P & D ENVIRONMENTAL
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Telephone (510) 658-6916

February 22, 1995
Work Plan 0086.W1

Ms. Susan Hugo
Alameda County Department of Environmental Health
80 Swan Way, Room 200
Oakland, CA 94621

SUBJECT: SOIL AND GROUNDWATER QUALITY INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
SAAB Saver
2601 35th Avenue
Oakland, California

Dear Ms. Hugo:

P&D Environmental (P&D) is pleased to present this work plan for soil and groundwater quality investigation at the subject site. To achieve this objective, P&D proposes to drill seven exploratory soil borings, designated as B1 through B7, and install three groundwater monitoring wells, designated as MW1 through MW3. In addition, two soil samples designated as T1 and T2 will be collected from beneath the former fuel dispensers.

This work plan is prepared in accordance with your request for submittal of a work plan set forth in a letter dated November 28, 1994 addressed to Mr. James Johnson of SAAB Saver. A Site Location Map is attached as Figure 1, and a Site Plan showing the proposed soil boring and monitoring well locations is attached with this work plan as Figure 3.

All work will be performed under the direct supervision of an appropriately registered professional. This workplan is prepared in accordance with guidelines set forth in the document "Tri-Regional Board Staff Recommendations for Preliminary Evaluation and Investigation of Underground Tank Sites" dated August 10, 1990 and "Appendix A - Workplan for Initial Subsurface Investigation" dated August 20, 1991.

BACKGROUND

The site is presently operated as a vehicle repair facility. The site was reported to have been purchased by the present owner in 1977. Based upon discussions with the present site owner, five underground storage tanks were present at the site at the time of purchase. The age of the tanks is not known. The reported locations of the tanks at the site are shown in Figure 2. Figure 2 was obtained from the underground tank closure permit application submitted to the ACDEH for removal of the tanks. It should be noted that Figure 2 is not accurately drawn to scale. The tank capacities and their alleged contents are summarized below.

Tank No.	Tank Capacity	Former Tank Contents
1	2,000 gallon	gasoline and diesel fuel
2	500 gallon	waste oil
3	500 gallon	gasoline
4	500 gallon	gasoline
5	500 gallon	gasoline

Based upon discussions with the present owner, it is P&D's understanding that all of the tanks contained gasoline at the time that the site was purchased. The gasoline was reported to have been removed from the tanks by 1978. Discussions with the present owner indicate that the 2,000 gallon capacity tank may have been used for diesel fuel storage in the past. It is also P&D's understanding that the 500 gallon capacity tank closest to the 2,000 gallon capacity tank (tank number 2) was used for the storage of waste oil from approximately 1984 until the tanks were removed.

Based upon review of files available at SAAB Saver and the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH), it is P&D's understanding that the five underground storage tanks were removed from the site on August 21, 1991 by 4M Construction of Madera California. Mr. Paul Smith of the ACDEH was present at the site to observe tank removal. Review of Mr. Smith's field inspection report form indicates that minor pitting was observed in the 500 gallon capacity tanks, however no holes were observed. The report indicated that the tank pits for all of the tanks either looked and/or smelled strongly of gasoline contamination. The field inspection report also indicates that the backfilled material was put back into the excavation after visqueen was first placed inside the excavation.

Review of the chain of custody documentation of the soil samples collected from the tank pits shows a note in the remarks section which states, "Analyses were specified on samples, and transferred to chain of custody by TAL." Based on this statement, it appears that the soil samples collected from the tank pits at the time of tank removal were collected by 4M Construction personnel and later transferred to Trace Analysis Laboratory personnel of Hayward, California. Although no maps are available which show the sample collection locations or depths for the soil samples, review of the chain of custody documentation provides information which may indicate with which tanks the different samples are associated. The rationale is as follows.

Review of the chain of custody documentation for the soil samples shows that all of the samples were collected on August 21, 1991, and that the samples were identified as #1 through #16. Two soil samples would have been required for the 2,000 gallon capacity tank. Because an ACDEH inspector was on site, it is highly probable that these two samples were collected. The chain of custody document shows that samples #1 and #2 were analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel (TPH-D), in addition to Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (TPH-G) and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and total xylenes (BTEX), and one of the samples for total lead. A TPH-D analysis would have been requested for samples from the diesel tank and the waste oil tank pits. Because there are no other waste oil constituents requested for samples #1 and #2, and because there are no other samples for which TPH-D was requested (other than sample #3 which also has waste oil constituents requested), it is assumed that the first two samples (samples #1 and #2) are associated with the first tank (tank 1) which was alleged to have contained both gasoline and diesel fuel.

