

97 JUN = 2 PN 4: 35

May 23, 1997 Project 20174-127.004

Mr. Kevin Tinsley Alameda County Health Care Services Agency 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway Alameda, California, 94502

Resubmittal of Tier 1, Tier 2 Risk-based Corrective Action Evaluation for ARCO Service Station 2111, 1156 Davis Street, San Leandro, California

Dear Mr. Tinsley:

The Tier 1, Tier 2 Risk-Based Corrective Action Evaluation for ARCO Service Station 2111 was submitted to the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA) on September 27, 1996. It was originally submitted to the attention of Mr. Dale Klettke. It is our understanding, however, that you have assumed Mr. Klettke's responsibilities. We have contacted you and Ms. Medula Logan of your office, and have learned from Ms. Logan that this report has not been forwarded to her for review. Because it has been nearly eight months since this report was submitted, we are resubmitting this report for your review. In addition, a copy of this report is being forwarded to Ms. Logan for her review.

We hope the ACHCSA can review this report in a timely manner. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

**EMCON** 

cc:

Valli Voruganti

Project Manager

Dr. Ray Kaminsky

**Environmental Chemist** 

Ms. Medula Logan, ACHCSA Mr. Paul Supple, ARCO Products Company

File



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May 23, 1997 Project 20174-127.004

Mr. Kevin Tinsley Alameda County Health Care Services Agency 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway Alameda, California, 94502

Re: Resubmittal of Tier 1, Tier 2 Risk-based Corrective Action Evaluation for ARCO Service Station 2111, 1156 Davis Street, San Leandro, California

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Sincerely,

**EMCON** 

Valli Voruganti Project Manager Dr. Ray Kaminsky

**Environmental Chemist** 

cc: Ms. Medula Logan, ACHCSA

Mr. Paul Supple, ARCO Products Company

File



September 27, 1996 Project 20805-127.004

Mr. Paul Supple ARCO Products Company PO Box 6549 Moraga, California 94570

Re: Tier 1, Tier 2 Risk-Based Corrective Action Evaluation for ARCO Service Station 2111, 1156 Davis Street, San Leandro, California

Dear Mr. Supple:

This report presents the results of the Tier 1, Tier 2 risk-based corrective action (RBCA) evaluation prepared for ARCO Products Company (ARCO) Service Station 2111, 1156 Davis Street, San Leandro, California (Figures 1 and 2). This report addresses potential exposures to current and future workers on the commercial property and to visitors to the First Christian Church/Community Center. The RBCA evaluation results indicate that no acceptable levels of risk are exceeded at this site.

Based on the results of investigations performed to date, the site qualifies as a "low risk" site as defined in the Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB) January 1996 Supplemental Instructions. The RWQCB's requirements are bulleted as follows:

### · Source must be removed

The waste oil tank and petroleum impacted soils to the north of the service station building were removed in August 1994, and no petroleum hydrocarbons have been detected in the two monitoring wells downgradient of the former tank. Although source removal has not been performed to address the impacted groundwater associated with the fuel tanks, the declining levels of petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater monitoring wells downgradient of the tanks suggests the presence of a temporary or diminishing source which is, in effect, equivalent to source removal.

### • Site is adequately characterized

Soil and groundwater investigations have been performed at the site and have investigated the lateral and vertical extent of gasoline hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater (Soil and Groundwater Assessment Report, Arco Service Station 2111, San Leandro, California, EMCON, September 1996).

Plume is stable or receding

Concentrations of gasoline and its constituents (i.e., benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes [BTEX]) dissolved in groundwater have been decreasing in groundwater monitoring wells since the monitoring program was initiated in the third quarter of 1995 (Table 1).

• No threat to surface water or deep aquifers

Groundwater investigations have defined the vertical extent of the dissolved gasoline plume to be contained within the shallow water bearing zone (EMCON, September 1996). No deep aquifers or surface waters are impacted or threatened.

No threat to human health

Based on the results of this evaluation, no threat to human health exists.

• No threat to the environment

No ecological receptors have been identified as threatened.

This RBCA evaluation was prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in Standard Guide for Risk-Based Corrective Action Applied at Petroleum Release Sites (American Society of Testing Materials [ASTM] E-1739-95, November, 1995). In general, the tiered approach recommended in the ASTM guidelines is designed as a step-wise process to evaluate the potential risk posed by a chemical release, determine what corrective action, if any, is needed, and tailor that action to those risks.

The steps that make up the tiered RBCA approach are summarized in Figure 3. This report will follow these steps, and refer to information summarized in tables, figures, and *Tier 2 RBCA Tool Kit* worksheets contained in Attachment A. This report should be read in conjunction with reviewing these worksheets.

### INITIAL SITE ASSESSMENT AND SITE CLASSIFICATION

Steps 1 and 2 of RBCA are designed to screen for the possibility that the site presents an imminent threat to public health and the environment. This refers, for example, to sites where an unconfined release to the surface has taken place in which direct contact to product is a possibility, or where a release presents a potential for an explosion to occur. Chemical impact to soil and groundwater at this site has been characterized (EMCON, September 1996) and summarized in Worksheet 4.2. No surface releases have taken place at this site which have not been immediately contained and cleaned. Although gasoline has been detected in the subsurface, these hydrocarbons do not present a potential risk of direct contact. A comparison of site-measured soil and groundwater data

to conservative, onsite-specific, health-based screening levels, in accordance with the ASTM RBCA guidelines, was undertaken. This is referred to in the ASTM guidelines as a Tier 1 evaluation.

### **TIER 1 EVALUATION**

The first step in a Tier 1 evaluation is to determine the chemical nature of the release, and to characterize the extent of the impact. Definition of the on-site and off-site impact has been established, and is documented in the site assessment and quarterly monitoring reports, and is summarized in Worksheet 1.1. Current benzene concentrations dissolved in groundwater are summarized in Figure 4. Soil and additional analytical information is summarized in Worksheets 5.2, 5.3, and 5.6.

The next step in a Tier 1 evaluation is to identify potentially significant environmental transport pathways by which receptors may be exposed to site-related chemicals in order to identify complete exposure pathways. For a potential exposure pathway to be considered complete, it must contain the following three elements:

- a source of specific chemicals (i.e., benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and, xylenes [BTEX])
- a transport mechanism (e.g., groundwater migration)
- a potential receptor (e.g., groundwater must be considered potable for a groundwater ingestion exposure pathway to be considered complete)

First encountered groundwater at this site is not considered potable due to the sites location within a regional solvent plume, and for this reason potential exposure pathways involving groundwater (e.g., infiltration from subsurface soil to groundwater and direct groundwater ingestion) were not evaluated further. Similarly, direct exposure to surface and subsurface soil at this site is not considered a complete exposure pathway because this site is covered by asphalt and a concrete slab structure. In addition, although subsurface soil sampled during the installation of monitoring wells MW-5, MW-6 and MW-7 and vapor extraction wells V-1 through V-4 was found to contain relatively low concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons (a maximum of 0.3 milligram per kilogram [mg/kg] benzene), these were detected exclusively within the groundwater fluctuation zone (EMCON, September 1996). These results indicate that the impacted soil does not represent a significant source, but rather the groundwater is the only potential source of hydrocarbons to both the soil and possible receptors. For this reason, potential exposure routes involving subsurface soil were not considered significant for the purpose of this investigation.

As summarized in Worksheet 1.4, the only complete potential exposure pathways at this site are:

- volatilization of chemicals in groundwater through the unsaturated zone to ambient air
- volatilization of chemicals in groundwater through the unsaturated zone to indoor air

Quarterly groundwater monitoring events have shown a decreasing trend in BTEX levels in the groundwater. As a result of this trend, the most recent groundwater concentrations were used to represent the magnitude of the chemical source. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and total xylene (BTEX) concentrations from the well nearest the service station and the church (i.e., well MW-2) were used to represent the source of BTEX to which hypothetical indoor receptors may be exposed. For exposure through volatilization of chemicals in groundwater to ambient air, the average groundwater concentrations detected in wells MW-2 and MW-7 were used to represent the concentration of dissolved constituents over the area of groundwater impact. This is a conservative approach because these are the only wells for which petroleum hydrocarbons have been detected.

The site is currently operated as a service station, and is assumed to remain a service station for the purpose of this evaluation. People using the church are expected to occupy the structure less than either the 24 hour/day, 7 day/week for 30 years assumed for the residential exposure scenario or the 8 hour /day, 5 days/week for 25 years assumed for the commercial/industrial exposure scenario. For the purpose of this evaluation, however, the commercial/industrial exposure assumptions were conservatively assumed for the potential receptors in both these indoor spaces. The values for the exposure parameters used in this evaluation are summarized in Worksheet 4.3.

For on-site receptors, acceptable risk-based soil and groundwater levels were calculated based on a 1 x10<sup>-5</sup> (i.e., 1 in 100,000) probability of developing cancer from cancercausing substances, and a hazard quotient of 1 for noncancer-causing substances. For off-site receptors, which include workers and children at the daycare center as well as visitors to the church and community center, acceptable risk-based soil and groundwater levels For on-site receptors, acceptable risk-based soil and groundwater levels were calculated to the church and community center, acceptable risk-based soil and groundwater levels were calculated based on a 1 x10<sup>-6</sup> (i.e., 1 in 100,000) probability of developing cancer from cancer-causing substances, and a hazard quotient of 1 for noncancer-causing substances

The next step in this Tier 1 evaluation is to review the assumptions used to derive the riskbased screening levels (RBSLs) for contaminated media (i.e., groundwater) and potential exposure routes (i.e., inhalation of indoor and ambient air), and determine whether they are likely to be conservative for this site.

