



A Report Prepared for:

Rockwood Atrium, LLC  
c/o TMG Partners  
100 Bush Street, 26<sup>th</sup> Floor  
San Francisco, California 94104

**RECEIVED**

11:41 am, Sep 28, 2010

Alameda County  
Environmental Health

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL  
METHANE COLLECTION, CONTROL  
AND MONITORING SYSTEM  
THE ATRIUM PROPERTY  
1650 65<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA**

**APRIL 14, 2005**

By:

Alan J. Anselmo, P.E.  
Associate Engineer

Robert S. Creps, P.E.  
Principal Engineer

**241.054.01.005**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Operation and Maintenance Manual (manual) presents the operation and maintenance procedures for the passive methane gas collection, control and monitoring system located at the Atrium property, 1650 65<sup>th</sup> Street, Emeryville, California (the Site; Plate 1). The Site contains one slab-on-grade, concrete tilt-up wall building with an approximate footprint of 120,000 square feet. The building features include a wood-frame roof, concrete and wood roof support piers, and wood interior shear walls (Plate 2). This manual contains pertinent data regarding the physical systems, their operation, emergency response and proper maintenance.

### 1.1 Site Background

Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) of the Site previously conducted by Engineering Science, Inc. (ESI) in 1989 (ESI, 1989) and by Property Condition Assessments, LLC (PCA) in 2002 (PCA, 2002) reported that the Site was constructed over a former municipal industrial landfill. This finding prompted three methane-related studies for the Site. LFR Levine-Fricke (LFR) conducted two studies, one on January 22, 2003 and one on March 13, 2003 (LFR, 2004). The results of the LFR studies indicated that methane gas was present in the subsurface at depths ranging from 1 to 4 feet below grade (bg).

PES Environmental, Inc. (PES) performed additional methane characterization studies on November 24 through 26, 2003 and January 20 through 23, 2004 (PES, 2004). Results from these studies indicated that methane is present in soil beneath the building slab at concentrations that exceed 25 percent (%) of the lower explosive limit (LEL) for methane and that many of the sampled locations contained methane at levels that exceeded the LEL<sup>1</sup>. Given 1) the presence of elevated levels of methane located immediately beneath the concrete floor slab; and 2) the uncertainty of the long-term viability of the concrete floor slab as a competent barrier in extraordinary circumstances (e.g., major seismic events, inadvertent perforation during construction activities, etc.), installation of a methane collection, control and monitoring system was required to be implemented by the City of Emeryville Fire Department. In a letter dated March 17, 2004, the City of Emeryville Fire Department requested submission of a work plan to address and mitigate the identified methane condition at the Site. A copy of the City of Emeryville Fire Department's March 17, 2004 letter is included in Appendix A.

Between June 2004 and December 2004, a passive methane collection, control and monitoring system was constructed at the Site under a Building Permit from the City of Emeryville Building Division (Permit No. 0404-143BPE). The City of Emeryville Building Division and

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<sup>1</sup> The flammable range of methane is approximately 5 to 15 percent (by volume) in air. The lower limit of 5 percent is referred to as the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL), and the upper limit of 15 percent is referred to as the Upper Explosive Limit (UEL). To provide for the protection of public health and safety and the environment, Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations stipulates that the concentration of methane gas must not exceed 1.25 percent by volume in air (25 percent of the LEL) within structures above landfills.

Fire Department provided oversight and conducted periodic inspections during construction of the methane collection, control and monitoring system. A copy of the Building Permit is included in Appendix A. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) determined that the passive methane collection, control and monitoring system is exempt from BAAQMD permitting requirements per Regulation 2-1-103. A copy of the BAAQMD exemption letter is also included in Appendix A.

## **1.2 Landfill Gas Basics**

Methane is a principal component of gas produced when organic material decomposes in anaerobic conditions. Methane is nontoxic to humans; however, it is a combustible gas when present between 5 and 15 percent by volume in air. Methane can also displace oxygen so it is classified as a simple asphyxiate.

## **2.0 METHANE COLLECTION AND CONTROL SYSTEM**

### **2.1 Purpose**

The methane collection and control system consists of a series of vertical subslab ventilation wells and piping through which methane is passively collected from beneath the building slab and vented to the atmosphere. The system serves to lessen the potential for methane intrusion and accumulation within the building.

### **2.2 Description of Collection and Control System**

The methane gas collection and control system consists of 24 vertical gas ventilation wells. The wells are connected through a series of lateral and vertical piping to several main header pipes. These main header pipes vent the collected gases out through the roof of the building to the atmosphere.

### **2.3 Ventilation Wells**

The vertical gas ventilation wells are installed at approximately 60- to 70-foot spacings throughout the Atrium building adjacent to each of the main interior roof support columns. The wells were installed beneath the concrete floor slab of the building to a total depth of approximately 5 feet bg. The locations of the 24 wells are presented on Sheet 02 of the as-built drawings in Appendix B.

The lower 3-1/2-foot portion of the 24 vertical wells was constructed of 3-inch-diameter Schedule 40 perforated polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe and backfilled with permeable material (pea gravel). The top of the perforated casing is connected to a 3-inch-diameter Schedule 40 PVC pipe blank, followed by 90-degree elbow and lateral piping to the adjacent roof

support column. A 6-inch thick bentonite chip layer is present above the permeable material. Non-shrink, non-metallic grout was placed on top of the bentonite chip layer to the surface. Ventilation well construction details are shown on Sheet 03 of the as-built drawings in Appendix B.

## **2.4 Collection and Control System Piping**

Each 3-inch diameter subgrade lateral PVC pipe from the ventilation well is connected by a 90-degree elbow to a vertical riser PVC pipe, which exits the subgrade adjacent to the roof support column. The aboveground vertical riser pipes are fit tight to the roof support columns, and the lower 8 feet of the risers are constructed of Schedule 80 PVC pipe. The 3-inch diameter vertical riser piping from the wells are connected to 4- or 6-inch diameter lateral overhead header pipes. A total of two to six wells are grouped together by location and connected via overhead lateral piping to six vertical 6-inch diameter PVC riser pipes that penetrate through the roof of the building. A portion of the aboveground PVC piping has been painted to match the interior color of the building. The remaining unpainted PVC piping can be painted to match the interior colors of the building without jeopardizing the integrity of the system. Methane gas warning labels have been affixed to the collection and control system piping. The labels read: "Flammable Methane Gas". The methane collection and control system layout and details are shown on Sheets 02 and 03, respectively, of the as-built drawings in Appendix B.

## **2.5 Valve Assemblies**

On each aboveground vertical riser pipe from the ventilation wells, a 3-inch diameter valve has been installed. The valves were installed near the top of the vertical riser piping at approximately 20 feet above grade. The valve allows for pipe closure, if required, due to construction or maintenance activities.

## **2.6 Collection and Control System Maintenance**

The ventilation wells cannot be inspected due to their placement below grade. All above grade piping and valves shall be visually inspected on a quarterly basis (i.e., once every 3 months) for signs of pipe stress, cracks, or other damage. In addition, all piping and valves shall be visually inspected after all major seismic events (i.e., greater than a magnitude 6.0 event on the Richter scale), as well as during and immediately after construction or building maintenance work has been performed within any area containing methane collection and control system piping. Additionally, the integrity of the concrete floor slab shall be visually inspected quarterly, after all major seismic events (i.e., greater than a magnitude 6.0 event on the Richter scale), and during and immediately after any construction or maintenance involving the concrete floor slab for evidence of differential slab settlement, observed cracks in the slab, and/or unsealed penetrations through the slab. Significant areas of the concrete floor slab are expected to be obscured from sight by carpet, tile, and other floor coverings. Visual

inspections of the obscured portions of the concrete floor slab should include observing for the presence of indirect indications of cracks or penetrations through the slab (e.g., differential settlement). It is not intended that these floor coverings be removed to perform the visual inspections. Any cracks and/or unsealed penetrations through the floor slab should be repaired when observed by filling the crack or void in the slab with an elastomeric sealant. Noted damage shall be reported to building management for repairs. A summary of maintenance and inspection activities associated with the methane collection and control system is presented in Table 1.

### **3.0 METHANE MONITORING SYSTEM**

#### **3.1 Purpose of Methane Monitoring System**

The methane monitoring system consists of a series of gas monitoring sensors that measure the presence of methane gas in interior areas such as electrical rooms and restrooms. The gas monitoring sensors are connected to a main alarm and communication system that will alert monitoring personnel in the unlikely event of gas accumulation within the interior of the building.