The waste oil tank (tank number 2) was 500 gallons in capacity, and only one sample would be expected for this tank. The waste oil tank was also located adjacent to the 2,000 gallon capacity tank. Sequential sampling of the tank pits following sequential removal of the tanks would place the waste oil tank (tank 2) sample immediately after the diesel tank (tank 1) samples on the chain of custody document. Sample #3 is the only sample on the chain of custody for which general waste oil constituents were analyzed. In addition to TPH-D, TPH-G and BTEX, the 5 LUFT metals and Total Oil and Grease (TOG) were analyzed for sample #3. For these reasons, sample #3 is assumed to be associated with the tank 2 from the waste oil tank pit. It should be noted that samples collected from the waste oil tank pit at the time of tank removal were not analyzed for EPA Method 8010 and 8270 compounds.

The remaining three tanks, tanks 3 through 5, were all reported to have been 500 gallons in capacity, and therefore one sample would be expected for each tank. The three samples on the chain of custody following sample #3 were analyzed for TPH-G, BTEX and total lead. These analyses would be expected for gasoline tanks. Based on the sequential collection of samples for tanks 1 and 2, it is assumed that the samples for tanks 3 through 5 were also collected in a sequential manner. For these reasons sample #4 is assumed to be associated with tank 3, sample #5 is assumed to be associated with tank 4, and sample #6 is assumed to be associated with tank 5.

Samples #7 through #9 are bracketed together on the chain of custody document, as are samples #10 and #11, and samples #12 through #16. Review of the laboratory analytical report shows that these three groups were each composited prior to analysis. Review of Mr. Smith's field inspection report identifies three stockpiles and states that samples were collected from each pile. Review of the chain of custody document shows that the first composite sample (samples #7 through #9) were analyzed for TPH-D, TPH-G and BTEX; the second composite sample (samples #10 and #11) was analyzed for the waste oil constituents TPH-D, TPH-G, BTEX, the LUFT five metals; and that the third composite sample (samples #12 through #16) were analyzed for TPH-D, TPH-G and BTEX.

Assuming sequential sampling of the stockpiled soil in a manner similar to that observed for the tank pit soil samples, it is assumed that the first composite sample is for soil excavated from the diesel tank pit, the second composite sample is for soil excavated from the waste oil tank pit, and the third composite sample is for the soil excavated from the tank pits for tanks 3 through 5. The analysis of TPH-D for the third composite sample may have been performed because soil from the diesel tank pit may have been over-excavated and placed on the stockpiled soil associated with tanks 3 through 5.

Based upon conversations with the site owner, it is P&D's understanding that the soil excavated from the tank pits remained stockpiled on site for an extended period of time. It is also P&D's understanding that the soil was eventually placed back into the tank pits.

The tank pit soil sample results are summarized in Table 1 and the composite soil sample results are summarized in Table 2.

A copy of the uniform hazardous waste manifest documenting the transportation and disposal of the tanks at the Erickson, Inc. facility in Richmond, California was provided to Ms. Susan Hugo at the ACDEH on February 6, 1995. Based upon the limited information concerning the removal of the tanks and the information in the ACDEH file for the subject site, Ms. Hugo indicated that a tank closure report would not need to be submitted to the ACDEH.

Based upon discussions with the site owner, groundwater was not encountered in any of the tank pits at the time of tank removal. In addition, the presence of groundwater in the tank pits is not mentioned in Mr. Smith's field investigation report.

Review of files at the ACDEH for subsurface investigations in the vicinity of the subject site revealed sites with groundwater monitoring wells at the following locations.

Site Location Number	Site Name	Site Address
1	Exxon Service Station	3450 35th Avenue
2	Unocal Corp. Service Station	3420 35th Avenue
3	BP Oil Service Station	3201 35th Avenue
4	Former Exxon Service Station	3055 35th Avenue
5	Young's Appliance	3775 Brookdale Avenue

Based upon review of reports for the different sites, the distance and direction of each site from the subject site, the depth to groundwater and the groundwater flow direction at the different sites are presented below.

Site Location Number	Distance From Subject Site (Ft.)	Depth to Groundwater (Ft.)	Groundwater Flow Direction
1	2700 northeast	29.43 to 37.24	Southwesterly
2	2500 northeast	32.05 to 33.50	Southwesterly
3	1800 northeast	11.34 to 24.91	Easterly to southerly
4	1400 northeast	13.93 to 21.04	Westerly to southwesterly
5	1400 south-southeast	7.60 to 8.27	Southwesterly

Based upon the information obtained from the files for the sites in the vicinity of the subject site, the anticipated depth to water at the subject site is 15 to 20 feet, and the anticipated groundwater flow direction is southwest to west.

