BLAINE
TECH SERVICES INC.

1370 TULLY RD., SUITE 505
SAN JOSE, CA 95122
(408) 995-5535

October 28, 1991

Chevron USA, Inc.
2410 Camino Ramon
San Ramon, CA 94583

Attn: Nancy Vukelich

SITE:
Chevron Service Station No. **92384**
15526 Hesperian Boulevard
San Lorenzo, California

PROJECT:
Tank Removal

MULTIPLE EVENT SAMPLING REPORT 910606-N-1

Blaine Tech Services, Inc. performs specialized environmental sampling and documentation as an independent third party. In order to avoid compromising the objectivity necessary for the proper and disinterested performance of this work, Blaine Tech Services, Inc. does not participate in the interpretation of analytical results or engage in the marketing or installation of remedial systems.

This report covers the environmental sampling performed by our personnel during two different sampling events that were completed during the tank removal work at the site. The report presents each of these sampling events in chronological order, and contains descriptive text, diagrams, and a (fold out) comprehensive table of sampling locations and analytical results. The chain of custody records and certified analytical reports are presented as supporting documents in an appendix following the close of the report.

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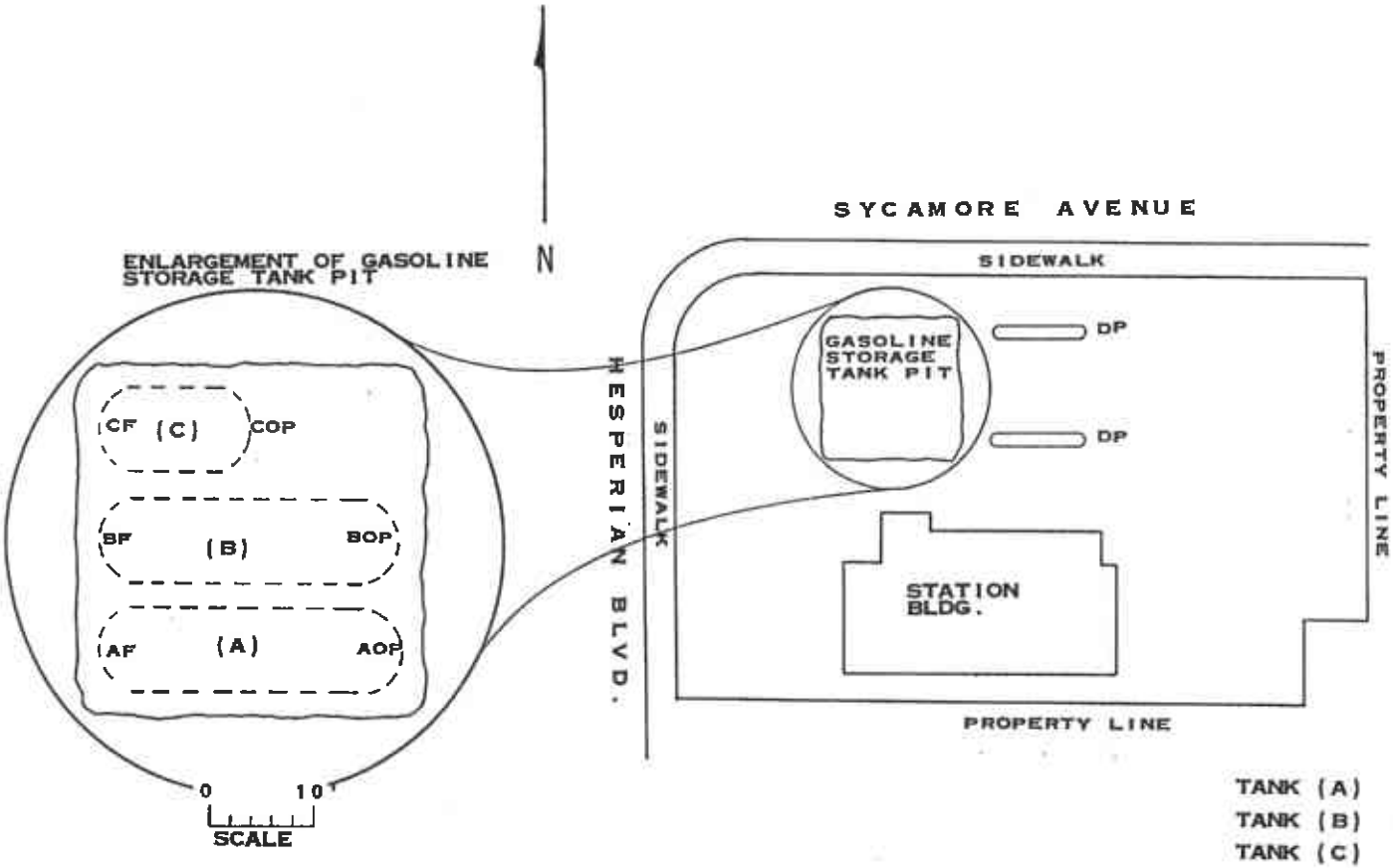
MASTER SITE DIAGRAM

Chevron Station 92384



0 75'

SCALE:

MAP REF: THOMAS BROS. ALAMEDA COUNTY P.27 E-5

LEGEND: F = FILL PIPE END
OP = OPPOSITE THE FILL PIPE END
DP = DISPENSER PUMP ISLAND

TANK (A) 10,000 GALLON GASOLINE TANK
TANK (B) 10,000 GALLON GASOLINE TANK
TANK (C) 5,000 GALLON GASOLINE TANK

TANK REMOVAL SAMPLING

May 30, 1991 / 910530-G-1

SCOPE OF REQUESTED SERVICES

In accordance with the request of the Chevron engineer, our firm would provide personnel who would be sent to the site for the specific purpose of obtaining environmental samples following the removal of three gasoline tanks.

Our personnel would collect the samples, arrange for the requested analyses of the samples and maintain normal documentation that would include the issuing of a formal Sampling Report. The collection of environmental samples was to be performed in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the specific directions of the Local Implementing Agency (LIA) inspector.

It was noted that the subject site was located within the overall jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board -- San Francisco Bay Region. In this part of the RWQCB region, the initial inspection and evaluation of a site is customarily conducted by the LIA: the Alameda County Health Agency.

EXECUTION OF THE WORK PERFORMED ON MAY 30, 1991

Blaine Tech Services, Inc. personnel were sent to the site on Thursday, May 30, 1991.

Our representative met with the Chevron engineer in charge of the project and the local implementing agency inspector to discuss the sampling activity. The local implementing agency, the Alameda County Health Agency, was represented by Ms. Pamela Evans. Chevron USA, Inc. was represented by Mr. Gordon Johnson.

In accordance with the local regulations and the field judgment of the LIA representative, a detailed inspection of the tanks was conducted following their removal from the open excavation. The tanks were visually inspected and likely failure points were probed with small pointed metal examination tools. No holes were observed in any of the tanks.

TANK I.D.	SIZE IN GALLONS	TANK CONTENT	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	INSPECTION FOUND
A	10,000	GASOLINE	FIBERGLASS	NO HOLES
B	10,000	GASOLINE	FIBERGLASS	NO HOLES
C	5,000	GASOLINE	FIBERGLASS	NO HOLES

Standard RWQCB interface samples were taken of the native soil at points corresponding to both ends of each underground storage tank. Stockpile samples were also obtained, as were samples of the soil underlying the product line that conducted fuel from the underground storage tanks to the dispenser pumps. The sampling was performed in accordance with the direction of the LIA representative, Ms. Evans. In the paragraphs that follow, the samples are described in the order in which they were collected:

Sample #1 was a standard interface sample taken at the fill pipe end of Tank B at a depth of twelve feet (12.0') below grade.

