

Mobil Oil Corporation

3800 WEST ALAMEDA AVENUE
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA 91505-4331

April 20, 1993

Ms. Juliet Shin
Alameda County Dept. of
Environmental Health
Hazardous Materials Division
80 Swan Way Room 200
Oakland, CA 94621

MOBIL OIL CORP.
FORMER S/S #10-L1X
15884 HESPERIAN BLVD
SAN LORENZO, CA

Dear Ms. Shin:

Enclosed for your information is the quarterly monitoring and sampling report dated April 14, 1993 for subject location.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at
(818) 953-2626.

Sincerely,

S. Pao

Stephen Pao
Field Engineer II

enclosure

cc: Mr. Rich Hiett (w/ enclosure)
Regional Water Quality Control Board
2101 Webster Street, Suite 500
Oakland, CA 94612

G. G. Smith (w/o)



Environmental
Awareness

QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORT

Sampling Date: February 24, 1993

**Former Mobil Service Station No. 10-L1X
15884 Hesperian Blvd.
San Lorenzo, California**

Prepared for:

**MOBIL OIL CORPORATION
3800 West Alameda Avenue, Suite 2000
Burbank, CA 91505**

Prepared by:

**HYDRO-ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
2363 Mariner Square Drive, Suite 243
Alameda, California 94501
HETI Job No. 8-019**

April 14, 1993

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CERTIFICATION

This report was prepared under the supervision of a registered professional engineer. All statements, conclusions and recommendations are based solely upon field observations and analytical analyses performed by a state-certified laboratory related to the work performed by Hydro-Environmental Technologies, Inc.

It is possible that variations in the soil or ground water conditions exist beyond the points explored in this investigation. Also, site conditions are subject to change at some time in the future due to variations in rainfall, temperature, regional water usage, or other factors.

The service performed by Hydro-Environmental Technologies, Inc. has been conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of our profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the area of the site. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

Hydro-Environmental Technologies, Inc. includes in this report chemical analytical data from a state-certified laboratory. These analyses are performed according to procedures suggested by the U.S. EPA and the State of California. Hydro-Environmental Technologies, Inc. is not responsible for laboratory errors in procedure or result reporting.

HYDRO-ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Prepared by:

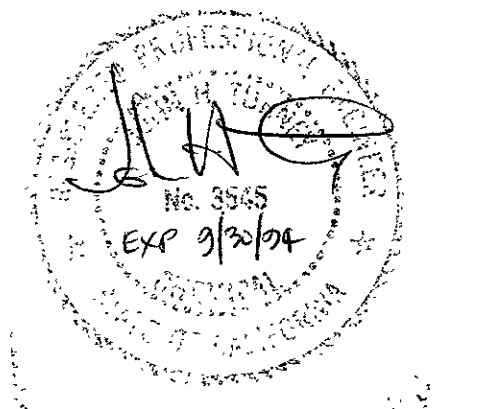


Tony M. Ramirez
Staff Geologist

Reviewed by:



Brian M. Gwinn
Project Manager



John H. Turney, P.E.
Senior Engineer

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the results of Hydro-Environmental Technologies, Inc.'s (HETI's) quarterly water sampling for the former Mobil Service Station No. 10-L1X previously located at 15884 Hesperian Boulevard in San Lorenzo, California. Well sampling was performed on February 24, 1993.

Work performed at the site by HETI included: (1) well gauging, (2) well purging, and (3) collection of ground water samples from each of the wells. All documentation related to the field work is appended to this report.

Ground water samples collected from the wells were analyzed for total low to medium boiling point petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHg) by EPA Method 5030/8015, and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and total xylenes (BTEX), by EPA Method 8020.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The site is located at 15884 Hesperian Blvd., in San Lorenzo, California (Figure 1), and is currently paved over and used as a parking lot for a shopping mall (Figure 2). Kaprealian Engineering, Inc. (KEI) installed four two-inch diameter monitoring wells, designated MW-1 through MW-4, at the site in July 1986. In preparation to abandon the site, the underground storage tanks were removed and the tank pit was over-excavated in December 1987.

Mobil retained HETI in October 1991 to continue with further subsurface investigation. After HETI's initial site inspection to locate the wells, the following conditions were observed. Monitoring well MW-2 was found in good condition, the casing to MW-3 was broken off and debris had filled in the well, and wells MW-1 and MW-4 could not be located and their existence/condition is unknown.

HETI installed three monitoring wells on-site, designated MW-5, MW-6 and MW-7, and properly abandoned monitoring well MW-3 in January 1992. Monitoring well locations are shown on the Site Plan (Figure 3). Results of that phase of investigation and detailed project history are presented in HETI's Phase I Report dated May 7, 1992.

3.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES

All field work performed by HETI is consistent with standard HETI protocols (attached as Appendix A), and with guidelines established by local and state regulatory agencies.

HETI collected ground water samples from monitoring wells MW-2, MW-5, MW-6 and MW-7 on February 24, 1993. Prior to sampling, depth to water in each well was gauged to the nearest hundredth of a foot using an interface probe. No separate-phase petroleum was detected in any of the wells. Prior to sampling, all monitoring wells were purged dry or until three well volumes had been removed. Gauging data is included in Table 1. Purging data is included in Appendix B.

Following recovery of water levels in the wells to at least 80 percent of their static water level, water samples were collected from each well with a dedicated bailer. Each sample was transferred to sample containers appropriate for the analysis to be performed. Sample containers were labeled and placed in a chilled cooler. A chain of custody was prepared and accompanied the samples to the laboratory; a copy is included in Appendix C. Water sample analyses were performed by Sequoia Analytical, a State DHS-certified laboratory located in Redwood City, California.

4.0 RESULTS OF MONITORING

4.1 Ground Water Data

The depth to ground water in each of the wells was approximately 10 feet below grade, according to the well gauging conducted for this investigation. The depth to water data was combined with wellhead elevation data previously collected by HETI to calculate ground water elevations. These elevations were used to produce the ground water contours shown on Figure 4. Ground water flows towards the southwest at a gradient of 0.0025 ft/ft (0.25%). Ground water levels in the wells have increased approximately 4.5 feet since the last quarter. Ground water flow direction and gradient calculated during this quarter are generally consistent with those calculated previously.

4.2 Laboratory Analytical Results

TPHg and benzene were detected in the ground water sample collected from monitoring well MW-2 at concentrations of 330 and 14 parts per billion (ppb), respectively. TPHg and benzene were detected in the ground water sample collected from monitoring well MW-7 at concentrations of 82 and 1.5 ppb, respectively. Neither TPHg nor BTEX compounds were detected in concentrations exceeding the method detection limit in ground water samples collected from monitoring wells MW-5 and MW-6.

Ground water sample analytical results are summarized in Table 1 and presented graphically on the Hydrocarbon Concentration Map (Figure 5). A copy of the laboratory report is included in Appendix C.

TABLES

Table 1

SUMMARY OF GROUND WATER ELEVATIONS AND GROUND WATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Former Mobil Station No. 10-L1X
 15884 Hesperian Boulevard
 San Lorenzo, California

MW-No.	Date	TOC (feet)	DTW (feet)	GWE (feet)	TPHd (ppb)	TPHg (ppb)	B (ppb)	T (ppb)	E (ppb)	X (ppb)
MW-2	2/12/92	31.81	12.74	19.07	NT	190	4.4	ND<0.3	4.7	3.8
	5/4/92	31.81	11.36	20.45	NT	480	9.1	1.4	4.4	2.3
	8/20/92	31.81	13.80	18.01	NT	ND<50	0.99	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5
	11/27/92	31.81	14.30	17.51	NT	56	3.2	ND<0.5	0.87	2.1
	2/24/93	31.81	9.73	22.08	NT	330	14	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5
MW-5	2/12/92	32.92	13.59	19.33	ND<50	0.3	ND<0.3	ND<0.3	ND<0.3	ND<0.3
	5/4/92	32.92	12.25	20.67	ND<50	ND<30	ND<0.3	ND<0.3	ND<0.3	ND<0.3
	8/20/92	32.92	14.62	18.30	NT	ND<50	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5
	11/27/92	32.92	15.14	17.78	NT	ND<50	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5
	2/24/93	32.92	10.57	22.35	NT	ND<50	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5
MW-6	2/12/92	32.68	13.57	19.11	NT	2700	14	3.5	27	39
	5/4/92	32.68	12.23	20.45	NT	ND<30	ND<0.3	ND<0.3	ND<0.3	ND<0.3
	8/20/92	32.68	14.64	18.04	NT	ND<50	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	3.8
	11/27/92	32.68	15.14	17.54	NT	ND<50	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5
	2/24/93	32.68	10.62	22.06	NT	ND<50	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	ND<0.5
MW-7	2/12/92	33.08	13.90	19.18	NT	ND<30	ND<0.3	ND<0.3	ND<0.3	ND<0.3
	5/4/92	33.08	12.60	20.48	NT	640	4.5	ND<0.6	11	14
	8/20/92	33.08	14.96	18.12	NT	220	1.2	ND<0.5	3.8	4.3
	11/27/92	33.08	15.49	17.59	NT	82	1.6	ND<0.5	4.3	3.6
	2/24/93	33.08	10.97	22.11	NT	82	1.5	ND<0.5	6	4

Table 1**SUMMARY OF GROUND WATER ELEVATIONS AND GROUND WATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS**

