



TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 Whipple Road Union City, CA 94587 (415) 429-8088 • (800) 523-8088 FAX (415) 429-8089



July 19, 1991

Mr. Anthony Pettiti Anthony's Auto Service 19592 Center Street Castro Valley, CA 94546 01

ANTHONY'S AUTO SERVICE

Subject:

Correction to Table 5 of TPE's March 29, 1991 Site Assessment Report for

19592 Center Street, Castro Valley, CA

Dear Mr. Pettiti:

Tank Protect Engineering (TPE) would like to correct an error which was made in Table 5 of TPE's March 29, 1991 Site Assessment Report. In this table, organic lead was mistakenly reported in parts per million. With this letter is included the corrected version of Table 5 which you may use to replace the previous version. An additional two copies of Table 5 have already been sent to:

Mr. Scott O. Seery
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency
Department of Environmental Health
Hazardous Materials Program
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, CA 94612

Mr. Lester Feldman California Regional Water Quality Control Board - San Francisco Bay Region 2101 Webster Street, Suite 500 Oakland, CA 94612

If you have any questions, please call TPE at (415) 429-8088.

Sincerely,

Michael a. Casso

Michael A. Casso

cc: File

91 APR 10 MII: 03

# SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT

ANTHONY'S AUTO SERVICE 19592 CENTER STREET CASTRO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Submitted By:
TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING
Of Northern California
March 29, 1991

John V. Mrakovich, Ph.D.
Registered Geologist



Jeff J. Farhoomand, M.S. Civil Engineer

#### SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Anthony's Auto Service 19592 Center Street Castro Valley, California

March 29, 1991

This site assessment has been prepared by the staff of Tank Protect Engineering under the supervision of an Engineer and/or Geologist whose seal(s) and signature(s) appear hereon.

The findings, recommendations, specifications or professional opinions are presented, within the limits prescribed by the client, after being prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and geologic practice. We make no other warranty, either expressed or implied.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 SITE HISTORY	1
3.0 TANK REMOVAL	2
3.1 Soil Sampling During Tank Removal Activities	2
3.1.1 Soil Sample Analytical Results	3
4.0 SITE ASSESSMENT/SOIL REMEDIATION	3
4.1 Objective and Scope of Work	4
4.2 Prefield Activities	5
4.3 Drilling and Soil Sampling	5
4.3.1 Soil Sample Analytical Results	6
4.4 Overexcavation	
4.4.1 Overexcavation Verification Soil Sampling	
4.4.1.1 Verification Soil Sample Analytical Results	
4.5 Stockpiled Soil Remediation	
4.5.1 Soil Remediation Verification Soil Sampling	9
4.5.1.1 Verification Soil Sample Analytical Results	10
4.6 Excavation Closures	10
4.7 Groundwater Monitoring Well Installations	10
4.8 Groundwater Sampling	11
4.9 Findings	12
4.9.1 Hydrogeology	12
4.9.2 Groundwater Analytical Results	13
5 O RECOMMENDATIONS	13

#### **TABLES**

- 1. SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING TANK REMOVAL
- 2. SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SELECTED METALS
- 3. SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SITE ASSESSMENT/SOIL...
- 4. GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
- 5. SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS

#### **FIGURES**

- 1. SITE VICINITY MAP
- 2. SITE PLAN
- 3. OVEREXCAVATION
- 4. GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION
- 5. GROUNDWATER GRADIENT

#### **APPENDICES**

- A. ALAMEDA COUNTY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION TANK REMOVAL PERMIT AND LETTER DATED AUGUST 16, 1990, UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST, UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK UNAUTHORIZED RELEASE(LEAK)/CONTAMINATION SITE REPORT, AND ALAMEDA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ZONE 7 PERMITS
- B. CERTIFIED ANALYTICAL REPORTS AND CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY DOCUMENTATION
- C. HOLLOW-STEM AUGER DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURES
- D. SAMPLE HANDLING TECHNIQUES
- E WASTE HANDLING AND DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES
- F. LOGS OF EXPLORATORY BORINGS AND WELL COMPLETION DETAILS
- G. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES
- H. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES
- I. GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PROCEDURES
- J. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

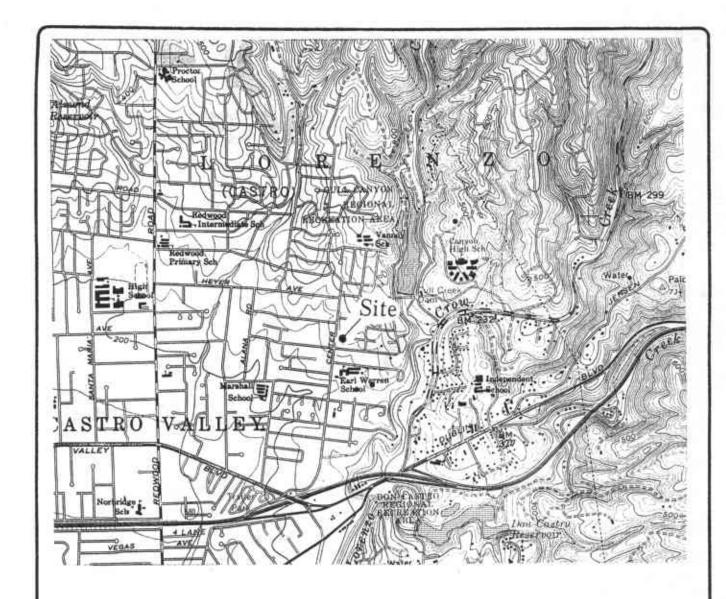
The subject site is located at 19592 Center Street in the City of Castro Valley in Alameda County, California (see Figure 1). Chemical analyses of subsurface soil samples collected during removal of 3 underground fuel storage tanks and 1 underground waste oil tank indicated the subsurface soil had experienced a confirmed release of petroleum hydrocarbons. This Site Assessment Report (SAR) documents tank removal activities, soil sampling and results of chemical analyses, drilling of soil borings, overexcavation, verification soil sampling, remediation of stockpiled soil, installation of groundwater monitoring wells, determination of groundwater gradient, groundwater sampling and results of chemical analyses, and makes a recommendation for additional groundwater monitoring. Information presented in previous reports, quarterly reports, and/or workplans are also presented in this SAR for completeness of activities, findings, and recommendations made by Tank Protect Engineering (TPE).

#### 2.0 SITE HISTORY

The site is a former gasoline station currently owned by the Estate of John G. Pettiti (EJGP). John Pettiti purchased the property in 1986 from Wayne DelRio who owned the property and operated a gasoline service station for about 3 to 4 years. Ownership prior to Wayne DelRio is unknown, however, the gasoline service station is believed to have been constructed and in operation from 1956 to 1986.

When John Pettiti purchased the property in 1986, he leased the property to his son Anthony who has since operated an automotive repair business at the site known as Anthony's Auto Service.

The former on-site underground fuel tanks are believed to have been in use since 1956. Between 1956 and 1986, the tanks are believed to have been used to dispense Shell and Texaco gasoline products. Since 1986, Anthony's Auto Service and Trick Racing Gasoline (as lessee to Anthony's Auto Service) have used the tanks for storage and dispensing of high octane, leaded, racing gasoline.

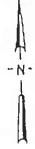


LEGEND

REFERENCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES QUADRANGLE MAP, HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA, PHOTO REVISED 1980

ó 5000

SCALE IN FEET





SITE VICINITY MAP ANTHONY'S AUTO SERVICE 19592 CENTER STREET CASTRO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA FIGURE 1

#### 3.0 TANK REMOVAL

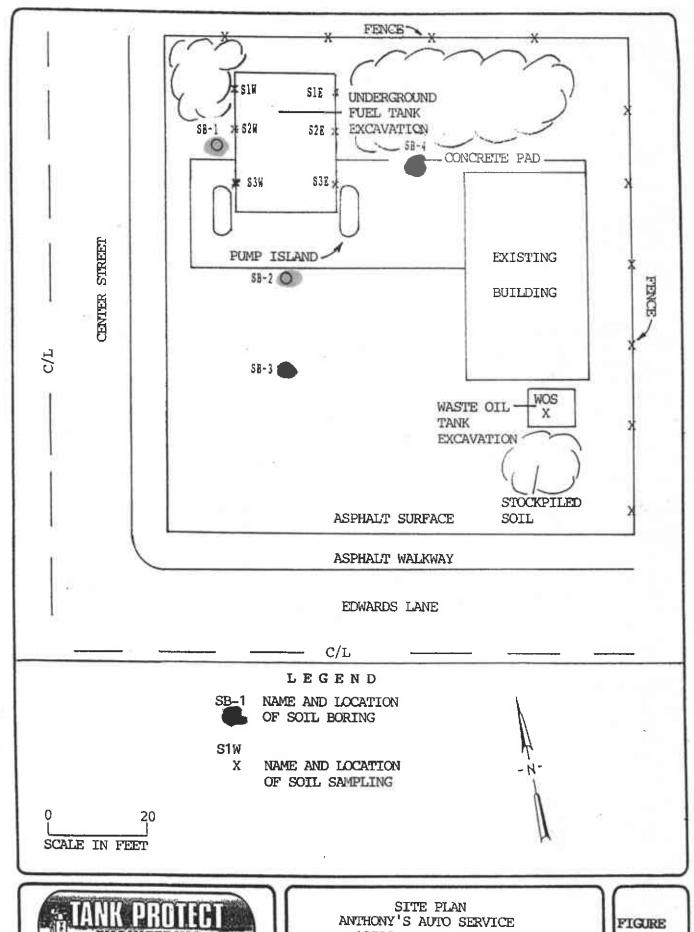
On July 12, 1990, TPE, under contract to EJGP, removed 1-4,000-gallon, steel, underground gasoline tank; 2-3,000-gallon, steel, underground gasoline tanks; and 1-250-gallon, steel, underground waste oil tank. A tank removal permit was obtained from the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA), Department of Environmental Health, Hazardous Materials Division (see Appendix A).

Prior to tank removal activities by TPE, all tanks were emptied of petroleum products by the client. During tank removal, TPE purged flammable vapors from within the tanks (insitu) with dry ice. After purging the tanks of flammable vapors, as indicated by a combustible gas indicator, the tanks were removed by TPE and transported off site by Erickson, Inc. as hazardous waste under Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, State Manifest Document Number 89890729 (see Appendix A). About 250 cubic yards (cyd) of soil were excavated, covered with plastic, and stockpiled on site as a result of tank removal activities.

Tank removal and subsequent soil sampling were conducted under the supervision of a representative of ACHCSA and in accordance with "Regional Board Staff Recommendations for Initial Evaluation and Investigation of Underground Tanks", 2 June, 1988, revised 9 November, 1989, and underground storage tank removal regulations established by the ACHCSA. During tank removal TPE observed that native soils were visibly discolored and emitted a hydrocarbon odor indicating that leaky tanks, piping, and/or overfilling had contaminated the soil. Because of the contamination an Underground Storage Tank Unauthorized Release(Leak)/Contamination Site Report was prepared for the ACHCSA (see Appendix A).

## 3.1 Soil Sampling During Tank Removal Activities

Seven soil samples were collected for chemical analysis from beneath the fuel and waste oil tanks from about 1-foot below the native soil interface. One sample was collected from each end of each gasoline tank and 1 sample from below the center of the waste oil tank (see Figure 2). Soil samples were collected by excavating soil with a backhoe and driving a clean brass tube into a newly exposed soil surface in the bucket of the backhoe with a slide hammer corer. After collection of each soil sample, the brass tube ends were quickly





ANTHONY'S AUTO SERVICE 19592 CENTER STREET CASTRO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

2

covered with aluminum foil and capped with plastic end-caps which were taped to the brass tubes with duct tape. The tubes were then labeled and placed in an iced cooler for transport to a State-certified laboratory accompanied by chain-of-custody documentation (see Appendix B).

The soil samples were analyzed by Sequoia Analytical located in Redwood City, CA, for total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHG) and for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) by United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Methods 5030/8015 and 5030/8020, respectively, according to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board - San Francisco Bay Region (CRWQCB) recommended and California Department of Health Services (DHS) approved methods.

Additionally, the soil sample collected below the waste oil tank was analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHD), total oil and grease (TOG), and halogenated volatile organics by EPA Methods 3550/8015, SM 503 D&E (Gravimetric), and 5030/8010, respectively. The above soil sample was also analyzed for the metals cadmium, chromium, lead, and zinc.

#### 3.1.1 Soil Sample Analytical Results

Analytical results showed high concentrations of TPHG [up to 3,200 parts per million (ppm)] and BTEX present in soil samples collected near the ends of the former locations of the 2-3,000-gallon underground gasoline tanks. The soil sample collected below the waste oil tank detected only trace amounts of benzene, toluene, and xylenes, and low levels of chromium, lead, and zinc. Analytical results are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, and documented with certified analytical reports and chain-of-custodies in Appendix B.

#### 4.0 SITE ASSESSMENT/SOIL REMEDIATION

Because soil samples collected at the time of tank removal contained up to 3,200 ppm TPHG and soil in the sidewalls and base of the excavation had a hydrocarbon odor and were visibly stained, EJGP contracted with TPE to drill soil borings and install groundwater monitoring wells as a preliminary site assessment to delineate the horizontal and vertical

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS
FOR SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING TANK REMOVAL\*
(ppm)

Sample ID Name	TOG	TPHD	ТРНС	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl- Benzene	Xylenes
wos	<30	<1.0	<1.0	.0055	.0094	<.0050	.0086
S1W	NA**	NA	<1.0	.0050	.0140	.0076	.0110
S2W	NA	NA	2,500	1.5000	57.0000	54.0000	310.0000
S3W	NA	NA	990	7.3000	150.0000	1.8000	34.0000
S1E	NA	NA	1.9	.0090	.2000	.0260	.2400
S2E	NA	NA	3,200	2.2000	87.0000	74.0000	470.0000
S3E	NA	NA	720	12.0000	140.0000	3.1000	54.0000

<sup>\*</sup> No halogenated volatile organics (EPA 8010) were present above their detection limits (see Appendix B)

<sup>\*\*</sup> Not Analyzed

# TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SELECTED METALS (ppm)

Sample ID Name	Cadmium	Chromium	Lead	Zinc
wos	<.50	17	3.8	23

extent of hydrocarbon contamination in the soil and groundwater, if any. Also, TPE was contracted by EJGP to overexcavate and conduct on-site soil remediation of contaminated soil as a remedial alternative, if appropriate. This assessment was also required by the ACHCSA's August 16, 1990 letter to Mr. Anthony Pettiti (see Appendix A).

#### 4.1 Objective and Scope of Work

Tank Protect Engineering's objective in this preliminary investigation was (1) to investigate the vertical and horizontal extent of vadose zone soil contamination, (2) to overexcavate and remediate contaminated soil (if appropriate), (3) to determine the extent of hydrocarbon impact to groundwater beneath the site, and (4) to determine hydraulic gradient and direction of groundwater flow.

To meet these objectives TPE performed the following scope of work:

- Conducted an on-site subsurface utility survey.
- . Drilled 7 soil borings and converted 3 to groundwater monitoring wells.
- Collected and analyzed 27 soil samples from 4 soil borings for TPHG and BTEX; 8 of the 27 were also analyzed for total lead.
- Overexcavated contaminated soil and collected and analyzed 11 verification soil samples for TPHG and BTEX.
- . Remediated about 450 cyd of stockpiled soil on site and collected and analyzed 22 verification soil samples for TPHG and BTEX.
- Backfilled and closed 2 tank excavations.
- . Developed, purged, and sampled groundwater from 3 monitoring wells and analyzed 3 groundwater samples for TPHG, BTEX, tetraethyllead, and industrial solvents.

- Surveyed top-of-well casings for elevation and determined groundwater flow direction and gradient.
- Prepared this report documenting work performed and analytical results with conclusions and recommendations.

Details of the above work are presented below.

#### 4.2 Prefield Activities

Prior to drilling soil borings at the subject site, TPE contracted with subsurface locators and conducted a USA location request to ensure that drilling activities would not encounter any buried utilities or underground objects. Soil borings and groundwater monitoring wells were permitted by the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Water Resources Management Zone 7 under permit numbers 90489 and 91036, respectively (see Appendix A).

#### 4.3 Drilling and Soil Sampling

On August 16, 1990 TPE drifted 4 soil borings at the least the least the Picture 2 to assess the vertical and horizontal extent of hydrocarbon contamination in the vedese some soil.