Sample #2 was a standard interface sample taken at the fill pipe end of Tank C at a depth of twelve feet (12.0') below grade.

Sample #3 was a standard interface sample taken at the end opposite the fill pipe of Tank C at a depth of twelve feet (12.0') below grade.

Sample #4 was a standard interface sample taken at the end opposite the fill pipe of Tank B at a depth of twelve feet (12.0') below grade.

Sample #5 was a standard interface sample taken at the fill pipe end of Tank A at a depth of twelve feet (12.0') below grade.

Sample #6 was a standard interface sample taken at the end opposite the fill pipe of Tank A at a depth of twelve feet (12.0') below grade.

Samples #7 through #12 were collected from the soil underlying the product lines and the dispenser pumps. These samples were collected using hand augering equipment and hand driven core samplers. At each sampling point an exploratory boring was first put down using a hand auger. A undisturbed soil sample was then collected by advancing a hand driven core sampler in the soil at the bottom of the bore hole. The hand driven core sampler consisted of drive shoe (containing a brass sample liner), extension rods and a slide hammer.

Sample #7 was collected from soil underlying a ninety degree bend in the product lines as they extended from the tank pit to the dispenser pumps. The sample was taken from the area between the west ends of the dispenser pumps at a depth of four feet (4.0') below grade.

Sample #8 was also collected from soil underlying a ninety degree bend in the product lines as they extended from the tank pit to the dispenser pumps. This sample was taken from the area between the east ends of the dispenser pumps at a depth of three and a half feet (3.5') below grade.

Sample #9 was collected from the soil underlying the dispenser pump at the east end of the island closest to the station building.

Sample #10 was collected from the soil underlying the dispenser pump at the west end of the island closest to the station building.

Sample #11 was collected from the soil underlying the dispenser pump at the east end of the island closest to Sycamore Avenue.

Sample #12 was collected from the soil underlying the dispenser pump at the west end of the island closest to Sycamore Avenue.

The stockpiled soil generated during the excavation of the tank pit had been placed in two piles. The LIA inspector explained to our representative that in all cases where the excavated soil was going to be reused as backfill material it would be necessary to have the stockpiles sampled according to the RWQCB soil characterization protocol. Our representative took this information as a straightforward direction from the LIA inspector and proceeded to sample the stockpiles according to the RWQCB protocol which is thoroughly discussed in an RWQCB/San Francisco Bay Region document titled --Draft--DCW 1/10/90--Stockpile Soil characterization Procedure. In its simplest form, the RWQCB protocol requires the collection of one discrete sample for each twenty cubic yards of soil. All stockpiles were sampled in accordance with that protocol.

Please see the * QC NOTE which is located immediately after the description of the delivery of these samples to the laboratory.

Sample #13 was a discrete stockpile sample taken from the smaller of the two stockpiles generated during the excavation of the tank pit. This stockpile was located just south of the tank pit and was estimated to contain approximately 12 cubic yards of soil. The sample was collected after clearing away the upper six to twelve inches (6-12") of surface material. The sample container (a new brass sampler liner) was then forced in the newly exposed soil.

To facilitate sample collection, the larger of the two stockpiles generated during the excavation of the tank pit was divided into four sections (#14, #15, #16 and #17). This stockpile was located west of the tank pit was estimated to contain approximately 80 cubic yards of soil. One discrete sample was collected from each section after clearing away the upper six to twelve inches (6-12") of surface material. The samples were designated #14, #15, #16 and #17.

After completion of the field work, the sample containers were delivered to Sequoia Analytical Laboratory in Redwood City, California. Sequoia Analytical Laboratory is certified by the California Department of Health Services as a Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory and is listed as DOHS HMTL #1210.

It was requested that the analytical procedures used for these analyses be those specified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board -- San Francisco Bay Region. The methods are defined in attachments to the San Francisco RWQCB (Region 2) publication, Guidelines For Addressing Fuel Leaks and in documents issued to clarify the Board's interpretation of the California LUFT Manual.

*** QC NOTE**

Prior to being issued, this report passed through a normal QC review. The use of the RWQCB soil characterization protocol in lieu of the BAAQMD stockpile protocol drew special scrutiny. Phone calls back and forth between Richard Blaine of Blaine Tech Services, Inc. and Pamela Evans of the Alameda County Health Agency between November 6, 1991 and November 13, 1991 produced a clarification of the Agency's position on stockpile sampling.

The Agency wishes to have any soil which is to be used as backfill sampled according to the RWQCB soil characterization protocol. However, this sampling need not be performed at the time when the soil stockpiles are first generated. Sampling to satisfy the requirements of other agencies (such as the BAAQMD) can be performed before the collection of RWQCB soil characterization samples. Extensive aeration can also be undertaken and completed before the RWQCB samples are collected. However when the soil is ready to be used as backfill, the Agency will require that RWQCB soil characterization samples be taken, and will want to have an Agency inspector present to oversee the execution of that sampling work.

An acceptable sequence of events would be as follows:

(1) All excavated soil would be sampled according to BAAQMD requirements (using the BAAQMD stockpile sampling protocol which calls for samples composed of four-part composites which are collected at the rate of one sample per fifty cubic yards). After sampling, the soil stockpiles would be covered with plastic sheeting to prevent uncontrolled aeration.

(2) The results of laboratory analyses of the composite samples would indicate the amount of soil which could be lawfully uncovered each day for aeration under BAAQMD regulations.

(3) The responsible party could obtain additional samples to evaluate how well the aeration was proceeding or at what point it could be deemed complete.

(4) RWQCB soil characterization samples would then be taken once arrangements were made to have an Alameda County Health Agency inspector present to oversee the work. Note that these samples would be taken in conformance with the RWQCB soil characterization protocol at either...

(A) the rate of one discrete sample per twenty cubic yards of soil, or...

(B) at points specified in a sampling plan which proposes to use the statistical approach to characterization which is an alternative method included in the RWQCB soil characterization protocol.