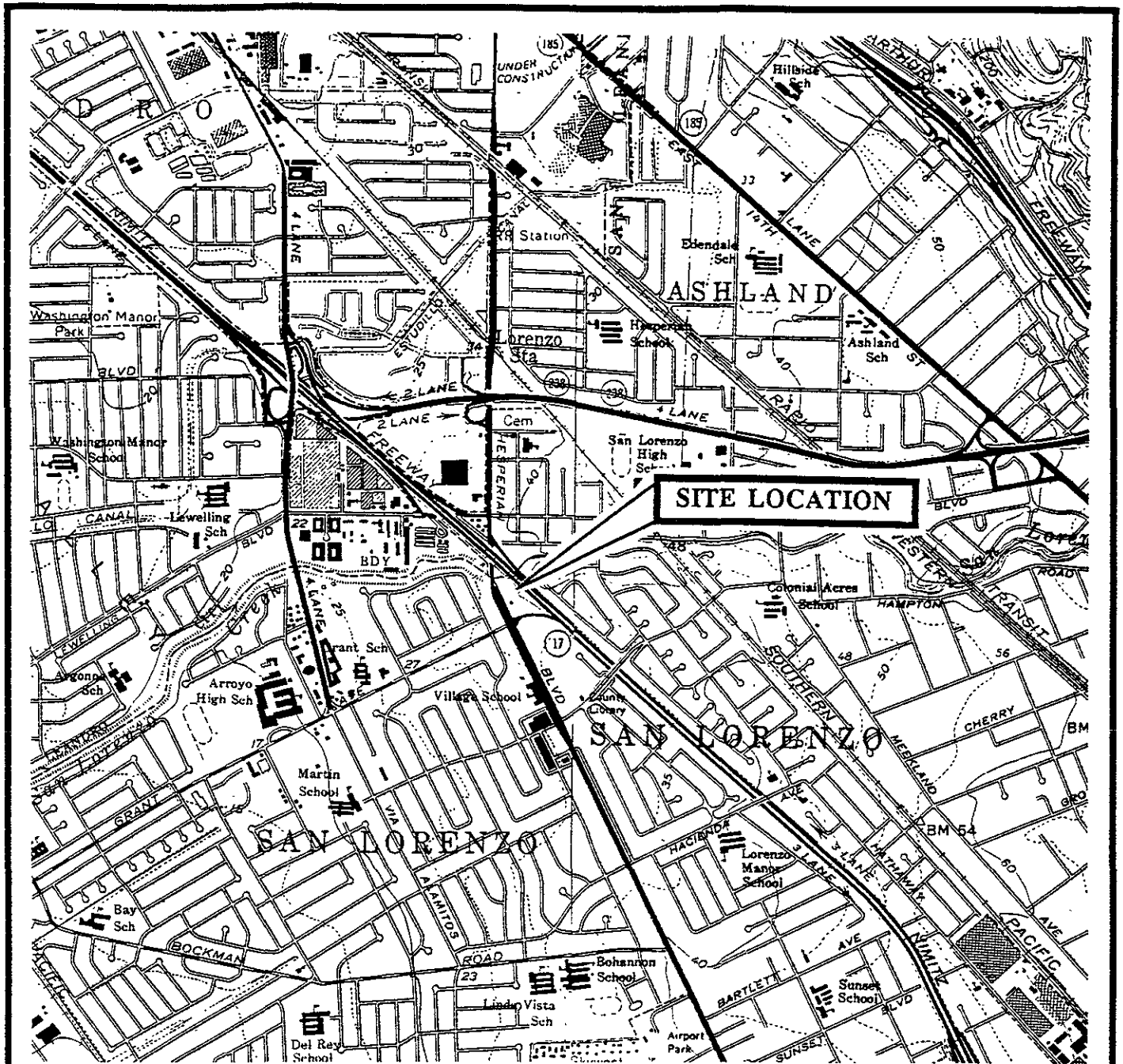
Former Mobil Station No. 10-L1X
 15884 Hesperian Boulevard
 San Lorenzo, California

MW-No.	Date	TOG (ppm)	HVO (ppb)	SVO (ppb)	PCB (ppb)	Cd (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	O-Pb (ppm)
MW-5	2/12/92	ND<1.0	ND<0.5-5.0	NT	NT	ND<0.010	ND<0.010	ND<0.050	ND<0.010	ND<0.050
	5/4/92	ND<1.0	ND<0.5-5.0	NT	NT	ND<0.010	ND<0.010	ND<0.050	ND<0.010	ND<0.050
	8/20/92	ND<1.0	ND<0.5-5.0	ND<2-10	ND<0.5-2.0	ND<0.010	ND<0.010	ND<0.050	0.012	ND<0.050
	11/27/92	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
	2/24/93	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT

Notes:

TOC : Elevation at the north side of the top of the well casing referenced to mean sea level
 DTW : Depth to water
 GWE : Ground water elevation
 TPHd : Total high boiling point petroleum hydrocarbons by EPA Method 3510/8015
 TPHg : Total low-to-medium boiling point petroleum hydrocarbons by EPA Method 5030/8015
 BTEX : Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and total Xylenes by EPA Method 8020
 TOG : Total oil and grease by EPA Method 413.2 (I.R.)
 HVO : Halogenated volatile organics by EPA Method 5030/8010
 SVO : Semi-volatile organics by EPA Method 8270 GC/MS
 PCB : Polychlorinated biphenyls by EPA Method 8080
 Cd, Cr, Ni, Zn : Cadmium, chromium, nickel and zinc by EPA Method 6000
 O-Pb : Organic lead by California LUFT Manual (revised)
 ND : Not detected in concentrations exceeding the indicated laboratory method detection limit
 NT : Not tested

FIGURES



Source: U.S. Geological Survey
 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps
 Entitled: "San Leandro, California"
 and "Hayward, California"
 Revised 1980

North

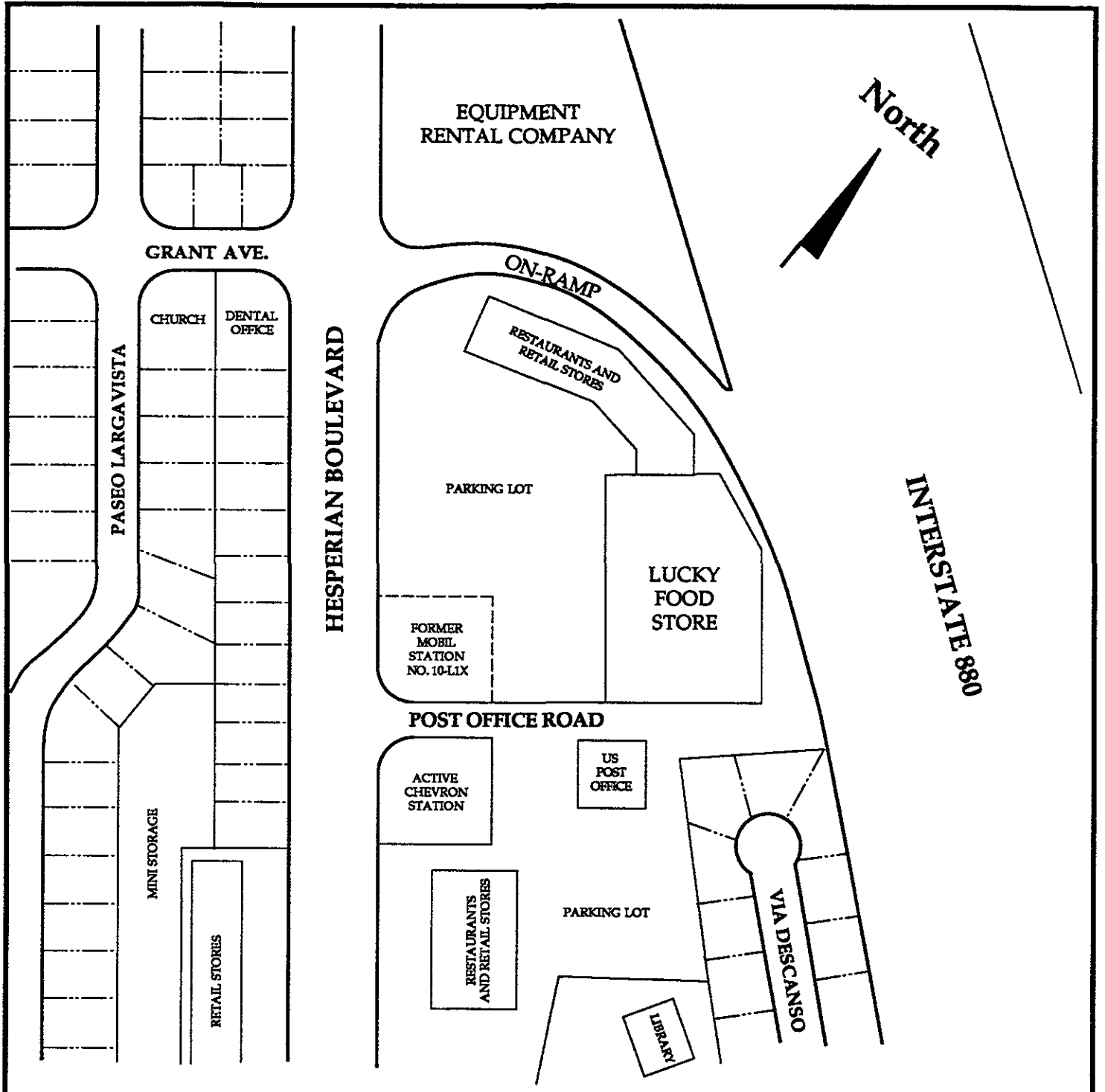


Scale 1:24,000

HYDRO
ENVIRONMENTAL
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

SITE LOCATION MAP
 Former Mobil Service Station No. 10-L1X
 15884 Hesperian Boulevard
 San Lorenzo, California