The emission and air dispersion models, and the default modeling values used in the ASTM guidelines to generate the RBSLs are suitable to generate conservative RBSLs for the following reasons:

- Losses due to biodegradation and adsorption onto soil during volatilization from the unsaturated zone are not accounted for by the models.
- Volatilization of BTEX to ambient air was considered a complete pathway for the purposes of this assessment. This assumption is extremely conservative because the site is covered by concrete and asphalt, which although not completely impermeable, limits vapor diffusion to a much greater degree than accounted for by the vapor emission model.
- The RBSLs for volatilization from soil and groundwater to ambient air are based on the assumption that volatilization takes place through a sandy material. In fact, the soils at this site are clays with gravelly lenses. The RBSLs, therefore, are based on significantly higher rates of volatilization than are expected at this site.

The assumptions used to develop RBSLs for the pertinent potential exposure pathways are judged to be appropriate for the purposes of screening. The only modification necessary to the RBSLs presented in Table X2.1 of the ASTM guidelines is to adjust the RBSLs for benzene by multiplying them by 0.29 (California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, memorandum, January 5, 1996). For example, the adjusted RBSL from Table X2.1 for exposure to benzene through volatilization from groundwater to ambient air is presented below.

### For Commercial/Industrial Receptor Scenario:

Vapor intrusion from groundwater into indoor air

Target Levels from Lookup Table X2.1 for Benzene (mg/l)

•  $10^{-6}$  risk - (i.e., 1E-06) = 7.39E-02

Selected a RBSL corresponding to a on-site 10<sup>-5</sup> risk

• 1E-05 risk = 7.39E-01 or 0.074 mg/l

### RWQCB benzene correction

•  $0.074 \text{ mg/l} \times 0.29 = 0.021 \text{ mg/l}$ 

RBSL = 0.021 mg/l

As shown in Worksheet 4.4, comparing the appropriate groundwater concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes to the RBSLs for each respective pathway, the RBSLs for groundwater-to-ambient air pathway was not exceeded. In accordance with ASTM guidelines, no further evaluation is necessary for the ambient air pathway, or for toluene, ethylbenzene or xylenes via the groundwater-to-indoor air pathway.

The results in Worksheet 4.4, however, show that the RBSLs for benzene in the groundwater-to-indoor air scenario for both the service station and the church were exceeded. Although these results do not necessarily indicate a risk to public health (because they are only screening levels), they indicate that further evaluation is needed to determine if a risk to public health is present at this site. The next step (Step 5) in the RBCA procedure is a Tier 2 evaluation of benzene for the indoor pathways from groundwater to the service station and the church.

### **TIER 2 EVALUATION**

In accordance with the ASTM guidelines, the same conservative volatilization models used in the Tier 1 evaluation were used to evaluate the presence of benzene in the groundwater-to-indoor air potential exposure pathway to the service station and the church. The Tier 2 evaluation, however, incorporates greater site-specificity in the values used for the model parameters. Greater site-specificity was achieved in two main areas.

- Accounting for the type of soil present at the site, and the thickness of the unsaturated zone.
- Accounting for the fact that the BTEX concentrations used in the Tier 1 assessment were from a well that is about 40 feet upgradient from the center of the church, and thus the concentrations were probably significantly greater than those beneath the church.

Soil parameter values for soil water content, bulk density and total organic carbon were not measured at this site. Conservative values for some of these parameters were estimated by using values measured at another site. The second site is located on clayey sand; therefore, the water content and bulk density of the unsaturated zone soil from the second site would tend to be less than that expected for a site, such as ARCO 2111, located on clay with gravelly lenses (EMCON, September 1996). Soil porosity was also

reduced from the default value of 0.38 (representing a clean sand) to 0.30 to reflect the presence of the heavier soil at this site. Similarly, capillary thickness was increased from 5 to 30.5 centimeters to account for the heavier soils. The default for bulk density (1.7 grams per cubic centimeter) and total organic carbon (1 percent) were used for this evaluation. The foundation at the site was found to be competent, based on an observation made by EMCON, during a site inspection in September 1996. As a result, the fraction of the foundation areas for the service station and church assumed to be cracked were reduced from 1 to 0.5 percent, to represent a more accurate but still conservative estimate of this parameter. Additional information (e.g., minimum depth to water) used for the site-specific Tier 2 evaluation is presented in Worksheets 5.1 and 5.3, and in Figure 4.

The parameters described above were used to calculate risk-based, site-specific threshold levels (SSTLs) for the service station and church groundwater-to-indoor air pathway. The results of this evaluation are summarized in Table 2. These results show that the concentration of benzene representing the source of the groundwater impact (i.e., the average concentration detected in wells MW-7 and MW-2; 0.34 mg/l) is about 4-times less than the SSTL (1.54 mg/l).

In the Tier 1 evaluation of the potential risk to occupants of the church, the data for the nearest upgradient well (MW-2) was used to estimate the strength of the source. This estimate, however, probably over-estimates the concentration beneath the church because benzene was not detected in monitoring well MW-5 less than 20 feet downgradient of the church. To better estimate the sources strength for the Tier 2 evaluation, we used a feature in the ASTM RBCA software that uses site-specific groundwater results to interpolate between two measured points. The calculation of a dilution attenuation factor (DAF) can be used if data are available from wells that are positioned roughly along the center of the axis of migration of the groundwater plume. Wells MW-7, MW-2, and MW-5 are reasonably well-positioned for this purpose. The saturated zone transport model recommended in the ASTM guidelines was essentially calibrated to this site using actual site data to estimate the benzene concentration beneath the center of the church. The concentration determined in this manner (0.0049 mg/l) was compared to the SSTL (0.15 mg/l) calculated for the groundwater-to-indoor air pathway. The estimated groundwater benzene concentration is about 31-times less than the SSTL.

While more representative of actual site conditions than the Tier 1 results, the Tier 2 results are still conservative for several reasons, the most important of which are:

 As previously discussed for the Tier 1 evaluation, the source of the petroleum to the groundwater is diminishing. Because the models used to estimate emission rates of BTEX from groundwater and transport within the groundwater assume a

constant source of chemicals, and no losses due to biodegradation, the resulting cleanup levels (i.e. SSTLs) will be significantly over-estimated.

The model used to estimate the benzene concentration in indoor air is likely to
overestimate these values because it assumes air exchange rates more appropriate
for a modern business building with a controlled rate of makeup air rather than a
service station with rollup doors or a church with windows that open. In both
cases, the indoor air is likely to be exchanged with outdoor air at a much higher
rate than a modern business building.

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

At ARCO Station 2111, the former waste oil tank and impacted soil were removed from the site. The BTEX in the soil and groundwater associated with the current underground fuel storage tanks was evaluated to determine what risk, if any, it might present to current and future on-site and off-site receptors. This evaluation was conducted using the ASTM RBCA guidelines. The results show concentrations of BTEX detected at this site do not exceed levels that correspond to an acceptable level of risk. These results indicate that no additional remedial measures are necessary to protect the health of current or future on-site and off-site receptors.

Based on the results of this evaluation, and the designation of this property as a "low risk" site, we propose that future work at this site consist of groundwater monitoring to verify that BTEX levels continue to decrease.

Senior Project/Geolog

Sincerely,

**EMCON** 

Dr. Ray Kaminsky

**Environmental Chemist** 

Attachments: Table 1 - Historical Groundwater Elevation and Analytical Data

Table 2 - Tier 2 Results, Groundwater to Indoor Air Pathway

Figure 1 - Site Location Figure 2 - Site Plan

Figure 3 - Risk-Based Corrective Action Process Flowchart

Figure 4 - Groundwater Data, Third Quarter of 1996

Attachment A - ASTM RBCA Worksheets

cc: Mr. Dale Klettke, ACHCSA

Mr. Kevin Graves, RWQCB

Table 1
Historical Groundwater Elevation and Analytical Data
Petroleum Hydrocarbons and Their Constituents