SCOPE OF WORK

Based upon discussions with Ms. Susan Hugo at the ACDEH and review of the existing information related to the tanks at the subject site, P&D proposes the following scope of work to evaluate the extent of soil and groundwater contamination at the site.

- Regulatory agency coordination; obtain permission for offsite property access; obtain permits from the Alameda Water Agency, Zone 7; notify Underground Service Alert; and prepare a health and safety plan.
- Collection of one soil sample from beneath each of the two former dispenser locations at the former pump island, and uncovering and inspection of the dispenser piping adjacent to the dispenser island.
- Installation of seven soil borings to evaluate the vertical and horizontal extent of petroleum hydrocarbon-impacted soil in the vicinity of the tank pits. One of the soil borings will be located in the former waste oil tank pit.
- Installation of three groundwater monitoring wells to determine groundwater flow direction at the site and to evaluate if groundwater has been impacted.
- Development of the wells.
- Purging and sampling of the wells.
- Surveying of the well head elevations relative to a Mean Sea Level datum for groundwater flow direction determination purposes.
- Arrange for laboratory analysis as follows: soil samples from beneath each dispenser for TPH-D, TPH-G and BTEX; any soil samples collected from the pipe trench adjacent to the dispenser island for TPH-G, TPH-D and BTEX; soil samples from the exploratory soil borings and from the borings for the groundwater monitoring wells for TPH-G, TPH-D and BTEX; additional analysis of the soil samples from boring B7 in the waste oil tank pit for volatile organic compounds using EPA Method 8010, for semi-volatile organic compounds using EPA Method 8270, and for TTLC nickel; analysis of the groundwater samples from the groundwater monitoring wells for TPH-G, TPH-D and BTEX; additional analysis of the groundwater sample from well MW1 (assumed to be downgradient of the waste oil tank pit) for volatile organic compounds using EPA Method 8010, for semi-volatile organic compounds using EPA Method 8270, for TOG and for the LUFT metals cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel and zinc.

- Report preparation documenting the installation of the soil borings and monitoring wells, sample collection procedures and the laboratory analytical results.

Each of these is discussed below in detail.

Regulatory Agency Coordination

Following approval of this work plan, bids will be solicited from three different contractors for the scope of work set forth in this workplan to satisfy the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board UST Cleanup Fund. After the bids have been received and the contract for the work has been awarded, a permit application will be submitted to the City of Oakland for access to the public right-of-way for the installation of the borings and groundwater monitoring well located in the public right-of-way, and a permit application will be submitted to the Zone 7 Water Agency for the installation of the borings and groundwater monitoring wells.

After the permits have been approved, Underground Service Alert will be notified for underground utility location and a date scheduled for the installation of the soil borings and groundwater monitoring wells. The date for field work will be set for the earliest possible date available, and the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH) will be notified of the date by telephone as soon as it has been set. Prior to the beginning of field work, a health and safety plan will be prepared.

Dispenser Sample Collection

Review of Mr. Smith's field inspection report indicates that soil samples were not collected from beneath the fuel dispensers because the soil removed from the tank pits had been stockpiled on top of the dispenser island. Based upon discussions with Ms. Hugo of the ACDEH, one soil sample will be collected from beneath each of the two former dispenser locations. The samples will be designated as D1 and D2. The sample collection locations are shown in Figure 3.

In addition, the pipes adjacent to the dispenser island will be uncovered and inspected for evidence of contamination. A soil sample will be collected from any areas of obvious contamination associated with the dispenser piping. It is P&D's understanding that all of the piping associated with the tanks was removed at the time of tank removal, with the exception of the piping adjacent to the dispenser island.

Exploratory Soil Boring

To evaluate the vertical and horizontal extent of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil in the vicinity of the tank pits, seven exploratory soil borings, designated as B1 through B7, will be drilled. The proposed locations of the soil borings are shown in Figure 3. Based upon discussions with Ms. Hugo, one soil boring, designated as B7, will be drilled in the former waste oil tank pit.

The boreholes will be drilled using a truck-mounted hollow stem auger drill rig. The hollow stem augers will be steam cleaned prior to use in each borehole. Soil samples will be collected from the boreholes into brass tubes at a maximum of five foot intervals, at changes in lithology and at any areas of obvious contamination using a Modified California split-spoon sampler lined with brass tubes. Blow counts will be recorded every six inches. The soil samples will be logged in the field in accordance with standard geologic field techniques and the Unified Soil Classification System.