Job No.
 8-019
 Figure
 1



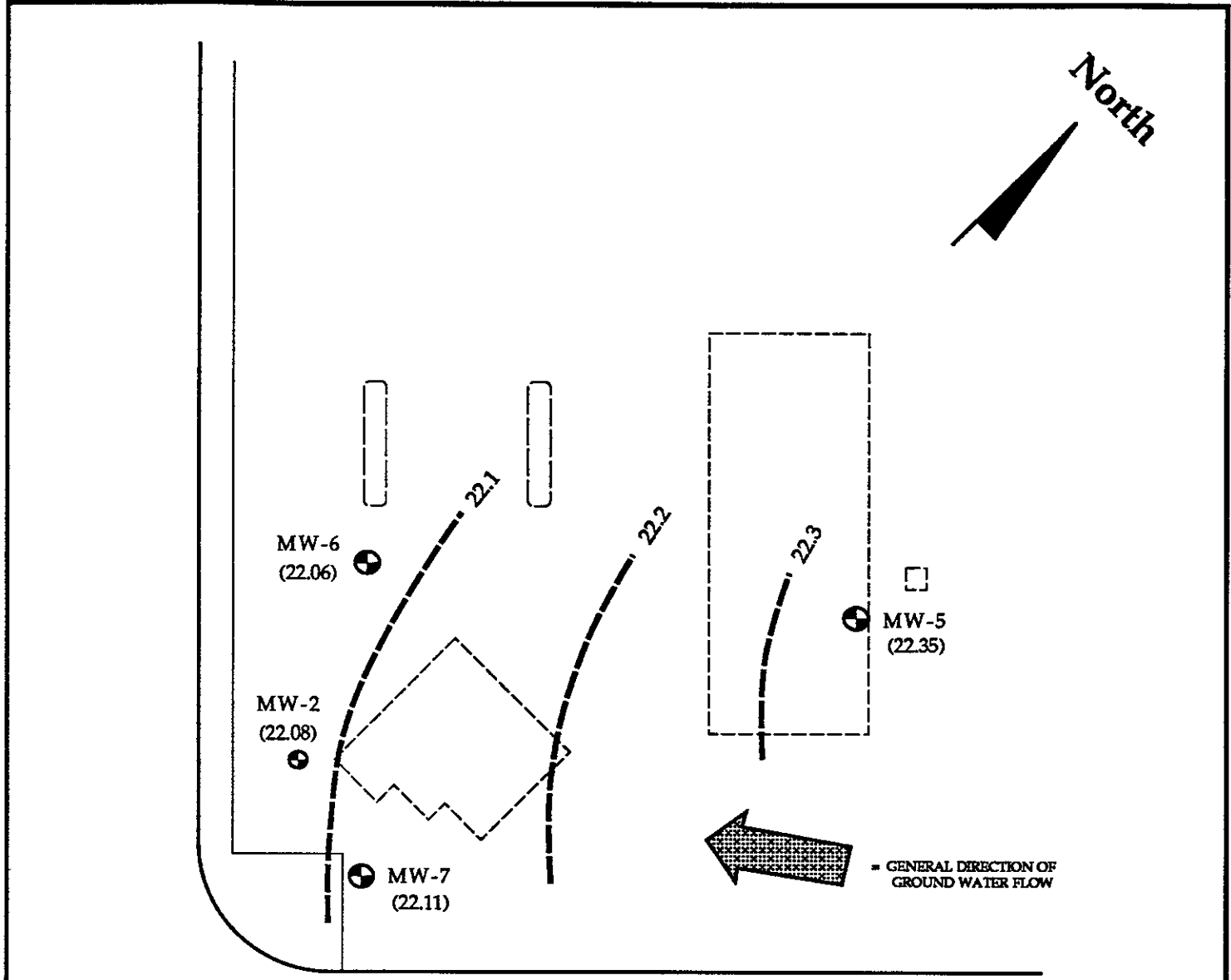
EXPLANATION

----- = Residential Property Line

**HYDRO-
ENVIRONMENTAL
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

SITE VICINITY MAP
Former Mobil Service Station No. 10-L1X
15884 Hesperian Boulevard
San Lorenzo, California

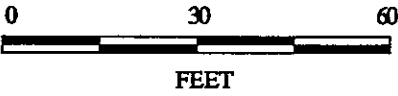
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8-019
Figure
2



EXPLANATION

- ⊕ MW-4 = Four-inch well installed by HETI
- ⊙ MW-2 = Two-inch well installed by KEI
- (22.11) = Elevation of ground water - in feet based on project datum
- 22.2 --- = Estimated ground water elevation contour in feet - based on project datum

SCALE: 1" = 30'



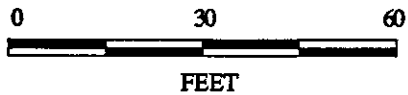
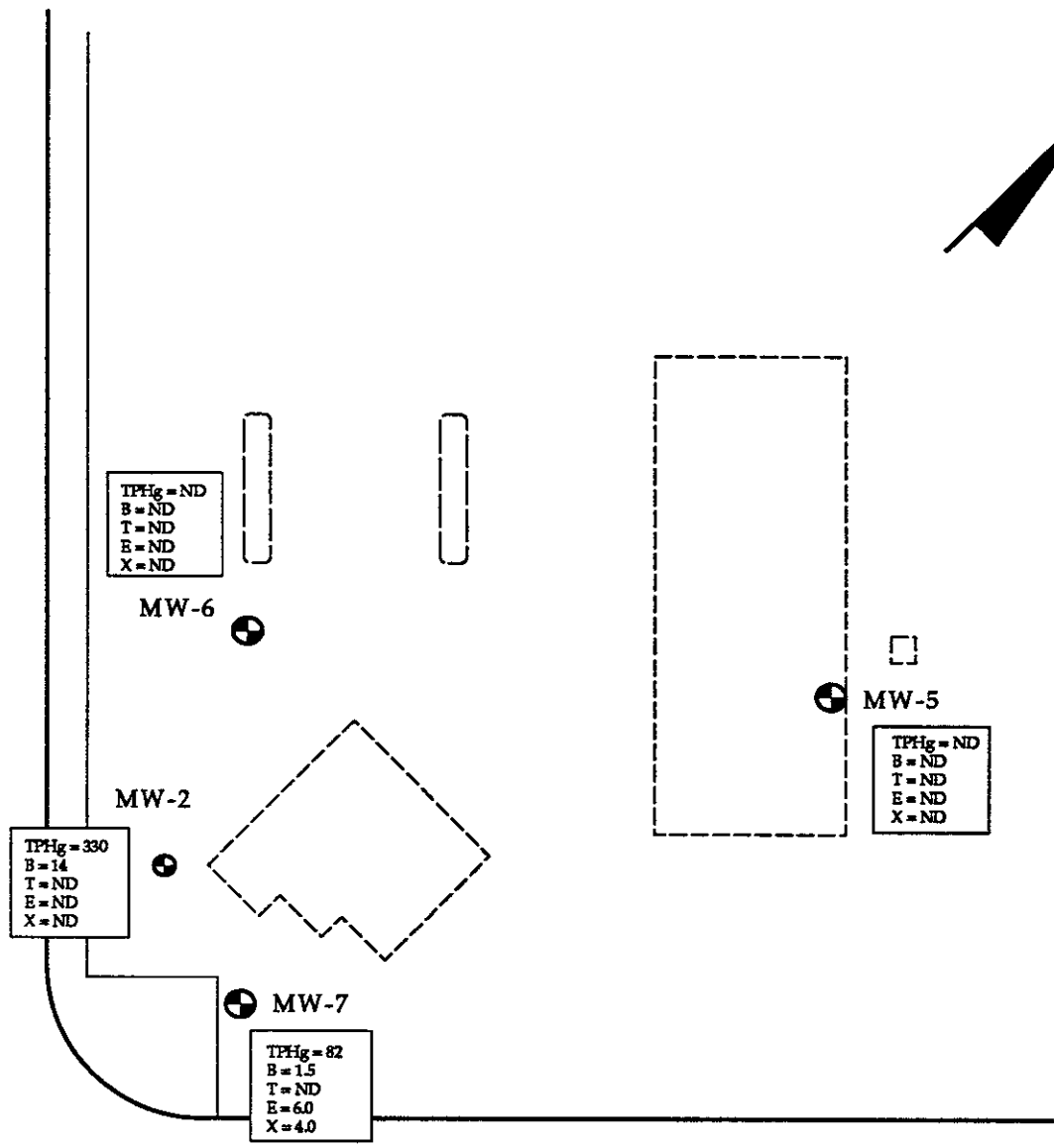
BASED ON DATA COLLECTED 2/24/93

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POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP
 Former Mobil Service Station No. 10-L1X
 15884 Hesperian Blvd.
 San Lorenzo, California

Job No.
 8-019
 Figure
 4

North



EXPLANATION

- ⊕ MW-4 = Four-inch well installed by HETI
- ⊙ MW-2 = Two-inch well installed by KEI
- | |
|-----------|
| TPHg = ND |
| B = ND |
| T = ND |
| E = ND |
| X = ND |

 = Concentration of dissolved hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg), benzene (B), toluene (T), ethylbenzene (E), And total xylenes (X), detected in ground water sample - in ppb

SCALE: 1" = 30'

BASED ON DATA COLLECTED 2/24/93

**HYDRO-
ENVIRONMENTAL
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

**HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION
MAP**
Former Mobil Service Station No. 10-L1X
15884 Hesperian Blvd.
San Lorenzo, California

Job No.
8-019
Figure
5

APPENDIX A

**HYDRO-ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CALIFORNIA**

**DRILLING
WELL CONSTRUCTION
AND
SAMPLING PROTOCOLS**

November 1992

DRILLING, WELL CONSTRUCTION, AND SAMPLING PROTOCOLS

Drilling Protocol

Prior to any drilling activities, Hydro-Environmental Technologies, Inc. (HETI) will verify that necessary drilling permits have been secured.

