October 26, 1987 SCI 209.005

Mr. Tak Hirahara C&H Development Company 3744 Mt. Diablo Boulevard, #301 Lafayette, California 94549

Preliminary Geotechnical Services re. Soil Contamination 150th Avenue and East 14th Street San Leandro, California

Dear Mr. Hirahara:

This letter presents the results of our preliminary investigation at a site located near the northeastern corner of the intersection of East 14th Street and 150th Avenue in San Leandro. The purpose of the study was to explore shallow soil conditions near an excavation where petroleum hydrocarbon contamination was discovered. The scope of our services included drilling 6 test borings, collecting soil samples, and performing analytical tests.

We understand that a PG&E work crew made an excavation in the sidewalk along 150th Avenue as part of a utility pole relocation. The location of the excavation is shown on the attached Site Plan. The excavation was approximately 2 feet square and 4 feet deep. Strong petroleum product odors were noted by the workers in the excavation. Mr. Larry Seto of the Alameda County Environmental Health Department reports that analyses performed indicated that the cuttings from the excavation contained 45000 mg/kg of oil and grease; fuel hydrocarbons were not detected.

The purpose of this preliminary investigation was to characterize the problem and develop recommendations regarding further studies that may be appropriate and/or remedial actions.

Field Exploration

Subsurface conditions were explored by drilling 6 test borings ranging from 9.5 to 13.5 feet deep. Boring 6 was drilled adjacent to the PG&E excavation. The remaining borings were drilled at varying distances from the excavation to evaluate the

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lateral extent of contamination. Boring locations are shown on the Site Plan. The borings were drilled with truck-mounted, solid flight auger drilling equipment. In addition, a soil sample was obtained from the side of the PG&E excavation, approximately 3 feet below the sidewalk.

Our geologist observed drilling operations, obtained undisturbed samples of materials encountered and prepared a log of each test boring. The boring logs are presented on Plates 2 through 4. Soils are classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System, Plate 5. Undisturbed soil samples were obtained with a California Drive Sampler having an outside diameter of 2.5 inches and an inside diameter of 2.0 inches. The sampler was driven with a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches. The number of blows required to drive the sampler the final 12 inches of an 18-inch penetration was recorded and is presented on the Boring Logs.

The augers, sampling equipment and sample liners were steamcleaned prior to their initial use. To minimize the likelihood of cross-contamination between samples and/or test borings, the equipment was steam-cleaned again prior to each subsequent use.

The soil samples were retained in 2.0-inch-diameter brass liners. The sample ends were covered with teflon sheeting. Plastic caps were placed over the teflon sheeting and sealed with plastic tape. The samples were placed in an ice chest immediately following collection and remained under refrigeration until delivery to the analytical laboratory. Samples delivered to the laboratory were accompanied by Chain of Custody records, copies of which are attached.

Subsurface Conditions

The test borings indicate that the area investigated is underlain by interbedded clayey sands and silty clays to the depths explored. The upper 4 to 5 feet of soil consists of black silty clay. Below this layer, the soils are gray to gray green in color and consist of clayey sands and sandy clays.

Groundwater was encountered in Test Borings 5 and 6 at depths of 11.5 and 12 feet, respectively, during drilling. The other test borings did not penetrate the groundwater table.

Petroleum/organic product odors were noted in the borings during drilling. The strongest odors were encountered in the upper 8 feet of Boring 6 and the upper 5 feet of Boring 1. Below these depths only very slight petroleum product odors were noted. The odors in these borings were very similar to those which we

associate with waste oils. The oily odors were not noted in the other test borings. However, very slight gasoline odors were noted in the soils within 5 feet or so of the groundwater table. Detectable concentrations were found in Borings 1 and 3.

Analytical Testing

Selected soil samples were transmitted to the Brown and Caldwell Laboratory, a laboratory certified by the Department of Health Services (DHS) for complete analysis of hazardous wastes. Because the soils were judged to be contaminated by petroleum products, the samples were analyzed for total light and heavy petroleum hydrocarbons using EPA approved methods. In addition, one sample from Test Boring 6 at a depth of 5 feet was analyzed for purgeable organics, e.g. solvents, in accordance with the EPA 8240 test method.