#### **3.2 Description of Gas Monitoring Sensors**

A total of 23 gas monitoring sensors have been installed inside the building to monitor for the presence of potential methane accumulation within enclosed spaces. Twenty-one of the monitoring probes are located on the first floor in areas including restrooms, electrical rooms, and general open space areas. Two additional sensors are installed on the second floor in stairwells. All sensors were mounted one-foot below the ceiling but not more than 10-feet above the floor. The methane monitoring system layout is shown on Sheet 04 of the as-built drawings in Appendix B.

The installed methane sensors are infrared point detectors, Model Number IR2100, manufactured by General Monitors. The sensors continuously monitor for the presence of combustible gases and vapors, including methane, within the 0 to 100 percent LEL range and provide alarm indication. The manufacturer's individual material specifications for the system sensors are included in Appendix C.

#### **3.3 Description of Gas Monitoring Alarm and Communication System**

The sensors are connected via shielded wiring that is routed overhead to a central system display panel located near the building entrance on the south side of the building. The location is shown on Sheet 04 of the as-built drawings in Appendix B. The central station has a programmable logic controller, a touch screen, an alarm communicator, and a battery back-up power system. The status of the methane gas monitoring system is displayed on a 10-inch touch

screen that is located at the central station. The touch screen is operated by simply touching the screen to select the appropriate function. The main view screen displayed by the touch screen shows a plan view layout of the 23 gas sensor locations relative to the building. Two additional view screens, which display the methane gas concentration levels present at each sensor, can be accessed by touching the screen to select “LEL1” or “LEL2”, as appropriate. In the event of an alarm, the main view screen shows the alarm condition by flashing the corresponding gas sensor location. The system can be reset by selecting “Reset” on the main view screen. Details for the system are presented on Sheet 05 of the as-built drawings in Appendix B and in the manufacturer’s material specifications in Appendix C.

### **3.4 Gas Monitoring Alarm and Communication System Function**

The alarm and communication system has been programmed with two alarm condition levels based on the detected amount of methane at the gas sensors. The first alarm level is pre-set to telephone security monitoring personnel when any one of the gas sensor readings reaches 10 percent of the LEL. The security monitoring company is Ceitronics, and their main phone number is: 1-408-435-0500. The telephone number programmed into the alarm communicator for calling Ceitronics in the event of an alarm condition is: 1-866-408-8288, and the account number for the system is: A170018. Security monitoring personnel shall be responsible for immediately contacting building management (TMG Property Management at 1-510-652-5852 or 1-415-772-5900). A portable combustible gas analyzer shall then be used by qualified personnel to verify gas accumulation, or a false alarm condition.

The second alarm level is pre-set to telephone security monitoring personnel (Ceitronics) when any one of the gas sensor readings reaches 20 percent of the LEL. Security personnel shall be responsible for immediately contacting the City of Emeryville Fire Department (phone number: 1-510-596-3766) followed by building management (TMG Property Management at 1-510-652-5852 or 1-415-772-5900) and initiating evacuation of the building. A portable combustible gas analyzer shall then be used by qualified personnel to verify gas accumulation, or a false alarm condition. Re-entry into the building shall not be allowed until emergency response personnel have either verified a false alarm condition or implemented corrective measures, including conducting repairs and adequately ventilating the building interior to remove any accumulated gas.

The Scene Coordinator in the event of an alarm condition shall be determined in the following progressive hierarchical order according to who is present on the scene:

1. Security Monitor;
2. Building Manager;
3. Emergency Personnel (i.e., Safety Engineer or Hygienist assigned to investigate potential gas leaks); and



#### 4. City of Emeryville Fire Department Personnel.

In the event of a building evacuation, responsibility for final approval for re-entry shall reside with the building management, after approvals by the Fire Department and/or Safety Engineer, except in the event of evacuation following a false alarm.

### **3.5 Methane Monitoring System Maintenance**

The routine maintenance and quality assurance program for the methane monitoring system shall include quarterly checks to ensure that the system remains on zero and is responsive to gas. The gas monitoring system has been factory calibrated to monitor for the presence of combustible gases, including methane, and a post-installation calibration test was completed on December 1, 2004 (Appendix C). Although the gas sensors do not require routine field calibration, trained personnel using a known gas mixture should check the sensor sensitivity in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations on a quarterly basis. It is recommended that on a quarterly basis the following procedure be followed for all gas sensors:

1. Clean the windows of the sensor by gently wiping them with a soft, clean cloth which has had a commercial window cleaning solution applied;
2. Re-zero the sensor in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and record the reading;
3. Expose the sensor to a known calibration gas of between 20 and 50 percent of the LEL in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, confirm operability of the alarm and communication system, and record the reading (Note that the alarm communicator will telephone the security monitoring personnel at 10 and 20 percent of the LEL and the Fire Department at 20 percent of the LEL);
4. If the sensor reading differs more than 5 percent from the known calibration gas concentration, then recalibrate the sensor according to the manufacturer's instructions; and
5. Replace the sensor when it becomes impossible to complete zero or calibration steps.

In addition, the verification of all alarms and settings, and the verification of the alarm communicator functions and back-up battery conditions, should be conducted on a quarterly basis. The back-up batteries should be replaced at least once every five years, or sooner, if necessary. A summary of maintenance and inspection activities associated with the methane monitoring system is presented in Table 1.

#### 4.0 CONTINGENCY MEASURES

Should the existing passive methane collection, control and monitoring system be incapable of maintaining methane concentrations below 10 percent of the LEL within the building, the following measures can be applied in an attempt to remedy the situation:

1. Qualified personnel shall utilize a portable combustible gas analyzer to monitor for the source of the methane gas intrusion into the building. The integrity of the concrete floor slab shall be visually inspected for the presence of cracks and/or unsealed penetrations through the slab, and the portable combustible gas analyzer should be used to monitor for the presence of gas across the entire floor area of the building. Any observed cracks in and/or unsealed penetrations through the concrete floor slab should be repaired by filling the crack or void in the slab with an elastomeric sealant;
2. The heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) system for the building could be manipulated to maintain a positive pressure within the building, thereby reducing the potential for gas migration into the building. This manipulation may include increasing the volume of ventilation air forced into the building or operating the HVAC system for longer periods of time (i.e., during non-working hours). If warranted, a qualified HVAC technician should be contacted to determine the viability of manipulating the HVAC system; and
3. The passive methane collection, control and monitoring system could be retrofitted to actively extract methane gas from the subsurface beneath the building by adding a vacuum blower(s) to the system. By inducing a vacuum on the subsurface beneath the building, accumulated methane gas present in the subsurface would be removed and vented to the atmosphere. The existing passive methane collection and control system could be retrofitted by: (1) connecting all six 6-inch diameter PVC roof vent risers together into one common PVC pipe, which would then be routed to one main vacuum blower located either on the roof or along the perimeter ground surface of the building; or (2) connecting each of the six, or as many as necessary to remedy the problem (e.g., only one portion of the building requires active gas extraction), to individual vacuum blowers located either on the roof or along the perimeter ground surface of the building. A Building Permit from the City of Emeryville as well as a permit from the BAAQMD would be required to convert the existing passive methane system to an active system.

#### 5.0 REFERENCES

Emeryville Fire & Emergency Services, 2004. Letter to PES Environmental, Inc. regarding 1650 65<sup>th</sup> Street. March 17.

Engineering Science, Inc. (ESI), 1989. Environmental Phase I Survey, 1650 65<sup>th</sup> Street Property, Emeryville, California. April.

LFR Levine-Fricke (LFR), 2004. Phase II Methane in Soil-Gas Investigation, Atrium Property, 1650 65<sup>th</sup> Street, Emeryville, California. January 23.

PES Environmental, Inc. (PES), 2004. Summary Report of Methane Characterization Study, The Atrium at Emery Bay Plaza, 1650 65<sup>th</sup> Street, Emeryville, California. March 2.

Property Condition Assessments, LLC (PCA), 2002. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, EmeryBay Portfolio, Emeryville, California. December 26.

