

Ms. Eva Chu, Hazardous Materials Specialist Alameda County Environmental Health Services 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250 Alameda, CA 94502-6577 June 5,2001

RE: Groundwater Monitoring & Modeling - 2101 Williams Street

Dear Ms. Chu:

As promised in my recent e-mail, Printpack, Inc. is herein providing Alameda County with a copy of CTEC-ESCM, Inc.'s modeling analysis of the chlorinated plume under the Donald Jones property at 2101 Williams Street. This analysis persuasively demonstrates that the plume is of off-site origin

This analysis includes monitoring data from the March 2001 sampling event that you observed. Printpack has authorized CTEC- ESCM to perform a final sampling event in June 2001. Printpack will provide that data to Alameda County when it is available.

We understand that the Alameda County Health Department may choose to turn this project over to the State instead of closing as previously agreed. If that is the County's decision, please transfer this modeling analysis along with all other applicable files to the appropriate State contact.

I am available to discuss this matter at your convenience. As discussed previously, Printpack Inc.'s position is that future monitoring of whatever nature is the responsibility of the current owner, The Donald L. Jones Company.

Sincerely

Douglas Cook, Directo Environmental Affairs

cc: Mr. August Franchini, Printpack, w/o enclosure Mr. Edward Shaw, CTEC-ESCM, w/o enclosure

CHLORINATED SOLVENT PLUME REPORT

Don Jones Property
(Formerly Printpack)
2101 Williams Street
Alameda County
San Leandro, California

May2001

Prepared for:

Alameda County Health Care Services Agency
Department of Environmental Health
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, California 94502-6577

and

Printpack, Inc. 4335 Wendell Drive, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30336

Prepared by:

CTEC-ESCM, INC. P.O. BOX 271 PINELLAS PARK, FL May 25, 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	DESCRIPTION	<u>PAGE</u>	
I.	INTRODUCTION	1	
П.	HYDRO-GEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS		
III.	CHLORINATED CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN		
	A. BIOCHLOR MODEL DISCUSSION	5	
	B. THE NOVEMBER 1998 MODEL	8	
	C. THE MAY 2000 MODEL	9	
	D. THE TW-1(oil) MODEL	10	
ſV	CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS	11	
FIGUI	RES:		
	FIGURE 1 - USGS QUAD FIGURE 2 - SITE LAYOUT FIGURE 3 - AREA LITHOLOGY FIGURE 4 - AREA GROUNDWATER FIGURE 5 - AREA GROUNDWATER ISOPACH FIGURE 6 - GROUNDWATER GRADIENT FIGURE 7 - CHEMICALS OF CONCERN CONCENTRATION FIGURE 8 - PCE/TCE PLUME CONFIGURATION - MARCH 2001		
TABL	ES:		
	TABLE 1 GROUND-WATER ELEVATION March 26, 2001		
APPE	NDICES:		
	A. Slug Test Analyses - Hydraulic Conductivity B. Laboratory Data for March 2001 C. Atlantic Geosience Report for Watkins Terminal - February 1997 D. basics Environmental Report for Watkins Terminal - April 2001		

E. BIOPLUME MODLES - 45.1 ft/year Seepage Velocity F. BIOPLUME MODELS - 61 ft/year Seepage Velocity

I. INTRODUCTION

CTEC-ESCM, Inc. was commissioned by Printpack, Inc. to conduct environmental remediation work at their San Leandro, California facility. Printpack sold the facility to Don Jones Company in 2000. The facility is located at 2101 Williams Street, Alameda County, San Leandro, California (Figure 1). The facility was previously owned by the James River Corporation.

Previously submitted sampling data and reports have documented that there are no environmental risks associated with the constituents of concern previously identified for this site. (i.e., BTEX, MIBK, and acetone) The Alameda County Health Care Services Agency Department of Environmental Health identified an offsite release of chlorinated solvents (i.e., Tetrachloroethene and Trichloroethene) up gradient of the facility and determined that the groundwater beneath the Don Jones property should also be tested for these constituents. Two quarterly rounds of groundwater sampling have confirmed the presence of tetrachloroethene and its degraded daughter compounds trichloroethene and 1,2-cis, dichloroethene in the groundwater beneath the facility. The Alameda County Health Care Services Agency Department of Environmental Health has indicated that they require proof that the dissolved chlorinated solvents are not originating from a release from the Don Jones property and have previously suggested that a chlorinated solvent release may have occurred from the old tankpit area adjacent to monitor well, W-8. This report provides proof that the release occurred off-site, up-gradient of the facility and that no chlorinated solvent releases from the Don Jones property have contributed (or are contributing) to the dissolved chlorinated solvent plume beneath the property. (See Figure 2 for facility layout with monitor well locations).

II. HYDRO-GEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Geologic and Hydro-geologic maps of Alameda and the surrounding counties were obtained from the U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geologic Survey internet web page. (See Figures 3, 4, and 5). The Don Jones property is located in the Niles Subarea of the Fremont Ground Water Area in the South Bay Ground Water Basin. According to the State of California Department of Water Resources (i.e., Bulletin No. 118-12) there is no usable groundwater in the vicinity of the Don Jones property. The Hayward fault provides an effective barrier to groundwater movement between the productive areas east of the fault and the non-productive silty-clay aluvium sands west of the fault in the Niles Subarea. Near the eastern extremity of the subarea, in the vicinity of Niles, the aluvium is mostly gravel and quite conducive to water withdrawal. Grain size decreases and intervening clay beds increase with westwardly movement which results in a sharp reduction in the overall transmissivity of the alluvium near San Francisco Bay.

The characteristics of the groundwater aquifer beneath the facility were determined by conducting slug test in monitor well, TW-2, on January 22, 1997. Two rising head and one falling head slug tests were conducted. The data indicated that the average hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer beneath this site is 3.39 x 10⁻³ cm/sec (9.62 ft/day) with a hydraulic gradient across the site of approximately 0.0045. (See Appendix A). The laboratory reported that the average soil porosity is 0.398, and the effective porosity was estimated at 0.35. An average groundwater seepage velocity of 45.1 feet per year was calculated using hydraulic conductivity, effective porosity, and the groundwater gradient. The groundwater gradient for the site (See Figure 6) has consistently remained westwardly during all groundwater sampling events. The well log data for the most recent groundwater sampling is provided in Appendix B in regards to the groundwater gradient.

III. CHLORINATED CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN

A drawing (Figure 7) has been constructed which depicts groundwater sampling data for the Don Jones property and for the up-gradient Watkins Terminal (Now Blue Water Services) property. The drawing shows concentrations of tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE) 1,2, cisdichloroethene (DCE) and vinyl chloride (VC) detected in the groundwater during various sampling events from October 1995 through March 2001.

A partial copy of a report titled "Preliminary Investigation Watkins Terminals, Inc." prepared by Atlantic Geoscience, Inc., and dated February 24, 1997, is included in Appendix C. This reports depicts the presence of significant concentrations of PCE and TCE on the immediately up-gradient Watkins Terminal property. A report titled "Quarterly Groundwater Sampling and Analysis for Blue Water Services, Inc" [formerly Watkins Terminal], prepared by basics Environmental, dated April 5, 2001, is included in Appendix D. This report provides a brief chronology of groundwater sampling activities at the Watkins Terminal (Now Blue Water Services) property. Both Atlantic Geoscience and basics Environmental concluded that a chlorinated solvent release had occurred on the upgradient (i.e., Watkins Terminal) property in the vicinity of the Watkins Terminal monitor well MW-10 (identified as WT-MW-10 in this report). Basic Geosiciences report describes that nineteen(19) passive vapor extraction wells have been placed upon the Watkins Terminal property and concludes that the PCE has either naturally degraded in the surface soils or that the chlorinated constituents have sunk through the subsurface.

Tetrachlorethene (molecular formula C_2Cl_4) reductively dechlorinates under anaerobic conditions to trichloroethene (moleclar formula C_2HCl_3). Trichloroethene reductive dechlorinates anaerobically to cis-1,2,dichloroethene ($C_2H_2Cl_2$)which in turn reductively dechlorinates anaerobically to vinyl

chloride (C₂H₃Cl) and then on to ethene (C₂H₄). The literature suggests that the anaerobic biodegradation half-life of PCE is 34 to 230 days, the anaerobic biodegradation half-life of TCE is 32 to 230 days, the anaerobic biodegradation half-life of cis-1,2 DCE is 88 to 339 days, and the anaerobic biodegradation half-life of vinyl chloride is 60 days. Conversely the literature suggests that the abiotic hydrolysis dehydrohalogenation half-life of these same constituents is 380,000,000 years, 490,000 years, 8,500,000,000 years, and 10 years respectively.

The collected data clearly depicts that reductive dehalogenation has occurred and is occurring. The TCE, DCE, and VC constituents detected in the down-gradient monitor wells clearly show that anaerobic reductive degradation is occurring. The data coupled with computer models (See Appendices E, F, and G) prove conclusively that not only is anaerobic reductive dehalogenation occurring, but shows that it is occurring as the plume moves down-gradeint from the Watkins Terminal property onto the Don Jones property.

- FATE AND TRANSPORT MODEL -

Biochlor is a model that simulates the anaerobic reductive dehalogenation of chlorinated solvents... Biochlor is published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (EPA/600/R-00/008)

Biochlor was used to run models of the anaerobic reductive dehalogenation of PCE from the Watkins Terminal as it crossed onto the Don Jones property. Three models were selected to present in conjunction with this report. One shows the concentrations of the chemicals of concern on the Watkins Terminal property in November 1998 and shows what types of concentrations would be expected down gradient on the Don Jones property in November 2000. Another Model shows the

concentrations of the chemicals of concern on the Watkins Terminal property in May 2000 and shows what types of concentrations would be expected down gradient on the Don Jones property in March 2001. A third Biochlor model was run to show what type of concentrations could be expected down-gradient from monitor well TW-1 since the solvents are 100% soluble in the non-hazardous food grade oil that was released in the vicinity of TW-1 and will not anaerobically degrade while dissolved into the oil matrix.

A. BIOCHLOR MODEL DISCUSSION

Biochlor is based upon the Domenico analytical solute transport model and has the ability to simulate one dimension advection, three dimension dispersion, linear adsorption, and biotransformation via anaerobic reductive dechlorination. Anaerobic reductive dechlorination is assumed to follow a sequential first-order decay process. Biochlor includes three model types:

- I. Solute transport without decay
- II. Solute transport with biotransformation as a sequential first-order decay process
- III. Solute transport with biotransformation as a sequential first-order decay process with two different reaction zones. (There is no evidence that two differing reaction zones are occurring on this plume - thus this part of the model was not used.)

Domenico developed a semi-analytical solution for reactive transport with first-order decay in a two dimensional geometry in 1987. Biochlor uses this Domenico solution with improvements by Martin-Hyden and Robins (1997). Biochlor evaluates conter line concentrations and assumes reactions occur

only in the aqueous phase. The model equation, boundary conditions, assumptions, and limitations are shown as:

$$C(x,y,z,t) = [C_0/8]f_xf_yf_z$$

Where:

$$\begin{split} & f_{x} \!\!=\! \exp\!\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x[1\!-\!(1\!+\!4\lambda\dot{\alpha},\!/\dot{\upsilon}_{x})^{0.5}]}{2\dot{\alpha}_{x}} \right\}_{*}^{*} \!\!=\! rfc} \left\{ \frac{x\!-\!\dot{\upsilon}t(1\!+\!4\lambda\dot{\alpha},\!/\dot{\upsilon}_{x})^{0.5}}{2(\dot{\alpha}_{x}\dot{\upsilon}t)^{0.5}} \right\}_{*}^{+} \!\!=\! xfc} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x[1\!-\!(1\!+\!4\lambda\dot{\alpha},\!/\dot{\upsilon}_{x})^{0.5}]}{2\dot{\alpha}_{x}} \right\}_{*}^{*} \!\!=\! rfc} \left\{ \frac{x\!-\!\dot{\upsilon}t(1\!+\!4\lambda\dot{\alpha},\!/\dot{\upsilon}_{x})^{0.5}}{2(\dot{\alpha}_{x}\dot{\upsilon}t)^{0.5}} \right\}_{*}^{*} \!\!=\! rfc} \left\{ \frac{x\!-\!\dot{\upsilon}t(1\!+\!4\lambda\dot{\alpha},\!/\dot{\upsilon}t)^{0.5}}{2(\dot{\alpha}_{x}\dot{\upsilon}t)^{0.5}} \right\}_{*}^{*} \!\!=\! rfc} \left\{ \frac{x\!-\!\dot{\upsilon}t(1\!+\!4\lambda\dot{\alpha},\!/\dot{\upsilon}t)^{0.5}}{2(\dot{\alpha}_{x}\dot{\upsilon}t)^{0.5}} \right\}_{*}^{*} \!\!=\! rfc} \left\{ \frac{x\!-\!\dot{\upsilon}t(1\!+\!4\lambda\dot{\alpha},\!/\dot{\upsilon}t)^{0.5}}{2(\dot{\alpha}_{x}\dot{\upsilon}t)^{0.5}} \right\}_{*}^$$

Definitions:

C(x,y,z,t)	Concentration at distance x downstream of source and distance y off centerline of plume at time r (mg/L)
C_0	Concentration in source Area at t=0 (mg/L)
x	Distance down-gradient of source (ft)
y	Distance from plume centerline of source (ft)
z	Distance from top of saturated zone to measurement point
άχ	Longitudinal groundwater dispersivity (ft)
$lpha_{\mathbf{y}}$	Transverse groundwater dispersivity (ft)
ά _z	Vertical groundwater dispsersivity (ft)

Definitions: (Continued)

ΰ	Chemical Velocity (ft/yr)
---	---------------------------

λ First-order degradation coefficient

Y Source Width (ft)

Z Source Depth (ft)

Biochlor solves a set of coupled partial differential equations to describe the reactive transport of chlorinated solvent species, such as PCE, TCE, DCE, VC, and ETH, in saturated groundwater systems. The equations describe one dimensional advection, three dimensional dispersion, linear sorption, and sequential, first-order biotransformation. All equations, except the first, are coupled to a parent species equation through the reaction term as shown below:

$$\begin{split} R_{1}(\partial c_{1}/\partial t) &= D_{\mathbf{x}}[(\partial^{2}c_{1}/\partial x^{2})] + D_{\mathbf{y}}[(\partial^{2}c_{1}/\partial y^{2})] + D_{\mathbf{z}}[(\partial^{2}c_{1}/\partial z^{2})] - \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{s}}(\partial c_{1}/\partial \mathbf{x}) - k_{1}c_{1} \\ R_{2}(\partial c_{2}/\partial t) &= D_{\mathbf{x}}[(\partial^{2}c_{2}/\partial x^{2})] + D_{\mathbf{y}}[(\partial^{2}c_{2}/\partial y^{2})] + D_{\mathbf{z}}[(\partial^{2}c_{2}/\partial z^{2})] - \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{s}}(\partial c_{2}/\partial \mathbf{x}) - k_{2}c_{2} + y_{1}k_{1}c_{1} \\ R_{3}(\partial c_{3}/\partial t) &= D_{\mathbf{x}}[(\partial^{2}c_{3}/\partial x^{2})] + D_{\mathbf{y}}[(\partial^{2}c_{3}/\partial y^{2})] + D_{\mathbf{z}}[(\partial^{2}c_{3}/\partial z^{2})] - \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{s}}(\partial c_{3}/\partial \mathbf{x}) - k_{3}c_{3} + y_{2}k_{2}c_{2} \\ R_{4}(\partial c_{4}/\partial t) &= D_{\mathbf{x}}[(\partial^{2}c_{4}/\partial x^{2})] + D_{\mathbf{y}}[(\partial^{2}c_{4}/\partial y^{2})] + D_{\mathbf{z}}[(\partial^{2}c_{4}/\partial z^{2})] - \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{s}}(\partial c_{4}/\partial \mathbf{x}) - k_{4}c_{4} + y_{3}k_{3}c_{3} \\ \end{split}$$

 $R_{s}(\partial c_{s}/\partial t) = D_{s}[(\partial^{2}c_{s}/\partial x^{2})] + D_{s}[(\partial^{2}c_{s}/\partial y^{2})] + D_{s}[(\partial^{2}c_{s}/\partial z^{2})] - v_{s}(\partial c_{s}/\partial x) - k_{s}c_{s} + y_{s}k_{s}c_{s}$

where c_1 , c_2 , c_3 , c_4 , and c_5 are concentrations of PCE, TCE, DCE, VC, AND ETH respectively in mg/L. D_x , D_y , and D_z are the hydrodynamic dispersion coefficients [ft²/yr]. k is the first-order degradation coefficient. y is a yield coefficient (i.e., y would represent the mg of TCE produced per unit of PCE destroyed annually). R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , and R_5 , are respective retardation factors.

What carentrations are used at waterns terminal
4,600 pp ICE
120 pp TCE

Since the last five equations are coupled equations, the Dominico solution cannot be used to solve them. Therefor, transformation equations are used by Biochlor to uncouple and solve the equations. The transformation equations used are:

$$a_{2} = c_{2} + (y_{1}k_{1}/[k_{1}-k_{2}])c_{1}$$

$$a_{3} = c_{3} + (y_{2}k_{2}/[k_{2}-k_{3}])c_{3} + \{c_{1}\}\{(y_{1}y_{2}k_{1}k^{2})/[(k_{1}-k_{3})(k_{2}-k_{3})]\}$$

$$a_{4} = c_{4} + (y_{3}k_{3}/[k_{3}-k_{4}])c_{3} + \{c_{2}\}\{(y_{2}y_{3}k_{2}k_{3})/[(k_{2}-k_{4})(k_{3}-k_{4})]\} + \{c_{1}\}\{[y_{1}y_{2}y_{3}k_{2}k_{3}k_{4}]/(k_{1}-k_{4})(k_{2}-k_{4})(k_{3}-k_{4})\}$$

$$a_{5} = c_{5} + (y_{4}k_{4}/[k_{4}-k_{5}])c_{4} + \{c_{3}\}\{(y_{3}y_{4}k_{3}k_{4})/[(k_{3}-k_{5})(k_{4}-k_{5})]\} + \{c_{2}\}\{[y_{2}y_{3}y_{4}k_{2}k_{3}k_{4}]/(k_{2}-k_{5})(k_{3}-k_{5})(k_{4}-k_{5})\} + \{c_{1}\}\{[y_{1}y_{2}y_{3}y_{4}k_{1}k_{2}k_{3}k_{4}]/(k_{1}-k_{5})(k_{2}-k_{5})(k_{3}-k_{5})(k_{4}-k_{5})\}$$

A computer makes these calculations much faster than they can be completed manually. Biochlor performs this task.