The results of the chemical analyses are summarized in the attached Table 1. Laboratory test reports are attached.

Discussion and Conclusions

The results of our preliminary investigation indicate that heavy petroleum hydrocarbons (oils), as well as purgeable organic chemicals (solvents), exist in the soils at concentrations which will likely require cleanup. The lateral and vertical extent of heavy petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in the soil appears to be limited to a localized area near the previous PG&E excavation. The lateral and vertical extent of solvent contamination has not yet been confirmed by analytical testing. However, assuming that the solvents and hydrocarbons are associated with the same release or a series of releases into the soil, we judge that they too may also be concentrated in the area where heavy petroleum hydrocarbon contamination exists. However, this should be confirmed by further analytical testing. Gasoline was also encountered in two of the samples analyzed (Test Borings 1 and 3).

The area contaminated by heavy petroleum hydrocarbons (HPH) appears to be situated between Borings 2, 3, 4 and 5, as shown schematically on the Site Plan. Accordingly, we estimate that the contaminated area could be up to approximately 10 by 25 feet in plan.

The depth of HPH contamination appears to be limited to the soil in the upper 5 feet or so. Below this depth, HPH was not encountered at concentrations above the laboratory detection limit.

Three organic solvents (PCE, TCE and trans 1, 2 DCE) were encountered in a soil sample analyzed from Boring 6 at a depth of 5 feet. Concentrations ranged from 6.6 to 15.0 mg/kg. Neither HPH nor gasoline were detected in the soil sample. At this time, we suspect that solvents were discharged onto the groundsurface in the area at some time in the past, and have migrated downward into the soil. Because only one analysis has been performed to date, we are uncertain of (1) the lateral and vertical extent of solvent contamination, and (2) whether groundwater in the area has been impacted. Further study is required to address these issues more confidently.

Gasoline was encountered at a concentration of 320 mg/kg in Boring 3 at a depth of 8.5 feet and at a concentration of 72 mg/kg in Boring 1 at a depth of 4 feet. Gasoline contamination at detectable concentrations does not appear to be widespread. Based on available data, we suspect that it exists primarily within the zone of seasonable groundwater level variation. Gasoline may also exist in soil in isolated areas well above the groundwater table. We are currently uncertain of the source of gasoline. However, it could have also been discharged onto the groundsurface in the area.

Regulatory Criteria

A brief summary of regulatory criteria governing petroleum hydrocarbon and organic chemical remediation is summarized below.

The San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) <u>Guidelines for Addressing Fuel Leaks</u>, September, 1985, provides the following general guidelines for evaluating both total and light petroleum hydrocarbon releases in soil.

Guidelines	Recommended Action
10 - 100 ppm ¹	No action
100 - 1000 ppm	Investigate groundwater impact and groundwater criteria application
> 1000 ppm	Implement remedial action

The concentration of heavy petroleum hydrocarbons (8000 mg/kg) in the sample from the PG&E excavation clearly exceeds the RWQCB guidelines for soil cleanup. The other HPH and gasoline

ppm = parts per million or mg/kg

concentrations fall within the middle category where mitigation requirements will depend heavily on local groundwater quality and usage in the area.

Soil cleanup guidelines for organic chemicals in soil are presented in the California State Mitigation Decision Tree (California DHS Toxic Substances Control Division, Alternative Technology and Policy Development Section, June 1985. The recommended acceptable concentrations of chemicals in soil are referred to as the recommended soil cleanup level (RSCL). The RSCL can be determined by multiplying the DHS drinking water standard or action level by 1000. Accordingly, the individual RSCL values for the organic chemicals detected at the site are summarized below.