ARCO Service Station 2111 1156 Davis Street, San Leandro, California

Date: 09-17-96

Well Designation	Water Level Field Date	-th Top of Casing TS Elevation	pad Depth to Water	Groundwater S Elevation	Floating Product	Groundwater Flow Direction	Hydraulic	Water Sample Field Date	TPHG	Benzene og EPA 8020	표 Toluene 당 EPA 8020	표 Ethylbenzene 즉 EPA 8020	Total Xylenes EPA 8020	ਜ <b>MTB</b> E ਨ੍ਰ EPA 8020	т <b>ткР</b> Н Т/ ЕРА 418.1	TPHD
	00.01.05	20.40	17.15	22.15	NIP.	NE	NID.	0P 01 05	60	-D.E	-0.5	-0 E	-0.5			
MW-1	08-01-95	39.60 39.60	17.45	22.15 22.51	ND ND	NR W	NR 0.002	08-01-95 12-14-95	<50 <50	<0.5 <0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5 <0.5			
MW-1	12-14-95		17.09	24.88	ND ND	wsw	0.002	03-21-96	<50 <50	<0.5 <0.5	<0.5 <0.5	<0.5 <0.5	<0.5	<3		
MW-1	03-21-96	39.60 39.60	14.72 15.94	23.66	ND ND	wsw W	0.003	05-24-96	<50	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<3 <3		
MW-1	05-24-96		17.89	23.00	ND ND	WNW	0.003	03-24-96	<50 <50	<0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	<3		
MW-1	08-09-96	39.60	17.89	21.71	ND	AA 1A AA	0.01	08-09-90	ζ30	<0.5	<0.5	<0.3	\$0.5	C)		••
MW-2	08-01-95	37.99	15.67	22.32	ND	NR	NR	08-01-95	23000	1300	310	500	3500			
MW-2	12-14-95	37.99	15.36	22.63	ND	W	0.002	12-14-95	7300	900	25	180	1000	<200*		
MW-2	03-21-96	37.99	12.84	25.15	ND	wsw	0.005	03-21-96	9600	850	30	280	1400	250		
MW-2	05-24-96	37.99	14.03	23.96	ND	w	0.003	05-24-96	2300	300	<5*	73	310	<25*		
MW-2	08-09-96	37.99	16.10	21.89	ND	WNW	0.01	08-09-96	2800	290	6	75	320	50		
MW-3	08-01-95	39.32	17.00	22.32	ND	NR	NR	08-01-95	<50	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	<0,5		600	76^
MW-3	12-14-95	39.32	16.70	22.62	ND	W	0.002	12-14-95	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<3	<500	< 50
MW-3	03-21-96	39.32	14.17	25.15	ND	wsw	0.005	03-21-96	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<3	<500	< 50
MW-3	05-24-96	39.32	15.30	24.02	ND	W	0.003	05-24-96	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<3	<500	<50
MW-3	08-09-96	39.32	17.58	21.74	ND	WNW	0.01	08-09-96	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	<3	< 0.5	
MW-4	08-01-95	38.10	15.65	22.45	ND	NR	NR	08-01-95	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5			
MW-4	12-14-95	38.10	15.35	22.75	ND	W	0.002	12-14-95	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	<3		
MW-4	03-21-96	38.10	12,74	25.36	ND	WSW	0.005	03-21-96	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<3		
MW-4	05-24-96	38.10	14.03	24.07	ND	W	0.003	05-24-96	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	<3		
MW-4	08-09-96	38.10	16.10	22.00	ND	WNW	0.01	08-09-96	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<3		
MW-5	03-21-96	37.21	12.60	24.61	ND	wsw	0.005	03-22-96	<50	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	82		
MW-5	05-24-96	37.21	13.71	23.50	ND	W	0.003	05-24-96	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	<0.5	7		
MW-5	08-09-96	37.21	15.60	21.61	ND	WNW	0.01	08-09-96	<50	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	8		

Table 1
Historical Groundwater Elevation and Analytical Data
Petroleum Hydrocarbons and Their Constituents

ARCO Service Station 2111 1156 Davis Street, San Leandro, California

Date: 09-17-96

Well Designation	Water Level Field Date	Top of Casing S Elevation	eet Depth to Water	-ry Groundwater SS Elevation	Floating Product  R Thickness	Groundwater Flow Direction	Hydraulic G Gradient	Water Sample Field Date	표 TPHG 한 LUFT Method	Benzene P EPA 8020	Toluene	는 Ethylbenzene 점 EPA 8020	Total Xylenes	т МТВЕ 7> ВРА 8020	т <b>ткр</b> н 7/ ЕРА 418.1	TPHD S LUFT Method
MW-6	03-21-96	37.11	11.55	25.56	ND	wsw	0.005	03-22-96	<50	<0.5	1.9	<0.5	<0.5	<3		
MW-6	05-24-96	37.11	12.80	24.31	ND	w	0.003	05-24-96	<50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	6		
MW-6	08-09-96	37.11 No	ot surveyed:	Car parked or	n well			08-09-96	Not sampled: C	Car parked on	well					
											•					
MW-7	03-21-96	38.68	13.32	25.36	ND	WSW	0.005	03-22-96	32000	870	450	970	4900	280		
MW-7	05-24-96	38.68	14.58	24.10	ND	W	0.003	05-24-96	22000	570	40	42	1900	<200*		
MW-7	08-09-96	38.68	15.33	23.35	ND	WNW	0.01	08-09-96	14000	390	<10*	180	470	<200*		

ft-MSL: elevation in feet, relative to mean sea level

MWN: ground-water flow direction and gradient apply to the entire monitoring well network

ft/ft: foot per foot

TPHG: total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline, California DHS LUFT Method

μg/L: micrograms per liter

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

MTBE: Methyl-tert-butyl ether

TRPH: total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons

TPHD: total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel, California DHS LUFT Method

NR: not reported; data not available or not measurable

ND: none detected

W: west

WSW: west-southwest

NW: northwest

<sup>^:</sup> chromatogram fingerprint is not characteristic of diesel

<sup>\*:</sup> method reporting limit was raised due to: (1) high analyte concentration requiring sample dilution, or (2) matrix interference

<sup>- -:</sup> not available

# Table 2 Tier 2 Results Groundwater to Indoor Air Pathway ARCO Service Station 2111

	Compound	Concentration at Point of Exposure (mg/L)	Site-Specific Threshold Level (mg/L)	
Onsite				<u> </u>
	Benzene	0.34	1.54 1	10
Offsite		·	•	
	Benzene	0.0049	0.15 <sup>2</sup> «	106

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1.00E-05 risk

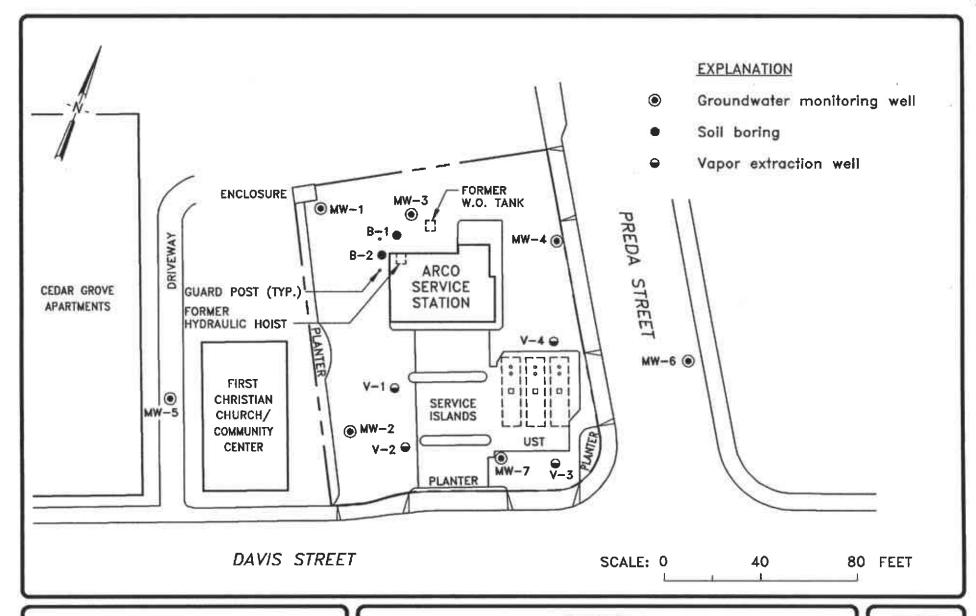
<sup>2</sup> Based on 1.00E-06 risk





SITE LOCATION

PROJECT NO. 805-127.04

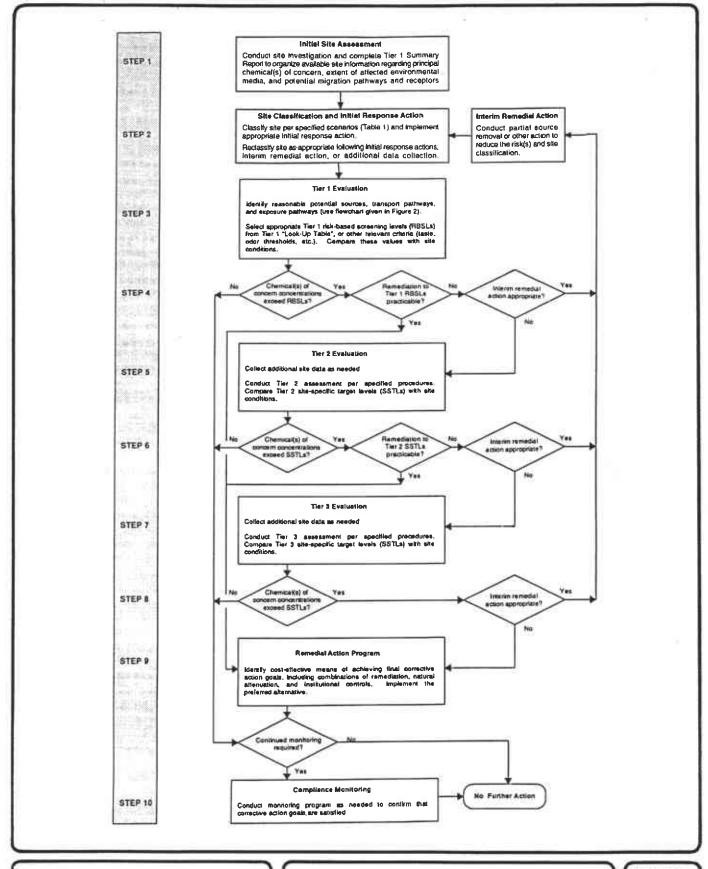




SITE PLAN

FIGURE 2
PROJECT NO.