B. THE NOVEMBER 1998 MODEL

The November 1998 model uses the concentrations of PCE and TCE present on the Watkins Terminal site in November 1998 and runs a two year model projection to compare with downgradient concentrations detected on the Don Jones property in November 2000. The model projects that the PCE concentration at 400 feet downgradient will be "non-detect". At 380 feet downgradient (W-10) the PCE concentration is 0.1 mg/L. The model projects that the TCE concentration at 300 feet down

gradient will be "non-detect". At 380 feet downgradient (W-10) the TCE concentration is 0.071 mg/L. The model projects the TCE concentration at 240 feet downgradient to be 0.01 mg/L; the concentration at approximately 300 feet downgradient (W-6) is 0.11mg/L. This model coupled with the TCE, DCE, and VC daughter copmpounds detected in the downgradient monitor wells over time (See Figure 6) clearly depict that the chlorinated solvent plume originates off site and has migrated over several years onto the Don Jones property. (See Appendix E)

An additional model was run using the seepage velocity used by the Watkins Terminal consultants (i.e., 65 ft/year) The results of this run appear to be better correlated to the actual samples collected from the field. (See Appendix F)

D. THE MAY 2000 MODEL

The May 2000 model uses the concentrations of PCE and TCE present on the Watkins Terminal site in May 2000 and runs a one year model projection to compare with downgradient concentrations detected on the Don Jones property in March 2001. The model projects that the PCE concentration at 240 feet downgradient will be "non-detect". At 200 feet downgradient (WT-MW-16) the PCE concentration is 0.24 mg/L. The model projects that the TCE concentration at 240 feet downgradient will be "non-detect". At 200 feet downgradient (WT-MW-16) the TCE concentration is "non-detect". If strictly dispersion were affecting the concentrations (i.e., no bio-degredation) then TCE would be "non-detect at approximately 170 feet down-gradient. At one hundred feet downgradient, the TCE should be detected in concentrations of approximately 0.008mg/L or less; however in WT-MW-15 (approximately 100 feet down-gradient) the concentrations of TCE were detected at 0.016 mg/L. This projection shows a PCE concentration of 0.2 mg/L at 100 feet down-gradient; the field reading is 0.24

The PCE at WID 2 380 feet from sauce at Watkins, Marker to real ND (actually at 100 ppb in Dec 2000), how do you assure awant for 2300 ppb PCE in Tw-1? in PRS, there was 3,700 ppb PCE in W-5 upgraduat of Tw-1- cove this be a release from use of Re tracked? This model assumes 5,000 ppb PCE in Tw-1, disorbed in oil.

mg/L. Again, this model coupled with the TCE, DCE, and VC daughter copmpounds detected in the down gradient monitor wells over time (See Figure 6) clearly depict that the chlorinated solvent plume originates off site and has migrated over several years onto the Don Jones property. (Appendix E)

An additional model was run using the seepage velocity used by the Watkins Terminal consultants (i.e., 65 ft/year) The results of this run appear to be better correlated to the actual samples collected from the field. The predicted PCE concentration at 160 feet down gradient is 0.027 mg/L while the field measured concentration is 0.10 mg/L at 150 feet down gradient. The predicted TCE concentration at 160 feet down gradient is 0.026 mg/L while the field measured concentration is 0.071 mg/L at 150 feet down gradient. Again this shows that the chlorinated plume originates from an up-gradient, off site source and is migrating onto the Don Jones property. (See Appendix F)

D. THE TW-1 (oil) MODEL

This model was run in order to see what effect non-degredation and limited dispersion would have. The PCE and TCE chemicals are 100% soluble in the food processing oil released several years ago near monitor well TW-1. It will not bio-degrade anaerobically while dissolved in the oil. The seepage velocity was changed to 450 ft/year in lieu of the actual 45 ft/year. This was done in order to avoid Biochlor calculations for vertical plume dispersions while maintaining a semblance of longitudinal and transverse dispersivity. The model projects a downgradient PCE concentration at TW-3 of approximately 0.317 mg/L; the actual field sample showed a concentration of PCE of 0.58 mg/L. The model projects non-detect for TCE at TW-3, while actual field measurements were 0.12 mg/L. This data coupled with the detected daughter compounds over time again conclusively show that the chlorinated solvent plume originated up-gradient and off site from the Don Jones property. (See Appendix E)

and w.7 is cross-gradient of " "

An additional model was run using the seepage velocity used by the Watkins Terminal consultants (i.e., 65 ft/year) The results of this run appear to be better correlated to the actual samples collected from the field. The predicted PCE concentration at 200 feet down gradient is 0.458 mg/L while the field measured concentration is 0.580 mg/L at 240 feet down gradient. This data tends to corraborate the correc usage and prediction of the models. (It is noted that the model projects a very low TCE concentration at 200 feet down gradient; however, this was not used as there is no degredation of PCE to TCE within the constraints of the non-hazardous oil matrix. (See Appendix F)

IV. CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The data collected and presented in this report shows that a chlorinated solvent release (i.e., primarily tetrachloroethene or PCE) occurred sometime in the past on the Watkins Terminal property and possibly on properties further east of the Watkins property. The PCE plume has migrated and is continuing to migrate. The PCE has undergone and continues to undergo anaerobic reductive dehalogenation and is degrading into its daughter compound of trichloroethene. The trichloroethene has degraded and continues to degrade into 1,2 cis-dichloroethene which has degraded to vinyl chloride. There is no indication that a release of these solvents ever occurred on the Don Jones property. Any release that might have occurred on the Don Jones property from the underground tanks near monitor well, W-8, would have been detected in W-8 or W-7 in concentrations sufficient to determine that such a release had occurred. This is not the case; groundwater samples collected from W-8 have consistently shown non-detect for the constituents of concern. However, minor amounts of vinyl chloride and 1,2 cis-dichloroethene were detected in 1995 in samples collected from this well. And minor amounts of PCE, TCE, DCE, and VC have been detected over time in monitor well, W-7, showing that the PCE constituent is degrading up-gradient and its daughter compounds are being detected in down-gradient groundwater samples.

In view of the foregoing, and in light of past investigative work that has been completed at this site and presented to the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency Department of Environmental Health, and in consideration of the acknowledgement by Watkins Terminal and Blue Water Services consultants that up-gradient, off-site releases have occurred, it does not appear that any further investigative or remediation work is justified at this site on behalf of Printpack with regards to these chlorinated solvents. And as agreed previously between Printpack and the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency Department of Environmental Health no additional investigation remediation is warranted concerning any other chemicals of concern on this property. Therefore, it is recommended and requested that the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency Department of Environmental Health provide Printpack with a letter notifying them that no further work is required at this site.

FIGURES:

FIGURE 1 - USGS QUAD

FIGURE 2 - SITE LAYOUT

FIGURE 3 - AREA LITHOLOGY

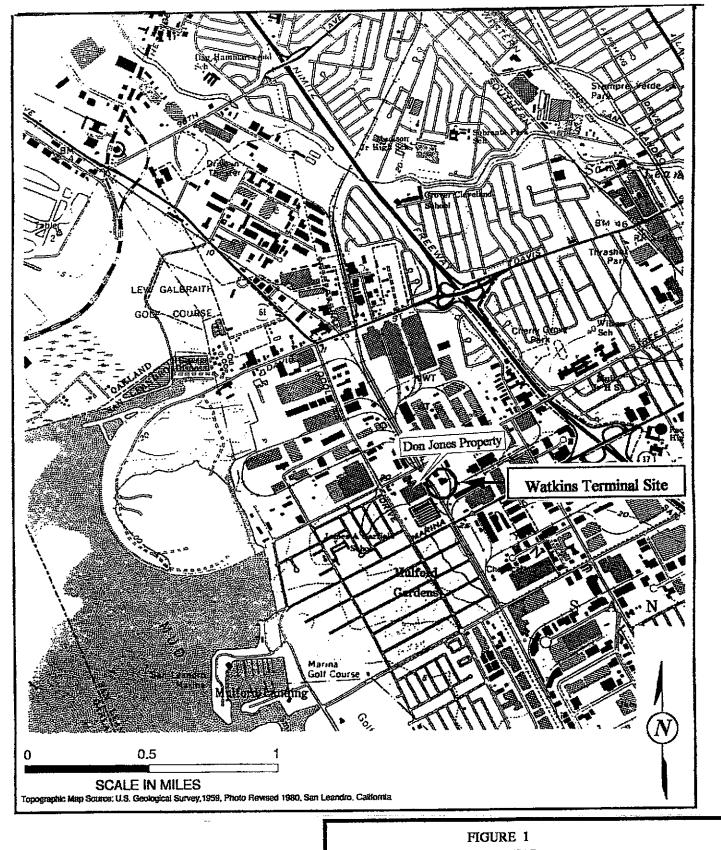
FIGURE 4 - AREA GROUNDWATER

FIGURE 5 - AREA GROUNDWATER ISOPACH

FIGURE 6 - GROUNDWATER GRADIENT

FIGURE 7 - CHEMICALS OF CONCERN CONCENTRATION

FIGURE 8 - PCE/TCE PLUME CONFIGURATION - MARCH 2001

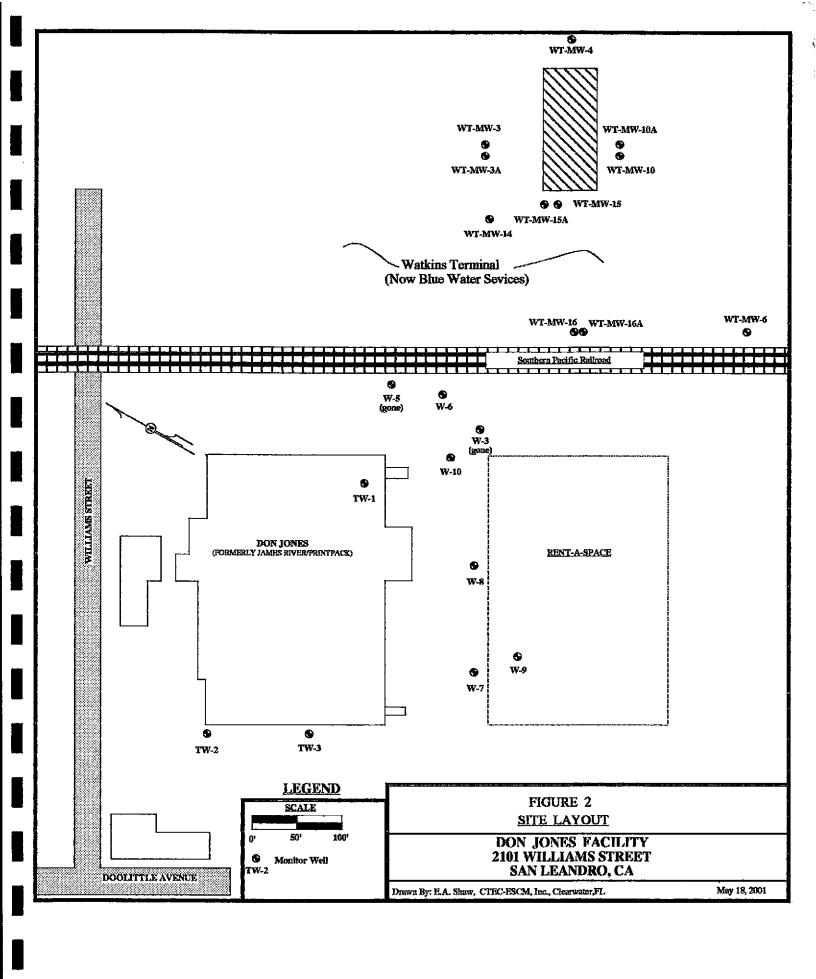


USGS QUAD

DON JONES FACILITY 2101 WILLIAMS STREET SAN LEANDRO, CA

Drawn By: F.A. Shaw, CTEC-ESCM, Inc., Clearwater.FL

May 19, 2001



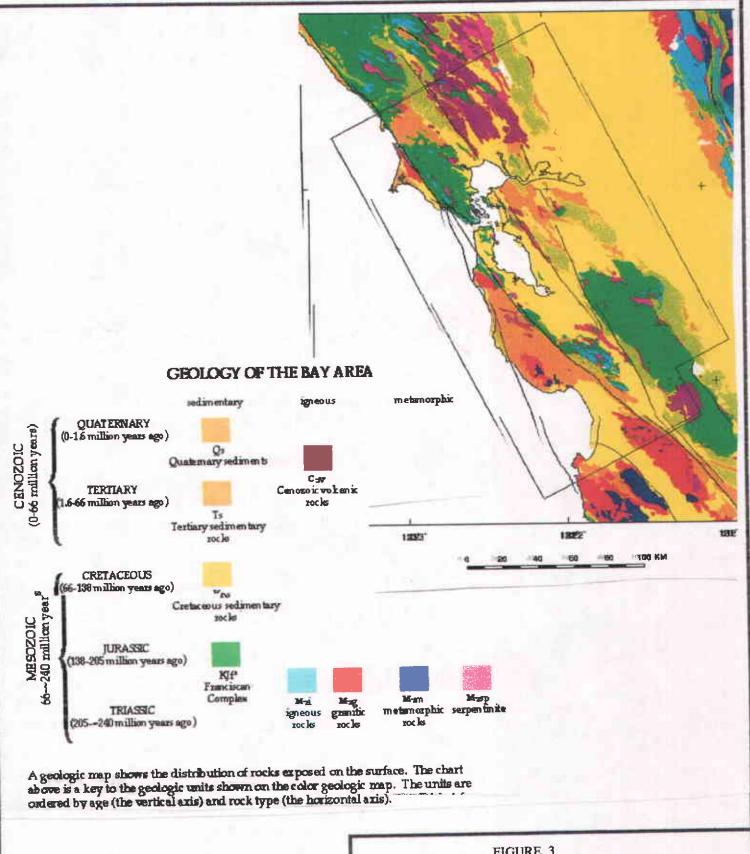


FIGURE 3
AREA LITHOLOGY

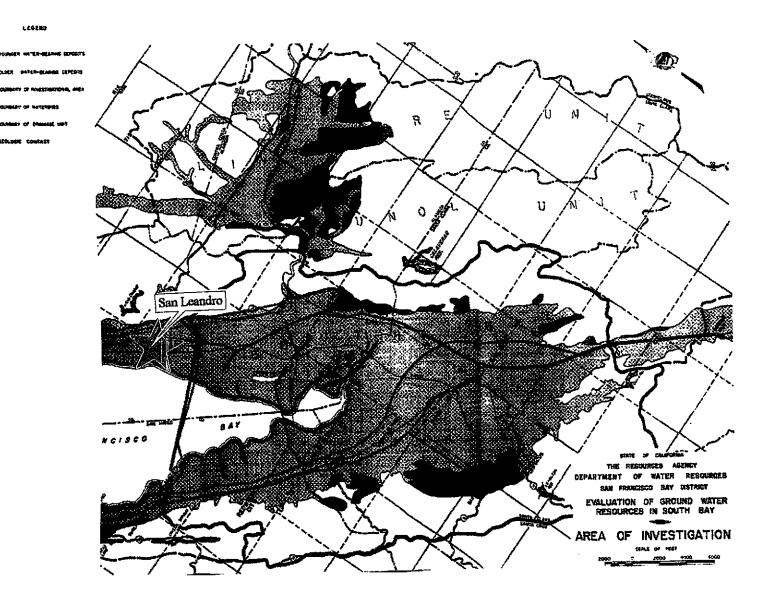
DON JONES FACILITY 2101 WILLIAMS STREET SAN LEANDRO, CA

Drawn By: E.A. Shaw, CTEC-ESCM, Inc., Clearwater,FL

May 19, 2001

Diawn By: E.A. Shaw, AREA GROUNDWATER DON JONES FACILITY 2101 WILLIAMS STREET SAN LEANDRO, CA FIGURE 4 May 19, 2001

LEGEND



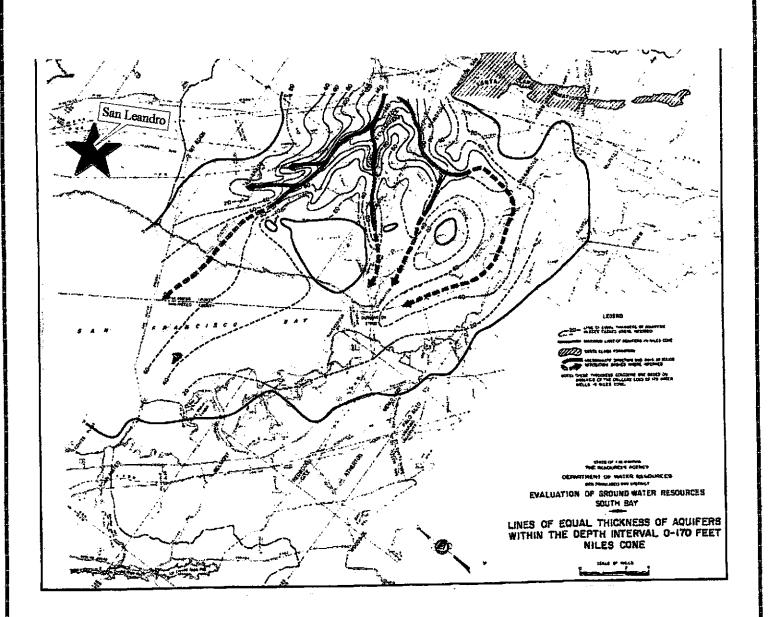
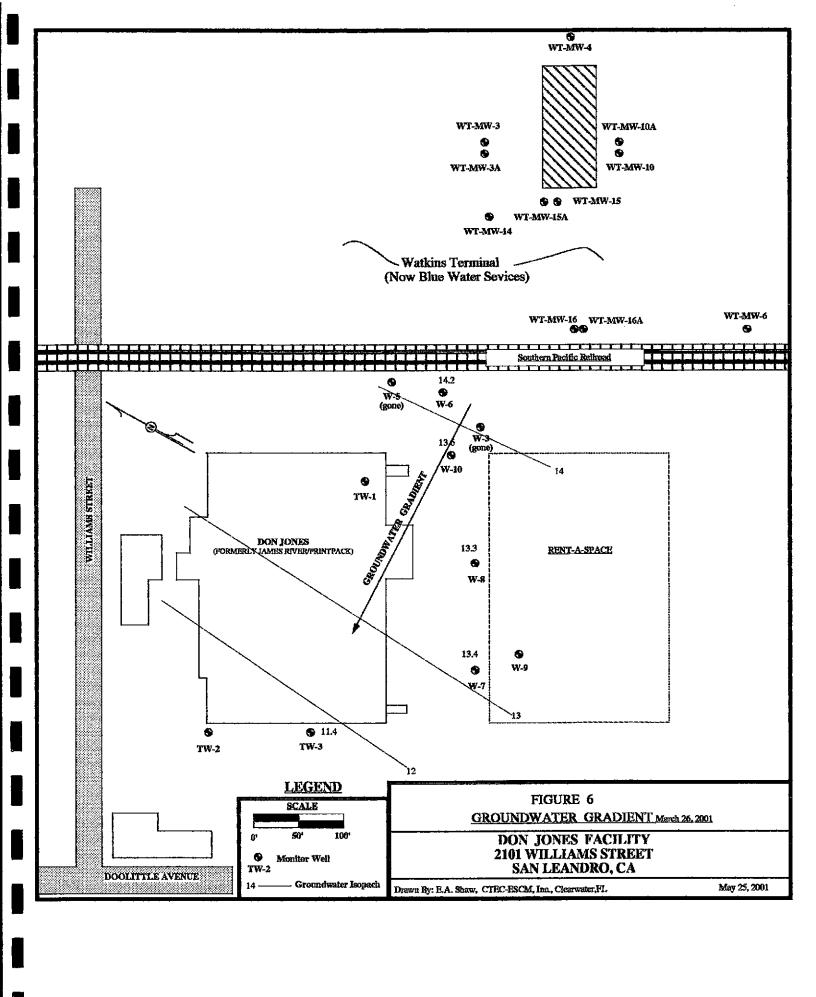