The exploratory borings were located along the 3 sides of the excavation at locations on site and accessible by a drill rig. The borings nearest the excavation were drilled first. If these borings contained contaminated soil based on field screening of samples with a combustible gas indicator, additional borings were drilled further outward from these borings and the excavation, if possible, in an attempt to find the horizontal limit of soil contamination (i.e. soil borings SB-2 and SB-3). The borings were drilled to a depth of 35-feet which was the shallowest depth that field screening indicated the absence of contamination in all soil borings drilled.

The exploratory borings were drilled using 8-inch diameter, hollow-stem, auger drilling equipment. The augers and sampling equipment were steam-cleaned before drilling each

boring to prevent cross contamination between borings or the introduction of off-site contamination for the initial boring. Representative soil samples were collected at approximately 5-foot depth intervals below the ground surface by advancing a California split-spoon sampler, equipped with brass tubes, into the undisturbed soil beyond the tip of the augers. The sampling equipment was cleaned before each sampling event by washing with a trisodium phosphate solution and rinsing in distilled water. After collection of the soil samples, the brass tube ends were quickly covered with aluminum foil and capped with plastic end-caps which were taped to the brass tubes with duct tape. The tubes were then labeled and placed in an iced cooler for transport to a State-certified laboratory accompanied by chain-of-custody documentation (see Appendix B). See Appendices C, D, and E for TPE's protocol relative to hollow-stem auger drilling and soil sampling procedures, sample handling techniques, and waste handling and decontamination procedures.

Drill cuttings were contained on site in plastic and later remediated with stockpiled soil as discussed below.

A detailed boring log was prepared from auger return material and split-spoon samples (see Appendix F). The soil was logged according to the Unified Soil Classification System by a California registered geologist.

No groundwater was encountered while drilling the soil borings.

All soil samples were analyzed by Sequoia Analytical located in Redwood City, CA according to the CRWQCB recommended and DHS approved methods. Soil samples were analyzed for TPHG and BTEX by EPA Methods 5030/8015 and 5030/8020, respectively.

## 4.3.1 Soil Sample Analytical Results

All borings (SB-1 through SB-4) were drilled to a depth of 35-feet and sampled for chemical analysis to a depth of 36.5-feet except boring SB-4 which was sampled to a depth of 31.5-feet. The sample at 36.5-feet in boring SB-4 encountered apparent bedrock and only partial penetration and sample recovery made the sample inadequate for chemical analysis.

Soil borings SB-1 and SB-4 detected no TPHG and only trace amounts of some BTEX chemicals to depths of about 16 feet and 21 feet, respectively. Soil boring SB-2 detected 1.2 ppm of TPHG and trace amounts of some BTEX components at a depth of about 26 feet and trace amounts of ethylbenzene and xylenes at about 36 feet at concentrations of .0087 ppm and .0410 ppm, respectively. Soil Boring SB-3 detected TPHG at a concentration of 2.7 ppm and 15.0 ppm at depths of about 11-feet and 26-feet, respectively, with trace amounts of some BTEX chemicals present to total depth. Results of chemical analyses are summarized in Table 3 and documented with certified analytical reports and chain-of-custodies in Appendix B.

Because soil samples SB-2 and SB-3 contained detectable quantities of TPHG, TPE additionally analyzed these samples, and samples at the same depths in borings SB-1 and SB-4, for total lead by AA method. Total lead was detected in all samples ranging in concentration from 3.0 ppm to 18 ppm (see Table 3 and Appendix B).

#### 4.4 Overexcavation

Based on the above soil analytical results from samples collected from the above soil borings, TPE interpreted the results to indicate that vadose zone soil contamination by TPHG and BTEX probably occurred within a limited area near the sidewalls and base of the underground tank excavation. Tank Protect Engineering recommended to the client that contaminated soil be overexcavated, treated on site by chemical oxidation, and with the approval of the ACHCSA be used as backfill for closing the excavation.

Because soil sample WOS, collected beneath the waste oil tank, contained only trace amounts of benzene, toluene, and xylenes (0.0055 ppm, 0.0094 ppm, and 0.0086 ppm, respectively), TPE recommended no further remediation of soil in the area of the waste oil tank.

During the week of November 5, 1990 TPE conducted overexcavation of the 4 sides and base of the underground fuel tank excavation (see Figure 3). During overexcavation, soil in the sidewalls and base were sampled and field-screened for contamination by performing a head-space analysis using a combustible gas indicator. Overexcavation continued until field-screening indicated all contaminated soil had been excavated from all 4 sides and base

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS
FOR SITE ASSESSMENT/SOIL...
(ppm)

Sample ID Name	Depth (in feet)	ТРНС	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl- Benzene	Xylenes	Total Lead
SB-1	06.0-06.5	<1.0	<.0500	<,1000	<.1000	<.1000	NA*
SB-1	11.0-11.5	<1.0	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	<.1000	3.0
SB-1	16.0-16.5	<1.0	.0070	.0050	<.1000	<.1000	NA
SB-1	20.5-21.0	<1.0	< .0500	< ,1000	<.1000	<1000	NA
SB-1	26.0-26.5	< 1.0	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	<.1000	7.0
SB-1	31.0-31.5	< 1.0	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	<.1000	NA
SB-1	36.0-36.5	< 1.0	< .0500	<.1000	<.1000	<,1000	NA
SB-2	06.0-06.5	< 1.0	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	<.1000	NA
SB-2	11.0-11.5	<1.0	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	<,1000	6.5
SB-2	16.0-16.5	<1.0	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	< ,1000	NA
SB-2	21.0-21.5	<1.0	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	<.1000	NA
SB-2	26.0-26.5	1.2	<.0500	.0280	.0220	.0460	13.0
SB-2	31.0-31.5	< 1.0	<.0500	<.1000	< .1000	<.1000	NA
SB-2	36.0-36.5	< 1.0	<.0500	<.1000	.0087	.0410	NA
SB-3	06.0-06.5	< 1.0	<.0500	.0079	.0068	.0160	NA
SB-3	11.0-11.5	2.7	<.0500	.0067	.0270	.0650	14.0
SB-3	16.0-16.5	<1.0	.0063	.0063	<.1000	<.1000	NA
SB-3	21.0-21.5	<1.0	.0065	.0017	<.1000	<.1000	NA
SB-3	26.0-26.5	(15.0)	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	.0270	15.0
SB-3	31.0-31.5	<1.0	< .0500	<.1000	<.1000	<.1000	NA
SB-3	36.0-36.5	< 1.0	.0051	.0250	.0230	.0570	NA
SB-4	06.0-06.5	<1.0	.0050	.0058	<.1000	,1100	NA
SB-4	11.0-11.5	<1.0	.0069	.0420	.0250	.1000	13.0
SB-4	16.0-16.5	<1.0	<.0500	.0068	<.1000	.0063	NA

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS
FOR SITE ASSESSMENT/SOIL...
(ppm)

Sample ID Name	Depth (in feet)	ТРНС	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl- Benzene	Xylenes	Total Lead
SB-4	21.0-21.5	<1.0	.0073	.0100	<.1000	.0190	NA
SB-4	26.0-26.5	<1.0	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	<.1000	18.0
SB-4	31.0-31.5	<1.0	<.0500	<.1000	<.1000	<.1000	NA
VSN-2	15.0-15.5	<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
VSE-2	16.0-16.5	< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
VSS-1	16.0-16.5	< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
VSS-2	16.0-16.5	< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
VSBP-2	17.5-18.0	< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
VSE-1	17.0-17.5	<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	.0053	NA
VSW-1	15.0-15.5	<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
VSW-2	16.0-16.5	< 1.0	.0092	.0190	<.0050	.0180	NA
VSBP-1	17.5-18.0	<1.0	<.0050	.0070	<.0050	.0071	NA
VSN-1	15.0-15.5	< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
VSCS-1	03.0-03.5	<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
SP-1		< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	.0700	NA
SP-2		< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	.4200	NA
SP-3		< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	.3800	NA
SP-4		< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	.3800	NA
SP-5		<1.0	<.0050	.4600	<.0050	.3400	NA
SP-6		< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
SP-7		<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	.3800	NA
SP-8		<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	3000	NA
SP-9		< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	.1700	NA

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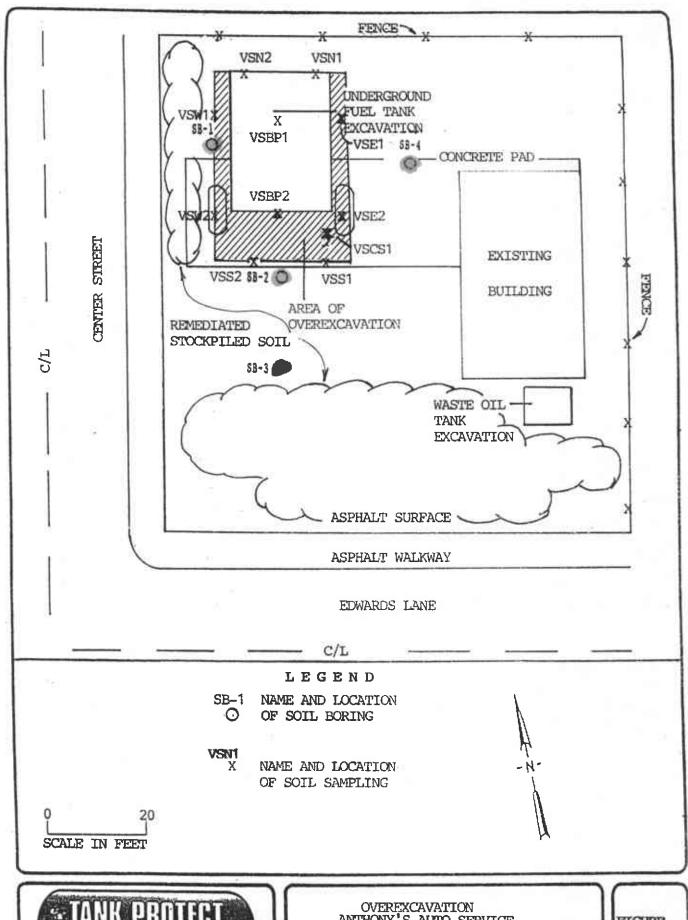
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Stock Pile

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS
FOR SITE ASSESSMENT/SOIL...
(ppm)

Sample ID Name	Depth (in feet)	ТРНС	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl- Benzene	Xylenes	Total Lead
SP-10	144	<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
SP-11	-	< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
SP-12		<1.0	<.0050	.7100	.1200	.6100	NA
SP-13		< 1.0	.1700	<.0050	<.0050	.2500	NA
SP-14		< 1.0	<.0050	.4100	<.0050	<.0050	NA
SP-15		<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
SP-16	-	<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	.5200	NA
SP-17		<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
SP-18		<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
SP-19	**	< 1.0	<.0050	.3300	<.0050	.3900	NA
SP-20	-	< 1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	.3800	NA
SP-21	+	<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA
SP-22		<1.0	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	<.0050	NA

NA\* = NOT ANALYZED





OVEREXCAVATION
ANIHONY'S AUTO SERVICE
19592 CENTER STREET
CASTRO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

3

of the excavation. Vertical overexcavation was conducted to a depth of about 17 feet. Including excavation at the time of tank removal, about 450 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated and stockpiled on site.

#### 4.4.1 Overexcavation Verification Soil Sampling

Eleven verification soil samples (see Figure 3) were collected for chemical analyses to ensure that all contaminated soil had been removed. Soil samples were collected by excavating soil 1 to 2 feet below the exposed surfaces of the excavation with a backhoe and then, collecting a freshly exposed soil sample from the bucket of the backhoe in a 6-inch brass tube driven by a slide hammer corer. The soil samples were collected, handled, and preserved as described above in Section 4.3 Drilling and Soil Sampling and transported with a chain-of-custody to a California State certified laboratory (Sequoia Analytical in Redwood City, CA) for chemical analysis. Verification soil samples were analyzed for TPHG and BTEX by EPA Methods 5030/8015 and 5030/8020, respectively.

#### 4.4.1.1 Verification Soil Sample Analytical Results

Results of chemical analyses for verification soil samples were below detection limits for all chemicals tested with the exception of soil sample VSW-2 which contained trace levels of benzene, toluene, and xylenes; soil sample VSE-1 which contained trace levels of xylenes; and soil sample VSBP-1 which contained trace levels of toluene and xylenes. Results of chemical analyses are summarized in Table 3 and documented with certified analytical reports and chain-of-custodies in Appendix B.

# 4.5 Stockpiled Soil Remediation

Tank Protect Engineering remediated hydrocarbons in the stockpiled soil by oxidizing the hydrocarbons with a hydrogen peroxide solution. When applying the solution to hydrocarbon contaminated soil, the chemical reaction between the hydrogen peroxide and hydrocarbons produces non-toxic and non-hazardous carbon dioxide and water as reaction products.

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District was notified by TPE prior to beginning onsite soil remediation.

Treatment began by delineating a treatment area and covering the ground with plastic covered with about 8-inches of clean soil. The plastic and clean soil provided a protective barrier to prevent cross contamination between in-situ soil and the contaminated soil being treated.

At the beginning of the treatment, contaminated soil was moved by backhoe from the contaminated stockpiled soil to the treatment area and spread from 8-inches to 16-inches deep. The soil was then treated by applying a hydrogen peroxide mixture to the exposed surface with a sprayer. The mixture was applied in several doses with the contaminated soil being turned before each dose to expose new surfaces. Additional layers of contaminated soil were spread from about 8-inches to 16-inches deep over the previously treated soil and treated. This process continued until all the contaminated soil had been treated. Remediation was conducted by TPE during November, 1990.

#### 4.5.1 Soil Remediation Verification Soil Sampling

To test the effectiveness of the remedial treatment, TPE, on December 28, 1990, collected 22 discrete soil samples for chemical analysis for TPHG and BTEX by EPA Methods 5030/8015 and 5030/8020, respectively. The soil samples were collected at locations that would represent sampling at the rate of about 1 sample for each 20 cyd of stockpiled soil. The samples were collected by digging to half the depth of the stockpile, about 3.0 feet, and collecting a soil sample by advancing a 6-inch long by 2-inch diameter brass tube ahead of the dug hole with a slide hammer corer. Soil samples were collected, preserved, and handled as described above under Section 4.3 Drilling and Soil Sampling.

# 4.5.1.1 Verification Soil Sample Analytical Results

Analyses of the verification soil samples detected no TPHG and only .17 ppm benzene in sample SP-13. Toluene was detected in samples SP-5, SP-12, SP-14, and SP-19 at concentrations of .46 ppm, .71 ppm, .41 ppm, and .33 ppm, respectively. Ethylbenzene was

detected only in sample SP-12 at a concentration of .12 ppm and xylenes were detected in 13 samples ranging in concentration from .0700 ppm to .6100 ppm.

#### 4.6 Excavation Closures

Based on the above analytical results and the verbal approval of the ACHCSA, TPE backfilled and sealed the fuel tank and waste oil excavations during the week of January 21, 1991. Backfilling of the fuel tank excavation was begun by placing about 50 cyd of compacted aggregate base into the excavation. The remainder of the excavation was then filled to ground surface with about 440 cyd of compacted, remediated, stockpiled soil excavated during tank removal and overexcavation activities. The surface of the excavation was sealed with asphalt.

The waste oil tank excavation was backfilled with about 10 cyd of compacted, remediated, stockpiled soil and sealed with asphalt.

#### 4.7 Groundwater Monitoring Well Installations

Exploratory borings for the 3 groundwater monitoring wells were drilled to total depths ranging from 39.5 feet to 49.5 feet. Each boring was converted to a monitoring well by installing 2-inch diameter, flush-threaded, schedule 40, polyvinyl chloride casing and 0.020-inch, machine-slotted screen. The exact depth of each boring and screen length was determined by the geologic profile and depth of occurrence of groundwater in the boring at each location. A sand pack of #2/16 filter sand was placed in the annular space to a maximum of 2 feet above the top of the screened interval. Approximately 2 feet of bentonite was placed above the sand pack followed by a portland cement/sand mix surface seal. A traffic rated, locking, vault box was set in cement to protect the well. A locking well cap with lock was also installed on each well casing. The top-of-casing (TOC) was surveyed relative to mean sea level (MSL) by a professional civil engineer. See Appendix F for well completion details, and Appendix G for TPE's groundwater monitoring well construction procedures.