Prior to drilling, underground and above ground utilities will be located using Underground Service Alert (USA) and site reconnaissance. To the extent possible, drilling will be conducted so that disruptions of normal business activities at the project site are minimized. HETI shall obtain and review available public data on subsurface geology and, if warranted, the location of wells within a quarter mile of the project site will be identified. Drilling equipment will be inspected for suitability and integrity prior to performing work.

Subsurface investigations are typically performed to assess the lateral and vertical extent of petroleum hydrocarbons or other contaminants which may be present in soils and groundwater. Drilling methods will be selected to optimize field data requirements and to be compatible with known or suspected subsurface geologic conditions.

Shallow soil borings will be drilled dry using a truck-mounted hollow-stem auger drilling rig, unless site conditions favor a different drilling method. Drilling and sampling methods will be consistent with ASTM Method D-1452-80. The auger size will be a minimum of 3-inches nominal outside diameter (O.D.) for borings not to be completed as wells. The auger size will be a minimum of 8-inches nominal O.D. for borings to be completed as wells. No drilling fluids will be used during this drilling method. All augers and drill rods will initially be thoroughly steam cleaned before arriving on-site, to prevent the introduction of contaminants from off-site, and augers and drill rods which are used will be steam cleaned between borings away from boring locations. Working components of the drilling rig (subs, collars and all parts of the rig chassis near the borehole) will also be steam cleaned. Cleaned augers, rods and other tools, if required, will be stored and covered when not in use. Decontamination of drilling equipment will consist of steam cleaning, and/or trisodium phosphate wash. Cleaning operations will be observed and supervised by a representative of HETI. The drilling rig will also be inspected by a representative of HETI to ensure that no fluids (hydraulic or lubricant) are leaking from the equipment.

Soil Sampling Protocol

Soil samples are typically collected at 5-foot intervals, from the ground surface to the total depth of the boring, with a California Modified split-spoon sampler driven 18 to 24 inches ahead of the lead auger by a 140-pound hammer falling a minimum of 30 inches. The sampler will be lined with clean brass or stainless steel tubes. The number of blows necessary to drive the sampler will be recorded on the boring log and well construction diagram (Plate A-1) to help evaluate the consistency of the materials encountered. Additional soil samples may be collected based on significant lithologic changes and/or potential chemical content. All equipment that contacts soil samples will be thoroughly cleaned prior to arrival at the project site and between each individual sample collection point on-site. New and used split-spoon samplers will be steam cleaned or washed with a trisodium phosphate or Alconox solution, rinsed with tap water, air dried or wiped dry with a clean towel. Soil removed from the top two liners (typically each 4 to 6 inches in length) and the end cone will be used for visual logging purposes and disposed with cuttings produced during the drilling operations. The bottom liner, if suitable, will be preserved for laboratory analysis. Soil samples from each sampling interval will be lithologically described, consistent with the Unified Soil Classification System, by a HETI geologist. The exact depth of all borings to the nearest 1/2-

foot will be determined in the field. Exploratory boring logs shall be prepared under the direction of a Registered Geologist or Professional Engineer.

Head-space analysis will be performed in the field to check for the presence of volatile organic compounds. Head-space analysis will be performed using an organic vapor meter (either flame-ionization or photo-ionization). The method used will be consistent with the method described by Fitzgerald (1989). Organic vapor concentrations will be recorded on the HETI Soil Boring Log (Figure 1). The selection of soil samples for chemical analysis are typically based on the following criteria:

- a. Soil discoloration
- b. Soil odors
- c. Visual confirmation of chemical in soil
- d. Depth with respect to underground tanks
- e. Depth with respect to groundwater
- f. Organic vapor meter reading

The soil sampler and liners will be cleaned with a trisodium-phosphate or Alconox solution, rinsed with clean tap water and air dried or wiped dry with a clean towel prior to each sampling event. Soil samples (full liners) selected for chemical analyses will be covered with aluminum foil or teflon tape and the ends will be sealed with plastic end caps. The end caps will then be taped to ensure a more secure seal. The samples will then be labeled and entered onto a Chain-of-Custody document, and placed in a cooler on blue ice (hard shell) for transport to a state certified analytical laboratory.

Where copper and zinc contamination are the subject of the investigation, stainless steel liners will be used in lieu of brass liners. Stainless steel liners will also be used when the client, additional sampling protocol or regulatory agencies require.

Soil borings will be backfilled (sealed) to the ground surface using either a neat cement or cement-bentonite grout mixture in accordance with appropriate local regulations.

Pending the outcome of the results of the laboratory analyses, excess drill cuttings will remain on-site and, when deemed necessary, covered with a plastic tarp or drummed. Confirmed uncontaminated soils may be appropriately disposed of on-site by the client. Soils found to contain concentrations of contaminants above applicable local or state limits will be placed in appropriately labeled 55-gallon D.O.T. drums or in a hazardous materials drop bin and left on-site for proper disposal by the client. At the clients request, HETI will act as the client's agent by assisting in the disposal of the contained material. In no case will HETI personel sign a Hazardous Waste Manifest.

Well Construction

Monitoring wells shall be installed using a truck-mounted hollow-stem auger drilling rig or an air or mud-rotary drilling rig. Typically, the hollow stem rig will be used for the installation of wells up to 100 feet deep, if subsurface conditions prove favorable. Wells greater than 100 feet in depth will typically be drilled using air or mud-rotary equipment. Mud-rotary equipment will typically be used when alternate methods have failed or proven ineffective.

Monitoring well casing and screen shall be constructed of a minimum of Schedule 40, flush joint, threaded, polyvinylchloride (PVC) pipe. The well screen will be factory mill-slotted. The screen length shall be determined in the field and shall be placed with the intent of setting the screened interval adjacent to the aquifer material. The screen length shall also be set with the intent of placing the top of the screened interval a minimum of 2 feet above the static water

level. All screens and casings used will be in a contaminant-free condition when placed in the ground. No thread lubrication shall be used, other than teflon tape or distilled water, during the connection of individual lengths of screened and solid well casing. Screen shall not be placed in a borehole that creates hydraulic interconnection of two or more distinctly separate aquifer units. Screen slot size will be chosen to be compatible with the encountered aquifer materials. The screen slot size will be chosen to retain a high percentage of the filter pack or natural formation. The remainder of the well casing, above the screened interval, shall be of solid riser casing. A sand pack shall be placed in the remaining annular space surrounding the well casing to a minimum of 1 foot above the screened interval. Sand pack shall not be placed such that it interconnects two or more distinctly separate aquifer units. Sand pack shall be chosen to be compatible with both the aquifer materials and the screen slot size. Sand pack shall consist of clean, washed, kiln dried silica sand. A minimum 1-foot thick bentonite pellet or bentonite slurry seal shall be placed above the sand pack. All bentonite shall be hydrated by either formation water or steam-distilled water. The remaining annular space above the bentonite seal shall be grouted with a neat cement or bentonite-neat cement mixture and shall be placed from the top of the bentonite pellet seal to within 6 inches of the top of the well. If used, the bentonite content of the mixture shall not exceed 5 percent by weight. Sand pack, bentonite, and cement seal levels will be confirmed during construction by measuring the remaining annular space with a calibrated weighted tape. If shallow water table conditions prevail, the screen interval will be placed such that the screen height above the static water level is reduced and a maximum possible surface seal can be achieved. A field boring log and well construction diagram (Plate A-1) shall be prepared by a representative of HETI for each well completed. Monitoring and extraction wells shall be constructed with Class-A cement/bentonite grout or bentonite pellets tremied into position as a base for the well casing if necessary. The well casing will be set within the aquifer according to the proposed function of the well and the chemistry of the potential contaminants.

In the event a monitoring well is required to be installed in an aquifer unit underlying an existing, shallower aquifer, the well will be completed in the lower aquifer such that only water from the lower aquifer is drawn into the well. The upper aquifer will be sealed by installing a steel conductor casing which extends to the base of the shallow aquifer. The steel casing will be tremied into position with an annular neat cement or cement-bentonite grout seal placed between the outside wall of the casing and the wall of the borehole. The cement grout will be allowed a minimum of 72 hours to set prior to advancing the boring beyond the sealed conductor casing and into the next aquifer. After 72 hours, the boring will be advanced below the seal and completed as a well as described above but within the steel conductor casing.

The tops of all well casings will be sealed and placed in a vandal resistant, traffic rated box to prevent entry of surface contamination, unauthorized entry and tampering.