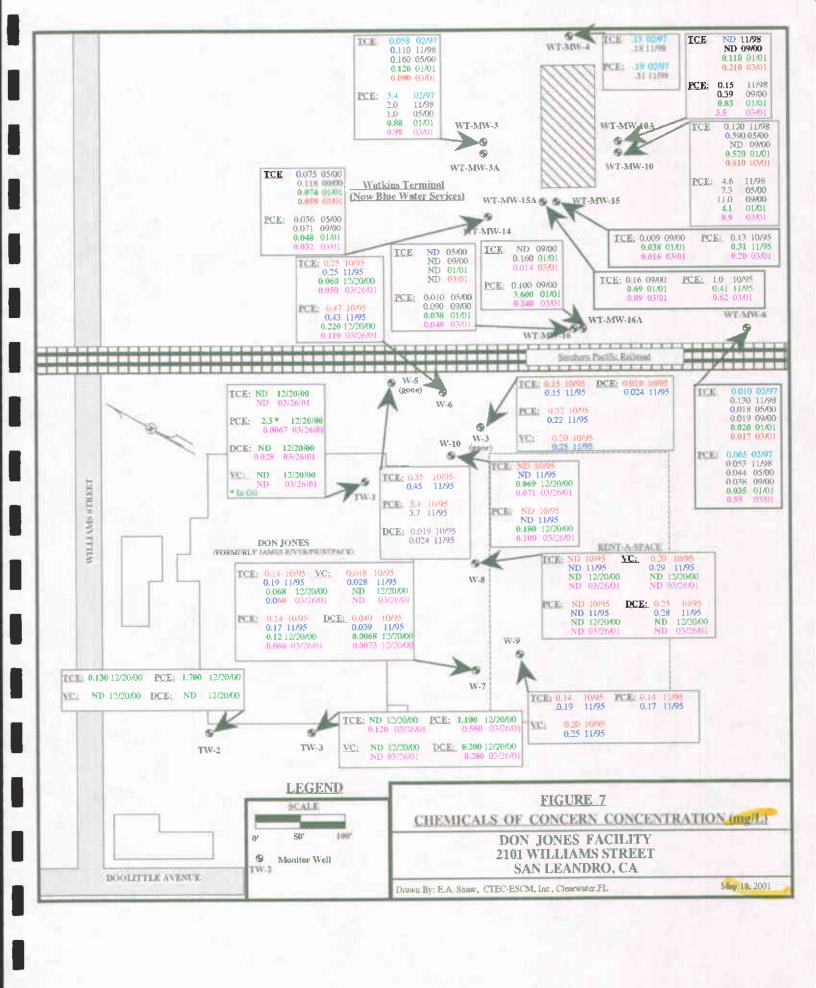
FIGURE 5 AREA GROUNDWATER ISOPACH

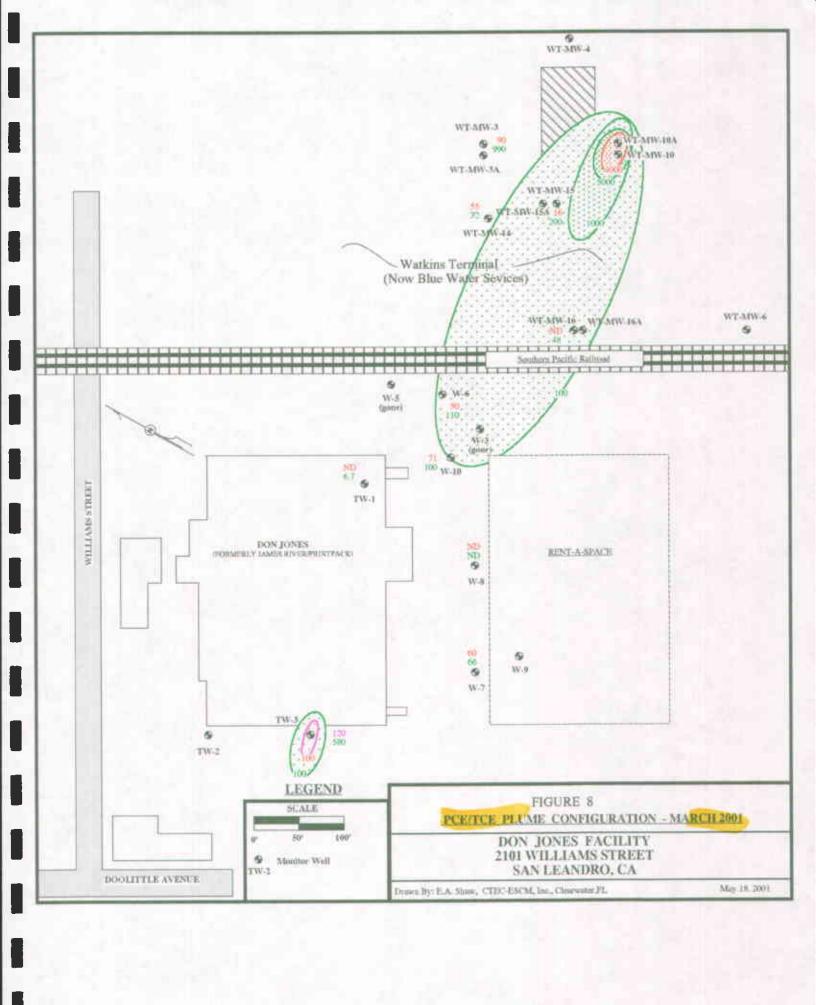
DON JONES FACILITY 2101 WILLIAMS STREET SAN LEANDRO, CA

Drawn By: E.A. Shaw, CTEC-ESCM, Inc., Clearwater, FL.

May 25, 2001







TABLES:

TABLE 1 GROUND-WATER ELEVATION March 26, 2001

TABLE 1 GROUND-WATER ELEVATION March 26, 2001 DON JONES PROPERTY 2101 WILLIAMS STREET SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

MONITOR WELL	GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
W-6	14.2
W-7	13.4
W-8	13.3
W-10	13.6
TW-1	Not Measured
TW-2	Not Measured - Covered with Large Manure Pile
TW-3	11.7

APPENDICES:

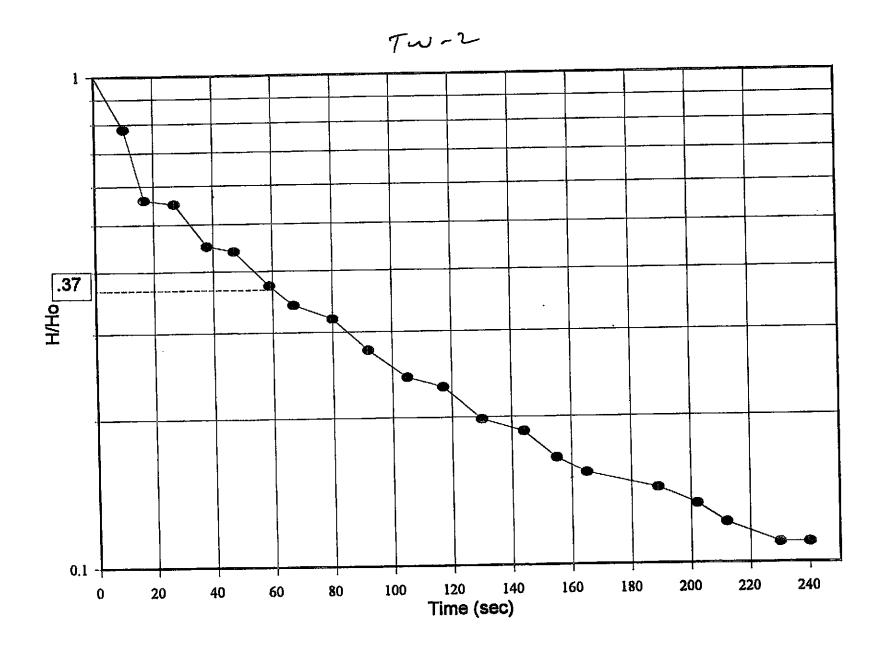
- A. Slug Test Analyses Hydraulic Conductivity
- B. Laboratory Data for March 2001
- C. Atlantic Geosience Report for Watkins Terminal February 1997
- D. basics Environmental Report for Watkins Terminal April 2001
- E. BIOPLUME MODLES 45.1 ft/year Seepage Velocity
- F. BIOPLUME MODELS 61 ft/year Seepage Velocity

A. Slug Test Analyses - Hydraulic Conductivity

Horslev unconfined slug test where L/R>8, Calculate K. See p. 196 of Fetter

Enter the following in column F	For	WellTV	V-2	Withdrawl Method
r is the well casing radius			.16666	
R is the well screen (see photocopy) rac	dius	0	.33333	
L is the length of the well screen (gravel pack below water table)			5.01	
L/R ratio > 8 validate equation		1	5.0302	
To is time takes for the water level to ris or fall 37 percent of the initial change	se		60	
K = 0.00013 feet/sec	=	3.	82E-03	cm/sec
= 10.8177 feet/day				

PRINT PACK - SAN LEANDRO, CA. 12/14/96 TW-2 - WITHDRAWL METHOD TEST#2 H/Ho Depth to Delta lev. ıme Seconds Water water 0 14.99 Static 1 0 15.9 0.91 = Ho0.7802198 0.71 10 15.7 15.5 0.51 0.5604396 17 0.5 0.5494505 27 15.49 0.4505495 38 15.4 0.41 0.4395604 47 15.39 0.4 0.3736264 59 15.33 0.34 0.31 0.3406593 67 15.3 0.3186813 0.29 80 15.28 0.25 0.2747253 92 15.24 0.22 0.2417582 105 15.21 0.2307692 117 15.2 0.21 0.1978022 130 15.17 0.18 0.1868132 15.16 0.17 144 0.1648352 155 15.14 0.15 0.1538462 165 15.13 0.14 0.13 0.1428571 189 15.12 0.1318681 202 15.11 0.12 0.1208791 0.11 212 15.1 230 15.09 0.1 0.1098901 0.1 0.1098901 240 15.09 0.1098901 0.1 240 15.09 0.0989011 258 15.08 0.09 0.0879121 270 15.07 0.08 325 15.05 0.06 0.0659341 0.043956 0.04 520 15.03

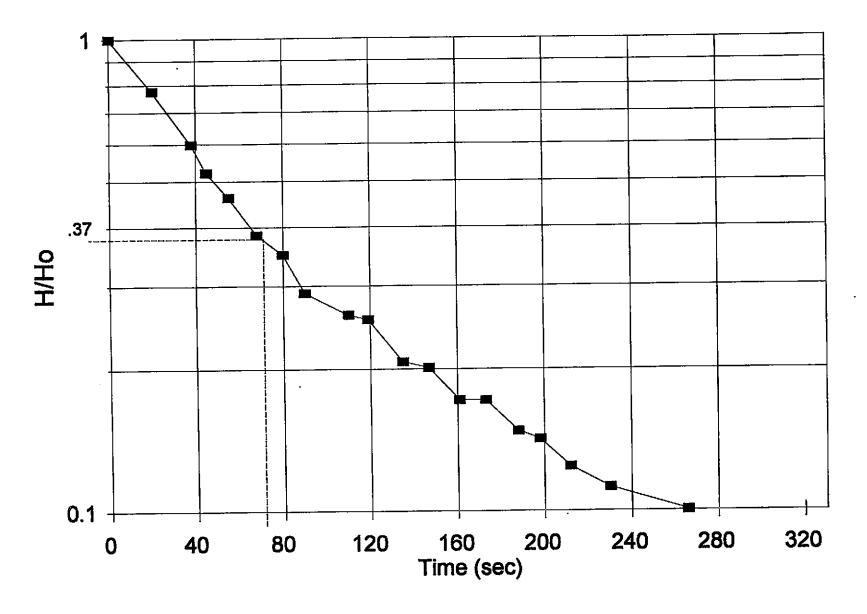


Horslev unconfined slug test where L/R>8, Calculate K. See p. 196 of Fetter

Enter the following in column F Injection Method For: Well TW-2 0.16666 r is the well casing radius 0.33333 R is the well screen (see photocopy) radius 5.01 L is the length of the well screen (gravel pack below water table) 15.03 L/R ratio > 8 validate equation 70 To is time takes for the water level to rise or fall 37 percent of the initial change 3.27E-03 cm/sec 0.00011 feet/sec K= 9.27231 feet/day

TW-2 - Injection Method TEST # 3

		1E91#9	
Time	Depth to	Delta lev. (absolute)	H/Ho
Seconds	Water	water - H	
Static	14.99	0	
0	13.3	1.69 = Ho	1
20	13.68	1.31	0.775148
38	13.98	1.01	0.597633
45	14.11	0.88	0.52071
55	14.21	0.78	0.461538
68	14.34	0.65	0.384615
80	14.4	0.59	0.349112
90	14.5	0.49	0.289941
110	14.55	0.44	0.260355
119	14.56	0.43	0.254438
135	14.64	0.35	0.207101
147	14.65	0.34	0.201183
161	14.7	0.29	0.171598
173	14.7	0.29	0.171598
188	14.74	0.25	0.147929
198	14.75	0.24	0.142012
212	14.78	0.21	0.12426
230	14.8	0.19	0.112426
266	14.82	0.17	0.100592
280	14.84	0.15	0.088757
300		0.14	0.08284
330		0.11	0.065089
360			0.059172



B. Laboratory Data for March 2001



STL Savannah

LOG NO: S1-11904 Received: 29 MAR 01

Reported: 02 APR 01

Mr. Ed Shaw

Client PO. No.: BAS032601

ESCM P.O. Box 387 Monroe, UT 84754

Project: PPSL032601/San Leandro, CA, PP

Sampled By: Client

Code: 15031042

Page	1
------	---

			נו	ATE/	
LOG NO SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, LIQUID SAI	MPLES	TI	ME SAMPLED	
11904-1 MW-6			03	-26-01/09:0	0
11904-2 MW-10			03	-26-01/09:1	5
11904-3 MW-8			03	-26-01/09:4	5
11904-4 MW-7			03	-26-01/10:0	0
11904-5 TW-3			03	-26-01/10:1	5
PARAMETER	11904-1	11904-2	11904-3	11904-4	11904-5
Volatiles by GC/MS (8260)					
Chloromethane, ug/1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50
Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	, ug/l <10	<10		<10	<50
Vinyl chloride, ug/l	<10	<10	<10		<50
Chloroethane, ug/l	<10			<10	<50
Methylene chloride	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
(Dichloromethane), ug/l				· ·	
Acetone, ug/l	<50	<50	<50	<50	<250
Carbon disulfide, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
1,1-Dichloroethene, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
1,1-Dichloroethane, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, ug/l	13	13	16	7.3	280
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, ug/	'1 <5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
Chloroform, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
1,2-Dichloroethane, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
2-Butanone (MEK), ug/l	<25	<25	<25	<25	<120
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
Carbon tetrachloride, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
Bromodichloromethane, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25



STL Savannah

LOG NO: S1-11904 Received: 29 MAR 01

Reported: 02 APR 01

Mr. Ed Shaw

Batch ID

Client PO. No.: EAS032601

ESCM P.O. Box 387 Monroe, UT 84754

Project: PPSL032601/San Leandro, CA, PP

Sampled By: Client

Code: 15031042

1A0401

		REPORT O	F RESULTS			Page 2
				D	ATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	LIQUID SAM	PLES	TI	ME SAMPLED	
11904-1	MW-6				-26-01/09:0	
11904-2	MW-10				3-26-01/09:1	
11904-3	MW - 8				3-26-01/09:4	
11904-4	MW - 7				3-26-01/10:0	
11904-5	TW-3		•	03	3-26-01/10:1	5
PARAMETER		11904-1	11904-2	11904-3	11904-4	11904-5
1.1.2.2-T	Cetrachloroethane, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
	oropropane, ug/l	<5.0		<5.0	<5.0	<25
•	Dichloropropene, ug/1	•	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
•	pethene, ug/l	50	71	<5.0	60	120
	loromethane, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
	.chloroethane, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
Benzene.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
cis-1.3-D	Dichloropropene, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
Bromoform		<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
2-Hexanor	ne, ug/l	<25	<25	<25	<25	<120
	-2-pentanone (MIBK), ug	/1 <25	<25	<25	<25	<120
Tetrachlo	proethene, ug/l	110	100	<5.0	66	580
Toluene,	ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
Chlorober	nzene, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
Ethylbenz	zene, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<25
Styrene,	ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	. <25
Xylenes,	Total, ug/l	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50
Dilution	Factor	1	1	1	1	5
Analysis	Date	03.30.01	03.30.01	03.30.01	03.30.01	04.01.01

1A0330 1A0330 1A0330 1A0330



SERVICES STL Savannah

5102 LaRoche Avenue • Savannah, GA 31404 • Tel: 912 354 7858 • Fax: 912 352 0165 • www.stHnc.com

LOG NO: S1-11904 Received: 29 MAR 01

Reported: 02 APR 01

Mr. Ed Shaw ESCM P.O. Box 387 Monroe, UT 84754

Client PO. No.: EAS032601

Project: PPSL032601/San Leandro, CA, PP

Sampled By: Client

Code: 15031042

REPORT OF RESULTS

	RI	SPORT OF RESULTS		DATE/	Page 3
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , LIQU		TI	ME SAMPLED	
11904-6	TW-1			3-26-01/09:30	
	Trip Blank			3-26-01	
PARAMETER			11904-6	11904-9	
	by GC/MS (8260)				
	thane, ug/l		<10	<1.0	
	hane (Methyl bromide), ug/		<10	<10	
Vinyl ch	loride, ug/l		<10	<10	
	hane, ug/l		<10	<10	
	e chloride (Dichloromethane	e), ug/l	<5.0	<5.0	
Acetone,		•	250	<50	•
	lisulfide, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
	loroethene, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
	loroethane, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
	Dichloroethene, ug/l		28	<5.0	
	2-Dichloroethene, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
	rm, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
1,2-Dich	loroethane, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
2-Butano	ne (MEK), ug/l	•	<25	<25	
1,1,1-Tr	ichloroethane, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
Carbon t	etrachloride, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
Bromodic	hloromethane, ug/1		<5.0	<5.0	
1,1,2,2-	Tetrachloroethane, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
1,2-Dich	loropropane, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
trans-1,	3-Dichloropropene, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	
	oethene, ug/l		<5.0	<5.0	



5102 LaRoche Avenue • Savannah, GA 31404 • Tel: 912 354 7858 • Fax: 912 352 0165 • www.stl-Inc.com

STL Savannah

LOG NO: \$1-11904

Received: 29 MAR 01

Reported: 02 APR 01

Mr. Ed Shaw

ESCM

Client PO. No.: EAS032601

P.O. Box 387 Monroe, UT 84754

Project: PPSL032601/San Leandro, CA, PP

Sampled By: Client

Code: 15031042

REPORT OF RESULTS

Page 4

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , LIQUID SAMPLE		DATE/ IME SAMPLED				
11904-6 11904-9	TW-1 Trip Blank	. 0:	03-26-01/09:30 03-26-01				
PARAMETER		11904-6	11904-9				
	chloromethane, ug/l		<5.0				
1,1,2-Tr	richloroethane, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0				
Benzene,	, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0				
cis-1,3-	-Dichloropropene, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0				
Bromofor		<5.0	<5.0				
2-Hexano	one, ug/l	<25	<25				
4-Methyl	l-2-pentanone (MIBK), ug/l	<25	<25				
Tetrachl	loroethene, ug/l	6.7	<5.0				
Toluene,	, ug/l	6.2	<5.0				
Chlorobe	enzene, ug/1	<5.0	<5.0				
Ethylben	nzene, ug/l	<5.0	<5.0				
Styrene,	, ug/1	<5.0	<5.0				
Xylenes,	Total, ug/l	<10	<10				
Dilution	1 Factor	1	1				
Analysis	3 Date	03.30.01	03.30.01				
Batch ID		1A0330	1A0330				