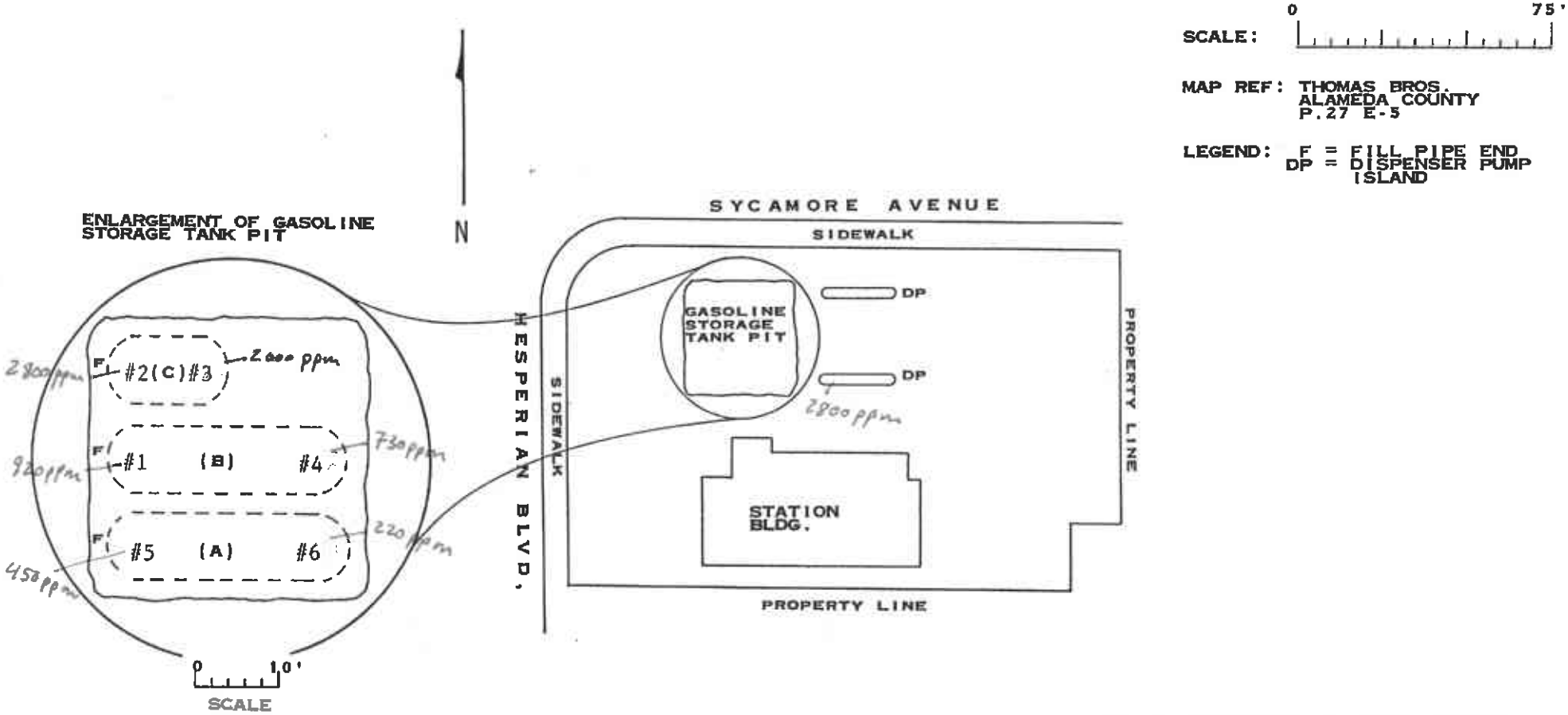
(5) The results of analyses would be used to determine what soil met RWQCB and Alameda County standards for reuse as backfill. Soil which was found not to have reached suitable levels could be further aerated and resampled or offhauled to an alternative disposal site.

To avoid the possibility of any misunderstanding between Agency inspectors and Blaine Tech Services, Inc. personnel, it was suggested that the Responsible Party or their contractor should include a brief written statement or sampling plan with the other permit application papers. The statement would describe the approach to stockpile sampling that will be used (e.g. BAAQMD samples, aeration, followed by RWQCB soil characterization samples). The statement or sampling plan would be approved along with the other permit documents. It was also suggested that Blaine Tech Services, Inc. personnel could carry with them copies of the descriptive statement or sampling plan in case the inspector has not brought the full file to the job site.

TANK REMOVAL DIAGRAM

DIAGRAM ONE

May 30, 1991 / 910530-G-1



- Conc. of TPHg detected from soil samples

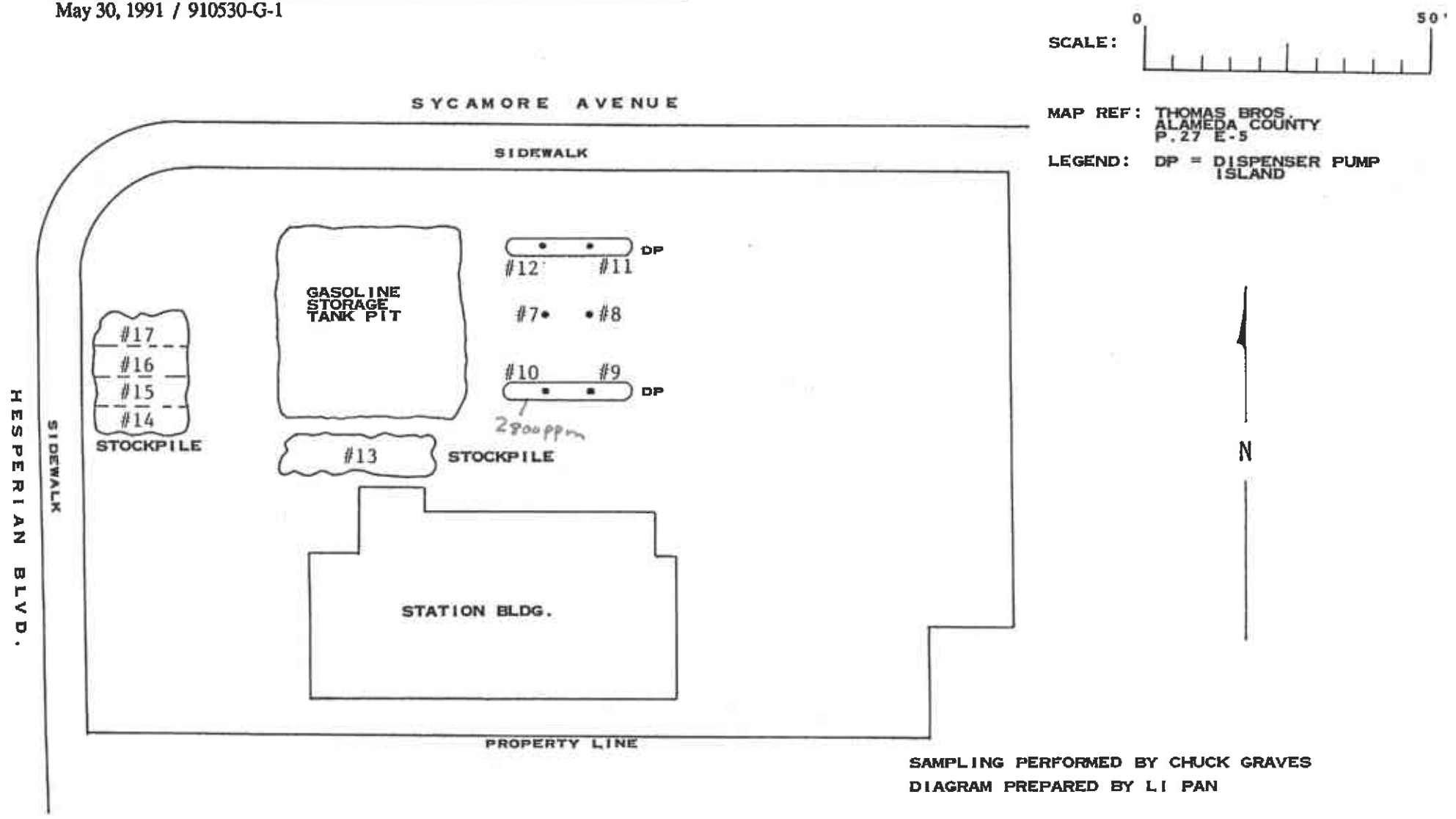
SAMPLING PERFORMED BY CHUCK GRAVES

DIAGRAM PREPARED BY LI PAN

TANK REMOVAL DIAGRAM

DIAGRAM TWO

May 30, 1991 / 910530-G-1



SAMPLING PERFORMED BY CHUCK GRAVES

DIAGRAM PREPARED BY LI PAN

STOCKPILE SAMPLING

June 6, 1991 / 910606-N-1

SCOPE OF REQUESTED SERVICES

In accordance with the request of the Chevron engineer, field personnel would be sent back to the site to obtain samples of stockpiled soil remaining there from the excavation work conducted on May 30, 1991. This would be soil that had not been previously sampled. Sample collection was to be in accordance with standard methodologies and documentation that would include the preparation of a formal Sampling Report.

