



W.E. LYONS  
CONSTRUCTION CO.

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: ALAMEDA COUNTY HEALTH AGENCY

ATTENTION: MR. BARNEY CHAN

FAX NUMBER: 337-9335

FROM: GARY LYONS

SUBJECT: TANK REMOVAL REPORT

DATE: 11-30-95 NO. OF PAGES: 5 (INCLUDING COVER)

ORIGINALS WILL FOLLOW BY MAIL: YES  NO

COMMENTS: ORIGINALS HAVE BEEN MAILED  
11-28-95 FOR ROY PANTEL / COTLE ENG.



State License 180607 A.B1  
50 Hegenberger Loop  
Oakland, CA 94621  
510-568-4829  
510-568-3105 FAX

IN CASE OF A PROBLEM WITH THIS FAX, CALL \_\_\_\_\_ AT 510-568-4829.

On, or about, October 15, 1995 Cottle Engineering was hired to perform the removal of two 2,000 gallon single walled steel underground gasoline storage tanks at W.R. Lyons Construction Co., 50 Hegenberger Loop, Oakland, California, 94621.

On, or about, October 18, 1995, Cottle Engineering applied for an underground tank removal permit from the Alameda County Health Department, Hazardous Materials Division. And after receiving the County permit, applied to the City of Oakland Fire Department for a tank removal permit on November 2, 1995. After issuance of the tank removal permits, we scheduled the tank removal with the inspectors for November 14, 1995 and began removal of the concrete over the tanks on the morning of November 13, 1995.

The excavation was barricaded to prevent entry by unauthorized personnel during the performance of the work. During excavation of the tanks, the excavated soil appeared to be clean and free from petroleum contamination, and was stockpiled on site for future use as backfill for the tank pit. With the exception of a small amount of soil which displayed an odor of gasoline and was segregated from the other, clean spoil.

At approximately 11:15 a.m., November 14, 1995 the tanks were prepared for removal by the introduction of dry ice at a ratio of 2.5 pounds per 100 gallons of tank volume. Approximately two hours after the introduction of dry ice, the tank's atmospheres were tested for %LEL and %Oxygen, in the presence of the inspectors .

At approximately 1:15 p.m. these readings had reached levels that were unacceptable to the inspectors, and additional dry ice was added to each tank. After the tanks reached acceptable readings of %LEL and %Oxygen the tanks were removed from their excavations and the outer walls inspected for signs of corrosion and/or leakage. Upon visual inspection, the tanks appeared to be in good condition with no visible signs of corrosion or perforations of the tank walls. However, tank no. 2 displayed signs of overfilling indicated by gasoline on the outer tank wall which caused the tar wrap to disintegrate.

Immediately following visual inspection of the tanks, they were loaded on a truck operated by H & H Environmental Services and transported to their licensed disposal facility in San Francisco, California for further processing and destruction.

Immediately following the removal of the tank from the excavation, one soil sample was taken from each end of the tank excavations in an area just below the end of each tank at a depth of approximately 9-10 feet below ground surface. A four point composite sample was also taken from the spoil pile generated during excavation of the tank. The samples were properly collected, packaged, and transported to McCampbell Analytical in Pacheco, California for analyses. The samples were analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (TPHg); and Benzene,

Toluene, Xylenes, and Ethylbenzene (BTXE). The analytical reports indicated that in the two samples taken from the tank excavation no. 1 and from the spoil pile, the above named constituents were not detected. The sample WL-1 from the small contaminated spoil pile indicated gasoline at 2,800 parts per million (ppm); sample WL-5 indicated 7.1ppm of gasoline; and sample WL-4 indicated 2,000ppm of gasoline.

Based upon the findings of the analytical testing, we recommend aeration of the small contaminated spoil pile and excavation of additional soil from the no. 2 tank pit in the area where sample no. WL-4 was taken and aeration of that spoil as well. Confirmatory sampling from the bottom of the tank pit as well as from the aerated soil will be necessary to determine the effectiveness of the additional excavation and the aeration process.

Once it is confirmed that all contaminated materials have been aerated from the soil to levels of 10ppm or below, the aerated soil can be used for backfill material at the site and a site closure can be requested from the local oversight agency.

This report, and copies, have been furnished to the Owner, and the Alameda County Environmental Health Department for their use, as requested.

Should any concerned party have questions regarding the information contained in this report, please contact our office at your convenience at 510-754-9935.

Sincerely,



David E. Cottle, Sr.  
Cottle Engineering

**McCAMPBELL ANALYTICAL INC.**

110 2nd Avenue South, #D7, Pacheco, CA 94530  
 Tele: 510-798-1620 Fax: 510-798-1622

Cotle Industries P.O. Box 7 Antioch, CA 94509	Client Project ID: # 01181; Lyons Construction	Date Sampled: 11/14/95
	Client Contact: Roy Pantle	Date Received: 11/15/95
	Client P.O:	Date Extracted: 11/15/95
		Date Analyzed: 11/15/95

**Gasoline Range (C6-C12) Volatile Hydrocarbons as Gasoline\*, with BTEX\***  
 EPA methods 5030, modified 8015, and 8020 or 602; California RWQCB (SF Bay Region) method GCPIID(5030)

Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	TPH(g) <sup>+</sup>	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	% Rec. Surrogate
58694	WLC	S	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	103
58695	WL1	S	2800,b,j	ND < 0.5	2.4	18	57	95
58696	WL2	S	1.7,j	ND	ND	ND	0.016	95
58697	WL3	S	ND	0.020	ND	ND	ND	101
58698	WL4	S	2000,b,d	8.5	15	37	170	95
58699	WL5	S	7.1,b,d	0.096	ND < 0.01	0.68	0.37	97

SPOTS HOT

Reporting Limit unless otherwise stated; ND means not detected above the reporting limit	W	50 ug/L	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	S	1.0 mg/kg	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005

\* water and vapor samples are reported in ug/L, soil samples in mg/kg, and all TCLP extracts in mg/L  
 # cluttered chromatogram; sample peak coelutes with surrogate peak  
 + The following descriptions of the TPH chromatogram are cursory in nature and McCampbell Analytical is not responsible for their interpretation: a) unmodified or weakly modified gasoline is significant; b) heavier gasoline range compounds are significant (aged gasoline?); c) lighter gasoline range compounds (the most mobile fraction) are significant; d) gasoline range compounds having broad chromatographic peaks are significant; biologically altered gasoline?; e) TPH pattern that does not appear to be derived from gasoline (?); f) one to a few isolated peaks present; g) strongly aged gasoline or diesel range compounds are significant; h) lighter than water immiscible sheen is present; i) liquid sample that contains greater than ~ 5 vol. % sediment; j) no recognizable pattern.

DHS Certification No. 1644

*EH* Edward Hamilton, Lab Director