805-127.04

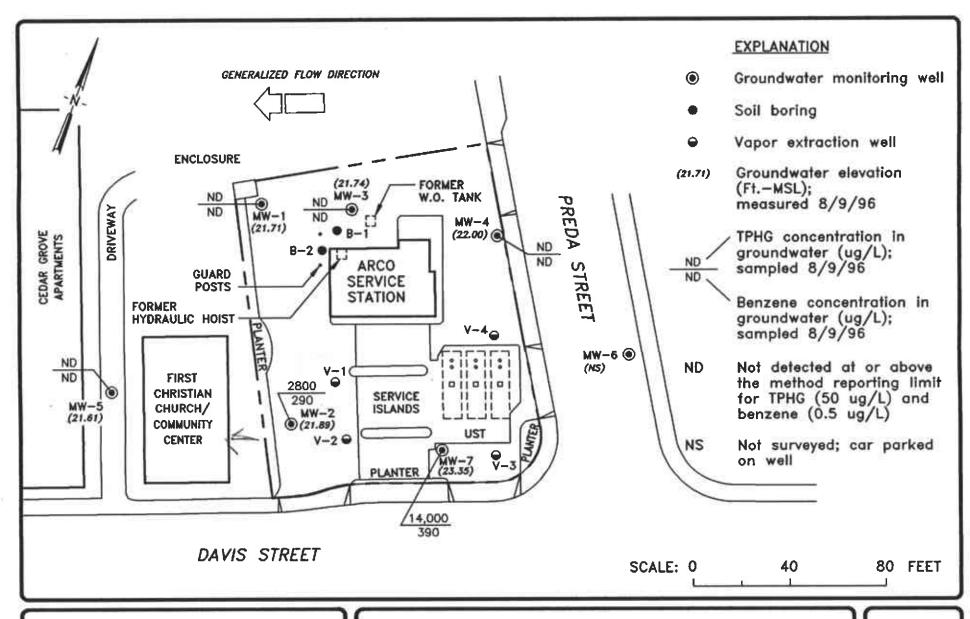




RISK-BASED CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN PROCESS FLOWCHART

FIGURE 3

PROJECT NO. 805-127.04





> GROUNDWATER DATA THIRD QUARTER 1996

FIGURE

4

PROJECT NO. 805-127.04

## ATTACHMENT A ASTM RBCA WORKSHEETS

ARCO 2111

Date Completed:

9-11-96

Site Location: 1156 Davis Street, San Leandro, CA

Completed By:

EMCON

Page I of I

VISUAL/HISTOR	RICAL ASSESSMENT	(≡	TO SELECT	)				
Site size (acres)		■ <	1		<b>1</b> <10		<b>□</b> >10	
Site setting		u	ndeveloped		industria		nesidentia 🔲	al .
Site access		■ ci	apped		fenced-in		Ореп	
Visual evidence of e	environmental impact	■ n	опе		limited		extensive	
Current site land us	е	u	ndeveloped		indust./co	omm.	residentia	ય
Contaminant source	es	■ la	inks/spills	Ε	trench/dr	ums	ponds/pit	S
Affected environme	ntal media	□ 80	oil (>3 ft BGS	)	groundw	ater	urficial :	soil (≼3 ft BGS
Types of compound	s likely to be present		etroleum hydr organic (nitra			netals	pesticides)	
BASELINE REC	EPTOR IDENTIFICATION							
Reasonable potentia	d receptors (greatest concern)		one		ecologi	cal	human	
distance from fence	line to nearest off-site receptor (	(ft) 🔲 >	500	Ę	100 - 5	00	<100	
ravel time to close	st groundwater receptor (yr)	<b>□</b> >	10		2 - 10		<b>■</b> <2	
•	ntered groundwater (ft)	□ >	150	Ţ	<b>3</b> 50 - 15		<b>&lt;</b> 50	
Complete exposure	pathways	<u> </u>		[	ingestic	on	inhalati	
TIER 1 TASKS (		٥٠	cological	0.0	] dermal		absorpt	ion
Corrective a	characterization	■ RBSL	comparison			Initial eco	ological assess	ment
TIER 1 CLASSIE	CATION EVALUATION	111111111111111	шинин		11111111			******
				rescribed	Interim A	<u>cetion</u>		
Classification No.	Scenario Descrit Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via vola groundwater to indoor and	twater atilization from	Tier 2 ev		Interim A	<u>action</u>		nplemented 9-6-96
3	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via vola	twater atilization from	Tier 2 ev		Interim A	Action		
3	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via vola groundwater to indoor and	twater atilization from	Tier 2 ev	valuation		eeded? (	9	
3 TIER 1 CORREC	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via vola groundwater to indoor and	twater atilization from	Screeni Other (	ng Level C			9	None
3 TIER 1 CORREC Affec	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via vola groundwater to indoor and  CTIVE ACTION CRITERIA  ted Medium	twater atilization from ambient air.  Risk- Based	Screeni Other (MCL)	ng Level C Others: specify)	Interia Exc	eeded?(■i	f yes)	None
TIER 1 CORREC  Affec  Surface Soil (< 36	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and  CTIVE ACTION CRITERIA  ted Medium t BGS)	twater atilization from ambient air.  Risk- Based	Screeni Other (MCL) (s	ng Level C Others: specify)	iriteria Exc	eeded?(■i	f yes)	None
Affec Surface Soil (< 3f Subsurface Soil (>	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and  CTIVE ACTION CRITERIA  ted Medium t BGS) 3ft BGS)	twater atilization from ambient air.  Risk- Based	Screeni Other (MCL) (s	ng Level C Others: specify)	Criteria Exc	eeded?(■i	if yes)	None
Affec  Surface Soil (< 3ff Subsurface Soil (> Groundwater (pot	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and  CTIVE ACTION CRITERIA  ted Medium t BGS) 3ft BGS)	twater atilization from ambient air.  Risk- Based	Screeni Other (MCL) (s	ng Level Cothers: specify)	Criteria Exc	eeded? (■ i	f yes)	None
3	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via vola groundwater to indoor and	twater atilization from	Tier 2 ev		Interim A	action		
TIER 1 CORRECT  Affect  Surface Soil (< 36	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and  CTIVE ACTION CRITERIA  ted Medium t BGS)	twater atilization from ambient air.  Risk- Based	Screeni Other (MCL) (s	ng Level C Others: specify)	iriteria Exc	eeded?(■i	f yes)	None
Affec  Surface Soil (< 3ff Subsurface Soil (> groundwater (pot	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and  CTIVE ACTION CRITERIA  ted Medium t BGS) 3ft BGS)	twater atilization from ambient air.  Risk- Based	Screeni Other (MCL) (s	ng Level Cothers: specify)	Criteria Exc	eeded? (■ i	f yes)	None
Affec  Surface Soil (< 3f Subsurface Soil (> 5 Groundwater (pot	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and  ctive action criteria  ted Medium t BGS) aft BGS) able/nonpotable)	Risk-Based	Screeni Other (MCL) (s	ng Level C Others: specify)	Criteria Exc	eeded?(■i	if yes)	None
Affec  Surface Soil (< 3f Subsurface Soil (> Groundwater (pot) Surface waters	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and  CTIVE ACTION CRITERIA  ted Medium t BGS) 3ft BGS)	Risk-Based	Screeni Other (MCL) (s	ng Level C Others: specify)	Criteria Exc	eeded? (■ i	f yes)	None
Affec  Surface Soil (< 3f Subsurface Soil (> Groundwater (pot Surface waters NOTES: (List and	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and groundwater to indoor and ted Medium  ted Medium t BGS) alte/nonpotable) discuss chemicals for which a	Risk-Based	Screeni Other (MCL) (s	ng Level C Others: specify)	Criteria Exc	eeded? (■ i	f yes)	None
Affect  Affect  Surface Soil (< 3ff  Subsurface Soil (> Groundwater (potential Surface waters)  NOTES: (List and	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and groundwater to indoor and ted Medium  ted Medium t BGS) alte/nonpotable) discuss chemicals for which a	Risk-Based	Screeni Other ( (MCL) (s	ng Level C Others: specify)	Criteria Exc	eeded? (■ i	f yes)	None
Affect Surface Soil (< 3f Subsurface Soil (> Groundwater (pote Surface waters NOTES: (List and  PROPOSED TIE No Action Interim Corrective active	Dissolved BTEX in ground Potential exposure via voia groundwater to indoor and ted Medium t BGS) able/nonpotable) discuss chemicals for which a site does not exceed Tier 1 crite ective Action Site exceeds so ion and reprioritize site.  tive Action: Site exceeds some	Risk-Based  Tier 1 exceederia Apply foome Tier 1 crite	Screeni Other ( (MCL) (s	ng Level C Others: specify)	Criteria Exc	needed? ( i	of yes)	None Exceeded  a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a