The boreholes will be advanced to first encountered groundwater, which is anticipated at a depth of approximately 15 to 20 feet. Soil samples collected

above the water table beginning at a depth of ten feet will be retained in the brass tubes for laboratory analytical purposes. The ends of the brass tubes for these samples will be successively sealed with aluminum foil and plastic endcaps. The brass tubes will then be labeled, placed into ziplock baggies, and stored in a cooler with ice pending delivery to a State-accredited hazardous waste testing laboratory. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling.

Following completion of exploratory soil boring activities, the boreholes will be filled with neat cement grout. Soil generated during drilling will be stored on a sheet of visqueen and covered with visqueen pending appropriate disposal. Water generated during steam cleaning of the augers will be stored in DOT-approved 55-gallon drums pending appropriate disposal.

Monitoring Well Installation

Three groundwater monitoring wells, designated as MW1, MW2 and MW3 will be installed at the proposed locations shown on Figure 3 to determine groundwater flow direction and to evaluate if groundwater has been impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons at the subject site. If none of the wells are found to be in the downgradient direction, an additional well will subsequently need to be installed to evaluate water quality in the downgradient direction from the tank pits.

The boreholes for the monitoring wells will be drilled using ten-inch outside diameter truck-mounted hollow stem auger drill rig. The hollow stem augers will be steam cleaned prior to use in each borehole. Soil samples will be collected from the boreholes into brass tubes at a maximum of five foot intervals, at changes in lithology and at any areas of obvious contamination using a Modified California split-spoon sampler lined with brass tubes. Blow counts will be recorded every six inches. The soil samples will be logged in the field in accordance with standard geologic field techniques and the Unified Soil Classification System.

The boreholes for the monitoring wells will be advanced to a depth of approximately ten feet below first encountered groundwater, which is anticipated at a depth of approximately 15 to 20 feet. Soil samples collected from above the water table beginning at a depth of ten feet will be retained in the brass tubes for laboratory analytical purposes. The ends of the brass tubes for these samples will be successively sealed with aluminum foil and plastic endcaps. The brass tubes will then be labeled, placed into ziplock baggies, and stored in a cooler with ice pending delivery to a State-accredited hazardous waste testing laboratory. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling.

The monitoring wells will be constructed using two-inch diameter Schedule 40 PVC pipe. The lowermost 13 feet of the well pipes will be 0.010-inch width factory slot screen. A screw-on cap or slip-cap will be placed on the bottom of the wells. The annular space surrounding the screen will be filled with a Lonestar 2/16 sack sand to a height of one foot above the top of the screen. A one-foot thick layer of bentonite pellets will be placed above the sand and hydrated. The remaining annular space will be filled with a neat cement grout (sanitary seal) to one foot below the ground surface.

The top of the well pipes will be secured with a locking expandable plug and enclosed in a water-tight, traffic-rated locking vault. The top of the vaults will be set slightly above grade to inhibit the collection of water in the vault. Soil generated during drilling will be stored on visqueen and covered with a sheet of visqueen pending appropriate disposal. Water generated during steam cleaning of the augers will be stored in DOT-approved 55-gallon drums pending appropriate disposal.

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Surveying of the Wellhead Elevations for the Monitoring Wells

Permission will be obtained from the property owners at 8511 Blaine St. and 852 85th Avenue for access to the monitoring wells at those addresses. After permission for access to the wells has been granted, and following installation of the proposed groundwater monitoring well,

The top of the PVC well pipes for the monitoring wells will be surveyed vertically to the nearest 0.01 foot relative to a Mean Sea Level datum by a State-licensed surveyor. The top of the well pipes will be marked at the location that the well pipes are surveyed.

Monitoring Well Development

At least 48 hours after the wells have been constructed, the wells will be developed by surging and overpumping. Prior to development, the wells will be monitored for depth to water and the presence of free product or sheen. The depth to water will be measured using an electric water level indicator and will be measured to the nearest 0.01 feet from a location marked at the top of the monitoring well. The presence of free product and sheen will be evaluated using a transparent bailer. Water removed from the wells during development activities will be stored in DOT-approved 55-gallon drums pending appropriate disposal.

Monitoring Well Purging and Sampling

At least 24 hours after the wells have been developed, the wells will be monitored for depth to water and the presence of free product and sheen using methods described above. The wells will then be purged of a minimum of three casing volumes, or until the wells are purged dry. During purging operations, the field parameters of pH, electrical conductivity and temperature will be monitored. Once the field parameters have been observed to stabilize and a minimum of three casing volumes has been purged or the wells purged dry, groundwater samples will be collected from the monitoring wells using a Teflon bailer. The bailer will be cleaned using an Alconox solution and clean water rinse prior to each use.