EXECUTION OF THE WORK PERFORMED ON JUNE 6, 1991

Blaine Tech Services, Inc. personnel returned to the site on Thursday, June 6, 1991. They located the stockpile of material generated during the previous excavation work that had not been previously sampled.

It was discovered that the stockpile which was located directly east of the dispenser pump island closest to the station building consisted primarily of pea gravel. The approximate volume of the stockpile was 38.5 cubic yards.

To facilitate sample collection, the stockpiled material was divided into two sections (#1, #2). Based on the RWQCB/San Francisco Bay Region document designated -- Draft -- DCW 1/10/90 -- Stockpile Soil Characterization Procedure, one discrete sample was collected from each section of approximately 20 cubic yards. Each sample was collected after clearing away the upper twelve inches (12") of surface material. The sample container (a new brass sampler liner) was then forced into the newly exposed material. The samples were designated #1 and #2.

After completion of the field work, the sample containers were delivered to Sequoia Analytical Laboratory in Redwood City, California. Sequoia Analytical Laboratory is certified by the California Department of Health Services as a Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory and is listed as DOHS HMTL #1210.

Our personnel were aware that analytical laboratories have so much difficulty analyzing pea gravel that some regulatory agencies do not even require it to be sampled. Because of this known difficulty, the samples were placed on hold at the laboratory, pending a decision by the Chevron engineer on running the samples. Meanwhile, the Blaine Tech Services, Inc. office had placed a query with the Chevron engineer.

It was requested that the analytical procedures used for these analyses be those specified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board -- San Francisco Bay Region. The methods are defined in attachments to the San Francisco RWQCB (Region 2) publication, Guidelines For Addressing Fuel Leaks and in documents issued to clarify the Board's interpretation of the California LUFT Manual.

STOCKPILE DIAGRAM

June 6, 1991 / 910606-N-1

1 = 25'

11/16 =

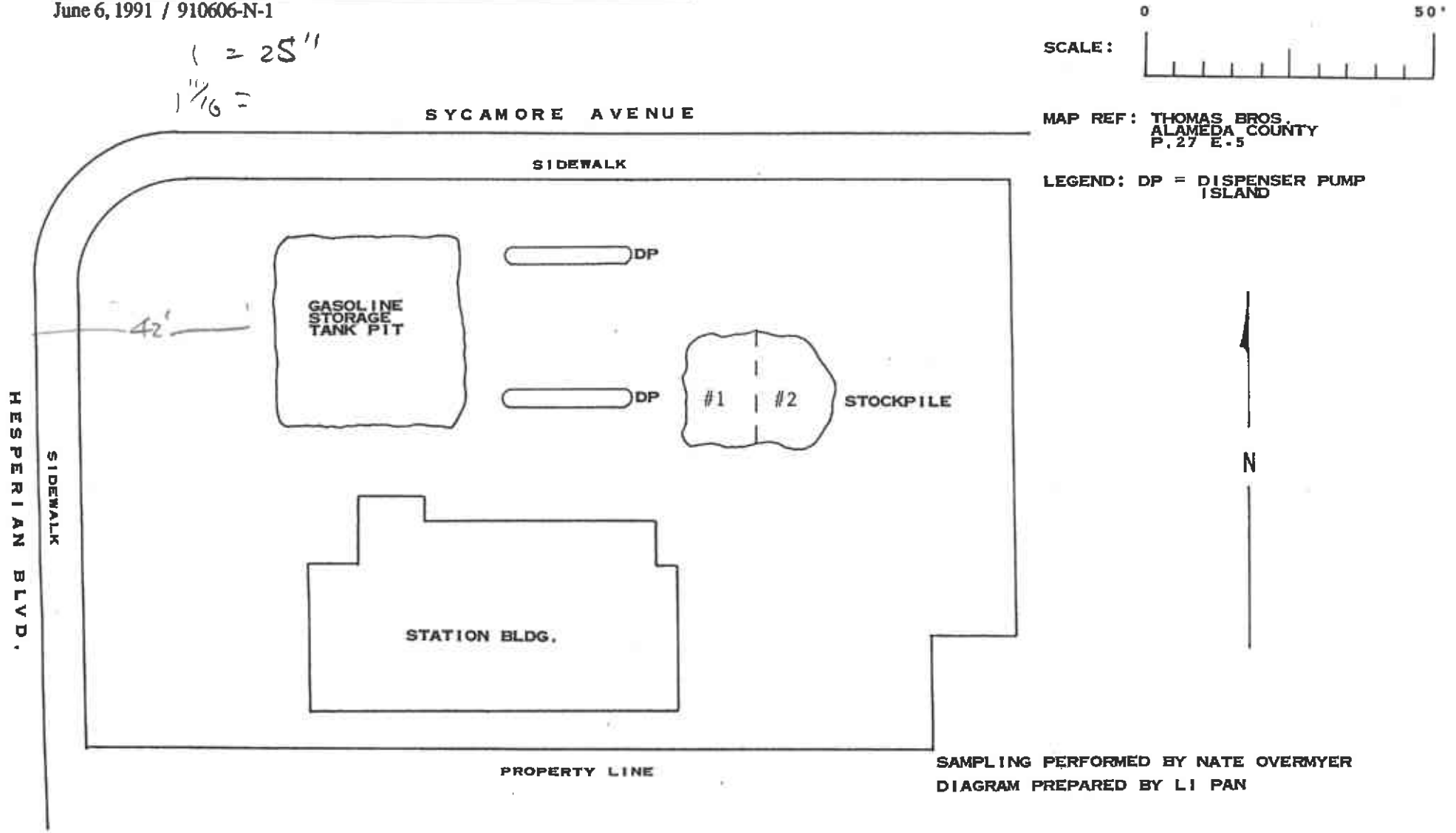


TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

NOTE: Analytical results are reported in Parts Per Million or Parts Per Billion

I.D. GIVEN THIS SAMPLE AREA	SAMPLE DEPTH IN FT. BELOW GRADE	SAMPLING LOCATION DICTATED BY	TYPE & METHOD FOR THE SAMPLE OBTAINED	SAMPLE MATRIX	DATE SAMPLED	BTS CHAIN OF CUSTODY I.D.	BTS SAMPLE I.D.	NAME OF DOHS EMTL LABORATORY	LABORATORY SAMPLE I.D.	PPM TPH AS GAS	PPM BEN-ZENE	PPM TOL-UENE	PPM ETHYL BEN-ZENE	PPM XY-LENES	PPM ORGANIC LEAD
AF	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#5	SEQUOIA	105-4189	450	1.6	5.7	8.0	68	--
Aop	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#6	SEQUOIA	105-4190	220	0.50	2.3	1.8	21	--
BF	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#1	SEQUOIA	105-4202	920	4.2	8.7	6.9	75	0.22
Bop	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#4	SEQUOIA	105-4203	730	3.5	12	13	97	ND
CF	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#2	SEQUOIA	105-4187	2800	21	110	69	400	--
Cop	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#3	SEQUOIA	105-4188	2000	9.3	22	46	270	--
STOCK	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#13	SEQUOIA	105-4197	29	ND	0.0060	0.023	0.30	--
	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#14	SEQUOIA	105-4198	67	ND	0.11	0.17	2.8	--
	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#15	SEQUOIA	105-4199	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--
	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#16	SEQUOIA	105-4200	32	ND	0.18	0.32	4.1	--
	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#17	SEQUOIA	105-4201	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.024	--
	12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	06/06/91	910606-N-1	#1	SEQUOIA	PLACED ON HOLD						
	12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	06/06/91	910606-N-1	#2	SEQUOIA	PLACED ON HOLD						
PRODUCT LINES AND DISPENSER PUMPS															
PL	4.0	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#7	SEQUOIA	105-4191	ND	0.0060	ND	0.0060	0.017	--
	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#8	SEQUOIA	105-4192	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--
DP	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#9	SEQUOIA	105-4193	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--
	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#10	SEQUOIA	105-4194	2800	ND	150	55	420	--
	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#11	SEQUOIA	105-4195	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--
	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#12	SEQUOIA	105-4196	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--

Standard = The location conformed to established (professional or regulatory) definitions for the type of sample being collected. Example: a standard RWQCB interface sample.