Monitoring wells will be surveyed to obtain north-end casing elevations to the nearest ± 0.01 foot. Water level measurements will be recorded with an interface probe to the nearest ± 0.01 foot and referenced to either a project datum or mean sea level (MSL). A project site datum is typically chosen such that it will remain in the event the project site undergoes a physical change as a result of construction or other cultural disturbance. Where required, the wells will be surveyed by a licensed land surveyor relative to the nearest bench mark and relative to mean sea level. Typically, the establishment of a known, on-site reference by a licensed survey, is enough to allow for the remaining well top elevations to be determined using a survey level and rod. Unless directed otherwise by local regulatory agencies, the well top elevations will be established in this manner.

Well Development

After installation, all monitoring wells shall be developed to remove fine grained sediments from the well and to stabilize sand, gravel and disturbed aquifer materials in the annular area around the screened interval. Well development will be accomplished by air-lift pump, suction-lift pump, submersible pump, bladder pump, surge block, bailer or any combination of the above. All well development equipment will be decontaminated prior to development using a steam cleaner and/or trisodium-phosphate solution wash, clean water rinse, and steam distilled water rinse. Well development will continue until each well is relatively free of turbidity. The adequacy of well development will be assessed by a HETI geologist. Where appropriate, indicator parameters (pH, specific conductance, temperature, and turbidity) will be monitored during well development. Field instrument calibrations will be performed prior to use according to manufacturers specifications.

Well Head Completion and Site Clean-up

Monitoring wells shall be completed below grade unless special conditions exist that require above grade design. Monitoring well casing (including the well locking seal and cap) will be completed approximately two inches below the vandal resistant traffic rated road box cover. Except in areas where snow plows might be used, the road box cover shall be completed approximately one inch above the existing grade surface to allow for precipitation runoff. All concrete work, both inside and outside the road box, shall be completed with a smooth finish.

Above ground completions will be set inside a 2 to 3 foot tall locking steel protective casing. If traffic conditions dictate, three 4-inch diameter steel pipes will be set in concrete in a triangular pattern to act as bumper posts. The posts will be set 2 feet deep and will be filled with concrete. A four foot square, 3-inch thick concrete pad which slopes away from the well will be set around each well. Both the protective steel well casing and the bumper posts will be painted yellow.

The project site shall be left as clean as possible. All soils and excess concrete produced from each monitoring well will be placed in appropriate areas to be disposed as previously described. All monitoring well locations will either be broomed or washed down such that staining of the existing surface cover is minimized.

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Quality Assurance/Quality Control Objectives

The sampling and analysis procedures employed by HETI for groundwater sampling and monitoring follow specific Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) guidelines. Quality Assurance (QA) objectives have been established by HETI to develop and implement procedures for obtaining field data and evaluating water quality in an accurate, precise and complete manner so that sampling procedures and field measurements provide information that is comparable and representative of the actual field conditions. Quality Control (QC) is maintained by HETI by using specific field protocols and requiring the analytical laboratory to perform internal and external QC checks. It is the goal of HETI to provide data that are accurate, precise, complete, comparable, and representative. The definitions for accuracy, precision, completeness, comparability, and representativeness are as follows:

1. Accuracy - the degree of agreement of a measurement with an accepted reference or true value.
2. Precision - a measure of agreement among individual measurements under similar conditions. Usually expressed in terms of standard deviation.
3. Completeness - the amount of valid data obtained from a measurement system compared to the amount that was expected to meet the project data goals.
4. Comparability - the confidence with which one data set can be compared with another.
5. Representativeness - the degree to which a sample or group of samples reflect the characteristics of a media at a given sampling point. Also includes the degree to which a sampling point represents the actual parameter variations which are under study.

As part of the HETI QA/QC program, applicable federal, state and local reference documents are to be followed. The procedures outlined in these regulations, manuals, handbooks, guidance documents and journals are incorporated into the HETI sampling procedures to assure that: (1) groundwater samples are properly collected, (2) groundwater samples are identified, preserved, and transported in a manner such that they are representative of field conditions, and (3) chemical analyses of samples are accurate and reproducible.

**GUIDANCE AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS USED
TO COLLECT GROUNDWATER SAMPLES**

U.S.E.P.A. - 339/9-51-002	NEIC Manual for Groundwater/ Subsurface Investigation at Hazardous Waste Sites
U.S.E.P.A. - 503/SW611	Procedures Manual for Groundwater Monitoring at Solid Waste Disposal Facilities (August, 1977)
U.S.E.P.A. - 600/4-79-020	Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes (1983)
U.S.E.P.A. - 600/4-82-029	Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater (1982)
U.S.E.P.A. - SW-846#, 3rd Edition	Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste - Physical/Chemical Methods (November, 1986) and latter additions
40 CFR 136.3e Table II	Required Containers, Preservation Techniques, and Holding Times
Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (OSWER 9950.1)	Groundwater Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document (September, 1986)
California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Region)	A Compilation of Water Quality Goals (September, 1988); Updates (October, 1988)
California Regional Water Quality Control Board (North Coast, San Francisco Bay, and Central Valley)	Regional Board Staff Recommendations for Initial Evaluations and Investigation of Underground Tanks: Tri-Regional Recommendations (June, 1988)
California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Region)	Memorandum: Disposal, Treatment, and Refuse of Soils Contaminated with Petroleum Fractions (August, 1986)
State of California Department of Health Services	Hazardous Waste Testing Laboratory Certification List (March, 1987)
State of California Water Resources Board	Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Control (LUFT) Field Manual (May, 1988), and LUFT Field Manual Revision (April, 1989)

State of California Water Resources 85), Control Board	Title 23 (Register #85.#33-8-17- Subchapter 16: Underground Tank Regulations; Article 3, Sections 2632 and 2634; Article 4, Section 2647 (October, 1986)
Santa Clara Valley Water District	Guidelines for Investigating Fuel Leaks (March, 1989)
Santa Clara Valley Water District	Guidelines for Preparing or Reviewing Sampling Plans for Soil and Groundwater Investigation of Fuel Contamination Sites (January, 1989)
Alameda County Water District	Groundwater Protection Program: Guidelines for Groundwater and Soil Investigations at Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Sites (most recent revision)
American Public Health Association	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewaters, 16th Edition
Analytical Chemistry (journal)	Principles of Environmental Analysis Volume 55, pages 2212-18, December, 1983
American Petroleum Institute Environmental Affairs Dept., June, 1983	Groundwater Monitoring & Sample Bias
The Bay Area Air Quality Management District	Regulation 8 - Rule 40 & Rule 48

Because groundwater samples collected by HETI are analyzed in the parts per billion (ppb) range for many analytes, care is exercised to prevent contamination of samples. When volatile or semivolatile organic compounds are included for analysis, HETI sampling crew members will adhere to the following precautions in the field:

1. A new pair of clean, disposable, latex (or comparable material) gloves are to be worn for each well to be sampled.
2. When possible, samples will first be collected from wells known or suspected to contain the fewest contaminants, followed by wells in increasing order of degree of contamination.
3. All sample bottles and equipment are to be kept away from fuels and solvents. When possible, gasoline (used in generators and water pumps) is to be shipped to the project site in separate compartments of the same vehicle or in a separate vehicle as that in which sample bottles are shipped.

4. Sampling bailers are to be composed of polyethylene (when dedicated to the well), Teflon or stainless steel. Other materials, such as acrylic, may contain phthalate esters which can interfere with gas chromatography (GC) analyses. Well purging may be performed with PVC bailers.
5. Volatile organic groundwater samples are collected so that air passage through the sample does not occur or is minimal (to prevent volatiles from being stripped from the samples). Sample bottles are filled by slowly running the sample down the side of the bottle until there is a positive convex meniscus over the neck of the bottle. The Teflon side of the septum (in cap) is positioned against the meniscus and the cap is screwed on tightly. The sample is then inverted and lightly tapped while the sampler inspects the contents of the bottle for an air bubble. The absence of an air bubble indicates a successful seal. If a bubble is evident, the cap is removed and more water is added to the sample. The inspection procedure is repeated and if bubbles persist, the vial is discarded in a container designated for used and broken vials and bottles and the sample filling procedure is repeated with another vial.
6. Extra vials shall be available for use in the event of dropped bottles and/or caps. Any bottle which has come in contact with the ground shall be considered contaminated and shall not be used. When replacing septa, or if septa become inverted, care shall be taken to assure that the Teflon seal faces the interior of the bottle.
7. All preservatives shall be provided by the contract analytical laboratory.

Laboratory and field handling procedures of samples may be monitored by including QC samples for analysis with sample lots from a project site. QC samples may include any combination of the following:

1. Trip Blank - Used for purgable organic compounds only; QC samples shall be collected in 40 milliliter (ml) sample vials filled in the analytical laboratory with organic free water. Trip blanks should be sent to the project site, and travel with the samples from the project site. Trip blanks are not opened, and are returned from the project site with the samples from the project site for analysis.
2. Field Blank - Prepared in the field using steam-distilled water. Field blank QC samples shall accompany project site samples to the laboratory and shall be analyzed for the same chemical parameters as those samples taken from the project site.
3. Equipment Blank - Equipment Blank QC samples shall be prepared in the field using field equipment rinsate between two different wells after the equipment has been washed and rinsed. The equipment blank will consist of deionized water retained in the sampling equipment. These QC samples will only be taken when a dedicated bailer is not used for sampling.
4. Duplicates - Duplicate QC samples shall be collected "second samples" from a selected well and project site. Duplicates shall be collected as either split samples or second-run samples (i.e. later date) from the same well.

The number and types of QC samples shall be determined by HETI on a site-specific basis.