Chemical	RSCL (mg/kg)	Actual Soil Concentration (mg/kg)
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	4.0	6.6
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5.0	15.0
Trans 1-2 Dichloroethylene (Trans 1, 2, DCE)	16.0	8.0

As indicated above, the RSCL values are exceeded by both PCE and TCE. On this basis, we believe that some soil cleanup will likely be required because of solvent contamination.

Recommendations

Based on our preliminary study, we conclude that some soil cleanup will likely be required. The actual extent and scope of the remedial action should be negotiated with the Alameda County Environmental Health Department, the RWQCB, and the Department of Health Services (DHS).

Because of your desire to mitigate the soil contamination problem as quickly as possible, we believe that the most appropriate method of soil remediation will be to excavate the contaminated soils and have them properly disposed of. Prior to soil removal, we recommend that additional soil samples be obtained and analyzed for purgeable organic compounds so that the extent of solvent contamination can be more accurately defined prior to excavation.

It is possible that groundwater in the area has been impacted. For this reason, we believe that the regulatory agencies involved will require that groundwater monitoring wells be installed, and that water samples be obtained and analyzed.

If you have any questions regarding our conclusions or services to date, please call.

Yours very truly,

Subsurface Consultants, Inc.

James P. Bowers

Geotechnical Engineer 157 (expires 3/31/91)

JPB:ch

Attachments:

Table 1 - Summary of Chemical Analyses

Plate 1 - Site Plan

Plate 2 through 4 - Log of Borings 1 through 6 Plate 5 - Unified Soil Classification System

Analytical Test Reports Chain of Custody Documents

3 copies submitted

cc:

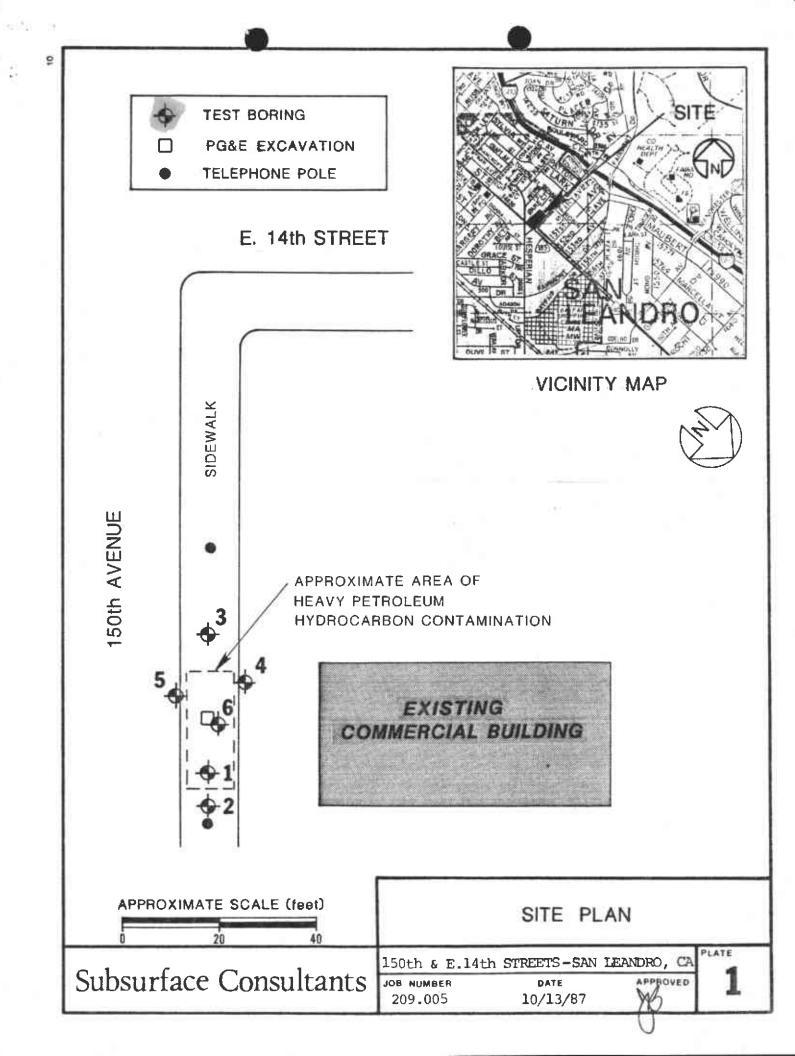
Mr. Larry Seto (4)

