Appendix A: Well Purging and Sampling Data, dated March 29, 1995

Date	3/29/95	Project Number	94015	Project Name	Kawahara
Well Number	MW-1	Boring Diameter	N/A	Casing Diameter	2"

Column of Liquid in Well	Volume to be R	emoved
Depth to product N/A	Gallons per foot of casing	= 0.17 gal/ft.
Depth to water 7.26 ft.	Column of water	x 12.24 ft.
Total depth of well 19.50 ft.	Volume of casing	= 2.08 ga.
Column of water 12.24 ft.	No. of volumes to remove	x 3
	Total volume to remove	= 6.24 gal.

Method of measuring liquid Oil/water interface probe

Method of purging well Teflon bailer

Method of decontamination Liqui-nox and distilled water

	Physical appearance of water (clarity, color, particulates, odor)				
Initial	itial Slightly silty, tan color, no odor				
During	Silty, tan color, no odor				
Final					

Field Analysis	Initial	Du	ring	Final	
Time	10:35	10:41	10:46	10:51	
Temperature (F)	60.7	60.9	60.8	61.3	
Conductivity (us/cm)	1100	1100	1030	1100	
pH	7.52	7.49	7.36	7.38	
Method of measurement	Hydac meter				
Total volume purged	6.25 gal.				
Comments					

Sample Number	Amount of Sample
MW-1	3-40ml VOA w/ HCI
	2-1L amber bottles

Signed/Sampler Stands White	Date 3/29/05
Signed/Reviewer Land	Date 9/10/95
······································	

Date	3/29/95	Project Number	94015	Project Name	Kawahara
Well Number	MW-2	Boring Diameter	N/A	Casing Diameter	2"

Column of Liquid in Well	Volume to be R	emoved
Depth to product N/A	Gallons per foot of casing	= 0.17 gal/ft.
Depth to water 6.93 ft.	Column of water	x 12.40 ft.
Total depth of well 19.33 ft.	Volume of casing	= 2.11 gal.
Column of water 12.40 ft.	No. of volumes to remove	x 3
	Total volume to remove	= 6.33 gal.

Method of measuring liquid Oil/water interface probe

Method of purging well Teflon bailer

Method of decontamination Liqui-nox and distilled water

	Physical appearance of water (clarity, color, particulates, odor)				
Initial	Clear, no odor				
During	Silty, tan color, no odor				
Final	Silty, tan color, no odor				

Field Analysis	Initial	Du	ring	Final	
Time	09:39	09:44	09:49	09:54	
Temperature (F)	63.6	64.0	63.1	63.0	
Conductivity (us/cm)	825	950	951	978	
рН	6.49	7.06	7.17	7.25	
Method of measurement H	ydac meter				
Total volume purged 6	.5 gal.				
Comments					

Sample Number	Amount of Sample
MW-2	3-40ml VOA w/ HCl
	2-1L amber bottles
11	

Signed/Sampler, Stew When	Date 3/29/95	
Signed/Reviewer Lands. Such	Date 4/10/95	
	·	_

Date	3/29/95	Project Number	94015	Project Name	Kawahara
Well Number	MW-3	Boring Diameter	N/A	Casing Diameter	2"

Column of Liquid in Well	Volume to be R	emoved	
Depth to product N/A	Gallons per foot of casing	= 0.17 gal/ft.	
Depth to water 6.95 ft.	Column of water	× 12.30 ft.	
Total depth of well 19.25 ft.	Volume of casing	= 2.09 gal.	
Column of water 12.30 ft.	No. of volumes to remove	x 3	
	Total volume to remove	= 6.27 gal.	