STL Savannah

Client PO. No.: EAS032601

LOG NO: S1-11904 Received: 29 MAR 01

Reported: 02 APR 01

Mr. Ed Shaw

ESCM

P.O. Box 387

Monroe, UT 84754

Project: PPSL032601/San Leandro, CA, PP Sampled By: Client

Code: 15031042

REPORT OF RESULTS

Page 5

							3
					DATE	•	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , Q	C REPORT			TIME	SAMPLED	
	Method Blank						
	Lab Control Standard &						
PARAMETER	*********			11904-			
	by GC/MS (8260)						
Chloromet	hane, ug/l			<1	0		
Bromometh	ane (Methyl bromide), u	ıg/1		<1	0		
Vinyl chl	oriđe, ug/l			<1	Ó		
Chloroeth				<1	0		
Methylene	chloride (Dichlorometh	nane), ug/	1	<5.	0		
Acetone,	~ :		*	<5	0		
	sulfide, ug/l			<5.	0		
1,1-Dichl	oroethene, ug/l			<5.	0	96 🕏	
•	oroethane, ug/l			<5.	0	·	•
	ichloroethene, ug/l			<5.	0		
trans-1,2	-Dichloroethene, ug/l			<5.	0		
Chlorofor	m, ug/l			<5.	0		
1,2-Dichl	oroethane, ug/l			<5.	0		
2-Butanon	e (MEK), ug/l			<2	5		
	chloroethane, ug/l			<5.	0		
	trachloride, ug/l		•	<5.	0		
Bromodich	loromethane, ug/l			<5.	0	+	
	etrachloroethane, ug/l			<5.	0		
	oropropane, ug/l			<5.	0 1		
	-Dichloropropene, ug/l			<5.	0		
Trichloro	ethene, ug/l			<5.	0	106 %	



5102 LaRoche Avenue • Savannah, GA 31404 • Tel: 912 354 7858 • Fax: 912 352 0165 • www.stl-inc.com

LOG NO: S1-11904

Received: 29 MAR 01

Reported: 02 APR 01

Mr. Ed Shaw ESCM P.O. Box 387 Monroè, UT 84754

Client PO. No.: EAS032601

Project: PPSL032601/San Leandro, CA, PP

DATE /

Sampled By: Client

Code: 15031042

REPORT OF RESULTS

Page 6

	•			DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , QC REPOR				
11904-7 11904-8	Method Blank Lab Control Standard % Recove	ry			
PARAMETER			11904-7	11904-8	
Dibromoc	chloromethane, ug/l		<5.0		
1,1,2-Tr	richloroethane, ug/1		< 5.0		
Benzene,			<5.0	104 %	
cis-1,3-	Dichloropropene, ug/l	•	<5.0		
Bromofor	m, ug/l		<5.0		
2-Hexano	one, ug/l		<25		
4-Methyl	l-2-pentanone (MIBK), ug/l	V ≤	<25a		, ,
Tetrachl	loroethene, ug/l		<5.♂		
Toluene,	. ug/l		<5.0	90 🕏	
Chlorobe	enzene, ug/l		<5.0	112 %	
Ethylben	nzene, ug/l		<5.0		
Styrene,	, ug/l	•	<5.0		
Xylenes,	, Total, ug/l		<10		
Dilution	·		1	1	
Analysis	s Date		03.30.01	03.30.01	
Batch II			1A0330		

These test results meet all the requirements of NELAC. All questions regarding this test report should be directed to the STL Project Manager who signed this test report.

SW-846, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Third Edition, September 1986, and Updates I, II, IIA, IIB, and III.

Goin D. Fulurol

Gloria D. Fulwood, Project Manager

Final Page Of Report

Serial Number

006455

TR	ENT		ent Laborat		N OF CUSTODY R	T 4000		2846 900 L	LaRoche Av Industrial P akeside Dri Benjamin R	'laza Drive ve, Mobile	, Tallah , AL 36	nassee, 6693	FL 323	01 (Phone: ((912) 35 (850) 87 (334) 66 (813) 88	8-3994 Fax: 6-6633 Fax:	(334) 6	78-9504 66-6696 85-7049
PROJECT REFE	RENCE 0.3260	,	PROJECT NO.	,	PROJECT LOCATION	T	MATRIX TYPE	T		1	REQUIR	ED ANAL	YSIS				PAGE /		OF.
STL (LAB) PROJ	JECT MANAGER		P.O. NUMBER	260	CONTRACT NO.	T	ΪÌΤ										STANDARD REF	PORT	¥
CTEC-	EXMON)		CLIENT PHONE	96-524	CLIENT FAX			8260									EXPEDITED REI DELIVERY (SURCHARGE)		
P.O. B	SS OX 397 TRACTING THIS	MONE (if applicat	COE, UT	Y.		1000		1CE	P	RES	E	RV	AT	١٧١	E		NUMBER OF CO PER SHIPMENT		SUBMITTED
DATE	MPLE TIME		SAMPL	E IDENTIFICATI	ON	1				NUMBER	CONTA	NINERS S	UBMITT	ED			R	EMARKS	
3/26/01	9'00Am	MW-6		F		X	7									4			
3/20/01	9.5Am	6	190	ŵ.		×													
3/2/01	9:45 An	4	-	B -	2-, -1, 1	×													- 7
3/2/01	10,wAM	ATT A SHARE BEEN	7	1	THE WENT	X	1					131					106	= 1.7	150%
T.	197	Tree :	7	P-		+	Ш			_									
3/2/01:	10:15AW		3	le.		X		X											27-5
72601	9:30An	TW-	1	£	La.	X					Ú.		1					_	2047360
2000年	AND DESIGNATION	EL TIMES	3012517	8:			1	-	++		Ø.,	40		1		- 171	8 11=	< 1	25.00
30,000	UK BANK	Trip	Blank	*		X		1		-	16.	1					3		- 70
	1 3 738 1 3 4 6 C																2 1		
III ALL	167.00	-		5		H					2		1	lufi.	_				744
RELINQUISHED BY: (SIGNATURE) DATE TIME RELINQUISHED BY: (SIGNATURE)				SNATUR	RE)		DATE	TIME	1	RELIN	QUISHE	D BY: (S	SIGNATU	RE)	DATE	1	TIME		
RECEIVED BY SIGNATURE) ENVIRONMENT 1/20/01 TIME			11	TIME	RECEIVED BY: (SIGNAT			USE OND	DATE	TIME	į	RECE	VED BY:	(SIGNA	ITURE)		DATE	1	TIME

C. Atlantic Geosience Report for Watkins Terminal - February 1997

G

Atlantic Geoscience, Inc. • 3005 Riverbend Drive • Snellville, Georgia 30278 • (770) 979-5275

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

WATKINS TERMINALS, INC. 2075 WILLIAMS STREET SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

AGI Job No. HC-96-002

Prepared by:

Atlantic Geoscience, Inc.

John T. Caudill, Project Manager Hugh Dougalas, PG, Senior Geologist

February 24, 1997

TABLE OF CON	TENTS	S
--------------	-------	---

		Page
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 1.2	Background Investigative Method	1 1
2.0	SITE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS	2
2.1 2.2	General Topography, Geology, and Hydrogeology Site Subsurface Conditions	2 2
3.0	CONTAMINATION EXTENT	3
3.1 3.2	Soil Contamination Extent Groundwater Contamination Extent	3
4.0	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	4
API	PENDIX A Figures	
API	PENDIX B Boring Logs	
1 1/1	DENDIN C. Laboratore Data	•

APPENDIX C Laboratory Data

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

During a real estate transaction, Watkins Terminals, Inc. discovered potential contamination on their property located at 2075 Williams Street in San Leandro, CA (Figure 1). Blymyer Engineers performed two environmental investigations on the site, a Phase I Environmental Assessment, and a Subsurface Investigation. The results of the Phase I investigation recommended the collection of groundwater data on the site. The subsurface investigation included the drilling of four soil borings by geoprobe and the collection of both soil and groundwater samples. Groundwater was encountered at an approximate depth of 16 feet in each of the borings. Two of the groundwater samples were selected for analytical testing. Both groundwater samples detected the presence of Trichloroethylene (TCE) and Tetrachloroethylene (PCE). The concentrations were elevated along the eastern boundary of the site which is presumed to be the upgradient portion of the site. The source of the TCE and PCE is not known but may be from an off-site source.

On February 5, 1997 Atlantic Geoscience, Inc. initiated this investigation to further evaluate the possible source and extent of contamination at the site.

1.2 Investigative Method

The site was investigated under an approved work plan previously submitted to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. This investigation included the drilling of five monitor wells and one soil boring on both the Watkins Terminals, Inc. property and on adjacent off-site properties. Figure 2 shows the location of each boring and the approximate locations of the previous investigation's borings. Prior to drilling, the drilling materials were steam cleaned. As the drilling advanced, soil samples were collected at 1', 6', 10', 15', 20', and 25' by use of a previously cleaned split barrel sampler and described by a site geologist. The depth of drilling was to a depth of approximately 15 feet below the groundwater table. Five of the borings were subsequently constructed into a permanent monitor well. The wells were constructed by placing fifteen feet of 2-inch diameter 0.020 inch slot PVC screen into the well boring with the appropriate riser so that the screened interval crossed the soil/water interface. The annular space between the boring wall and screen was filled with sand to an approximate depth of two feet above the screened interval. A two foot bentonite seal was then placed above the sand pack. The remainder of the annular space was grouted to within one foot of the surface. The well was finished with a locking cap and protective vault.

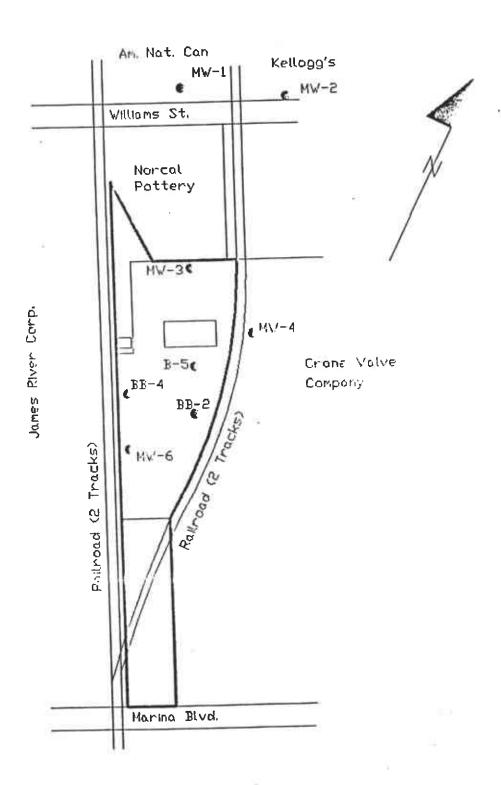


Figure 2
Site Map
Watkins Terminals
AGI Job No. EA-96-002
Scale: 1"=200'

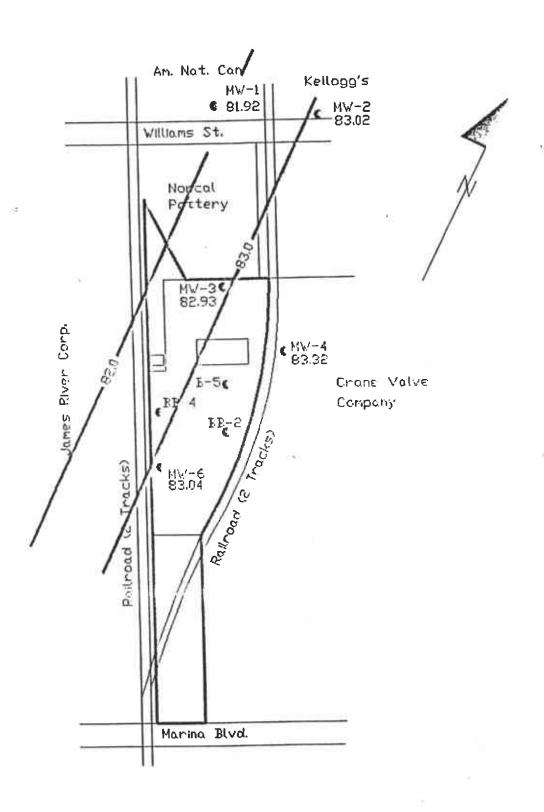


Figure 3
Potentiometric Surface
Watkins Terminasl
AGI Job No. HC-96-002
Scale: 1"=200'

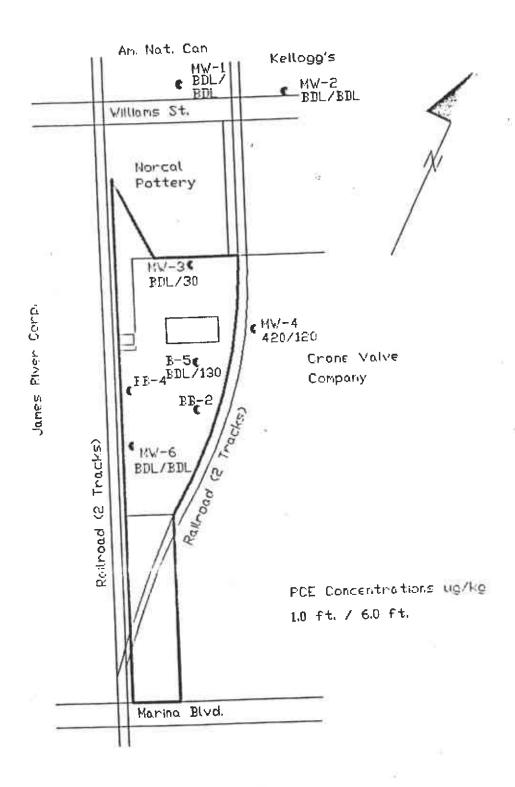


Figure 4
Soil Contamination
Watkins Terminals
AGI Job No. HC-96-002
Scale: 1"=200

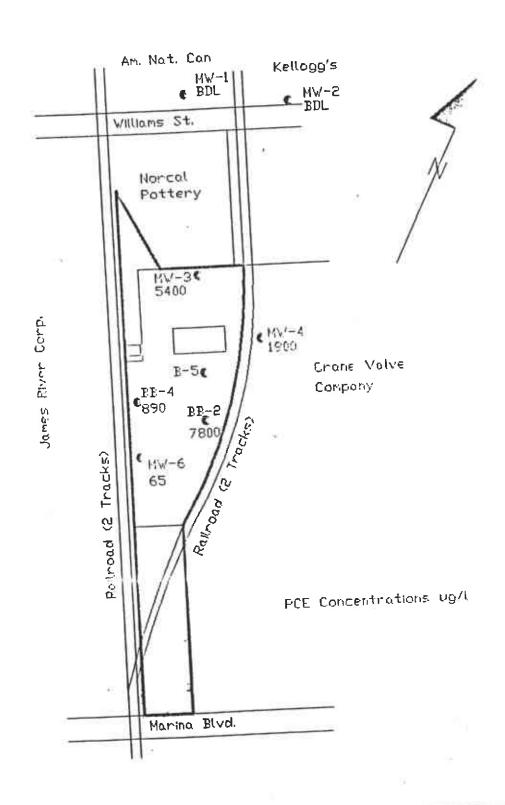


Figure 5
Groundwater Contam.
Watkins Terminals
AGI Job No. HC-96-002
Scale: 1"=200'

D. basics Environmental Report for Watkins Terminal - April 2001

APR 1 1 2001



QUARTERLY GROUND WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

2075 WILLIAMS STREET SAN LEANDRO CALIFORNIA

FOR

BLUE WATER SERVICES, INC.
OAKLAND
CALIFORNIA



APRIL 5, 2001 99-ENV187F

SITE CONTACTS

Site Name: Former Freight Terminals Facility Site Address: 2075 Williams Street San Leandro, California 94577 Owner: Chris Kirschenheuter Bluewater Services Inc. 727 77th Avenue Oakland, California 94621 (800) 536-6702 Owner's Consultant: Basics Environmental 116 Glorietta Boulevard Orinda, California 94563 (925) 258-9099 Donavan G. Tom Project Manager: Michael D. Kevitch Former Owner: Watkins Motor Lines, Inc. 1144 W. Griffin Road Lakeland, Florida 33804-5002 Former Owner's Consultant: Atlantic Geosciences, Inc. 1300 S. Rossiter Terrace Watkinsville, Georgia 30677 (706) 310-0319 Regulatory Oversight: Roger Brewer Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region 1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400 Oakland, California 94612 (510) 622-2374 Eva Chu Alameda County Environmental Health Department 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, 2nd Floor Alameda, California 94502 (510) 567-6770 Michael Bakaldin

City of San Leandro

(510) 577-3319 ext. 31

San Leandro Environmental Services 835 East 14th Street, Suite 200 San Leandro, California 94577

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

1.0	INTRODUCTION	. 1-1
1.1 1.2 1.3	Purpose of Investigation Background Site Geology and Hydrogeology	. 1-1
2.0	GROUND WATER SAMPLING	2-1
2.1	Field Activities	2-1
3.0	CHEMICAL ANALYSES AND RESULTS	3-1
3.1 3.2	Chemical AnalysesAnalytical Results	3-1 3-1
	Table 1: Ground Water Monitoring Data	.3-2
4.0	FINDINGS	4-1
4.1	Discussion	4-1

List of Drawings

Drawing 1: Site Location
Drawing 2: Site Plan Showing Monitoring Well Location
Drawing 3: Ground Water Sample Analytical Results

Appendices

APPENDIX A: Field Documents

APPENDIX B: Laboratory Analytical Results and Chain of Custody

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

REPORT
QUARTERLY GROUND WATER
SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS
BLUEWATER SERVICES, INC.
2075 WILLIAMS STREET
SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA
99-ENV187F
APRIL 5, 2001

This report has been prepared by the staff of Basics Environmental (Basics) under the professional supervision of the Principal Consultant whose seal and signature appears hereon. The findings, interpretations of data, recommendations, specifications or professional opinions are presented within the limits prescribed by available information at the time the report was prepared, in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and geologic practice and within the requirements by the Client. There is no other warranty, either expressed or implied.

The data and findings of this report are based on the data and information obtained from the agreed upon scope of work between Basics and the Client. Because contamination is not necessarily evenly distributed across the property's soils and ground water, it can easily remain undetected. Additional scope of services (at greater cost) may or may not disclose information which may significantly modify the findings of this report. We accept no liability on completeness or accuracy of the information presented and or provided to us, or any conclusions and decisions which may be made by the Client or others regarding the subject site.