Alameda County Environmental Health Department

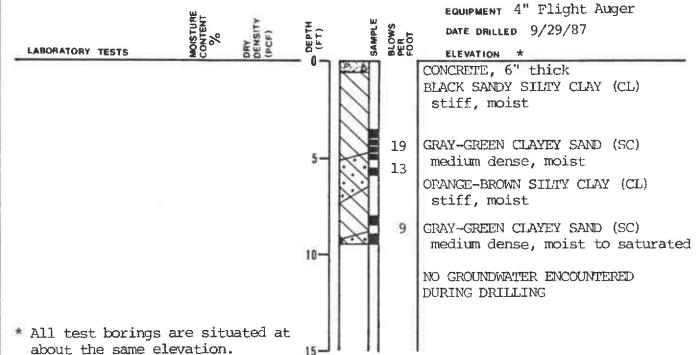
Table 1. Summary of Chemical Analyses

Boring	Depth (Feet)	(mg/kg) ¹	(mg/kg)	Purgeable Organics ³ (mg/kg)
1	4.0'	72	200 <50	NT ²
1	8.6'	<10		NT
2	2.6'	<10	<50	NT
2	7.1'	<10	<50	NT
3	5.0'	<10	<50	NT
	8.5'	320	<50	NT
4	4.5'	<10	<50	NT
4	10.5'	<10	<50	NT
5	4.0'	<10	<50	NT
5	8.0'	<10	<50	NT
6	5.0'	<10	<50	NT
6	9.1'	<10	<50	NT
PG&E	Excavation @ 3'	NT	8000	NT
6	5.0	Trichloroe Trans 1-2	roethylene (PCE) ethylene (TCE) Dichloroethylene s 1, 2 DCE)	6.6 15.0 8.0

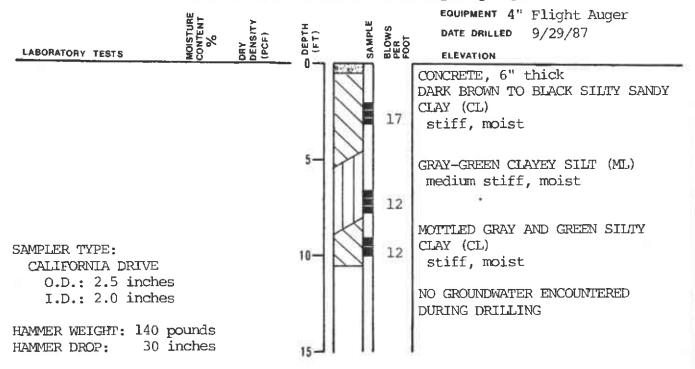
mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram
NT = not tested, analysis was not performed
EPA 8240 includes the 31 purgeable organic chemicals listed on the test reports



LOG OF TEST BORING 1



LOG OF TEST BORING 2



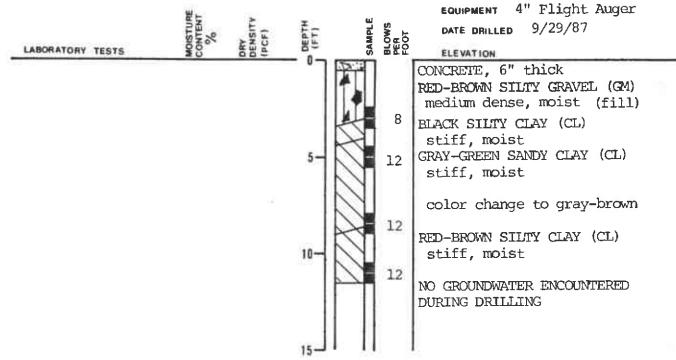
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150th & E.14th STREETS - SAN LEANDRO,