**TABLES**

**Table 1**  
**Summary of Maintenance and Inspection Activities**  
**Methane Collection, Control and Monitoring System**  
**The Atrium at Emery Bay Plaza**  
**Emeryville, California**

System Component	Equipment	Maintenance/Inspection Task	Frequency
Methane Collection and Control System	Aboveground Piping and Valves	Visually inspect for signs of pipe stress, cracks, or other damage	Quarterly (i.e., once every 3 months)  During and immediately after construction or building maintenance work has been performed within any area containing methane system piping  After all major seismic events (i.e., greater than a magnitude 6.0 event on the Richter scale)
	Concrete Floor Slab	Visually inspect for evidence of differential slab settlement, cracks in the slab, and/or unsealed penetrations through the slab *	Quarterly (i.e., once every 3 months)  During and immediately after any construction or maintenance involving the concrete floor slab  After all major seismic events (i.e., greater than a magnitude 6.0 event on the Richter scale)
Methane Monitoring System	Methane Gas Sensors	Clean the windows of the sensor	Quarterly (i.e., once every 3 months)
		Re-zero the sensor	Quarterly (i.e., once every 3 months)
		Check the sensor sensitivity using calibration gas	Quarterly (i.e., once every 3 months)
		Recalibration of the sensor	As necessary, when the sensor reading differs more than 5 percent from the calibration gas concentration
Control Panel	Verification of touch screen operation and alarm functions	Replacement of the sensor	As necessary, when the sensor becomes impossible to complete zero or calibration steps
		Quarterly (i.e., once every 3 months)	
Alarm Communicator	Verification of call functions	Replacement of alarm communicator back-up batteries	As necessary, or at least once every 5 years
		Quarterly (i.e., once every 3 months)	

Notes:

\* - Significant areas of the concrete floor slab are expected to be obscured from sight by carpet, tile, and other floor coverings. Visual inspections of the obscured portions of the concrete floor slab should include observing for the presence of indirect indications of cracks or penetrations through the slab (e.g., differential settlement). It is not intended that these floor coverings be removed to perform the visual inspections.

**ILLUSTRATIONS**



**PROJECT SITE**

**EMERYVILLE**

**BERKELEY**

**SAN ANTONIO**

**ASHBY AND D PERALTA**

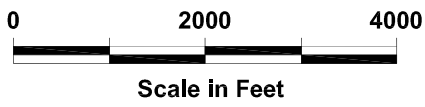
**Golden Gate Jr High Sch**

**Hawley Sch**

**Emeryville High Sch**

**PO Y Sch**

**MAC ARTHUR**

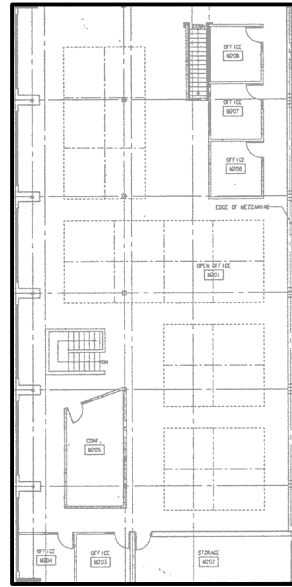


U.S.G.S. Topo Map - Oakland West, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle. Map version 1997; current as of 1993

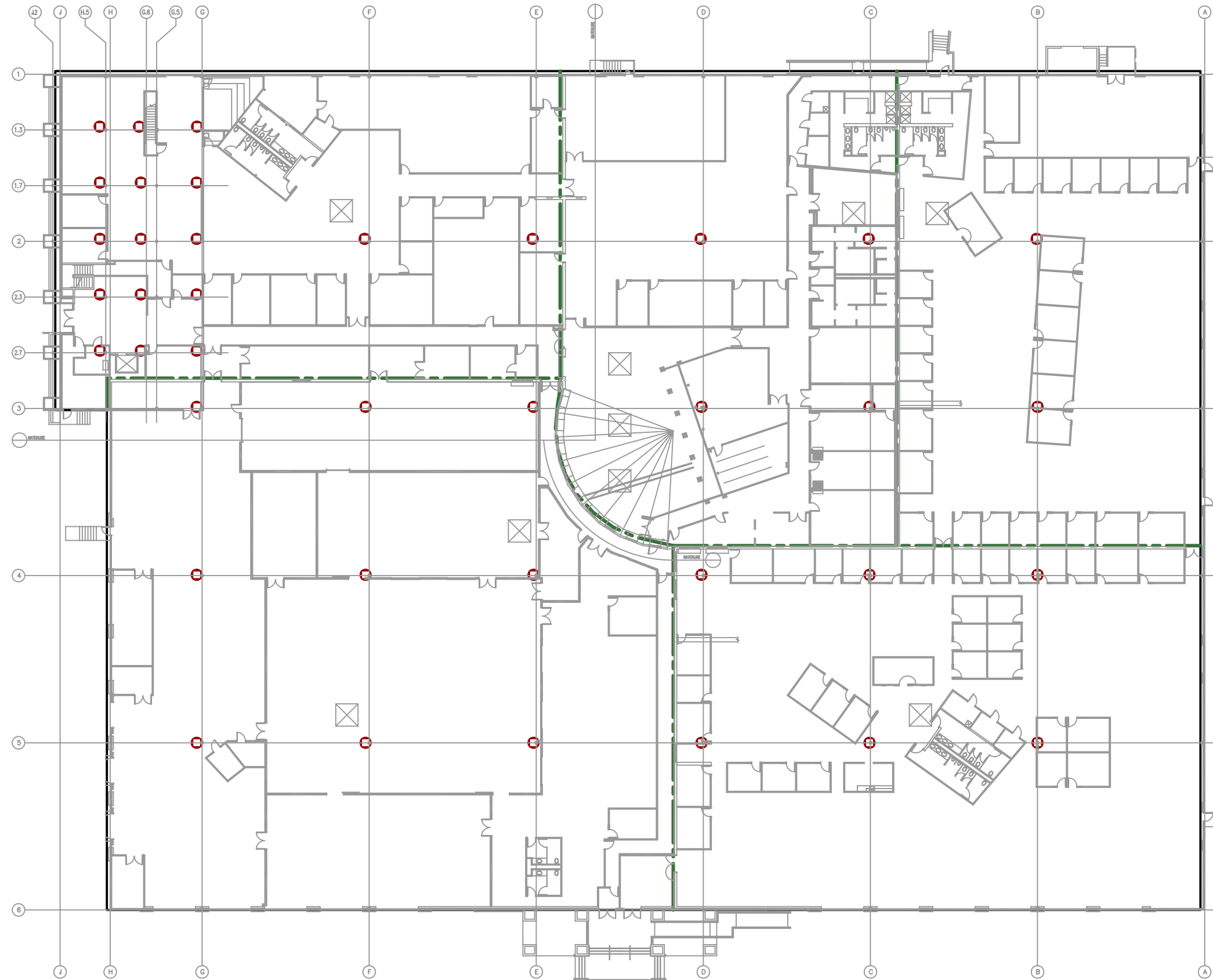


**Site Location Map**  
1650 65th Street  
Emeryville, California



FIGURE  
**1**



Second Floor



Explanation

-  Roof Support Column
-  Shear Wall





**APPENDIX A**

**REGULATORY AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**



## EMERYVILLE FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

2333 POWELL STREET, EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA 94608

TEL: (510) 596-3750 FAX: (510) 420-1785

STEPHEN L. CUTRIGHT, FIRE CHIEF  
DAN DYER, ASSISTANT CHIEF

RECEIVED MAR 19 2004

March 17, 2004

PES Environmental, Inc.  
1682 Novato Boulevard, Suite 100  
Novato, CA 94947 - 7021

Attention: Mr. Alan Anselmo

Re: 1650-65th Street,

Mr. Anselmo,

I have reviewed the reports prepared by your company ("*Summary Report of Methane Characterization Study*" dated March 2, 2004) and the Levine Fricke report ("*Phase II, Methane in Soil-Gas Investigation*", dated January 23, 2004). Based on the information included in these reports, The City of Emeryville Fire Department agrees with the recommendations presented in the PES Environmental, Inc. report dated March 2, 2004.