This report was prepared solely for the benefit of Basic's Client. Basics consents to the release of this report to third parties involved in the evaluation of the property for which the report was prepared, including without limitation, lenders, title companies, public institutions, attorneys, and other consultants. However, any use of or reliance upon this report shall be solely at the risk of such party and without legal recourse against Basics, or its subcontractors, affiliates, or their respective employees, officers, or directors, regardless of whether the action in which recovery of damage is sought is based upon contract, tort (including the sole, concurrent or other negligence and strict liability of Basics), statute or otherwise. This report shall not be used or relied upon by a party that does not agree to be bound by the above statements.

No. 20039

Expires: 1/1-0

Donavan G. Tom, M.B.A., R.E.A. II

99-ENV 187F

Principal Consultant

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

Basics Environmental (Basics) has performed this Ground Water Well Monitoring for Blue Water Services, Inc. pursuant to our letter of engagement signed March 9, 2001. The "subject site" is at 2075 Williams Street, San Leandro, California (See Drawing 1).

1.2 Background

On June 23 1995, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was performed by Blymer Engineers for Freight Terminals, Inc. Potential environmental concerns were indicated at the property located at 2075 Williams Street in San Leandro, CA. As a result, Blymer Engineers performed a Subsurface Investigation which included the drilling of four soil borings (B-1 through B-4) by geoprobe and the collection of both soil and ground water samples. Ground water was encountered at an approximate depth of 16 feet in each of the borings. Two of the ground water samples were selected for analytical testing. Both ground water samples detected the presence of Trichloroethylene (TCE) and Tetrachloroethylene (PCE). The concentrations were elevated along the eastern boundary of the site which is presumed to be the up gradient portion of the site. The source of the TCE and PCE was not known but was thought to be from an off-site source.

On February 5, 1997 Atlantic Geoscience, Inc. (AGI) performed an preliminary investigation which included the drilling of six additional soil borings (SB-1 through SB-6) by geoprobe and the collection of both soil and ground water samples to further evaluate the possible source and extent of contamination at the site. Five of the six borings were converted to ground water monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, MW-4 and MW-6). The investigation determined that the direction of ground water flow was to the west, towards the San Francisco Bay at a depth of approximately 15 feet. The plume was found to extend beyond the property boundaries in both the up-gradient and down gradient directions. Soils were analyzed and found to contain low concentrations of both PCE and TCE with the most elevated concentrations detected up gradient from the site property. However, the most elevated PCE and TCE concentrations in the ground water were detected near the center of the site. The report concluded that the origin of the source for the contaminants was unknown and that a more thorough investigation would be required.

AGI submitted a second work plan to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). This plan included a review of data from the adjacent PRINTPAC property, located down gradient from the site. The PRINTPAC data indicated that the extent of the plume was near the center of their property and that the ground water gradient was also generally to the west. In addition, the PRTNTPAC data indicated that the ground water velocity was approximately 1 ft/day. AGI then submitted a revised work plan to further evaluate the horizontal and vertical extent of the contaminant plume. This report is a summary of the second investigation.

On November 30, 1998, AGI performed additional investigation under an approved work plan submitted to the RWQCB. This investigation included the drilling of four additional geoprobe wells and the collection of both soil and ground water samples at various depths. Two borings (SB-11 and SB-13) were drilled on the adjacent up gradient property (Crane Valve Co.) with two borings (SB-10 and SB-12) drilled on the Freight Terminals property. One of the four borings was converted to a ground water monitoring well (MW-10). Prior to drilling, the drilling materials were cleaned using an Alconox solution. As the drilling advanced, soil samples were collected at 5', 10', and 15' intervals by use of a previously cleaned tube sampler and described by a site geologist. Borings SB-10 and SB-11 were drilled to an approximate depth of 50 feet while borings B-12 and B-13 were drilled to an approximate depth of 18 feet. Water samples were collected from each of the borings at a depth of 18 feet. In addition a water sample from borings B-12 and B-13 were also collected at depths of 33 feet and 50 feet. After drilling operations, the borings were sealed with bentonite and a concrete plug was place at the surface. In addition to the drilling program, AGI also collected ground water samples from the existing wells MW-3, MW-4, and MW-6 to evaluate the contaminant plume shape and change over time.

In June and September 2000, AGI implemented an interim remedial action plan under an approved work plan submitted to the RWQCB. This plan included the drilling of seven additional geoprobe wells (SB-3a, SB-10a, SB-14, SB-15, SB-15a, SB-16 and SB-16a) and the collection of both soil and ground water samples at various depths. All of the seven of the borings were converted to ground water monitoring wells (MW-3a, MW-10a, MW-14, MW-15, MW-15a, MW-16 and MW-16a). MW-3a, MW-10a, MW-15a and MW-16a are 1-inch wells specifically installed to address the impact to ground water within the deeper sand zone at the subject site. In addition, 19 passive vapor extraction wells were installed in a perimeter surrounding the terminal building

where the bulk of the contaminants appear to be located. The passive wells were constructed using slotted 2-inch PVC pipe from a depth of 41 feet to 42 feet with 31 feet the most common. However, in vapor well/monitoring MW-15 the sand was encountered at a depth of 42 to 59 feet. As such the vapor well was extended to a depth of 60 feet in this location. A 1/4-inch vapor vent was installed to allow the vapors to discharge.

In January 2000, Basics Environmental was retained by the new owner, Blue Water Services, Inc., to continue the quarterly ground water monitoring program for onsite wells MW-3, MW-3A, MW-6, MW-10, MW-10A, MW-14, MW-15, MW-15A, MW-16 and MW-16A

1.3 Site Geology and Hydrogeology

The site is located San Francisco Bay region approximately 3000 ft. east of San Francisco Bay. The area is characterized by a flat lying terrain with a relief on the order of 50 feet (elev. 0 + to elev. $50 \pm$). The site is at approximate elev. 20. The land slopes to the south and southwest towards San Francisco Bay.

The San Francisco Bay area is a northwest-southeast trending region within the Coast Range Province. Rocks within the region range from Jurassic aged sedimentary, metamorphic, and plutonic basement rocks to Holocene alluvium. The geologic structure of the region is controlled by several fault systems. The San Andreas system is located on the western side of the bay while the Hayward system is on the east side of the bay. These faults are a result of the tectonic forces that uplifted the Coast Range and dropped the section now covered by San Francisco Bay and associated alluvium deposits.

The site is located on Quaternary Alluvium. This Alluvium includes the Temescal Formation overlying the San Antonio Formation. These formations generally consist of unconsolidated gravel, sand and clay. Soils at the site include the Danville silty clay loam. Ground water in the area is a part of the San Leandro Cone Subarea. The direction of ground water flow is usually to the west or southwest towards San Francisco Bay under unconfined conditions.

The materials encountered in the borings varied from location to location. In general the materials included dark gray, dark brown and medium brown slightly silty clay to approximately 10 feet. A shallow sand lense was encountered in MW-4 from 10 to 19.5 feet; MW-6, MW-10, and MW-11 from 27 to 28 feet; MW-13 from the surface to a depth of at least 15 feet; MW-15 from

10 to 59 feet. A deeper sand lense was encountered MW-3a from 50 to 56 feet; MW-10a from 28 to 42 feet; MW-6a from 30-42 feet;. Clay was then encountered in the borings.

Ground water historically has been encountered at an approximate depth of 12 to 15 feet in each boring. The top of each well was surveyed in 1997 as to relative elevation based on an assigned instrument elevation of 100 ft. The ground water gradient was calculated by AGI in 1997 and found to flow to the west at a gradient of 0.67 ft/ft.

2.0 GROUND WATER SAMPLING

2.1 Field Activities

On March 27, 2001, the following scope of work was completed.

- The ground water in wells MW-3, MW-3A, MW-6, MW-10, MW-10A, MW-14, MW-15, MW-15A, MW-16 and MW-16A was monitored for floating product, and the depth to water in the well was measured with an optical interface probe and recorded on well gauging data sheets, which are included in Appendix A.
- Prior to sampling, the wells were purged using PVC pipes connected to a truck mounted vacuum pump. At least three casing volumes were extracted from each well. Temperature, pH, conductivity, and visual observations of the ground water for the well was recorded on a well monitoring data sheet, which is included in Appendix A.
- A ground water sample was collected from each of the wells and submitted to McCampbell Analytical, a California-certified laboratory, for petroleum hydrocarbon analysis to quarterly reporting requirements.

The ground water samples were collected using disposable bailers. The water samples were transferred from the bailers into appropriate pre-preserved containers supplied by the analytical laboratory. The samples were labeled to include the job number, sample identification, collection date and time, analysis, preservation (if any), and the sample collector's initials. The water samples were then placed in a cooler, maintained at 4° C for transport to the laboratory. Once collected in the field, the samples were maintained under chain of custody until delivered to the laboratory.

The chain of custody document includes the job number, type of preservation, if any, analysis requested, sample identification, date and time collected, and sample collector's name. The chain of custody was signed and dated (including time of transfer) by each person who received or surrendered the sample, beginning with the field personnel and ending with the laboratory personnel.

3.0 CHEMICAL ANALYSES AND RESULTS

3.1 Chemical Analyses

The ground water sample taken from the monitoring well was analyzed for the following:

Volatile Halocarbons (California EPA Method 8010).

3.2 Analytical Results

Results of chemical analyses on ground water sample collected on March 27, 2001 are presented in **boldface** type in Table 1, along with previous results. Certified laboratory reports are presented in Appendix B, including chain-of-custody record data.

TABLE 1 GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA 2075 WILLIAMS STREET, SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA, 2001

			Casing	Depth to	Groundwater	Concentra	tion (µg/L)
Well	Screen	Date	Elevation	Water	Elevation	Tetrachloroethene	Trichloroethene
No.	(ft)		(ft msl)	(ft)	(ft msl)	(PCE)	(TCE)
	. ,			·			
B-1	-	Feb-97	NM	12.19	•	ND	ND
B-2	-	Feb-97	NM	12.16	-	ND	ND
MW-3	15-30	Feb-97	NM	15.08	-	5.400	58
		Nov-98	NM	_	-	2,000	110
		May-00	NM	-	-	1,000	160
		Sep-00	NM	25	-	ND	ND
		Jan-01	NM	16.36	-	880	120
		Mar-01	NM	15.55	•	990	90
MW-3A	?-60	Sep-00	NM	60	-	15	ND
	:-00	Jan-01	NM	15.98	-	ND	ND
		Mar-01	NM	15.08	-	ND	N D
MW-4	13-28	Feb-97	NM	12.69	**	1,900	130
[V] VY	13-40	Nov-98	NM	-	_	510	180
		Jan-01	NM	_	_	NS	NS
		Mar-01	NM	-	-	NS	NS
	12.27	r.t. 07	NING	1106		65	10
MW-6	13-27	Feb-97	NM	11.86	-	53	13
		Nov-98	NM	~	-	44	18
		May-00	NM	-	-	38	19
		Sep-00	NM	25	-	35	20
		Jan-01	NM	13.53	-	550	17
		Mar-01	NM	12.33	•	550	1.7
B-10		Nov-98	NM	33	-	4,600	120
MW-10	10-25	May-00	NM	-	-	7,300	590
		Sep-00	NM	25	-	000,11	ND
		Jan-01	NM	15.29	-	4,100	520
		Mar-01	NM	14.52	-	8,900	610
B-10A		Nov-98	NM	50	-	150	ND
MW-10A	?-42	Sep-00	NM	40	-	390	ND
		Jan-01	NM	15.47	-	830	110
		Mar-01	NM	14.69	-	3,500	210
B-11	-	Nov-98	NM	33	-	200	49
B-12	-	Nov-98	NM	16	-	ND	90
CW 03					3-2		99-ENV 18

GW-03

į.

TABLE I (CONT.) GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA 2075 WILLIAMS STREET, SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA, 2001

			Casing	Depth to	Groundwater	Concentration (µg/L)	
Well	Screen	Date	Elevation	Water	Elevation	Tetrachloroethene	Trichloroethene
No.	(ft)		(ft msl)	(ft)	(ft msl)	(PCE)	(TCE)
3-13	-	Nov-98	NM	[4.7	-	240	ND
MW-14	10-25	May-00	NM	16	-	36	75
		Sep-00	NM	50	-	71	118
		Jan-01	NM	15.61	-	48	74
		Mar-01	NM	14.81	-	32	55
SB-15	?-60	Feb-97	NM	· 16	-	1,000	160
MW-15		Sep-00	NM	60	-	130	9.4
		Jan-Ol	NM	16.47	=	310	38
		Mar-01	NM	15.59	-	200	16
MW-15A	?-36	Sep-00	NM	40	-	1,000	160
		Jan-01	NM	16.69	-	410	69
		Mar-01	NM	15.82	-	620	89
MW-16	10-25	May-00	NM	16	-	10	ND
		Sep-00	NM	25	-	90	ND
		Jan-01	NM	13.91	-	38	ND
		Mar-01	NM	13.08	-	48	ND
MW-16A	?-38	Sep-00	NM	40	-	100	ND
		Jan-01	NM	13.82	-	3,600	160
		Mar-01	NM	13.07	-	240	14
Trip		Feb-97				<0.5	<0.5
Blank		Nov-98				< 0.5	< 0.5

4.1 Discussion

According to AGI, the source of the PCE contamination appears to be from a pre-1977 metal plating operation conducted within a former building located at the subject site. In addition, AGI believes the plume appears to have sunk by gravity downward into a coarse sand horizon.

Source Identification - Based on the soil test borings within the previous investigations, no substantial impact to the shallow subsurface soil has been identified. However, analytical results from shallow surface soil samples collected within the vicinity of MW-4, MW-10 and MW-13 indicate the highest concentrations of PCE (0.420 mg/kg, 0.690 mg/kg and 0.400 mg/kg, respectively). Based on this data, no significant amount of residual source material appear to exists within the vadose zone at the subject site. These levels may have decreased over time due to natural degradation or have sunk through the subsurface.

According to AGI, MW-10 may represent the original area of release due to the significant concentration of PCE (300 mg/kg) found within the soil at 15 feet below ground surface. However, MW-10 soil concentrations between 1 and 10 feet below ground surface were similar to those concentrations detected in the vicinity of MW-4 and MW-13. Due to the saturated zone fluctuating from 12 to 15 feet below ground surface, the elevated levels of PCE within the soil sample collected within MW-10 at 15 feet below ground surface may be due to the influence of the PCE ground water plume.

This reasoning suggests that the original area of release may be a combination of impacts to the subsurface within the vicinity of MW-4, MW-10 and MW-13. MW-4 and MW-13 are located within the adjacent up gradient site (Crane Valve Services). Since comparable levels of PCE have been discovered within the shallow subsurface soil samples collected within the adjacent up gradient site suggest a high probability that the original area of release may be a combination of impacts to the subsurface from the subject site and Crane Valve Services. As such, Crane Valve Services may also be a responsible party liable for ground water remediation.

According to AGI, the shape of the plume suggests that the ground water flow is not a large driving force to move the contaminant plume. In addition, AGI believes the plume appears to radiating outward primarily by dispersion. Based on the documents reviewed, significant levels of



Site Location



Quarterly Ground Water Sampling and Analysis 2075 Williams Street San Leandro, California PROJECT NO. 99-ENV187F

DRAWING NO

1

4/2/01

REVIEWED BY

DGT

PREPARED BY

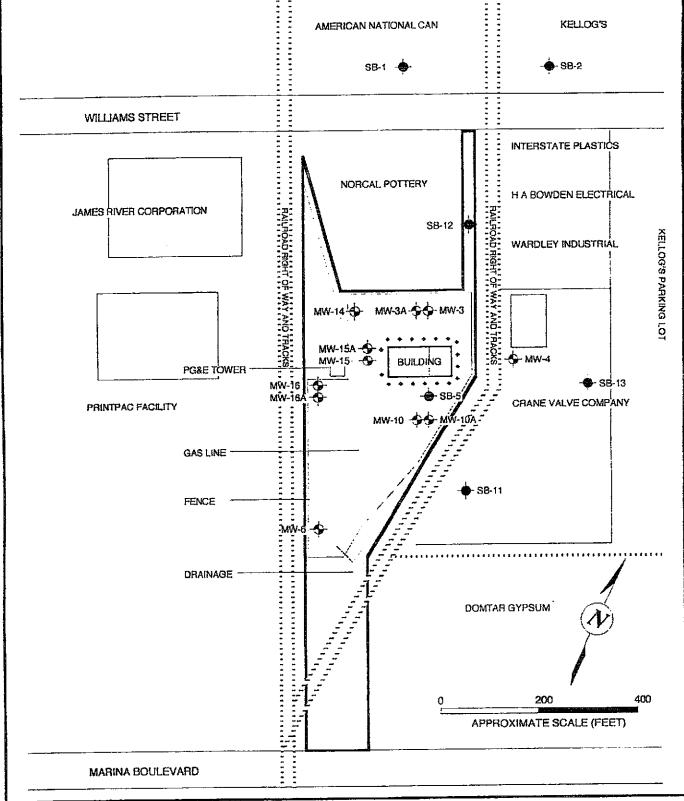
PCE (>200 μ g/L) have been detected within MW-3, MW-4, MW-10, MW-11, MW-13, W-3, W-5, and W-6. The highest levels of PCE (>2000 μ g/L) were detected in MW-3, MW-10 and W-5.

W-3, W-5 and W-6 are located on the adjacent down gradient site (James River Site). Additional breakdown components of PCE (TCE, DCA and VC) were also detected within the down gradient wells (W-3, W-5 and W-6), however, analytical results from soil samples collected at the adjacent down gradient James River site have not detected any levels of PCE.

At the time of these reports 1995-1998, the migration of ground water impacted with PCE and its derivatives were attributed to up gradient sources (1964 Williams Street and Caterpillar Tractor), however, recent ground water data suggests off-site migration of the PCE plume is generated from the vicinity of MW-4, MW-10 and MW-13. In addition, this data suggests the plume is influenced by the ground water flow.

The most recent ground water data collected (March 2001) has shown significant levels of PCE (>200µg/L) have been detected within MW-3, MW-6, MW-10, MW-10a, MW-15, MW-15a and MW-16a. The highest level of PCE (>1,000µg/L) was detected only in MW-10 (8,900µg/L). Recent off site ground water data was not available, however, as per the request of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the latest ground water monitoring event was conducted at the same time as the ground water monitoring at the adjacent James River Corporation site (down gradient position).

Interim Remedial Actions - Based on the information reviewed, the residual source material (original area of release to soil) has decreased over time due to natural degradation or has sunk through the subsurface. The ground water data suggest the PCE ground water plume appears to be centered within the location of the onsite building (location of the 19 passive vapor extraction wells). Based on this information, Basics recommends continued quarterly ground water monitoring to evaluate the progress of the passive ground water remediation system.



Ground Water Monitoring Well Locations



Quarterly Ground Water Sampling and Analysis 2075 Williams Street San Leandro, California PROJECT NO.

99-ENV187F

DRAWING NO.