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_		III		XECUI	IVE SUM	MARTC	пес	KLISI	
TIE	R 2 SSTL CAL	LCULATIO	N METI	HOD	( OR •	TO SELECT)	Ш		
SST	L Calculation C	Option				NAF Calcu	ılation	Method	
	Option 1: S	Site-Specific	Screenin	g Levels		Fate an	d Trans	sport Modelin	g:
_				t SSTL Values				eadsheet Syste	ern
_	Option 3:	Sumulative (	Constitue	ent SSTL Value	es	O Oth			
						₩ Empiric	al NAF	Calculation	
SIT	E DATA INVEN	VTORY							
ou	rce Zone Invest	igation Cor	nplete:	Ex	posure Pathway	Information (	Compil	ed:	
	Surface Soil (e.	g., 2 3 ft BG	S)		Air Pathway			Surface War	ter Pathway
	Subsurface Soil	l(e.g., > 3 ft	BGS)		Groundwater :	Pathway		Land Use C	
•	Groundwater				Soil Pathway			(on-site a	and off-site)
TIE	R 1 WORKSHEETS	S 1.3 - 4.2 AN	) 5.2 - 5.6	HAVE BEEN U	PDATED TO INCLU	IDE NEW TIER 2 I	NFQRM.	ATION.	-
A.	SKS COMPLET	TED							
	Tier 1 Evaluation	on		Tier 2 Evalu	uation	☐ Ti	er 2 Fin	nal Corrective	Action
	Tier 1 Interim			Tier 2 Interi	im Corrective Ac	tion 🔲 Ti	er 3 Ev	aluation	
	Corrective Ac	ction							
Cla	ssification No. 4	No long-t	erm thre safety o	escription eat to human r sensitive ceptors.		<u>'rescribed Inte</u> monitoring	<u>rim Ac</u>	<u>tion</u>	Date Implemented
TIE	4 Я 2 СОЯЯЕСТ	No long-ti health or environm	erm thre safety o ental red on CRI er 2 SST	eat to human r sensitive ceptors.	Continue	monitoring			Date Implemented
TIE	4	No long-ti health or environm	erm thre safety o ental red	eat to human r sensitive ceptors.		monitoring			Other Applicable
TIE	4 Я 2 СОЯЯЕСТ	No long-the health or environm	orm three safety o ental rec on CRII or 2 SST ceeded	eat to human resensitive ceptors.	Continue pplicable Excess Total	s monitoring s Risk Limits (s Hazard		value) Hazard	Other Applicable Exposure Limi
TIE	4 Я 2 СОЯЯЕСТ	No long-the health or environm	erm thre safety o ental red on CRI er 2 SST	eat to human r sensitive ceptors.	Continue	s monitoring s Risk Limits (s		value)	Other Applicable
TIE	4 Я 2 СОЯЯЕСТ	No long-the health or environm	orm three safety o ental rec on CRII or 2 SST ceeded	eat to human resensitive ceptors.	Continue pplicable Excess Total	s monitoring s Risk Limits (s Hazard		value) Hazard	Other Applicable Exposure Limi
Su	4 Fig. 2 CORRECT Affected Medius	No long-thealth or environm  TVE ACTION To Ex  BGS)	orm three safety o ental rec on CRII or 2 SST ceeded	eat to human resensitive ceptors.	Continue pplicable Excess Total	s monitoring s Risk Limits (s Hazard		value) Hazard	Other Applicable Exposure Limi
Su	# 2 CORRECT  Affected Mediur  rface Soil (≤ 3ft bsurface Soil (>	No long-thealth or environm  TVE ACTION To Ex  BGS)	orm three safety o ental rec on CRII or 2 SST ceeded	real to human resensitive ceptors.  TERIA  I. A. Indiv. Risk	Continue pplicable Excess Total	s monitoring s Risk Limits (s Hazard		value) Hazard	Other Applicable Exposure Limi
Su	# 2 CORRECT  Affected Mediur	No long-thealth or environm  TVE ACTION To Ex  BGS)	orm three safety o ental rec on CRII or 2 SST ceeded	eat to human resensitive ceptors.	Continue pplicable Excess Total	s monitoring s Risk Limits (s Hazard		value) Hazard	Other Applicable Exposure Limi
Su Su Gr	# 2 CORRECT  Affected Mediun  rface Soil (≤ 3ft bsurface Soil (> roundwater	No long-thealth or environm  TIVE ACTION  BGS)  3ft BGS	erm three safety of ental reconstruction of the control of the con	real to human resensitive ceptors.  TERIA  Indiv. Risk	pplicable Excess Total Risk	s Risk Limits (s Hazard Index		value) Hazard	Other Applicable Exposure Limi
Su Su Gr	# 2 CORRECT Affected Mediur  rface Soil (≤ 3ft bsurface Soil (> roundwater  OPOSED ACTI  No Action: T	No long-thealth or environm  FIVE ACTION  BGS)  3ft BGS	erm three safety of ental received lines. No	real to human resensitive ceptors.  TERIA  Indiv. Risk  1.0E-05	pplicable Excess Total Risk	s Risk Limits (s  Hazard Index	specify	value) Hazard Quotent	Other Applicable Exposure Limi
Su Su Gr	# 2 CORRECT  Affected Mediun  rface Soil (≤ 3ft bsurface Soil (> roundwater	No long-thealth or environm  FIVE ACTION  BGS)  3ft BGS  CON  Cier 2 SSTI	erm three safety of ental reconstructions. No	eat to human or sensitive ceptors.  FERIA L Indiv. Risk  1.0E-05	pplicable Excess Total Risk  pply for closure	s Risk Limits (s  Hazard Index  risks sources	pecify	value) Hazard Quotent  1	Other Applicable Exposure Limi

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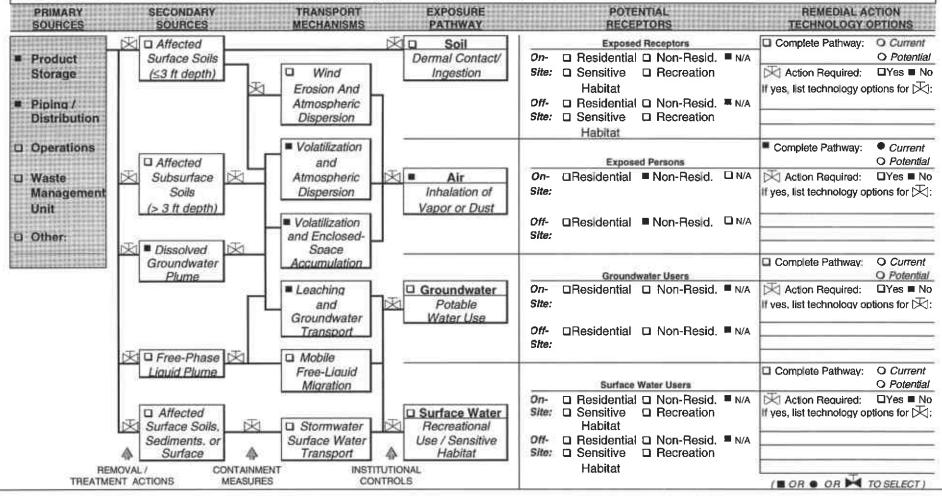
### EXPOSURE CONTROL FLOWCHART

Instructions: Identify remedial measures to be implemented to prevent exposure, as follows:

• Step 1 - Baseline Exposure: Identify applicable sources, transport mechanisms, and receptors as shown on Worksheet 4.2 ( = applicable to site).

• Step 2 - Remedial Measures: Fill in shut-off valves ( ) to indicate removal / treatment action, containment measure, or institutional controls to be used to "shut off" exposure pathway.

• Step 3 - Remedial Technology Options: For each complete pathway, identify category of corrective measure to be applied and list possible technology options in space provided (see options list in RBCA Guidance Manual).



RBCA SUMMARY REPORT Worksheet 2.1

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	SITE DESCRIPTION
Location Descrip	otion (see Figure 1)
Address: Cross-Street: City: County: State:	1156 Davis Street Preda Street San Leandro Alameda California
Notes:	Campria
Agency:     Contact:     Agency:     Contact:  3) Other Invol	Alameda County Health Care Services Agency  Dale Klettke  Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region  Keyin Graves
	(See Figure 2) Other Comments:  ( TO SELECT) Current Potential Prior
Terrain ■ Flat Site Elevation 1 High Pt. 25.3 Average Groun	© Steep □ Variable    Note
Average Annual Annual Average Evapotranspir Within 100 Yea Summer Tempe	Other Comments:  Rainfall (in): 20

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Site Location:

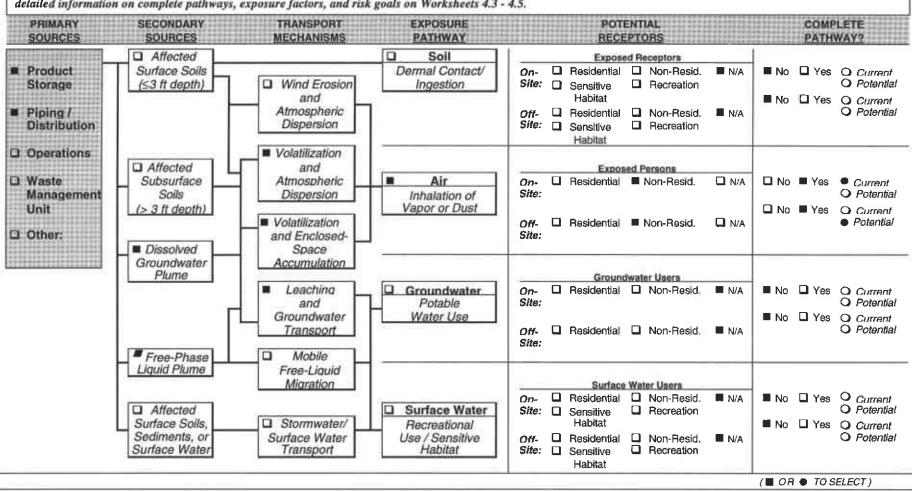
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### **BASELINE EXPOSURE FLOWCHART**

Instructions: To characterize baseline exposure conditions, check boxes to identify applicable primary sources, secondary sources (affected media), potential transport mechanisms, and current or potential exposure pathways and receptors ( = applicable to site). Identify types(s) of both on-site and off-site receptors, if applicable. Provide detailed information on complete pathways, exposure factors, and risk goals on Worksheets 4.3 - 4.5.



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EXPO	SURE	<b>FACTOR</b>	CHECKLIST	
#14	- C -242			-7.70

Instructions: • <u>Tier I Evaluation</u>: Indicate use of either residential or commercial / industrial Reasonable Maximum Exposure (RME) factors at on-site points of exposure (POEs) for complete exposure pathways. • <u>Tier 2 Evaluation</u>: Indicate use of either 1 Reasonable Maximum Exposure (RME) factor or a site-specific exposure factor for both residential and commercial / industrial points of exposure (POEs), as appropriate for each exposure pathway. For Tier 2, data is required for Global Factors and for complete pathways only (see Worksheet 4.4).