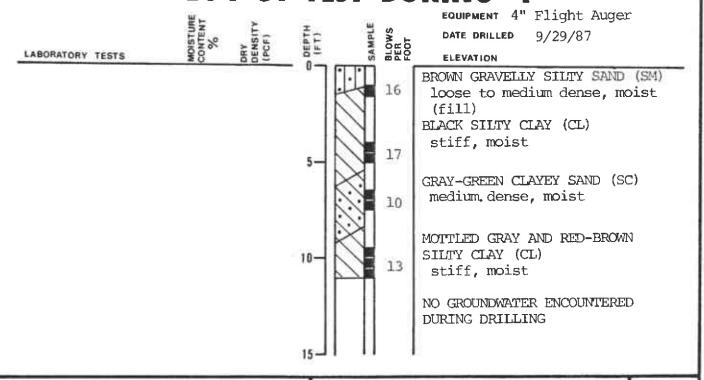
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LOG OF TEST BORING 3



LOG OF TEST BORING 4



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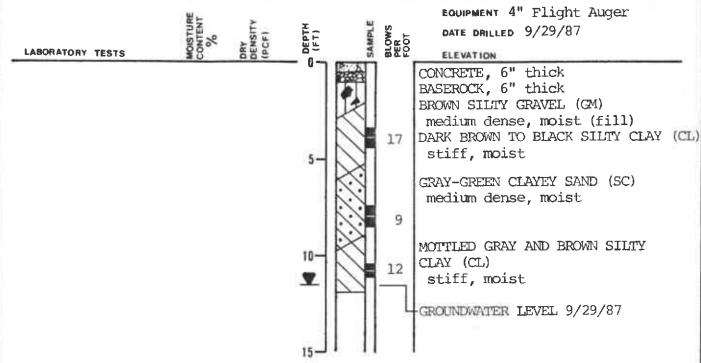
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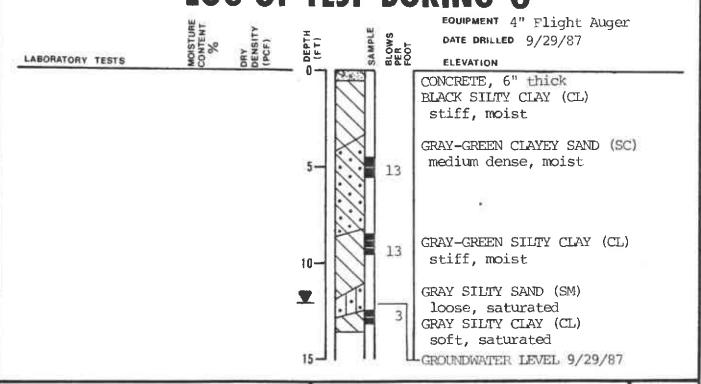
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LOG OF TEST BORING 5