2

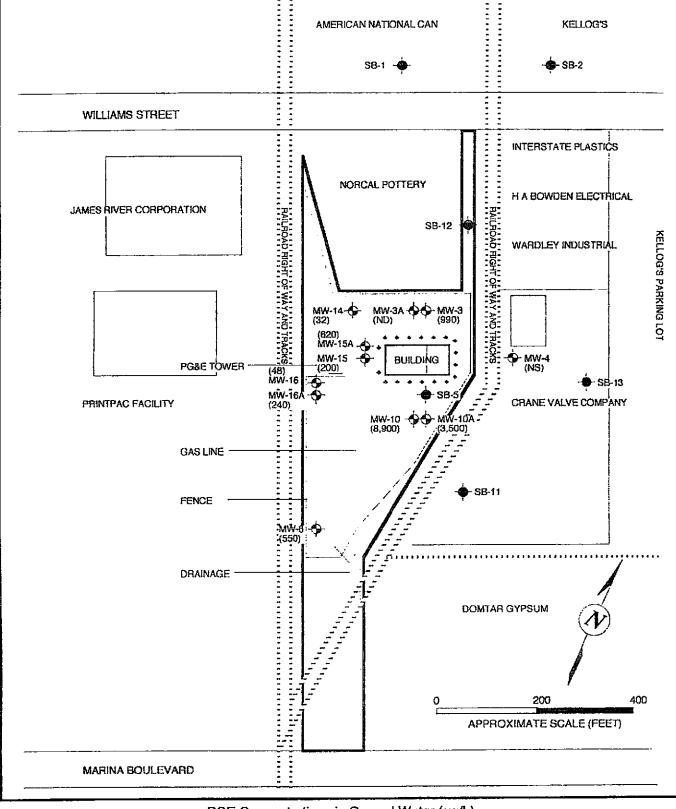
2/5/01

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DGT

PREPARED BY



PCE Concentrations in Ground Water (µg/L)



Quarterly Ground Water Sampling and Analysis 2075 Williams Street San Leandro, California PROJECT NO. 99-ENV187F

DRAWING NO.

3

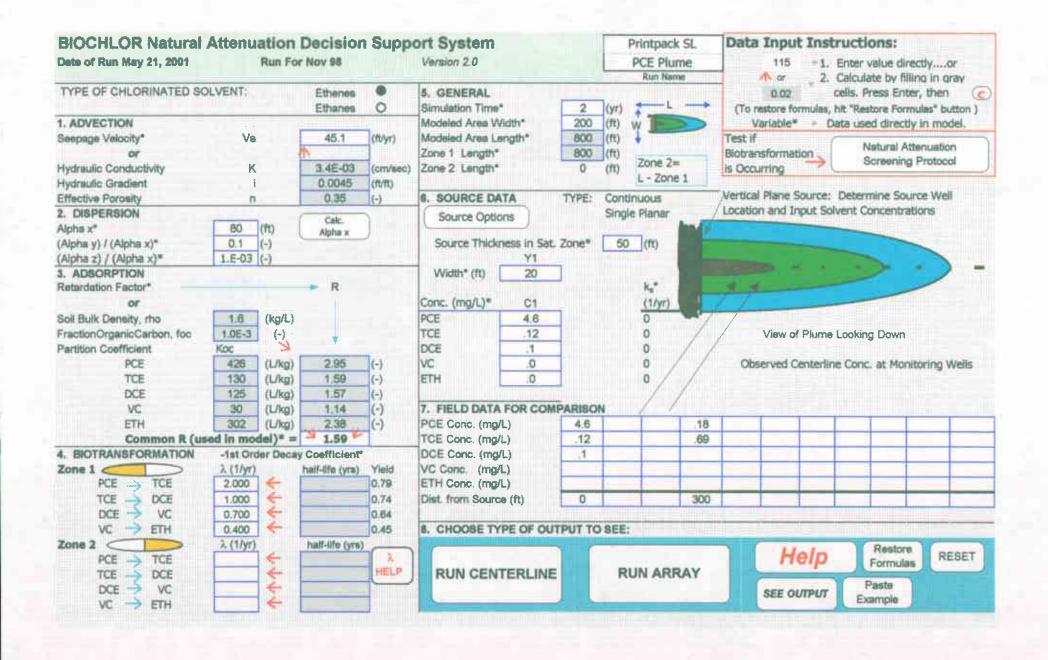
4/2/01

REVIEWED BY

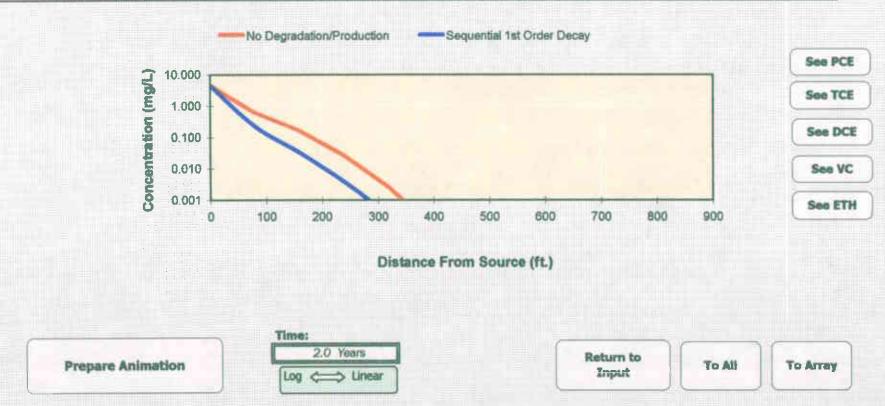
pg

PREPARED BY

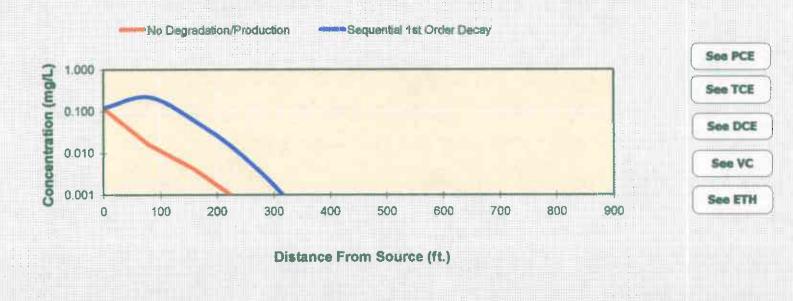
E. BIOPLUME MODLES - 45.1 ft/year Seepage Velocity



Run Date May 21, 2001 PCE	Printpack, San Lenadro			Distance from Source (ft)					Run For Nov 98		
	0	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800
No Degradation	4.600	0.616	0.161	0.027	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Biotransformation	4.600	0.231	0.032	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0,000
					Monitoring	Well Loc	ations (ft)				
	0			300							
Field Data from Site	4.600			0.180							



Run Date May 21, 2001 TCE	Printpack, San Lenadro			Distance from Source (ft)				Run For Nov 98			
	0	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800
No Degradation	0.120	0.016	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Biotransformation	0.120	0.219	0.061	0.010	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
					Monitorin	Well Loc	ations (ft)				
	0			300							
Field Data from Site	0.120			0.690							



Prepare Animation

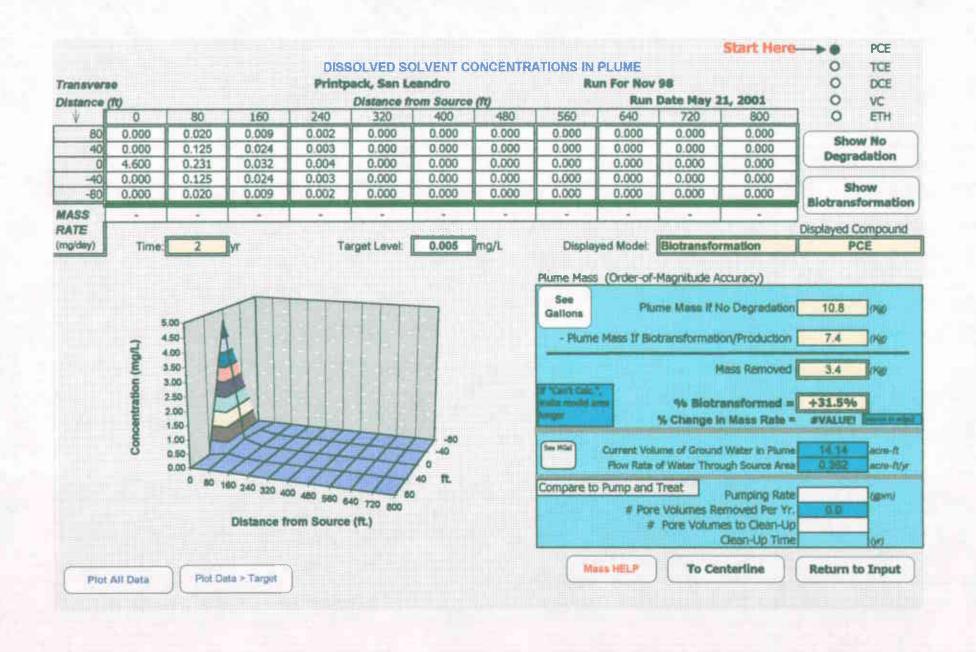
2.0 Years

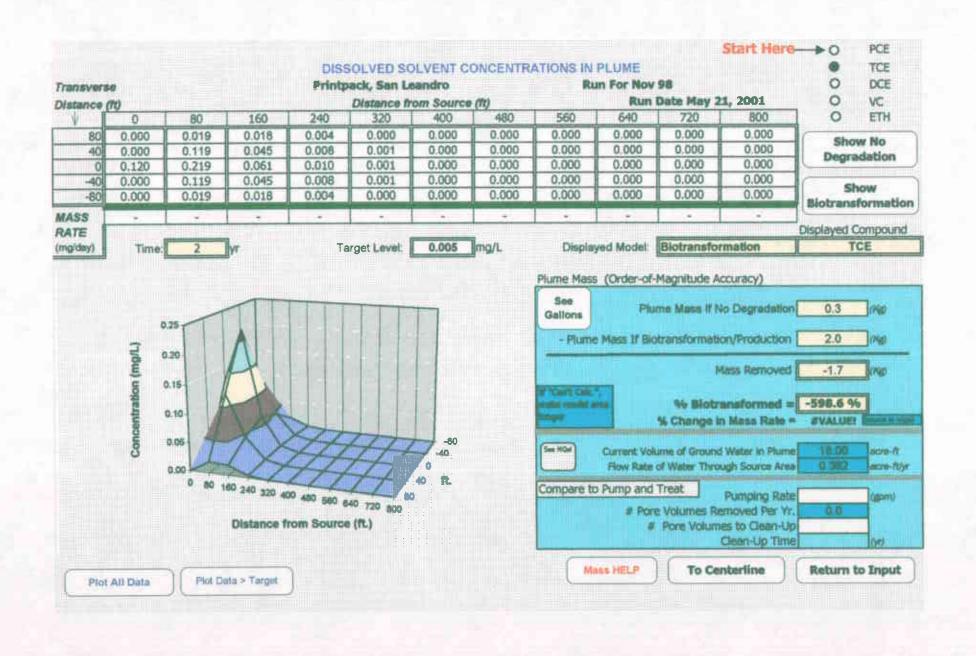
Log 😂 Linear

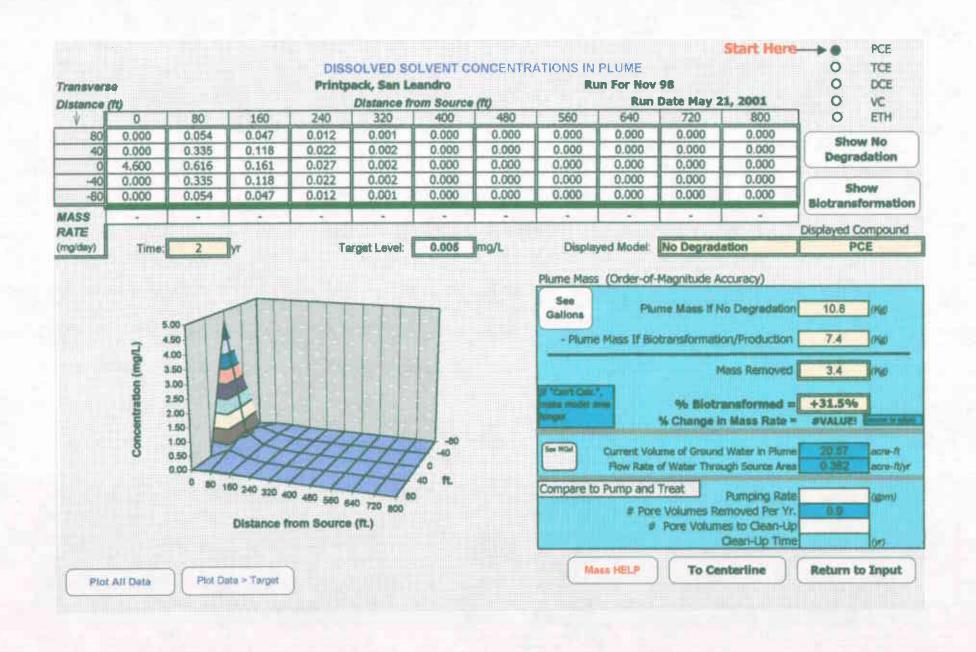
Return to Input

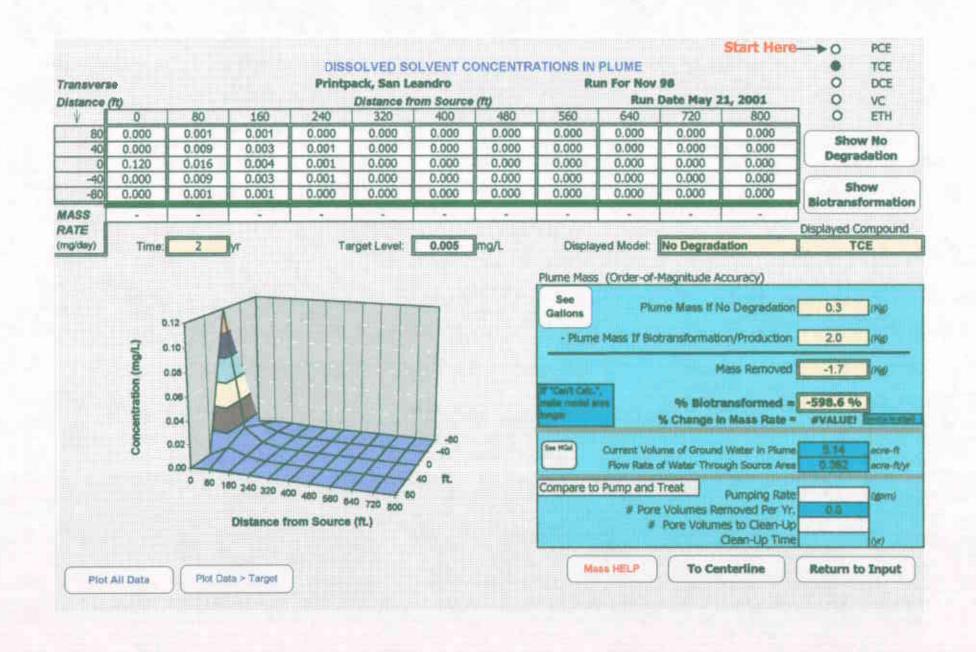
To All

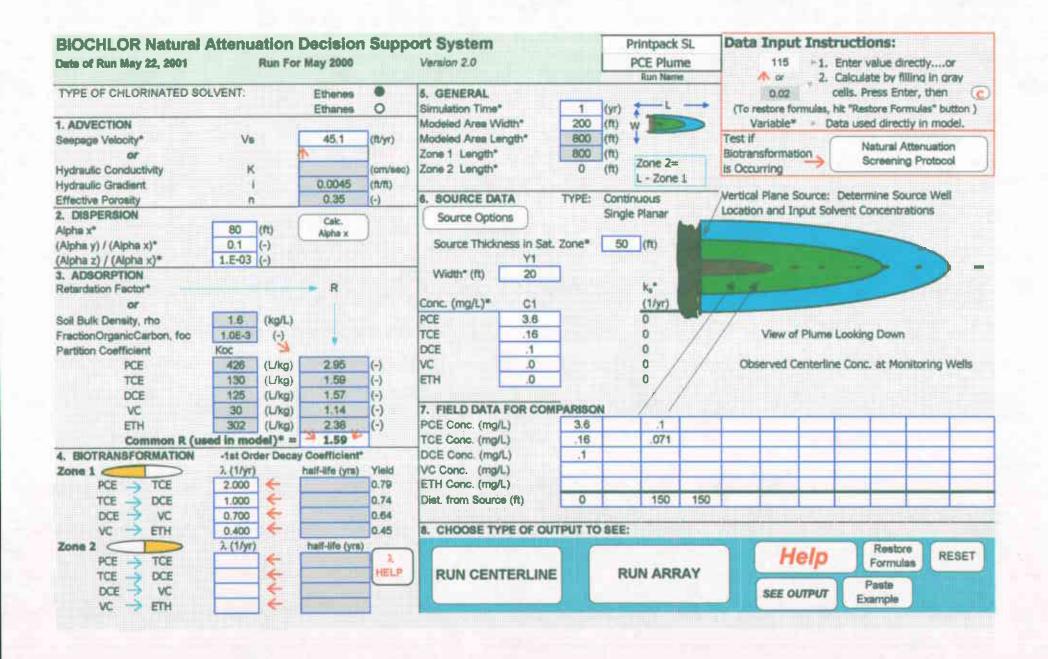
To Array



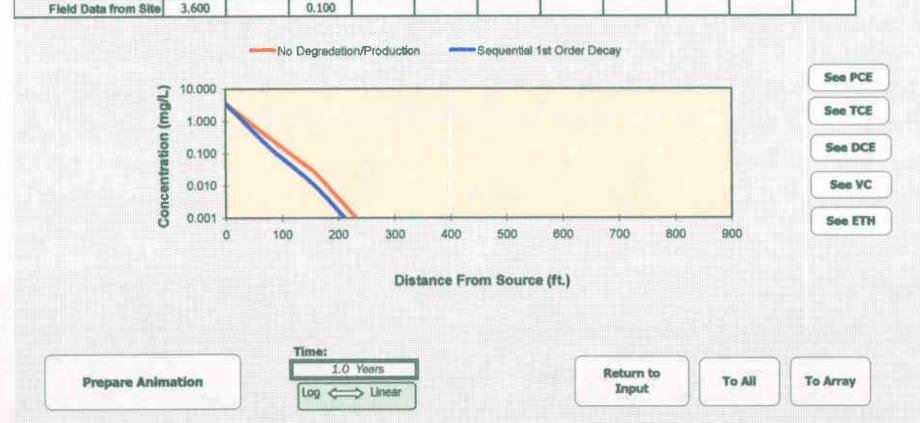




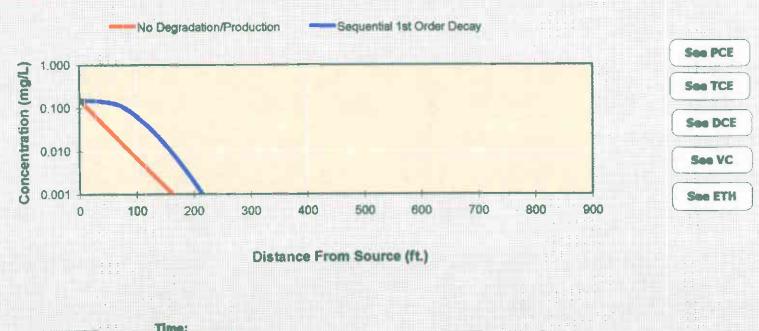




DISSOLVED CHLORINATED SOLVENT CONCENTRATIONS ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L) at Z=0 Printpack, San Lenadro Run For May 2000 Distance from Source (ft) Run Date May 22, 2001 PCE 320 400 480 560 640 720 800 80 160 240 0 0.000 0.000 No Degradation 3.600 0.291 0.025 0.001 0:000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Biotransformation 3.600 0.147 0.009 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Monitoring Well Locations (ft) 150 150 0 0.100



an Date May 22, 2001	Printpack, San Lenadro			Distance from Source (ft)					Run For May 2000			
	0	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800	
No Degradation	0.160	0.013	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Biotransformation	0.160	0.101	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
				Monitoring Well Locations (ft)								
	0		150	150								
Field Data from Site	0.160		0.071								(Atth	