Method of measuring liquid Oil/water interface probe

Method of purging well Disposable polyethylene bailer

Method of decontamination Liqui-nox and distilled water

	Physical appearance of water (clarity, color, particulates, odor)
Initial	Clear, strong fuel odor, sheen in purge bucket
During	Silty, gray color, strong fuel odor, sheen in purge bucket
Final	Silty, dark gray color, strong fuel odor, sheen in purge bucket

Field Analysis	Initial	During		Final		
Time	13:32	13:37	13:43	13:49		
Temperature (F)	65.0	64.1	64.2	63.9		
Conductivity (us/cm)	1290	1450	1550	1560		
рH	7.35	7.11	7.06	7.05		
Method of measurement	Hydac meter					
Total volume purged	6.50 gal.					
Comments	Sampled with disposable polyethylene bailer					

Sample Number	Amount of Sample
MW-3	3-40ml VOA w/ HCl
	2-1L amber bottles
. 1	

	1			
Signed/Sampler	n W Mu	Date	3/29/	95
Signed/Reviewer	Lola	Date	4/102	95

Date	3/29/95	Project Number	94015	Project Name	Kawahara
Well Number	MW-4	Boring Diameter	N/A	Casing Diameter	2"

Column of Liquid in Well	Volume to be R	Volume to be Removed		
Depth to product N/A	Gallons per foot of casing	= 0.17 gal/ft.		
Depth to water 7.49 ft.	Column of water	× 12.26 ft.		
Total depth of well 19.75 ft.	Volume of casing	= 2.08 gal.		
Column of water 12.26 ft.	No. of volumes to remove	x 3		
	Total volume to remove	= 6.24 gal.		

Method of measuring liquid Oil/water interface probe

Method of purging well Teflon bailer

Method of decontamination Liqui-nox and distilled water

	Physical appearance of water (clarity, color, particulates, odor)
Initial	Clear, no odor
During	Slightly silty, tan color, no odor
Final	Silty, tan color, no odor

Field Analysis	Initial	Đu	Final			
Time	11:42	11:46 11:50		11:55		
Temperature (F)	62.6	61.7	61.5	61.2		
Conductivity (us/cm)	1180	1170	1170	1160		
рН	7.45	7.38	7.33	7.29		
Method of measurement	Hydac meter					
Total volume purged	6.25 gal.					
Comments						

Sample Number	Amount of Sample
MW-4	3-40ml VOA w/ HCl
	2-1L amber bottles

Signed/Sampler July Whu	Date	3/2	9/95
Signed/Reviewer fam. 6. Seh	Date	4/10	795
			

Date	3/29/95	Project Number	94015	Project Name	Kawahara
Well Number	MW-5	Boring Diameter	N/A	Casing Diameter	2"

Column of Liquid in Well	Volume to be R	emoved
Depth to product N/A	Gallons per foot of casing	= 0.17 gal/ft.
Depth to water 5.76 ft.	Column of water	x 14.24 ft.
Total depth of well 20.00 ft.	Volume of casing	= 2.42 gal.
Column of water 1424 ft.	No. of volumes to remove	x 3
	Total volume to remove	= 7.26 ga.

Method of measuring liquid Oil/water interface probe

Method of purging well Disposable polyethylene bailer

Method of decontamination Liqui-nox and distilled water

Physical appearance of water (clarity, color, particulates, odor)				
Initial	Clear, no odor			
During	During Slightly silty, tan color, no odor			
Final Silty, tan color, no odor				

Field Analysis	Initial	Du	ring	Final
Time	12:41	12:47	12:52	12:58
Temperature (F)	64.7	63.0	62.9	62.8
Conductivity (us/cm)	1070	1050	1040	1020
рH	7.55	7.52	7.59	7.61
Method of measurement Hydac meter				
Total volume purged	7.5 gal.			
Comments	Sampled with disposal	ole polyethylene baile	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Sample Number	Amount of Sample
MW-5	3-40ml VOA w/ HCl
	2-1L amber bottles

Signed/Sampler Style William	Date 3/29/95
Signed/Reviewer	Date 4/10/95

Appendix B: GTEL Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

dated March 31, April 1, and April 2, 1995

GTEL Client ID:

Project ID (name):

BEI01BEI01

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Login Number:

C5030364

Project ID (number): 94015

Kawahara/San Lorenzo, CA

Volatile Organics

Method: EPA 8020

Matrix: Aqueous

GTEL Sample Number

	Reporting					
Analyte	Limit	Units	Conc	entration:		
Benzene	0.5	ug/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Toluene	0.5	ug/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Ethylbenzene	0.5	ug/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Xylenes (total)	0.5	ug/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
TPH as GAS	50.	ug/L	< 50,	< 50.	< 50.	< 50.
BFB (Surrogate)		X	90.5	93.3	92.2	91.9

Notes:

Dilution Factor:

Dilution factor indicates the adjustments made for sample dilution.