LIA = The local implementing agency inspector chose a sampling location that was different from a standard (pre-defined) location.

Elective = Elective samples are not taken to comply with regulatory requirements, but to obtain information. Sampling locations may be chosen by the property owner, the contractor, a consultant, etc. The samples may or may not be analyzed.

SAMPLING METHODOLOGIES

Specific methods used on this project

Standard RWQCB Interface Samples: Samples taken immediately following a tank removal are required to conform to criteria established by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards. Interpretation of these criteria is usually entrusted to the discretion of the local implementing agency inspector, but are widely known and conformance with these criteria is expected even when no regulatory agency personnel are present to direct the procedures. Accordingly, "Standard Interface samples" are those which have been taken in accordance with the standard protocol for obtaining interface samples. These samples fall into the category of samples which are known to be of primary concern to the interested regulatory agencies for determining if additional action will be required at a site and the methodology has been closely defined in state and RWQCB publications, supplements, and presentations. These specify both the acceptable depth and lateral situation of sample collection points. In accordance with these specifications, sample collection is executed as close as possible to the center line (longitudinal axis) of the tank and on a vertical axis with the fill pipe. A corresponding location is also found at the opposite end of the tank whenever standard interface samples are being collected.

Briefly, the method consists of digging up native soil from directly below the fill pipe and the corresponding opposite end of the tank and obtaining a sample from the backfill/native soil interface or a short distance below the interface. A short distance has been defined by Region 2 Board engineers as not greater than twenty-four inches below the backfill/native soil interface and is generally taken to be one foot below the backfill/native soil interface. This soil is brought up in the backhoe bucket. A shovel or trowel is used to cut away surface soil and backfill material which may have been included in the bucket, and the sample is taken by pushing or driving a brass sample liner into the newly exposed soil from the designated depth and location. Additional clarifications by Region 2 Board engineers have indicated that when there is an obvious difference in the relative contamination of soil brought up from the interface depth, then it is the relatively more contaminated soil that should be selected for inclusion in the sample.

Discrete Stockpile Samples In addition to stockpile samples taken to satisfy the Air Quality District, certain jurisdictions may require different types of stockpile sampling that is designed to satisfy other criteria. Alameda County requirements for sampling soil that is to be used as backfill for a tank excavation call for the collection and analysis of one discrete soil sample for every twenty cubic yards of material that is to be used as backfill. These requirements are not a creation of Alameda County, but are an implementation of requirements established by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards participating in the Tri-Regional (RWQCB Regions 1, 2, and 5) conference responsible for issuing the Regional Board Staff Recommendations for Initial Evaluation and Investigation of Underground Storage Tanks. Recognizing that not all soil stockpiles will be homogeneous, Alameda County does not take a hard position in opposition to compositing. Composites are allowed (e.g. four containers from each 20 cubic yards) provided that each twenty cubic yards of soil receives one analyses.

General Practices

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards serve as the foundation for all field sampling operations performed by our firm. The EPA SW 846 is the primary publication from which procedures are derived, though there are additional EPA sources such as training films and verbal communications. Sampling related to underground storage tanks and tank related threats to groundwater are governed by the California Water Resources Control Board and its Regional Water Quality Control Boards. While some aspects of field and laboratory work may be delegated to the California Department of Health Services, the CWRCB and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards establish the general and specific criteria for sampling performed in connection with underground storage tanks. This is done through the publication of guidance documents, the issuance of memoranda, and verbal announcements.

Other agencies, such as Air Pollution Control Districts, may require additional samples, but these are usually in addition to samples required by the RWQCB. Local implementing agency (LIA) inspectors are frequently present during the tank removal phase of a project and either direct or request that samples be taken according to RWQCB specifications. Additional samples may, and frequently are, taken at the request of the LIA inspector.

Based on field conditions directly observable by the LIA inspector, our field personnel may be asked to collect samples that are tailored to the specific situation and which the inspector judges will provide substantial information about the site. Quite often these directions or suggestions coincide with the sampling areas established by the RWQCB as the proper collection points for samples which will be used as the Primary Criteria for a Regulatory Agency Determination on whether additional exploration or remediation will be required at a particular site. Similarly, there are instances when the LIA inspector's judgments do not coincide with Board specifications.

Two common examples of this are as follows:

1. A local implementing agency inspector notes that soil dug up from the correct RWQCB interface sampling point is relatively clean, but observes that there is quite obviously contaminated backfill underlying the center of the tank. The inspector directs that the contaminated backfill should be taken instead of the clean interface soil so as to provide information about the "worst case" conditions within the tank pit.

2. The soil at the specified interface sampling depth is found to be slightly contaminated, but much less so than the soil only a few inches above. Noting the relatively dense soil, the local implementing agency inspector decides not to have the interface soil sampled and has the backhoe dig deeper to see if the contamination diminishes to acceptable levels. This exploration saves the property owner the cost of running two samples at that location, and enables the inspector to directly observe the condition of the deeper soil.

In both examples, different material is collected in lieu of a standard RWQCB interface sample. Further, the material collected is substantially different from what would have been obtained by taking representative soil at the Board specified sampling location. Note that both of these samples were taken at the direction of the local implementing agency inspector who was present at the site and elected to select alternative sampling locations. Note too, that these alternative samples may provide more information about the site than standard Board specified samples. However, as the LIA elected samples do not accurately reflect soil conditions at the sampling points specified by the RWQCB, the decision making process may be hampered.

As important as this may be, it is not the role of Blaine Tech Services, Inc. personnel to evaluate what samples meet or fail to meet the precise definition of a standard RWQCB interface sample. The evaluation of how to classify different samples is as much a part of the LIA inspector's job as is the selection of what material is to be sampled. Discrepancies in definitions can, if necessary, be debated between the RWQCB and the LIA. What is important is that we record where samples were obtained and how the LIA inspector chose to classify those samples.

In example 1. above, the sample would be classified as an LIA elective sample because the LIA inspector identified it as a worst case example rather than as a standard interface sample. Furthermore, it was not collected at a standard interface sample location or depth. The lateral location of the sample and the depth would identify it as an LIA elective sample even if it had not been so designated.

Example 2. above is not so clearcut. It would be up to the LIA inspector to classify this sample as either a standard RWQCB interface sample or as an LIA elective exploratory sample. However classified by the inspector, the depth at which the sample was collected is clearly noted in the second column of the TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS. It is not uncommon for LIA inspectors to have the backhoe continue digging until they are sure that all backfill material has been eliminated and native soil has been reached. The additional depth of the sample reflects this judgement call on the part of the inspector. On the other hand, the inspector might acknowledge that the sample was part of an exploration which he or she directed.

The information presented in the first, second, third and fourth columns of the TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS should be sufficient to define where the sample was taken and how the LIA inspector defined and classified the type of sample it was.