Prepare Animation

1.0 Years

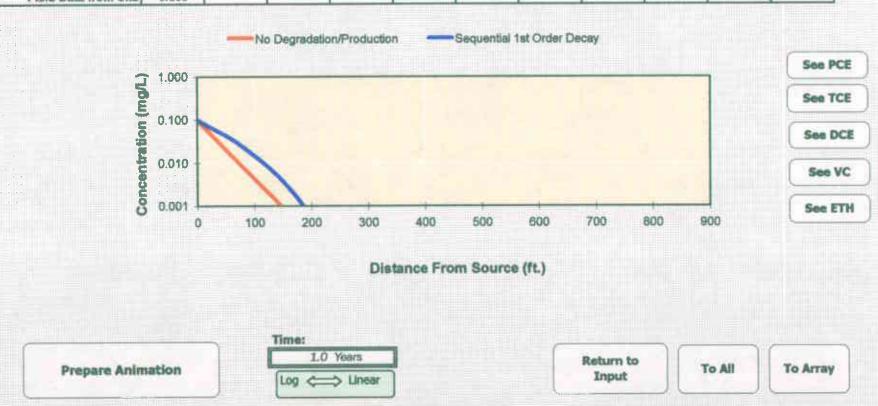
Log Carbonian

Return to Input

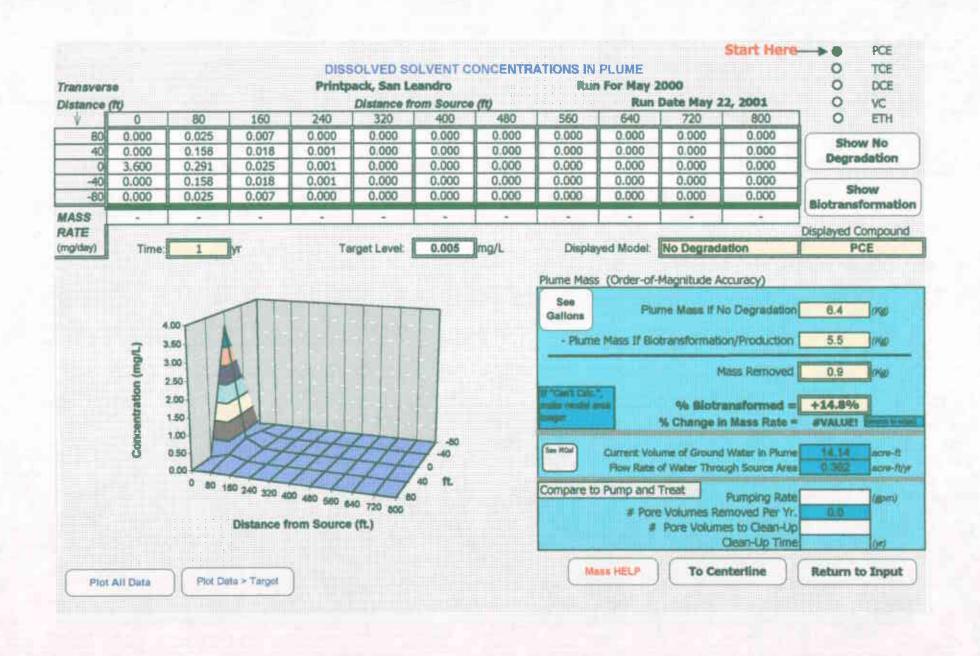
To All

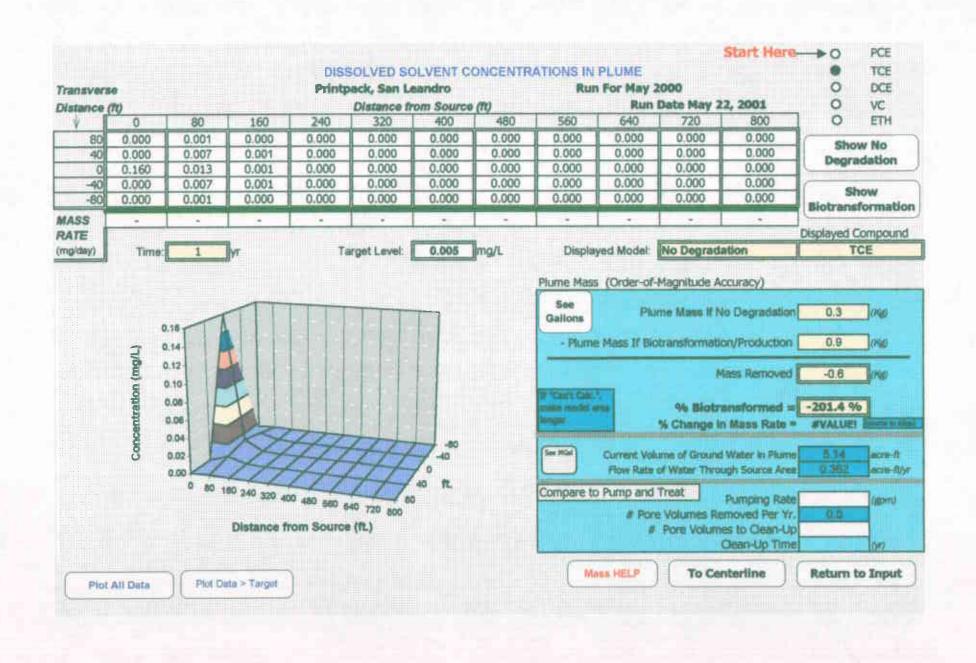
То Алгау

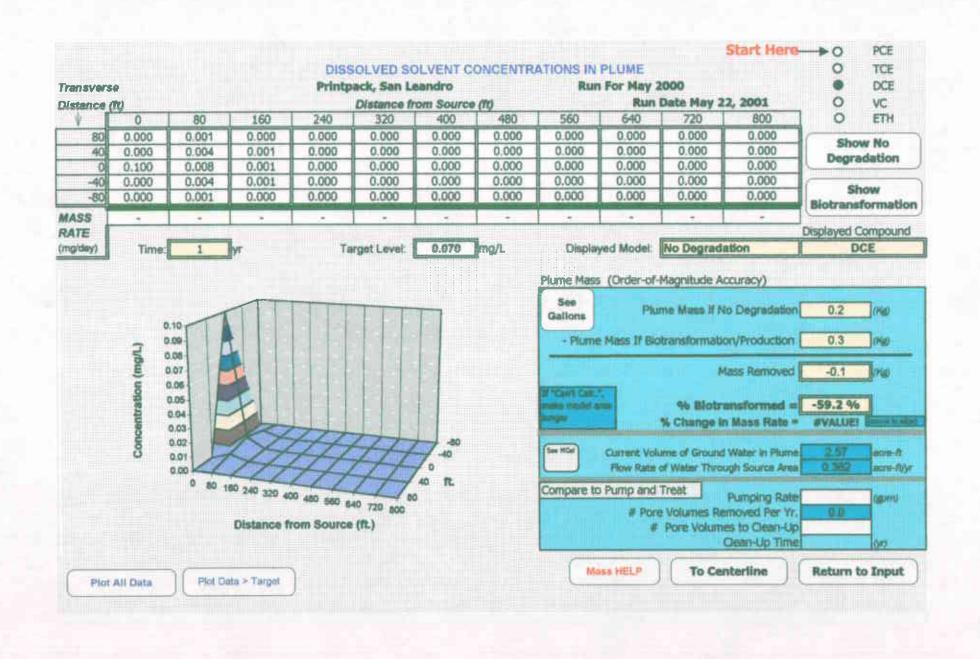
Run Date May 22, 2001	Printpack, San Lenadro				Distance I	rom Sourc	ce (ft)	Run For May 2000			
DCE	0	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800
No Degradation	0.100	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Biotransformation	0.100	0.024	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
					Monitorin	Well Loc	ations (ft)				
	0		150	150							
Field Data from Site	0.100										

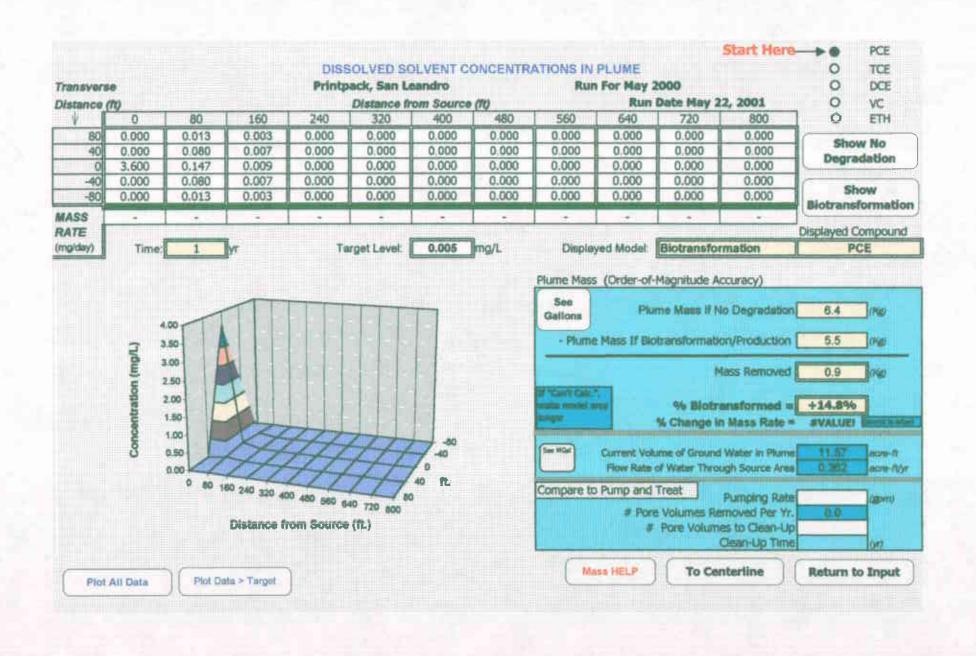


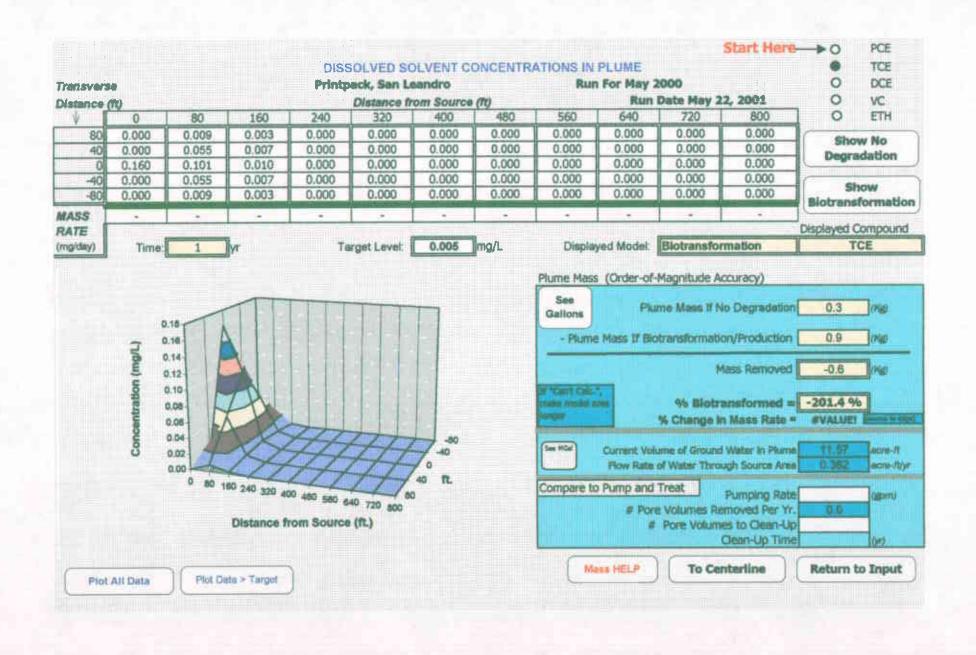
DISSOLVED CHLORINATED SOLVENT CONCENTRATIONS ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L) at Z=0 Run Por May 2000 Printpack, San Lenadro Distance from Source (ft) Run Date May 22, 2001 VC 320 400 480 560 640 720 800 160 0 80 240 0.000 0.000 No Degradation 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0:000 0.000 0.000 Biotransformation 0.000 0.002 0.000 0.000 Monitoring Well Locations (R) 150 150 0 Field Data from Site No Degradation/Production ----Sequential 1st Order Decay See PCE 1.000 Concentration (mg/L) See TCE 0.100 See DCE 0.010 See VC 0.001 See ETH 400 500 700 800 900 600 0 100 200 300 Distance From Source (fL) Time: 10 Years Return to To All Prepare Animation То Агтау Input Log C Linear

