CLRQ 2001



June 21, 1996

Mr. Barney Chan Alameda County Health Care Services Department of Environmental Health 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250 Alameda, CA 94502-6577

Marketing – Northwest Region Phone 510 842 9500

San Ramon, CA 94583-0804

San Ramon, CA 94583

Building L

PO Box 5004

Chevron U.S.A. Products Company 6001 Boilinger Canyon Road

Re: Former Signal Bulk Plant

2001 Versailles Avenue Alameda, California

Dear Mr. Chan:

Enclosed is a copy of the baseline Health Risk Evaluation, that was prepared by our consultant Touchstone Developments. They have titled the report Corrective Action Evaluation - RBCA Tier 1. The report was delayed due to a misunderstanding between Chevron and the consultant in the time that the report was to be submitted to your office, and was unintentional.

Based on the RBCA guidelines the site poses limited health risk to human health, safety and the environment. This is based on the planned use of the site, residential housing, with shallow groundwater and worker safety. The chemicals of concern(COC) for the RBCA evaluation were benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylenes. Based on the evaluation of the RBCA data of the site, selected soil areas were only considered for remediation. The aquifer beneath the site was eliminated based on the RBCA data and that the dissolved hydrocarbons are exhibiting natural attenuation, and that the aquifer is considered to be non-potable with no planned use as a domestic or public water supply.

In the Tier 1 evaluation, the site did not meet the RBSL's for benzene for the exposure pathway of "Soil Leachate to Protect Groundwater". RBSL's were exceeded in two limited areas of the six potential source areas that could of had hydrocarbon contamination present. Refer to Figure 3 for the source areas and potential areas of concern.

Since the site is planned to be developed as residential housing, with construction workers and future residences with a potential of coming in contact with the impacted soil, it would be Chevron's recommendation to excavate the said impacted soil, as shown in Figure 3. Any impacted soil that was removed, would be excavated to about a foot below the groundwater level and would eliminate the potential of benzene leaching into the groundwater beneath the site. Chevron also proposes to continue monitoring the site for at least a year after the remediation has taken place, to insure that natural attenuation is occurring. If at the end of the year the groundwater monitoring shows that natural attenuation is occurring, Chevron will request closure of the site.

Based on the data submitted under the Tier I Evaluation Chevron believes that this site is developable. If you are in agreement to the findings of this evaluation, Chevron will submit a work plan based on the remediation as outlined above and in agreement with recommendations from your office. However, Chevron will not move ahead with any remediation until Mr. Clifford Mapes, submits the appropriate funds to the



Mr. Barney Chan June 21, 1996 2001 Versailles Avenue Page 2

account that has been set up in his name and in accordance with the Settlement Agreement between him and Chevron.

If you have any questions or comments, call me at (510) 842-9136.

Sincerely,

CHEVRON PRODUCTS COMPANY

Philip R. Briggs

Site Assessment and Remediation Project Manager

cc. Ms. B. C. Owen, Chevron

Mr. Clifford Mapes 14 Grass Valley Court Oakland, CA. 94605

Exxon Company, U. .S. A. (letter only) Marketing Department Attn.: Distribution Manager 800 Bell Street, Suit 2845 Houston, TX 77002

Mr. William J. Stack (letter only) Exxon Company, U. S. A. 800 Bell Street, Suite 4137 Houston, TX 77002

Ms. M. Guensler Exxon Company, U. S. A. PO Box 4032, Concord, CA 94524-2032

John & Molly King King Petroleum, Inc. PO Box 137 Woodacre, CA 94973





CORRECTIVE ACTION EVALUATION RBCA TIER 1

Former Alameda Bulk Plant 2001 Versailles Avenue Alameda, California

prepared for

Chevron Products Company 6001 Bollinger Canyon Road San Ramon, California

prepared by

Touchstone Developments

David J. Vossler Project Manager

Marc Seeley, CEG #1014 Technical Review

June 13, 1996

Mr. Phil Briggs
Chevron Products Company
P.O. Box 5004
San Ramon, California 94583-0804

RE: CORRECTIVE ACTION EVALUATION RBCA TIER 1

Former Alameda Bulk Plant 2001 Versailles Road Alameda, California

Dear Mr. Briggs:

This report presents the findings of a Tier 1 risk-based corrective action (RBCA) evaluation as requested by Alameda County Department of Environmental Health in a letter dated October 5, 1995. This evaluation was conducted by Touchstone Developments (Touchstone), at the request of Chevron Products Company (Chevron), and follows the ASTM: E 1739-95 Standard Guide for Risk-Based Corrective Action Applied at Petroleum Release Sites guidelines. The purpose of this evaluation is to assess if the proposed clean up goals presented in the Touchstone Remediation Work Plan dated October 10, 1995, are appropriate. This evaluation was performed and based on all available site data and past site activities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document summarizes the findings using the Risk Base Corrective Action (RBCA) decision making guideline as requested by the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH), in their letter dated October 5, 1995. This RBCA Tier 1 evaluation was prepared by Touchstone Developments for Chevron USA Products Company.

This RBCA Tier 1 evaluation was conducted by applying two Cancer Risk factors (1 E-4 and 1 E-6), for the primary target (carcinagenic) chemicals present on-site. Touchstone also applied the RBSL look up table provided by ACDEH (revised January 24, 1996), to the site conditions.

Assessment and investigation activities have occurred at the site during the last twelve years and revealed that a mixture of gasoline, diesel and oil petroleum hydrocarbons have impacted the soils and groundwater at the site. These site investigations have revealed decreasing levels of petroleum hydrocarbons over the years (all wells ND for gasoline and

BTEX compounds), as a result of natural attenuation. Because of a groundwater sample from the hand dug irrigation well located adjacent to the site, and recent groundwater sampling data, groundwater was compared to Risk Based Screening Levels (RBSL's). It was determined that since the aquifer is considered non potable with no future plans to be used as a water supply, and no reoccurring chemicals of concern exceeded the established RBSL's for groundwater, that groundwater at the site was not an issue. The recent identified chemical of concern in MW-1 is an isolated occurrence.

The soil sampling data collected from the site was also compared to the RBSL's for dermal contact, inhalation, ingestion and leachability to the groundwater. In the evaluation, only benzene exceeded the RBSL's provided by ACDEH for soil leaching to groundwater. Utilizing the most conservative Cancer Risk factor, three samples were above the established RBSL's, while two samples exceeded the less conservative cancer risk factor of 1 E-4. Two soil samples (47699@7.5' and 47708@7.5'), were collected at a depth below the current water table at the site and therefore were not included in the evaluation. The highest benzene concentration detected in soils collected above the current water table is 1.1 parts per million (ppm). Petroleum impacted soils primarily exist in the smear zone at the site and can be monitored through routine groundwater sampling. Benzene has been non detect in the groundwater since October 1995, except recently in MW-1 (January 1996). The findings of this evaluation will supplement the Touchstone Work Plan, Soil Remediation-Former Alameda Bulk Plant dated October 10, 1995.

The primary source areas at the site have been removed. Additional leaching of petroleum hydrocarbons into the groundwater is a potential. However, based on the observed site data, soil leaching and natural attenuation of hydrocarbons in the groundwater beneath the site do not appear to pose a health hazardous. The site is planned to be developed with residential housing. Construction workers will likely be in contact with site soils. Based on this Tier 1 RBCA evaluation, surface soils at the site are below action levels and do not pose any health hazard for inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact expected during site construction and installation of service utilities. However, soils containing TPH compounds absent of BTEX constituents, might be encountered during the planned construction activities. These soils generated by construction activities will need to be sampled and possibly disposed of properly.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), are present in the on-site soils and range up to 98 ppm (from 0 to 3 feet bgs), and up to 8,200 ppm (from 3 to 10 feet bgs). Benzene, although only detected in a few of the soil samples, was reported non detect (ND) in the 0 to 3 feet bgs range and up to 2.9 ppm in the 3 to 10 feet bgs range. This RBCA evaluation does not directly address the TPH, but the individual compounds that make up the TPH compound as required.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject property is located in the southeastern portion of Alameda, adjacent to the eastern shore of the Oakland-Alameda Estuary (Figure 1). In the vicinity of the site, the estuary has been dredged and channeled to accommodate shipping. The estuary is part of the San Francisco Bay and is tidally influenced. The former Alameda Bulk plant was located at 2001 Versailles Avenue, within the City and County of Alameda and the site is bordered by Versailles Avenue on the east, Tilden Way to the north and Fernside Boulevard on the south (Figure 2). Historic use of the site was for bulk storage and loading of gasoline, diesel, lubricate fluids and other petroleum products. The bulk plant consisted of both underground (8), and aboveground (6) storage tanks, repair garage space, warehouse space, offices, loading rack and pump house. The facility was demolished in the late 1980's and is currently a flat vacant lot. The subject site is located in an area of mixed residential, commercial and light industrial land uses. Immediately to the south and west of the site is residential development and to the northeast is commercial and light industrial development. East of the site is the tidal channel of the San Leandro Bay that encircles Alameda Island. Residential housing is proposed as the next use of this site.

A predecessor company of Chevron was one of many tenants of the site who used the facility for storage and loading of petroleum products. Recent litigation has designated Chevron to design and implement remediation at the site with cost sharing by others. Chevron will be the primary liaison between Barney M. Chan of the ACDEH and all other responsible parties.

The site is situated on Alameda island proper, with the closest open water being part of the San Leandro Bay channel waterway at approximately 400 feet to the east. The bay water is considered brackish.

SITE OWNERSHIP AND ACTIVITY

Previous property owners that operated the bulk plant include: Signal Oil (Standard Oil of California) from the mid 1930's to 1967, Humble Oil in 1967, Exxon from 1967 to 1982, King Petroleum, Inc. from 1982 to 1990. The property was purchased in 1990 by Mr. Clifford Mapes, for the development of multiple unit housing. The property has not been used for bulk storage of petroleum products since King Petroleum, Inc. tenancy.

All ASTs and USTs have been removed. The final tank removal occurred in 1983. All initial tanks at this facility were AST's, and were removed and replaced with UST's in 1974 and 1975. These USTs were later removed in 1983. The storage and distribution of petroleum products was ceased in 1982.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT AND COMPLETED SITE ACTIVITIES

Investigative activities began in 1984, with Kennedy Jenks Engineers (KJE), conducting an initial site investigation into soil and groundwater conditions. This investigation was initiated and performed behalf of a land developer, Mr. John Barni, as required for the Alameda Planing Board approval for zoning change. KJE advanced four soil borings, collected a number of soil samples and one groundwater grab sample. Petroleum odors were detected in all soil borings. Groundwater was encountered at 2 feet bgs. In ? addition, one hand dug well, located off-site to the west, was sampled and the laboratory analysis indicated that no EPA 601 compounds or petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the sample collected from the off-site well (KJE report dated May 30, 1984).

The second phase of work involved Harding Lawson Associates (HLA), being contracted by Exxon Corporation (Exxon). HLA advanced a total of four soil borings (SB-1 through SB-4), and six groundwater monitoring wells (W-1, W-2, W-3,W-4, SW-1 and SW-2). Groundwater flow direction and gradient were calculated to be 0.008 ft/ft to the north (May 6, 1985). HLA, based on required analytical testing, determined that no detectable concentrations of volatile, acid extractable and base/neutral extractable organic chemicals were present in the groundwater (HLA report dated June 4, 1985). The Regional Water Quality Control Board concurred with HLA's assessment and recommended site closure after the wells have been properly abandoned (RWQCB, letter dated July 2, 1985).

Earth Metrics Inc. (Entrix), was contracted by Mr. Clifford Mapes to perform a review of environmental documents and site inspection prior to purchasing the property. The Entrix report dated September 25, 1989, advised Mr. Mapes to continue approaching purchase and site development with due caution and prudence based on a review of historical environmental reports and current site conditions. The report notes the presence of two on-site buildings at the time of the report, one of which was used for automotive repair. Several drums were stored on-site in an unbermed, unpaved area (Source Area 1). These drums were the property of King Petroleum.

The property was sold to Mr. Clifford Mapes in January 1990. King Petroleum retained Kleinfelder to assess the soil and groundwater conditions at the site. Ten trenches were excavated at the site to a depth of approximately 10 feet bgs and soil samples were collected. Sample locations are shown on Figure 3, and the analytical data is included in Table A. Analytical results indicated that petroleum hydrocarbons were wide spread across the site, with TPH-Gasoline and benzene concentrations up to 8200 ppm and 2.9 ppm, respectively. The total volume of soil excavated was not documented in the Kleinfelder report. It was also not reported whether or not native soils were used to backfill the trenches. Kleinfelder submitted their *Preliminary Remedial Investigation Report* dated November 5, 1990.

Touchstone investigated the presence of a 1000-gallon UST reported by Kleinfelder, (1990), in the southeast corner of the property (Source Area 1). On behalf of Chevron, Touchstone coordinated with representatives from the ACDEH and performed excavating

activities looking for the reported unknown UST. However, only a small portion of a steel tank approximately 25-gallons in size, believed to be a scrap remnant of a old propane tank was found. The reported unknown UST was not found and the former UST located in this area appears to have been removed in 1983.

