ALAMEDA COUNTY
HEALTH CARE SERVICES
AGENCY
DAVID J. KEARS, Agency Director

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Clean Water Programs
UST Local Oversight Program
80 Swan Way, Rm 200
Oakland, CA 94621
(510) 271-4530

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CL

April 26, 1993
StID # 3692

Ms. Susan McCormack
17800 Castelton St., Suite 510
City of Industry, Ca 91748

Re: Evaluation of March 3, 1993 Report of Subsurface Investigation at 460 Hegenberger Rd., Oakland 94621

Dear Ms. McCormack:

Our office has received and reviewed the above referenced report as provided by Applied Geosciences Inc. You will recall this report details the installation of three wells and the advancing and analysis of five borings at this site.

A significant problem arose from the initial "diesel" concentrations reported from the piping samples analyzed by Pace Laboratory. The confusion arose when Pace reported "diesel" but also noted that this "diesel" contains what appears to be waste oil with lighter hydrocarbons similar to those seen in diesel fuel. In the inspection report of Ms. Cynthia Chapman of our office, she observed that the piping was in good shape with no apparent holes. Because of these results and observations, three of the five borings taken were in locations totally away from the former piping and tank representing "background" samples. The other two borings were taken in the former piping trench which yielded the controversial "diesel" results.

The analytical results indicate that only TPHmo and TOG was detected in the soil and groundwater samples from the borings and monitoring wells. This is significant in that no diesel was reported this time and one of the trench samples contained 580 ppm TPHmo and 2300 ppm TOG. Of the three "background" samples boring B1-2 contained 3700 ppm TPHmo and 12000 ppm TOG, boring B2-2 contained 140 ppm TPHmo and 1800 ppm TOG and boring B3-1 contained 150 ppm TPHmo and 280 ppm TOG. These results support the theory that this site and possibly this area is underlain with backfill contaminated with motor oil and oil and grease. It is also not surprising that the shallow groundwater has been slightly impacted by the motor oil. Monitoring wells MW1 and MW2 contained 170 and 180 ug/l (parts per billion) TPHmo. Monitoring well MW-2, installed through the tank backfill contained 67 ppb TPHg and 2.5 ppb benzene and 2 ppb xylene, indicating trace contamination from the former gasoline tank.

Initially, I had some concern that the "diesel" contamination reported in the initially trench samples analyzed by Pace Lab may not be distinguishable from a diesel release from the above ground diesel tank. It appears, however, that the gas chromatogram from the analysis of the trench samples clearly distinguishes diesel fuel from the TPHmo and TOG background contamination.

Our office, therefore, agrees with the recommendation of Applied GeoSciences that groundwater wells located on the site should be monitored on a quarterly basis TPHg, TPHmo, TOG and BTEX for a minimum of one year. After this time, our office will consider the suspension or altering of groundwater sampling depending on the results.

You may contact me at (510) 271-4530 should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Barney M Chan

Barney M. Chan
Hazardous Materials Specialist

cc: G. Jensen, Alameda County District Attorney Office
R. Hiett, RWQCB
A. Gallego, Applied GeoSciences, 1735 North First St., Suite 305, San Jose, CA 95112
E. Howell, files

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