		RESID	ENTIAL POE	COMMERCIA	L/ INDUSTRIAL POE
		RME	Site-Specific	RME	Site-Specific
GLO	BAL FACTORS	( TO SELECT	1		
$\Lambda T_c$	Averaging time for carcinogens	☐ 70 yrs		■ 70 yrs	
ΑTn	Averaging time for non-carcinogens	□ = ED	0	■ = ED	D
W	Body weight -Adult	□ 70 kg		■ 70 kg	
	-Child (1-6 yrs)	☐ 15 kg	<b></b>	□ NA	
D	Exposure duration	☐ 30 yrs		■ 25 yrs	
AIR I	EXPOSURE FACTORS		COMPLETE (provide	data) U NOT C	DMPLETE (skip)
F	Exposure frequency (inhalation)	☐ 350 dy/yr	D .	■ 250 dy/yr	
R <sub>ai</sub>	Daily indoor inhalation rate	15 m <sup>3</sup> /dy (24-ht/dy)		■ 20 m <sup>3</sup> /dy (8-ht/dy)	
Rao	Daily outdoor inhalation rate	20 m <sup>3</sup> /dy (24-hr/dy)	0	20 m <sup>3</sup> /dy (8-hr/dy)	٥
POT	ABLE WATER USE EXPOSURE FAC		COMPLETE (provide		LETE (nkip)
F	Exposure frequency (ingestion/showering)	□ 350 dy/yr	0	☐ 250 dy/yr	
R <sub>w</sub>	Daily water ingestion rate	2 L/dy (24-ht/dy)	0	1 L/dy (8-hr/dy)	
P <sub>sh</sub>	Exposure period (showering)	☐ 12 min/dy		☐ 12 min/day	
A <sub>w</sub>	Skin surface area (showering) -Adult (70 kg)	□ 0.86 m <sup>2</sup>	0	□ 0.86 m <sup>2</sup>	
SOIL	EXPOSURE FACTORS	A STATE OF THE STA	COMPLETE (provide		Name and Address of the Owner, where the Party of the Owner, where the Party of the Owner, where the Owner, while the Owner,
F	Exposure Frequency				
	-Dermal Contact -Soil ingestion	350 dy/yr 350 dy/yr	B	□ 40 dy/yr □ 250 dy/yr	
SAs	Skin surface area (soil contact)	350 dy/yr		□ 250 dy/yr	
- LS	-Adult (18 to 31 yrs, 70 kg)	□ 0.58 m <sup>2</sup>		$\square$ 0.58 m <sup>2</sup>	
	-Child (1 - 17 yrs, 35 kg)	□ 0.20 m <sup>2</sup>	o	□ NA	
1	Soil to skin adherance factor	☐ 1.0 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	<b>0</b>	☐ 1.0 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	
Rs	Soil ingestion rate				
	- Age-adjusted average	☐ 114 mg-yr /kg-dy	·	o NA	<u> </u>
	-Adult (7 to 31 yrs, 70 kg)	100 mg/dy (24-hr/dy)	<u> </u>	□ 50 mg/dy (8-hr/dy)	
	-Child (1 - 6 yrs, 15 kg)	200 mg/dy (24-hr/dy)	0	□ NA	
sun	FACE WATER EXPOSURE FACTORS		COMPLETE (provide	data) NOT COMP	LETE (skip)
EF	Exposure Frequency				1
	-Fish consumption	☐ 350 dy/yr	<u> </u>	□ NA	<u> </u>
	-Swimming	☐ 7 dy/yr	<u> </u>	□ NA	<u> </u>
IR <sub>f</sub>	Daily fish intake rate	1	589		
	-Freshwater	☐ 10 g/dy	<u> </u>	□ NA	<u> </u>
	-Saltwater	☐ 15 g/dy	0	□ NA	
SA <sub>W</sub>	Skin surface area (swimming) -Adult (70 kg)	□ 0.86 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>-</b>	□ NA	α.
Psw	Exposure period (swimming)	☐ 2.6 hrs/dy		□ NA	
_				1	

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	TIER 2 E	XPOSURE PATHWAY SCRI	EENING		
		e following steps: ntration in relevant source medium to applica	ible Tier 1 RBSL value for	Notes: RBSL =	Risk-Based Screening Leve
2) Transport Me	53	levant source medium is affected, b) exposure m nder current or anticipated future use.	edium or receptor exists, <u>and</u>	POE =	Point of Exposure
applicable Tier	I exposure limit for air, groundwater, or soi	sport conditions (e.g., air), compare measured C il. Surface water concentrations should be con		COC =	Constituent of Concern
federal water qu 4) <u>Complete Pati</u>		mplete if "Yes" reported in Column A and either	Column B or C.	NM =	Not Measured
	A) SOURCE MEDIUM	B) TRANSPORT MECHANISM	C) EXPOSURE M	EDIUM	COMPLETE PATHWAY?
PATHWAY	Pathway Tier 1	Type Active at Site?	Exposure Type Exceeded	Limit	(Check if yes

	A) SOURCE	E MEDIUM	B) TRANS	SPORT MECHANISM	C) E	XPOSURE MEDIUM	PATHWAY?
PATHWAY	Type	Pathway Tier 1 RBSL Exceeded?	Type	Active at Site?	Type	Exposure Limit Exceeded at POE?	(Check if yes & specify statur)
AIR EXPOSURE PAT	HWAYS	( TO SELECT)			,		
Surface Soils: Vapor Inhalation and Dust Ingestion	Surface Soil	☐ Yes ■ No	Volatilization /Dust Transport	No Yes - Current Yes - Future	Ambient Air	■ NM □ No □ Yes	Current Potential
Subsurface Soils:     Volatilization to     Ambient Air	Subsurface Soil	☐ Yes ■ No	Volatilization	■ No	Ambient Air	■ NM □ No □ Yes	Current Potential
Subsurface Soils:     Volatilization to     Enclosed Space	Subsurface Soil	☐ Yes ■ No	Volatilization	■ No ☐ Yes - Current ☐ Yes - Future	Indoor Air	■ NM □ No □ Yes	Current Potential
4) Groundwater: Volatilization to Ambient Air	Groundwater	☐ Yes ■ No	Volatilization	□ No ■ Yes - Current ■ Yes - Future	Ambient Air	■ NM □ No □ Yes	Current Potential
5) Groundwater: Volatilization to Enclosed Space	Groundwater	■ Yes* □ No	Volatilization	No Service Yes - Current Yes - Future	Indoor Air	■ NM □ No □ Yes	Current Potential
GROUNDWATER EX	POSURE PATHW	AYS					
6) Sail: Leaching to Groundwater: Ingestion	Surface or Subsurface Soils	☐ Yes ■ No	Leaching /Groundwater Flow	No Yes - Current Yes - Future	Groundwater	■ NM □ No □ Yes	Current Potential
7) Dissolved or Free- Phase Groundwater Plume: Ingestion	Groundwater	☐ Yes ■ No	Groundwater Flow	No Yes - Current Yes - Future	Groundwater	■ NM □ No □ Yes	Current Potential
SOIL EXPOSURE PA	THWAY				331111111111		
8) Surface Soils: Dermal Contact /Ingestion	Surface Soil	☐ Yes ■ No	Direct Contact	No Yes - Current Yes - Future	Soil	■ NM □ No □ Yes	Current Potential