Touchstone on behalf of Chevron, prepared a Work Plan Soil Remediation - Former Alameda Bulk Plant dated October 10, 1995. The work plan described six source areas, and estimated the volume of impacted soil to be removed. This volume of soil was also derived from clean up goals from negotiations with the ACDEH and by using the Region IX Preliminary Remedial Goals (PRG's) guidance document (August 1994)

SITE HYDROGEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

The San Francisco Bay regional geomorphology has been greatly influenced by Quaternary tectonism and marine transgressions and regressions (changes in sea level). These sea-level fluctuations, in conjunction with large scale faulting associated uplift and subsidence, have controlled the type of depositional environments in the area, and therefore the types of sediments deposited in the vicinity of the site.

Bedrock in the East Bay is Franciscan Melange and in the vicinity of the site it is estimated to be several hundred feet below ground surface. In the western Oakland area, bedrock is unconformably overlain by a veneer of poorly indurated to unconsolidated Quaternary sedimentary soil formations. Soils in the Alameda-Oakland area near the site may be summarized into three groups. The oldest is a bay mud which is overlain by a eolian sand formally referred to as the Merritt Sand Formation. The greatest thickness reported for the Merritt Sands is 65 feet. The Merritt Sands are exposed in most of central Alameda and parts of western Oakland, although the aerial extent of the Merritt Sands is probably much greater. Marine and estuarine sediments of silt and clay have been deposited over the Merritt Sands forming a thin veneer. This younger bay mud typically slopes gently from the landward edge towards the center of the bay, and commonly forms tidal flats. In many instances, these areas have been covered with artificial fill dredged from the estuary, which may make it difficult to distinguish from native soils.

The Alameda Formation (the lowermost of the old bay mud unit described), is considered an aquifer which generally produces good quality water. The two overlying formations of the old bay mud unit, the San Antonio and Posey Formation are generally considered to be an effective aquitard between the Alameda Formation and the shallow water-being zones. The Merritt Sands are considered a source of potable water and may contain competent clay zones which serve as local aquitards. The younger bay mud commonly contains sandy zones which may produce groundwater. Groundwater within this unit is typically of poor quality and therefore is rarely used as a groundwater source. Groundwater may also occur locally in the artificial fill, and considered to be of very low quality.

Soils encountered during previous investigations have described a overlying clay cap, predominately a sandy clay, including what appears to be imported fill material consisting of base rock, silty sand and sand in the upper 2-feet. This "cap" extends from the ground surface to approximately 13 feet bgs. First encountered groundwater is from a shallow aquifer between approximately 13 and 27 feet bgs, and has been described as a Brown-Gray Sand (SP) (HLA 1985). This sand overlies a clay confining layer (aquitard) of at least 5-feet thick. The lateral extent of the encountered aquitard is unknown, and is limited to on-site data. It is not known if this water being zone is part of the Merritt Sands or the younger overlying bay mud unit.

First encountered groundwater at the site historically ranges from 3.5 to 8 feet bgs, and the aquifer appears to demonstrate unconfined to semi-confined conditions. Groundwater flow has been historically consistent, flowing to the east at a gradient of 0.008 foot per foot (fl/ft). Although a tidal influence study has not been performed, a review of the historical depth to water measurements and tide tables for the San Francisco Bay, indicate that the groundwater beneath the site appears to be tidally influenced and demonstrates seasonal fluctuations. An estimate of well yields from the site were documented by HLA (report dated December 3, 1984), as 10-gallons per minute and is based on their sampling field data. Initial Total Dissolved Solids testing indicated that the water from the aquifer ranged from 550 to 780 mg/l, considered a fresh water source, however, typical TDS limits for domestic and municipal supplies is approximately 500 mg/l. Therefore, it appears that the groundwater from this aquifer would not be an approved drinking water source.

300000

RECEPTOR SURVEY

A 1/2-mile radius receptor survey was conducted by evaluating Alameda County Public Works Department well search data (Appendix A), interviewing County representatives and performing a site reconnaissance. A door-to-door survey was not performed. The survey identified twelve (12) wells, what were classified as follows: irrigation (10), and industrial (2) Figure 1. Two of the wells are located across the tidal channel in Oakland, three wells are located to the north of the site in an industrial area consisting of ship yards, autobody and automobile repair shops, light manufacturing and the remaining wells are all up-gradient of the site except one. This well is located adjacent to the site (crossgradient), along the north property line and was reported to have been hand dug to 24 feet bgs. This well has been previously sampled with the results indicating that no petroleum hydrocarbons or associated compounds have impacted the well (Table B).

From the data reviewed, it appears that most of the private wells are between 24 and 60 feet in depth. These wells (most constructed without permits), were installed during the 1977 drought for lawn and garden irrigation. The activity of these wells is not known, however, it is speculated that the wells are not used currently. Alameda is serviced by imported water and does not have any municipal wells. The results of the survey are discussed below.

Drinking Water Wells

Groundwater encountered below the site is not used for public (municipal or subdivision), water supply. All municipal water in Alameda and the surrounding cities import their water from the East Bay Aqueduct, originating in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This was confirmed by County of Alameda Public Works Agency representatives and review of well records. Private drinking water wells were evaluated by reviewing the water well data base compiled by County of Alameda Public Works Agency. The data base review did not reveal any domestic or private drinking water wells within the 1/2-mile radius.

Utilities

Utility trenches exist along Versailles Avenue and Fernside Boulevard that support water, gas, and sewer (sanitary and storm). All service utilities located on-site are believed to have been removed, with the trenches backfilled during facility demolition. No visual evidence of these utilities were observed during the site reconnaissance. Although groundwater is shallow at the site, it has also not been adversely impacted by petroleum hydrocarbon and, therefore, the utility trenches are not considered as a significant exposure pathway.

Basements and Other Structures

Private residences that are located near the site are built on pier foundations and do not have basements due to the shallow groundwater. Only the soil at the site has been impacted and is limited to the confines of the site. Groundwater has not been adversely impacted and therefore, off-site properties should not be impacted.

Surface Water Bodies

A section of the San Leandro Bay tidal channel is located approximately 300 feet east and down gradient of the site. This tidal channel extends around Alameda island and services many local ship yards, light industrial businesses and the Alameda Naval Ship Yard.

Environmental Receptors

All documented released hydrocarbons are confined to the soils on-site. As stated above, the nearest surface body of water is located approximately 300 feet down gradient. Groundwater beneath the site has not been adversely impacted and therefore, it is highly unlikely that residual petroleum hydrocarbons from the former bulk plant will reach and impact the surface waters.

Future Receptors

The area has been fully developed with only the subject site remaining as undeveloped. The current use of the area is expected to remain the same; residential, commercial and light industry.

CHEMICALS OF CONCERN

The following compounds have been identified as chemicals of concern at the site: benzene, toluene, ethyl-benzene, and total xylenes (BTEX). These chemicals are components of petroleum fuels and are restricted to the soil only. Groundwater does not warrant any remedial actions. The presence and extent of each of these chemicals are described in the following sections.

SOURCE AREAS

Previous on-site investigations have identified the source areas of petroleum hydrocarbons requiring remedial attention. The Touchstone Work Plan Soil Remediation of the Former Alameda Bulk Plant, dated October 10, 1995, describes six (6), primary areas. Figure 3 shows the locations of the six identified source areas described below, Figure 4 shows the sample locations and Table A presents a complete soil analytical summary.

Source Area 1: Former Garage Area

Previous investigations have reported that all subsurface structures were removed in the late 1980's. Kleinfelder (1990) reported that one UST of approximately 1000-gallon capacity may still be located on-site in the south east corner of the property. Touchstone performed an investigation in late 1995 and found that no UST existed in this area. Touchstone did uncover what is believed to have been portion of a propane tank.

Soil samples from this location were reported to contain primarily TPH-Diesel (2,600 ppm) and motor oil (2,400 ppm) at 4 feet bgs (Kleinfelder sample 47721). TPH-Gasoline was reported as ND for all samples, and benzene was only detected in one sample (47721), at a concentration of 0.002 ppm (below current detection limits of 0.005 ppm).

The source of the identified hydrocarbons is not known. General arrangement drawings and previous site maps from the site do not indicate any possible source. As noted in Figure 3, a former garage was located in the area and drums may have been stored nearby.

Source Area 2: Former UST Vault/ Concrete Slab/ 800-Gallon Spill Containment Tank

Three gasoline USTs were previously removed from this location. One soil sample, collected after removal, Kleinfelder 47708, indicates that TPH-Gasoline levels may be 670 parts per million (ppm) in the area with detectable concentrations of benzene (2.9 ppm). A sample collected at 9 feet bgs, was non-detectable (ND), for all constituents tested. Also, at this location was a former 800-gallon spill containment tank associated with the former USTs and loading rack. Groundwater monitoring well MW-1, located downgradient of the source area was measured in June 1994 by Entrix, and constituents detected were 600 parts per billion (ppb) TPH-Gasoline, 340 ppb TPH-Diesel and 43 ppb benzene. Recent groundwater sampling (1st quarter of 1996), reported non detect TPH-Gasoline, 920 ppb TPH-Diesel and 5.6 ppb benzene.

Source Area 3: Former Drum Storage Area

One soil sample from collected by Kleinfelder at 7.0 feet bgs, (47700), indicated TPH-Gasoline concentration levels are 190 ppm and ND for BTEX compounds. Also reported was TPH-Diesel at 280 ppm and Oil and Grease at 160 ppm. The drum storage area is located in the northwest portion of the property. Groundwater monitoring well MW-3 was reported to contain 360 ppb TPH-Gasoline, 190 ppb TPH-Diesel and 0.7 ppb benzene (Entrix, June 1994). Groundwater analytical results from the 1st quarter of 1996 reported non detect for TPH-Gasoline and BTEX compounds, and 530 ppb for an unidentified hydrocarbon.

Source Area 4: Warehouse Oil Receptacle

The source area beneath the warehouse has been identified in two locations. The first area is located on the south limits of the building. From this area, Kleinfelder sample 47715 (collected at 5 feet bgs), has been reported to contain 0.63 ppm benzene, 1100 ppm TPH-Gasoline and 20 ppm TPH-Diesel in soil samples. The second area is located along the north limits of the warehouse structure. Analytical results from this area were from Kleinfelder sample 47712 (at 4.5 feet bgs), and Touchstone sample SB-7 (at 5.0 feet bgs). Both samples were reported at non detect (ND) for benzene, however, contain up to 1100 ppm TPH-Gasoline, 490 ppm TPH-Diesel and 140 ppm oil and grease. One former UST was also located adjacent to the warehouse building and is addressed in this section. Groundwater monitoring well MW-2, located beneath the former warehouse was reported to contain 270 ppb TPH-Diesel, and was ND for TPH-Gasoline and BTEX compounds (Entrix, June 1994). The 4th quarter of 1995 sampling results reported MW-2 as non detect for benzene and TPH-Gasoline compounds and 110 ppb of an unidentifiable hydrocarbon.



Source Area 5: Manifold Lines and Pump House

Analytical results from soil samples in this area indicate that TPH-Gasoline ranges from ND (near the surface) to 8200 ppm at 7.0 feet bgs (Kleinfelder sample 47703). TPH-Diesel and motor oil were also identified at 570 ppm and 1200 ppm respectively. The highest concentrations appear to be between 5.0 and 7.0 feet bgs, and located directly below the pump house. Soil samples collected from the 2.5 feet bgs intervals ranged from ND to 27 ppm TPH-Gasoline and 53 to 94 ppm TPH-Diesel. Benzene was primarily reported as ND for most samples, and was only detected in two samples at concentrations of 0.35 ppm and 1.1 ppm.

Source Area 6: Former Above Ground Storage Tanks

The above ground storage tanks (ASTs) were located in the northeast portion of the property and consisted of six (6) tanks along with one UST. Soil samples collected from this area contained petroleum hydrocarbons and are concentrated in three areas. The first area is represented by Kleinfelder samples 47698 and 47699, and Touchstone soil boring SB-8 samples. This area is located adjacent to three of the western most former ASTs and one UST. Kleinfelder sample 47698, collected at 1.0 feet bgs, was ND for oil and grease. Sample 47699 (at 7.5 feet bgs) was reported to contain 0.49 ppm benzene, 940 ppm TPH-Gasoline and 880 ppm TPH-Diesel. Soil boring SB-8 (at 2.0 and 5.5 feet bgs) were ND for benzene, TPH-Gasoline, and TPH-Diesel at 5.5 feet bgs. TPH-Diesel was identified in the 2 feet bgs sample at 110 ppm.

The second area is located along the east property boundary, just south of the three former ASTs. Soil sampling results from soil boring SB-9 indicate TPH-Diesel concentrations of 1.2 ppm at 4.0 feet bgs and 580 ppm at 5.5 feet bgs. TPH-Gasoline and benzene were reported as ND for all samples. The third area in the AST portion of the property is located in the extreme northeast corner of the site, adjacent to the eastern most former ASTs. Benzene was not identified in any of the soil samples collected from this area except one. Sample 47699 reported a benzene concentration of 0.49 ppm and was collected below the current water table. Analytical results indicate a concentration of 600 ppm TPH-Gasoline in sample 47704, collected at 8.0 feet bgs, and 20 ppm oil and grease in sample 47707 collected at 2.5 feet bgs.

Three groundwater monitoring wells, MW-4, MW-5 and MW-6 are located with in this source area. Initial analytical results indicated TPH-Gasoline concentrations ranging from ND to 170 ppb, and TPH-Diesel from ND to 620 ppb. BTEX compounds were not identified (ND) from these wells. Currently, the three wells are ND for all analytes tested, except for an unidentified hydrocarbon which were reported up to 1000 ppm in the diesel range. A summary of groundwater chemical analytical results are presented in Table B.