#### 4.8 Groundwater Sampling

After the wells were installed, depth to stabilized water was measured and recorded. Depth to water was measured from the TOC to the nearest 0.01 foot using an electronic Solinst water level meter. A minimum of 3 repetitive measurements were made for each level determination to ensure accuracy. Each well was checked for floating product using a clear polyethylene bailer. No floating product was observed.

All wells were developed by bailing (see Appendix H). After groundwater in the wells was allowed to stabilize (a minimum of 24 hours), the wells were purged a minimum of 4 wetted well volumes with a dedicated polyethylene bailer as described in Appendix I. Since dedicated bailers were used for each well sampled, no decontamination was necessary between sampling events. The water samples were collected in sterilized glass vials with teflon-lined screw caps, immediately sealed in the vials, and labeled to include: date, time, sample location, project number, and sampler. The samples were immediately stored on ice to a State-certified laboratory accompanied by chain-of-custody for transport documentation. Water samples were analyzed for TPHG, BTEX, and organic lead by EPA Methods GCFID 5030/8015, 5030/8020, and the California LUFT Manual, 12/87, respectively. See Appendices E and J for waste handling and decontamination procedures, and quality assurance and quality control procedures.

Development and purge water are stored on site in 55-gallon drums. Tank Protect Engineering will provide recommendations to the client and, upon their request, assist them in remediation, or disposal of the fluids, or both in an appropriate manner as an additional work item.

# 4.9 Findings

# 4.9.1 Hydrogeology

The hydrogeology of the subject site has been interpreted from soil boring logs and the stabilized water levels in groundwater monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3. Boring logs and well completion details are presented in Appendix F.

The site is located in Castro Valley, an intermontane valley of the Diablo Range located in the Coast Range Physiographic Province. The Diablo Range is composed mainly of nonwater-bearing, consolidated rock and is separated by the Hayward Fault from the unconsolidated water-bearing rocks of the East Bay Plain. The valley is underlain by Late Pleistocene alluvial deposits of interbedded clay, silt, sand, and gravel that has a maximum thickness of about 80 feet.

Cross section A-A' (see Figure 4) has been constructed to illustrate the stratigraphy beneath the former tank complex at the subject site. The deepest soil borings encountered weathered sandstone bedrock at depths ranging from about 32 feet in the boring of well MW-2 to 39 feet in the boring of well MW-3. The bedrock is overlain by about 20 feet of gravelly, clayey sand or gravelly, clayey, silty sand which, in turn, is overlain by about 2 to 5 feet of clayey silt. Lying above the silt to ground surface is about 15 feet of silty sand.

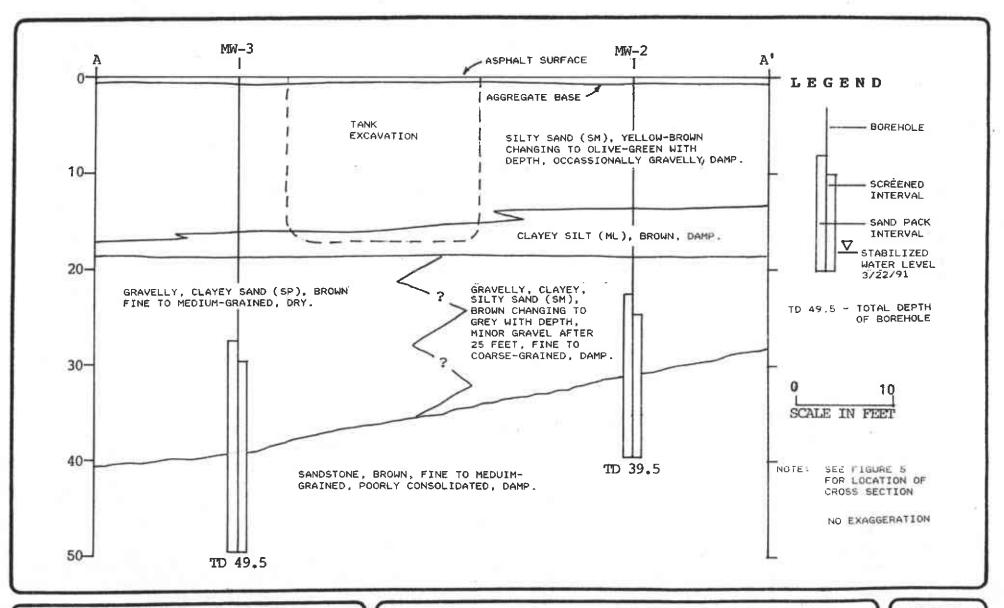
Groundwater was not encountered in any of the borings drilled for the monitoring wells until penetrating the weathered bedrock. Fractured or otherwise porous zones within the bedrock appeared to be the source of groundwater which may be locally confined.

Depth to stabilized groundwater was measured in the 3 groundwater monitoring wells on March 22, 1991 (see Table 4). Figure 5 is a potentiometric map constructed from the above stabilized groundwater levels showing groundwater flow direction to be southwest with a gradient of .109 feet per foot.

# 4.9.2 Groundwater Analytical Results

Three groundwater samples were analyzed for TPHG, BTEX, and organic lead by Sequoia Analytical located in Concord, California. Certified analytical reports and a chain-of-custody are documented in Appendix B and results of chemical analyses are summarized in Table 5.

Chemical analyses of the 3 groundwater samples detected 160 parts per billion (ppb) and 120 ppb of a chemical <u>not</u> appearing to be gasoline as TPHG in wells MW-1 and MW-3, respectively. <u>No BTEX or organic lead were detected in any samples</u>. As an attempt to identify the chemical or chemicals present in the TPHG scan, an industrial solvents scan by





GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION ANTHONY'S AUTO SERVICE 19592 CENTER STREET CASTRO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA FIGURE

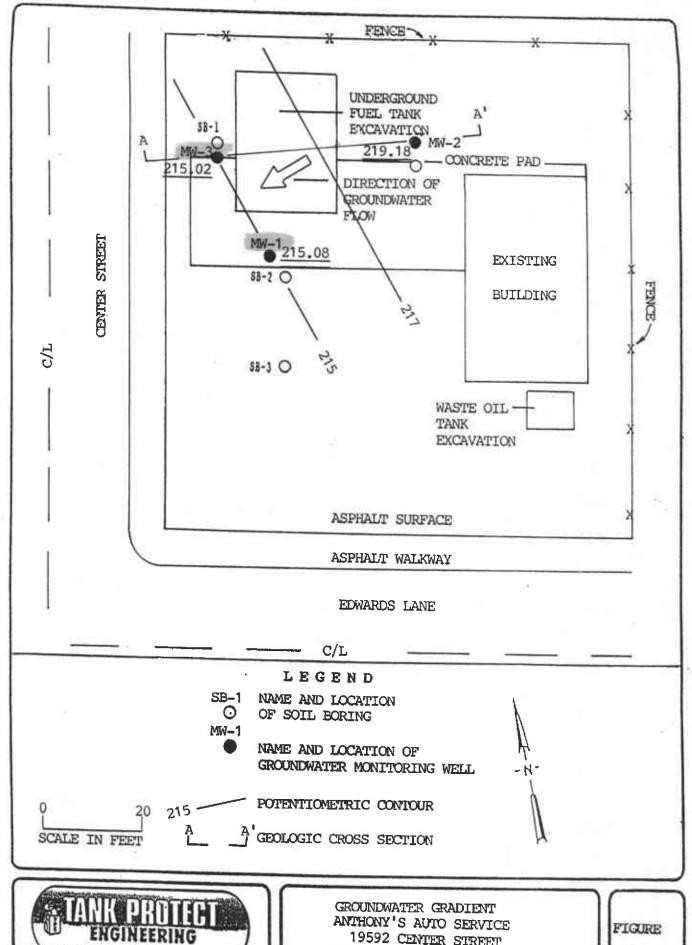
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TABLE 4
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION

Well Name	Elevation TOC* (feet MSL)	Date	Depth to Water from TOC	Groundwater Elevation (feet MSL)
MW-1	249.72	3/22/91	34.64	215.08
MW-2	250.18	3/22/91	31.00	219.18
MW-3	250.11 /	3/22/91	35.09	215.02

\* TOC = TOP OF CASING







19592 CENTER STREET CASTRO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

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TABLE 5
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS (ppb)

Sample ID Name	Date Sampled	ТРНС	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl- Benzene	Xylenes	Organic Lead
MW-1	2/18/91	160*	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 5.0
MW-2	2/18/91	< 30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 5.0
MW-3	2/18/91	120*	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	<5.0

<sup>\*</sup> ACCORDING TO SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL THESE SAMPLES DO NOT APPEAR TO CONTAIN GASOLINE. SEE CERTIFIED ANALYTICAL REPORT IN APPENDIX B.

# TABLE 5 SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS (ppb)

Sample ID Name	Date Sampled	ТРНС	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl- Benzene	Xylenes	Organic Lead
MW-1	/ /2/18/91	160*	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.0050
MW-2	2/18/91	/ <30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.0050
MW-3	2/18/91	120*	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	< 0.30	<0.0050

<sup>\*</sup> ACCORDING TO SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL THESE SAMPLES DO NOT APPEAR TO CONTAIN GASOLINE. SEE CERTIFIED ANALYTICAL REPORT IN APPENDIX B.

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100-Octone

EPA Modified Method 3810/8015 was conducted by Sequoia Analytical. This scan of 34 chemicals detected iso-Octane at 150 ppb, consistent with the concentrations detected above for TPHG. It appears that iso-Octane is present in groundwater in wells MW-1 and MW-3 which are downgradient of the location of the former underground fuel tanks. According to Sequoia Analytical, iso-Octane is a hydrocarbon that may be used in motor fuel or as a solvent and thinner.

A telephone call was made by TPE to the DHS in Berkeley, California to determine if iso-Octane appears on any regulatory list of chemicals. Alexis Milea of the DHS advised TPE that iso-Octane did not appear on any list including lists by EPA and States other than California.

#### 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on groundwater analytical results discussed above, TPE recommends that quarterly groundwater monitoring be conducted for iso-Octane by EPA Modified Method 3810/8015 at the subject site until 4 consecutive quarters of nondetected analytical results are documented. After 4 consecutive quarters of nondetectable chemicals by the above Method, TPE recommends that EJGP ask the ACHCSA for case closure.

No additional site characterization is recommended by TPE at this time since TPE believes the source of iso-Octane, the former underground fuel tanks, has been removed and the concentration of iso-Octane in the groundwater is expected to show a decreasing trend with time. If the concentration of iso-Octane show an increasing trend with time, TPE would recommend additional investigation and characterization of the groundwater plume.

#### APPENDIX A

ALAMEDA COUNTY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION TANK REMOVAL PERMIT AND LETTER DATED AUGUST 16, 1990, UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST, UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK UNAUTHORIZED RELEASE(LEAK)/CONTAMINATION SITE REPORT, AND ALAMEDA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ZONE 7 PERMITS

ALAMEDA COUNTY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION
80 SWAN WAY, ROOM 200
OAKLAND, CA 94621
PHONE NO. 415/271-4320

52.40

# UNDERGROUND TANK CLOSURE/MODIFICATION PLANS

1.	Business Name Anthony's Anto Dervice
	Business Owner The Estate of John Pettiti
2.	Site Address 19592 Center Street
	City <u>Castro Valley</u> Zip 94546 Phone 415-538-1288
3.	Mailing Address 19592 Center Street
	City Castro Valley Zip 94546 Phone 415-538-1288
4.	Land Owner The Estate of John Pettiti
	Address 19592 Cater St. city, state Castro Valle Zip 94546
	EPA I.D. No
6.	Contractor Tank Protect Engineering
	Address 2821 whipple Rd.
	city (1/29-808)
	License TypeA
7.	Consultant Tank Protect Engineering
	Address 2821 whipple Pd.
	City Union City Phone (415) 429 - 808\$

#### HEALTH CARE SERVICES

**AGENCY** 

DAVID J. KEARS, Agency Director

Certified Mailer # P 062 128 225

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH Hazardous Materials Program 80 Swan Way, Rm. 200 Oakland, CA 94621 (415)

August 16, 1990

Mr. Anthony Pettiti Anthony's Auto Service 19592 Center Street Castro Valley, CA 94546

RE: UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CLOSURE REPORT; ESTATE OF JOHN G. PETTITI, 19592 CENTER STREET, CASTRO VALLEY: REQUEST FOR PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT (PSA) PROPOSAL

Dear Mr. Pettiti:

This Department has completed review of the report of laboratory analyses, as submitted under Tank Protect Engineering cover dated August 7, 1990. This report documents the analyses performed upon soil samples collected July 12, 1990 during the closure of three (3) fuel underground storage tanks (UST) and one (1) waste oil UST.

The results of laboratory analyses indicate that substantial contamination is present in native soils which underlie the fuel UST cluster. Concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-G) were as high as 3,200 parts per million (ppm) in sample S-2-E. Other samples collected from the fuel UST pit ranged from nondetectable (<1.0 ppm) to 2,500 ppm TPH-G. Observations made during removal of the fuel tanks indicated that native soil below these tanks, particularly toward the southern end of the excavation, was discolored. These soils exhibited the distinct odor of weathered and, below the southern-most UST, fresh gasoline. Native soils uncovered in this excavation are primarily sands and pebbly sands. Such materials are generally highly permeable and exhibit high rates of transmissivity.

Additionally, the waste oil UST had several holes in the welded seam at the low end of the tank. The soil sample collected from below this tank did not show the presence of TPH, total oil and grease (TOG), or halogenated hydrocarbons at or below the respective limits of detection; however, detectable concentrations of the volatile compounds benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) were found. Native soil below this tank is similar to that indicated below the fuel tanks.

Mr. Anthony Pettiti RE: Pettiti Estate, 19592 Center Street August 16, 1990 Page 2 of 4

As a result of the noted observations made at the time of closure and the results of laboratory analyses, it is evident that an unauthorized release of hazardous materials from the UST systems has occurred at this site. Consequently, you are requested to perform additional investigative work to ensure that there has not been an impact to ground water underlying this site. This preliminary site assessment (PSA) will help to define the vertical and lateral impact upon ground water and soils resulting from any releases from the tanks prior to their removal. The information gathered by this investigation will be used to determine an appropriate course of action to remediate the site. The PSA must be conducted in accordance with the RWQCB Staff Recommendations for the Initial Evaluation and Investigation of Underground Tanks. The major elements of such an investigation are summarized in the attached Appendix A.

In order to proceed with a site investigation, you should obtain professional services of a reputable environmental/geotechnical firm. Your responsibility is to have the consultant submit for review a proposal outlining planned activities pertinent to meeting the criteria broadly outlined in this letter and the attached Appendix A.

This Department will oversee the site assessment and remediation for the Pettiti estate. This oversight will include our review and comment on work proposals and technical guidance on appropriate investigative approaches. The issuance of well drilling permits, however, will be through the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7. The RWQCB may choose to take over as lead agency if it is determined following the completion of the initial assessment that there has been a substantial impact upon ground water.

This PSA proposal is due within 30 days of the date of this letter, or by September 17, 1990. Once this proposal has been reviewed and approved, work should commence no later than October 17, 1990. Accompanying this proposal must be a check payable to Alameda County totalling \$933 to offset expenses incurred by this Department during oversight of this project.

A report must be submitted within 30 days after the completion of this phase of work at the site. Subsequent reports must be submitted quarterly until this site qualifies for final RWQCB "sign off". Such quarterly reports are due the first day of the second month of each subsequent quarter (i.e., November 1, February 1, May 1, and August 1).

Mr. Anthony Pettiti

RE: Pettiti Estate, 19592 Center Street

August 16, 1990

Page 3 of 4

The referenced quarterly reports should describe the status of the investigation and must include, among others, the following elements:

- o Details and results of all work performed during the designated period of time: records of field observations and data, boring and well construction logs, water level data, chain-of-custody forms, laboratory results for all samples collected and analyzed, tabulations of free product thicknesses and dissolved fractions, etc.
- o Status of ground water contamination characterization
- o Interpretation of results: water level contour maps showing gradients, free and dissolved product plume definition maps for each target component, geologic cross sections, etc.
- Recommendations or plans for additional investigative work or remediation

All reports and proposals must be submitted under seal of a California-Registered Geologist, -Certified Engineering Geologist, or -Registered Civil Engineer. Please include a statement of qualifications for each lead professional involved with this project.