The samples will be transferred from the bailer to 40-milliliter Volatile Organic Analysis bottles (VOAs) and one-liter amber bottles. The VOAs will be overturned and tapped to assure that air bubbles are not present. The sample bottles will then be labeled and placed into a cooler with ice pending delivery to the State-certified hazardous waste testing laboratory. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling.

Soil and Groundwater Sample Analysis

All of the soil and groundwater samples will be analyzed at a State-accredited laboratory. Soil samples D1 and D2, collected from beneath the dispenser island, and any soil samples collected from the pipe trench adjacent to the dispenser island will be analyzed for TPH-G using EPA Method 5030 in conjunction with Modified EPA Method 8015; for BTEX using EPA Method 8020 and for TPH-D using EPA Method 3510 in conjunction with Modified EPA Method 5030.

Soil samples collected from the exploratory soil borings (B1 through B7) and the boreholes for the monitoring wells (MW1 through MW3) will be analyzed for TPH-G using EPA Method 5030 in conjunction with Modified EPA Method 8015; for BTEX using EPA Method 8020 and for ~~TPH-D using EPA Method 3510 in conjunction~~ 3510 with Modified EPA Method 5030. In addition, soil samples collected from borehole B7 in the former waste oil tank pit will be analyzed for volatile organic compounds using EPA Method 8010, for semi-volatile organic compounds using EPA Method 8270, and for TTLC nickel.

Groundwater samples collected from the groundwater monitoring wells will be analyzed for TPH-G using EPA Method 5030 in conjunction with Modified EPA Method 8015; for BTEX using EPA Method 8020 and for TPH-D using EPA Method 3510 in conjunction with Modified EPA Method 5030. In addition, the groundwater sample from well MW1, assumed to be downgradient of the waste oil tank pit, will be analyzed for Total Oil and Grease using EPA Method 418.1, volatile organic compounds using EPA Method 8010, for semi-volatile organic compounds using EPA Method 8270, and for cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel and zinc.

Report Preparation

Upon receipt of the laboratory analytical results, a report will be prepared. The report will contain documentation of field activities associated with the collection of the soil samples and installation, development and sampling of the groundwater monitoring wells; boring logs and well construction diagrams; a copy of the well head survey data; copies of the laboratory analytical results and chain of custody documentation; a tabulated summary of the laboratory analytical results; a discussion of the local geology and hydrogeology; a discussion of the results and recommendations based upon the laboratory analytical results; and the signature and stamp of an appropriately registered professional.

SCHEDULE

The following schedule addresses elements identified in this work plan.

Activity	Calendar Days
Work plan submittal	Day 0
Work plan approval	Day 7
Completion of bid specification preparation	Day 17
Solicitation of bids for work	Day 17
Award bid for work	Day 32
Permit application (including offsite access) submittal	Day 37
Permit application approvals	Day 44
Set drill date with driller	Day 46
Well installation and soil boring	Day 56
Well development	Day 60
Well sample collection and surveying	Day 62
Receipt of soil and groundwater sample results	Day 72
Submittal of draft report to SAAB Saver for review	Day 82
Submittal of final report to ACDEH	Day 97

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at (510) 658-6916.

Sincerely,
P&D Environmental

Paul H. King
Hydrogeologist

Don R. Braun
Certified Engineering Geologist
Registration No. : 1310
Expires: 6/30/94

cc: Sheila Johnson - SAAB Saver

Attachments: Tables 1 and 2
Site Location Map - Figure 1
Site Plan - Figure 2
Site Plan - Figure 3

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TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS
TANK PIT SOIL SAMPLES
(Samples Collected on August 21, 1991)

Sample ID.	TPH-D	TPH-G	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-benzene	Total Xylenes	Total Lead
#1	ND	3.8	ND	0.0053	ND	0.072	NA
#2	370	78	ND	0.13	ND	0.96	ND
#3*	1,900	720	ND	0.98	8.1	5.1	11
#4	NA	1,400	ND	ND	27	20	2.5
#5	NA	290	ND	0.13	1.3	1.9	11
#6	NA	300	ND	0.20	2.2	0.72	5.2