Exposure Point Evaluation of Chemicals of Concern

The chemicals of concern have not been identified at any exposure points. There are no domestic or municipal drinking water wells with in the 1/2-mile radius of the site, and one hand dug irrigation well located adjacent to the north portion of the site was sampled and was reported free of all petroleum hydrocarbons. The down gradient tidal channel of the San Leandro Bay has not been sampled. Sampling of the bay waters would not be conclusive if detectable concentrations of hydrocarbons were detected. This is due to the tidal action that is present and the local light industry and Naval Ship Yard located along the tidal channel. No basements exist near the site and chemical vapors have not been reported within any subsurface structures (i.e. utilities).

There have been no observed impacts to vegetation, wildlife or sensitive habitats. Based on site data, no impact to the ecological conditions are expected. A detailed exposure pathway evaluation is presented in Table C.

SITE CLASSIFICATION

A site classification system has been incorporated in the risk assessment evaluation for petroleum hydrocarbon release sites. Site classification is based on the aquifer characteristics associated with the release. The criteria for being a potential potable water supply is a yield of >200 gallons per day and meets local water quality criteria of <10,000 mg/l total dissolved solids (TDS). Based on these guidelines and the site aquifers characteristics, this site has been classified as a 3. A classification of 3 is defined as Long Term (>2 years) Threat To Human Health, Safety, or Sensitive Environmental Receptors. Particular sub categories are: 3.1) Subsurface Soils (>3 fbg) are impacted and the depth between impacted soils and the first potable aquifer is less than 50 feet and 3.6) Shallow contaminated surface soils are open to public access, and dwellings, parks, playgrounds, day care centers, schools, or similar use facilities are more than 500 feet of those soils. The second sub category was selected because of the planned use for the site as multiple residential housing.

TIER 1 EVALUATION

Exposure Pathways

Several exposure pathways were considered for Tier 1 evaluation and a summary of the evaluation is presented in Table C. The exposure pathways considered are appropriate for the planned use of the site.

Off-site Resident

One hand dug irrigation well was identified on the residential property adjacent to the north prorate line of the site. Because of this well and one detected benzene concentration of 5.6 ppb identified on-site, groundwater ingestion was considered in the Tier 1 analysis. Because off-site soils are not impacted, inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact exposure pathways were not evaluated.

On-site Resident

No residents are on-site and therefore this exposure pathway was not evaluated.

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Worker (site construction)

Site activities will expose workers to impacted soils. Construction activities are planned for the site. Excavation activities during the installation of site utilities, building foundations and site grading may expose workers to impacted soils.

Visitor

Currently, the site is secured by fencing and all visitors are required to follow health and safety guidelines to minimize the risk of exposure. Therefore, this exposure pathway was not evaluated.

Future Pathways

Based on the planned use of the site, exposure pathways were considered as if residential housing (planned use) currently existed. Because on-site soils are impacted and the historical depth to groundwater ranges from 3.5 to 8 feet bgs, inhalation and dermal contact exposure pathways were evaluated. Exposure to groundwater was not evaluated because the County of Alameda well seal requirements include a minimum of a surface seal to extend 20 feet or through first encountered groundwater (Zone 7 Water Resources Management). The surrounding residences are connected to a municipal water supply and therefore, installation of drinking water wells is not expected. Groundwater encountered at the site is considered non-potable based on depth, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Alameda County required minimum depth of a well seal.

Risk Based Screening Levels (RBSLs)

For the Tier 1 evaluation of chemicals of concern levels were compared to ACDEH Risk Based Screening Levels (RBSLs). The Tier 1 evaluation assumes that the one irrigation well identified adjacent to the property is located on-site. Groundwater ingestion of

chemicals of concern was considered an exposure pathway because of the one irrigation well adjacent to the site and the detected benzene concentration identified in MW-1 in January 1996. Based on the planned use of the property and the presence of impacted soils, ingestion, inhalation and dermal contact exposures were also considered additional pathways of concern.

The RBSLs selected for the Tier 1 evaluation are derived from Table 4 of the RBCA Guidance Document (ASTM E-1739-95), and the ACDEH look up table with amended concentration levels (January 24, 1996). The maximum concentration of each chemical of concern was compared to the RBSLs for leaching into groundwater as shown in Table D. In addition, RBSL for soil ingestion, inhalation and dermal contact are also shown in Table D. Both Cancer Risk factors (1 E-6 and 1 E-4), are listed.

As shown in Table D, no chemical of concern exceeded the RBSLs in the one irrigation well identified. In addition, no chemical of concern exceeded the RBSL in any of the site monitoring wells, except for benzene in MW-1 located in Source Area 2, approximately in the middle of the site. Recent groundwater sampling conducted on January 26, 1996, indicated a benzene concentration of 5.6 ppb. First encountered groundwater beneath the site is considered non potable. Site sentry wells, located downgradient of MW-1 continue to indicate no presence of benzene compounds.

Soil sampling data was compared to the RBSLs in Table D. For inhalation, dermal contact and ingestion, that no concentration levels exceeded the RBSLs while using the Cancer Risk Factor of 1 E-4. Kleinfelder sample 47708 was just above the RBSL for benzene using the Cancer Risk factor of 1 E-6, however, was not listed because it was collected below current water table conditions. For soil leaching to groundwater, two samples were above the RBSL (Cancer Risk 1 E-4), for benzene, and a total of three samples using the more conservative Cancer Risk factor of 1 E-6. Forty-two soil samples were collected from the site. Seven samples were reported to contain benzene with only three of those samples identified at or above the RBSLs evaluated.

CONCLUSION

The site was evaluated with respect to the ASTM RBCA guidelines and ACDEH look up tables. It was determined that the site should be in Classification 3 because it poses a limited health risk to human health, safety and the environment. This is based on the planned use for the site, residential housing, shallow groundwater (soil leaching), and worker safety.

In accordance with the RBCA guidelines, TPH measurements are not used in preparing the risk assessment, but rather the individual compounds present. For this reason, this RBCA evaluated the chosen chemicals of concern; benzene, toluene, Ethyl benzene and xylenes.

Based on the RBCA evaluation data, the Former Alameda Bulk Plant is considered to be a soils only site in regards to the required clean up. Soil samples with elevated concentrations appear to be primarily in the smear zone, with many sample locations currently below the water table on-site. Groundwater was measured in February 1996 and ranged in depth from 3.30 feet bgs to 4.94 feet bgs. Groundwater sampling and monitoring have identified primarily TPH-Gasoline and TPH-Diesel compounds with the absence of any benzene, except in MW-1 (5.6 ppb, January 1996). Although groundwater has been impacted by TPH-Gasoline and Diesel, there is no clean up level established for TPH in groundwater. The dissolved benzene level identified in the first quarter 1996 sampling report, appears to be attributed to high groundwater conditions (3.30 feet bgs in February 1996). This condition is expected to be seasonal, and combined with the tidal influence from the adjacent bay channel, soil washing in the smear zone is expected. Based on the historical groundwater analytical data, it also appears that the dissolved hydrocarbons are exhibiting natural attenuation. Sentry groundwater wells are located along the documented down gradient property boundaries and have historically shown to be ND for benzene. The aguifer beneath the site is also considered to be non potable, with no planned use as a domestic or public supply.

Our Tier 1 evaluation determined that the site did not meet RBSLs for benzene for the exposure pathway of Soil leachate to protect groundwater. Depending upon the cancer risk factor used (1 E-4 or 1 E-6), two to three samples collected at the site exceeded the RBSLs. This would represent two limited areas (Source Areas 4 and 5), with in the designated six potential source areas that would need to be remediated (Figure 3). Groundwater conditions have shown evidence of natural attenuation since the primary sources were removed and site investigations began in 1984. TPH-Gasoline and BTEX compounds have been ND in all wells since October 1995, except in MW-1 which was reported to contain 5.6 ppb benzene (January 1996). Additional groundwater sampling data would verify if this detected concentration is valid. Groundwater beneath the site is considered non potable and the primary sources have been removed. The location and the area impacted is limited based on the RBSL's and the natural attenuation of benzene leaching from the soils over time is expected. Installation of an Oxygen Releasing Compound (ORC) material in the groundwater wells could provide additional dissolved oxygen for enhanced bio-degradation and natural attenuation, as well as providing an oxygen barrier along the perimeter wells. Routine sampling of the groundwater would then be an effective monitoring program.

The most sensitive area for this evaluation is that the property will be developed in residential housing. Construction workers will pose the initial and probably the highest exposure to the impacted soils on-site. Future residences may come into contact with the soils during landscape planting activities and other dermal activities with the soil. Other factors that may pose a problem would be the installation of an illegal irrigation well, and

This is algit gov considered during water Some where e int. an increase in the leaching potential of soils to groundwater by a increase of site watering practices (after the residential housing has been completed). Petroleum hydrocarbons will remain on-site in the soils as TPH compounds, although their volatile components will have been degraded. Non hazardous odors may be detected in the soils.

Recommendations

To address the groundwater quality and manage the risk, annually groundwater monitoring, during high water table conditions is recommended. Sentry wells are located in the downgradient direction, along the property boundary. Historical groundwater data suggests that natural attenuation is occurring. Additional groundwater sampling and review of the latest groundwater monitoring data, when available, could verify if the recent benzene identified in MW-1 is actually present. Soil sample 47708 which contains 2.9 ppm benzene is currently below the water table. Leaching of benzene into the groundwater can be expected, however, given its limited extent and low concentration, natural attenuation and bio-degradation will continue to occur. Groundwater monitoring should address the risk in the non potable aquifer. A groundwater pump and treat system would not be cost effective or technically effective means of remediation, given the site data. The introduction of an ORC material could be installed in the wells on-site to increase the oxygen content of the groundwater, therefore, increasing the natural bio-degradation and natural attenuation of petroleum hydrocarbons.

Excavation of impacted soil above the RBSL's to at least 1-foot below the maximum depth of the planned utilities is recommended in the three identified areas (Figure 3). This measure will preclude any potential soil leaching of benzene into the groundwater beneath the site. The excavations should extend to first encountered groundwater or approximately 6 to 7 feet bgs. Groundwater is anticipated between 4 and 6.5 feet bgs in these areas. Excavation of impacted soils is the most cost effective approach for this site.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the contents of this report, please call the undersigned at (707) 795-6097 or (707) 538-8818.

Sincerely,

Touchstone Developments by,

David J. Vossler Project Manager

Marc Seeley, CEG #1014

Technical Review

Attachments: Table A: Soil Analytical Summary

Table B: Groundwater Analytical Summary

Table C: RBSL Evaluation

Table D: Exposure Pathway Evaluation

Figure 1: Vicinity Map and Well Survey Locations

Figure 2: Site Plan

Figure 3: Source Areas and Areas of Concern

Figure 4: Boring and Sample Locations

Appendix A: ACPWD Well Data Base

Appendix B: RBCA Site Classification Table Appendix C: ACDEH RBSL Look Up Table

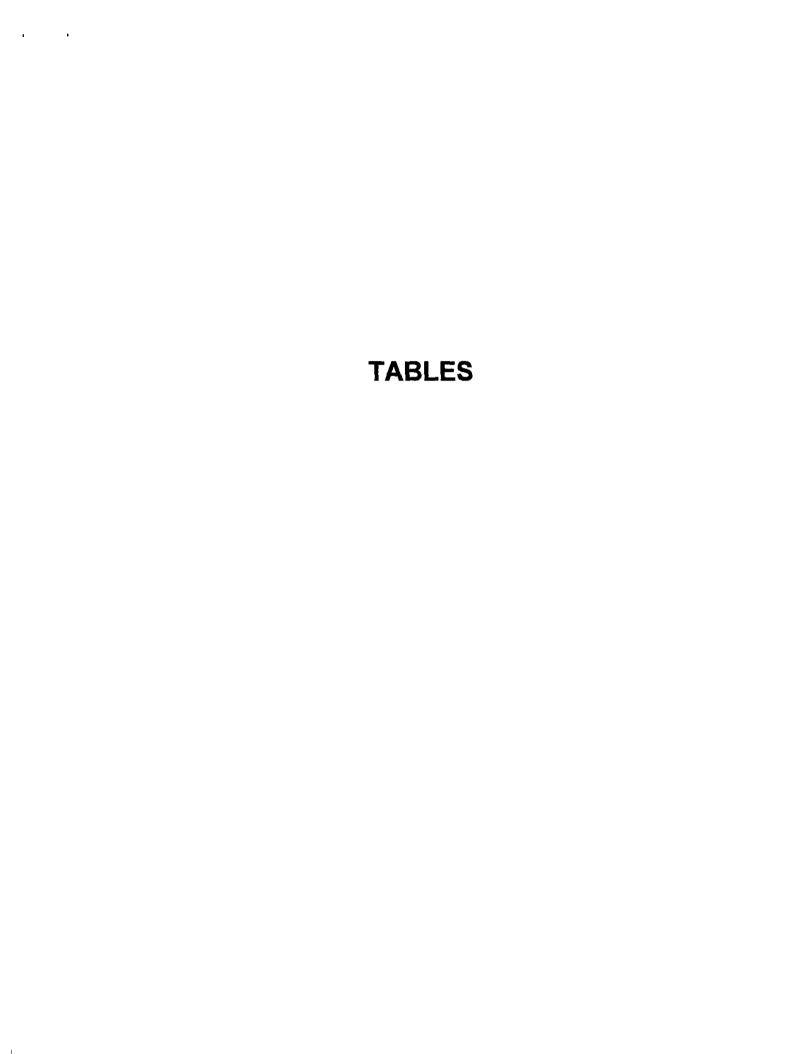


TABLE A SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS Former Alameda Bulk Plant