Sample Containers

Our firm uses new sample containers of the type specified by either EPA or the RWQCB for the collection of samples at sites where underground storage tanks are involved. Water samples are contained in 40 ml volatile organic analysis vials (VOAs) when analysis for gasoline and similar light volatile compounds is intended. These containers are prepared according to EPA SW 846 and will contain a small amount of preservative when the analysis is for TPH as gasoline or EPA 602. Vials intended for EPA 601 analysis and EPA 624 GCMS procedures are not preserved. Closure is accomplished with an open headed (syringe accessible) plastic screw cap brought down on top of a Teflon faced septum which is used to seal the sample without headspace.

Water samples intended for semivolatile and nonvolatile analysis such as total oil and grease (TOG) and diesel (TPH HBF) are collected and transported in properly prepared new glass liter bottles. Dark amber glass is used in the manufacture of these bottles to reduce any adverse effect on the sample by sunlight. Antimicrobial preservative may be added to the sample liquid if a prolonged holding time is expected prior to analysis. Closure is accomplished with a heavy plastic screw cap.

Soil samples for volatile, semivolatile and nonvolatile analyses are all collected in properly prepared new brass liners which are 2 inches in diameter by 4 inches in length. Closure is accomplished with press fit plastic end caps which are fitted to the open ends of brass tube liners after a sheet of aluminum foil is wrapped over the exposed sample material. No preservative other than cold storage is used on samples captured in sample containers of this type.

Sample Handling Procedures

Solid sample material is captured by advancing the liner into the soil. This may be done by pushing the liner into soft soils or by containing the liner in a drive shoe which can be advanced and then retracted by means of a slide hammer. The open ends of the sample liner are covered with aluminum foil and plastic end caps. The brass liner is then labeled with the appropriate identification numbers which specify the sampling activity designation number, sample collection area, depth etc. that apply to that particular sample. The sample liner is then placed in an ice chest which contains pre-frozen blocks of an inert ice substitute such as Blue Ice or Super Ice.

Water samples are collected in any of several appropriate devices such as bailers, Coliwasas, Middleburg sampling pumps, etc., which are described in detail only as warranted by their employment at a given site. Sample liquid is decanted into new sample containers in a manner which reduces the loss of volatile constituents and follows the applicable EPA procedures for handling volatile organic and semi-volatile compounds. Only two variations from the EPA methods are generally employed. First, preservative is added to the sample container prior to addition of the sample liquid. This method was pioneered by Stoner Laboratories in 1982 and subsequently adopted by laboratories and environmental consulting firms as a practical means of reducing the time that a liquid is allowed to aerate prior to closure of the sampling container. Second, because tests have shown that the preservative readily mixes with sample liquid, glass stirring rods are not used to agitate the sample/preservative mixture.

Sample Designations

All sample containers are identified with both a sampling event number and a discrete sample identification number. Please note that the sampling event number is the number that appears on our chain of custody. It is roughly equivalent to a job number, but applies only to work done on a particular day of the year rather than spanning several days as jobs and projects often do. This is followed by the sample I.D. number which is usually a simple number such as #1, #2, #3.

Chain of Custody

Samples are continuously maintained in either a chilled ice chest, refrigerator, or freezer from the time of collection until acceptance by the State certified Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory selected to perform the analytical procedures. If the samples are taken charge of by a different party (such as another person from our office, a courier, etc.) prior to being delivered to the laboratory, appropriate release and acceptance records are made on the chain of custody (time, date, and signature of person releasing the samples followed by the time, date and signature of the person accepting custody of the samples).

Laboratory Identification Numbers

Following receipt of the samples and completion of the Chain of Custody form, the laboratory then assigns their own identification numbers to the samples. Different laboratories use different numbering systems and, according to their own internal conventions, may or may not assign sequential numbers to samples which are placed on temporary "hold", pending the results of other analyses. Laboratory identification numbers (if assigned and available) are included in the TABLE, and will be found on the certified analytical report by the analytical laboratory.

Certified Analytical Report

The certified analytical report (CAR) generated by the laboratory is the official document in which they issue their findings. The Results of Analyses section of the TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS should correspond exactly with the laboratory's CAR. Any discrepancy between analytical values should be decided in favor of the CAR, for while it may, itself, be in error with regard to a particular number, the CAR remains the recognized document until such time as it is amended with a corrected report.

The certified analytical report should also be reviewed when samples are taken from below waste oil tanks as <u>any</u> detection of the EPA halogenated and purgeable aromatic compounds may be grounds for requiring further action. Also the TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS is insufficiently spacious to allow anything more than a simple listing of the detected compounds. The TABLE does not include such information as the detection limits at which other compounds were not detected. The full text of the laboratory report will be found in the Analytical Appendix.

Professional Review

Blaine Tech Services, Inc. employs the services of outside professional engineering and engineering geological firms to conduct independent evaluations and review of the technical methods and procedures used by Blaine Tech Services, Inc. in the conduct of its strictly technical work. The scope of these professional reviews is limited to evaluating the adequacy and repeatability of the technical procedures performed by Blaine Tech Services, Inc. personnel and does not extend to making evaluations or recommendations about the general condition of the site.

Reportage

Submission to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the local implementing agency should include copies of the sampling report, the chain of custody, and the certified analytical report issued by the Hazardous Materials Testing Laboratory. The property owner should attach a cover letter and submit all documents together in a package.

The following addresses have been listed here for your convenience:

Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
1800 Harrison Street
Room 700
Oakland, CA 94612
ATTN: Lester Feldman

Alameda County Health Agency
Hazardous Materials Management
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, CA 94621
ATTN: Pamela Evans

Please call if we can be of any further assistance.

Richard C. Blaine

Independent professional review:

Jeremy Wire
Engineering Geologist, EG-71

RCB/dmp

ANALYTICAL APPENDIX

Supporting documents

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORMS
CERTIFIED ANALYTICAL REPORTS
TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

BLAINE TECH SERVICES INC.

1370 TULLY ROAD., SUITE 505
SAN JOSE, CA 95122
(408) 995 5535

CHAIN OF CUSTODY 910530-G-1

CLIENT Chevron USA

SITE Chevron #92384

15526 Hesperian Blvd

San Lorenzo, CA

C - COMPOSITE ALL CONTAINERS

CONDUCT ANALYSIS TO DETECT

LAB Sequoia DHS #12160

ALL ANALYSES MUST MEET SPECIFICATIONS AND DETECTION LIMITS SET BY CALIFORNIA DHS AND

☐ EPA ☐ LIA ☐ OTHER ☒ RWQCB REGION 2

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

5-Days Turnaround

SAMPLE I.D.	MATRIX S = SOIL W = H2O	CONTAINERS TOTAL	Brass	TPH-G, BTXE	ORGANIC Pb	ADD'L INFORMATION	STATUS	CONDITION	LAB SAMPLE #
#1	S	1	X	✓	✓		5-Days		
#2	S	1	X	✓			" "		
#3	S	1	X	✓			" "		
#4	S	1	X	✓	✓		" "		
#5	S	1	X	✓			" "		
#6	S	1	X	✓			" "		
#7	S	1	X	✓			" "		
#8	S	1	X	✓			" "		
#9	S	1	X	✓			" "		
#10	S	1	X	✓			" "		

SAMPLING COMPLETED DATE 5/30/91 TIME 1530

SAMPLING PERFORMED BY Charles M Dunn

RESULTS NEEDED NO LATER THAN 5-DAYS

RELEASED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
Charles M Dunn	5/30/91	1620		5/30/91	1620
RELEASED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
RELEASED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME

SHIPPED VIA	DATE SENT	TIME SENT	COOLER #	

BLAINE
TECH SERVICES INC.