TPH-D = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel.
TPH-G = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline.
ND = Not Detected.
NA = Not Analyzed.
* = Analysis for TOG using standard EPA Method 5520 showed TOG was not detected. Analysis for cadmium showed that cadmium was not detected. Analysis for chromium, nickel and zinc showed results of 110, 400 and 58 ppm, respectively.
Results are in parts per million (ppm), unless otherwise indicated.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS
COMPOSITE SOIL SAMPLES
(Samples Collected on August 21, 1991)

Sample ID.	TPH-D	TPH-G	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-benzene	Total Xylenes	Total Lead
Composite #7, #8 and #9	350	19	ND	0.0075	ND	0.34	NA
Composite #10 and #11**	20	18	ND	0.20	0.32	2.3	8.8
Composite #12, #13, #14, #15 and #16	5.4	12	ND	0.010	0.028	0.093	NA

TPH-D = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel.
TPH-G = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline.
ND = Not Detected.
NA = Not Analyzed.
** = Analysis for cadmium showed that cadmium was not detected. Analysis for chromium, nickel and zinc showed results of 130, 320 and 89 ppm, respectively.
Results are in parts per million (ppm), unless otherwise indicated.

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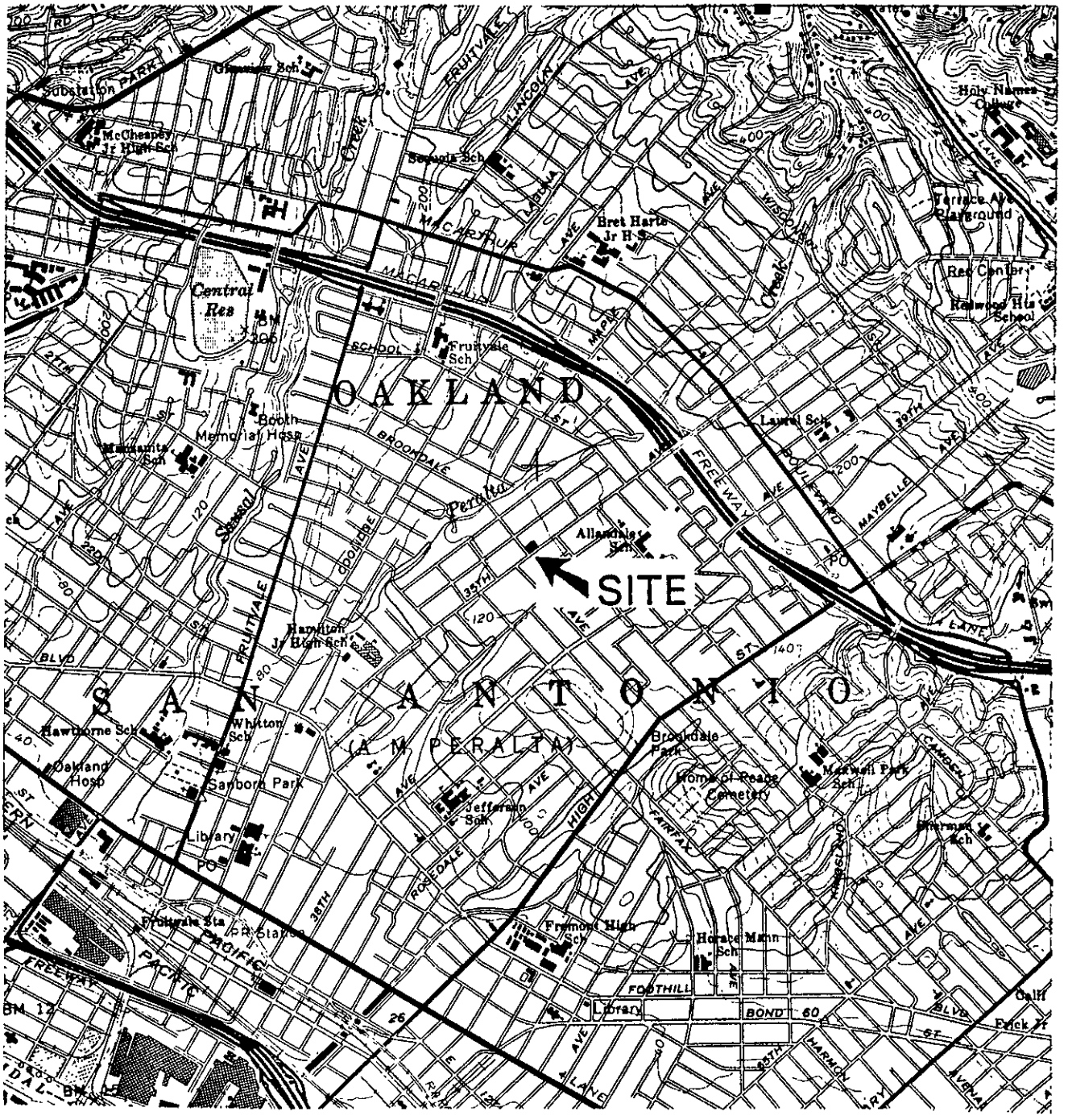


