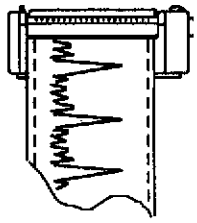


Chemist Enterprises
333-B Camino Verde
Boulder Creek, California 95006
ph. (408) 338-0198

June 7, 1995

Scott O. Seery
Senior Hazardous Materials Specialist
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency
Department of Environmental Health
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, 2nd Floor
Alameda, CA 94502-6577

Re: PROPOSED WORK PLAN FOR CONTINUED SOIL AND WATER INVESTIGATION, IMMEDIATE SOURCE REMOVAL, AND DISPOSAL OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE

SUBJECT SITE: GERMAN AUTOCRAFT
301 EAST 14TH STREET, SAN LEANDRO

Dear Mr. Seery:

Our objective in submitting this Work Plan is to assist German Autocraft in meeting the requests presented in your letter addressed to Mr. Lee dated April 18, 1995.

I. INTRODUCTION

A recent on-site Soil and Water Investigation related to previous gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) was performed at German Autocraft in December 1994 and January 1995 by Chemist Enterprises (CE). The results of the investigation elucidated the need for a continued comprehensive soil and water investigation, and immediate source removal close to the former tank pit. In addition, soil cuttings and purge water from the previous investigation must be properly treated or disposed.

A. SCOPE OF WORK

CE has developed this workplan to further delineate on-site soil and groundwater contamination and off-site groundwater contamination, install an immediate source removal remedial system, and evaluate comprehensive remedial alternatives for remediating the subject property. This plan addresses the following major issues:

- Perform continuous and discrete interval soil sampling at selected locations to further define the geologic and hydrocarbon-impacted nature of soils underlying the site and vicinity.
- Collect grab groundwater samples at the site and vicinity at locations of increasing radii from the former UST excavation. All grab groundwater samples will be analyzed for benzene and gasoline-related compounds.
- Initiate a Groundwater Monitoring Program.
- Install a new monitoring well (MW-4) adjacent to the former UST excavation and close to the previous soil boring CE-1.
- Determine the "workability" of the soil for different cleanup measures based on the physical characteristics of selected samples from MW-4.
- Initiate immediate source removal by installing a passive skimmer type PetroTrap™ or active skimmer type SkimRite™ remediation equipment in MW-4.
- Prepare a technical report for submittal to the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH) detailing the findings of the investigation, progress of immediate source removal, waste manifests, and recommendations for further environmental activities.

B. BACKGROUND/SITE HISTORY

Before 1981, the Site was operated as a full service gas station. Since 1981, the Site has been used as an automotive repair shop only. Use of six underground storage tanks (USTs) located on the property were discontinued in 1981. Mr. Lee purchased the property in 1985 and never used the USTs for the storage of fuels.

In 1990, The Environmental Construction Company (TECC) removed the six USTs consisting of two 1,000-gallon unleaded gasoline, one 550-gallon leaded gasoline, two 2,000-gallon unleaded gasoline, and one 150-gallon waste oil During the UST removal operations, the two 1,000-gallon unleaded gasoline and one 550-gallon leaded gasoline USTs were observed to have holes in them. Strong petroleum odor and dark gray staining of soils was observed below all of the USTs. A total of 14 soil samples were collected from below the USTs at that time. Nine of the fourteen soil samples collected below the former gasoline tanks contained detectable Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (TPHg) at concentrations ranging from 7.1 to 840 parts per million (ppm) and benzene at concentrations ranging from 9.8 to 2,600 parts per billion (ppb). One soil sample collected from below the product lines had non-detectable (less than 2.5 ppm) TPHg.

TECC over-excavated the waste oil tank pit by approximately fifteen cubic yards to remove observable contaminated soil. One soil sample collected from the bottom of the waste oil tank over-excavation contained non-detectable levels (less than 5 ppm) of Total Oil and Grease (TOG). The gasoline tank pit was also over-excavated, however, the total volume of excavated soils was not reported. The gasoline tank pit was later lined with plastic, the excavated soil was placed back in the pit, and covered with plastic as a temporary containment measure. Information concerning the soil used for backfilling the waste oil tank pit was not documented.