GROUNDWATER SAMPLE COLLECTION

This section describes the routine procedures followed by HETI while collecting groundwater samples for chemical analysis. These procedures include decontamination, water level measurements, well purging, physical parameter measurements, sample collection, sample preservation, and sample handling. Critical sampling objectives for HETI are to:

1. Collect groundwater samples which are representative of the sampled matrix.
2. Maintain sample integrity from the time of sample collection to delivery to the analytical laboratory.

Sample analyses, methods, containers, preservation, and holding times are presented in Table A-1.

Decontamination Procedures

All physical parameter measuring and sampling equipment shall be decontaminated prior to measurement and sample collection using a trisodium phosphate or Alconox solution wash, followed by two separate rinses in tap water, followed by one rinse in steam-distilled water. Any sampling equipment surfaces or parts that might absorb specific contaminants, such as plastic pump valves, impellers, etc., are to be cleaned in the same manner.

Sample bottles, bottle caps, and septa used for sampling volatile organics are thoroughly pre-cleaned in either the laboratory or the factory. All appropriate measures shall be taken to assure continued sterility of the containers issued by the contract laboratory prior to usage at the project site.

During field sampling, equipment which has been placed in a well shall be decontaminated by washing with a trisodium-phosphate or Alconox solution followed by two rinses in tap water and one rinse in steam-distilled water.

Water Level Measurements

Prior to purging and sampling any wells, the static-water level shall be measured by use of an electronic sounder and/or calibrated portable oil-water interface probe. Both static water level and separate phase product thickness shall be measured and noted to the nearest ± 0.01 foot. Interface probe results shall be confirmed by sampling the top of the water column with a clear bailer and measuring any floating product thickness to the nearest ± 0.01 foot with an engineers scale tape. In all cases a clear bailer sample will be taken from each well to check for color, sheen and undetected floating product. If floating product of any measureable thickness is observed, no sampling will be performed for that well. If visible product sheen is observed, sampling shall proceed under normal protocols.

The line used to lower the bailer shall be discarded after each use to preclude the possibility of cross contamination. Field observations (e.g., well integrity, product odor, turbidity, water color, odors, etc.) shall be recorded on the HETI Purge/Sample Sheet (Plate A-2). Before and after the use of the electric sounder, interface probe, non-dedicated bailer, or any other down well equipment, each will be decontaminated by washing in a trisodium phosphate or Alconox solution, followed by a double rinse with tap water, followed by a rinse with steam-distilled water.

Well Purging

Before sampling commences, well casing storage water and interstitial water in the artificial sand pack shall be purged from the well using: (1) a positive displacement bladder pump constructed of inert non-wetting Teflon and stainless steel; (2) a pneumatic-airlift pumping system; (3) a centrifugal pumping system; or (4) a PVC, Teflon or stainless steel bailer. Methods of purging will be assessed based on the well size, location, depth, accessibility, and known chemical conditions. Individual well purge volumes are calculated from the casing volumes. In general, a minimum of 3 to 5 casing volumes will be purged. Wells which dewater or demonstrate slow recharge capacities (i.e., low yield wells which only recover to 70 percent of initial water column height after 1 hour) during purging activities may be sampled after fewer than 3 to 5 purging cycles. If a low yield well is to be sampled, sampling shall not take place until at least 70 percent of the previously measured water column has been replaced by recharge. Monitoring wells shall be purged according to the protocol flowchart presented in Plate A-3. Water removed from the wells will either be disposed or stored in 55-gallon DOT drums for future disposal according to procedures outlined for contaminated soil cuttings in the Soil Sampling Protocol section above. Where appropriate, physical parameters (pH, specific conductance, and temperature) will be monitored by HETI field crew during well purging operations. If necessary, purging may continue until all three physical parameters have stabilized. Stability shall be defined as a change of less than 0.2 pH units, less than 10 percent in micro mhos, and less than 1.0 degree Centigrade. The pH meters shall be read to the nearest ± 0.1 pH units. Specific conductance meters shall be read to the nearest ± 10 micro-mhos per centimeter. Both types of meters shall be calibrated daily to manufacturer's specifications. Temperature shall be read to the nearest ± 0.1 degree centigrade. Field data collected while developing, purging and sampling the wells will be entered onto the HETI Purge/Sample Sheet (Plate A-2). Copies of the Purge/Sample Sheets will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness for each well sampled.

DOCUMENTATION

Sample Container Labels

Each sample container shall be labeled immediately after the sample is collected and sealed. The label shall include:

- Company Name (HETI)
- Source (i.e., well number or code)
- Sampler's identification
- Project number
- Date and time of collection
- Type of preservation (if any) used

Field Sampling Data Sheets

In the field, the HETI sampling crew will record the following information on the Purge/Sample Sheet (Plate A-2) for each well sampled:

- Project number
- Client
- Location
- Source (i.e., well number or code)
- Time and date of development, purging and sampling
- Well accessibility and integrity
- Pertinent well data (e.g., total depth, product thickness, static water level)
- Physical parameters when appropriate (e.g., specific conductance, pH, temperature) - may be more than one reading
- Gallons and well casing volumes purged

Chain-of-Custody

A chain-of-custody record shall be completed and will accompany every shipment of samples to the analytical laboratory in order to establish documentation tracing sample possession from the time of collection until delivery to the laboratory. The record will contain the following information:

- Sample or station number or code (ID)
- Signature of the collector, sampler, or recorder
- Date and time of collection
- Place of collection (project address and name of business)
- Sample type (soil or water)
- Type of analysis requested
- Signatures of persons involved in chain of possession (in chronological order)
- Dates and times of individual possession (inclusive)
- Laboratory comments regarding the sample receptacle conditions

Samples will always be accompanied by a Chain-of-Custody record. When transferring the samples, the individuals relinquishing and receiving the samples will sign, date and note the time on the Chain-of-Custody record.

Sample Collection, Handling, Storage and Transport

All water samples will be collected in an order such that those parameters most sensitive to volatilization will be sampled first. A general order of collection for some common groundwater parameters is as follows:

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)
- Total Organic Halogens (TOH)
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
- Extractable Organics
- Total Metals
- Dissolved Metals
- Phenols
- Sulfate and Chloride
- Nitrate and Ammonia
- Turbidity

All samples from the same well shall be collected immediately after purging or when the well recovers to 70 percent of the original water column height. All samples from one sampling set from a single well should be collected on the same day.

All chemical sample handling and storage will be conducted under the direction of HETT's consulting analytical chemist. All laboratory chemical testing will be accomplished by a state approved analytical laboratory.

All water samples will be held at 4°C by packing them in a water-tight container inside an ice chest and covering with hard shelled "blue ice™". In no event shall the time between sample collection and delivery to the contract laboratory be greater than 72 hours. Preservatives will not be added to any sample by the sampling crew, unless instructed by the consulting analytical chemist. If added in the field, preservatives shall be supplied by the contract analytical laboratory. No one will open the samples other than laboratory personnel who will perform the specified chemical analyses.

If it is necessary for samples or sample ice chests to leave the immediate control of the sampling crew prior to delivery to the laboratory or laboratory courier, such as shipment by a common carrier (e.g., UPS™), a custody seal will be placed on each sample container and/or sample chest. Custody seals will be placed to ensure that the samples have not been tampered with during shipment and will contain the samplers signature, the date and time the seal was emplaced.

TABLE A-1

SAMPLE ANALYSIS METHODS, CONTAINERS, PRESERVATIVES, AND HOLDING TIMES

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Analytical Method</u>	<u>Reporting Units</u>	<u>Container*</u>	<u>Preservation†</u>	<u>Maximum Holding Time</u>
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (low to med. b.p. i.e. gasoline)	EPA 8015 (DHS modified)	ppb ug/l	40ml glass vial, Teflon lined septum	4°C HCl to pH<2**	14 days
Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylenes (BTEX)	EPA 8020	ppb ug/l	40ml glass vial, Teflon lined septum	4°C HCl to pH<2**	7 days(w/o preservative) 14 days (w/preservative)
Oil & Grease	SM 503A&E	ppb ug/l	1L glass jar, Teflon lined cap	4°C H2SO4 to pH<2	28 days
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (high. b.p. i.e. diesel)	EPA 8015 (DHS modified)	ppb ug/l	1L glass jar, Teflon lined cap	4°C	14 days
Halogenated Volatile Organics (chlorinated solvents)	EPA 8010	ppb ug/l	40ml glass vial, Teflon lined septum	4°C	14 days
Non-Chlorinated Solvents	EPA 8020	ppb ug/l	as above	4°C	14 days
Volatile Organics (GC/MS)	EPA 8240	ppb ug/l	as above	4°C	14 days
Semi-Volatile Organics (GC/MS)	EPA 8270	ppb ug/l	as above	4°C	14 days
Metals	ICP-EPA 200.7 or A.A.EPA-	ppb ug/l	100 ml	4°C HNO3 to pH<2	6 months

* Containers listed are for water - soil containers are to be brass or stainless steel tubes with plastic end caps.

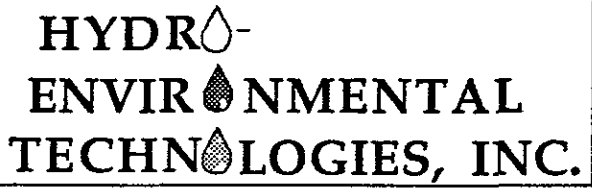
† Applies only to liquid samples.

** May vary depending on lab requirements.

SITE/LOCATION		SSGUN	BORING DIAMETER	ANGLE/BEARING	BORING NO
DRILLING CONTRACTOR		COMPLETED	FIRST ENCOUNTERED WATER DEPTH		
OPERATOR		LOGGED BY	STATIC WATER DEPTH/DATE		
DRILL MAKE & MODEL		SAMPLING METHOD			BOTTOM OF BORING
WELL MATERIAL	SLOT SIZE	FILTER PACK	BORING SEAL		WELL NO.