Pursuant to the applicable codes, including, but not limited to the Uniform Fire Code and the Health and Safety Code, the Emeryville Fire Department hereby requests that the property owner, Rockwood Atrium, LLC, submit for our review and approval a finalized work plan that addresses the identified methane condition at the site as well as the proper means to mitigate the situation.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to call me at (510) 596-3759

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George Warren". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

George Warren  
Deputy Fire Marshal



**BAY AREA  
AIR QUALITY  
MANAGEMENT  
DISTRICT**

**ALAMEDA COUNTY**  
Roberta Cooper  
Scott Haggerty  
(Chairperson)  
Nate Milley  
Shelia Young

**CONTRA COSTA COUNTY**  
Mark DeSaulnier  
Mark Ross  
Gayle Ullikema  
(Secretary)

**MARIN COUNTY**  
Harold C. Brown, Jr.

**NAPA COUNTY**  
Brad Wagenknecht

**SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY**  
Chris Daly  
Jake Mc Goldrick  
vacant

**SAN MATEO COUNTY**  
Jerry Hill  
Marlene Townsend  
(Vice-Chairperson)

**SANTA CLARA COUNTY**  
Erin Garner  
Liz Kriss  
Patrick Kwok  
Julie Miller

**SOLANO COUNTY**  
John F. Silva

**SONOMA COUNTY**  
Tim Smith  
Pamela Tortait

Jack P. Broadbent  
Executive Officer/APCO

June 03, 2004

**Rockwood Atrium, LLC c/o TMG Partners**  
100 Bush Street, 26th Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94104

Attention: Mr. Ken Dupee

REC'D JUN - 9 2004

Application Number: 9639  
Plant Number: 16096  
Equipment Location:  
1650 65th Street  
Emeryville, CA 94608

Dear Applicant:

We have completed our evaluation of your application for an Authority to Construct and/or Permit to Operate the following equipment:

**S-1 Passive methane collection control and monitoring system (CCMS)  
[Exempt per Regulation 2-1-103]**

We have determined that your operation is exempt from permitting per the following:

- 2-1-103 Exemption, Source not Subject to any District Rule:** Any source that is not already exempt from the requirements of Section 2-1-301 and 302 as set forth in Sections 2-1-105 to 2-1-128, is exempt from Section 2-1-301 and 302 if the source meets all of the following criteria:
- 103.1 The source is not subject to any of the provisions of Regulation 6<sup>(1)</sup>, Regulation 8<sup>(2)</sup> excluding Rules 1 through 4, Regulations 9 through 12; and
  - 103.2 The source is not subject to any of the provisions of Sections 2-1-316 through 319; and
  - 103.3 Actual emissions of precursor organic compounds (POC), non-precursor organic compounds 10 lb/highest day, but total emissions are less than 150 pounds per year, per pollutant.  
Note 1: Typically, any source may be subject to Regulation 6, Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. For the purposes of this section, Regulation 6 applicability shall be limited to the following types of sources that emit PM<sub>10</sub>: combustion source; material handling/processing; sand, gravel or rock processing; cement, concrete and asphaltic concrete production; tub grinder; or similar PM<sub>10</sub>-emitting source, as deemed by the APCO.  
Note 2: If an exemption in a Regulation 8 Rule indicates that the source is subject to Regulation 8, Rules 1 through 4, then the source must comply with all applicable provisions of Regulation 8, Rules 1 through 4, to qualify for this exemption.
  - 103.4 The source is not an ozone generator (a piece of equipment designed to generate ozone) emitting 1 lb/day or more of ozone.

This exemption applies solely to permits. The equipment must be operated in compliance with any applicable District regulations and with other regulatory agency requirements. The District's regulations may be viewed online at [www.baaqmd.gov/regs/rulereg.htm](http://www.baaqmd.gov/regs/rulereg.htm). Note that this exemption is not permanent. Any change in your operation or in District regulations may require you to obtain permits in the future.

Please include your application number with any correspondence with the District. If you have any questions on this matter, please call Allan Chiu, Air Quality Engineer II, at (415) 749-4648.

Very truly yours,

Jack P. Broadbent  
Executive Officer/APCO

by   
Engineering Division

AC:veh



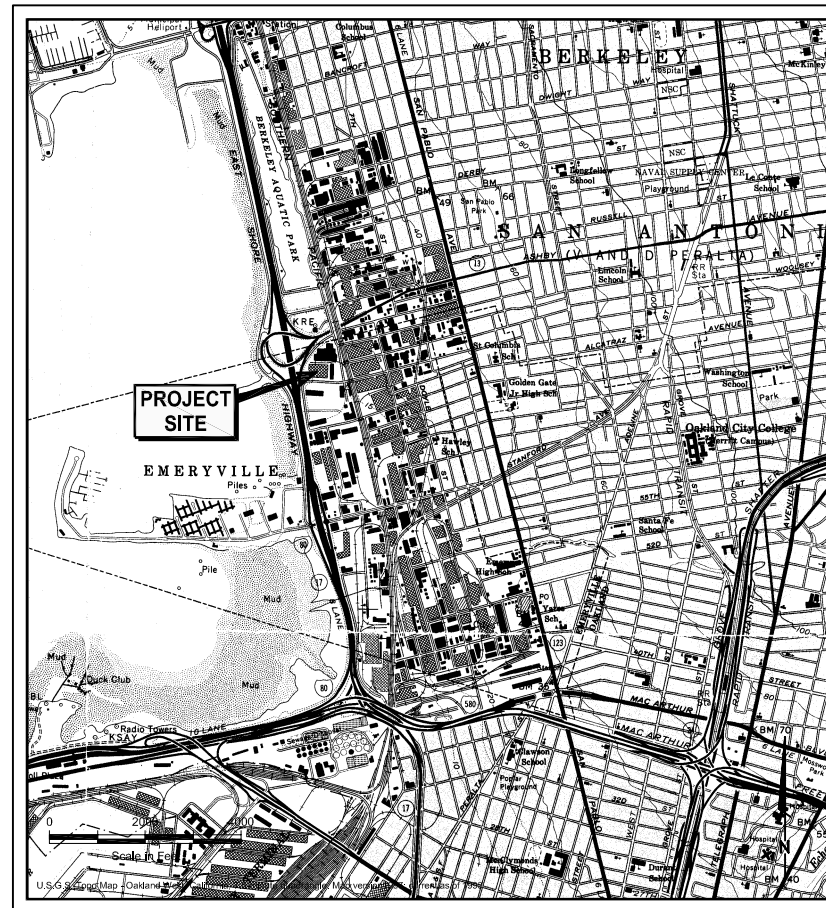
**APPENDIX B**

**AS-BUILT DRAWINGS**

# As-Built Construction Drawings for Methane Collection, Control and Monitoring System

The Atrium at Emery Bay Plaza  
1650 65th Street  
Emeryville, California

Construction Drawings Sheet Index	
Sheet No.	Title
01	Cover Sheet
02	As-Built Methane Collection and Control System Layout
03	As-Built Methane Collection and Control System Details
04	As-Built Methane Monitoring System Layout
05	As-Built Methane Monitoring System Details



SITE LOCATION MAP

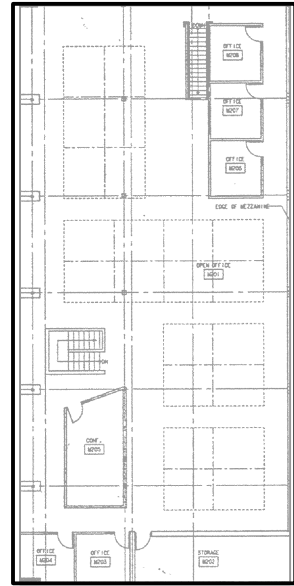
**Engineer:**

PES Environmental, Inc.  
1682 Novato Boulevard  
Suite 100  
Novato, California 94947  
(415) 899-1600

