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Environmental Department

October 14, 2002

Mr. Don Hwang
Alameda County Environmental Health Services
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, California 94502-6577

Subject: Perjury Statement for the Work Plan Addendum at Tosco Service Station No. 4625, 3070 Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, California.

Mr. Hwang:

I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the information and/or recommendation contained in the Gettler-Ryan Inc. Work Plan Addendum dated October 14, 2002 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Sincerely,
ConocoPhillips

David B. DeWitt

David B. DeWitt
Environmental Project Manager

GETTLER-RYAN INC.

October 14, 2002

Mr. Don Hwang
Alameda County Environmental Health Services
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, California 94502-6577

Subject: Work Plan Addendum for Tosco Service Station No. 4625 at 3070 Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, California

Dear Mr. Hwang:

This addendum to the Gettler-Ryan Inc. (GR) Work Plan dated May 24, 2002 has been prepared on behalf of Tosco Corporation (Tosco), a subsidiary of ConocoPhillips. A letter received from your office dated September 4, 2002, included your comments to the GR Work Plan dated May 24, 2002 and requested Addendum by November 3, 2002. David J. Vossler of GR contacted your office by telephone to discuss the requested changes and Alameda County Environmental Health Services (ACEHS) rational for their request. The attached revised Site Plan (Figure 2) is the result from conversations with you and Ms. Donna Drogos regarding the placement of the proposed soil borings and wells.

The proposed soil and groundwater monitoring well locations on the attached Site Plan are the locations directed by the ACEHS and will be installed accordingly. At the request of your office, GR will also collect grab groundwater samples from the proposed soil borings.

Groundwater sampling will be performed by driving the Hydropunch type groundwater sampling tool ahead of the drilling augers. After the Hydropunch is driven to the desired depth, the body of the tool is retracted to expose the disposable single-use Hydropunch screen. Water samples are then collected at discrete depth intervals by the use of a pre-cleaned stainless steel bailer. Grab groundwater samples will be collected and decanted into the appropriate laboratory supplied containers, as described in GR's Field Methods and Procedures (Appendix A).

Soil and groundwater samples will be analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons calculated as gasoline (TPHg), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MtBE), Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME), Ethyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (ETBE), Di-Isopropyl Ether(DIPE), Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA), Ethylene Dibromide (EDB), Ethylene Dichloride (EDC), and Ethanol by EPA Method 8260B.

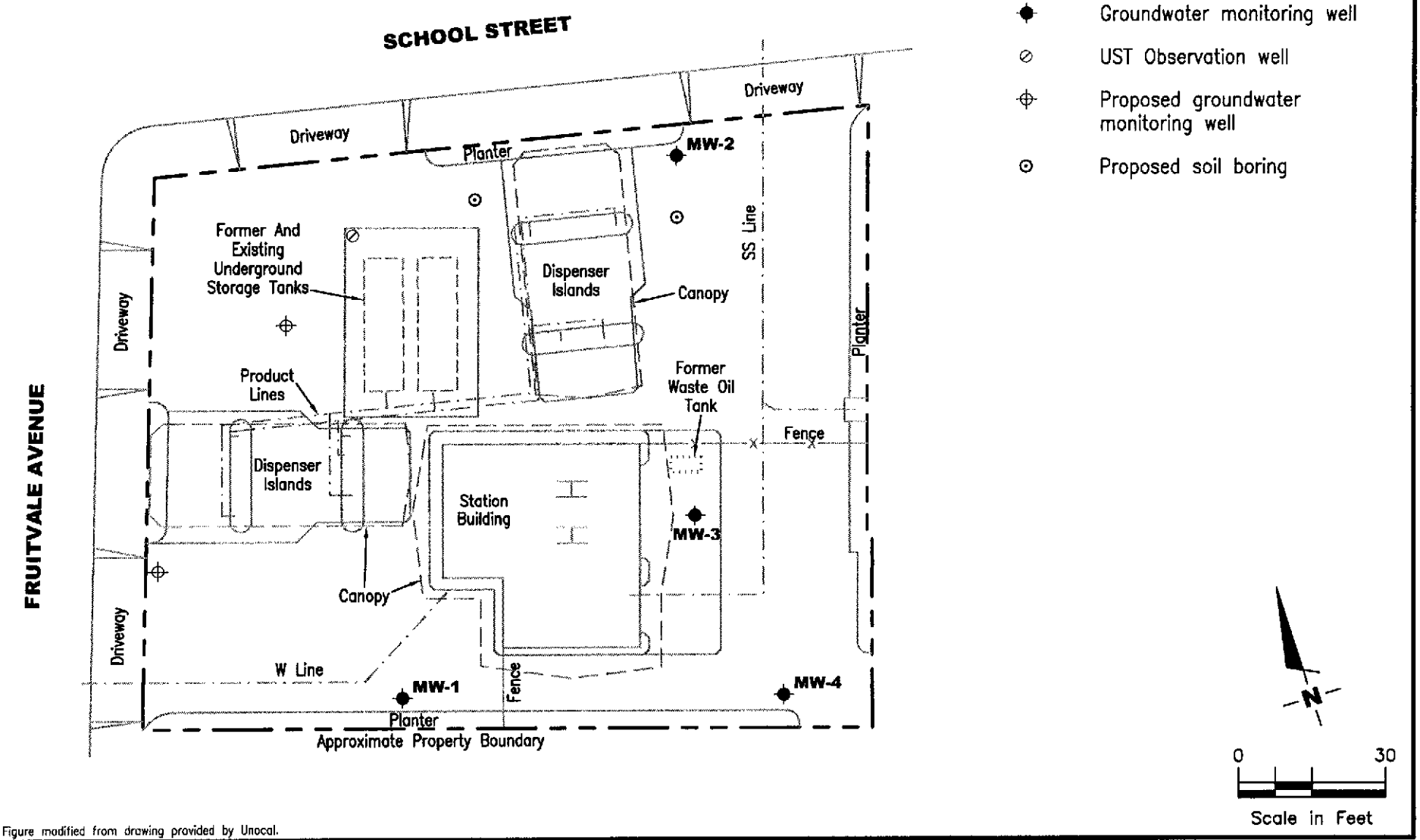
All proposed work will be performed as described in the GR Work Plan Dated May 24, 2002 and with the attached Field Methods and Procedures. GR will notify the ACEHS at least 48-hours prior to the implementation of the proposed work at the site. If you have any other questions or comments, please call me at (707) 789-3255.