1370 TULLY ROAD, SUITE 505
SAN JOSE, CA 95122
(408) 995-5535

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 910530-G-1

SITE SPECIFICATION Chevron #92384
15526 Hisperian Blvd
San Lorenzo, CA

(X) Bill BLAINE TECH SERVICES, Inc.
( ) Bill _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

5-DAY TURN around

SAMPLE I.D.	QUANTITY	TYPE	OK	ANALYSIS TO DETECT	STATUS	RESULTS	LAB NUMBER
#11	1	S		TPH-G, BTXE	5-Day		
#12	1	S		" "	" "		
#13	1	S		" "	" "		
#14	1	S		" "	" "		
#15	1	S		" "	" "		
#16	1	S		" "	" "		
#17	1	S		" "	" "		

Field sampling was performed by Charles M Sm

Sampling was completed at 15:30 AM/PM 5-30-1990

RELEASE OF SAMPLES FROM (name,time,date) --->>>>> INTO THE CUSTODY OF (name,time,date)

from Charles M Sm @ 16:20 AM/PM 5/30 -90 -> to [signature] @ 16:20 AM/PM 5/30-90

from _____ @ : AM/PM _____ -90 -> to _____ @ : AM/PM _____ -90

from _____ @ : AM/PM _____ -90 -> to _____ @ : AM/PM _____ -90

The laboratory designated to perform these analyses is: Sequoia DHS HMTL #1210
NOTE: Procedures and detection limits must confrom to RWQCB Region #2 specifications.
Please include chain of custody number and site specification on reports and invoices.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services	Client Project ID:	910530-G-1	Sampled:	May 30, 1991
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505	Matrix Descript:	Soil	Received:	May 30, 1991
San Jose, CA 95122	Analysis Method:	EPA 5030/8015/8020	Analyzed:	6/ 3-4 /91
Attention: Richard Blaine	First Sample #:	105-4187	Reported:	Jun 6, 1991

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

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
105-4187	#2	2,800	21	110	69	400
105-4188	#3	2,000	9.3	22	46	270
105-4189	#5	450	1.6	5.7	8.0	68
105-4190	#6	220	0.50	2.3	1.8	21
105-4202	#1	920	4.2	8.7	6.9	75
105-4203	#4	730	3.5	12	13	97
Detection Limits:		**100**	**0.50**	**0.50**	**0.50**	**0.50**

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

1054187.BLA <1>

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services	Client Project ID:	910530-G-1	Sampled:	May 30, 1991
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505	Matrix Descript:	Soil	Received:	May 30, 1991
San Jose, CA 95122	Analysis Method:	EPA 5030/8015/8020	Analyzed:	6/ 3-4 /91
Attention: Richard Blaine	First Sample #:	105-4191	Reported:	Jun 6, 1991

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

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
105-4191	#7	N.D.	0.0060	N.D.	0.0060	0.017
105-4192	#8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
105-4193	#9	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
105-4195	#11	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
105-4196	#12	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
105-4197	#13	29	N.D.	0.0060	0.023	0.30
105-4199	#15	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
105-4201	#17	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.024
Detection Limits:		**1.0**	**0.0050**	**0.0050**	**0.0050**	**0.0050**

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

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

1054187.BLA <2>

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services	Client Project ID:	910530-G-1	Sampled:	May 30, 1991
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505	Matrix Descript:	Soil	Received:	May 30, 1991
San Jose, CA 95122	Analysis Method:	EPA 5030/8015/8020	Analyzed:	6/ 3-4 /91
Attention: Richard Blaine	First Sample #:	105-4194	Reported:	Jun 6, 1991

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

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
105-4194	#10	2,800	N.D.	150	55	420
Detection Limits:		**5,000**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**25**

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

1054187.BLA <3>

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services	Client Project ID:	910530-G-1	Sampled:	May 30, 1991
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505	Matrix Descript:	Soil	Received:	May 30, 1991
San Jose, CA 95122	Analysis Method:	EPA 5030/8015/8020	Analyzed:	6/ 3-4 /91
Attention: Richard Blaine	First Sample #:	105-4198	Reported:	Jun 6, 1991

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

Sample Number	Sample Description	Low/Medium B.P. Hydrocarbons mg/kg (ppm)	Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Toluene mg/kg (ppm)	Ethyl Benzene mg/kg (ppm)	Xylenes mg/kg (ppm)
105-4198	#14	67	N.D.	0.11	0.17	2.8
105-4200	#16	32	N.D.	0.18	0.32	4.1

Detection Limits:	**5.0**	**0.025**	**0.025**	**0.025**	**0.025**

Low to Medium Boiling Point Hydrocarbons are quantitated against a gasoline standard.
Analytes reported as N.D. were not present above the stated limit of detection. Because matrix effects and/or other factors required additional sample dilution, detection limits for this sample have been raised.

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505
San Jose, CA 95122
Attention: Richard Blaine

Client Project ID: 910530-G-1

QC Sample Group: 1054187-4203

Reported: Jun 6, 1991

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Xylenes
Method:	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020
Analyst:	C. Donohue	C. Donohue	C. Donohue	C. Donohue
Reporting Units:	ng	ng	ng	ng
Date Analyzed:	Jun 3, 1991	Jun 3, 1991	Jun 3, 1991	Jun 3, 1991
QC Sample #:	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391
Instrument I.D.:	GCPE-2	GCPE-2	GCPE-2	GCPE-2
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Spike Conc. Added:	100	100	100	300
Conc. Matrix Spike:	110	110	110	320
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	110	110	110	110
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	110	110	110	320
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	110	110	110	110
Relative % Difference:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

% Recovery:	Conc. of M.S. - Conc. of Sample / Spike Conc. Added	x 100
Relative % Difference:	Conc. of M.S. - Conc. of M.S.D. / (Conc. of M.S. + Conc. of M.S.D.) / 2	x 100

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505
San Jose, CA 95122
Attention: Richard Blaine

Client Project ID: 910530-G-1

QC Sample Group: 1054187-4203

Reported: Jun 6, 1991

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Xylenes
Method:	EPA 8015 / 8020	EPA 8015 / 8020	EPA 8015 / 8020	EPA 8015 / 8020
Analyst:	R. Eastman	R. Eastman	R. Eastman	R. Eastman
Reporting Units:	ng	ng	ng	ng
Date Analyzed:	Jun 4, 1991	Jun 4, 1991	Jun 4, 1991	Jun 4, 1991
QC Sample #:	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391
Instrument I.D.:	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1	GCHP-1
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Spike Conc. Added:	100	100	100	300
Conc. Matrix Spike:	92	92	91	270
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	92	92	91	90
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	90	91	90	270
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	90	91	90	90
Relative % Difference:	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.0

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

% Recovery: $\frac{\text{Conc. of M.S. - Conc. of Sample}}{\text{Spike Conc. Added}} \times 100$

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

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505
San Jose, CA 95122
Attention: Richard Blaine

Client Project ID: 910530-G-1

QC Sample Group: 1054187-4203

Reported: Jun 6, 1991

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Xylenes
Method:	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020
Analyst:	S. Hoffmann	S. Hoffmann	S. Hoffmann	S. Hoffmann
Reporting Units:	ng	ng	ng	ng
Date Analyzed:	Jun 3, 1991	Jun 3, 1991	Jun 3, 1991	Jun 3, 1991
QC Sample #:	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391
Instrument I.D.:	GCPE-2	GCPE-2	GCPE-2	GCPE-2
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Spike Conc. Added:	100	100	100	300
Conc. Matrix Spike:	100	100	100	310
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	100	100	100	100
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	110	110	100	320
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	110	110	100	110
Relative % Difference:	9.5	9.5	0.0	3.2