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	_	A) SOURCE	E MEDIUM Pathway	General Control	B) TRA	NSPORT ME	CHANISM	C) EX	(POSURE I			PAT	MPLETE HWAY?
PATHWAY	Tyr	е	RBSL Ex		Type	Active at	Site?	Type	Exceede		E?		ify status
SURFACE W	ATER PATHWA	YS	minin						-1111111201	111111			10111
9) Soil: Leachin Groundwater /Discharge to Surface Water	Subst	ce or urface Soils	☐ Yes	■ No	Leaching /Groundwater Flow		Yes - Current Yes - Future	Surface Water	■ NM	□ No	☐ Yes		Current Potentia
10) Groundwate Discharge to Surface Wate Recreation or	#I	ndwater	☐ Yes	₩ No	Groundwater Flow		Yes - Current Yes - Future	Surface Water	■ NM	□ No	☐ Yes	1000	Current Potentia
11) Sail : Leachi Stormwater / Discharge to Surface Wate Recreation or	0	ce Soils	☐ Yes	■ No	Overland Flow		Yes - Current Yes - Future	Surface Water	■ им	□ No	☐ Yes		Current Potential
levant source					on for data provided and receptor type		, if ecological expo	sure pathway ident	ified on W	orksheet	3.5, iden	utify	
elevant source ier 1 Results:	medium, transpor	t mechanisi	n, exposur Site Co	re medium, oncentratio	and receptor type		, if ecological expo	sure pathway ident	ified on W	orksheet	3.5, iden	tify	
levant source ier 1 Results:	medium, transpor RBSL ater to -Indoor A	t mechanisi	n, exposur Site Co (We	re medium, encentrational MW-2)	and receptor type		, if ecological expo	sure pathway ident	tified on W	orksheel	3.5, iden	tify	
levant source er 1 Results: Groundw	RBSL ater to -Indoor A	t mechanisi	n, exposur Site Co (We	re medium, oncentratio all MW-2) (mg/L)	and receptor type		, if ecological expo	sure pathway ident	tified on W	orksheet	3.5, iden	etify	
levant source ier 1 Results: Groundw enzene	medium, transpor RBSL ater to -Indoor A	t mechanisi	n, exposur Site Co (We	re medium, encentrational MW-2)	and receptor type		, if ecological expo	sure pathway ident	iified on W	orksheet	3.5, iden	utify	
levant source ier 1 Results:	RBSL ater to -Indoor A (mg/L) 2.14E-01	t mechanisi	Site Co (We 2	ncentrational MW-2) (mg/L) 1.9E-01	and receptor type		, if ecological expo	sure pathway ident	ified on W	iorksheel	3.5, iden	tify	
elevant source fier 1 Results: Groundw enzene oluene	RBSL ater to -Indoor A (mg/L) 2.14E-01 8.50E+01	t mechanisi	Site Co (We 2 6	ncentrational MW-2) (mg/L) 1.9E-01	and receptor type		, if ecological expo	sure pathway ident	ified on W	orksheet	3.5, iden	utify	
ler 1 Results: Groundw enzene oluene thyl benzene ylenes	RBSL ater to -Indoor A (mg/L) 2.14E-01 8.50E+01 >1.61E+02 >2.00E+02	t mechanisi	Site Co (We 2 6 7 3 Site Co	re medium, oncentratio ail MW-2) (mg/L) .9E-01 .0E-03 7.5E-02 3.2E-01	and receptor type		Notes:						
levant source er 1 Results: Groundw enzene oluene thyl benzene ylenes	RBSL ater to -Indoor A (mg/L) 2.14E-01 8.50E+01 >1.61E+02 >2.00E+02 RBSL ater to -Ambient	t mechanisi	Site Co (We 2 6 7 3 Site Co rage of we	re medium, oncentratio ail MW-2) (mg/L) 1.9E-01 1.0E-03 7.5E-02 3.2E-01 oncentratio	and receptor type		Notes: 1. RBSLs	s for benzene are	for 1x10 <sup>-5</sup>	risk leve	, and hav	ve beer	
levant source er 1 Results: Groundw enzene bluene hyl benzene ylenes	RBSL ater to -Indoor A (mg/L) 2.14E-01 8.50E+01 >1.61E+02 >2.00E+02 RBSL ater to -Ambient (mg/L)	t mechanisi	Site Co (We 2 6 7 3 Site Co rage of we	re medium, oncentratio all MW-2) (mg/L) 1.9E-01 1.0E-03 7.5E-02 3.2E-01 oncentratio ells MW-2 mg/L)	and receptor type		Notes: 1. RBSLs multipl	s for benzene are fied by 0.29 to acc	for 1x10 <sup>-5</sup>	risk leve	, and hav	ve beer	
levant source for 1 Results: Groundw enzene oluene thyl benzene ylenes Groundw enzene	RBSL ater to -Indoor A (mg/L) 2.14E-01 8.50E+01 >1.61E+02 >2.00E+02 RBSL ater to -Ambient (mg/L) 5.34E+01	t mechanisi	Site Co (We 2 6 7 3 Site Co rage of we	re medium, oncentratio all MW-2) (mg/L) .9E-01 .0E-03 7.5E-02 3.2E-01 oncentratio ells MW-2 mg/L) 3.4E-01	and receptor type		Notes: 1. RBSLs multipl benze	s for benzene are lied by 0.29 to acco	for 1x10 <sup>-5</sup> ount for Co	risk level alifomia	, and havislope fac	ve beer	
ler 1 Results: Groundw enzene oluene thyl benzene ylenes	RBSL ater to -Indoor A (mg/L) 2.14E-01 8.50E+01 >1.61E+02 >2.00E+02 RBSL ater to -Ambient (mg/L)	t mechanisi	Site Co (We 2 6 7 3 Site Co rage of we	re medium, oncentratio all MW-2) (mg/L) 1.9E-01 1.0E-03 7.5E-02 3.2E-01 oncentratio ells MW-2 mg/L)	and receptor type		Notes: 1. RBSLs multipl benze 2. Concer	s for benzene are fied by 0.29 to acc	for 1x10 <sup>-5</sup> count for Co MW-2 we	risk leve alifomia re used	, and havislope fac	ve beer	

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TIER 2 EXPOSURE SCENAR	NOS AND RI	SK GOALS	
Instructions: For each exposure pathway, indicate i) Poin both), ii) applicable exposure scenario at each POE iii) applicable risk goals. Distance from source correspon from point of maximum COC concentration in source me exposure limit information if applicable (e.g., OSHA Limits)	residential or o ds to shortest later dium along possib	commercial / ind al distance to ap le migration path	ustrial), and plicable POE
	TAR	GET RKSKS AT PO	DE
	Individual	Cumulative	Other
	Constituent	Constituent	Exposure

					TAR	GET RKSK	S AT POI	
					vidual	Cumula		Other
	DISTANCE				stituent Tects	Constit Effec		Exposure Limit
EXPOSURE	FROM	EXP	OSURE	Indiv.	iecis	Additive	18	(specify if
PATHWAY	SOURCE		IO AT POE	Risk	HQ	Risk	НІ	applicable)
HILLIAND CONTROL				-				
AIR EXPOSURE PA	THWAYS		COMPLETE (pro	vide data)	U NOT	COMPLETE	(skip to ne	ext pathway)
				211				
■ On-Site POE:	ft	☐ Residential	Commercial /Industrial	1.0E-05	_1	-		☐ PEL/TLV
■ Off-Site POE:	15 ft	☐ Residential	Commercial /Industrial	1.0E-05	1_			PEL/TLV
GROUNDWATER E	XPOSURE PA	THWAYS C	COMPLETE (pr	ovide data)	■ NOT	COMPLETE	(akip to n	ext pathway)
On-Site POE:	ft	☐ Residential	☐ Commercial		-		-	□ MCL
Off-Site POE	ft	☐ Residential	☐ Commercial /Industrial		-	-	-	□ MCL
SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY								
On-Site POE:	(at source)	☐ Residential	☐ Commercial			_		<u> </u>
Off-Site POE	(at source)	☐ Residential	☐ Commercial /Industrial		<del></del>	3	-	
SURFACE WATER	EXPOSURE PA	ATHWAYS [	COMPLETE (pr	ovide data)	Q NOT	COMPLET	E (skip to r	next pathway)
								7
On-Site POE:	ft	☐ Recreational	☐ Ecological (specify exp.	-	-	-		, <b>-</b>
			limit only)					
☐ Off-Site POE	- ft	☐ Recreational	☐ Ecological					J
,			(specify exp					
The second second			limit only)	1		1		
ADDITIONAL INFO	RMATION:							
If exposure limit			ce for concentra	tion limits	to be app	lied to eac	h COC (e	e.g., OSHA
limits, water qua	lity criteria,	etc.):						

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### SITE PARAMETER CHECKLIST FOR RISK-BASED SCREENING LEVELS

Instructions: For Tier 1 evaluation (generic screening levels), review specified default parameters (\*) to ensure values are conservative for site. For Tier 2 Option 1 SSTL calculation (site-specific screening levels), provide site-specific values for sensitive parameters (\$). Indicate parameter value used in evaluation by completing check box ( ).

Note: \* Confirm conservatism of these values for Tier 1 evaluation.

ŝ	Provide site-specific	measurement or	r estimate for	Tier 2 evaluation.
---	-----------------------	----------------	----------------	--------------------

Soil Parameters		Default Value Used		Site-Specific Value Used		
	soil type		sandy soil	clayey sand	*§	
$\Theta_T$	Soil porosity		0,38 (dim)	<b>1</b> 0.30	§	
$\Theta_{\mathrm{ws}}$	water content - vadose zone		0.12 (dim)	■ <u>0.17</u>	§	
$\Theta_{as}$	air content - vadose zone $(=\Theta_T - \Theta_{ws})$		0.26 (dim)	■ <u>0.13</u>		
$\Theta_{\text{wcap}}$	water content - capillary fringe		0.342 (dim)	■ <u>0.25</u>		
$\Theta_{\rm acap}$	air content - capillary fringe $(=\Theta_T - \Theta_{weap})$		0,038 (dim)	■ <u>0.05</u>		
$\rho_{\rm s}$	Soil density		1,7 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	<b>-</b>	§	
foc	mass fraction of organic carbon in soil		0.01 (dim)	<b></b>	90 90 90 90 90	
Ls	Depth to contaminated soil		100 cm	o	§	
Lgw	Depth to groundwater		300 cm	■ 366	§	
h <sub>cap</sub>	capillary zone thickness		5 cm	■_30.5		
hv	vadose zone thickness (= Lgw - hc)		295 cm	335		
pН	Soil/water pH		6.5			
Groundy	vater Parameters					
I	Water infiltration rate		30 cm/yr	o	§	
$v_{gw}$	groundwater velocity		82.0 ft/yr		*§	
$\delta_{gw}$	groundwater mixing zone depth		200 cm		*§	
DF	aquifer dilution factor ( = 1 + $V_{gw} \delta_{gw} / (TW)$ )		12.1			
Surface l	Parameters					
$v_{air}$	Amb. air velocity in mixing zone		225 cm/s	<b>-</b>	*§	
$\delta_{air}$	Mixing zone height		200 cm		*§	
Α	Contaminated Area		$2250000 \text{ cm}^2$	<b>-</b>		
W	Width of Contaminated Area		1500 cm		§	
d	Thickness of Surficial Soils		100 cm	<b>.</b>	§	
Pe	Particulate areal emission rate		2.17E-10 g/cm <sup>2</sup> -s	o	§	
Building	Parameters					
Lcrack	Foundation crack thickness		15 cm	O <sub>1</sub>		
η	Foundation crack fraction		0.01 (dim)	0.005		
Lb <sub>T</sub>	Building Volume/Foundation Area Ratio (res.)		200 cm			
$Lb_c$	Building Volume/Foundation Area Ratio (com./ind.)		300 cm			
$ER_r$	Building vapor volume exchange rate (res.)		12 dy <sup>-1</sup>	D		
ER <sub>C</sub>	Building vapor volume exchange rate (com./ind.)		20 dy <sup>-1</sup>			

Discussion: Provide rationale for default parameter revision; discuss additional site-specific features of note; etc.