GASOLINE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

1	Area	Boring	Depth	Consultant	Date	TPH -	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-	Xylene
		Number	(feet)		ļ	gasoline	(ppm)	(ppm)	benzene	(ppm)
						(ppm)			(ppm)	
	_ 1	B-2	3	Kennedy/Jenks	3/84	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1	SW-2	5-5.5	HLA	11/94	NA NA	ND	ND	ND	ND
L	1	47721	4	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	0.002	0.006	ND	ND
	1	SB-1	3	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	1	SB-1	5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
_		/							! 	ļ
	2	<u>B-1</u>	surface	Kennedy/Jenks	3/84	NA*	NA NA	NA	NA	NA.
1_	2	SB-2	5-5.5	HLA	4/85	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA
	2	SB-3	5-5.5	HLA	4/85	NA	D	ND	ND	NA
	2	47702	9.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND
\rightarrow		47708	7.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	670	2.9	ND	7	11
	2	47717	4.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	0.2	ND	ND	0.001	0.005
	2	47720	6.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	9.2	0.003	0.004	0.043	0.028
	2	SB-2	3.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	2	SB-2	5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	2	SB-4	2.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	2	SB-4	5.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
-									L	ļ
_	3	B-4	4.0	Kennedy/Jenks	3/84	NA*	NA NA	NA	<u>NA</u>	NA NA
L.	3	W-2	4-5.5	HLA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
_	3	47700	7.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	190	ND	ND	ND	ND

^{* =} samples visually inspected, but not analyzed, odor noted TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons parts per million

GASOLINE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS (continued)

	Area	Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Consultant	Date	TPH - gasoline (ppm)	Benzene (ppm)	Toluene (ppm)	Ethyl- benzene (ppm)	Xylene (ppm)
	4	SB-4	surface	HLA	4/85	NA	ND	ND	0.006	NA
	4	47701	1.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	NA	ND	ND	0.5	0.6
7	4	47712	4.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	1100	ND	ND	0.12	1.4
	4	47715	5	Kleinfelder	8/90	1100	(0.63)	5.5	14	63
	4	SB-3	3	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	NB	ND	ND	ND
	4	SB-3	5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	4	SB-7	2.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	98	ND	0.61	0.52	0.73
	4	SB-7	5	Touchstone	6/29/95	470	ND	5.2	3.7	7.8
Į	5	B-3	3,5	Kennedy/Jenks	3/84	NA.	0.35	ND	0.64	NA
	65	47703	7.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	8200	ND	ND	ND	2.0
A	5	SB-5	2.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1	5	SB-5	6	Touchstone	6/29/95	76	ND	ND	ND	0.97
	5	SB-6	2.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	27	ND	ND	0.13	0.18
1	(3)	SB-6	5.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	380	(1.1)	1.2	2.4	1.6
	5	SB-6	10	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND)	AID	ND	ND	ND
	6	W-1	0.5-1	HLA	11/94	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND
	6	<u>W-1</u>	3.5-4.0	<u>HLA</u>	11/94	NA NA	ND	ND	ND	ND
1	6	SB-1	5-5.5	HLA	4/85	NA	ND	0.015	ND	NA
	6	<u>W-4</u>	5-5.5	HLA	5/85	<u>NA</u>	ND	ND	ND	NA
. (t	-6	47699	7.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	940	0.49	ND	2.3	1.7
1	$\frac{6}{}$	47704	8.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	600	ND	ND	<u>ND</u>	ND
L	8	SB-8	2	Touchstone	6/29/95	<u>ND</u>	ND	0.010	ND	0.021
].	6	SB-8	5.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	מא	ND ND	ДИ	<u>ND</u>	ND
1	6	SB-9	4.0	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	<u>ND</u>	ND	ND_
L	6	SB-9	5.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	<u> </u>	ND	ND	ND	ND
	6	SB-9	10.0	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

DIESEL, OIL AND GREASE and SOLVENTS

Area	Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Consultant	Date	TPH - diesel (ppm)	Oil and Grease (ppm)	8010, 601 or 624/625 chlorinated solvents (ppb)	8240 or 8270 semi-volatile solvents (ppb)
1	SW-2	5-5.5	Konnedy/Jenks	5/85	NA	NA	Trimethly chlorohexane = 750 Ethylmethylcyclohexane = 200 Tetramethyl hexane = 850 Decahydromethyl naphthalene = 7000 Trimethyl octane = 11000 Dimethyl naphthølene = 13000 Hleptadecane = 20000 Diocyctylester hexane diocacid = 86000	NA
1	47721	4	Kleinfelder	8/90	2600	260* 2400**	NA	NA
2	SB-2	5-5.5	HILA	4/85	NA	NA	Methylenechloride = 6 Di-n-butyl phthalate= 700 Bisethylhexyl phhalate= 100	NA NA
2	SB-3	5-5.5	HLA	4/85	NA	NA	Methylenechloride =8 Dr-n-butyl phthalate=1100 Bisothylhexyl pthalate= 230	NA
2	44702	9.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	ND	NA	NA
2	47708	7.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	320	20*	NA NA	8240 = only BTEX
2	47717	4.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	ND**	NA NA	NΛ
2	47720	6.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	ДN	ND**	NA NA	NA
2	SB-2	3.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND***	ND	CIN
2	SB-2	5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND***	ND	ND
3	47700	7.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	280	30* 160**	NA	8240 = ND tor all

^{*} Oil and grease determined by "purge and trap" method EPA 8015 - using GC ** Oil and grease determined by DHS method 503d&e - using IR

^{***} Oil and grease determined by Method 5520 e&f

DIESEL, OIL AND GREASE and SOLVENTS (continued)

	rrea	Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Consultant	Date	TPH - diesel (ppm)	Oil and Grease (ppm)	8010, 601 or 624/625 chlorinated solvents (ppb)	8240 or 8270 semi-volatile solvents (ppb)
	4	SB-4	5-5.5	HLA	4/85	NA	NA	Methylanechloride =12 Di n-butyl phthalate=1800 Bisethylhoxyl pthalate=400	NA NA
	 4	47701	1.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	NA	3100**	NA	8240 = BTEX only
	4)	47712	4.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	6100	1200* 7200**	NA	8240 = BTEX only 8270 = ND for all
	4	47715	5	Kleinfelder	8/90	20	ND* 50**	NA	8240 = BTEX only
	4	SB-3	3	Touchstone	6/29/95	3.1	ND***	8010 = ND for all	8270 = ND for all
- 1	4	SB-3	5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND***	ND	8270 = ND for all
	4	SB-7	2.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	25	ND***	NA NA	NA NA
	4	SB-7	55	Touchstone	6/29/95	490	140***	NA	NA
	5	B-3	3.5	Kennedy/Jenks	3/85	NA NA	NA -	601 = ND for all	+
Ì	5	47703	7.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	570	ND* 1200**	NA	8240 = BTEX only 8270 = ND for all
	5	SB-5	2.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	53	NA I	NA	NA NA
	5	SB-5	6	Touchstone	6/29/95	23	NA	NA NA	NV
	5	SB-6	25	Touchstone	6/29/95	94	ND***	8010 = ND for all	8270 = ND tor all
- {	5	SB-6	5.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	460	300***	NA	NA
	5	SB-6	10	1 ouchstone	6/29/95	ND	ND***	8010 = ND for all	3270 = ND for all

^{*} Oil and grease determined by "purge and trap" method EPA 8015 - using GC ** Oil and grease determined by DHS method 503d&e - using IR

^{***} Oil and grease determined by Method 5520e&f

DIESEL, Oil. AND GREASE and SOLVENTS (continued)

Are	Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Consultant	Date	TPH - diesel (ppm)	Oil and Grease (ppm)	8010, 601 or 624/625 chlorinated solvents (ppb)	8240 or 8270 semi-volatile solvents (ppb)
6	SB-1	5-5.5	HLA	4/85	NΛ	NA	Methylenechloride =21 Di-n-butyl phthalate= 970 Bisethylhexyl pthalate= 67	NA
6	V\/-4	5-5.5	HLA	5/85	NA	NA	methylenechloride5 Di-n-butyl phthalate:: 1900 Bisethylhexyl pthalate:= 80	NA
6	47698	1.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	NA	ND**	NA	NA
6	47699	7.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	880	ND*	NA	8240 = BTEX only
6	47704	8.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	110	30*	NA NA	8240 = ND for all Florene = 540 2-Methythaphthalene = 740 Phenanthrene = 430
6	47707	2.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	NA	20**	NA	NA
6	SB-8	2	Touchstone	6/29/95	110	NA	NA	NA
6	SB-8	5.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	NA	NA	NA
6	SB-9	4.0	Touchstone	6/29/95	1.2	NA	NA	NA
6	SB-9	5.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	580	NA	NA	NA
6	SB-9	10	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	NA	NA	NA

^{*} Oil and grease determined by "purge and frap" method EPA 8015 - using GC ** Oil and grease determined by DHS method 503d&e - using IR

METALS (as applicable)

Area	Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Consultant	Date	Cadmium (ppm)	Chromium (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Nickel (ppm)	Organic Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
<u> </u>	47721	4	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	67	ND	59	NA	31
2	B-1	12.5	Konnedy /Jenks	3/84	0.29	53	ND	50	NA NA	93
2	SB-2	3.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	27	5.3	8.0	ND	13
2	SB-2	5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	40	8.7	50	ND	25
3	47700	7.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	35	ND	40	NA .	20
	47701	1.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	25	8	9		10
4	47712	4.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	25	3	8	NA	21
4	SB-3	3	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	26	15	10	CIVI	2Ú
4	SB-3	5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	41	y	46	ND	31
4	SB-7	2.5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	38	8.4	55	ND	27
-4	<u>SB-7</u>	5	Touchstone	6/29/95	ND	35	7.8	34	ND	26
5	47703	7.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	33	ND	42	NA NA	24
6	47698	1.0	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	22	3	11	NA	7
6	47707	2.5	Kleinfelder	8/90	ND	26	ND	15	NA	12

ND=Not detected at or above the laboratory detection limits NA = Analysis not requested ppm = parts per million (mg/kg)

METALS (continued)

Area	Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Consultant	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Beryllium (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Mercury (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)	Sellenium (ppm)	Thallium (ppm)
1	47721	4	Kleinfelder	ND	8	0.5	46	ND	ND	ND	31
2	B-1	12.5	Kennedy /Jenks	ND	ND	0.18	110	0.1	ND	CIN	ND
3	47700	7.0	Kleinfelder	ND	5	0.3	15	ND	ND	ND	:13
4 4	47701 47712	1.5	Kleinfelder Kleinfelder	ND	3	0.2	10	ND	ND	ND	9
				ND	ND	0.2	39	ND ND	ND	ND	8
5	47703	7.0	Kleinfelder	ND	6	0.4	21	ND	ND	ND	20
6	47698	1.0	Kleinfelder	ND	7	0.2	6	ND	ND	ND	5
6	47707	2.5	Kleinfolder	ND	5	0.3	6	ND	ND	ND	12

Note: B-1 (12.5 ft) and a composite of B-2 (3 ft) B-3 (3.5 ft) and B-4 (4 ft) were tested for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Results were "ND" ND=Not detected at or above the laboratory detection limits

NA = Analysis not requested

TABLE B

WATER SAMPLE RESULTS

Former Alameda Bulk Plant Alameda, California all results in ugfL, parts per billion (ppb)

Boring No.	DTW (feet)	Consultant	Date	TPH-Gas	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylberizene	Xylenes	TPH-Dissel	TOG	MTBE	TDS (ppm)	SOLVENTS/other as lieted by EPA method number
B-1	2.00	Kennedy/Jenks	Mar-84	NA	29	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	601 ≈ ND for all
offsite well	-	Kennedy/Jenks	Mar-84	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	601 = ND for all
W-1	-	HLA	Nov-84	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	624/825 = ND for all
W-2	-	HLA	Nov-84	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SW-1	-	HLA	Nov-84	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SW-2	-	HLA	Nov-84	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SW-2	3.00	HLA	May-85	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	624/625 = ND for all
W-3	-	HLA	May-85	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
W-3	-	HLA	Nov-84	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	624/625 = ND for all
W-4	5.00	HLA	May-85	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	824/825 = ND for all
MW-1	-	Entrix	Jun-94	600	43	ND	8.9	3.5	340^	43	NA	740	NA
MW-1	7 03	Blaine	Aug-95	78	ND	ND	ND	ND	1200 ^^	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-1	7.39	Blaine	Oct-95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1100^^	NA	ND	NA	ND
MW-1	6.12	Blaine	Jan-96	ND	5.6	ND	ND	ND	920^^	NA	ND	NA	NA
MW-1	3.30	Blaine	Feb-96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA
MW-2	-	Entrix	Jun-94	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	270	ND	NA	NA	NA
MW-2	6.02	Blaine	Aug-95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	700^^	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-2	6.47	Blaine	Oct-95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	710^^	NA	ND	NA	ND
MW-2	-	Blatne	Jan-96	ĺ	naccessible								
MW-2	-	Blaine	Feb-96	(naccessible								
MW-3		Entrix	Jun-94	360	0.70	ND	ND	0.50	190	0.70	NA	780	NA
MW-3	8.09	Bialne	Aug-95	56	ND	ND	ND	ND	860^^	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-3	8.83	Blaine	Oct-95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	870^^	NA	ND	NA	
MW-3	5.73	Biaine	Jan-96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	530^^	NA	ND	NA	
MW-3	4.94	Blaine	Feb-96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	ND