In 1991, TECC performed a Preliminary Soil and Groundwater Subsurface Hydrocarbon Contamination Assessment of the Site to determine the extent of soil and groundwater contamination in the area of the former gasoline tanks. TECC's investigation included: the drilling of three soil borings (B-1, B-2, and B-3); the installation of one monitoring well (MW-1) adjacent to the former gasoline tank area; laboratory analysis of collected soil and groundwater samples, and; providing preliminary recommendations for remedial investigation and activities. Soil samples collected from the soil borings resulted in the detection of TPHg at concentrations

ranging from 1.7 to 2,100 ppm. A groundwater sample collected from MW-1 contained dissolved TPHg at 51 ppm and grab groundwater sample collected from soil boring B-2 contained dissolved TPHg at 28 ppm.

In December 1994 and January 1995, a supplemental soil and groundwater investigation was performed by CE to define further soil and groundwater contamination on the Site. To evaluate the distribution of impacts to the soil and groundwater on the subject property, CE drilled and sampled four borings. Two of the borings were completed as monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 to characterize groundwater contamination on the Site. A total of 17 soil samples were collected from the four borings for laboratory analyses. CE also collected one groundwater sample from each on-site well and soil boring for laboratory analyses.

The soil and groundwater samples were analyzed for TPHg, benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and total xylenes (BTEX) and for Total Lead. The highest concentrations of contaminants in soil were detected in boring CE-2 located in the former tank excavation. A soil sample collected from CE-2 at a depth of 15 feet contained TPHg at 57 mg/kg, benzene and toluene at <0.005 mg/kg, ethyl benzene at 0.59 mg/kg, and total xylenes at 1.8 mg/kg. However, the sample collected at 20 feet contained significantly higher levels of TPHg at 1,600 mg/kg and BTEX (benzene at 7.1 mg/kg, toluene at 75 mg/kg, ethyl benzene at 41 mg/kg, and total xylenes at 170 mg/kg).

The results of CE's soil and groundwater investigation indicated that a release occurred from the underground tanks formerly located in the western portion of the property and that this release has resulted in the contamination of groundwater. The highest concentrations of TPHg and BTEX were detected in samples from borings CE-1 and CE-2 located next to and inside the former tank excavation area. One-quarter inch of floating gasoline was observed in a grab groundwater sample collected from CE-1. BTEX was detected in all of the groundwater samples

collected from monitoring wells and soil borings exceeding their respective MCL or AL. CE concluded that remediation would be required to mitigate contaminants on the site and to protect public health and the environment.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION/HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING

The Site is located in a commercial and residential area in the city of San Leandro, California. According to the United States Geological Survey (Helley et. al., 1979), the Site is located in the eastern edge of San Francisco Bay and is situated on nearly flat, alluvial fan deposits of recent age. The Site is situated on the northeastern flank of a large northwest-trending trough formed predominantly during the Pleistocene age (5 million years ago). The San Francisco Bay is bordered on the east by the Diablo Range and on the west by the Santa Cruz Mountain Range. The Site lies approximately 1 mile southwest of the northwest-trending Hayward fault. The San Andreas fault zone is located in the Santa Cruz Mountain Range, approximately 15 miles southwest of the Site.

The surficial deposits occurring in the area have been mapped as coarse grained alluvial fan deposited at the base of Las Trampas Ridge (Helley et. al., 1979). The alluvial fan deposits are described as Quaternary age (Holocene, 0 to 10,000 years old) moderately sorted sand and silt with coarse-grained sand and gravel. This lithology appears to be consistent with former channel deposits of San Leandro Creek. The soil borings completed at the subject site have not extended more than 45 feet bgs and bedrock or penetration refusal were not encountered.

The Site is approximately 3-miles east of the San Francisco Bay and approximately 3,000-feet north of the present channel of San Leandro Creek. The depth to first groundwater at the Site is approximately 20 feet below the ground surface.