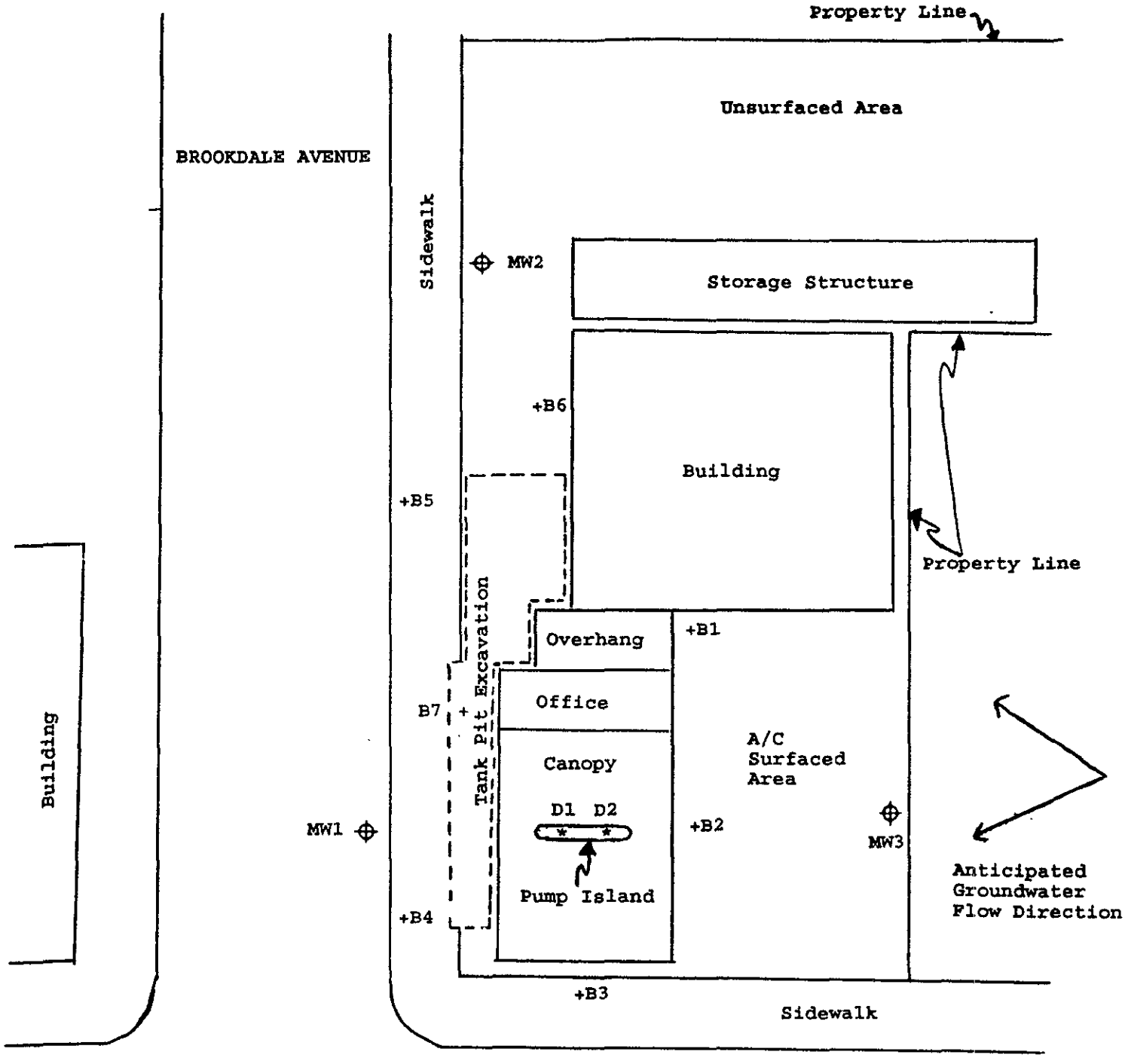
Base Map From
U.S. Geological Survey
Oakland East, Calif.
7.5 Minute Quadrangle
Photorevised 1980

N

0 1000 2000
Scale in Feet

Figure 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
SAAB Saver Facility
2601 35th Avenue
Oakland, California