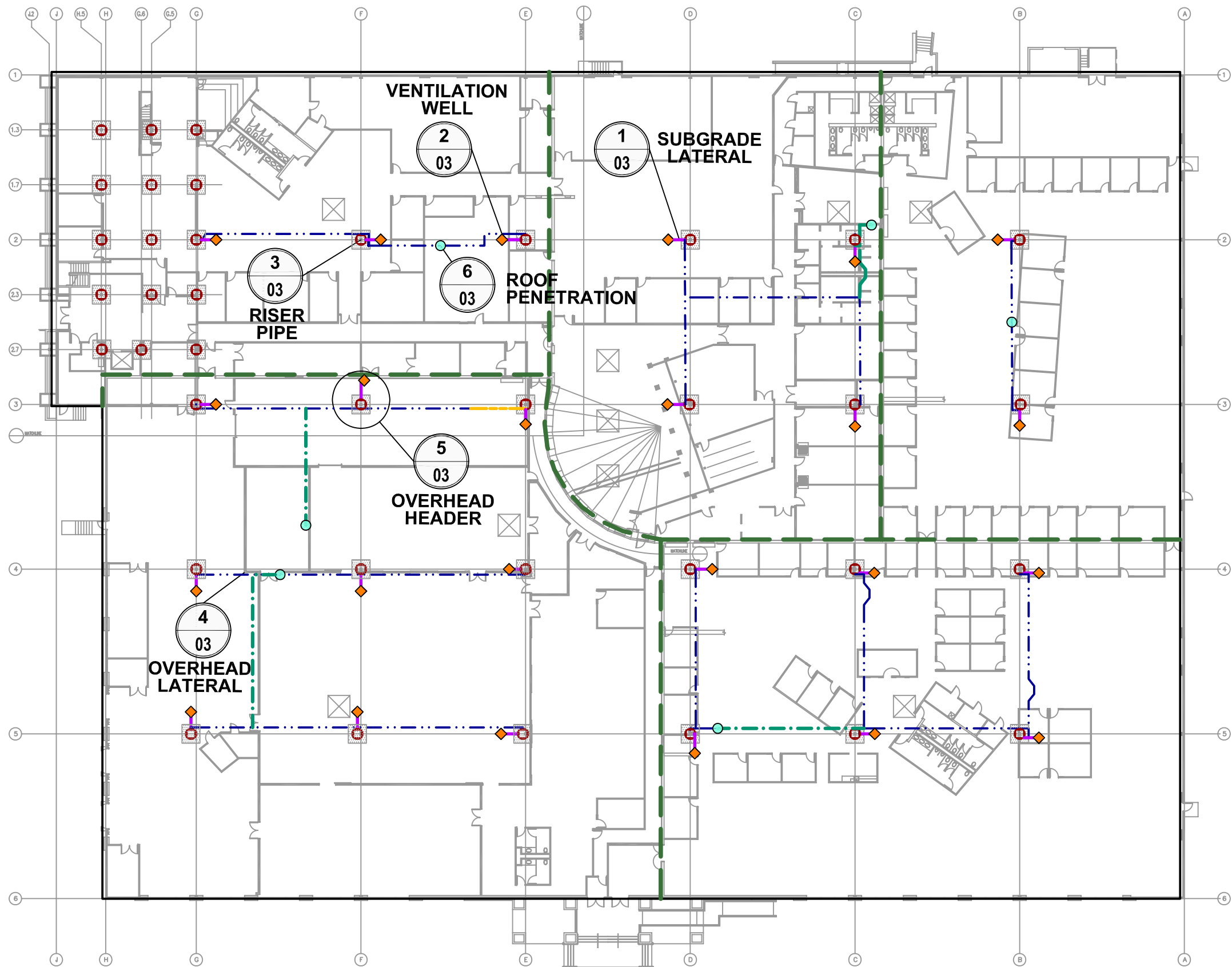
Primary Contact: Alan J. Anselmo, P.E.  
Secondary Contact: Robert S. Creps, P.E.

**Owner:**

Rockwood Atrium, LLC  
c/o TMG Partners  
100 Bush Street, 26th Floor  
San Francisco, California 94104