III. SOIL INVESTIGATION

A. CONTINUOUS AND DISCRETE INTERVAL SOIL CORE SAMPLING

Underground service alert and a private locator service will be employed to locate underground utilities prior to boring into soils.

A 4-foot long, 2-inch diameter, core barrel sampler and 2-foot long, 1-inch diameter core barrel sampler will be used to obtain soil core samples continuously from two (2) borings (see **Figure 1**). The core samplers will be fitted with new clear inert acetate plastic liners to contain each sample. The use of a new liner ensures the soil sample will be collected in a decontaminated core tube, resulting in minimal decontamination activities. The sampler will be connected to 1-inch diameter probe pipe (Geoprobe™) and pneumatically driven to the sampling depths. The probe is driven 2 or 4 feet. A rod will be lowered through the center of the probes triggering a pin to release the bottom point shaft of the sampler core and the sample retrieved.

The sampler will be opened and the acetate liner cut into sections to determine lithology, moisture content, and screened for VOC contamination using a hand-held photo-ionization detector (PID). Soil samples exhibiting a PID reading of 5 parts per million (ppm) or greater will be submitted for laboratory analysis. Samples under investigation for contamination will be sealed with Teflon tape and plastic end caps. No soil cuttings are generated during the coring procedure. The only solid waste that will be generated is that portion of the soil core that is not submitted for laboratory analysis.

In addition, four (4) soil cores will be drilled and sampled at 5 foot intervals (i.e. 5, 10, 15, etc.) to further assess the geology in the vicinity of the Subject Site. The location of the interval soil cores are shown on **Figure 1.**

All collected soil samples will be labeled with the boring number, collection time, and sampling depth using an indelible ink marker. The samples will then be placed on ice in an ice chest type cooler for shipment to the laboratory.

Decontamination procedures related to the pneumatic sampling may include washing the sampling equipment with a solution of tap water and laboratory grade detergent, followed by a tap water rinse, and a final rinse with distilled water. A rinsate sample may be included as part of the quality assurance/quality control program as described in Section (VI) (B) of this Work Plan. Also, the sampling equipment may be heated with a propane torch to volatilize any gasoline-related contaminants present.

After a boring is abandoned or completed, it will be backfilled with Portland cement and bentonite (5% maximum) grout. Upon completion of each boring, several measurements, relative to permanent physical features at the Site, will be made. As a result of this procedure, borings will be located on a Site map to an accuracy of approximately 2-feet.

B. SOIL INVESTIGATION (PHYSICAL PROPERTIES)

To determine the physical properties of soils in the former UST area, soil samples will be collected from a borehole that will be drilled next to the former USTs excavation **(Figure 1)** and adjacent to the previous soil boring CE-1. Selected soil samples will be analyzed to provide information on the "workability" of soil for evaluating different cleanup measures. Upon completion, the soil boring will be converted into a monitoring well (MW-4) for water elevation measurement readings and immediate source removal activities. Well construction procedures and details are described in Section (IV) (C) of his workplan.

The boring will be drilled using a truck-mounted hollow-stem auger drill rig equipped with 8.25-inch OD and 3.25-inch ID hollow-stem augers. Samples will be collected at 5-foot intervals (5

feet, 10 feet, etc.) from the ground surface using a 1.5-inch diameter California modified split-spoon sampler fitted with 2-inch OD, 6-inch long brass sleeves. The borehole will be drilled to approximately 10-feet below the first encountered groundwater zone. Drive samplers will be advanced ahead of the augers using a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches. Blow counts will be recorded for every six inches of penetration to evaluate the consistency of the soil materials. All efforts will be made to maximize the recovery of sampled intervals. Soils will be logged in the field by a California Registered Geologist using the USCS system.

Once the split-spoon sampler is retrieved, the brass sleeves containing soil will be sealed with plastic end caps, and electrical tape for potential laboratory analysis. Selected soil samples will be transported to a soils laboratory for physical characteristics analysis (total organic content, moisture content, bulk density, grain-size distribution, and permeability).