Sincerely
Gettler-Ryan Inc.,

David J. Vossler
Project Manager

Attachment: Figure 2 Site Plan
Appendix A GR's Field Methods and Procedures

Cc: Mr. David B. DeWitt, ConocoPhillips, San Ramon, California
140158.05



Source: Figure modified from drawing provided by Unocal.

GETTLER - RYAN INC.
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SITE PLAN
Tosco (Unocal) Service Station No. 4625
3070 Fruitvale Avenue
Oakland, California

FIGURE
2

PROJECT NUMBER	REVIEWED BY	DATE	REVISED DATE
140158.05		5/02	

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APPENDIX A

GR FIELD METHODS AND PROCEDURES

GETTLER-RYAN INC.
FIELD METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Site Safety Plan

Field work performed by Gettler-Ryan Inc. (GR) is conducted in accordance with GR's Health and Safety Plan and the Site Safety Plan. GR personnel and subcontractors who perform work at the site are briefed on the of these plans contents prior to initiating site work. The GR geologist or engineer at the site when the work is performed acts as the Site Safety Officer. GR utilizes a photoionization detector (PID) to monitor ambient conditions as part of the Health and Safety Plan.

Collection of Soil Samples

Exploratory soil borings are drilled by a California-licensed well driller. A GR geologist is present to observe the drilling, collect soil samples for description, physical testing, and chemical analysis, and prepare a log of the exploratory soil boring. Soil samples are collected from the exploratory soil boring with a split-barrel sampler or other appropriate sampling device fitted with clean brass or stainless steel liners. The sampling device is driven approximately 18 inches with a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches. The number of blows required to advance the sampler each successive 6 inches is recorded on the boring log. The encountered soil is described using the Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM 2488-84) and the Munsell Soil Color Chart.

After removal from the sampling device, soil samples for chemical analysis are covered on both ends with Teflon sheeting or aluminum foil, capped, labeled, and placed in a cooler with blue ice for preservation. A chain-of-custody form is initiated in the field and accompanies the selected soil samples to the analytical laboratory. Samples are selected for chemical analysis based on:

a. depth relative to underground storage tanks and existing ground surface
b. depth relative to known or suspected groundwater
c. presence or absence of contaminant migration pathways
d. presence or absence of discoloration or staining
e. presence or absence of obvious gasoline hydrocarbon odors
f. presence or absence of organic vapors detected by headspace analysis

Field Screening of Soil Samples

A PID is used to perform head-space analysis in the field for the presence of organic vapors from the soil sample. This test procedure involves removing some soil from one of the sample tubes not retained for chemical analysis and immediately covering the end of the tube with a plastic cap. The PID probe is inserted into the headspace inside the tube through a hole in the plastic cap. Head-space screening results are recorded on the boring log. Head-space screening procedures are performed and results recorded as reconnaissance data. GR does not consider field screening techniques to be verification of the presence or absence of hydrocarbons.