TABLE B

WATER SAMPLE RESULTS

Former Alameda Bulk Plant Alameda, California all results in ug/L, parts per billion (ppb)

Boring No.	DTW (feet)	Consultant	Date	TPH-Gas	Benzene	Taluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	TPH-Dieset	TOG	MTBE	TDS (ppm)	SOLVENTS/other ea listed by EPA method number
MW-4		Entrix	Jun-94	170	ND	ND	ND	ND	160^	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-4	8.22	Blaine	Aug-95	ND	ND	ΝD	ND	ND	940^^	NA	NΑ	NA	NA
MW-4	8,65	Blaine	Oct-95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	570	NA	ND	NA	NA
MW-4	5.35	Blaine	Jan-96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ИD	730^^	NA	ND	NA	NA
MW-4	4.34	Blaine	Feb-96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA
MW-5	-	Entrox	Jun-94	140	ND	ND	ND	ND	620^	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-5	7.26	Blaine	Aug-95	ND	ИD	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-5	7.78	Blaine	Oct-95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	ND	NA	NA
MVV-5	4.33	Blaine	Jan-96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1000^^	NA	ND	NA	NA
MW-5	3.30	Blaine	Feb-96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA
MW-6	-	Entrix	Jun-94	ND	ND	ND	ИD	ND	ND	NA	550	550	NA
MW-6	8.68	Blaine	Aug-95	ИD	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-6	9.12	Blaine	Oct-95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	ND	NA	NA
MW-6	5.90	Blaine	Jan-96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	78^^	NA	ND	NA	NA
MW-6	4.62	Blaine	Feb-96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA

TPH-Gas = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons calculated as Gasoline

TPH-Diesel = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons calculated as Diesel

TOG = Total Oil & Grease

TDS = Total Dissolved Solids

DTW = Depth to Water

ND = Non Detected above the analytical method limits

NA + Not analyzed

deg. C . Degrees measured in Celsius

* = unknown hydrocarbon found in diesel range qualified as diesel.

** Chromatogram pattern indicates an unidentified hydrocarbon.

ppm = parts per million or mg/Kg

TABLE C Exposure Pathway Evaluation

Corrective Action Evaluation Former Alameda Bulk Plant Alameda, California

Potential Exposure	Exposure Route, Medium and Exposure Point	Pathway Selected for Evaluation	Beason for Selection or Non-selection
Offsite Resident	Ingestion of Groundwater	yes	One irrigation well adjacent to site, not impacted.
	Direct Contact with Surface Soil	no (No near surface offsite soils impacted.
	Inhalation of Volatiles	no	Groundwater not used for domestic use. Imported municipal water source
	>	1-Yes	Soil valatteration
Onsite Resident	Ingestion of Groundwater	no	No residents present onsite.
	Direct Contact with Surface Soil	no no	No residents present onsite Public future No residents present onsite
	in cri	yes	No residents present onsite scenario
Onsite Construction Worker	Ingestion of Groundwater	no	imported water supply
	Direct Contact with Surface Soil	yes	Planned development of property. Planned residential housing. Excavation activities.
	Inhalation of Volatiles	yes	Planned construction at site. Potential contact of impacted soils and emmissions.
Visitor	Ingestion of Groundwater	no	No contact with water
	Direct Contact with Surface Soil	yes	site is secured with fencing. No access to public.
·	Inhalation of Volatiles	yes	No recorded emmissions eminating from the site or surface soils. Groundwater is not adversly impacted.
Planned Land Use/Onsite Resident	Ingestion of Groundwater	no	imported water supply
	Direct Contact with Surface Soil	yes	Potential contact with surface soils
	Inhalation of Volatiles	yes	Potential contact of impacted soils and enimissions

TABLE D

Tier 1 - RBSL Evaluation

Corrective Action Evaluation

Former Alameda Bulk Plant
Alameda, California

Chemical of Concern (soil)	Maximum Concentration (ppm)	RBSL (ppm)	Soil Samples above RBSL
Ingestion, Inhalation, Dermal			Re 10-4 none
Benzene	1.1		none
		1.69**	none '
Toluene	5.5	1,862	none
Ethylbenzene	14	548	none
Xylenes	63	2,030,000	none
Leachate to Groundwater			
Benzene	1.1	0.5**	47715, SB-6 @ 5.5' *
		0.005**	47715, SB-6@5.5', B-3 @ 3.5' **
Toluene	5.5	110^	none
Ethylbenzene	14	40^	none
Xylenes	63	RES^	none
Chemical of Concern (groundwater)	Maximum Concentration (ppb)	RBSL (ppb)	Groundwater Samples above RBSL
Ingestion		بر- س ا	
Benzene	5.6	ام می عر * 85	none
		0.9 ** 10	MW-1
Toluene	ND	7300	none
Ethylbenzene	ND	3,650	none
Xylenes	ND	73,000	none

Notes:

RBSLs calculated using ASTM reference equations and standard default values (ASTM 1739-95).

Benzene RBSL and groundwater RBSLs provided by ACDEH look up table (HQ = 1).

RES = selective risk level is not exceeded for pure compound present at any concentration

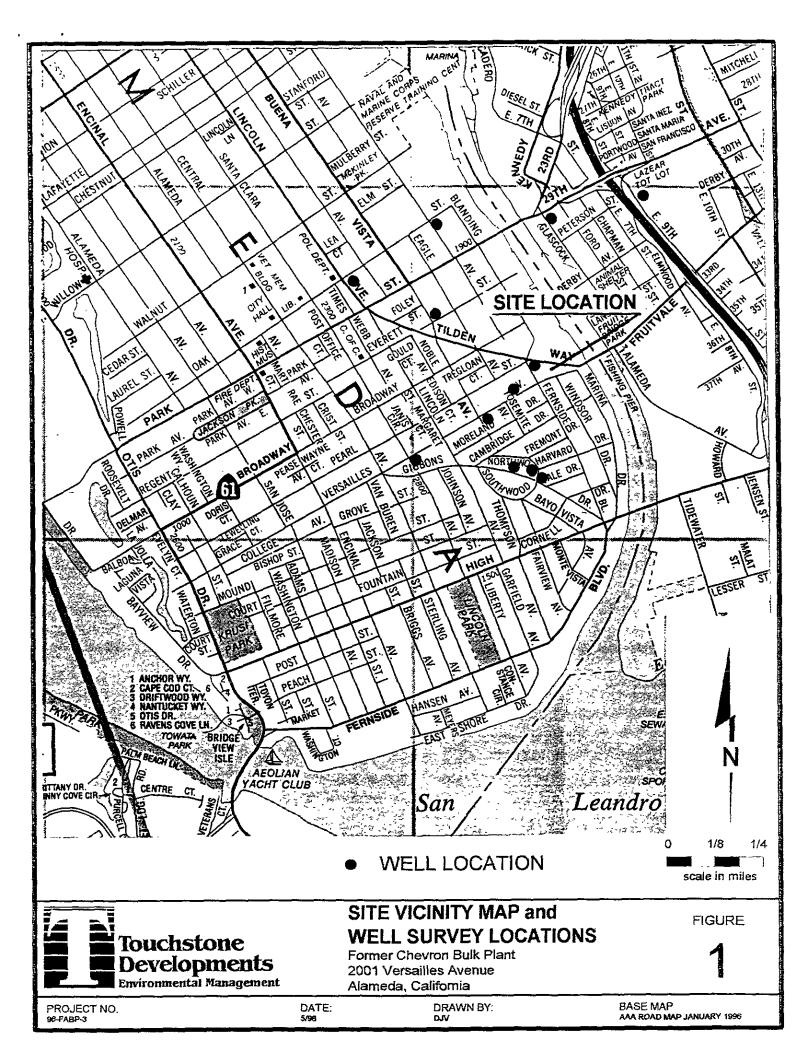
ppm = parts per million

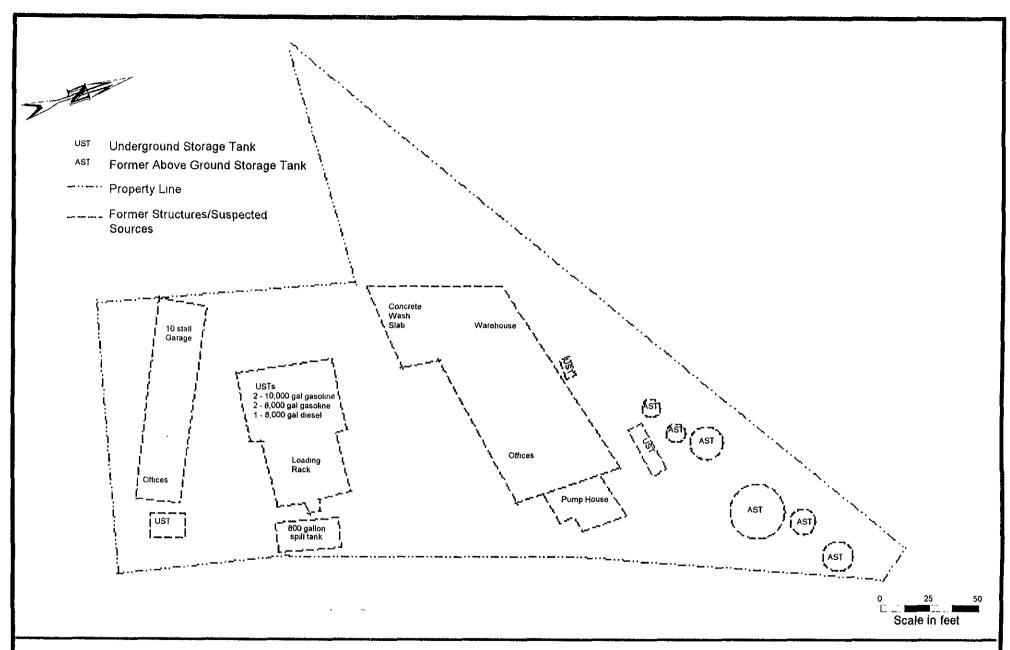
ppb = parts per billion

- * = denotes cancer risk of 1.0E-04
- * * = denotes cancer risk of 1.0E-06
- ^ = Calculated using site specific data: Mixing zone thickness = 2ft., depth to ground water = 6 ft., depth to subsurface soils = 3 ft. thickness of vadose zone = 6 ft., thickness of capillary fringe = 2 ft., lower depth of soil zone = 7 ft.

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FIGURES







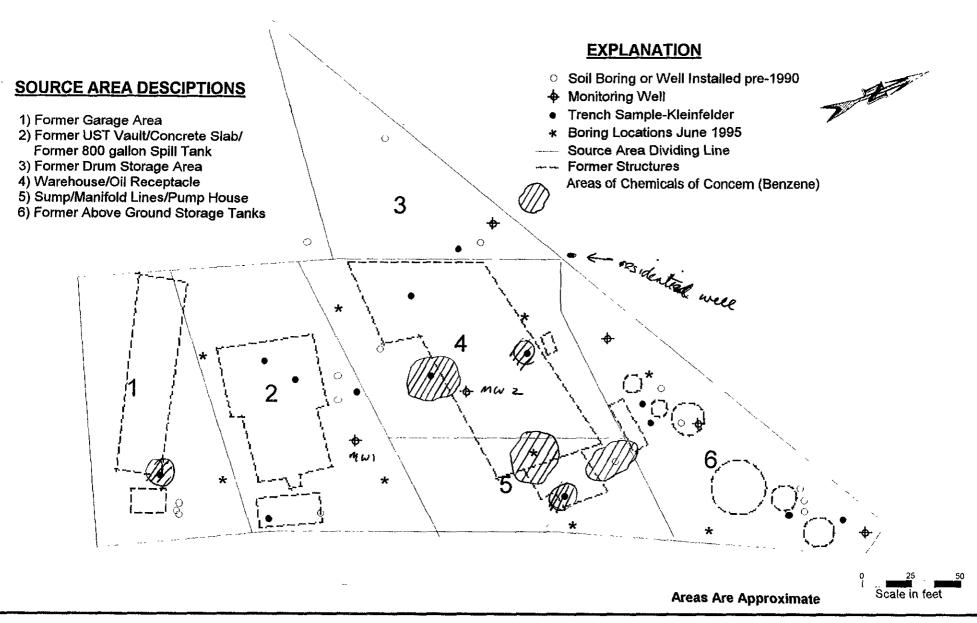
SITE PLAN FORMER ALAMEDA BULK PLANT 2001 VERSAILLES AVENUE ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