All downhole drilling equipment will be steam cleaned in advance. Soils generated during drilling will be containerized in 17H DOT-rated 55-gallon steel drums which will be sealed and labeled with the boring number and depth interval, if known. Steam cleaning water will be stored in 17E DOT-rated poly 55-gallon drums. Once the laboratory reports are received, appropriate disposal options for all investigation derived wastes will be developed.

IV. GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION

A groundwater investigation will be conducted to further define the extent of groundwater contamination both on and off the Site. The elements of the groundwater investigation will consist of monthly water elevation measurements, quarterly water quality sampling, on-site and off-site grab groundwater sampling, and installation of one monitoring well for immediate source remediation. These elements are described in detail in the following sections.

A. GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

The establishment of a groundwater monitoring program will allow CE to assess groundwater quality and compile groundwater gradient data. Initially, the wells involved in the monitoring program will be MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3. These wells will be gauged for groundwater depth on a monthly basis for 12 months and quarterly thereafter. Groundwater sampling will be conducted at each of these monitoring wells on a quarterly basis. Monitoring activities will include measuring groundwater elevations in the three existing wells and one new well using an electronic water level indicator. Measurement of floating product, if present, will be taken as follows: lowering an interface sampler approximately 2 feet into the water, allowing the liquid level in the interface sampler to equilibrate with the liquid level in the well. After raising the interface sampler the thickness of floating product, if present, will be measured using a ruler or by noting the presence of sheen and/or odor.

Each well will be purged using a bailer or a pump for a minimum of four well volumes or until groundwater temperature, pH, and specific conductance have stabilized. Groundwater will be sampled by gently pouring from the bailer into a 40-milliliter vial until a positive meniscus is formed at the top of the vial, capping, and checking to make sure no bubbles are present. Groundwater samples will be labeled and placed on iced storage with chain-of-custody documentation for transport to a State of California, Department of Health Services certified laboratory. Groundwater samples will be analyzed for TPHg and BTEX by EPA Modified Methods 5030 and 8020. The quality assurance/quality control efforts related to groundwater sampling are included in Section (VI) (C) of this workplan

All extracted groundwater will be stored on-site in labeled, 17E DOT-rated poly 55-gallon drums and the appropriate disposition of these waters will be determined pending laboratory analyses.

B. GRAB GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

At each soil coring (both continuous and interval) location a grab groundwater sample will be collected for laboratory analysis. In addition, grab groundwater samples will be collected at other locations designated for grab groundwater sampling (see **Figure 1**). Groundwater samples will be collected using teflon, stainless steel, or micro-pyrex bailers. Bailers will be cleaned prior to lowering into the groundwater by washing with liquinox detergent, rinsing with tap water, and a final rinse using distilled water. At each grab groundwater sampling location not designated for continuous soil sampling, a pneumatic driver will advance an approximately 1-inch diameter steel pipe probe with forged tip to the water table (approximately 20 to 25 feet deep). The steel probe will be removed and a small-diameter bailer will be lowered into the probe hole to collect a groundwater sample. Quality Assurance/Quality Control measures related to the grab groundwater sampling program are included in Section (VI) (B) of this Workplan.

After the water sample is collected each probe hole will be backfilled by placing an initial "plug" of bentonite pellets in the borehole and then placing grout from the bottom up using a tremie pipe.

C. INSTALLATION OF MONITORING WELL MW-4

This scope of work includes coordination with the Zone 7 Water Agency for inspection of well seal installation if necessary. Monitoring well MW-4 will be constructed by converting the soil boring advanced by a drill rig described earlier in section (III) (B) of this workplan into a 2-inch diameter monitoring well. The location of MW-4 will be very close to the previous soil boring CE-1. The borehole will be drilled approximately 10-feet below the first encountered groundwater zone. The total depth of the well is anticipated to be approximately 35-feet deep with a 15-foot screened interval. The actual construction of the well will be determined in the field based on conditions encountered during drilling. The general construction will consist of an appropriate length of 2-inch diameter PVC well screen with 0.01-inch machine slotted