BLOWS/ FOOT	FIELD HEAD- SPACE *	DEPTH	SAMPLE	WATER LEVEL	WELL CONSTR.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION & PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
		1					
		2					
		3					
		4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
		8					
		9					
		10					
		11					
		12					
		13					
		14					
		15					
		16					
		17					
		18					
		19					
		20					
		21					
		22					
		23					
		24					
		25					
		26					
		27					
		28					
		29					
		30					

* PD
(ppm)

	SOIL BORING LOG MW-4 AND WELL CONSTRUCTION MW-4	PLATE A-1
	DATE: APPROVED BY:	JOB NO.

PURGED/SAMPLED BY: _____ DATE: _____

GAUGING DATA:

Depth to bottom: _____ ft.

Depth to water: _____ ft.

Saturated Thickness: _____ ft.

Conversion	
diam.	gals/ft.
2 in.	x 0.16
4 in.	x 0.65
6 in.	x 1.44

Well casing volume _____ gallons

volumes to purge x _____ vols.

*Total volume to purge = _____ gallons

* unless chemical parameters stabilize earlier

PURGING DATA:

Purge method: PVC bailer/ Submersible pump/ Suction lift pump/ _____
(circle one)

Time	Volume (gallons)	Temp. (°F)	Conductivity (mS/cm)	pH

Color: _____

Turbidity: _____

Recharge: _____

SPP _____ ft.

SAMPLING DATA:

Sampling method: Dedicated bailer / _____

Sample for: (circle)

- TPHg/BTEX METALS TOG 8010
- TPHA O-Pb TEL 8020
- TPH mo Total Pb EDB 8240
- 601 602 Nitrates 8260 8270
- Other: _____



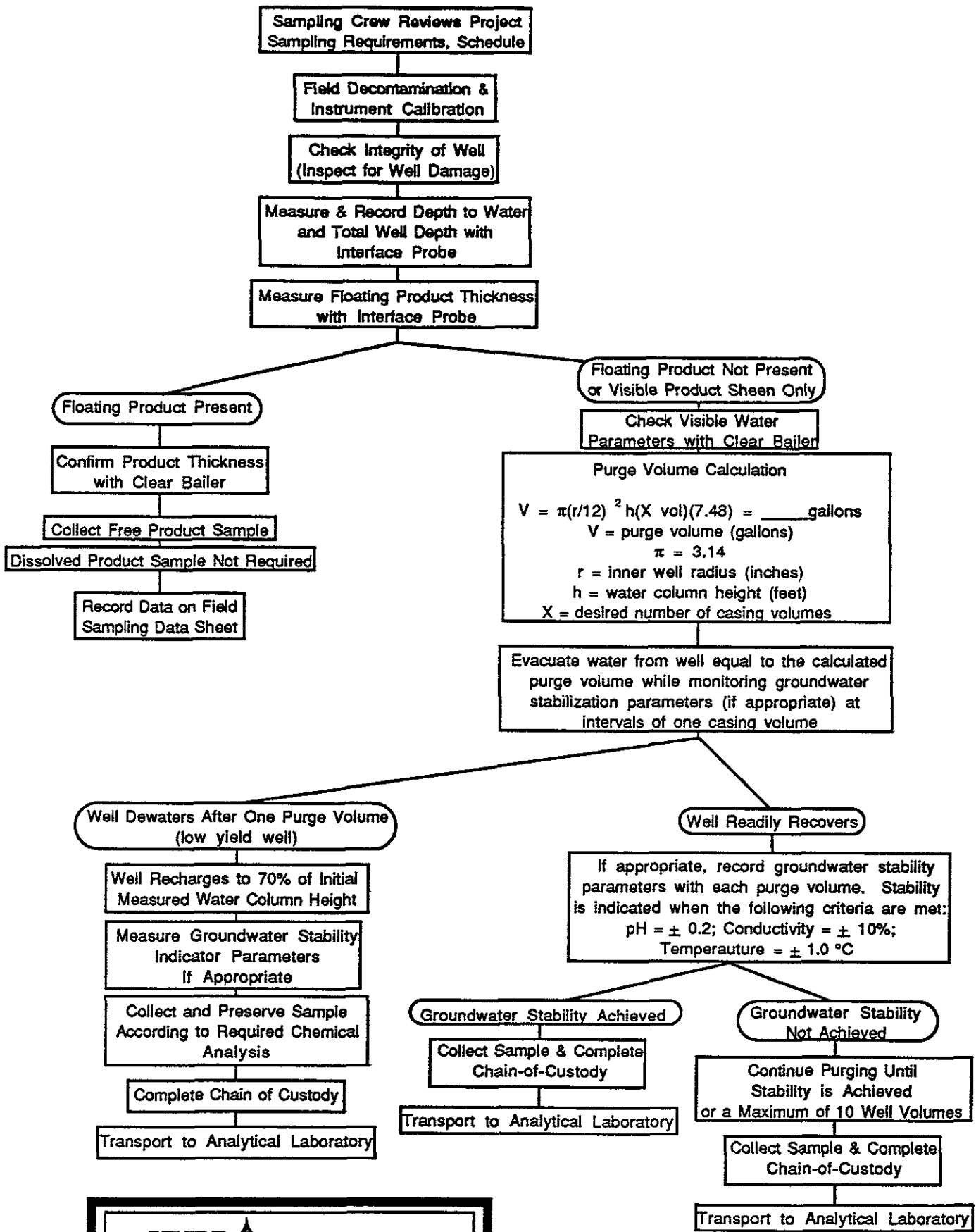
MONITORING WELL PURGE/SAMPLE SHEET

WELL # _____

LOCATION _____

PLATE

A-2



APPENDIX B

PURGED/SAMPLED BY: TR DATE: 2/24/93

GAUGING DATA:

Depth to bottom: 26.4 ft.
 Depth to water: 9.73 ft.
 Saturated Thickness: 16.38 ft.

Conversion	
diam	gals/ft.
<u>2 in.</u>	<u>x 0.16</u>
4 in.	x 0.65
6 in.	x 1.44

Well casing volume 2.62 gallons
 # volumes to purge x 3 vols.
 *Total volume to purge = 286 gallons
 * unless chemical parameters stabilize earlier

PURGING DATA:

Purge method: PVC bailer / Submersible pump / Suction lift pump / _____
 (circle one)

Time	Volume (gallons)	Temp. (°F)	Conductivity (mS/cm)	pH
<u>12:52 p</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
↓	<u>2</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>18.27</u>	<u>7.77</u>
↓	<u>4</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>18.43</u>	<u>7.71</u>
↓	<u>6</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>18.28</u>	<u>7.68</u>
<u>1:01 p</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>18.24</u>	<u>7.60</u>

Color: tan Turbidity: slight
 Recharge: fair SPP 0 ft.

SAMPLING DATA:

Sampling method: Dedicated bailer

- Sample for: (circle)
- IPHg/BTEX
 - METALS
 - TOC
 - 8010
 - TPHd
 - O-Pb
 - TEL
 - 8020
 - TPH mo
 - Total Pb
 - EDB
 - 8240
 - 601
 - 602
 - Nitrates
 - 8260
 - 8270
- Other: _____

**HYDRO-
 ENVIRONMENTAL
 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

MONITORING WELL PURGE/SAMPLE SHEET
 WELL # MW-2
 LOCATION Hesperian Blvd., San Lorenzo

Job No. 8-019
 SHEET 1 of 1

PURGED/SAMPLED BY: TR

DATE: 2/24/93

GAUGING DATA:

Depth to bottom: 22.21 ft.

Depth to water: 10.57 ft.

Saturated Thickness: 11.64 ft.

Conversion	
diam.	gals/ft.
2 in.	x 0.16
<u>4 in.</u>	<u>x 0.65</u>
6 in.	x 1.44

Well casing volume 7.56 gallons

volumes to purge x 3 vols.

*Total volume to purge = 22.68 gallons

* unless chemical parameters stabilize earlier

PURGING DATA:

Purge method: PVC bailer Submersible pump/ Suction lift pump/ _____
(circle one)

Time	Volume (gallons)	Temp. (°F)	Conductivity (mS/cm)	pH
11:43	0	—	—	—
	5	21.4	14.41	7.05
	10	20.6	16.39	7.36
	15	20.8	17.76	7.42
DDY 11:51	18	20.3	18.36	7.48

Color: tan

Turbidity: Moderate

Recharge: poor

SPP 0 ft.

SAMPLING DATA:

Sampling method: Dedicated bailer / _____

Sample for: (circle)

- TPH₄/BTEX METALS TOC 8010
- TPH₄ O-Pb TEL 8020
- TPH_{no} Total Pb EDB 8240
- 601 602 Nitrates 8260 8270
- Other: _____

**HYDR-
ENVIRONMENTAL
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

MONITORING WELL PURGE/SAMPLE SHEET

WELL # KW-5

LOCATION Hesperian Blvd., San Diego

Job No.
8-019
SHEET
1 of 1

PURGED/SAMPLED BY: TR DATE: 2/24/83

GAUGING DATA:

Depth to bottom: 22.25 ft.
 Depth to water: 10.62 ft.
 Saturated Thickness: 11.63 ft.