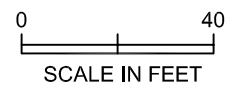


Second Floor

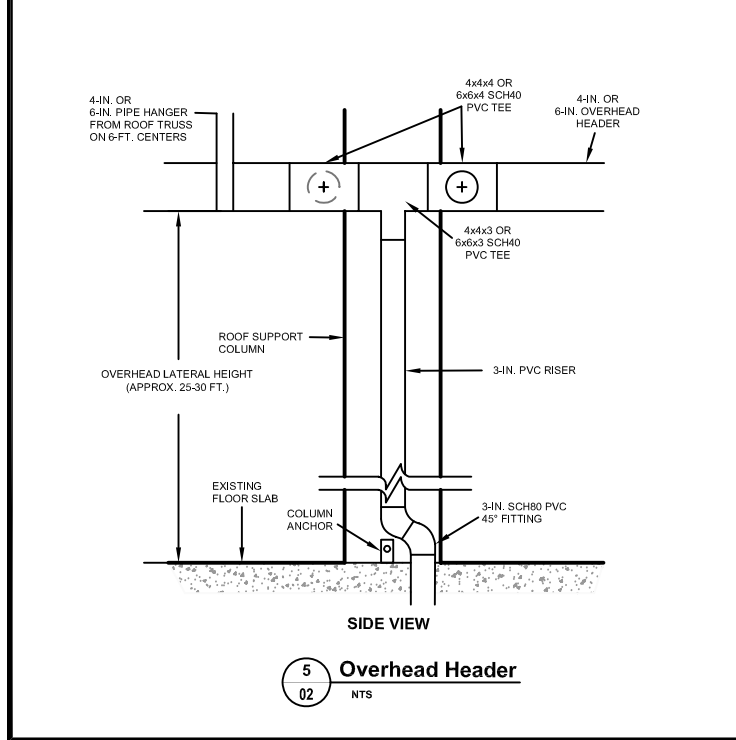
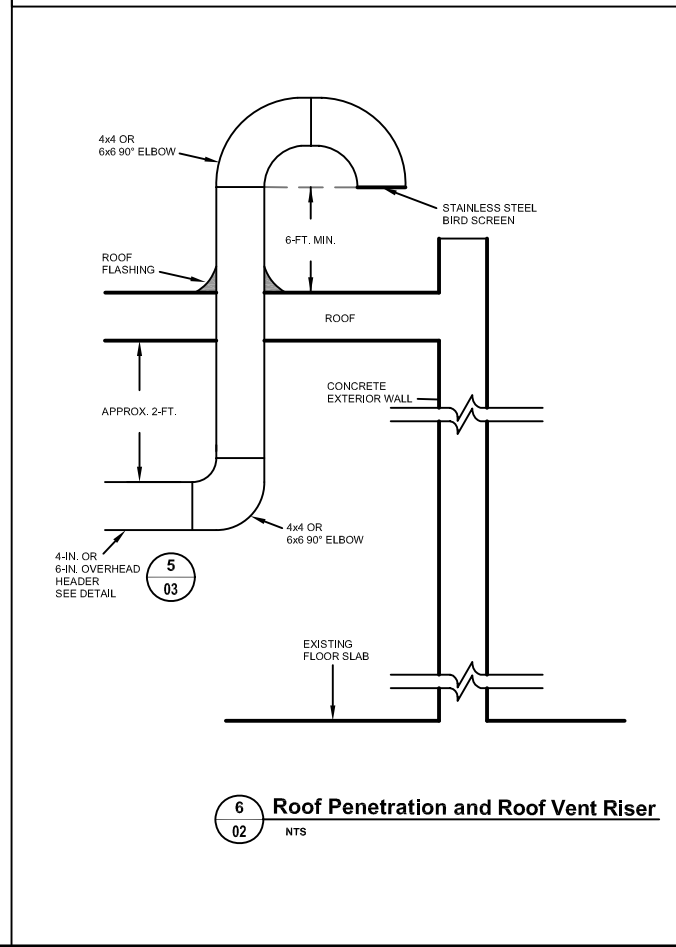
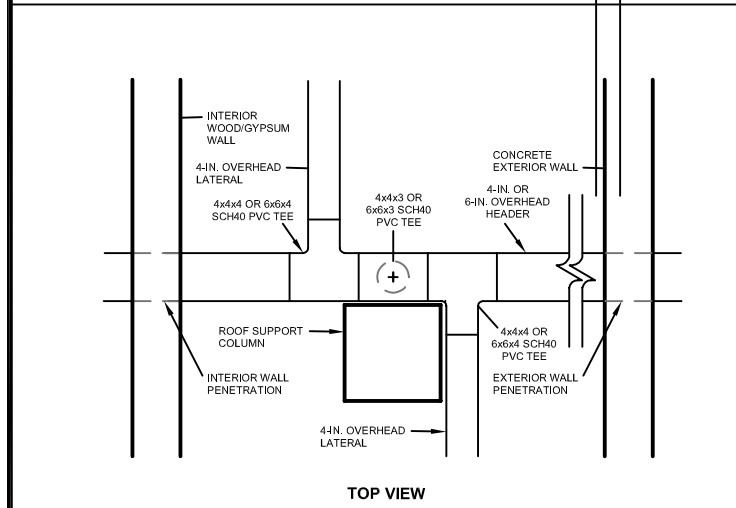
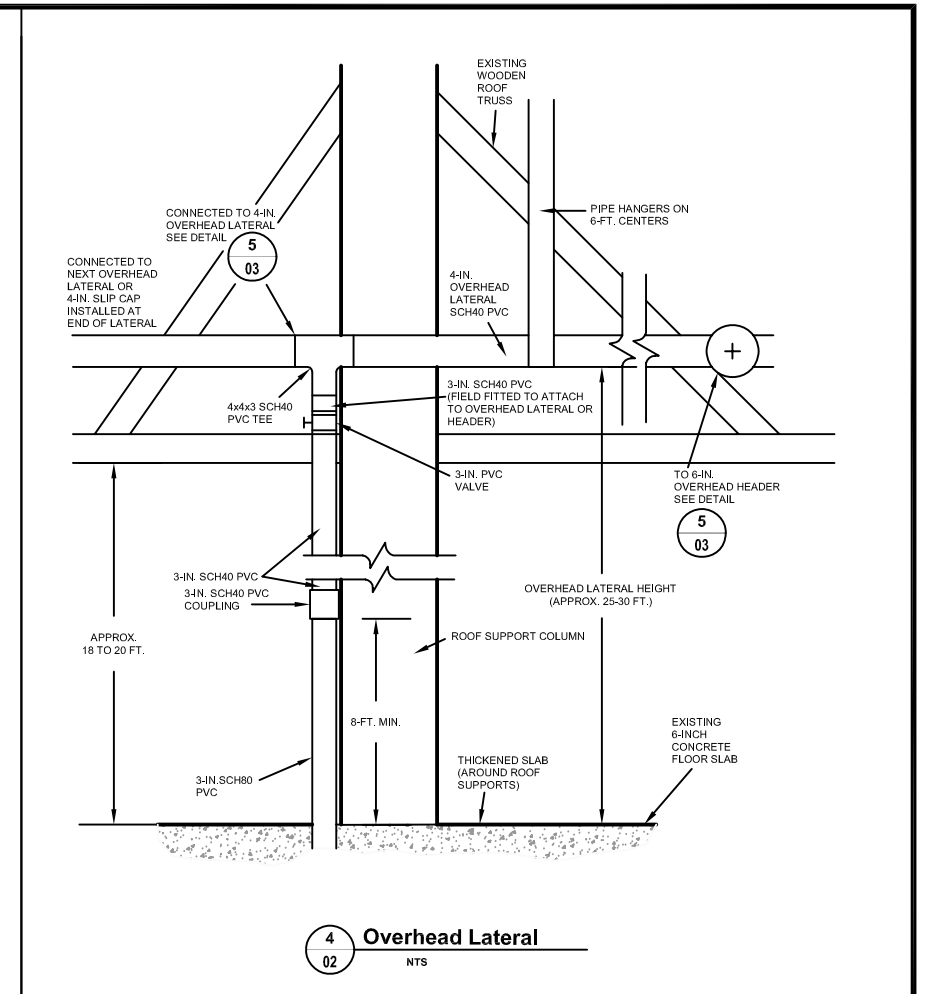
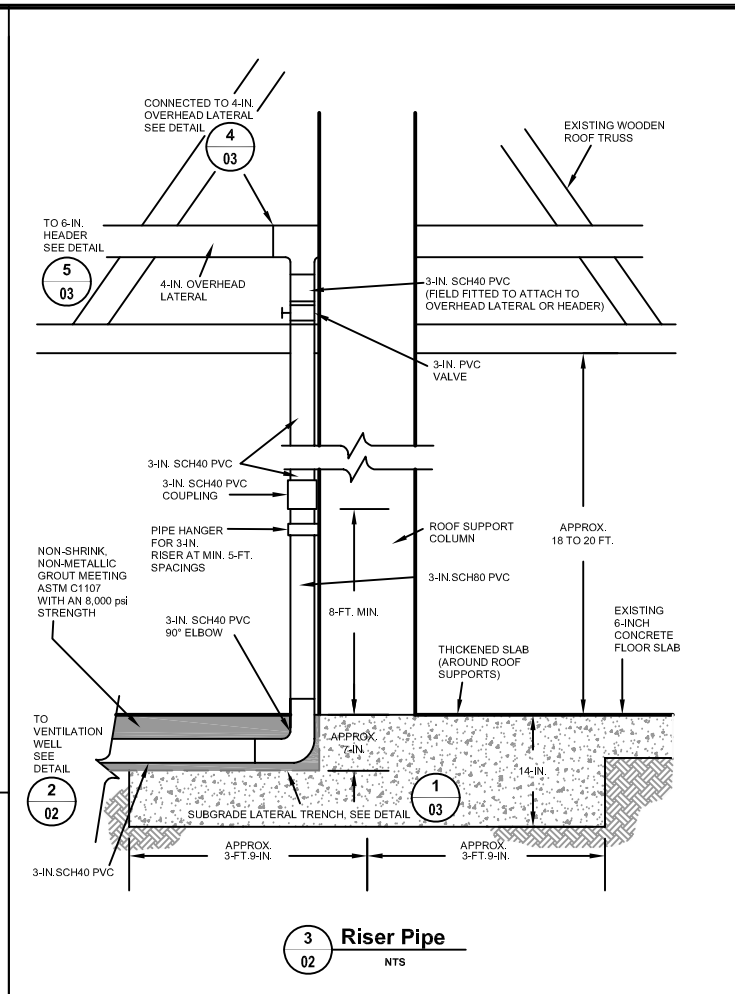
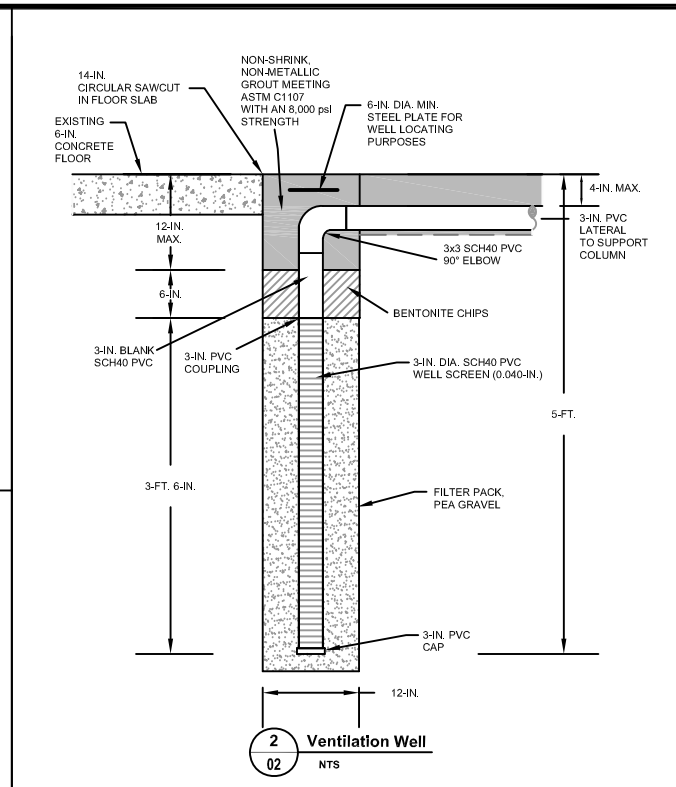
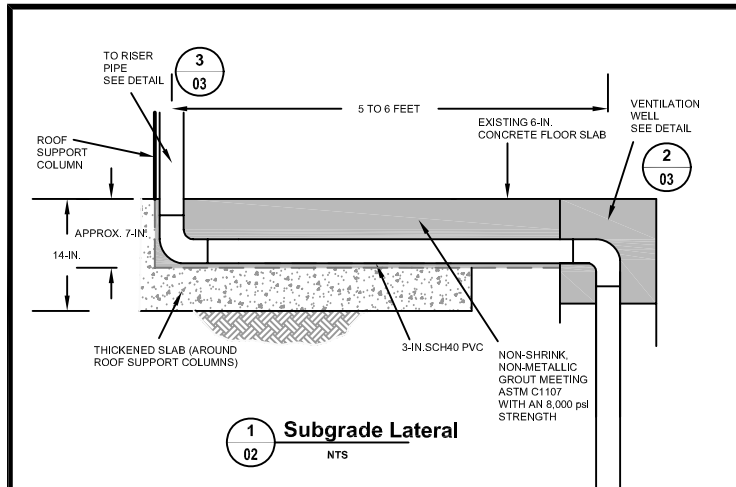


**Explanation**

- Roof Support Column
- Thickened Concrete Slab (14-in.)
- Shear Wall
- Methane Ventilation Well
- 6-in. Roof Vent Riser
- Subgrade Piping (3-in. PVC)
- Overhead Lateral (3-in. PVC)
- Overhead Header (6-in. PVC)
- Overhead Lateral (4-in. PVC)