Please be advised that this is a formal request for technical reports pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267 (b). Failure to respond or a late response could result in the referral of this case to the RWQCB for enforcement, possibly subjecting the responsible party to civil penalties to a maximum of \$1,000 per day. Any extensions of the stated deadlines, or modifications of the required tasks, must be confirmed in writing by either this agency or the RWQCB.

Should you have any questions about the content of this letter, please call me at 415/271-4320.

Sincerely

Scott O, Seery

Hazardous Materials Specialist

enclosure

Mr. Anthony Pettiti RE: Pettiti Estate, 19592 Center Street August 16, 1990 Page 4 of 4

CC: Rafat A. Shahid, Assistant Agency Director, Alameda County
Department of Environmental Health
Edgar Howell, Chief, Hazardous Materials Division
Gil Jensen, Alameda County District Attorney's Office
Lester Feldman, RWQCB
Howard Hatayama, DHS
Bob Bohman, Castro Valley Fire Department
Marc Zomorodi, Tank Protect Engineering
Liz Hasse, Esq.
files

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4. Generator's Phone (415) 538.		ID Number	C. State Tra	naporter's ID	OF STATE
5. Transporter 1 Company Name Erickson Truckin	_	9141616131912	A College Land Landing	er's Phone (	
7. Transporter 2 Company Name		ID Number	100 mg	neporter's IDA er's Phoness	
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	2821 Whipple Rd STREET	17	in oitu	04507
y.	NAME STREET	CONTACT PERSON	ion City	PHONE Z#4587
PARTY	The Estate of John Pettite UNKNOW	N		(415 ) 538-1288
RESPONSIBLE PARTY				
i –	19592 Center Street STREET	ciryCa	stro Valley	STATE CA 9,4546
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IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	LOCAL AGENCY NAME	CONTACT PERSON	_	PHONE
E PE	Alameda County Health Agency REGIONAL BOARD	Paul Smit	<u>h</u>	(415 ) 271-4320 PHONE
d¥.	S.F. Bay Region			(415) 464-1255
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CURRENT	LEAK BEING CONFIRMED PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSM		=	MONITORING IN PROGRESS
ľ	REMEDIATION PLAN CASE CLOSED (CLEANUP COI	MPLETED OR UNNECESSARY)	CLEANUP UNDER	YAWF
J.	CHECK APPROPRIATE ACTION(S) EXCAVATE & DISPOSE	(ED) REMOVE I	FREE PRODUCT (FP)	ENHANCED BIO DEGRADATION (IT)
REWEDIAL	CAP SITE (CD)	=	REAT GROUNDWATER (GT)	REPLACE SUPPLY (RS)
高,		(NA) TREATME	NT AT HOOKUP (HU)	VENT SOIL (VS)
-	VACUUM EXTRACT (VE) OTHER (OT)			
N STA	Two (2) 3000 gallon fuel tanks one (1)	4000 fuel tank	one (1) 250 gal	lon waste oil
COMMENTS	tank have been removed.		, <u>-</u>	
°			G.	



it and Alameda County Ordinance No. 73-68.

APPLICANT'S

### ALAMEDA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

5997 PARKSIDE DRIVE

PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA 94566

(415) 484-2600

Date 10 Aug 90

121989

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION ORDINANCE PERMIT APPLICATION

	•
FOR APPLICANT TO COMPLETE	FOR OFFICE USE
LOCATION OF PROJECT 19592 CENTER STREET	PERMIT NUMBER 90489
CASTRO VALLEY, CA 94546	LOCATION NUMBER
I ENT	· ·
me STATE OF JOHN PETTITI	PERMIT CONDITIONS
Address 19592 CENTER ST Phone 415 538 1288	( 541) / 5516717515
CHETRO VALLEY CA ZIP 44546	Circled Permit Requirements Apply
FLICANT	
Name JOHN MRAKOVICH	A. GENERAL
TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING	(I.) A permit application should be submitted so as
dress 2821 WHIPPLE RD Phone:415 429 808%	arrive at the Zone 7 office five days prior
City UNION CITY, CA Zip 94587	proposed starting date.
	<ol><li>Submit to Zone 7 within 60 days after completic</li></ol>
PE OF PROJECT	of permitted work the original Department
Veli Construction Geotechnical Investigation	Water Resources Water Well Drillers Report
Cathodic Protection General	equivalent for well projects, or drilling to
Water Supply Contemination  Monitoring Well Destruction	and location sketch for geotechnical projects.
Monitoring Well Destruction	(3.) Permit is void if project not begun within
OPOSED WATER SUPPLY WELL USE	days of approval date.  B. WATER WELLS, INCLUDING PIEZOMETERS
mestic Industrial Other	i. Minimum surface seal thickness is two inches
dunicipal irrigation	cement grout placed by tremie.
<u> </u>	2. Minimum seal depth is 50 feet for municipal at
ILLING METHOD:	industrial wells or 20 feet for domestic and
nud Rotary Air Rotary Auger X	irrigation wells unless a tesser depth
able Other	specially approved. Minimum seal depth fo
alphal in mont	monitoring wells is the maximum depth practicab
WILLER'S LICENSE NO. 484288	or 20 feet.
1 BOALFOTO	(C.) GEOTECHNICAL. Backfill bore hole with compacted cut
LL PROJECTS  Drill Hole Diameter in. Maximum	tings or heavy bentonite and upper two feet with con
	pacted material. In areas of known or suspecte
Casing Diameter in. Depth ft. Surface Seal Depth ft. Number	contamination, transled cament grout shall be used in
	place of compacted cuttings.  D. CATHODIC. Fill hole above anode zone with concrete
EOTECHNICAL PROJECTS	placed by tremie.
■ Number of Borings 4-2 Maximum	E. WELL DESTRUCTION. See attached.
Hole Diameter 8 in. Depth 30 ft.	
STIMATED STARTING DATE #/1/00	
STIMATED STARTING DATE 8/16/90	
40	
hereby agree to comply with all requirements of this	,



PLICANTIS NATURE

## ALAMEDA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

5997 PARKSIDE DRIVE

PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA 94566

(415) 484-2600

#### GROUNDWATER PROTECTION ORDINANCE PERMIT APPLICATION ION

	TERMIT APPLICAT
FOR APPLICANT TO COMPLETE	FOR OFFICE
CASTRO VALLEY, CA 94546	PERMIT NUMBER 91036 LOCATION NUMBER
Name ESTATE OF JOHN PETTITI  ddress 19592 CENTER ST Phone 4/5 538-1288  1ty CASTRO VALLEY, CA 21p 9/654/6  PPLICANT  EMB TOHN MRAKOVICH	PERMIT CO
Address 2 B2 WHARLE LD Phone 4/5 629 8088  TYPE OF PROJECT  BIT Construction Cathodic Protection Water Supply Monitoring  Meli Destruction  Well Destruction	A. GENERAL  I. A permit application si arrive at the Zone 7 proposed starting date.  2. Submit to Zone 7 within of permitted work the Water Resources Water equivalent for well pand location sketch for 3. Permit is void if produces to the start of the s
PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY WELL USE  Domestic Industrial Other  Inclination  ORILLING METHOD:  Id Rotary Air Rotary Auger X  While Other  ACTUAL CONSENS. 484289	days of approval date.  8. WATER WELLS, INCLUDING PIEZ  i. Minimum surface seal rement grout placed by  2. Minimum seal depth is industrial wells or 2 irrigation wells unit specially approved. monitoring wells is the
Drill Hole Dlameter 8 In. Maximum  Casing Dlameter 2 In. Depth 50 ft.  Surface Seal Depth 3/ ft. Number 3	or 20 feet.  C. GEOTECHNICAL. Backfill bor tings or heavy bentonite and pacted material. In area contamination, tremled ceme place of compacted cuttings
OTECHNICAL PROJECTS  Number of Borings Maximum Hole Diameter In. Depth ft.  TIMATED STARTING DATE 1/31/9/	D. CATHODIC. FIII hole above placed by tremie.  E. WELL DESTRUCTION. See attac
hereby agree to comply with all requirements of this mult and Alameda County Ordinance No. 73-68.	

USE

NDITIONS

quirements Apply

- hould be submitted so as to office five days prior to
- n 60 days after completion e original Department of Well Drillers Report or projects, or drilling togs geotechnical projects.
- oject not begun within 90
- OMETERS
  - thickness is two inches of Trem[e.
  - 50 feet for municipal and O feet for domestic and ess a lesser depth is Minimum seal depth for maximum depth practicable
  - e hole with compacted cutd upper two feet with coms of known or suspected int grout shall be used in
- anode zone with concrete
- hed.

Approved Myman Hong	Date 23 Jan 91
Wyman Hong	121989

### APPENDIX B

CERTIFIED ANALYTICAL REPORTS AND CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY DOCUMENTATION

Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif.

2821 Whipple Road Union City, CA 94587 Client Project ID:

#121-071290, 19592 Center St., Castro Valley

Sampled: Received:

Jul 12, 1990 Jul 17, 1990

Matrix Descript: Analysis Method:

Soll EPA 5030/8015/8020

Attention: John Marokovich

First Sample #:

007-2554

Reported:

Aug 6, 1990

### TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	<b>Toluene</b> mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
007-2554	W-O-\$	N.D.	0.0055	0.0094	N.D.	0.0086
007-2555	S-1-W	N.D.	0.0050	0.014	0.0076	0.011
007-2556	S-2-W	2,500	1.5	57	54	310
007-2557	S-3-W	990	7.3	150	1.8	34
007-2558	S-1-E	1.9	0.0090	0.20	0.026	0.24
007-2559	S-2-E	3,200	2.2	87	74	470
007-2560	\$-3-E	720	12	140	3.1	54

Detection Limits:	1.0	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL



Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif. 2821 Whipple Road

Union City, CA 94587 Attention: John Marokovich Client Project ID: Matrix Descript: #121-071290, 19592 Center St., Castro Valley

Sampled: Received:

Jul 12, 1990 Jul 17, 1990

Analysis Method: EPA 3550/8015 First Sample #: 007-2554

Soil

Extracted: Analyzed: Reported: Jul 25, 1990 Jul 30, 1990 Aug 6, 1990

### **TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS (EPA 8015)**

Sample Number	Sample Description	High B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)
007-2554	w-o-s	N.D.

**Detection Limits:** 

1.0

High Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a diesel fuel standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

**SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL** 



### SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

680 Chesapeake Drive . Redwood City, CA 94063 (415) 364-9600 • FAX (415) 364-9233

Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif. 2821 Whipple Road

Union City, CA 94587 Attention: John Marokovich Client Project ID: #121-071290, 19592 Center St., Castro Valley

Matrix Descript:

First Sample #:

\$Q∦ Analysis Method: SM 503 D&E (Gravimetric)

007-2554

Sampled:

Jul 12, 1990 Jul 17, 1990

Received: Extracted:

Jul 19, 1990 Jul 20, 1990

Analyzed: Reported:

Aug 6, 1990

### TOTAL RECOVERABLE PETROLEUM OIL

Sample Sample Oil & Grease Number Description mg/kg (ppm) 007-2554 W-O-S N.D.

**Detection Limits:** 

30

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maile A. McBirney Project Manager

72554.TPE <3>

Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif. 2821 Whipple Road Union City, CA 94587 Attention: John Marokovich

Client Project ID: Sample Descript: Scil, W-O-S Analysis Method:

Lab Number:

#121-071290, 19592 Center St., Castro Valley

EPA 5030/8010 007-2554

Sampled: Jul 12, 1990 Jul 17, 1990 Received:

Analyzed: Jul 26, 1990 Reported: Aug 6, 1990

### HALOGENATED VOLATILE ORGANICS (EPA 8010)

Analyte	Detection Limit µg/kg		Sample Results µg/kg
Bromodichloromethane	5.0	************	N.D.
Bromoform	5.0		N.D.
Bromomethane	5.0	**********************	N.D.
Carbon tetrachloride	5.0		N.D.
Chlorobenzene	5.0	***************************	N.D.
Chloroethane	25		N.D.
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0	*************************************	N.D.
Chloroform	5.0	************	N.D.
Chloromethane	5.0	*************	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane	5.0	***************************************	N.D.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	********************************	N.D.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	**************************	N.D.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	*************************	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethane	5.0		N.D.
1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0	***********	N.D.
1,1-Dichloroethene	5.0		N.D.
Total 1,2-Dichloroethene	5.0	***************************************	N.D.
1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0		N.D.
cis-1,3-Dichioropropene	5.0	***************************************	N.D.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0		N.D.
Methylene chloride	10	***************************************	N.D.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.0		N.D.
Tetrachloroethene	5.0	*************************	N.D.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.0	***************************************	N.D.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0		N.D.
Trichloroethene	5.0	P+4++44+4+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	N.D.
Trichlorofluoromethane	5.0	*****************************	N.D.
Vinyl chloride	10		N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

**SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL** 

Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif. 2821 Whipple Road

Union City, CA 94587

Attention: John Marokovich

Client Project ID: Sample Descript: Soll, W-O-S

#121-071290, 19592 Center St., Castro Valley

Sampled:

Jul 12, 1990

Received:

Jul 17, 1990

Lab Number: 007-2554

Reported:

Aug 6, 1990

#### LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analyte	Detection Limit mg/kg	Sample Results mg/kg
Cadmium	0.50	
Chromium	0.25	17
Lead	0.25	
ZINC	0.50	23

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

**SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL** 

## ENGINEERING

TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

2821 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA. 94587 PHONE #(415) 429-8088 (800) 523-8088

Of Northern California

### CHAIN OF CUSTODY

TROJECT   21 - 0  SXIII-LEI  FRANK  253101  ID RO.	71290 181121 181120 1811	E ADOR	2 42 7 0	n. 1/4	TE HUMA PINE	e STREET  C.A.  EK  L#(4/5) 429.90.  THE LOCATION		MA	25 8 77 / 28 / 38 / 38 / 38 / 38 / 38 / 38 / 38	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	. / 4	3 / Y	7 47.				REPURKS	
WO-S	7/17/90	1620	<i>1</i>			W-0-5	BRASS	1			4	7		724 43	G4.	SULLINE, TPH AS DI	ESEC, BREX CLAC	KAPOR A
5-1-6	11	1730	1		<u> </u>	7-1-W	1;				-	1		TPH	45	GASOLINE	PIEX	
5-2-14	1/	1750				5-2-W	1:					1		1/	<i>j</i> 1	( '		
S-3W	1 1	1800				5.3-W	. 7							61	11	7.7	7.1	
5-1-E	17	1810	~			5-1-E	1.1							11	7.1	, !	N · /	
5-2-E	11	1817	447			S-2-E	3.4							11				
5-3-E	1,	182	-			S-3-E	g <b>1</b>	_						1/	•	1.	/3	
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Retingula Metymula Retymula	lied by	haid (SIgn	ature)	7/17/90	e/Time	Received by:	0.6 6	60		,				(Signatur		1	ved by: (Signature	
ितिस्ताह	lied by	: (SIgn	ature)	Date	e/Time	Received for (Signature)	Laboratory	by:		Da	(c/1	me		Келагк	5			

Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif Client Project ID:

#121**B**-081790

Sampled: Aug 16, 1990

2821 Whipple Road Union City, CA 94587 Matrix Descript: & Stolk Analysis Method: EPA

EPA 5030/8015/8020

Received: relogged 8/17 Analyzed: Aug 28-30, 1990

Attention: Marc Zomorodi

First Sample #: 008-3249

Reported:

Sep 5, 1990

### TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)	
008-3249	SB-1 @ 6.0-6.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3250	SB-1 @ 11.0-11.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3251	SB-1 @ 16.0-16.5'	N.D.	0.0070	0.0050	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3252	SB-1 @ 20.5-21.0'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3253	SB-1 @ 26.0-26.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3254	SB-1 @ 31.0-31.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3255	SB-1 @ 36.0-36.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3256	SB-2 @ 6.0-6.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3257	SB-2 @ 11.0-11.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3258	SB-2 @ 16.0-16.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
Detection Limits:		1.0	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif Client Project ID: 2821 Whipple Road

Union City, CA 94587

Attention: Marc Zomorodi

Matrix Descript: Soil Analysis Method:

EPA 5030/8015/8020

#121B-081790

First Sample #:

008-3259

Sampled:

Reported:

Aug 16, 1990 relogged 8/17

Received:

Analyzed: Aug 28-30, 1990 Sep 5, 1990

### TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	<b>Toluene</b> mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)	
008-3259	SB-2 @ 21.0-21.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3260	\$B-2 @ 26.0-26.5	1.2	N.D.	0.028	0.022	0.046	
008-3261	SB-2 @ 31.0-31.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3262	\$B-2 @ 36.0-36.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.0087	0.041	
008-3263	SB-3 @ 6.0-6.5'	N.D.	N.D.	0.0079	0.0068	0.016	
008-3264	SB-3 @ 11.0-11.5'	2.7	N.D.	0.0067	0.027	0.065	
008-3265	SB-3 @ 16.0-16.5'	N.D.	0.0063	0.0063	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3266	\$B-3 @ 21.0-21.5	N.D.	0.0065	0.0017	N.D.	N.D.	
008-3267	SB-3 @ 26.0-26.5	15	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.027	
008-3268	SB-3 @ 31.0-31.5'	N.D.	N.D,	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	
Detection Limit	s:	1.0	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

**SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL** 

Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif Client Project ID: #121B-081790 Sampled:

Soil

Aug 16, 1990 Received: relogged 8/17

2821 Whipple Road Union City, CA 94587 Matrix Descript: Analysis Method:

EPA 5030/8015/8020

Analyzed: Aug 28-31, 1990

Attention: Marc Zomorodi

First Sample #:

008-3269

Reported: Sep 5, 1990

### TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
008-3269	\$8-3 @ 36.0-36.5'	N.D.	0.0051	0.025	0.023	0.057
008-3270	SB-4 @ 6.0-6.5'	N.D.	0.0050	0.0058	N.D.	0.11
008-3271	SB-4 @ 11.0-11.5'	N.D.	0.0069	0.042	0.025	0.10
008-3272	SB-4 @ 16.0-16.5'	N.D.	N.D.	0.0068	N.D.	0.0063
008-3273	SB-4 @ 21.0-21.5	N.D.	0.0073	0.010	N.D.	0.019
008-3274	S8-4 @ 26.0-26.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
008-3275	SB-4 @ 31.0-31.5'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

		· · ·				
Detection Limits:	1.0	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

Maile A. McBirney Project Manager

83249.TPE <3>



Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif Client Project ID:

2821 Whipple Road

Union City, CA 94587 Attention: John Mrakovich if Client Project ID: #121B-081790 Sample Descript: Set

Analysis for: First Sample #:

Total Lead 0083250R

Reloge Extrac

Sampled: Aug 17, 1990
Relogged: Sep 10, 1990
Extracted: Sep 25, 1990
Analyzed: Sep 25, 1990

Reported: Sep 26, 1990

### LABORATORY ANALYSIS FOR:

#### **Total Lead**

			•	•
Sample Number	Sample Description	<b>Detection Limit</b> mg/kg	Sample Result mg/kg	
008325 <b>0R</b>	SB1-11.0-11.5	0.25	3.0	
008-3253	\$B1-26.0-26.5	0.25	7.0	
008-3257	SB2-11.0-11.5	0.25	6.5	
008-3260	SB2-26.0-26.5	0.25	13	
008-3264	SB3-11.0-11.5	0.25	14	
008-3267	SB3-26.0-26.5	0.25	15	
008-3271	\$84-11.0-11.5	0.25	13	
008-3274	\$B4-26.0-26.5	0.25	18	

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

Mull

# Environmental Management

### TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8089 FAX(415)429-8089

### CHAIN OF CUSTODY SEQUOIA- NORMAL TURNAROUND

1 OF 4

PROJECT /2/B-08 SAMPLES JOHN	/790	ADDRES	19592 145172 IS AND 1	CEM	ADDRESS EL STRO EY CA NUMBER	9E7	TYPI OF	1)	Control of the second			\ \$\\ \$\\	    }	REMARKS
TANK	ANK PROTECT ENGINEERING							- ER	/\$	, , ,	\$/\$/	(\$°)		\$\langle \ \ \
ID NO.	DATE	TIKE	SOIL	VATER	SAMPLING	LOCATION		~ V	\&\ \&\	\\$\\\	5/5	*/&		
50-1	8/16/90	845	v		SB-	/	BRAS. TUBE		4.	1				
SB-1 11.0-11.5		852											×	TOTAL LEAD AA
SB-1 16.046.5		900				<u>:</u>				Ш			╛	
5/3-1 20:5-21:0		910												
58-1 26.0-26.5		925											X	TOTAL LEAS AA
5B-1 310-315		935		:										
50-1 36.0-365	1	950	b		v		¥	b	4					
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Relinquish	ed by	(Sign	ature)	Dat	e / Time	Received for L [Signature]	aboratory	by:		Î	ate .	/ Ti	10	Remarks

DATE: 8/17/90

## Environmental Management

### TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523~8088 FAX(415)429-8089

> CHAIN OF CUSTODY SEQUOIA-NORMAL TURNAROUND 2 OF 4

no. 7 <i>90</i>	12	9592	CEM	LADDRESS EL STR EY, CA	EET	()	1)	4		[] [] []				
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inquished by : (Signature) Date / Time Received for La (Signature)				aboratory	by:			Dat	te /	Tim	LB	Remarks		
	DATE Kolan	AME. ADDRESS PRAKOVIO CONTECT	AME. ADDRESS AND PRAKOVICH ROTECT ENGINE DATE TIME SOIL  Mayo 1038  1050  1100  1112  1125  1135  Walter Y by: (Signature)  Manager by: (Signature)	AME. ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE  PRAKOUICH  ROTECT ENGINEERI  DATE TIME SOIL WATER  MAJO 1038  1050  1100  1112  1125  1135  by: (Signature)  by: (Signature)  Date  Manager 17/4  by: (Signature)  Date	AME. ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER PRAKOUICH  ROTECT ENGINEERING  DATE TIME SOIL VATER SAMPLING  1030  1100  1112  1125  1135  by: (Signature)  Date / Time  Washers  17/9 930  by: (Signature)  Date / Time	AME. ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER  RAKOVICH  ROTECT ENGINCERIAG  DATE TIME SOIL WATER SAMPLING LOCATION    1030	AME. ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER  OF ORACOVICH  CON- DATE TIME SOIL WATER SAMPLING LOCATION  INCLUDE 1050  I/100  I/1/2  I/1/2  I/1/2  I/1/2  I/1/2  I/1/2  Date / Time Received by : (Signature)  by : (Signature)  Date / Time Received for Laboratory  Date / Time Received for Laboratory	Meanure)  Date / Time Received by: (Signature)  by: (Signature)  Date / Time Received by: (Signature)  by: (Signature)  Date / Time Received by: (Signature)  Date / Time Received by: (Signature)	1/050  1/100  1/1/2  1/125  1/136  1/136  1/	1/050  1/100  1/1/2  1/125  1/135  1/135  1/135  1/135  1/135  1/135  1/20  1/	1050  1100  1112  1125  1135  1135  1135  1145  115  115  115	1050   1100   1112   1125	1050   1100   1112   1125	DATE TIME SOIL WATER SAMPLING LOCATION    Make   Ma

DATE:	8/17/96

## Or Northern California Environmental Management

### TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAX(415)429-8089

## CHAIN OF CUSTODY SEQUOIA - NORMAL TURNAROUNS

PROJEC /2/8-08	179	70		4592 45TR	O VALL	ADDRESS TA STREE EY, CA	667 		(1)	4			/ !		7		///			
SAMPLER					TELEPHONE	NUMBER		TYP	E	2	§/	\$ /			g/	\$ <sup>*</sup> //			RI	EMARKS
TANK	pe	07E	er e	5NG11	VEER	46		CON	[- -	,	/ <u>\</u> \	/5	/\$]	/& ∵	/3	//				
ID NO.				SOIL		SAMPLING I	LOCATION	TAIN	ER	/\$		3/5	3/8 3/8	\\\\{\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	/6					
SB-3 6.0-6.5	8/4	190	/322	~		5B-3		BRAS		1	7									
5/3-3 /1.0-/1.5		1 1	327			1		1			-	,			X		704	AL	LEAD	AA
58-3 16.0-16.5		7	335										П							
SB-3 210-215		7	345															<del></del>	<del></del>	
SB-3 6.0-26.5		7	445								T				X		700	79८	LEAD	AO
SB-3 310-31.5		1	427				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				T			7	7					
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### TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2021 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAX(415)429-8089

CHAIN OF CUSTODY SEQUOIA-NORMAL TURNAROUND 4 OF 4

1218-08	R NAME.	ADDRES	/9592 /4577 S AND 1	CEMI	ADDRESS EL STR EY CA NUMBER	<del>66</del> 7	TYI	(1) PE	444					    }	REMARKS
TANK ID NO.		TIME		VATER	<b>≪€</b> SAMPLING	LOCATION	CO: TAI)	N- NER				\$  \$ \$'  \$			
SB-4 6.0-6.5	8/4/20	1530	~	,	5B-	4	BRAS	ج ج	$\sqrt{}$	1					
5A-4 11.0-11.5		1540							Ц				þ	<u> </u>	TOTAL LEAD AA
SB-4 16.0-16.5		1547				:			Ш						
5B-4 21.0-21.5		1557													
SB-4 26-0-26-5 SB-4		1607											×	<u> </u>	TOTAL LEAD AA
SB-4 31.0-31.5	+	1615	D		y	· · · <u></u>	4		V V	ý		-			
										$\downarrow$	1		-		·
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Relinquish					7 Time	Received for L (Signature)						te /			Remarks   Pate / Time   Received by : (Signature)

DATE: 8/17/90



Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif Client Project ID:

: 121 A - 111290

Sampled: Nov 9, 1990

2821 Whipple Road Union City, CA 94587 Matrix Descript: Analysis Method:

**Soil** EPA 5030/8015/8020

Received: Nov 12, 1990 Analyzed: Nov 23, 1990

Attention: John Mrakovich

First Sample #:

011-1495

Reported: Nov 27, 1990

### TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
011-1495	VSN-2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
011-1496	VSE-2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
011-1497	VSS-1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
011-1498	V\$\$-2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
011-1499	VSBP-2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

Detection Limits:	1.0	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050
1					

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

**SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL** 

Maile A. McBirney Project Manager

111495.TPE <1>

## ENGINEERING

Environmental Management

TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAK(415)429-8089

	P.O. #	12	9				CHA	AIN	OF	·	CU	SI	0	DY SEC	PUOIA	PAG	E 10F1	
	PROJECT  / SAMPLER  LYLE  TANK  ID NO.	NAME. TRAV	ADDRES	7592 ASTR S AND T	C MCC	EY, CA NUMBER		(1) TYPE OF CON- TAINER	OF WAY							RE	MARKS	
V	VSN-2	/1/9/90	1645	V		VSN-2(	e 15'	BRASS TUBE	9	/ L			Ĭ		<del></del>			
N	VSE-2	1	950			VSE-2	@ 16'		Ш		11	$\bot$	_					
1	VSS-1		1130			VSS-10	<u> </u>		Ш	4	44	1						
-	~V\$S-⊋	+	1620			VSS-2	<del></del>		$  \parallel$	#	-	- -	$\vdash$					
4	VSBP-2	Ţ	1630	_t		VSBP-2	@ 175	<u> </u>	Y	∜ -	╁╁	+	$\vdash$			,		
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DATE	٠	
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Tank Protect Engineering 2821 Whipple Road

Attention: John Mrakovich

Union City, CA 94587

Client Project ID:

121A-11790 / 19592 Center St., Castro Valley

Sampled: Received:

Nov 1, 1990 Nov 7, 1990

Matrix Descript: Analysis Method: First Sample #:

Sol

EPA 5030/8015/8020

Reported:

Nov 21, 1990

### TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

011-1037

Sample	Sample	Low/Medium B.P.			Ethyl	
Number	Description	Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
011-1037	VSE-1 @ 17'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.0053
011-1038	VSW-1 @ 15'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
011-1039	VSW-2 @ 16'	N.D.	0.0092	0.019	N.D.	0.018
011-1040	VSBP-1 @ 17.5'	N.D.	N.D.	0.0070	N.D.	0.0071
011-1041	V\$N-1 @ 15'	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

Detection Limits:	1.0	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANAI



### TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAX(415)429-8089

P.O.FT 128

CHAIN OF CUSTODY & QUAR 9 OF 5

121A - SAMPLE LYLE	R NAKE,	ADDRES	CASTR S AND	TELEPHONE		1	(1) TYPE OF	AKA.				\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		RE	MARKS	
						1429-8088	CON- TAINER		5/5	(پر/چ	15/	(\$\)	//			
ID NO.	DATE	TIKE	SOIL	VATER	SAMPLING	LOCATION	IALNER	\\ <sup>\&amp;</sup>	\\$\\	\$/\$	7/\$/	# [#]  E				
57-4	11/6/90	1521	V		57-4	e 10'	BRASS TUBE	-	1				Jomp.		,	
L	<u> </u>							1								
									$\prod$				,			<del></del>
					*****				$\parallel$		7			<del></del>		
F	177						·			$\prod$	1	1				
VSE-1	11/5/90	13,26			VSE -	1017'					1	1				
VSW-1	11/6/40	lioo			VSW-1	@ 151		$\dagger \dagger$			+					
VSW-2	1.				VSW-20	@ 16'		1								
VSBP-1	11/6/10	1420	4		VSBP-10	@ 17.51	4	V 7	7							
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Relinquish	ed by :	(Signa	ture)		/ Time	Received by			Reli	nqui	shed	by :	(Signature) Da	to / Time	Received by : (Signat	ure)
Relinquishe	ed by :	(Signa	ture)	Date	/ Timo	Received for La [Signature]	beratory by:		De	ate /	Time	е	Remarks NORMAC	TUPN	AROUND	

DATE:	
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### TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 UHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAX(415)429-8089

P.O. # 128

CHAIN OF CUSTODY SEQUOIA 5 OF S PROJECT NO. SITE NAME & ADDRESS
19592 CENTER ST 121A -11690 (1) CASTRO VALLEY SAMPLER NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER TYPE LYLE TRAVIS REMARKS OF TANK PROTECT ENGINEETING TERH 445 445 424 803 P CON-TAINER VSN-1/1/6/9/1050 VSN-10 151 Relinquished by : (Signature) Date / Time Received by : (Signature) Relinquished by : (Signature) Date / Time Received by : (Signature) Received by : (Syspeture) Relinquished by : (Signature) Relinquished by : (Signature) Date / Time Date / Time Received by : (Signature) Relinquished by : (Signature) Date / Time Received for Laboratory by: Date / Time Remarks (Signature) NORMAL TURN APOUND

DATE	:	
	~	



Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif Client Project ID:

Sampled:

Nov 9, 1990

2821 Whipple Road Union City, CA 94587 Matrix Descript: Analysis Method:

Soil EPA 5030/8015/8020 Received:

Nov 12, 1990 Nov 23, 1990

Attention: John Mrakovich

First Sample #:

011-1494

121 A - 111290

Analyzed: Reported:

Nov 26, 1990

### TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample	Sample	Low/Medium B.P.		√ Ethyl				
Number	Description	Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	mg/kg (ppm)	<b>Toluene</b> mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)		
011-1494	VSCS-1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.		

**Detection Limits:** 1.0 0.0050 0.0050 0.0050 0.0050

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALXTICAL

Maile A. McBirney Project Manager

111494.TPE <1>

# Environmental Management

### TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAX(415)429-8089

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CHAIN OF CUSTODY SEQUOIA PAGE 10F !

1.0.77													
PROJECT /2/A - //	1290	(	CASTR	30 VA	ADDRESS FR STA (LEY, C	ET.	(1) TYPE	37		#/E		[ ] [ ]	STATE OF THE PARTY OF
				ELEPHONE	ERIN6		OF CON- TAINER	¥ &					REMARKS
ID NO.	DATE	TIME	SOIL	VATER	SAMPLING I	LOCATION	INTUEK	15	\\$\\	[E] 6	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		<b>/</b> /
VSCS-1	11/9/90	1400	~		vscs-	/	BANSS TUBE	4	1				
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Relinquishe	d by :	(Sign	ature)	Dat	e / Time	Received for L (Signature)	aboratory by			Date	7 T	RO	Remarks NORMAL TURN AROUND

DATE		
DAIL	•	



### CA DOHS Certification #1224

January 14, 1991

**Clients P.O.#** 153

Clients Job# 127c-122890

Client:

TPE of N. CA 2821 Whipple Rad Union City, CA 94587 Project:

Anthony's Auto Service 18592 Center St.