Conversion	
diam.	gals/ft.
2 in.	x 0.16
<u>4 in.</u>	<u>x 0.65</u>
6 in.	x 1.44

Well casing volume 7.56 gallons
 # volumes to purge x 3 vols.
 *Total volume to purge = 22.68 gallons
 * unless chemical parameters stabilize earlier

PURGING DATA:

Purge method: PVC bailer / Submersible pump / Suction lift pump / _____
 (circle one)

Time	Volume (gallons)	Temp. (°F)	Conductivity (mS/cm)	pH
12:02	0	—	—	—
↓	5	20.9	17.63	7.37
	10	21.1	17.88	7.38
	15	20.9	17.51	7.40
	20	20.9	17.60	7.46
	12:13	24	20.9	17.68

Dry

Color: tan Turbidity: slight
 Recharge: POB SPP ∅ ft.

SAMPLING DATA:

Sampling method: Dedicated bailer

Sample for: (circle)

- TPH_g/BTEX METALS TOC 8010
- TPH_d O-Pb TEL 8020
- TPH_{nc} Total Pb EDB 8240
- 601 602 Nitrates 8260 8270
- Other: _____

**HYDRO-
 ENVIRONMENTAL
 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

MONITORING WELL PURGE/SAMPLE SHEET
 WELL # MW-6
 LOCATION Hesperian Blvd., San Diego

Job No. 8-019
 SHEET
 1 of 1

PURGED/SAMPLED BY: TR DATE: 2/24/93

GAUGING DATA:

Depth to bottom: 23.84 ft.
 Depth to water: 10.97 ft.
 Saturated Thickness: 12.87 ft.

Conversion	
diam.	gals/ft.
2 in.	x 0.16
<u>4 in.</u>	<u>x 0.65</u>
6 in.	x 1.44

Well casing volume 8.36 gallons
 # volumes to purge x 3 vols.
 *Total volume to purge = 25.08 gallons
 * unless chemical parameters stabilize earlier

PURGING DATA:

Purge method: PVC bailer / Submersible pump / Suction lift pump / _____
 (circle one)

Time	Volume (gallons)	Temp. (°F)	Conductivity (mS/cm)	pH
12:36	0	—	—	—
↓	5	20.8	20+	12.65
↓	10	20.6	20+	12.58
<u>dry</u> 12:42	15	20.6	12.6	12.13

Color: tan Turbidity: slight
 Recharge: poor SPP 0 ft.

SAMPLING DATA:

Sampling method: Dedicated bailer

- Sample for: (circle)
- IPHg/BTEX
 - METALS
 - TOG
 - 8010
 - TPHd
 - O-Pb
 - TEL
 - 8020
 - TPH mo
 - Total Pb
 - ED8
 - 8240
 - 601
 - 602
 - Nitrates
 - 8260
 - 8270
 - Other: _____



MONITORING WELL PURGE/SAMPLE SHEET
 WELL # Mw-7
 LOCATION Hesperian Blvd, San Lorenzo

Job No. 8-019
 SHEET
 1 of 1

APPENDIX C

8-019 Analytical
 RECEIVED MAR 8 1993



SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Hydro Environmental	Client Project ID: 8-019	Sampled: Feb 24, 1993
2363 Mariner Square Dr., Bldg. 3, S	Sample Matrix: Water	Received: Feb 25, 1993
Alameda, CA 94501	Analysis Method: EPA 5030/8015/8020	Reported: Mar 4, 1993
Attention: Brian Gwinn	First Sample #: 3BB8401	

TOTAL PURGEABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS with BTEX DISTINCTION

Analyte	Reporting Limit µg/L	Sample I.D. 3BB8401 MW-2	Sample I.D. 3BB8402 MW-5	Sample I.D. 3BB8403 MW-6	Sample I.D. 3BB8404 MW-7	Sample I.D.	Sample I.D.
Purgeable Hydrocarbons	50	330	N.D.	N.D.	82		
Benzene	0.50	14	N.D.	N.D.	1.5		
Toluene	0.50	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.		
Ethyl Benzene	0.50	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	6.0		
Total Xylenes	0.50	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	4.0		
Chromatogram Pattern:		Gas	--	--	Gas		

Quality Control Data

Report Limit Multiplication Factor:	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Date Analyzed:	3/3/93	3/2/93	3/2/93	3/2/93
Instrument Identification:	GCHP-7	GCHP-6	GCHP-6	GCHP-6
Surrogate Recovery, %: (QC Limits = 70-130%)	104	108	99	119

Purgeable Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a fresh gasoline standard.
 Analytes reported as N.D. were not detected above the stated reporting limit.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maile A. Springer
 Maile A. Springer
 Project Manager

RECEIVED MAR 8 1993



SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Hydro Environmental Client Project ID: 8-019
 2363 Mariner Square Dr., Bldg. 3, Ste 243
 Alameda, CA 94501
 Attention: Brian Gwinn QC Sample Group: 3BB8401 Reported: Mar 4, 1993

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-Benzene	Xylenes
Method:	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020
Analyst:	E. Cunanan	E. Cunanan	E. Cunanan	E. Cunanan
Reporting Units:	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Date Analyzed:	Mar 3, 1993	Mar 3, 1993	Mar 3, 1993	Mar 3, 1993
QC Sample #:	G3BB6501	G3BB6501	G3BB6501	G3BB6501
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Spike Conc. Added:	10	10	10	30
Conc. Matrix Spike:	9.7	9.9	9.9	30
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	97	99	99	100
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	9.6	9.7	9.4	29
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	96	97	94	97
Relative % Difference:	1.0	2.0	5.2	3.4

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maile A. Springer
 Maile A. Springer
 Project Manager

% Recovery:	$\frac{\text{Conc. of M.S.} - \text{Conc. of Sample}}{\text{Spike Conc. Added}} \times 100$
Relative % Difference:	$\frac{\text{Conc. of M.S.} - \text{Conc. of M.S.D.}}{(\text{Conc. of M.S.} + \text{Conc. of M.S.D.}) / 2} \times 100$



SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Hydro Environmental	Client Project ID: 8-019	
2363 Mariner Square Dr., Bldg. 3, Ste 243		
Alameda, CA 94501		
Attention: Brian Gwinn	QC Sample Group: 3BB8402 - 04	Reported: Mar 4, 1993

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-Benzene	Xylenes
Method:	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020
Analyst:	A.Miraftab	A.Miraftab	A.Miraftab	A.Miraftab
Reporting Units:	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Date Analyzed:	Mar 2, 1993	Mar 2, 1993	Mar 2, 1993	Mar 2, 1993
QC Sample #:	G3BB6603	G3BB6603	G3BB6603	G3BB6603
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Spike Conc. Added:	10	10	10	30
Conc. Matrix Spike:	11	11	11	32
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	110	110	110	107
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	11	11	11	33
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	110	110	110	110
Relative % Difference:	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Maile A. Springer
 Maile A. Springer
 Project Manager

% Recovery:	$\frac{\text{Conc. of M.S.} - \text{Conc. of Sample}}{\text{Spike Conc. Added}} \times 100$
Relative % Difference:	$\frac{\text{Conc. of M.S.} - \text{Conc. of M.S.D.}}{(\text{Conc. of M.S.} + \text{Conc. of M.S.D.}) / 2} \times 100$

Mobil Chain of Custody



**SEQUOIA
ANALYTICAL**

Redwood City: (415) 364-9600
 Concord: (510) 686-9600
 Sacramento: (916) 921-9600

Consulting Firm Name: <u>Hydro-Environmental Tech., Inc.</u>		Site SS #: <u>10-L1X</u>	Phase of Work:
Address: <u>2363 Mariner Square Dr., Ste 243</u>		Mobil Site Address: <u>15884 Hesperian Blvd. CA</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> A. Emrg. Response
City: <u>Alameda</u> State: <u>CA</u> Zip Code: <u>94501</u>	Mobil Engineer: <u>Steve Pao</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> B. Site Assessment
Telephone: <u>510-521-2684</u> FAX #: <u>510-521-5078</u>	Consultant Project #: <u>8-019</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> C. Remediation
Project Contact: <u>Brian Gwinn</u>	Sampled by: <u>Tony Ramirez</u>	Sequoia's Work Order Release #:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Monitoring
			<input type="checkbox"/> E. OGC/Claims

Turnaround Time: Standard TAT (5 - 10 Working Days)
 Other _____

Analyses Requested

Client Sample I.D.	Date/Time Sampled	Matrix Description	# of Containers	Sequoia's Sample #	Analyses Requested				Comments
					TPH Gas/BTEX	TPH Diesel	TRPH by I.P. EPA 418.1	Oil & Grease EPA 413.2	
1. MW-2	2/24/93 2pm	H ₂ O	2		X		9302284	01	
2. MW-5	↓	↓	↓		↓			02	
3. MW-6	↓	↓	↓		↓			03	
4. MW-7	↓	↓	↓		↓			04	
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									

Relinquished By: <u>[Signature]</u>	Date: <u>2/25/93</u>	Time: <u>10:00</u>	Received By: <u>B=C</u>	Date: <u>2/25/93</u>	Time: <u>10:00</u>
Relinquished By: <u>[Signature]</u>	Date: <u>2/25/93</u>	Time: <u>11:30</u>	Received By: <u>[Signature]</u>	Date: <u>2/25/93</u>	Time: <u>11:30</u>
Relinquished By: <u>[Signature]</u>	Date: <u>2/25/93</u>	Time: <u>12:50</u>	Received By: <u>A. Nugra</u>	Date: <u>2/25</u>	Time: <u>12:50</u>