P & D ENVIRONMENTAL
4020 Panama Court
Oakland, CA 94611
Telephone (510) 658-6916



LEGEND
⊕ Proposed Monitoring Well Location
\+ Proposed Exploratory Boring Location
* Proposed Soil Sample Collection Location

Base Map Prepared
By P&D Environmental
Using A Rolatape
February, 1995

0 10 20
Scale in Feet

Figure 3
SITE PLAN
SAAB Saver Facility
2601 35th Avenue
Oakland, California

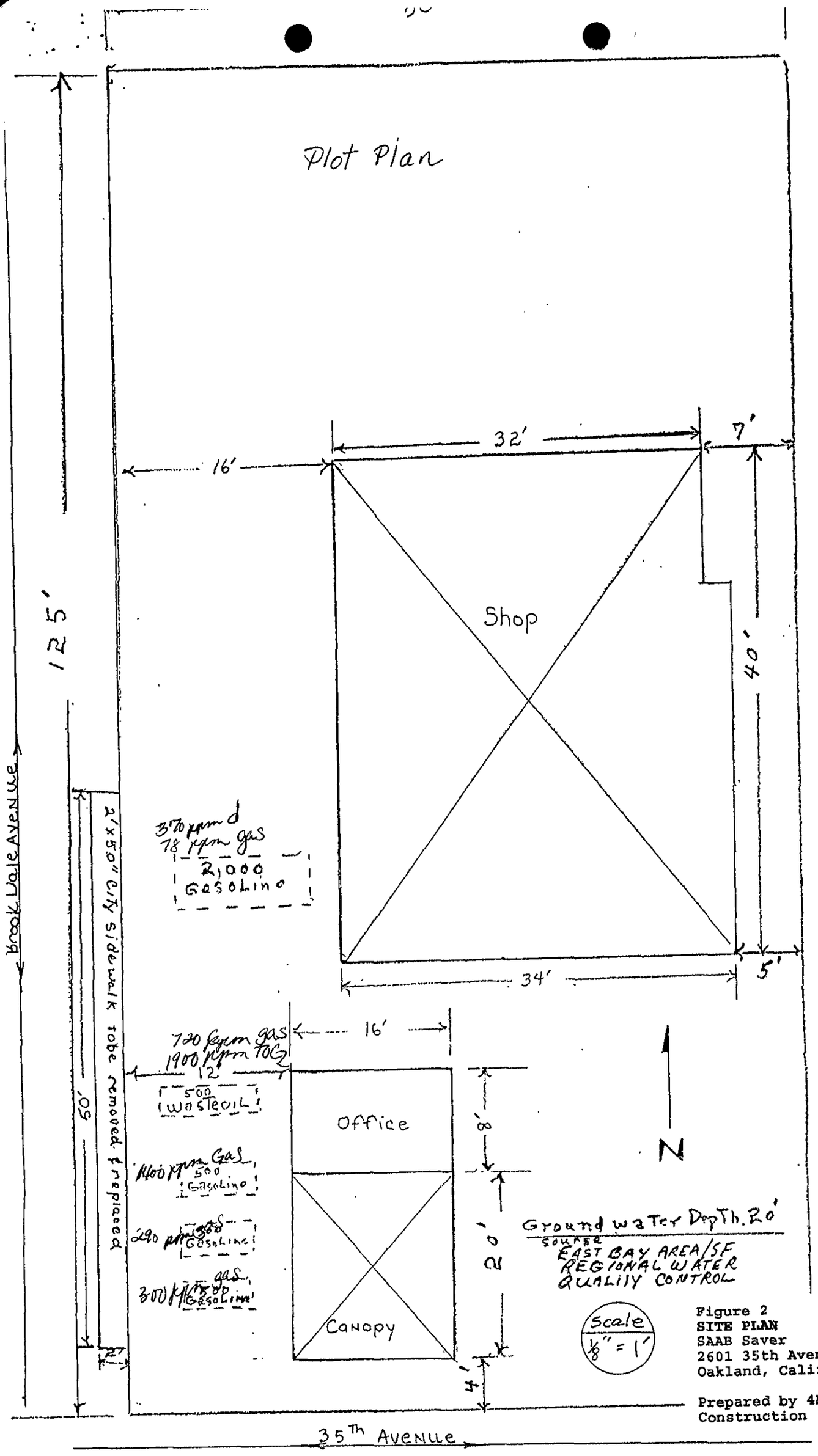


Figure 2
SITE PLAN
SAAB Saver
2601 35th Avenue
Oakland, California

Prepared by 4M
Construction