Sample: Soil

Date sampled: 12/28/90 Date submitted:01/03/91 Date analyzed: 01/10/91

Method of Extraction: Purge and Trap - EPA Method 5030
Method of Analysis: EPA Method 8015 - Total Petroleum
Hydrocarbons - Gasoline

Lab#	Field#	Conc.	Detection Limit
		(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
AC-528-S	SP-1	ND	1
AC-529-S	SP-2	ND	1
AC-530-S	SP-3	ND	1
AC-531-S	SP-4	ND	1
AC-532-S	SP-5	ND	1
AC-533-S	SP-6	ND	1
AC-534-S	SP-7	ND	1
AC-535-S	SP-8	ND	1
AC-536-S	SP-9	ND	1
AC-537-S	SP-10	ND	1
AC-538-S	SP-11	ND	1
AC-539-S	SP-12	ND	1
AC-540-S	SP-13	ND	1

 <sup>1963</sup> North Main St. Orange, CA 92665 714/921-0888 800/464-TANK FAX:921-1832

TPE OF N. CA Anthony's Auto Svc. Page 2

Lab#	Field#	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
AC-541-S	SP-14	ND	1
AC-542-S	SP-15	ND	1
AC-543-S	SP-16	ND	1
AC-544-S	SP-17	ND	1
AC-545-S	SP-18	ND	. 1
AC-546-S	SP-19	ND	1
AC-547-S	SP-20	ИД	1
AC-548-S	SP-21	ND	1
AC-549-S	SP-22	ND	1

### AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES

Emdadul H. Khan Laboratory Supervisor

EHK:dcr/A91-1222



## CA DHS Certification #1224 January 15, 1991

Client's P.O.# 153

Client's Job# 127C-122890

Client:

Tank Protect Eng. of Northern California 2821 Whipple Road Union City, CA 94587 Project:

Anthony's Auto Service 19592 Center Street Castro Valley, CA

Sample: Seil

Date Sampled: 12/28/90
Date Submitted:01/03/91
Date Analyzed: 01/10/91

Method of Extraction: Purge & Trap - EPA Method 5030

Method of Analysis: EPA Method 8020 BTEX

Lab# Field# AC-528-S SP-1	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit
Benzene (mg/kg)	ND	(mg/kg) .005
Toluene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benzene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xylenes(mg/kg)	0.07	.005
Lab# Field# AC-529-S SP-2	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benzene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xylenes(mg/kg)	0.42	.005
Lab# Field# AC-530-S SP-3	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benzene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xylenes(mg/kg)	0.38	.005

 <sup>1963</sup> North Main St. Orange, CA 92665 214/921-0888 800/464 TANK FAX:921-1832

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Tank Protect Eng. of Northern California Page 2

Lab# Field# AC-531-S SP-4		
AC-531-S SP-4	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit
Benzene (mg/kg)	ND	(mg/kg) .005
Toluene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benzene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xylenes(mg/kg)	0.38	.005
Lab# Field# AC-532-S SP-5	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg/kg)	.46	.005
Ethyl Benzene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xylenes(mg/kg)	0.34	.005
Lab# Field# AC-533-S SP-6	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit
Benzene (mg/kg)	ND	(mg/kg) .005
Toluene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benzene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xylenes(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Lab# Field# AC-534-S SP-7	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit
AC-534-S SP-7	(mg/kg)	Limit (mg/kg)
AC-534-S SP-7  Benzene (mg/kg)	(mg/kg) ND	Limit (mg/kg)

Tank Protect Eng. of Northern California Page 3

<b>Lab#</b> AC-535-S	Field# SP-8	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	nes (mg/kg)	0.30	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-536-S	Field# SP-9	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	nes(mg/kg)	0.17	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-537-S	Field# SP-10	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene(mg/kg)	ИD	.005
Total Xyle	nes (mg/kg)	ND	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-538-S	Field# SP-11	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	ИD	.005
Toluene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle			

Tank Protect Engineering of Northern California Page 3

<b>Lab#</b> AC-539-S	Field# SP-12	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	/kg)	0.71	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene (mg/kg)	0.12	.005
Total Xyle	nes(mg/kg)	0.61	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-540-S	Field# SP-13	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	0.17	.005
Toluene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	nes (mg/kg)	0.25	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-541-S	Field# SP-14	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	/kg)	0.41	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	nes (mg/kg)	ND	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-542-S	Field# SP-15	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	nes(mg/kg)	ND	.005

Tank Protect Eng. of Northern California Page 5

Lab# AC-543-S	Field# SP-16	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	/ <b>k</b> g)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	nes (mg/kg)	0.52	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-544-S		Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	/kg)	ИD	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene (mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	nes (mg/kg)	ND	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-545-S		Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	<b>//kg)</b>	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	ı/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene(mg/kg)	ИD	.005
Total Xyle	enes (mg/kg)	ND	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-546-S	<b>Field#</b> SP-19	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	ı/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	<b>j/k</b> g)	0.33	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	enes (mg/kg)	0.39	.005

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Tank Protect Eng. of Northern California Page 6

<b>Lab#</b> AC-547-S	Field# SP-20	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg	r/kg)	ND	.005
Toluene (mg	/ <b>k</b> g}	ND	.005
Ethyl Benzene(mg/kg)		ND	.005
Total Xylenes(mg/kg)		0.38	.005
Lab# AC-548-S	Field# SP-21	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg/kg)		ND	.005
Toluene (mg	J/kg)	ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	enes (mg/kg)	ND	.005
<b>Lab#</b> AC-549-S	Field# SP-22	Conc. (mg/kg)	Detection Limit (mg/kg)
Benzene (mg/kg)		ND	.005
Toluene (mg/kg)		ND	.005
Ethyl Benz	ene(mg/kg)	ND	.005
Total Xyle	enes (mg/kg)	ND	.005

### AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES

Emdadul H. Khan Laboratory Supervisor

EHK:dcr/A91-1240

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# TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 VHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAX(415)429-8089

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

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# TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAX(415)429-8089

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

P3 2 OF 3

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# Environmental Management

## TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2021 VHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAX(415)429-8089

CHAIN OF CUSTONY

							ATIA	U	C	C	Ja	Τ	UDI Pg 30F3
PROJECT 127C - 1	T NO. 228,90 R NAME. Prote Whif	ADDRES ct & Pe TIME	Anthon 9592 SS AND I Ingine Rd- SOIL	E NAME A y'S AU1 ConTer ELEPHONE ETTING UNION VATER	ADDRESS O SCIVICA ST. Cast NUMBER CITY, Ca. SAMPLING	FO Valley, G 94587 LOCATION	(1) TYPE OF CON- TAINER						REMARKS
SP-19	12/28/90									1	$\uparrow$	$\prod$	TPHG & BTEX
SP-20	"	-	1		<del></del>					1	T	П	-
SP-21	9		1					П	1	1			N
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# SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

1900 Bates Avenue • Suite LM • Concord, California 94520 (415) 686-9600 • FAX (415) 686-9689

Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif Client Project ID:

Attention: John Mrakovich

2821 Whipple Road Union City, CA 94587 #121B-021891

Matrix Descript: **Visite** Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8015/8020 First Sample #:

102-0373 A-B Sampled:

Feb 18, 1991

Received: Feb 19, 1991 Analyzed: Feb 19, 1991

Reported: Feb 21, 1991

## TOTAL PETROLEUM FUEL HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION (EPA 8015/8020)

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons $\mu$ g/L (ppb)	Benzene μg/L (ppb)	Toluene μg/L (ppb)	Ethyi Benzene μg/L (ppb)	<b>Xylenes</b> μg/L (ppb)
102-0373 A-B	* MW-1	160	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
102-0374 A-B	MW-2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
102-0375 A-B	MW-3	120	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

Data dia al Carre					•	
Detection Limits:	30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard. Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

**SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL** 

**Gulia R. Malerstein** Project Manager

Please Note:

Above samples do not appear to contain gasoline. 📑

1020373.TPE <1>



# SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

1900 Bates Avenue • Suite LM • Concord, California 94520 (415) 686-9600 • FAX (415) 686-9689

Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif Client Project ID: #121B-021891

2821 Whipple Road

Union City, CA 94587 Attention: John Mrakovich Sample Descript:

Analysis for: First Sample #: Organic Lead 102-0373

Sampled: Received: Feb 18, 1991 Feb 19, 1991

Extracted: Analyzed:

Feb 20, 1991 Feb 20, 1991

Feb 21, 1991 Reported:

## LABORATORY ANALYSIS FOR:

## **Organic Lead**

Sample Number	Sample Description	Detection Limit mg/L	Sample Result mg/L
102-0373 C	MW-1	0.0050	N.D.
102-0374 C	MW-2	0.0050	N.D.
102-0375 C	MW-3	0.0050	N.D.

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Julia R. Malerstein Project Manager



Tank Protect Engineering of N. Calif Client Project ID: Sampled: #121B-021891 Feb 18, 1991 2821 Whipple Road Sample Descript: Relogged: Feb 26, 1991 Union City, CA 94587 EPA 3810/8015 Modified Feb 27, 1991 Analysis Method: Analyzed: Attention: John Mrakovich Lab Number: #1020373 Reported: Mar 5, 1991

## **INDUSTRIAL SOLVENTS SCAN**

Analyte	Detection Limit mg/L		Sample Result mg/L	S
Acetone	0.40		N.D.	
Acetonitrile	1.0	,,	N.D.	
Benzene	0.010		N.D.	
iso-Butanol	0.20	***************************	N.D.	
n-Butanol	0.50	***************************************	N.D.	
sec-Butanol	0.20	***************************************	N.D.	
t-Butanol	0.20	***************************************	N.D.	
Carbon tetrachloride	0.20	************	N.D.	
Chloroform	0.10	***************************************	N.D.	
Cyclohexane	0.010	***************************************	N.D.	
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.10		N.D.	
t-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.040	,	N.D.	
Ethanol	1.0		N.D.	
Ethyl acetate	0.10	***************************************	N.D.	
Ethyl benzene	0.010		N.D.	
Ethyl ether	0.020		N.D.	
Freon 113 (Trichlorotrifluoroethane)	0.020		N.D.	
Hexane	0.010	***************************************	N.D.	
Methanol	1.0	***************************************	N.D.	
Methyl ethyl ketone	0.20		N.D.	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	0.050	***************************************	N.D.	
Methylene chloride	0.10		N.D	
iso-Octane	0.010			
iso-Propanol	0.60	,,.,	N.D.	
n-Propanol	0.60		N.D.	
n-Propyl benzene	0.010		N.D.	
Tetrachloroethylene	0.040	***************************************	N.D.	
Tetrahydrofuran	0.10		N.D.	
1,1,1,-Trichlorethane	0.10		N.D.	
Trichloroethylene	0.040		N.D.	
Toluene	0.010	***************************************	N.D.	ý
m-Xylene	0.010	***************************************	N.D.	
o-Xylene	0.010		N.D.	
p-Xylene	0.010	***************************************	N.D.	

Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection.

**SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL** 

Belinda C. Vega Laboratory Director

# ENGINEERING ENGINEERING

**Environmental Management** 

## TANK PROTECT ENGINEERING

2821 WHIPPLE ROAD UNION CITY, CA 94587 (415)429-8088 (800)523-8088 FAK(415)429-8089

SEQUOIA PAGE 10F1 CHAIN OF CUSTODY PO # 166 PROJECT NO. SITE NAME & ADDRESS ANTHONY'S ALTO SERVICE 19592 CENTER STREET CASTRO VALLEY, CA. 121B-021891 (1)SAMPLER NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER TYPE REMARKS OF TANK PROTECT FNGINEERING TEL. # (415) 429 - 8088 CON-TAINER ID NO DATE TIME SOIL WATER SAMPLING LOCATION 2-40 ML 1123 20373 -MW-1 2/18/4/ mW-1 1135 - LITER 2-40 ML MW-2 3/18/91 MW-2 1153 I-LITER 1324 2-40 m mw-3 MW-3 1326 1- LITER Received by : (Signature) Received by (Signature) Relinquished by : (Signature) Date / Time Date / Time Relinquiphed by > (Signature) Received by : (Signature) Date / Time Received by : (Signature) Relinquished by : (Signature) Relinquished by : (Signature) Date / Time Received for Laboratory by: Relinquished by : (Signature) Date / Time Date / Time Remarks TURN AROUND (10 NORMAL

·		APPE	NDIX C		
HOLLOW-STEM	AUGER	DRILLING	AND SOIL	SAMPLING	PROCEDURES

## APPENDIX C

## HOLLOW-STEM AUGER DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Undisturbed soil samples shall be recovered from soil without introducing liquids into the borings. Soil samples as core or cutting shall be taken continuously from ground surface to termination depth, or through the aquifer zone of interest for lithologic logging.

Borings shall be drilled with a hollow-stem auger and sampled with a California or modified California-type split-spoon sampler. Soil samples shall be of sufficient volume to perform the analyses which may be required, including replicate analyses.

Soil from all borings shall be described in detail using the Unified Soil Classification System and shall be logged by a geologist, civil engineer, or engineering geologist who is registered or certified by the State of California and is experienced in the use of the Unified Soil Classification System.

All wet zones above the free water zone shall be noted and accurately logged.

Soil samples will be collected in decontaminated brass or stainless steel sampling tubes in the split-spoon. Sediment traps will be used when unconsolidated sands and gravels fall from the sampler during retrieval. The brass tubes will be cut apart using a clean knife. The ends of the tubes will be covered with a thin sheet of Teflon tape or aluminum foil beneath plastic end caps and sealed with electrical or duct tape and properly labeled. The samples will be stored on ice at a temperature of 4 degrees Celsius.

Drill cuttings will be stored on site in 55-gallon drums or covered with visquene. Analytical results will be submitted immediately to the site owner for determination of appropriate disposal procedures. The soil borings not completed as wells will be backfilled with a cement grout.

## APPENDIX D

SAMPLE HANDLING TECHNIQUES

## APPENDIX D

## SAMPLE HANDLING TECHNIQUES

Soil and groundwater samples will be packaged carefully to avoid breakage or contamination, and will be delivered to the laboratory at proper storage temperatures. The following sample packaging requirements will be followed.

- Sample bottle/sleeve lids will not be mixed. All sample lids will stay with the original containers and have custody seals affixed to them.
- Samples will be secured in coolers to maintain custody, control temperature,
   and prevent breakage during transportation to the laboratory.
- The original chain-of-custody form and one copy will be placed in a plastic bag and taped to the inside of the cooler lid.
- . Ice or blue ice will be used to keep samples at a constant temperature during transport to the laboratory.
- Each sample will be identified by affixing a pressure sensitive, gummed label, or standardized tag on the container(s). This label will contain the sample identification number, date and time of sample collection, and the collector's initials.

All sample containers will be precleaned and will be obtained at 1-Chem Research in Hayward, California, or from a State Department of Health Services certified analytical laboratory.

<u>Sample Control/Chain-of-Custody:</u> All field personnel will refer to this work plan to verify the methods to be employed during sample collection. All sample gathering activities will be recorded in the site logbook; all sample transfers will be documented in the site logbook; samples are to be identified with TPE labels and all sample bottles are to be custody-sealed. All information is to be recorded in waterproof ink. All TPE field personnel are personally responsible for sample collection and the care and custody of collected samples until the samples are transferred or properly dispatched.

The custody record will be completed by the field technician who has been designated by the TPE project manager as being responsible for sample shipment to the appropriate laboratory. The custody record will include, among other things, the following information: name of person collecting the samples; date samples were collected; type of sampling conducted (composite/grab); location of sampling station; number and type of containers used; and signature of the TPE person relinquishing samples to a non-TPE person with the date and time of transfer noted. The relinquishing individual will also put all the specific shipping data on the custody record.

Site log books will be maintained by a designated TPE field employee to record, for each sample, sampling locations, station numbers, dates, times, sampler's name, designation of the samples as a grab or composite, notation of the type of sample (e.g. groundwater, soil boring, etc.), preservatives used, on-site measurement data, and other observations or remarks.

## APPENDIX E

WASTE HANDLING AND DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

#### APPENDIX E

#### WASTE HANDLING AND DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

<u>Decontamination:</u> Any drilling, sampling or field measurement equipment that comes into contact with soils or groundwater will be properly decontaminated prior to its use at the site and after each incident of contact with the soils or groundwater being investigated. Proper decontamination is essential to obtain samples that are representative of environmental conditions and to accurately characterize the extent of soil and groundwater contamination. Hollow-stem auger flights and the drill bit will be steam-cleaned between the sampling of each well.