LOG OF TEST BORING 6



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GEN	ERAL SOIL C	CATEGORIES	SYMBOL	S TYPICAL SOIL TYPES
		Clean Gravel with	GW	Well Graded Gravel, Gravel-Sand Mixtures
Sieve	GRAVEL More than half	little or no fines	GP	Poorly Graded Gravel, Gravel-Sand Mixtures
SOIL to. 200 s	coarse fraction is larger than No. 4 sieve size	Gravel with more	GM	Silty Gravel, Poorly Graded Gravel-Sand-Silt Mixtures
GRAINED SOILS s larger than No. 200 siev		than 12% fines	GC	Clayey Gravel, Poorly Graded Gravel-Sand-Clay Mixtures
E GR/	SAND More than half coarse fraction is smaller than No. 4 sieve size	Clean sand with little	sw .	Well Graded Sand, Gravelly Sand
DARS than ha		SAND More than half	SP .	Poorly Graded Sand, Gravelly Sand
More		Sand with more	SM .	Silty Sand. Poorly Graded Sand-Silt Mixtures
		than 12% fines	sc	Clayey Sand, Poorly Graded Sand-Clay Mixtures
ieve			ML	Inorganic Silt and Very Fine Sand, Rock Flour, Silty or Clayey Fine Sand, or Clayey Silt with Slight Plasticity
OILS			CL	Inorganic Clay of Low to Medium Plasticity, Gravelly Clay. Sandy Clay Silty Clay, Lean Clay
GRAINED SOILS If is smaller than No. 200		Clean Gravel with little or no fines GP Gravel with more than 12% fines GC Clean sand with little or no fines SP Sand with more than 12% fines SC ML AND CLAY nit Less than 50% AND CLAY it Greater than 50% GW GW GW GW GW GP GM GM SW SW CL SW CL SM CL ML CL OL MH CH OH	Organic Clay and Organic Silty Clay of Low Plasticity	
SRAIN is small			мн	Inorganic Silt, Micaceous or Diatomaceous Fine Sandy or Silty Soils, Elastic Silt
취 ^문 SII			СН	Inorganic Clay of High Plasticity, Fat Clay
More				Organic Clay of Medium to High Plasticity, Organic Silt
	HIGHLY ORG	ANIC SOILS	PT ***	Peat and Other Highly Organic Soils

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

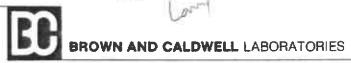
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10/13/87



1255 POWELL STREET EMERYVILLE, CA 94608 * (415) 428-2300

LOG NO:

E87-10-282

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Project: SC1 209.005

REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 1

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	N, SOIL SAMPLE	2S		DA	TE SAMPLED
10-282-1 10-282-2 10-282-3 10-282-4 10-282-5	N. Vall Trench @3 1 @ 4.0 1 @ 8.6 2 @ 2.6 2 @ 7.1	Degrees				13 OCT 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87
PARAMETER		10-282-1	10-282-2	10-282-3	10-282-4	10-282-5
Hydrocarbon	s by IR, mg/kg	8000	200	<50	<50	< 50

418.1

0/2/93 Daniel Mew , B+C Labs

could be CIHC

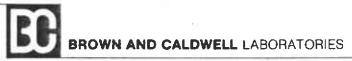
Mr. James P. Bowers

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Oakland, California 94607

O+G

polar + non polar etc.



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REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 2

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	N, SOIL SAMPI	ES		DA	TE SAMPLED
10-282-6 10-282-7 10-282-8 10-282-9 10-282-10	3 @ 5.0 3 @ 3.5 4 @ 4.5 4 @ 10.5 5 @ 4.0					29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87
PARAMETER Hydrocarbon	s by IR, mg/kg	10-282-6	10-282-7	10-282-8	10-282-9	10-282-10



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REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 3

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION, SOIL SAMPLES		DA	ATE SAMPLED
10-282-11 10-282-12 10-282-13	5 @ 8.0 6 @ 9.1 6 @ 5.0			29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87
PARAMETER		10-282-11	10-282-12	10-282-13
Hydrocarbon	s by IR, mg/kg	<50	<50	<50

D. A. McLean, Laboratory Director

1255 POWELL STREET EMERYVILLE, CA 94608 * (415) 428-2300

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Project: C+H DEVELOPMENT

Page 1

	REPORT (F ANALY	rical Resu	LTS		Page 1
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION, SOII	L SAMPLE	S		DA	TE SAMPLED
10-053-1 10-053-2 10-053-3 10-053-4 10-053-5	1 @ 4.0 1 @ 8.6 2 @ 2.6 2 @ 7.1 3 @ 5.0)				29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87
PARAMETER			10-053-2	10-053-3	10-053-4	10-053-5
Total Fuel	Hydrocarbons, mg/kg	72	<10	<10	<10	<10

micro extraction: 10/10/10 301/H20/perfore
- shake 2 min
- aliquot injected to GC