(continue on next page if needed)

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			=0	Sit	te M	edia .	Anal	yzed	<b>( </b>	TO SE	LEC	2T )	
		Grou	777.7	Suri		Sub	surf. oil	So Var	_	Ambi Vap		Suri	
	Applicable?				1		1				T		1
	Sampled?				}								3
Chemical Analysis	EPA Analysis Method	•ana	. = c	hemio	al a	naly2	æd;	•det	= c	hemic	al d	etecto	ed
Organic Chemicals		ana./	det.	ana./	det.	ana.	/det.	ana./	det.	ana./c	let.	ana./	/de
Volatile Organics	8240 / 624												
Semi-Volatile Organics	8270 / 625												
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	8310 / 8270									<b>a</b>			C
Purgeable Aromatics	5030/8020												
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (GC)	5030/8020												
Halogenated Organic Chemicals		ana./	det.	ana./	det.	ana.	/det.	ana./	det.	ana./c	let.	ana./	/de
Halogenated Volatile Organics	8010 / 601												
Organochlorine & PCBs	8080												
Inorganic Chemicals		ana/	det	ana/	det.	ana.	/det.	ana/	det	ana./c	let.	ana.	/de
Metals	6010 / 7xxx series												
Others		ana./	det.	ana./	det.	ana.	/det.	ana./	det.	ana./c	let.	ana./	/de
Tation -													
											اه		C
-			_			_	_		_	_	_		
				_	_	_	_	_		_	_		_
• :													

tems for discussion include:	•Selection of sampled media	•Selected analysis methods	•Planned additional sampling
Items			

#### SUMMARY REPORT RBCA

Worksheet 5.3

Site Name:

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### SUMMARY OF SOURCE ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

Instructions: Provide information regarding presence and dimensions of affected soil and groundwater zones. For each affected medium, list constituents of concern (COCs) and representative concentration data on Worksheets 5.4 - 5.6. Describe source area histories on Worksheets 2.2 and 2.3 and show locations on Figures 3 through 7. (Under RBCA, the affected soil or groundwater zone is defined as the area or volume

CE SOILS (53 ft BGS) ( TO SELECT)		
If present, complete the following:  • Maximum areal extent (ft <sup>2</sup> ):  • Width of affected zone (ft):  • Length of affected zone (ft):  • Depth interval (ft,BGS):		(Provide COC data on Worksheet 5.4)
IRFACE SOILS (> 3 ft BGS)		
If present, complete the following.		
Depth to top of affected soil (ft)		
(min. 3 ft, BGS):		(Provide COC data
Depth to base of affected soil (ft, BGS):		on Worksheet 5.5)
• Maximum areal extent (ft <sup>2</sup> ):		5
NDWATER		
If present, complete the following:		
Maximum areal extent (ft <sup>2</sup> ):	15,080	
Length of plume (ft):	160 (maximum)	(Provide COC data
Width of plume (ft):	120 (estimate)	on Worksheet 5.6)
	12	
• Depth to base of plume (ft, BGS):		
	<ul> <li>Maximum areal extent (ft²):</li> <li>Width of affected zone (ft):</li> <li>Length of affected zone (ft):</li> <li>Depth interval (ft,BGS):</li> </ul> If present, complete the following: <ul> <li>Depth to top of affected soil (ft) (min. 3 ft, BGS):</li> <li>Depth to base of affected soil (ft, BGS):</li> <li>Maximum areal extent (ft²):</li> </ul> NDWATER <ul> <li>If present, complete the following:</li> <li>Maximum areal extent (ft²):</li> <li>Length of plume (ft):</li> <li>Width of plume (ft):</li> <li>Depth to top of affected water-bearing unit (ft, BGS):</li> </ul>	Maximum areal extent (ft²):  Width of affected zone (ft):  Length of affected zone (ft):  Depth interval (ft,BGS):   If present, complete the following:  Depth to top of affected soil (ft) (min. 3 ft, BGS):  Depth to base of affected soil (ft, BGS):  Maximum areal extent (ft²):  Maximum areal extent (ft²):  Length of plume (ft):  Width of plume (ft):  Depth to top of affected materials (ft, BGS):  15,080  160 (maximum)  120 (estimate)  Depth to top of affected materials (ft, BGS):

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### **GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION DATA SUMMARY**

Instructions: Indicate type and concentrations of hazardous constituents detected in groundwater. Provide statistical data (maximum value, mean value, upper 90% confidence limit on mean) on detectable concentrations only. Do not include non-detects from outside of source zone. Select "representative concentration" value for comparison to cleanup standard (SSTL or RBSL) and calculation of baseline risk. Provide detailed lab data table(s) as Appendix A to this report.

	X	ANALYTICAL METHOD		SAM POPUL		DETECT	TED CONCENTRATIONS		SELECTED REPRESEN-
CAS No. Name		Method No.	Typical Detection Limit (mg/L)	No. of Samples	No. of Detects	Max Conc. (mg/L)	Mean Conc. (mg/L)	Upper 90%CL Conc. (mg/L)	TATIVE CONC. (mg/L)
	Volatilization from Groundwater to Indoor Air								
	Benzene	5030/8020	0.0005	28	8	1.30	0.196		0.290
	Toluene	5030/8020	0.0005	28	7	0.450	0.031		0.006
	Ethyl benzene	5030/8020	0.0005	28	8	0.970	0.082		0.075
	Xylenes	5030/8020	0.0005	28	8	4.90	0.493		0.032
	Volatilization from Groundwater to Ambient Air								
	Benzene	5030/8020	0.0005	28	8	1.30	0.196		0.340
	Toluene	5030/8020	0.0005	28	7	0.450	0.031		0.006
	Ethyl benzene	5030/8020	0.0005	28	8	0.970	0.082		0.128
	Xylenes	5030/8020	0.0005	28	8	4.90	0.493		0.395

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### TIER 2 EXPOSURE PATHWAY TRANSPORT PARAMETERS

Instructions: For complete exposure pathways, provide site-specific values for transport parameters. In absence of direct measurements, default values may be selected for some parameters, as shown below. If no default value shown, site-specific value must be provided.

RANS	PORT PARAMETER	SITE-SPECIFIC VALUE (INPUT VALUE BELOW)	DEFAULT VALU (■ TO SELECT)
AIR PAR	AMETERS		
$\delta_{ m air}$	Air mixing zone height (cm)		<b>200</b>
$U_{air}$	Ambient air velocity in mixing zone (cm/sec)		■ 225
Pe	Soil particulate areal emission rate (g/cm²-sec)		☐ 2.17E-10
$\sigma_{y}$	Transverse air dispersion coeff. (m)		■ 100
$\sigma_z$	Vertical air dispersion coeff. (m)	-	<b>1</b> 0
	DWATER PARAMETERS		
$\delta_{gw}$	Groundwater mixing zone depth (cm)		□ 200
l	Water infiltration rate (cm/yr)		□ 30
V <sub>gw</sub>	Groundwater Darcy velocity (ft/yr)		
K	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (cm/sec)		
<sup>i</sup> grad	Lateral groundwater flow gradient (dim)		
(BC) <sub>i</sub>	Available biodegradation capacity of electron acceptors for constituent <i>i</i>		6 <u>-</u>
х	Distance to POE from point of maximum COC concentration in groundwater (ft)		
$\alpha_{x}$	Longitudinal groundwater dispersion coeff. (cm)		□ 10% of x
$\alpha_y$	Transverse groundwater dispersion coeff, (cm)		□ 33% of α <sub>x</sub>
$\alpha_2$	Vertical groundwater dispersion coeff. (cm)		□ 5% of α <sub>z</sub>
SOIL PA	RAMETERS		
hcap	Capillary zone thickness (cm)	3 5	<b>□</b> 5
h <sub>V</sub>	Vadose zone thickness (cm)		-
$\rho_{\rm s}$	Soil bulk density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )		<b>□</b> 1.7
$foc_S$	Fraction organic carbon in soil leaching zone (dim)		<b>0.01</b>
focgw	Fraction organic carbon in water-bearing unit (dim)		0.001
Lgw	Depth to groundwater (cm)		6
$\Theta_T$	Soil porosity (dim)		□ 0.38
	Soil volumetric water content (dim)		7 <u></u>
Θ <sub>wcap</sub>	Capillary zone		□ 0.342
$\Theta_{\mathbf{ws}}$	Vadose zone	×. ;	□ 0.12
Θ <sub>werac</sub>	Foundation crack		□ 0.12

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RANSI	PORT PARAMETER	SITE-SPECIFIC VALUE (INPUT VALUE BELOW)	DEFAUL*	
SOIL PA	RAMETERS (Continued)			
	Soil volumetric air content (dim)			
Θ <sub>acap</sub>	•Capillary zone		<b>0.038</b>	
Θ <sub>as</sub>	•Vadose zone		□ 0.26	
⊖ <sub>acrack</sub>	•Foundation crack		□ 0.26	
d	Thickness of surficial soil zone (cm)		□ 100 cm	n
BUILDIN	G PARAMETERS			1111111111
			Resid.	Comm/ Ind.
Lb	Building volume/area ratio (cm)		□ 200	■ 300
ER	Building air exchange rate (dy-1)		<b>1</b> 2	■ 20
L <sub>crack</sub>	Foundation crack thickness (cm)		<b>1</b> 5	
n	Foundation crack fraction		■ 0.005	

Additional Information:		