perforations, bottom end cap, and an appropriate length of blank well casing. The top of the well screen will be placed approximately 3-feet above the water table surface, if feasible. The top of the blank well casing will be fitted with a water-tight locking cap. A #2/12 sand filter pack consisting of washed and graded silica sand will be placed in the remaining annulus from the bottom of the borehole to approximately 2-feet above the top of the well screening. A one-foot hydrated bentonite seal will be placed on top of the sand pack. A Portland cement-bentonite (5% max.) grout will fill the remaining annulus. A flush mounted 8-inch diameter water-tight, traffic-rated well box set in concrete will be placed over the well. After a minimum of 48-hours following well installation, measurement of floating product, if present, will be taken as follows: lowering an interface sampler approximately 2 feet into the water, allowing the liquid level in the interface sampler to equilibrate with the liquid level in the well. After raising the interface sampler the thickness of floating product, if present, will be measured using a ruler.

V. IMMEDIATE SOURCE REMOVAL

Depending on the thickness of free product present in MW-4, a passive or active skimmer system will be installed. Perhaps an active skimmer will be employed for a one month rental period followed by dedication of a passive skimmer. If the thickness of free product measured in MW-4 is consistent with the 1/4" free product measurement at CE-1 in December 1994, a passive skimmer would be installed.

A PetroTrap™ passive free product skimmer may be employed in MW-4. This unit is would be dedicated to MW-4. A product description of the PetroTrap™ system is included as **Appendix A** of this workplan. Periodically the collection canister would be emptied into a DOT-rated 55-gallon drum. A SkimRite™ type active free product skimmer may be employed in MW-4 and a product description is also included in **Appendix A**.

VI. QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

A. SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM

As part of quality assurance/quality control measures related to soil sampling, we will submit 5% split/duplicate samples.

B. GRAB GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PROGRAM

As part of quality assurance/quality control measures related to the grab groundwater sampling program, samples will be collected in duplicate and one trip blank will be submitted for analyses. Also, duplicate or field blank rinsate samples will be collected from one location per day in and submitted for TPHg and BTEX analysis.

C. GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

As part of our quality assurance/quality control efforts related to groundwater sampling from the monitoring wells, we will collect samples in triplicate and include one trip blank water sample. Also, duplicate samples will be collected from one of the three monitoring wells and submitted for TPHg and BTEX analyses only.

VII. DISPOSAL OR TREATMENT OF SOIL CUTTINGS AND WATER

As a result of CE's previous Soil and Water Investigation, 7 DOT-rated 55 gallon drums of monitoring well purge water and drilling equipment rinsate, and 4 DOT-rated 55 gallon drums of gasoline-impacted soil cuttings are currently stored at the Subject Site. If necessary, depending on additional laboratory testing, temporary EPA ID numbers may be assigned to hazardous wastes hauled from the site.

A. TREATMENT OF WATERS

1. DRILLING RINSATE WATERS

Two drums of drilling decontamination rinsate are currently stored at the property. Samples of will be collected from each drum and tested for hydrocarbons and heavy metals to identify the appropriate treatment procedure. In addition, the accepting treatment facility may run their non-certified analysis according to their treatment facility permit conditions which may include: chemical oxygen demand, percent total dissolved solids, gas chromatography confirmation, pH, specific gravity, radioactivity, and general metals. Proper manifesting will be coordinated with the accepting facility prior to transportation by a licensed hauler.

2. MONITORING WELL PURGE WATERS

Previous laboratory tests on the waters in five 55-Gallon Drums has included TPHg, BTEX, and Total Lead. In addition, the accepting treatment facility may run their non-certified analysis according to their treatment facility permit conditions which may include: chemical oxygen demand, percent total dissolved solids, gas chromatography confirmation, pH, specific gravity, radioactivity, and general metals. Proper manifesting will be coordinated with the accepting facility prior to transportation by a licensed hauler. As part of cost control related to laboratory testing, it is noted that once this waste stream has been characterized completely by the treatment facility, subsequent complete testing of purge waters from these monitoring wells will be unnecessary.