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	REPO	ORT OF ANALY	TICAL RESU	LTS		Page 2
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION,	SOIL SAMPLE	ss		DA	TE SAMPLED
10-053-6 10-053-7 10-053-8 10-053-9 10-053-10	3 @ 8.5 4 @ 4.5 4 @ 10.5 5 @ 4.0 5 @ 8.0	-}		***************************************		29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87
PARAMETER		10	10-053-7	10-053-8	10-053-9	10-053-10
Total Fuel	Hydrocarbons, mg/kg	320	<10	<10	<10	<10



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REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 3

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION, SOIL SAMPLES	DA	ATE SAMPLED
10-053-11 10-053-12	7		29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87
PARAMETER	10-053-11	10-053-12	
Total Fuel	Hydrocarbons, mg/kg <10	<10	
10001 100-	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		



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REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 4

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION, SOIL SAMPLES		DAT	TE SAMPLED
10-053-11 10-053-12	6 @ 5.0			29 SEP 87 29 SEP 87
PARAMETER		10-053-11	10-053-12	
IMMINISK				
Purgeable F Extraction	riority Pollutants		10.07.87	
	hloroethane, mg/kg		<0.2 <0.2	
	etrachloroethane, mg/kg		<0.2	
	hloroethane, mg/kg	===	<0.2	
	proethane, mg/kg		<0.2	
	proethylene, mg/kg		<0.2	
	proethane, mg/kg		<0.2	
	oropropane, mg/kg		<0.2	
	propropene, mg/kg		<0.2	
	thylvinylether, mg/kg		<2	
Acrolein,	= =		<2	
	rile, mg/kg		<0.2	
	loromethane, mg/kg		<0.2	
	ane, mg/kg		<0.2	
Benzene, s			<0.2	
	zene, mg/kg trachloride, mg/kg		<0.2	
			<0.2	
Bromoform	ane, mg/kg		<0.2	
Chlorofor			<0.2	
	hane, mg/kg		<0.2	
	loromethane, mg/kg		<0.2	
	ene, mg/kg		<0.2	



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Project: C+H DEVELOPMENT

REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 5

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION, SOIL SAMPLES	}	DATE	SAMPLED
10-053-11 10-053-12	6 @ 9.1 6 @ 5.0		_	9 SEP 87 9 SEP 87
PARAMETER		10-053-11	10-053-12	
	chloride, mg/kg oethylene, mg/kg		<0.2	
Trichlorof	thylene, mg/kg luoromethane, mg/kg		<0.2 <0.2	
Toluene, m	ride, mg/kg		<0.2	
	Dichloroethylene, mg/kg Dichloropropene, mg/kg		<012	

D. A. McLean, Laboratory Director

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SAMPLE CUSTODY RECORD

DLLECTED BY	DATE	SAMPLE DESIGNATION	SAMPLE TYPE	TRANSFERRED TO	RECEIVED BY	DATE
T Bodkin	9/29/87	1835	soil			-
	1	4.0		BEC	FUEL . HC	
		4.3				
		86		BAC		-
		2020		BAC		
		7.1		BAC		-
		9.5				
		3 € 30				
		5.0		BAC		-
		8.5		B&C	1	
		11.0			-	
		40 1.0		1014		
		4.5	1	BEC	-	-
		1.0				
		10.5		Bec	1	
		5€ 4.0		B&C		
		8.0	1	BLC		
		10.7				8240
	(€ 5.0		3¢C		
		91		Bec	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
·	V	12-8	- V			
	-		-	1		
	_		+	-		
			-			
		-	-	- 2	1 0	1 5 .

BAC = BROWN and CARdwell

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SAMPLE CUSTODY RECORD

PROJECT: CAH DEVELOAMENT JOB NO: SCZ 209.005 RECEIVED TRANSFERRED SAMPLE COLLECTED SAMPLE DATE TYPE DATE DESIGNATION 10/13/87 TRENCH @ 3º BEOWN AND CAROURU PETER 5014 T. BODKIN FIFE SHO TOTUCKST 10/20/87 100% PLUSH