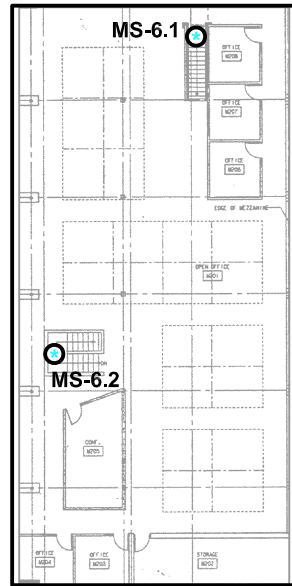




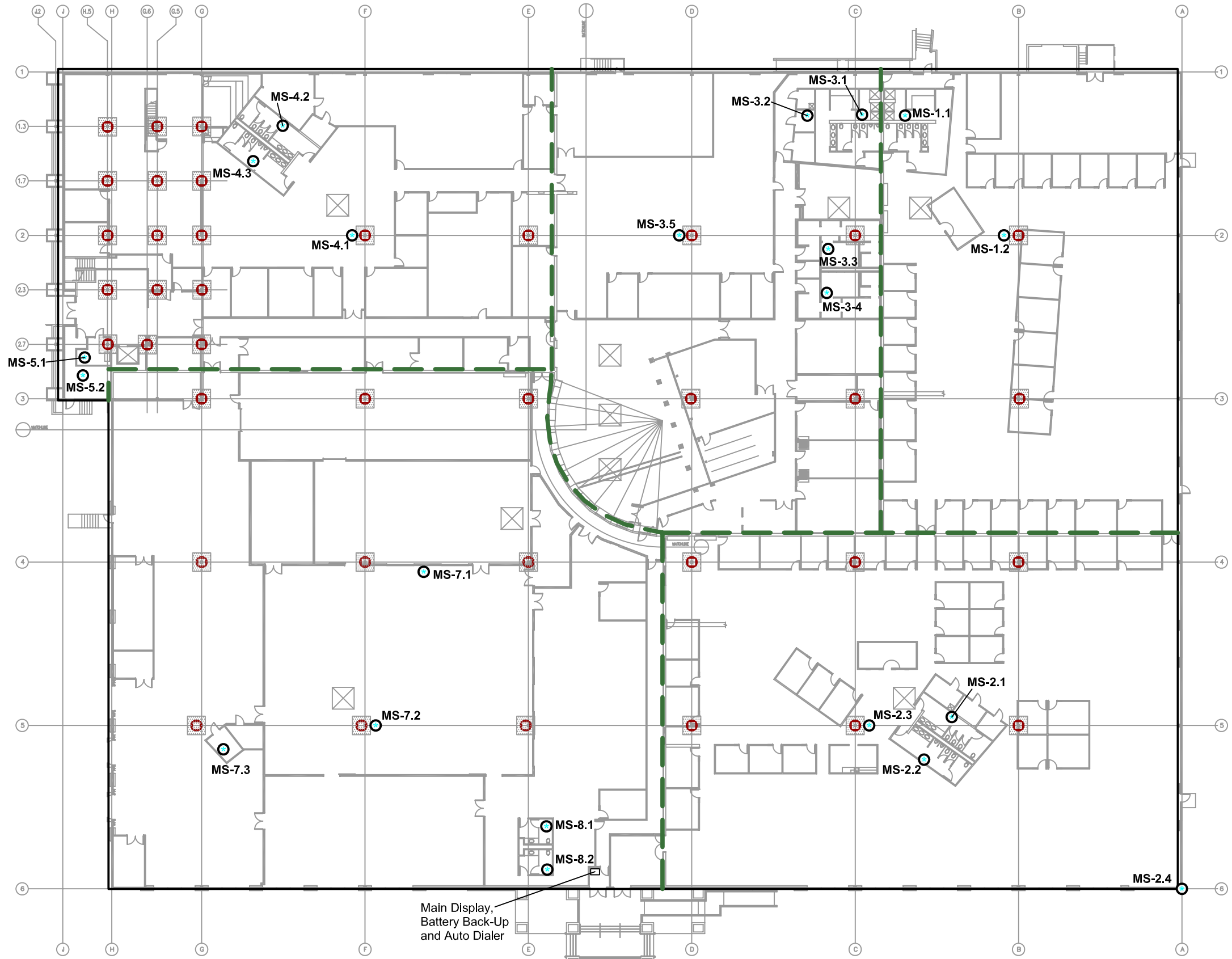


NOTES:

- For columns G4 and G5, the riser pipe is protected by encasement within a concrete column guard.
- All exposed PVC piping (i.e., riser pipes, overhead laterals, etc.) and associated metal brackets, supports, and appurtenances are painted to match the existing roof support column and/or roof truss, as applicable. Methane gas warning labels are affixed to the piping, which read: "Flammable Methane Gas."