2

 PROJECT NO.
 DRAWN BY:
 DATE
 BASE MAP:

 chev-1
 AMD
 1/95
 KLEINFELDER





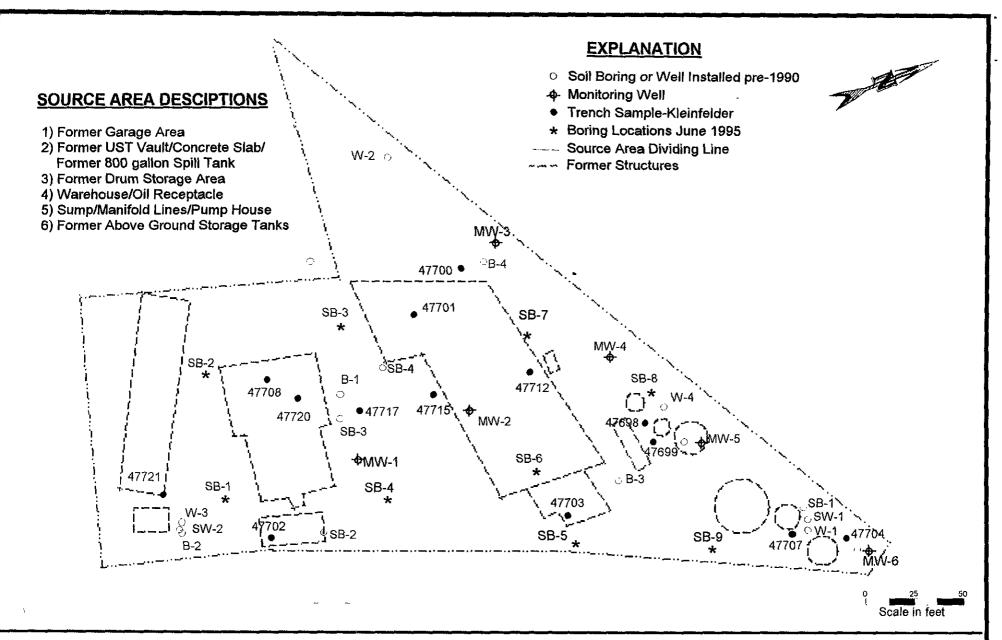
POTENTIAL SOURCE AREAS and AREAS OF CONCERN FORMER ALAMEDA BULK PLANT 2001 VERSAILLES AVENUE ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

3

 PROJECT NO.
 DRAWN BY:
 DATE
 BASE MAP:

 chev-1
 AMD
 7/95
 KLEINFELDER





BORINGS AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

FORMER ALAMEDA BULK PLANT 2001 VERSAILLES AVENUE ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA **FIGURE**

4

 PROJECT NO.
 DRAWN BY:
 DATE
 BASE MAP:

 chev-1
 AMD
 7/95
 KLEINFELDER

APPENDIX A

ACPWD Well Data Base

WEI T	Ħ	CITY	ADDRESS	OWNER	PHONE USE	DR.DATE	DIAM	ror.depin	DEW .	et .Hlev 1	MA.ELEV	ALBITO	LOG	WQ	ML C	DATAURGN MARGIN
28/3H		XAD	FRUITVALE AVE/DAVIS ST	PERALTA KACIENDA	O BOR	10/85	Q	20	10	a	•					
2S/3W		UAK	331 23RD AVE	CHEVRON/RHODES-JAMISSON	0 MON	9/85	4	24	9	G	0	o O	G	Q 	۵	1,
2S/3W		OAK	331 23RD AVE	CHEVRON/RHOURS - JAMESSON	O MON	9/85	4	24	ś	11	Û		G G	O O	a	1.
2S/3W	-	OAK	333 23RD	CHEVRON/RHODES-JAMIESON	O MON	9/85	4	24	7	a	ti	0		Û A	4	1.
28/39		OAK	333 S7KD	CHEVRON/RHODES JAMIESON	8 MON	9/85	4	24	ıí	ä	IJ	0	G G	0	0	ι,
28/3W		OAK	333 23RD AVE	CHEVRON/RHODES-JAMIESOM	0 MON	9/85	4	24	11	0	ii Ii	0			0	<u>[</u> ,
28/3W		OAK	333 23RD AVE	CHEVRON/SHODES-JAMIESON	O MON	9/85	3	24	ō	Ø	0	0	G G	0 0	a	ί,
28/3W		OAK	313 23RD AVE	CHEVRON/RHOURS-JAMIRSON	0 MON	10/85	4	24	JŽ	19	ű	Ö	G	Û	n	Į,
52/3M		OAK	333 23RD AVE	CHEVRON/RHODES-JAMIESON	MON D	10/85	4	24	9	20	0	G	G	υ	Ü	þ
2S/3W		OAK	333 23RD AVB	CHEVRON/RHODES-JAMIESON	O MOIN	10/95	ä	24	9	19	10	Ċ		Ď	ij	ί,
28/3W		OAK	333 23RD AVB	CHEURON/RHODES-JAMIESON	0 MON	11/85	4	24	Õ	ő	0	ŏ	G G	Ö	Ğ	ŗ
28/3W		NAO	333 23rd ave	CHEVRON/LONGSTAR	0 MOM	8/87	Q	20	10	g	o O	0	G	v	o	្រ T
28/JW		OAK	333 23rd AVE	CHEVRON/LONBSTAR	O MON	8/87	0	20	10	Ö	ő	0	G			Į,
28/JW		OAK	333 23rd AVB	CHEVRON/LONGSTAR	B MOM	8/87	0	30	10	ő	õ	0	G			I.
28/3W	7714	QAK	CKN OF REMNDA & 338D WAR	CHEVRON/LONESTAR	0 RBC	04/88	12	26	9	ŏ	ő	Ü	G	Ü	o	r
2S/3W	76	OAK	B 7th St & 29th Ave	CEDMED	0 MON	8/90	4	35	23	34	11	ũ	G	ý	D.	t. U
28/3W	7G 1	OAK	2900 GLASCOCK ST	DERR OLIVER INC.	O TRR	/19	20	1.60	61	0	0	ΰ	?	o o	1.	L L
28/3W		OAK	880 Pruitvale Ave	State Shingle Company	O MON	7/90	6	26	12	ŏ	ŏ	ō	C	Û	ñ	Ç)
25/3W		OAK	880 Pruitvale Ave	State Shingle Company	o mon	2/90	2	35	27	168	141	ΰ	Ü	Û	Ü	ט
28/JW	7H 2	OAK	880 Fruitvale Ave	State Shingle Company	O MON	10/90	2	30	17	29	12	Õ	D	0	Ó	D
2S/3W		GAK	880 Fruitvale Ave	State Shingle Company	0 MOM	10/90	2	30	17	39	75	ı)	Ď	ð	Ö	D
2S/3W	7J 1	OAK	3600 ALANSDA AVE	OMENS-ILLINDIS	8 MON	09/86	2	30	11	õ	0	õ	G.	ŭ	õ	υ 5
2S/3W	7J 2	OAK	3600 ALANSDA AVE	OMBNS-ILLINGIS	NON 0	09/86	2	30	18	ő	Ű	-	Ġ	ò	ô	l,
2S/3W	7J 3	OAK	3600 ALAWEDA AVR	omens=illinois	0 MON	09/86	2	31	14	õ	Ů	•	Ğ		ű	I,
29/3W	3J 4	OAX	3600 ALAMBUA AVR	OMBNS-ILLINOIS	0 MOM	09/86	2	30	13	ő	Ŏ		ď		o o	
2S/3W	7J 5	CAK	3600 Alanbua ave	OMBUS-ILLINOIS	NOM 0	09/86	2	30	18	Ğ	Ů		Ğ		a	ŗ
2S/3W	7J 6		3600 ALAMBDA AVE	OMBNS-71T-IMOIS	D MON	09/86	2	30	19	ä	ŏ		Ğ		a	r, L
25/3W	73 3		3600 ALAMBDA AVB	OWBNS-ILLINGIS	0 MON	09/86	2	25	18	ő	ő		G		n),),
2S/3W	7J B		AVA ACIBMALIA DD 36	CWENS-ILLINOIS	0 MON	19/86	2	30	18	Ď	ů.		t)		ù	
28/39	3.1 b		3600 ALAMEDA AVB	OMBNS-ILLINGIS	0 MOM	10/86	2	25	15	ō	٥		g		0	l, L
2S/3W	7.71.8		3600 ALAMBDA AVE	OWENS ILLINOIS GLASS	0 MON	47/86	2	16	0	ů.	Č				0	i, L
38/3M	7J20		AVA ACIAMAIA DD BE	OWENS ILLINOIS CLASS	0 MOM	11/86	2	32	17	ŏ	ā				ii	1,
2S/3W	3257		3600 ALAMBDA AVR	Owrns Illinois Glass	MOM 0	11/86	2	27	19	ō	ā	_			0	ť.
38/3M	7,722		3600 ALAMBDA AVE	OWENS ILLINOIS GLASS	0 MON	12/86	2	27	14	G	q				Ü	6
2S/3W	7523		3600 ALAMRDA AVR	ezald Sionilli Snawo	EKCMI O	11/86	2	27	14	0	a				Õ	i,
2S/3W	7J24		3600 ALAMRIN AVE	OWENS ILLINOIS GLASS	O MON	12/86	2	30	13	Ü	a				D	r.
2S/3W	7J25		3600 ALAMBDA AVB	omens tiltinois class	D MON	13/86	2	25	13	O	a			0	ō	L.
2S/3W	7J26		1600 ALAMEDA AVE	OMBNS IPPINOIS GTYSS	0 MON	12/86	2	25	12	ø	0				Ò	ĩ
2S/3W	7J27		1600 ALAMEDA AVE	OMBNS ILLIMOIS GLASS	O MON	12/86	2	25	10	0	0	0	G	0	0	L.
2S/3W	7028		J675 Alameda Ave	Unocal Corp WWN	0 MOM	12/91	3	1.0	Q	O	Q	0 (3	Q ·	0	D
28/3W 28/3N	7J29 7J30		3675 Alameda Ave	Unocal Corp VMM2	MOM 0	12/91	2	10	ø	O	a	0	G	Q ·	O	0
28/3W	7,731		3675 Alameda Ave	Onocal Corp WM3	D MXM	12/91	2	10	0	0	0	0	G	0	0	D
25/3W	7J32		3675 Alameda Ave	Unocal Corp VMM4	0 MCN	12/91	2	10	0	0	0	0 4		0	g	0
2S/3W	7133		3675 Alameda Ave	Unocal Corp VM5	O MOM	12/91	2	9	0	o	0	0 1	3	0	0	D
28/3W	7033		3675 Alameda Ave 3675 Alameda Ave	Unocal Corp VISI7	0 WXY	12/91	2	11	O	٥	0	0 (3	0	0	D
28/3W	7J35			Omocal Corp VMW-8	O MON	12/91	2	11	C ·	٥	0	0 (3	0 1	Ú	D
25/1W	7J36		3675 Alaueda Ave 3675 Alaueda Ave	lerner Props	0 Des	6/91	ø	Q	C)	٥	0	0				D
28/14	7537		3675 Alameda Ave	Lerner Props	0 DES	6/91	ø	đ	G	0	0	0				Þ
28/3W	7037		3675 Alameda Ave 3675 Alameda Ave	Lerner Props	Ø DBS	6/91	O	ð	G	0	Ð	0				D
28/397	7J39		3675 Alameda Ave	Lerner Props	O DES	6/91	Ø	O	a	O	0	0				Ð
	7J40			Lerner Propa	O DES	6/91	ø	0	0	O	0	0				В
2S/1W			3675 Alameda Ave	Lerner Props	O DRS	6/91	Q	0	Ð	O	a	0				D
2S/3W		በልደር	3675 Alameda Ave	terner Props	O DES	6/91	0	a	0	0	a	٥				D
	7J43		3675 Alameda Ave	lerner Props	o drs	6/91	0	0	0	ŋ	0	0				D
	7J44		3675 Alameda Ave	Lerner Props	o DBS	6/91	0	a	a	0	a	O.				O .
	7345		3675 Alameda Ave	Lerner Props	o des	6/91	G	0	ø	0	G	Q				D
	7J46			lerner Props	O DRS	6/91	0	0	0	0	Q	O.				D
	7347			Lerner Props	o drs	6/91	0	a	O	Q	û	0				D
	7348			Lerner Props	o D88	6/91	0	0	0	9	0	0				U
	7J49			Lerner Props	O DES	6/91	a	0	0	0	0	0				D
25/39			- · · · · ·	Lerner Propa	O DES	6/91	Q	0	0	Đ	a	a				D
		~//N	res manera ave	Lerner Props	o des	6/91	0	0	Q	D	0	Û				ע