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

% Recovery: $\frac{\text{Conc. of M.S. - Conc. of Sample}}{\text{Spike Conc. Added}} \times 100$

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

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505
San Jose, CA 95122
Attention: Richard Blaine

Client Project ID: 910530-G-1

QC Sample Group: 1054187-4203

Reported: Jun 6, 1991

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl Benzene	Xylenes
Method:	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020	EPA 8020
Analyst:	J. Dinsay	J. Dinsay	J. Dinsay	J. Dinsay
Reporting Units:	ng	ng	ng	ng
Date Analyzed:	Jun 3, 1991	Jun 3, 1991	Jun 3, 1991	Jun 3, 1991
QC Sample #:	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391	GBLK 060391
Instrument I.D.:	GCHP-7	GCHP-7	GCHP-7	GCHP-7
Sample Conc.:	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Spike Conc. Added:	100	100	100	300
Conc. Matrix Spike:	100	100	100	320
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	100	100	100	110
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	100	100	100	300
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	100	100	100	100
Relative % Difference:	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

% Recovery:	Conc. of M.S. - Conc. of Sample / Spike Conc. Added	x 100
Relative % Difference:	Conc. of M.S. - Conc. of M.S.D. / (Conc. of M.S. + Conc. of M.S.D.) / 2	x 100

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services	Client Project ID:	910530-G-1	Sampled:	May 30, 1991
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505	Sample Descript:	Soil	Received:	May 30, 1991
San Jose, CA 95122	Analysis Method:	California LUFT Manual, 12/87		
Attention: Richard Blaine	First Sample #:	105-4202	Analyzed:	Jun 3, 1991
			Reported:	Jun 6, 1991

ORGANIC LEAD

Sample Number	Sample Description	Sample Results mg/kg (ppm)
105-4202	#1	0.22
105-4203	#4	N.D.

Detection Limits:	**0.050**

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

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

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

Blaine Tech Services
1370 Tully Rd., Suite 505
San Jose, CA 95122
Attention: Richard Blaine

Client Project ID: 910530-G-1

QC Sample Group: 1054202-4203

Reported: Jun 6, 1991

QUALITY CONTROL DATA REPORT

ANALYTE	Organic Lead
Method:	LUFT
Analyst:	V. Patel
Reporting Units:	mg/kg
Date Analyzed:	Jun 3, 1991
QC Sample #:	105-3807
Sample Conc.:	0.16
Spike Conc. Added:	0.50
Conc. Matrix Spike:	0.71
Matrix Spike % Recovery:	110
Conc. Matrix Spike Dup.:	0.67
Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery:	100
Relative % Difference:	5.8

SEQUOIA ANALYTICAL

Elizabeth W. Hackl
Project Manager

$$\% \text{ Recovery:} \quad \frac{\text{Conc. of M.S. - Conc. of Sample}}{\text{Spike Conc. Added}} \times 100$$

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

BLAINE TECH SERVICES INC.

1370 TULLY ROAD., SUITE 505
SAN JOSE, CA 95122
(408) 995 5535

CHAIN OF CUSTODY 910606-N1

CLIENT CHEVRON USA

SITE CHEVRON #92384

15526 HESPERIAN BLVD.

SAN LORENZO, CA

C = COMPOSITE ALL CONTAINERS

CONDUCT ANALYSIS TO DETECT

LAB SEQUOIA DHS #

ALL ANALYSES MUST MEET SPECIFICATIONS AND DETECTION LIMITS SET BY CALIFORNIA DHS AND

☐ EPA ☐ LIA ☐ OTHER ☑ RWQCB REGION 2

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

PLACE #1 & #2
ON HOLD UNTIL
FURTHER INSTRUCTION

SAMPLE I.D.	MATRIX S = SOIL W = H2O	CONTAINERS TOTAL		C	TPH (GAS) BTXE	ADD'L INFORMATION	STATUS	CONDITION	LAB SAMPLE #
#1	S	1	BRASS		✓		5 DAYS		
#2	S	1	BRASS		✓		5 DAYS		

SAMPLING COMPLETED DATE 6-6-91 TIME 13:15

SAMPLING PERFORMED BY Mike Overmyer.

RESULTS NEEDED NO LATER THAN 5 DAYS

RELEASED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
Mike Overmyer	6-6-91	14:50	K. Wollard	6/6	1450
RELEASED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
RELEASED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME

SHIPPED VIA	DATE SENT	TIME SENT	COOLER #	

TABLE OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

NOTE: Analytical results are reported in Parts Per Million or Parts For Billion

I.D. GIVEN THIS SAMPLE AREA	SAMPLE DEPTH IN FT. BELOW GRADE	SAMPLING LOCATION DICTATED BY	TYPE & METHOD FOR THE SAMPLE OBTAINED	SAMPLE MATRIX	DATE SAMPLED	BTS CHAIN OF CUSTODY I.D.	BTS SAMPLE I.D.	NAME OF DOHS RMTL LABORATORY	LABORATORY SAMPLE I.D.	PPM TPH AS GAS	PPM BEN-ZENE	PPM TOL-UENE	PPM ETHYL BEN-ZENE	PPM XY-LENES	PPM ORGANIC LEAD
AF	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#5	SEQUOIA	105-4189	450	1.6	5.7	8.0	68	--
Aop	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#6	SEQUOIA	105-4190	220	0.50	2.3	1.8	21	--
BF	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#1	SEQUOIA	105-4202	920	4.2	8.7	6.9	75	0.22
Bop	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#4	SEQUOIA	105-4203	730	3.5	12	13	97	ND
CF	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#2	SEQUOIA	105-4187	2800	21	110	69	400	--
Cop	12.0	STANDARD	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#3	SEQUOIA	105-4188	2000	9.3	22	46	270	--
STOCK	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#13	SEQUOIA	105-4197	29	ND	0.0060	0.023	0.30	--
	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#14	SEQUOIA	105-4198	67	ND	0.11	0.17	2.8	--
	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#15	SEQUOIA	105-4199	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--
	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#16	SEQUOIA	105-4200	32	ND	0.18	0.32	4.1	--
	6-12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#17	SEQUOIA	105-4201	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.024	--
	12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	06/06/91	910606-N-1	#1	SEQUOIA	PLACED ON HOLD						
	12"	RWQCB/ALA	DISCRETE	SOIL	06/06/91	910606-N-1	#2	SEQUOIA	PLACED ON HOLD						
PRODUCT LINES AND DISPENSER PUMPS															
PL	4.0	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#7	SEQUOIA	105-4191	ND	0.0060	ND	0.0060	0.017	--
	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#8	SEQUOIA	105-4192	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--
DP	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#9	SEQUOIA	105-4193	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--
	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#10	SEQUOIA	105-4194	2800	ND	150	55	420	--
	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#11	SEQUOIA	105-4195	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--
	3.5	LIA	INTRFACE	SOIL	05/30/91	910530-G-1	#12	SEQUOIA	105-4196	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--

Standard = The location conformed to established (professional or regulatory) definitions for the type of sample being collected. Example: a standard RWQCB interface sample.

LIA = The local implementing agency inspector chose a sampling location that was different from a standard (pre-defined) location.

Elective = Elective samples are not taken to comply with regulatory requirements, but to obtain information. Sampling locations may be chosen by the property owner, the contractor, a consultant, etc. The samples may or may not be analyzed.