B. LANDFILLING OF SOIL CUTTINGS

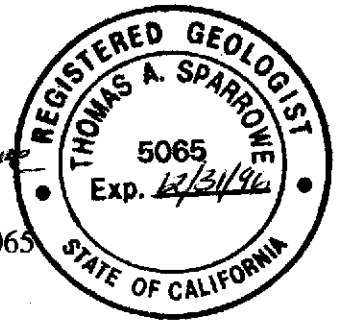
Prior to transport and disposal, drummed soil cuttings should be profiled and analyzed as follows: TPHg, BTEX, Standard Toxicity Leaching Characteristic for Lead, and Reactivity, Corrosivity, and Ignitibility. Samples will be taken directly from the drums as part of a waste evaluation. The samples may be composited prior to analysis to keep down laboratory expenses. Prior acceptance of the waste at an appropriate facility is necessary before transportation by a

If you have any questions concerning this work plan, please don't hesitate to contact us at (408) 338-0198.

Sincerely yours,

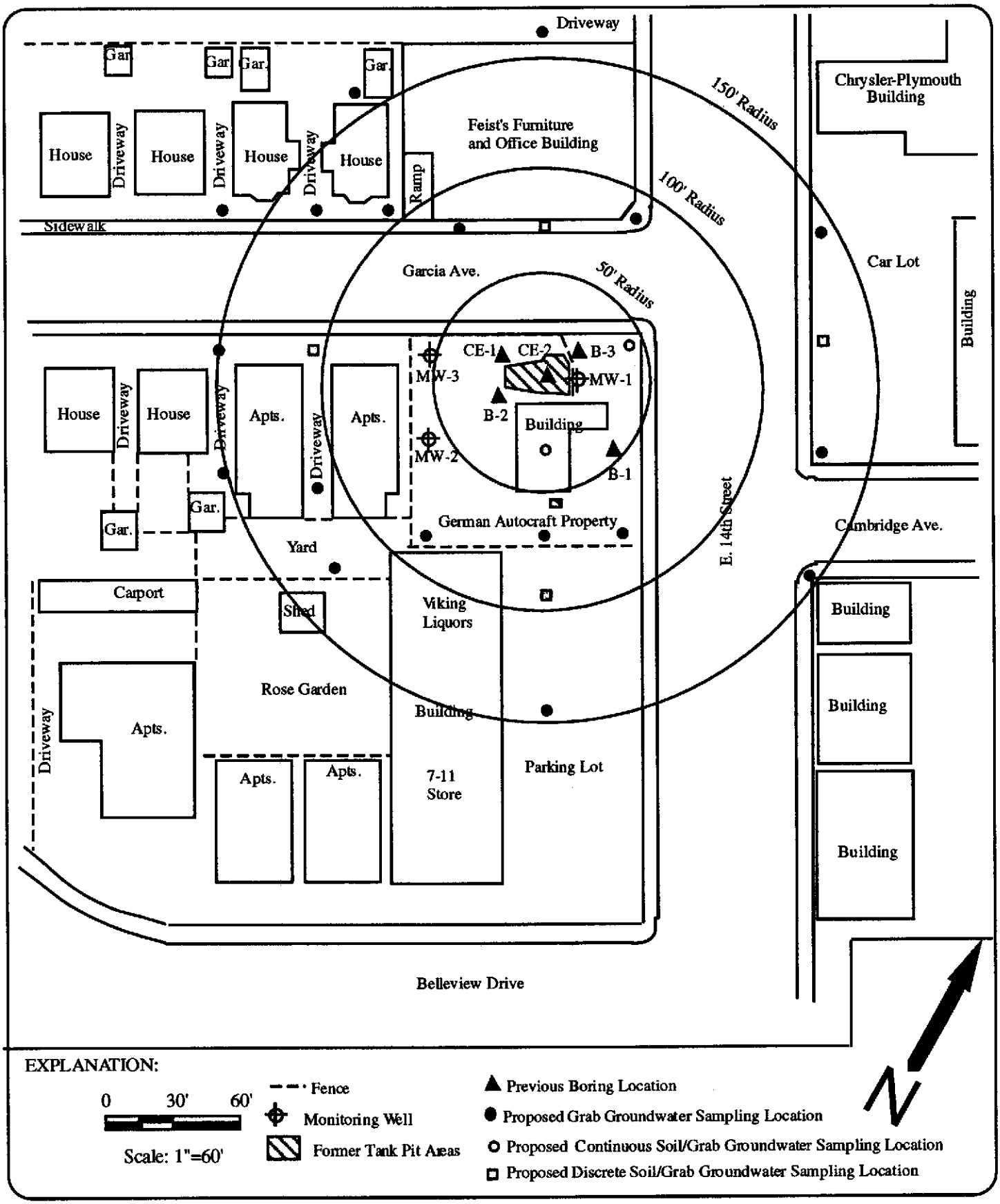
Tom Price
Project Manager

Thomas A. Sparrowe
Registered Geologist #5065



Attachments: Figure 1: Site Vicinity Map
Appendix A: PetroTrap™ and SkimRite™ Literature

cc: Seung Lee, German Autocraft



Chemist Enterprises
Boulder Creek, California

VICINITY MAP
German Autocraft
301 East 14th Street
San Leandro, California

Figure 1

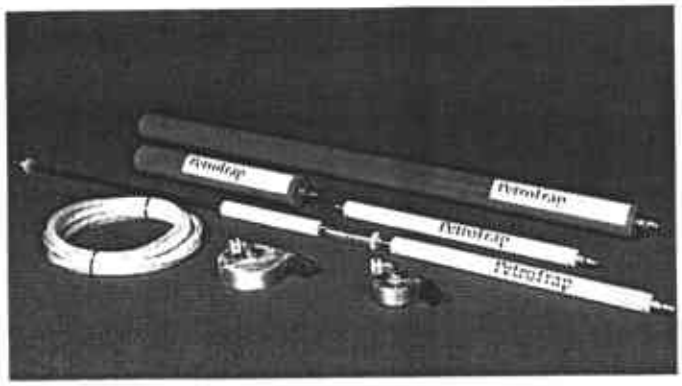
Project No.
94-52
Date: 5/95

Description:

PetroTrap™—a unique passive skimmer system which incorporates the use of an active buoy assembly. This buoy assembly removes free product to a sheen. The skimming action of our system is equally effective with water table fluctuations as great as 24 inches.