NBLL	tt	CLCX	ADDRESS	OWNER	PHONE USE	DR.DATE	DIAN TOT.D	Rern	UTM ST	BLEV WA	.Blkv	AIRFO POG	но и	L DATAOR	M MARGIN
25/39/	7351	OAK	3675 Alameda Awe	Lerner Props	0 083										
≱s/ !W	78	ALA	FRUITVALE AVE R.R. BRIDGE	US ARMY CORPS OF ENGRS.	O BOR	6/91 11/87	<i>0</i>	0 26	0	0	0	0			D
25/ W		AI.A	2691 BLANDING AVENUE	AMERICAN STORES PROP INC	ROS O	04/88	0	75 15	14 6	ນ ວ	0	0 11		0	L
2S/3W	-	λLa	3691 BLANDING AVENUR	AMERICAN STORES PROP INC	o MON	04/88	2	24	5	0	0	0 0		i)	(,
2S/3W		ALA	2691 BLANDING AVENUE	AMERICAN STORES PROP INC	O MON	04/88	2	25	9	0	a	៧ ថ		0	1.
2S/3W		λľ¥	2691 BLANDING AVENUE	AMERICAN STORBS PROP INC	O MOM	04/88	3	25	6	o.	ú			0	l,
2S/3W		OAK		Gilro Machine & Stamping	O MOSS	11/90	4	14	7	G.	บ	0 0		ji n	L.
28/3W		OAK		Gilro Machine & Stamping	0 MON	11/90	2	16	13	7	-6	ប្រ	0	0	D.
2S/3W			2915 Ford St.	Gilro Machine & Stamping	O MON	11/90	2	16	12	9	-3				D.
58/3M		ALA		R.S. SCHWIT	0 ABN	?	õ	90	36	ó	0	0 G	-) 3	Б
28/3W		ALA	1819 EVERETT ST	A.T. CHILLIER	O IRR	/05	4	0	5	ŏ	Ů	0 r	Q :		I, L
2S/3M			1801 PARK ST & BAGLE	CHRVRON SERVICE STATION	0 MON	2/85	8	20	7	Ğ.	ŏ	ÜĠ	o i	_	lı
28/3M		ALA	1801 PARK ST & BAGLE	CHRVRON SERVICE STATION	0 MON	2/85	8	16	7	ō	ő	0 6	0		1. 1.
2S/3M	-		1801 PARK ST & BAGLE	CHEVRON SERVICE STATION	MOM 0	2/85	8	17	7	ā	Ď	0 6			:, I.
2S/3W			1801 PARK ST & RAGLE	CHEVRON SERVICE STATION	0 MON	2/85	8	17	7	g	Ď	tr G	0		., I.
28/3W			1801 PARK ST & BAGLE	CHEVRON SERVICE STATION	o mon	2/85	8	17	7	a	Ď	n g	0 0		 5.
28/3W 38/3W		ALA	1725 PARE ST	EXXON RS 7-0104	D MON	06/88	4	16	7	a	ū	ů D	ų (L
25/3M	3770 37 3		1725 PARK ST	EXXXX RS 7-0104	0 MON	06/88	4	15	7	o	Ŋ	0 0	0 0		L L
2S/3W	7511		1725 PARK ST	EXXXV RS 7-0104	O MON	88\30	4	23	7	0	0	ü ü	0 0		Ĺ
28/3W		ala Ala	1725 PARK ST.	EXXON	O MON	02/89	4	20	0	0	0	n G	0 0		L L
28/3W		MA	1725 PARK ST.	EXXCH	D MOM	02/89	4	20	O.	υ	0	0 0	a c		L
2S/3W	7111	ALA	1725 PARK ST.	EXXCN	0 100%	02/89	4	20	0	Ð	0	0 G	11 0		_ L
28/3%	21/12	ALA	1725 Park Street 1725 Park Street	Exxon Corporation	O MON	1/90	4	20	9	0	Q	OD	0 0		D
2S/3W	7116	ALA	1725 Park Street	Exxon USA 89-1	723 O	12/91	4	40	7	O	0	0 D	0 0	1	כי
28/30	71.17	AIA	1725 Park Street	Exxon USA gw-2	o ext	13/91	4	40	3	0	0	αБ	0 0		>
28/3W	7618		1725 Park Street	Exxon USA BW-3 Exxon USA BW-4	O EXT	12/91	4	41	7	0	0	O D	0 0		i>
28/3W	7619	ALA	1725 Park Street	Exxon USA BW-4 Exxon USA BW-5	O EXT	12/91	4	41	?	Ö	O	0 D	() D	J	ì
2S/3W	71.20	ALA.		Alameda Collision Rep. MWL	O EXT	12/91	4	40	?	0	а	αo	0 0	:	'i
28/39	7L21		1725 PARK ST	EXXON RS 7-0104 SW-1	G MON	12/92	4	20	10	0	0	O D	1 1	(
28/3W	7522	ALA		EXXON RS 7-0104 VW-1	g mgn G man	11/93 11/93	2 2	20 7	51	0	O .	0 G	0 0	ŧ	
28/3W	7123	A.IA	1000 55-01 -5	EXXON RS 7-0104 SM-1	O MON	11/93	2		0	0	0	0 0	0 0	ı	
2S/3W	71/24	ALA		EXXON RS 7-0304 SM-1	NOM O	11/93	2	20 8	9 0	a	0	0 G	0 0	Į.	
28/3%	7K 1	OAK			5237532 IND	4/77	6	72	0	۵	U O	0 G	0 0	1	
28/37	7M 2	OAK	A	BOB TENNANT	CINI	4/77	6	82	6	0	0	7 D	0 0	I	
28/3%	7N 6	ALA	1825 Park St.	Goode Toyota 188-4	MOM O	4/93	ž	15	6	n	a	0 G	0 0		
28/39	3M J	XAO	2235 LINCOLN AVE	NIAMBOA STEAN LAUNDRY	O IRR	/16		206	Õ	٥	a	0 ?	0 3	l'	
28/3W	7N14			Mr.Dave Cavanaugh	O MON	05/90	4	15	ā	å	Ď	0 G	0 0	I	
29/3W	7N15			Mr. Dave Cavanaugh	O MON	05/90	4	15	ō	ó	Ú	0 G	o o	1	
28/397	7N16			Mr.Dave Cavanaugh	O MON	05/90	4	15	Ď	ñ	Ú	0 G	0 0	I.	
29/3N	7N17			Mc.Dave Cavanaugh	O MON	05/90	4	1.5	Õ	á	ã	υ G	0 0	Ι.	
28/3W	JM23		1726 Park St	John B. Henry Estate	O MON	5/92	2	20	7	o o	Ď	מ ט	0 (1	12	
28/3N	7N34		1700 Park St.	Cavanaugh Motors MN5	o mon	6/91	2	21	В	Û	D	0 D	0 0	12	
28/3N	7N25			Cavanaugh Motors MM6	NOM O	6/9L	2	21	6	0	Đ	0 12	0 0	E	
28/3N	7P 1			PG&E	O CAT	6/76	S)	1.20	Ü	ø	o	0 1)	0 0	L	
29/3N 29/3N	7Q 1			LESTER CAERAL	O IRR	9/77	4	24	5	ø	0	12 D	0 0	L	
	7Q 2 7Q 3				8654767 MON	10/84	7	28	5	11	6	0 G	0 0	_ L	
	7Q 4				8650767 MON	10/84	7	36	5	32	7	0 G	0 0	L	
	70 5			PARTIE PRODUCE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTIES AND DESCRIPTION	8650767 MON	10/84		35	4	12	8	D 0	0 0	J,	
2S/3N	7Q 6			WENG DESIGNATION OF SHAPE	8650767 NON	10/84		10	5	11	6	0 G	Û Ö	L	
2S/3N	7Q 7		* - * - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		9650767 MON	10/84		10	4	12	8	D G	0 0	L	
2S/3N				KING PETROLEUM Mark datto	o Mon	04/85	_	35	5	ø	a	0 G	0 13	r	
2S/3N				MARK RATTO PG&E	o irr	07/88			10	ধ	0	0 ?	0 0	L	
28/31				American National Can Co.	Q CAT	12/73		120	0	G.	a	6 D	0 0	ւ	Yes
2S/3N				American National Can Co.	Q BORA	8/89	12	0	0	Q .	G	n G	0 0	D	
25/3N				American Nat'l Can Co. 'CB	0 808*	3/91	8	3	5	G.	0	0 G	0 0	D	
2S/3N				AMERICAN CAN CO	o GBO O Bor	12/94	-	24	0	G.	0	0 G	0 0	\boldsymbol{v}	
2S/3N				American National Can Co.	O MON	01/86 8/89	_		1.3	€.	ŋ	0 G	0 0	t,	K =13
25/3N	8M 3			American National Can Co.	O ON	8/89		24	0	15	a	8 G	0 0	ע	
28/3N		OAK	3801 Hast 8th Street	American National Can Co.	O MON	8/89		25 20	0	13	a	0 G	0 0	D	
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28/3W 8N33		410 High Street 410 High Street	Unocal Corporation	O MON	9/89	2	29	15	7	- 8	Q	G		8	D
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WELL #	CITY	ADDRESS	OMNER	PHONE USE	DR. DATE	OF MAID	HT980.T	OIM ST.E	LEV 1	VBJB.AN	4.181W	LOG	₩Q 1	IOATAGI AW	NIDRAM KOR
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WELL INVENTORY FILE

Definitions and abbreviations for items listed in the well inventory file are as follows:

- [WELLNO] Well number Wells are numbered according to their location in the rectangular system of the Public Land Survey. The part of the number preceding the slash indicates the township; the part following the slash indicates the range and section number; the letter following the section number indicates the 40-acre subdivision; and the final digit is a serial number for wells in each 40-acre subdivision.
 - [DAT] Date The month and year when drilling or boring was completed.
- [ELEV] Surface elevation The surface elevation of the well, if known, in feet above mean sea level. A zero designates an unknown elevation.
- [TD] Total depth The depth of the well. This usually designates the completed well depth. If the well has a well log available on file, then the total drilled depth of the well is given. The inventory does not show total depth data for geotechnical borings. This is because only one state well number is assigned to one boring at a site, and there are usually several borings of different depth.
- [DTW] Depth to water This category usually indicates the standing groundwater level in the well on the date of completion. The "depth to first water encountered" is recorded in the inventory when it is the only water level data reported on the well driller's report.
- [USE] Use The well use (or in the case of cathodic protection wells and geotechnical borings, the reason for the excavation) as indicated in the well driller's report or data sheets. A plus sign (+) after the well use indicates a well in the current ACFC & WCD monitoring network.
- [ABN] Abandoned well A well whose use has been permanently discontinued or which is in such a state of disrepair that no water can be produced. In the inventory, this may include wells which are covered or capped but not properly destroyed.
- [CAT] Cathodic protection well Any artificial excavation constructed by any method for the purpose of installing equipment or facilities for the protection from corrosion by electrochemical methods of metallic equipment (usually piping) in contact with the ground; commonly referred to as cathodic protection.
- [DES] Destroyed well A well that has been properly filled so that it cannot produce water nor act as a vertical conduit for the movement of groundwater.
- [DOM] Domestic well A water well which is used to supply water for the domestic needs of an individual residence or systems of four or less service connections or "hookups".

- [EXT] Extraction well generally used in site remediation to extract contaminated water for treatment.
- [GEO] Geotechnical boring A temporary boring made to determine certain engineering properties of soils. An asterisk (*) indicates that the state well number assigned to the boring represents more than one boring at a particular site.
- [INA] Inactive well A well not routinely operating but capable of being made operable with a minimum of effort. Also called a "standby well".
 - [IND] Industrial well A well used to supply water for industrial use
 - [INJ] Injection well reintroduces water into the aquifer for recharge
- [IRR] Irrigation well A water well used to supply water only for irrigation or other agricultural purposes. In the inventory, this category includes large capacity wells as well as small capacity wells for lawn irrigation.
- [MON] Monitoring or observation well Wells constructed for the purpose of observing or monitoring groundwater conditions. (see piezometer).
- [MUN] Municipal well A water well used to supply water for domestic purposes in systems subject to Chapter 7, Part 1,
- Division 5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Included are wells supplying public water systems classified by the Department of Health Services. (Also referred to as community water supply wells).
- [PIE] Piezometer A piezometer is a well specifically designated to measure the hydraulic head within a zone small enough to be considered a point as contrasted with a well that reflects the average head of the aquifer for the screened interval.
 - [REC] Recovery well same as extraction well
 - [STO] Stock A water well used primarily for livestock.
- [TES] Test well and test hole A test well is constructed for the purpose of obtaining the information needed to design a well prior to its construction. Such wells are not to be confused with "test holes" which are temporary in nature (i.e., uncased excavations whose purpose is the immediate determination of existing geologic and hydrologic conditions). Test wells are cased and can be converted to observation or monitoring wells, and under certain circumstances, to production wells. In the inventory, "TES" includes both test wells and test holes.
- [?] Unidentified use This indicates water wells whose use could not be ascertained from the available well data.

- [LOG] Log This category indicates whether a geologic record, or log, for the well or boring is available in the Agency's files. Abbreviations are as follows:
 - D well driller's log

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- G geotechnical boring log
- E electric (resistivity) log or other subsurface geophysical logs.
- [WQ] Water quality data available This category indicates which wells have water quality data available in ACFC & WCD files. The numbers 1 through 9 signify the number of sets of water quality measurements available for that well. A plus sign (+) indicates that 10 or more sets of data are available. A "0" indicates that no data is available.
- [WL] Water level data available This category indicates which wells have water level data other than the data reported on the well driller's logs. The numbers 1 through 9 signify the number of water level measurements available. A plus sign (+) indicates that 10 or more measurements are available for that well.
- A "0" indicates that no data is available.
- [YLD] Yield The maximum pumping rate in gallons per minute that can be supplied by a well without lowering the water level in the well below the pump intake. This data is taken from pump test data recorded in the driller's records. Some of the yield data reflects current production rates and does not reflect maximum yield values determined in a capacity test.
- [DIA] Diameter The diameter in inches of the main casing in a well. May also indicate the diameter of a hand-dug well. Diameter data is not recorded for geotechnical borings.