All sample equipment, including the split-tube sampler and brass tubes, will be cleaned by washing with tri-sodium phosphate detergent, followed by sequential rinsing with tap water, and deionized water.

Waste Handling: Waste materials generated during site characterization activities will be handled and stored as hazardous waste and will be stored on site in appropriately labeled containers. Waste materials anticipated include drill cuttings, development and purge water, water generated during aquifer testing, water generated during decontamination, and used personnel protection equipment such as gloves and Tyvek. The site owner will be responsible for providing the storage containers and will be responsible for the disposal of the waste materials. Drill cuttings from individual borings will be stored separately in drums or covered by visquene and the appropriate disposal procedure will be determined by the site owner or TPE following receipt of the soil sample analytical results.

## APPENDIX F

LOGS OF EXPLORATORY BORINGS AND WELL COMPLETION DETAILS

#### LOG OF EXPLORATORY BORING PROJECT NUMBER 121 BORING NO. SB-1 PROJECT NAME 19592 Center Street, Castro Valley, CA BY J. V. Mrakovich DATE 8/16/90 SURFACE ELEV. 260 FT PENETRA-LITHO-RECOVERY QVA GROUND WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION DEPT IN F (FT/F1) (PPM) (BLOWS/FT) COLUMN ASPHALT AGGREATE SUBBASE; GRAVELLY SILTY SAND (SM). yellow-brown, 50% gravel, dry, no odor. GRAVELLY SILTY SAND (SM), yellow-brown, 10% 1.5/1.5 ٥ 69 5 gravel, damp, possible slight odor. As above, brown, no gravel, clayey, fine to medium-grained, clay balls, damp, no odor. As above, very dense, no odor. 1 0/1 0 50 for 10 \_ 6 in. As above, olive-green, medium-grained, no odoc -As above, gravelly, slight odor. 1-3/1.3 0 85 for 15 -----10 in As above, very green, damp, no odor, CLAYEY SILT (ML), brown, damp, no odor. GRAVELLY CLAYEY SAND (SP), mottled brown and -83/.B3 0 50 for red-brown, some rock fragments, damp, very 4 in dense, no odor. 1 4/1 4 0 75 for As above, silty, light green-brown, very 11 10. fine-grained, damp, no odor. As above, brown, fine to medium-grained. dry, no odor. 1.5/1.5 0 86 30 As above, driller reports gravel and cobbles. As above, dry, no odor. Boring terminated at 35'; sampled to 36.5'. .5/.5 70 for 35 \_ 6 in.

REMARKS: Boring drilled with continuous-flight, hollow-stem,

8-inch O. D. augers. Samples collected in a 2.5-inch

O. D. California Sampler. Boring sealed with cement

## LOG OF EXPLORATORY BORING

PROJECT NUMBER 121

BORING NO. 58-2

PROJECT NAME 19592 Center Street, Castro Valley, CA

BY J. V. Mrakovich

DATE 8/16/90 SURFACE ELEV. 260 FT

RÉCOVERY (FT/FT)	0үд (РРМ)	PENETRA- TION (8LOWS/FT)	GROUND MATER LEVELS	DEPTH IN FT	SAMPLES	LITHO- GRAPHIC COLUMN	DESCRIPTION
							ASPHALT CLAY (CL), brown, soft to stiff, damp, no
1,5/1.5	0	75	Ę	5	1		SILTY GRAVELLY SAND (SM), orange-brown, fine to medium-grained, 10% gravel, damp, no odor.
							As above, very dense, no odor.
1.5/1.5	0	80	14	)			As above, light-brown, no gravel, no odor
,					_		As above, green, gravelly with coarse sand, damp, no odor.
1.0/1.0	20						As above, red-brown, medium to coarse- grained, damp, no odor
1 0/1 0	20	50 for 6 in	15	ō			As above, green, possible slight odor.
.83/.83	73	50 for	20	ጎ	_		
1.5/1.5	52	4 in			-		As above, mottled green and brown, rock fragments to 1-inch diameter, clayey, damp, no odor.
	S.E		2:	·	Ξ.		As above, no gravel, green, medium to coarse sand, no clay or silt, damp, slight odor.
							/ As above. very gravelly, damp, no odor
1.5/1.5	0	85	30	0			/ As above, brown, no gravel, very fine to fine-grained, silt, dry, no odor.
							$^{\prime}$ / Boring terminated at 35'; sampled to 36.5', $^{\prime}$
5/ 5	0	75 for	3!	5			
		5 in.			_		

REMARKS:

Boring drilled with continuous-flight, hollow-stem.

8-inch, augers. Samples collected in a 2.5-inch 0, 0,

California Sampler. Boring sealed with cement.

## LOG OF EXPLORATORY BORING

PROJECT NUMBER 121

BORING NO. SB-3

PROJECT NAME 19592 Center Street, Castro Valley, CA

BY J. V. Mrakovich

DATE 8/16/90 SURFACE ELEV. 260 FT

RECOVERY	0VA (РРМ)	PENETRA- TION (BLOWS/FT)	GROUND WATER LEVELS	OEPTH IN FT	SAMPLES	LITHO- GRAPHIC COLUMN	DESCRIPTION
							ASPHALT  AGGREGATE SUBBASE: GRAVELLY SILTY SAND (SM)  red-brown, fine to medium-grained, damp,  no odor
1.5/1_5	0	62	5	5	-		\ SILTY CLAY (CL), mottled red and black, \ \ soft, damp, no odor.
							CLAYEY GRAVELLY SAND (SP), light brown, fin to medium-grained, 10% gravel, clay balls damp, no odor.
1.3/1.5	0	87	10		_		As above, no gravel, red-brown, little clay, very dense, damp, no odor
1.5/1.5	o	83		_			As above. light grey, damp. no odor.
			15	·			As above, red-brown, medium to coarse- grained, gravelly, gravel fragments to 1-inch diameter, damp, no odor.
1.5/1.5	0	71 for 11 5 in	20	·			SANDY SILT (ML), olive—brown, very dense, damp, no odor
5/-5	0	69 far	25	5			
		6 in					GRAVELLY SAND (SP), red-brown, medium to coarse-grained, gravel fragments to 1-inch diameter, 15% gravel, very dense, moist, no odor.
1.0/1_0	0	78	30	·			/ SANDSTONE, brown, medium-grained, dry, no / odor.
42/.5	0	60 for		-			// Boring terminated at 35'; sampled to 36.5'. // // // //
3,01.3	·	5 in	35	·			1

REMARKS: Boring drilled with continuous-flight, hollow-stem,

8-inch O. D. augers. Samples collected in a 2.5-inch

O. D. California Sampler. Boring sealed with cement.

# LOG OF EXPLORATORY BORING

PROJECT NUMBER 121

BORING NO. SB-4

PROJECT NAME 19592 Center Street, Castro Valley, CA

BY J. V. Mrakovich

DATE 8/16/90 SURFACE ELEV. 260 FT

RECOVERY (FT/FT)	OVA (PPM)	PENETRA- TION (BLOWS/FT)	GROUND WATER LEVELS DEPTH	S GA	DESCRIPTION
1,5/1,5	0	70	5		CONCRETE  AGGREGATE SUBBASE: GRAVELLY SILTY SAND (SM) brown, fine to medium-grained, damp, no odor  SILTY SAND (SM), brown, 10% gravel, fine to medium-grained, damp, no odor.
1,0/1.0	0	97	10		As above, orange-brown medium to coarse- grained, very dense, fine-grained gravel, damp, no odor.  As above, very gravelly, gravel fragments to 1-inch diameter, damp, no odor.
1.5/1.5	0	86	15		SANDY SILT (ML), alive-light brown, very dense, pockets of quartz gravel, damp, no odor.
1.5/1.5	o	82	20	_	GRAVELLY CLAYEY SILTY SAND (SM), orange- brown, fine to medium-grained, 50% gravel damp, no odor
1.5/1.5	25	63	25		CLAYEY SILTY SAND (SM), olive-grey, no grav fine-grained, damp, no odor.
83/.83	5	74 for 10 in	30		/ As above, mottled yellow-grey, medium to coarse-grained, damp, no odor.  / SANDSTONE, brown, fine to medium-grained, poorly consolidated, damp, no odor.  // Boring terminated at 35'; sampled to 36.5'
33/.33	o	80 for	35		

REMARKS:

Boring drilled with continuous-flight, hollow-stem

8-inch O. D. augers. Samples collected in a 2.5-inch

O. D. California Sampler. Boring sealed with cement.



PROJECT NUMBER 121

BORING NO. MW-1

PROJECT NAME 19592 Center Street, Castro Valley, CA

BY J. V. Mrakovich

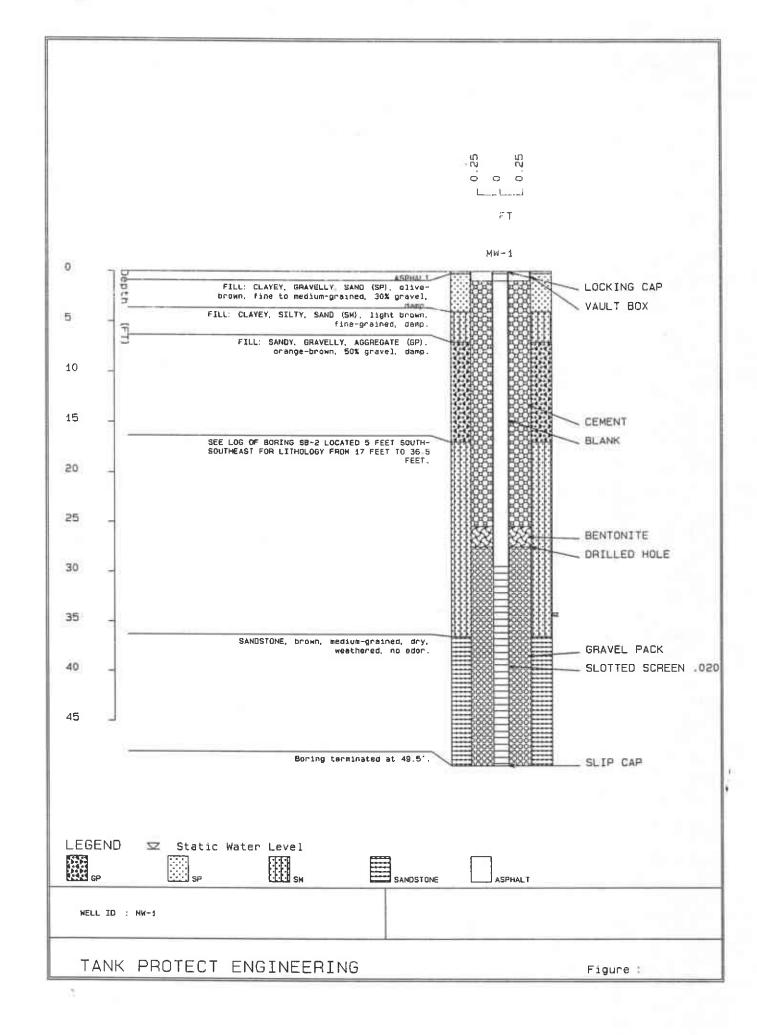
DATE 1/31/91 SURFACE ELEV. 250 FT

AECOVERY	AVO	PENETRA- TION  BLOWS/FT	GROUND WATER LEVELS	DEPTH IN FT.	SAMPLES	COLUMN	DESCRIPTION
			9	5			ASPHALT  FILL: CLAYEY, GRAVELLY, SAND (SP), olive- brown, fine to medium-grained, 30% gravel damp
					=		FILL: CLAYEY, SILTY, SAND (SM), light brown fine-grained, damp.
			1	5			FILL: SANDY, GRAVELLY, AGGREGATE (GP), orange-brown, 50% gravel, damp.
			2	0			SEE LOG OF BORING SB-2 LOCATED 5 FEET SOUTH SOUTHEAST FOR LITHOLOGY FROM 17 FEET TO 36. FEET
			2	5			
			3	0		-	
			3	5	-		
0/.06	13	50/-06	4	0			SANDSTONE, brown, medium-grained, dry, weathered, no odor
0/0	-	50/-17	4	5			/ Boring terminated at 49.5'

Boring drilled with continuous-flight, hollow-stem, REHARKS:

8-inch, augers. Samples collected in a 2.5-inch D. D.

California Sampler.





PROJECT NUMBER 121

BOAING NO. MW-2

PROJECT NAME 19592 Center Street, Castro Valley, CA

BY J. V. Mrakovich

DATE 1/31/91 SURFACE ELEV. 250 FT

RECOVERY (FT/FT)	OVA (PPM)	PENETRA- TION (BLOWS/FT)	GROUND WATER LEVELS	DEPTH IN FT	SAMPLES	LITHO- GRAPHIC COLUMN	DESCRIPTION
				5			ASPHALT  SEE LOG OF BORING SB-4 LOCATED 5 FEET SOUTH SCUTHWEST FOR LITHOLOGY FROM 2 FEET TO 13. FEET.
			1	0			
			1	5			SEE LOG OF BORING SB-4 LOCATED 5 FEET SOUTH SOUTHWEST FOR LITHOLOGY FROM 13.5 FEET TO 18.5 FEET.
			2	20			SEE LOG OF BORING SB-4 LOCATED 5 FEET SOUTI SOUTHWEST FOR LITHOLOGY FROM 18.5 FEET TO 32.0 FEET.
			2	25			
			SZ S	00			SANDSTONE, brown, fine to medium-grained, poorly consolidated, apparent fractured weathered zone from 36.5 to 38.5 feet, damp, no odor.
			3	35			/ Boring terminated at 39.5°.

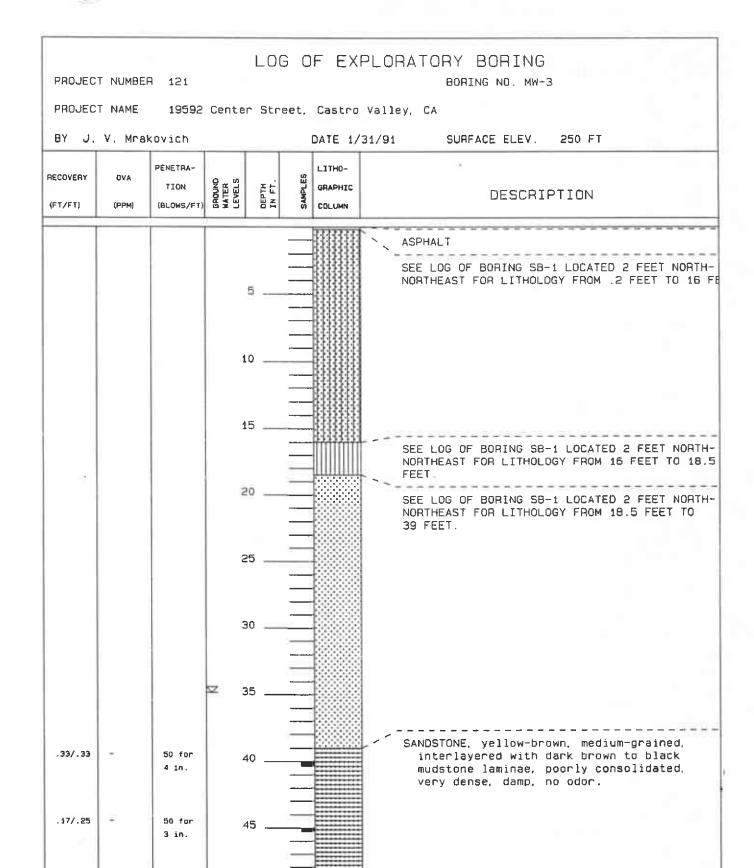
REMARKS:

Boring drilled with continuous-flight, hollow-stem,

8-inch O. D. augers. Samples collected in a 2.5-inch

O. D. California Sampler.

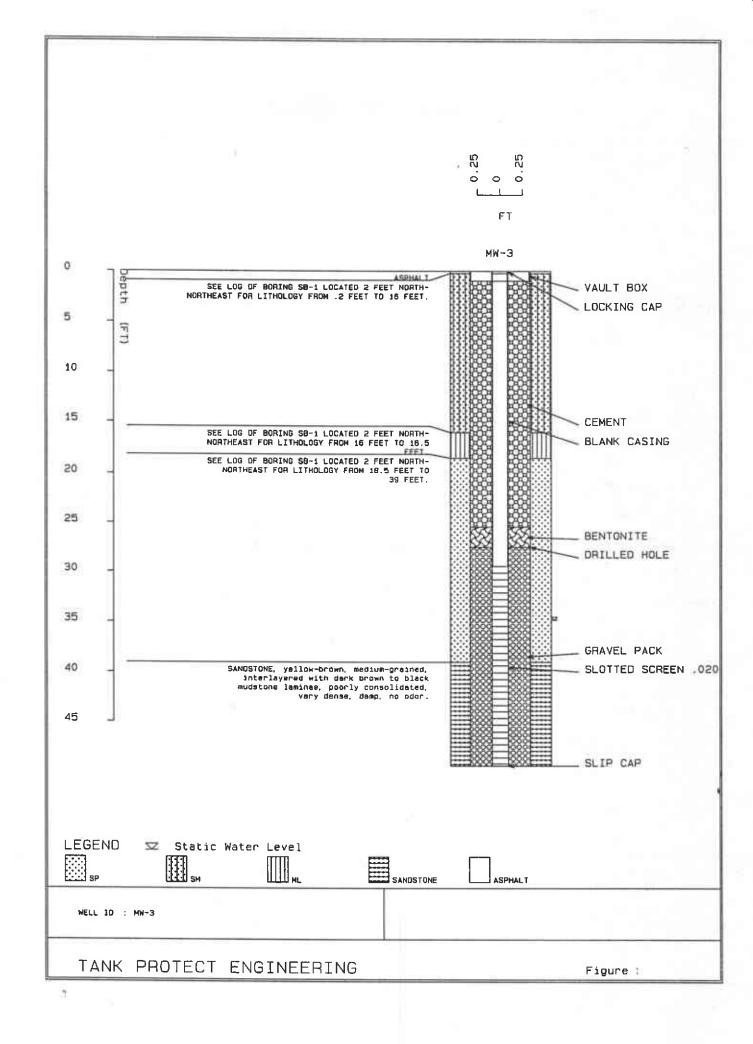
		*	
•			
		FT FT	
0		MW-2	
Jépth (FT)	rcel.	LOCKING CAP VAULT BOX	
10	SEE LOG OF BORING SB-4 LOCATED 5 FEET SOUTH-	CEMENT BLANK	
15	SOUTHWEST FOR LITHOLOGY FROM 13.5 FEET TO		
20	SEE LOG DF BORING S8-4 LOCATED 5 FEET SOUTH- SOUTHWEST FOR LITHDLOGY FROM 18 5 FEET TO	BENTONITE	
25 _		ORILLED HOLE	
30	SANDSTONE, brown, fine to medium-grained, poorly consolidated, apparent fractured or weathered zone from 36.5 to 38.5 feet, damp, no odor.	GRAVEL PACK SLOTTED SCREEN	.02
24	Boring terminated at 39.5°.	SLIP CAP	
LEGEND	Static Water Level  ML SANOSTONE ASPHALT		
WELL ID :	MM-5		
TANK	PROTECT ENGINEERING	Figure :	



REMARKS: Boring drilled with continuous-flight, hollow-stem,

8-inch, O. D. augers. Samples collected in a 2.5-inch.

O. D. California Sampler.



	AP	PENDIX G	
GROUNDWATER	MONITORING	WELL CONSTRUCTION	PROCEDURES

#### APPENDIX G

#### GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

### **BOREHOLE DESIGN**

Casing Diameter: The minimum diameter of well casings shall be 2 inches (nominal).

Borehole Diameter: The diameter of the borehole shall be a minimum of 4 inches and a maximum of 12 inches greater than the diameter of the well casing

Shallow (Unconfined Zone) Wells: When groundwater is encountered or known to be within 45 feet of the ground surface, the borehole will be advanced through the aquifer to an underlying competent aquitard. The competency of the aquitard may be tested by sampling 5 feet into the underlying aquitard and backfilling the excess hole with either bentonite pellets or neat cement placed by tremie pipe method. An aquitard found to be less than 5 feet thick, is assumed to represent a local lens. The screened interval will begin a minimum of 5 feet above the saturated zone and extend the full thickness of the aquifer or no more than 20 feet into the saturated zone, whichever is reached first. The well screen will not extend into the aquitard, nor shall the screened interval exceed 25 feet in length.

<u>Deep (Confined Zone) Wells:</u> Any monitoring well to be screened below the upper aquifer shall be installed as a double-cased well. A steel conductor casing shall be placed through the upper water-bearing zone to prevent aquifer cross-contamination.

The conductor casing shall be installed in the following manner: a large diameter borehole (typically 18 inches) shall be drilled until it is determined that the first competent aquitard has been reached. A low carbon steel conductor casing shall be placed in

the borehole to the depth drilled. Centralizers shall be used to center the casing in the borehole. The annular space between the conductor casing and the formation shall be cement-grouted from bottom to top by tremie pipe method. The grout shall be allowed to set for a minimum of 72 hours.

Drilling may continue inside the conductor casing, with a drill bit of smaller diameter than the conductor casing. If additional known aquifers are to be fully penetrated, the procedure can be repeated with successively smaller diameter conductor casings.

The bottom of the well screen in a confined aquifer shall be determined by presence or lack of a competent (5 foot) aquitard as described above. The screened interval in a confined zone shall extend across the entire saturated zone of the aquifer or up to a length of 20 feet, which ever is less. The screened zone and filter pack shall not cross connect to another aquifer.

## **CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**

<u>Casing Materials:</u> Well casing shall be constructed of materials that have the least potential for affecting the quality of the sample. The most suitable material for a particular installation will depend upon the parameters to be monitored. Acceptable materials include PVC, stainless steel, or low carbon steel.

<u>Casing Joints:</u> Joints shall be connected by flush threaded couplers. Organic bonding compounds and solvents will not be used on joints.

<u>Well Screen Slots:</u> Well screen shall be factory slotted. The size of the slots shall be selected to allow sufficient groundwater flow to the well for sampling, minimize the passage of formation materials into the well, and ensure sufficient structural integrity to prevent the collapse of the intake structure.

<u>Casing Bottom Plug:</u> The bottom of the well casing will be permanently plugged, either by flush threaded screw-on or friction cap. Friction caps shall be secured with stainless steel set screws. No organic solvents or cements will be applied.

<u>Filter Pack Material:</u> Filter envelope materials shall be durable, water worn, and washed clean of silt, dirt, and foreign matter. Sand size particles shall be screened silica sand. Particles shall be well rounded and graded to an appropriate size for retention of aquifer materials.

Bentonite Seal Material: Bentonite shall be pure and free of additives that may effect groundwater quality. Bentonite shall be hydrated with clean water.

Grout Seal Material: Cement grout shall consist of a proper mixture if Type 1/11 Portland cement, hydrated with clean water. Up to 3% bentonite may be added to the mixture to control shrinkage.

## CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

<u>Decontamination:</u> All downhole tools, well casings, casing fittings, screens, and all other components that are installed in the well shall be thoroughly cleaned immediately before starting each well installation. When available, each component shall be cleaned with a high temperature, high pressure washer for a minimum of five minutes. When a washer is not available, components shall be cleaned with water and detergent or tri-sodium phosphate, rinsed in clean water, than rinsed in distilled water.

Soil and water sampling equipment and material used to construct the wells shall not donate to, capture, mask, nor alter the chemical composition of the soil and groundwater.

<u>Drilling Methods</u>: Acceptable drilling methods include solid and hollow-stem auger, percussion, direct circulation mud and air rotary, and reverse rotary. The best alternative is that which minimizes the introduction of foreign materials or fluids. If drilling fluid is

employed, drilling fluid additives shall be limited to inorganic and non-hazardous compounds. Compressed air introduced to the borehole shall be adequately filtered to remove oil and particulates.

<u>Casing Installation:</u> The casing will be set under tension to ensure straightness. Centralizers will be used where necessary to prevent curvature or stress to the casing.

<u>Sand Pack Installation:</u> The sand pack will be installed so as to avoid bridging and the creation of void spaces. The tremie pipe method will be used where installation conditions or local regulations require. Drilling mud, when used, will be thinned prior to pack placement. The sand pack shall cover the entire screened interval and rise a minimum of two feet above the highest perforation.

Bentonite Seal Placement: The bentonite seal will be placed by a method that prevents bridging. Bentonite pellets can be placed by free fall if proper sinking through annular water can be assured. Bentonite slurry will be placed by the tremie pipe method from the bottom upward. The bentonite seal should not be less than 1 foot in thickness above the sand pack.

Grout Seal Placement: The cement grout mixture shall be hydrated with clean water and thoroughly mixed prior to placement. If substantial groundwater exists in the bore hole, the grout shall be

placed by tremie pipe method from the bottom upward. In a dry borehole, the grout may be surface poured. Grout will be placed in one continuous lift and will extend to the surface or to the well vault if the wellhead is completed below grade. A minimum of 5 feet of grout seal will be installed, unless impractical due to the shallow nature of the well.

<u>Surface Completion:</u> The wellhead will be protected from fluid entry, accidental damage, unauthorized access, and vandalism. A watertight cap shall be installed on the well casing. Access to the casing will be controlled by a keyed lock.

Wellheads completed below grade will be completed in a concrete and/or steel vault, installed to drain surface runoff away from the vault.

Well Identification: Each well will be identified by well number, owner, and type of installation. Construction data, including depth, hole and casing diameter, and screened interval will be noted.

	API	PENDIX H	·
GROUNDWATER	MONITORING	WELL DEVELOPMENT	PROCEDURES

## APPENDIX H

#### GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

### **INTRODUCTION**

Newly installed groundwater monitoring wells will be developed to restore natural hydraulic conductivity of the formation, remove sediments from well casing and filter pack, stabilize the filter pack and aquifer material, and promote turbidity-free groundwater samples.

Wells may be developed by bailing, mechanical pumping, air lift pumping, surging, swabbing, or an effective combination of methods. Wells will be developed until the well is free of sand, silt, and turbidity.

In some cases where low permeability formations are involved or the drilling mud used fails to respond to cleanup, initial development pumping may immediately dewater the well casing and thereby inhibit development. When this occurs, clean, potable grade water may be introduced into the well, followed by surging of the introduced waters with a surge block. This operation will be followed by pumping. The procedure may be repeated as required to establish full development.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

<u>Seal Stabilization:</u> Cement and bentonite annular seals shall set and cure not less then 24 hours prior to well development.

<u>Decontamination</u>: All well development tools and equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned immediately before starting each well installation. When available, each component shall be cleaned with a high temperature, high pressure washer for a minimum of five minutes.

When a washer is not available, components shall be cleaned with clean water, then rinsed with distilled water.

Development equipment shall not donate to, capture, mask, nor alter the chemical composition of the soils and groundwater.

<u>Introduction of Water:</u> Initial development of wells in low permeability formations may dewater the casing and filter pack. When this occurs, clean, potable water will be introduced into the well to enhance development.

<u>Bailing</u>: Development will begin by bailing to remove heavy sediments from the well casing. Care will be taken to not damage the well bottom cap during lowering of the bailer.

<u>Surging:</u> Care will be exercised when using a surge block to avoid damaging the well screen and casing. When surging wells screened in coarse (sand/gravelly) aquifers, the rate of surge block lifting shall be slow and constant. When surging wells screened in fine (silty) aquifers, more vigorous lifting may be required. Between surging episodes, wells will be bailed to remove accumulated sediments.

<u>Pumping</u>: Development pumping rates shall be less than the recharge rate of the well in order to avoid de-watering.

<u>Discharged Water Containment and Disposal</u>: All water and sediment generated by well development shall be collected in 55-gallon steel drums. Development water will be temporarily contained on site, pending sampling and laboratory analysis. All hazardous development water will be transported off site by a licensed transporter to a hazardous waste disposal or treatment facility. No hazardous development water will be released to the environment.

## APPENDIX I

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PROCEDURES

## APPENDIX I

#### GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Groundwater monitoring wells will not be sampled until at least 48 hours after well development. Groundwater samples will be obtained using either a bladder pump or a clear Teflon bailer. Prior to sampling, sampling equipment will be thoroughly decontaminated to prevent introduction of contaminants into the well and to avoid cross-contamination. Monitoring wells will be sampled after three to five wetted casing volumes of groundwater have been evacuated and after the TPE sampling team leader determines that water representative of the formation is being obtained. The well will be purged until conductivity has been stabilized (three consecutive conductivity reading within 15% of one another). If the well is emptied before four to ten well volumes are removed, the sample shall be taken when the water level in the well recovers to 80% of its initial water level or better.

Tank Protect Engineering will also measure the thickness of any floating product in the monitoring wells using a probe or clear Teflon bailer. The floating product will be measured after well development but prior to the collection of groundwater samples. If floating product is present in the well, TPE will recommend to the client that product removal be commenced immediately and reported to the appropriate regulatory agency.

Unless specifically waived or changed by the local, prevailing regulatory agency, water samples shall be handled and preserved according to the latest EPA methods as described in the Federal Register (Volume 44, No.233, Page 69544, Table II) for the type of analysis to be performed.

## **MEASUREMENTS**

<u>Purged Water Parameter</u>: During purging, discharged water will be measured for the following parameters.

Parameter Units of Measurement

PH Units

Electrical Umhos

conductivity

Temperature Degrees F or C

Depth to Water Feet/Tenths

Volume of Water Discharged Gallons

<u>Documentation:</u> All parameter measurements shall be documented in writing on TPE development logs.

## APPENDIX J

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

#### APPENDIX J

## QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

The overall objectives of the field sampling program include generation of reliable data that will support development of a remedial action plan. Sample quality will be checked by the use of proper sampling, handling, and testing methods. Additional sample quality control methods may include the use of background samples, equipment rinsate samples, and trip and field blanks. Chain-of-custody forms, use of a qualified laboratory, acceptable detection limits, and proper sample preservation and holding times also provide assurance of accurate analytical data.

Tank Protect Engineering will follow a QA/QC program in the field to ensure that all samples collected and field measurements taken are representative of actual field and environmental conditions and that data obtained are accurate and reproducible. These activities and laboratory QA/QC procedures are described below.

<u>Field Samples:</u> Additional samples taken in the field are used to evaluate both sampling and analytical methods. Three basic categories of QA/QC samples that may be collected are trip samples, field blanks, and duplicate samples.

Trip blanks are a check for cross-contamination during sample collection, shipment, and in the laboratory. Analytically confirmed organic-free water shall be used for organic parameters and deionized water for metal parameters. Blanks will be prepared by the laboratory supplying the sample containers. The blank shall be numbered, packaged, and sealed in the same manner as the other samples. One trip blank will be used for each sample set of less than 20 samples. At least 5% blanks will be used for sets greater than 20 samples. The trip blank is a water sample that remains with the collected samples during transportation and is analyzed along with the field samples to check for residual contamination. The trip blank is not to be opened by either the sample collectors or the handlers.

The field blank is a water sample that is taken into the field and is opened and exposed at the sampling point to detect contamination from air exposure. The water sample is poured into appropriate containers to simulate actual sampling conditions. Contamination for air exposure can vary considerably from site to site.

The laboratory will not be informed about the presence of field and trip blanks and a false identifying number will be put on the label. Full documentation of these collection and decoy procedure will be made in the site logbook.

Duplicate samples are identical sample pairs (collected in the same place and at the same time), placed in identical containers. For soils, adjacent sample liners will be analyzed. For the purpose of data reporting, one is arbitrarily designated the sample, and the other is designated as a duplicate sample. Both sets of results are reported to give an indication of the precision of sampling and analytical methods.

The laboratory's precision will be assessed without the laboratory's knowledge by labeling one of the duplicates with false identifying information. Data quality will be evaluated on the basis of the duplicate results.

<u>Laboratory QA/QC</u>: Execution of a strict QA/QC program is an essential ingredient in high-quality analytical results. By using accredited laboratory techniques and analytical procedures, estimates of the experimental values can be very close to the actual value of the environmental sample. The experimental value is monitored for its precision and accuracy by preforming QC test designed to measure the amount of random and systematic errors and to signal when correction of these errors is needed.

The QA/QC program describes methods for performing QC tests. These methods involve analyzing method blanks, calibration standards, check standards (both independent and EPA-certified standards), duplicates, replicates, and sample spikes. Internal QC also requires adherence to written methods, procedural documentation, and record keeping, and the observance of good laboratory practices.