PetroTrap™ can be installed in minutes and is ideal on sites where free product recovery must begin *immediately*. The system employs the use of a collection canister, eliminating the need to run electricity or air lines to the well.

PetroTrap™ is lowered into the well much the same way as a bailer, then is suspended using the lanyard/vent tube (standard 25' length). The unit begins recovering product as soon as product is available. Periodically, the canister is emptied manually through the drain valve at the bottom of the canister.



Standard 2" and 4" **PetroTrap**™ Systems

	4" PetroTrap™	2" PetroTrap™
Diameter	3.5"	1.75
Length	61.0"	76.88"
Weight	18 Lbs.	6.25 Lbs.
Volume	2.0 Liters /.53 Gallons (Other Volumes Optional)	0.7 Liters /.20 Gallons (Other Volumes Optional)
Min. Depth of Water Required	29.0"	39.0"

PetroTrap™ is manufactured by **Enviro Products Inc.** and is part of **EPI's** line of *"Pure & Simple"* remediation products.

Features:

- No power source required
- Installation takes only minutes
- Effective with petroleum fuels
- Ideal monitoring device to indicate migrating plumes
- Available for 2" and 4" wells
- Lifetime warranty

Materials of Construction:

- Stainless steel
- Brass
- Polyethylene
- PVC

Standard System Includes:

- **PetroTrap**™ skimmer assembly (2" or 4" Model)
- 25' suspension hose
- Choice of 2", 4", or 6" locking well cap

Options:

- Additional canister which will double the **PetroTrap's**™ capacity
- Varying lengths of suspension hose

Rental Now Available!