Stockpile Sampling

Stockpile samples consist of four individual sample liners collected from each 100 cubic yards (yd^3) of stockpiled soil material. Four arbitrary points on the stockpiled material are chosen, and discrete soil sample is collected at each of these points. Each discrete stockpile sample is collected by removing the upper 3 to 6 inches of soil, and then driving the stainless steel or brass tube into the stockpiled material with a wooden mallet or hand driven soil sampling device. The sample tubes are then covered on both ends with Teflon sheeting, capped, labeled, placed in the cooler with blue ice for preservation. A chain-of-custody form is initiated in the field and accompanies the selected soil samples to the analytical laboratory. Stockpiled soils are covered with plastic sheeting after completion of sampling.

Construction of Monitoring Wells

Monitoring wells are constructed in the exploratory borings with Schedule 40 polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) casing. All joints are thread-joined; no glues, cements, or solvents are used in well construction. The screened interval is constructed of machine-slotted PVC well screen which generally extends from the total well depth to a point above the groundwater. An appropriately-sized sorted sand is placed in the annular space adjacent to the entire screened interval. A bentonite transition seal is placed in the annular space above the sand, and the remaining annular space is sealed with neat cement or cement grout.

Wellheads are protected with water-resistant traffic rated vault boxes placed flush with the ground surface. The top of the well casing is sealed with a locking cap. A lock is placed on the well cap to prevent vandalism and unintentional introduction of materials into the well.

Storing and Sampling of Drill Cuttings

Drill cuttings are stockpiled on plastic sheeting or stored in drums depending on site conditions and regulatory requirements. Stockpile samples are collected and analyzed on the basis of one composite sample per 50 cubic yards of soil. Stockpile samples are composed of four discrete soil samples, each collected from an arbitrary location on the stockpile. The four discrete samples are then composited in the laboratory prior to analysis.

Each discrete stockpile sample is collected by removing the upper 3 to 6 inches of soil, and then driving the stainless or brass sample tube into the stockpiled material with a hand, mallet, or drive sampler. The sample tubes are then covered on both ends with Teflon sheeting, capped, labeled, and placed in a cooler with blue ice for preservation. A chain-of-custody form is initiated in the field and accompanies the selected soil samples to the analytical laboratory. Stockpiled soils are covered with plastic sheeting after completion of sampling.

Wellhead Survey

The top of the newly-installed well casing is surveyed by a California-licensed Land Surveyor to mean sea level (MSL).

Well Development

The purpose of well development is to improve hydraulic communication between the well and surrounding aquifer. Prior to development, each well is monitored for the presence of separate-phase hydrocarbons and the depth-to-water is recorded. Wells are then developed by alternately surging the well with the bailer, then purging the well with a pump to remove accumulated sediments and draw groundwater into the well. Development continues until the groundwater parameters (temperature, pH, and conductivity) have stabilized.

Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling

Decontamination Procedures

All physical parameter measuring and sampling equipment are decontaminated prior to sample collection using Alconox or equivalent detergent followed by steam cleaning with deionized water. During field sampling, equipment placed in a well are decontaminated before purging or sampling the next well by cleaning with Alconox or equivalent detergent followed by steam cleaning with deionized water.

Water-Level Measurements

Prior to sampling each well, the static water level is measured using an electric sounder and/or calibrated portable oil-water interface probe. Both static water-level and separate-phase product thickness are measured to the nearest ±0.01 foot. The presence of separate-phase product is confirmed using a clean, acrylic or polyvinylchloride (PVC) bailer, measured to the nearest ±0.01 foot with a decimal scale tape. The monofilament line used to lower the bailer is replaced between borings with new line to preclude the possibility of cross-contamination. Field observations (e.g. product color, turbidity, water color, odors, etc.) are noted. Water-levels are measured in wells with known or suspected lowest dissolved chemical concentrations to the highest dissolved concentrations.

Sample Collection and Labeling

A temporary PVC screen is installed in the boring to facilitate a grab groundwater sample collection. Samples of groundwater are collected from the surface of the water in each well or boring using the Teflon bailer or a pump. The water samples are then gently poured into laboratory-cleaned containers and sealed with Teflon-lined caps, and inspected for air bubbles to check for headspace. The samples are then labeled by an adhesive label, noted in permanent ink, and promptly placed in an ice storage. A Chain-of-Custody Record is initiated and updated throughout handling of the samples, and accompanies the samples to the laboratory certified by the State of California for analyses requested.