APPENDIX B

RBCA Site Classification Table

TABLE 3 Site Classification Scenarios and Potential Initial Response Actions⁴

Note—For the purpose of this site classification process, an equiler is considered to be a potential potable water supply dit has the potential to yield > 200 gal/day (756 L/day), and meets local water quality criteria (that is total dissolved solids (TDS) < 10 000 mg/L).

lassificati	Cindra 2 d Trescribed Scientifics	Possible Initial Passage
1	Immediate Threat to Human Health, Salety, or Sensitive Environmental	Possible Initial Response Actions * Notify Appropriate Authorities, Property Owners, and Potentially Attacted Paties, and Evaluate the New Inc.
1,1	Receptors: Explosive levels, or concentrations of vapors that could cause acute	
1.2	health effects, are present in a residence or other building. Explosive levels of vapors are present in subsurface utility system(s), but	Evacuate occupants, begin abatement measures such as subsurface ventilition, or building pressurization.
1.3	no building or residences are impacted. Free-product is present in significant quantities at ground surface, on	y, and additional measures such as ventilation
	surface water bodies, in utilities other than water supply lines, or in surface water runoff,	Prevent further free-product migration by appropriate containment measure insulute free-product recovery, restrict area access.
1.4	An active public water supply well, public water supply line, or public sur- face water intake is impacted or immediately threatened.	
1.5	Ambient vapor/particulate concentrations exceed concentrations of con- cern from an acute exposure, or safety viewpoint.	nated water, and treat water at point-of-use. Install vapor pamer (capping, foams, etc.), remove source, or restrict access to affected area.
1.6	A sensitive habitat or sensitive resources (sport fish, economically impor- tant species, threatened and endangered species, etc.) are impacted	Minimize extent of impact by containment measures and involve
2	and affected. Short-Term (0 to 2 years) Threat to Human Health, Safety, or Sensitive	and a supposure.
2.1	Environmental Receptors:	Notify Appropriate Authorities, Property Owners, and Potentially Affected Paties, and Evaluate the Need to:
•••	There is potential for explosive levels, or concentrations of vapors that could cause acute effects, to accumulate in a residence or other building.	Assess the potential for vapor migration (through monitoring/modeling) and remove source (if necessary), or install vapor migration barrier.
2.2	Shallow contaminated surface soils are open to public access, and dwell-	Remove soils, cover soils, or restrict access.
2.3	ings, parks, playprounds, day-care centers, schools, or similar use fa- cibles are within 500 it (152.4 m) of those soils.	
2.4	A non-potable water supply well is impacted or immediately threatened.	Notify owner/user, evaluate the need to install point-of-use water treatment hydraulic control, or alternate water supply.
4	Ground water is impacted and a public or domestic water supply well producing from the impacted aquifer is located within two years projected ground water travel distance downgradient of the known extent of contamination.	Institute monitoring, then evaluate if natural attenuation is sufficient, or if hy draulic control is required.
2.5	Ground water is impacted and a public or domestic water supply well producing from a different interval is located within the known extent of contamination.	Monitor ground water well quality and avaluate if control is necessary to provent vertical migration to the supply well.
2.6	Impacted surface water, storm water, or ground water discharges within 500 ft (152.4 m) of a sensitive habitat, or surface water body used for human dinnking water or contact recreation.	Institute containment measures, restrict access to areas near discharge, an evaluate the magnitude and impact of the discharge.
3	Long-Term (>2 Years) Threat to Human Health, Salety, or Sensitive Envi- ronmental Receptors:	Notify Appropriate Authorities, Property Owners, and Potentially America
3.1	Subsurface soils (>3 ft (0.9 m) BGS) are impacted and depth behaves	ties, and Evaluate the Need to: Monitor ground water and determine the potential for future contaminant mi
3.2	impacted soils and the first potable aquifer is less than 50 ft (15.2 m). Ground water is impacted and potable water supply wells producing from the impacted interval are located >2 years ground water travel	Monitor the dissolved plume and evaluate the cotantial for matural annual
3.3	time from the dissolved plume, Ground water is impacted and non-octable water supply water more wing	and any second in this second of
	from the impacted interval are located >2 years ground water travel time from the dissolved plume.	identity water usage of well, assess the effect of potential impact, monitor the dissolved plume, and evaluate whether natural attenuation or hydraulic control are promonate control are promonate control.
3.4	Ground water is impacted and non-potable water supply wells that do not produce from the impacted interval are located within the known	Monitor the dissolved plume, determine the notantial for making
3.5	extent of contamination. Impacted surface water, storm water, or ground water discharge water.	Toury and add, and obtainment it any impact is akely.
	for human dinking water or contact recreation	access to area of discharge (if necessary) and evaluate the access to
3.6	Shallow contaminated surface soils are open to public access, and dwellings, parks, playgrounds, day-care centers, schools, or similar use fea-	tainment/control measures. Restrict access to impact soils.
4	causs are more man 500 ft (152.4 m) of those soils. No Demonstrable Long-Term Threat to Human Health, Seleny, or Securi-	Notify Appropriate Authorities, Property Owners, and Potentially Affected Par-
	tive Environmental Receptors: Phority 4 scenarios encompass all other conditions not described in Priorities 1, 2, and 3, and that are consistent with the priority description previously given. Some examples are:	ties, and Evaluate the Need to:
4.1	Non-potable aguster with no existing local use impacted.	Monitor ground water and evaluate effect of natural attenuation on dissolved
1.2	impacted soils located more than 3 ft (0.9 m) BGS and greater than 50 ft (15.2 m) above nearest aquiler.	plume migration. Monitor ground water and evaluate effect of natural attenuation on leachate migration.
1.3	Company and a contact to the contact of the contact	Monitor ground water and evaluate effect of natural attenuation on discount
	from a nonimpacted zone,	plume migration.

Johnson, D. C., DeVault, G. E., Ettinger, R. A., MacDonald, R. L. M., Stanley, C. C., Westby, T. S., and Conner, J., "Risk-Based Corrective Action; Tier 1 Guidance Manual," Shell Oil Co., July 1993.

⁸ Note that these are potential initial response actions that may not be appropriate for all sites. The user is encouraged to select options that best address the short-term health and safety concerns of the site, while the RBCA process progresses.

APPENDIX C

ACDEH RBSL Look-up Table

Note—This table is presented here only as an example set of Tier 1 RBSLs. It is not a list of proposed standards. The user should review all assumptions prior to using any of the values. Appendix X2 describes the basis of these values.

	Appendix X2 de:			Велине	Elb piben se e e	Tolstor	Xyktees (mixed)	Kepthakes	Benzelajpyreve
-	Indoor Air	1	Cenar Risk = 12-06	0.11	 		 		
	Screening	Residentual	Cencer Risk = 12-04	11-37		1		 	1.862-03
	Levels for	1	Chronic HO = 1		1 39E+03	5.56E+02	9,73E+03	1 95E+01	1.86E-01
	Inhalation	Į	Cancer Risk = 1E-06	0.14		1	T		235E-03
	Exposure	Commercial/	Cancer Rick - 18-04	14.3			T		2.35E-01
	(Jug/m^J) Outdoor Air	Industrial	Chronic HQ = 1		1.46E+03	5.24E+02	1.02E+04	2.04E+01	
	Streening		Cencer Risk = 1E-06	10.09		<u> </u>	ļ		1.406-03
AIR (Levels for	Residentel	Cencer Risk = 1E-04	8.53	+	 	 		1.40E-01
	Inhaletion		Chronic HQ = 1	1000	1.046+03	4 17E+02	7.30€+03	1 462+01	
	Exposure	Commercial	Cancer Risk = 1E-06 Cancer Risk = 1E-04	14.3			[2358-03
	(µe/m ±3)	Industrial	Chronic HQ = 1	 3	1465.00	(412.00		 	235E01
		OSHA TWA PE		3.20E+03	1.46E+03 4.35E+05	5.848+02	1.02E+04	2.048+01	
	Mean Oc	dor Detection Thr	eshold (µg/m^3) [2]	1.95E405	4.336403	7.53E+05	4.35E+06	5,000+04	2.006+02[1]
	National In	door Background	Concentration Range	3.25E+00 -	2.20E+00 ·	6,008+03	1.706464	2.00E+02	-
		(Leg/m+3)	(3)	3.25E+01		9.60E-01 -	4.85E+00 -		1
			Cancer Risk = 1E-06	0.08			4,70540172	the National American	
	Soit-	Residential	Cancer Risk = 18-04	7.89	 	+		 	RES
	Volstilization		Chronic HO = 1	 	RES	RES	RES		RES
	la Outdoor		Cander Rink = 1E-06	0.13		 ^~	- NCS	RES	 -
	Air (mg/kg)	Commercial/	Center Rule = 1E-04	13.25	 	 		- 	RES
		Undustrial	Chronic HQ = 1		RES	RES	RES	RES	RES
	Soil -		Cancer Risk = 1E-06	0.002/	VI.				RES
	Vapor	Residential	Cancer Risk = 1E-04	0.16 4				1	RES
	Intrusion		Chronic HQ = 1		4.27E+02	2.06E+01	RF.S	4 07E+01	
	from Soil to Buildings		Cancer Risk = 1E-06	10.005					RES
	- 1	Commercial/	Cancer Risk = 1E-04	0.49.					RES
SOIL	(mg/kg) Surficial Soil	Industrial .	Chronic HQ = 1		1.10E+03	5.45E+01	RES	1.07E+02	T
SOIL	(0-3 1L)	Į	Cancer Risk = 1E-06	1.69					1,30E-01
	Ingestion/	Residential	Cancer Risk = 1E-04	/68.8	<u> </u>				1.30E+01
	Dermal/		Chronic HO # 1	 	7.83E+03	1.33E+04	1.455+06	9.77E+02	
	Inhelation	}	Cancer Risk = 1E-06	2.9	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			3.04E-01
	(mg/kg)	Commerciali	Cancer Risk = 18-04	290					3.04E+01
	Soil -	Industrial	Chronic HQ = 1		1.15E+04	1.87E+04	2.08E+05	1.906+03	
	1. +		MCL's	2.93 E-02	1-10E+02	1.77E+01	3.05E+02	N/A	9.42E+00
	Leschale to Project	į, į	Cancer Risk = 1E-06	0.005				}	5,90E-01
	1	Residential	Cancer Risk = 1E-04	0.5				1	RES
	Groundwater		Chronic HO = 1		5.75E+02	1.29E+02	RES	2.29E+01	1
	Ingestion	_ j.	Cancer Rick at E-06	0-0/7				}	_1.85E+00
	Target Level	Commercial/	Genoer Risk = 1E-04	1.68					RE.
	(mg/kg)	Industrial	Chronie HQ = 1		1.615+03	3.61E+02	RES	6.42E+01	 -
	Groundwater	<u> </u>	Cuncer Risk = 1E-06	3.19		*******			>S
		Residential	Cancer Risk = 1E-04	.3/9					> S
	Volatilization		Chronic HO = 1		2 <	_ >S	_>\$_	_ > S	
j	to Outdoor	L	Cancer Risk = 1E-06	5.34			X		
ì	Air (mg/L)	Commercial/	Cancer Risk = 15-04	> \$		·			> <u>\$</u>
Į	<u> </u>	Industrial	Chronic HQ = 1		> S	>s	>\$	> 5	>\$
	`_ <u> </u> _		MCL's	5700E-03	7.00E-01	1.00E+00	1.00E+01	N/A	1005.04
}	Groundwater		Cancer Risk = 1E-06	0.0009		 +		N/A	2.00E-04
EGROUND	Ingestion	Residential [Cancer Risk = 1E-04	0.085					1.17E-05
-WATER	(mg/L)]	E	Chronic HQ = 1		3.65E+00	7.30E+00	7 100 01	1.65.01	1.17E-03
4	}		Cancer Risk = 1E-06	0,003			7.30E+01	7.46E-01	3 022 02
[-	Commercial/	Cancer Risk = 1E-04	0.29					3.92E-05
Ĺ		Industrial	Chronic IIQ = 1		1.02E+01	2.04E+01		400F 01	<u> </u>
}	Groundwater -		Cancer Risk = 1E-06	0.007			<u>>\$</u>	4.09E-01	
[· -]	> \$
[Vapor	Residential	Cancer Risk = 1E-04	0.69	•		4		
	Intrusion	Residential	Cancer Risk = 1E-04 Chronic HO = 1	0.69	7.75E+01	3 28E+01		4705.05	>5
	Intrusion from Ground-	Residential (26L)	Chronic HQ = I		7.75 E+0!	3.28E+01	>\$	4.74E+00	
	Intrusion from Ground-			0.69	7.75 8+01	3.28 E+01	>\$	4.74E+00	>5 >5 >5

A As benzene soluble coal tar pitch volatiles.

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As perzene soluble coal far pitch volatiles.

American Industrial Hygiene Association, Odor Thresholds for Chemicals with Established Occupational Health Standards, 1989.

From: Shah and Singh, Environmental Science Technolology Vol 22, No. 12; ATSDR, 1988, Toxilogical Profiles, U.S. Public Health Services, 1988, and Wallace, L. A., Journal of Occupational Medicine, Vol 28, No. 5, 1986.

p "RES"—selected risk level is not exceeded for pure compound present at any concentration.

ε ">S"—selected risk level is not exceeded for all possible dissolved levels (≤ pure component solubility).