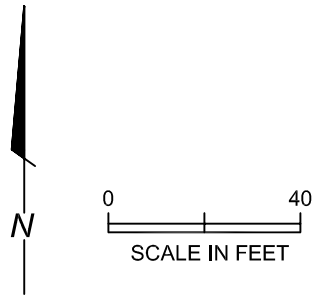
Second Floor

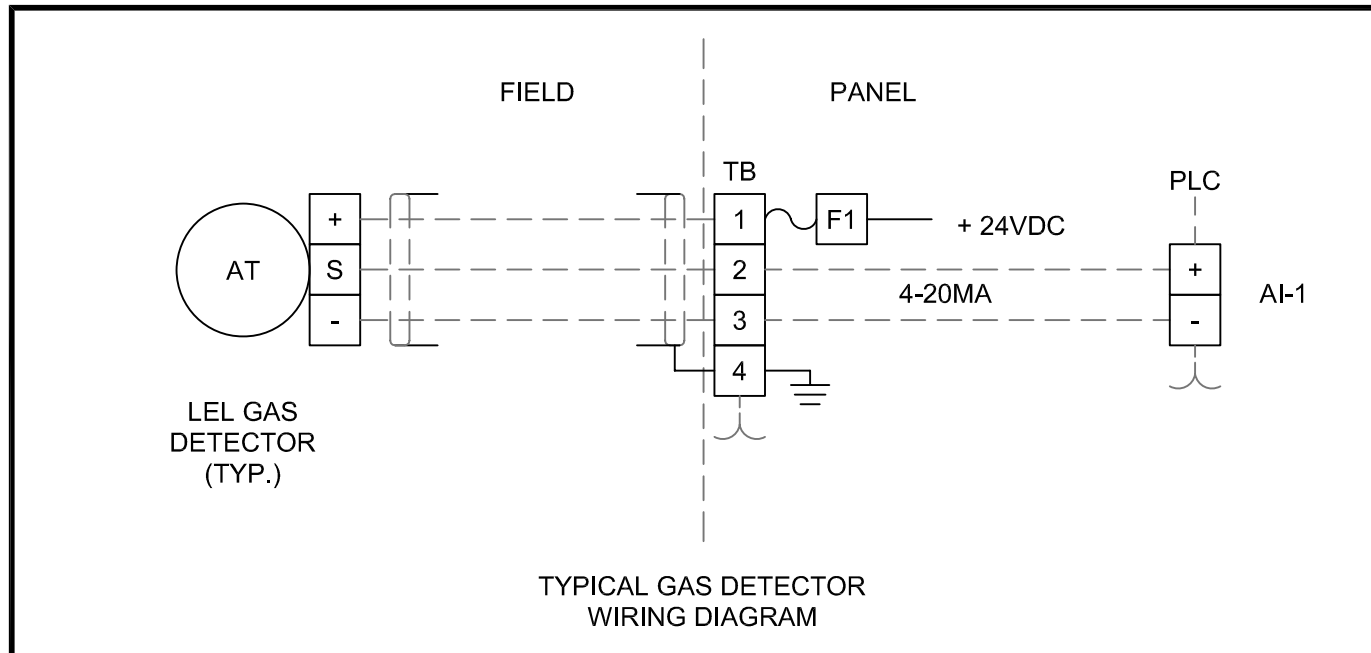


**Explanation**

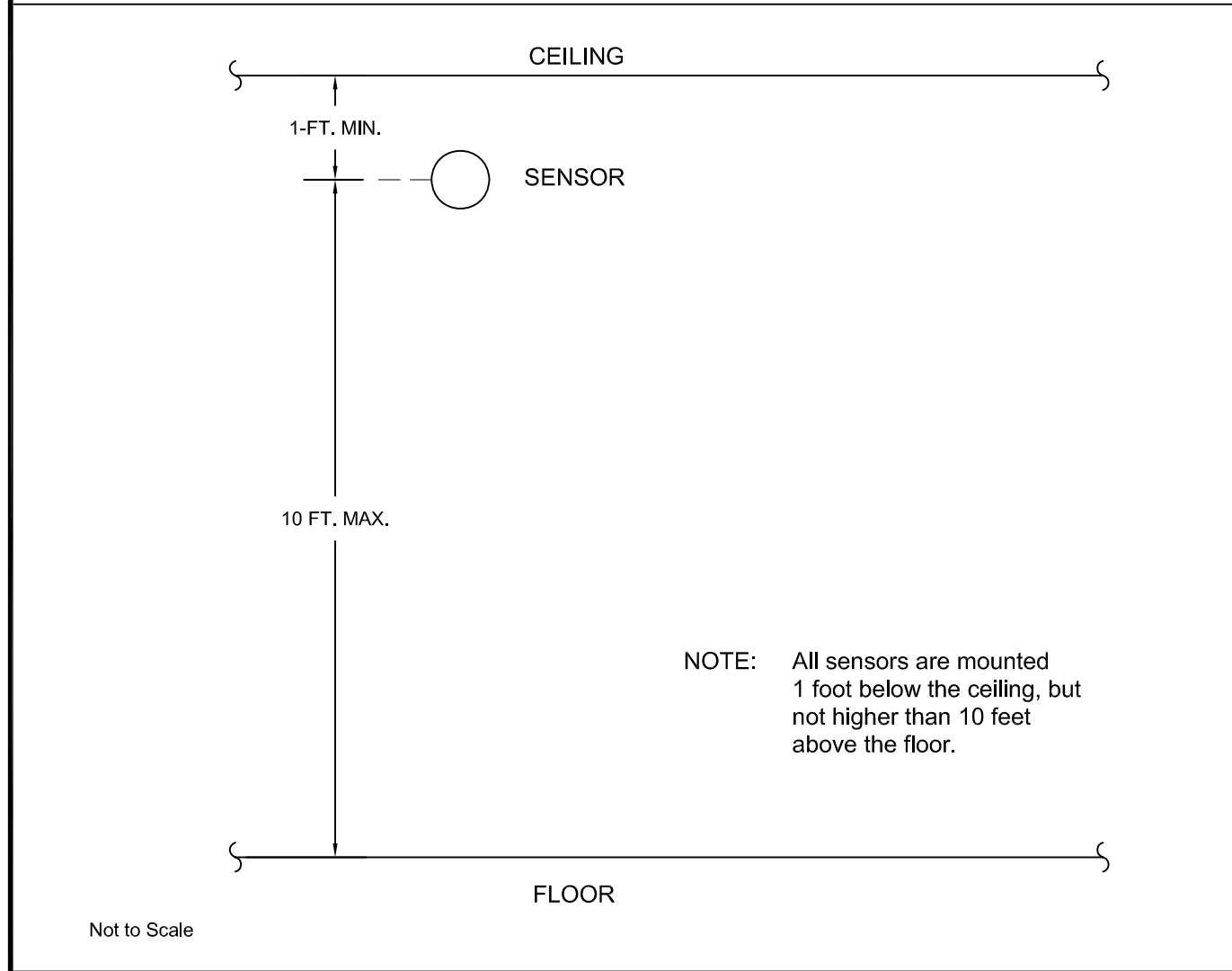
	Roof Support Column
	Shear Wall
	Thickened Concrete Slab (14-in.)
	MS-1.1 Methane Monitoring Sensor

- General Notes**
1. The gas detection system sensors are the infrared type. (General Monitors, model IR2100)
  2. The gas detection system is not combined with the fire/life safety system at any point.
  3. The system sensors are 24VDC powered with a 2-hour system battery backup.
  4. All sensor cables are plenum rated, Class A, Type-1 shielded wire.
  5. There are no splices in the sensor cables.
  6. All cables/wires within 10 feet of the floor are in conduits dedicated to the gas detection system.
  7. All sensors are accessible by no more than an 8-foot high "A-Frame" ladder.
  8. The system display panel is located in the front of the building, easily viewable from the entryway.
  9. There is a dual-line auto dialer (Silent Knight, model 5208) connected to the central station (system controller).
  10. The central station has a programmable logic controller (Automation Direct), a touch screen (Automation Direct, 10-In. Panel View), and a battery back-up system.

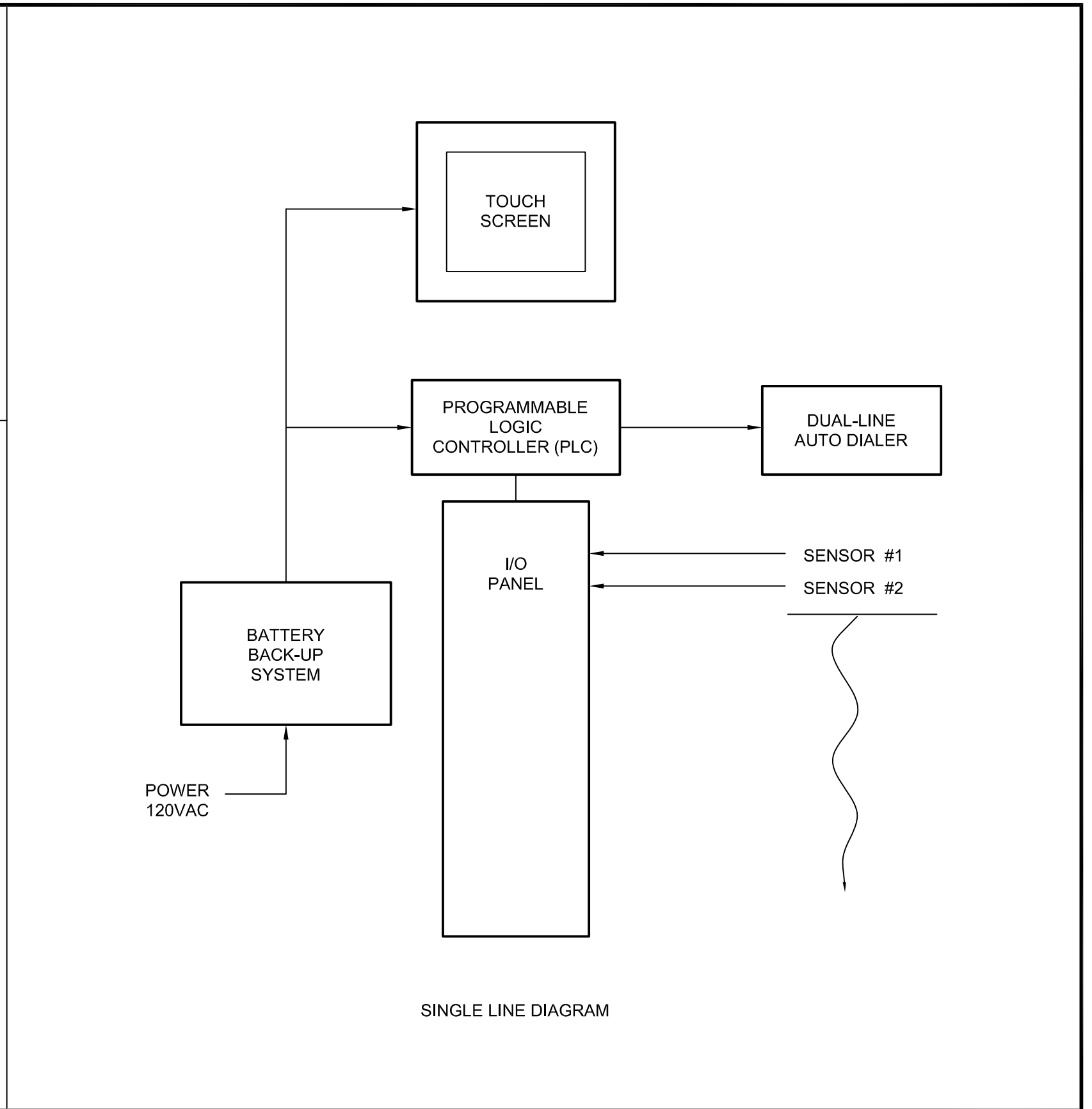




TYPICAL GAS DETECTOR WIRING DIAGRAM



Not to Scale



SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM

**APPENDIX C**

**METHANE SYSTEM COMPONENTS SUBMITTAL**

**DISTRIBUTION**

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL  
METHANE COLLECTION, CONTROL AND MONITORING SYSTEM  
THE ATRIUM PROPERTY  
1650 65<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA**

**APRIL 14, 2005**

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