EPA 8020:

"Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", SW-846, Third Edition including promulgated Update 1. Gasoline Range Hydrocarbons (TPH) quantitated by GC/FID with purge and trap. Acceptability limits for recovery in the Bromofluorobenzene (BFB) surrogate is 62-129%.

GTEL Concord, CA C5030364:1



GTEL Client ID:

BEI01BEI01

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Login Number:

C5030364

Project ID (number): 94015

Project ID (name):

Kawahara/San Lorenzo, CA

Volatile Organics

Method: EPA 8020

Matrix: Aqueous

GTEL Sa		**
	ate Sampled 03/29/95	
Da.		**

	Reporting		
Analyte	Limit	Units	Concentration:
Benzene	0.5	ug/L	1600
Toluene	0.5	ug/L	1400
Ethylbenzene	0.5	ug/L	780
Xylenes (total)	0.5	ug/L	6200
TPH as GAS	50.	ug/L	18000 +
BFB (Surrogate)		*	92.1

Notes:

Dilution Factor:

Dilution factor indicates the adjustments made for sample dilution.

EPA 8020:

"Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", SW-846. Third Edition including promulgated Update 1. Gasoline Range Hydrocarbons (TPH) quantitated by GC/FID with purge and trap. Acceptability limits for recovery in the Bromofluorobenzene (BFB) surrogate is 62-129%.

GTEL Concord, CA C5030364:2



GTEL Client ID:

BEI01BEI01

QUALITY CONTROL RESULTS

Login Number:

C5030364 Project ID (number): 94015

Project ID (name): Kawahara/San Lorenzo, CA

Volatile Organics Method: EPA 8020

Matrix: Aqueous

Method Blank Results

QC Batch No:

M033195-1

Date Analyzed:

31-MAR-95

	Date Aliatyzed: 31-MAK	- 90	
Analyte	Method: EPA		Concentration: ug/L
Benzen e	< 0	.30	
Toluene		. 30	
Ethylbenzene	< 0	.30	
Xylenes (Total)	< 0	.50	
Naphthalene	<:	20.	
TPH as Gasoline	< !	50	

Notes:



Client Number: BEI01BEI01 Project ID: Kawahara/San Lorenzo, CA Work Order Number: C5-03-0364

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel in Water

Modified EPA Methods 3510/8015a

GTEL Sample Number		02	03	04	05					
Client Identification	···	MW-2	MW-2 MW-1 MW-4							
Date Sampled		03/29/95	3/29/95 03/29/95 03/29/95							
Date Extracted		04/01/95	04/01/95	04/01/95						
Date Analyzed		04/06/95	04/06/95 04/06/95 04/06							
Analyte	Detection Limit, ug/L	Concentration, ug/L								
TPH as Diesel	<50	<50	<50	. 64						
Detection Limit Multiplier		1	1	1	1					
O-Terphenyl surrogate, % reco	very	113	113 122 102							

GTEL Sample Number		06b	GCKB4-5					
Client Identification		MW-3	METHOD BLANK					
Date Sampled		03/29/95	-					
Date Extracted		04/01/95	5 04/01/95					
Date Analyzed		04/06/95	05 04/05/95					
Analyte	Detection Limit, ug/L	Concentration, ug/L						
TPH as Diesel	50	<50	<50					
Detection Limit Multiplier		1	1					
O-Terphenyl surrogate, % reco	very	94.6	89.7					

a. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846, Third Edition, Revision 0, US EPA November 1986.
b. Hydrocarbon not characteristic of diesel.



RLAW			6-X														
ENGINEER			REIL														
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SAMPLERS (SIGNATURE	ton h	در	1 More	renzo CA	AINERS	TPH AS GASOLINE + BTXE (MOD EPA BO15/8020)	IPH AS DIESEL (MOD EPA 8015)	VOC (EPA 624/8240) SEMI-VOC (EPA 625/8270)	418.1]	BTXE (EPA 8020/602)							REMARKS:
DATE	TIME	GRAB		LAB#	# OF CONTAINERS	TPH AS GAY	TPIR AS DIE	VOC (EPA 6 SEMI-VOC (TRPH [EPA 418.1]	BTXE (EPA					AGE		
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