For wells where a high yield of free product is expected, consider using a ***SkimRite***™*, EPI's active skimmer system.*

Enviro Products Means Service!

MasterCard VISA

Call 1-800-ENVIRO 4

ENVIRO PRODUCTS Inc.
1431 Rensen Street • Suite A • Lansing, Michigan 48910
(517) 887-1222 • 1-800-ENVIRO 4 • Fax: (517) 887-8374

Description:

The SkimRite™ is a unique free product skimmer system that incorporates pump, skimmer and controller into one package for use in 2 inch or larger wells. The SkimRite™ utilizes a small diameter bladder pump with proven durability and performance. The unique design uses a floating buoy which travels along the length of the pump to accommodate fluctuations in water table.

State of the art engineering has produced an extremely efficient air consumption to product ratio. Even while providing 120 GPD of pure product, the SkimRite™ requires only 0.4 CFM of compressed air.

System Specifications:

Diameter	1.75 inches
Length	62.5 inches
Weight	10.5 lbs.
Air Consumption	0.40 CFM
Pumping Rate	>5.0 GPH

Complete System

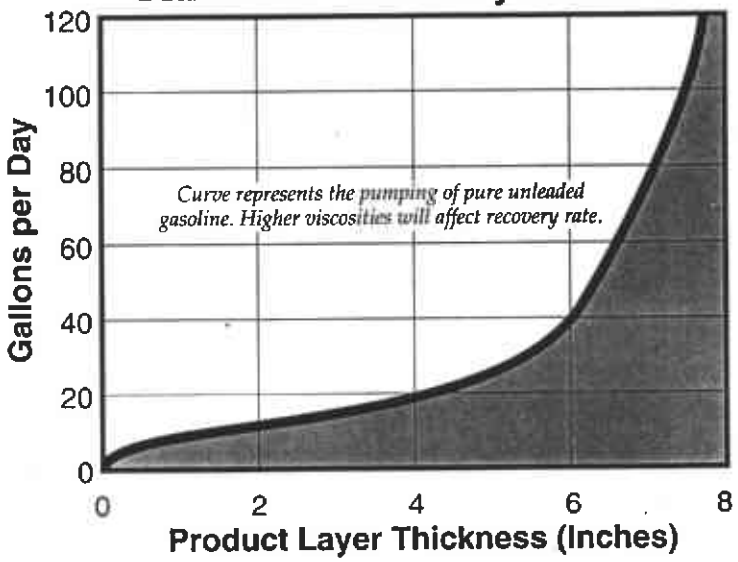
Outdoor Enclosure (Optional)

SkimRite™ is manufactured by Enviro Products Inc. and is part of EPI's line of *"Pure & Simple"* remediation products.

Features:

- Installs in minutes
- No controller adjustments necessary
- High recovery rate (greater than 120 GPD)
- One size for all wells 2 inches and larger
- Effective with petroleum fuels
- Accommodates groundwater fluctuations as great as 24 inches
- Compact size—full scale performance
- Lightweight and portable

SkimRite™ Recovery Rate Data



Standard System Includes:

- SkimRite™ PSC (Pump/Skimmer/Controller)
- 1.5 h.p. air compressor, 115 v.a.c. with air filtration
- Product tank overfill protection
- 100 feet of 3/8 inch polyethylene discharge line
- 100 feet of 5/16 inch nylon air line
- 100 feet of 3/8 inch nylon vent line
- Choice of 2 inch, 4 inch, or 6 inch well cap
- Full one year product warranty

Options:

- Multiple pump systems
- Outdoor enclosure for compressor
- Custom well head configurations to accommodate depression pumps, sensors, etc.
- Custom hose lengths
- Installation and start-up services available
- RiteTank™– A revolutionary combination of a double wall tank, overfill protection, interstitial sensor, and an equipment storage enclosure.

For wells where a very low yield of free product is expected, consider using a PetroTrap™, EPI's passive skimmer system.

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