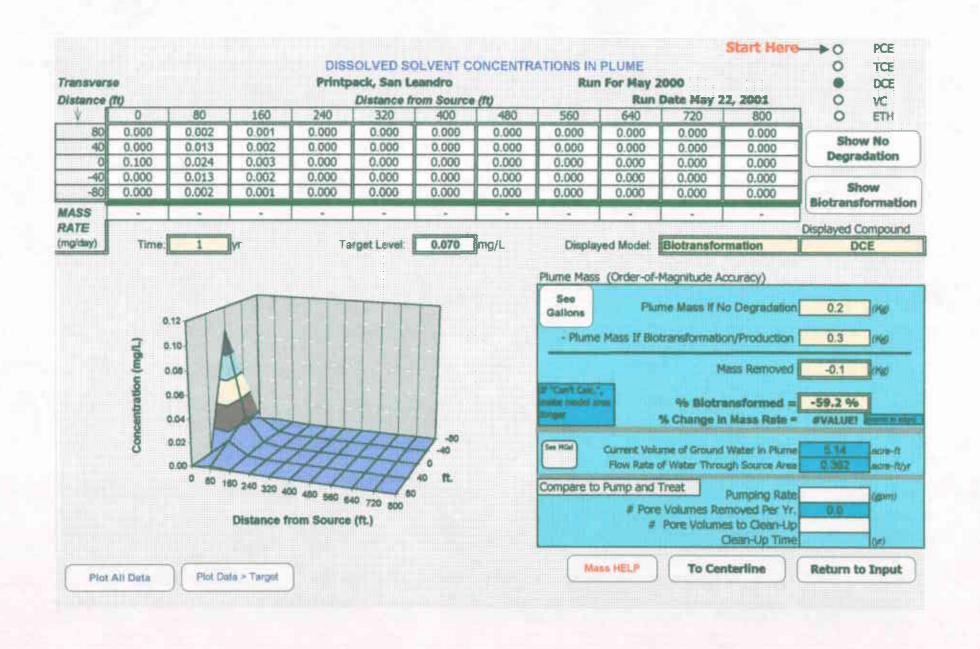


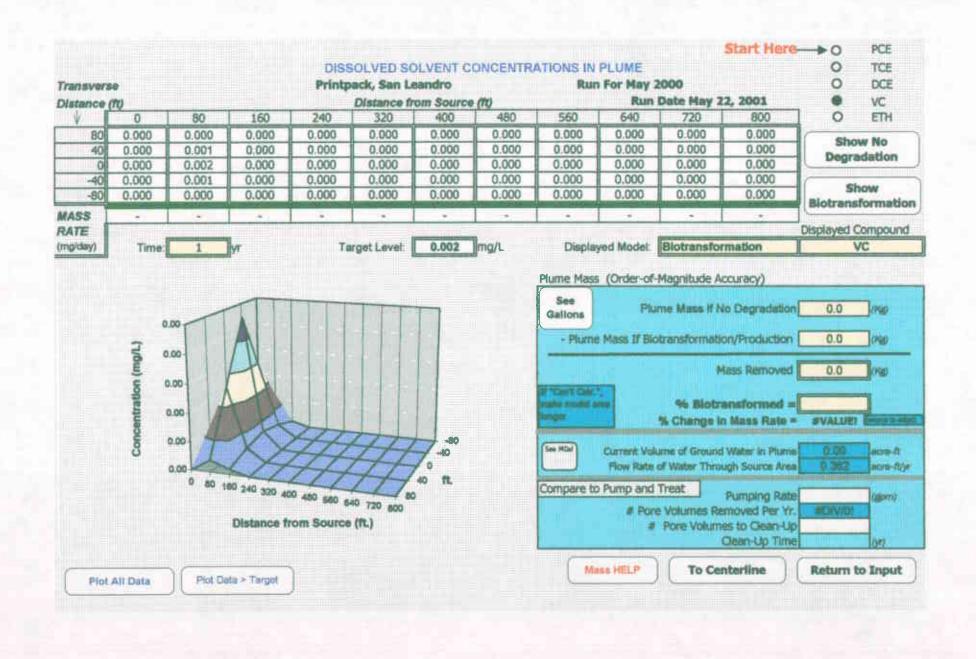


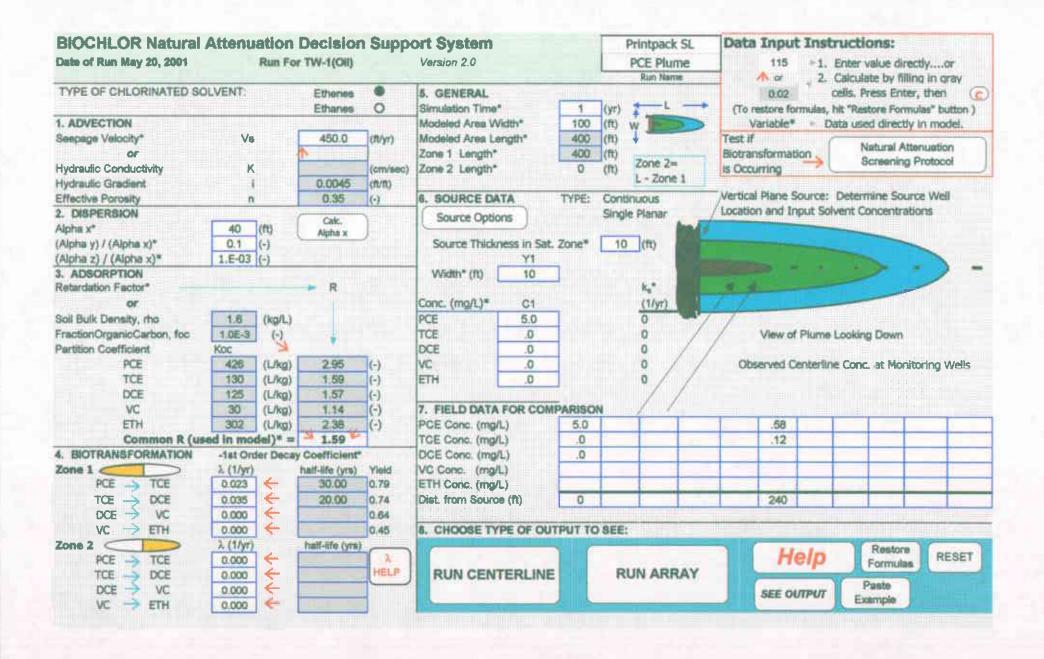




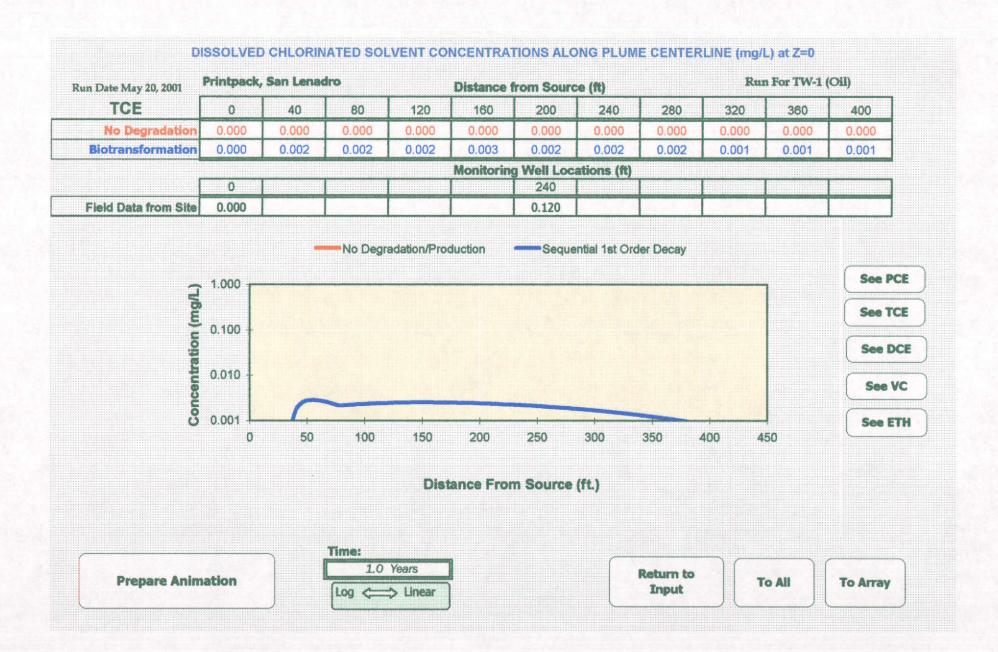


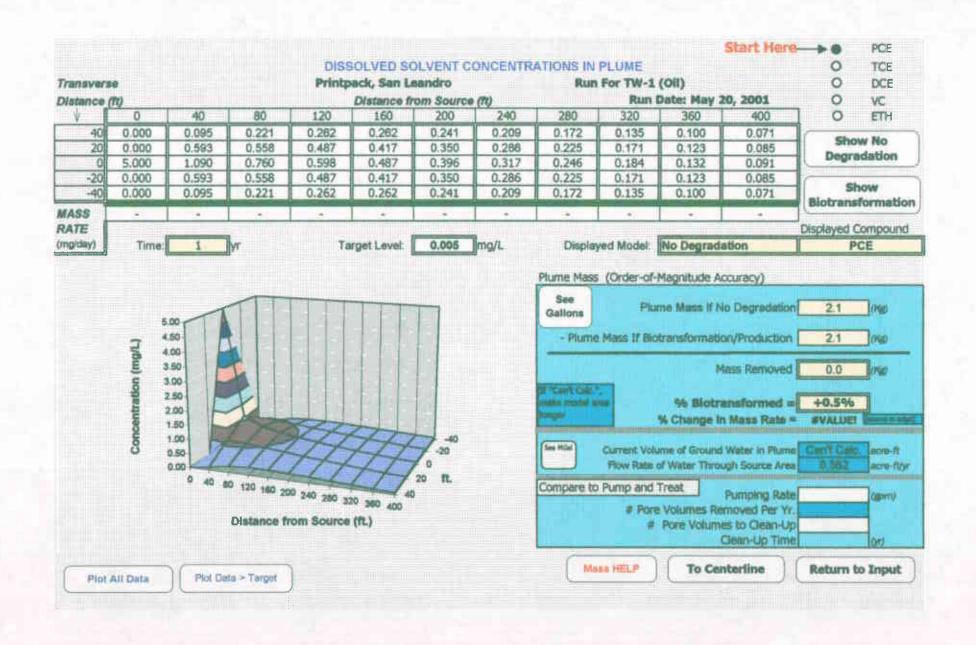


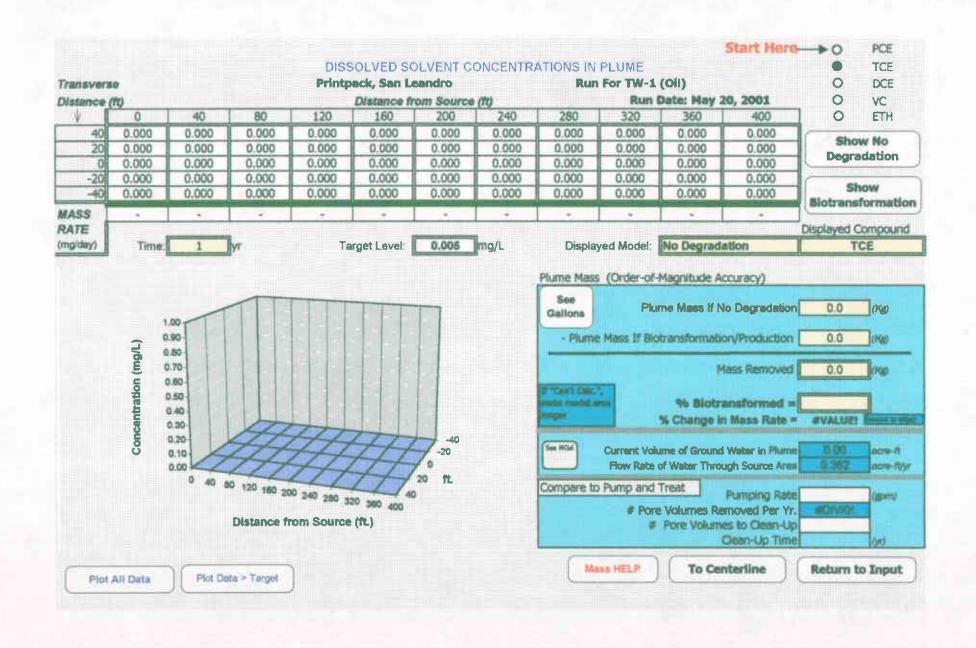


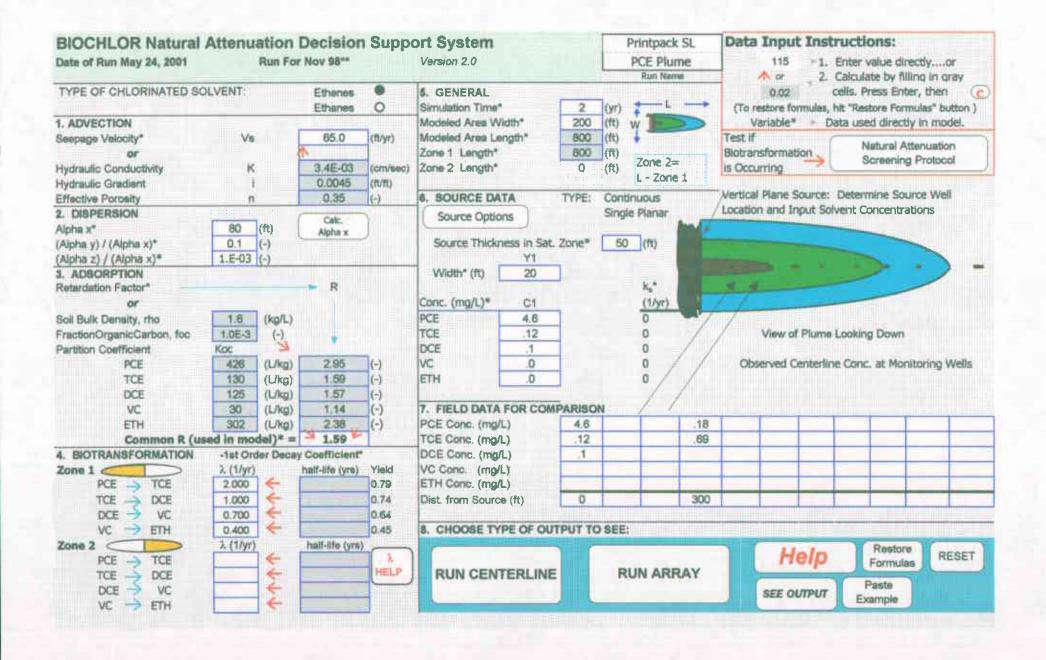


DISSOLVED CHLORINATED SOLVENT CONCENTRATIONS ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L) at Z=0 Printpeck, San Lenadro Run For TW-1 (Oil) Distance from Source (ft) Run Date May 20, 2001 PCE 160 200 240 280 320 360 0 40 80 120 400 No Degradation 5.000 1,090 0.760 0.598 0.487 0.396 0.317 0.246 0.184 0.132 0.091 0.595 0.484 0.393 0.314 Biotransformation 5.000 1.088 0.757 0.244 0.1830.131 0.089 Monitoring Well Locations (ft) 0 240 0.580 Field Data from Site 5.000 Sequential 1st Order Decay No Degradation/Production See PCE 10.000 Concentration (mg/L) See TCE 1.000 See DCE 0.100 0.010 See VC 0.001 See ETH 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 0 Distance From Source (ft.) Time: 1.0 Years Return to **Prepare Animation** To All To Array Imput Log 😂 Linear

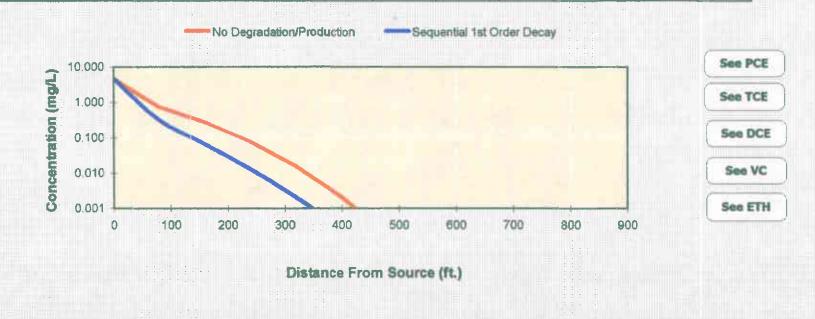








DISSOLVED CHLORINATED SOLVENT CONCENTRATIONS ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L) at Z=0 Printpack, San Lenadro Run For Nov 98** Run Date May 24, 2001 Distance from Source (ft) PCE 0 80 160 240 320 400 560 720 800 480 640 No Degradation 0.016 0.000 4:600 0.728 0,269 0.078 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Biotransformation 0.316 0.013 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 4.600 0.065 0.000 0.000 Monitoring Well Locations (代) 0 300



Prepare Animation

Field Data from Site

4,600

2.0 Years

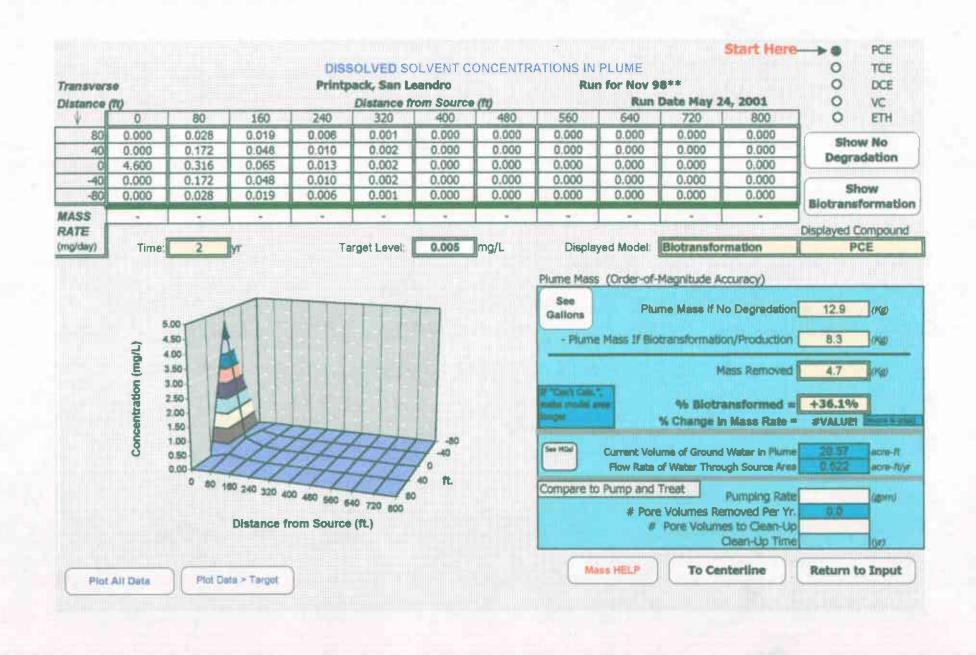
0.180

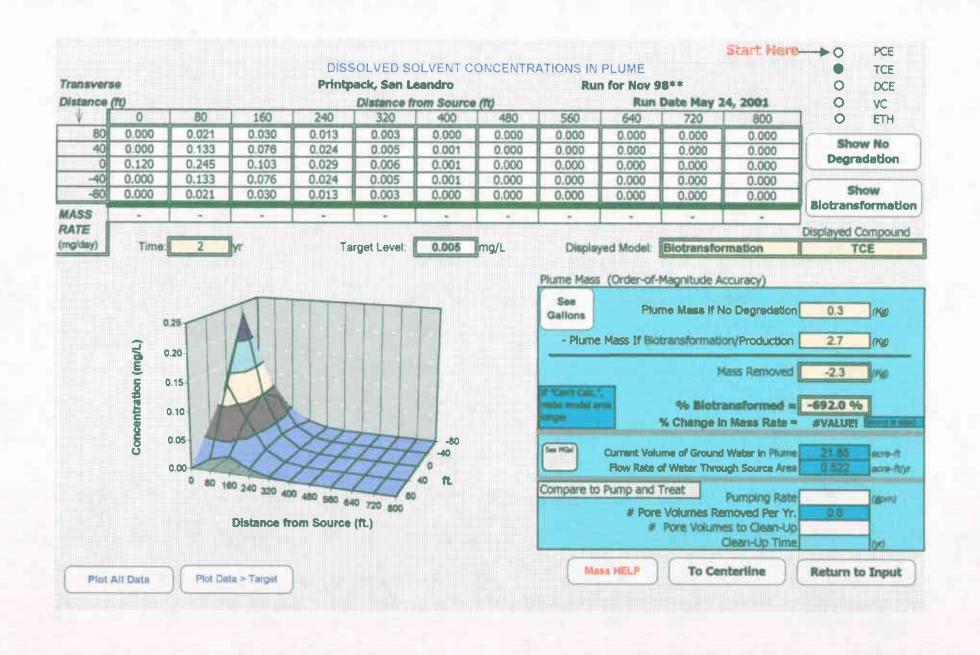
Return to Input

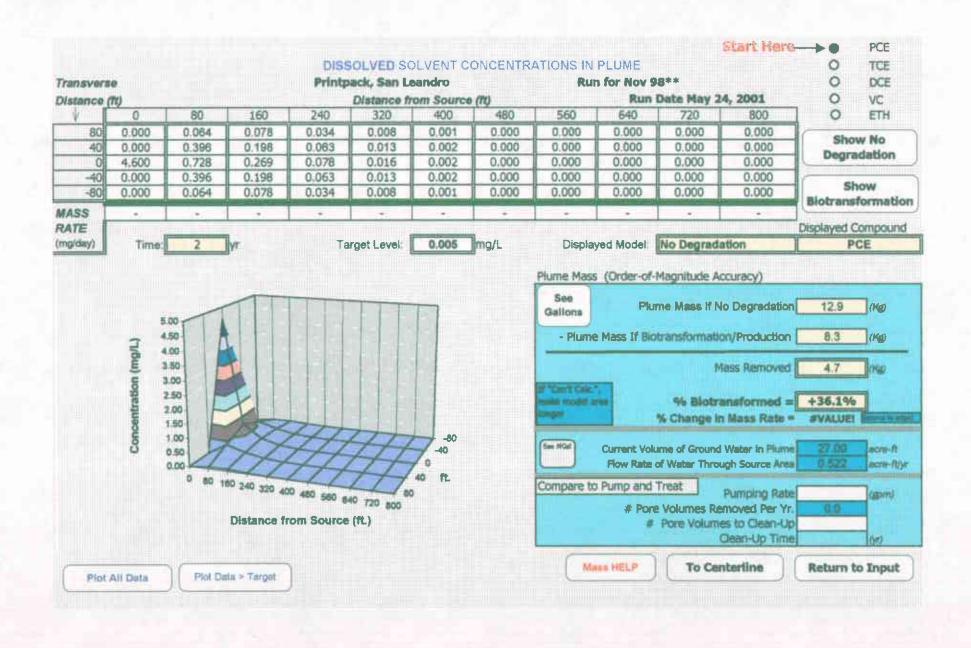
To All

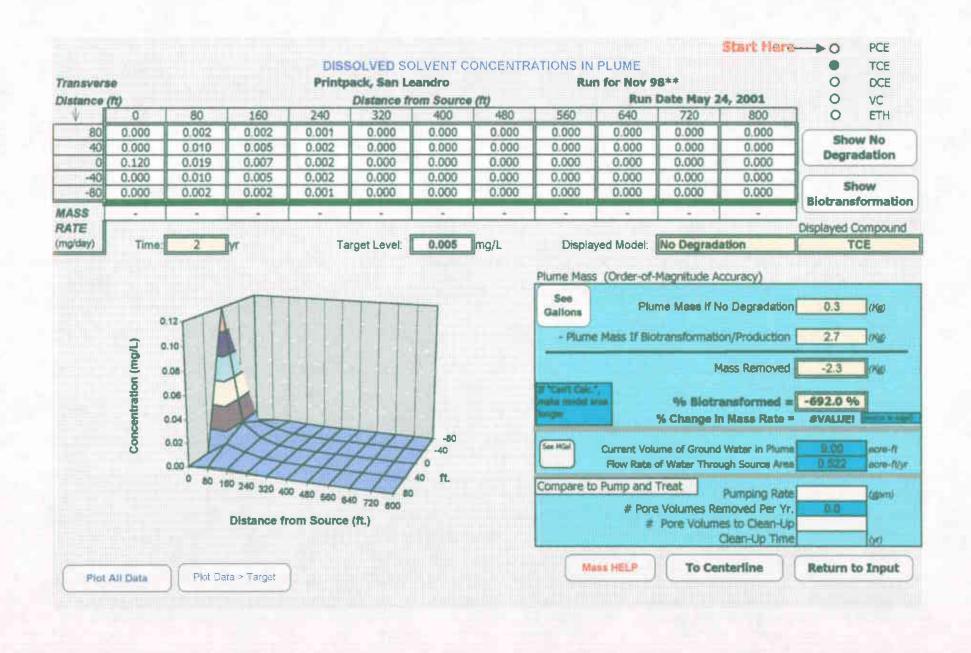
To Array

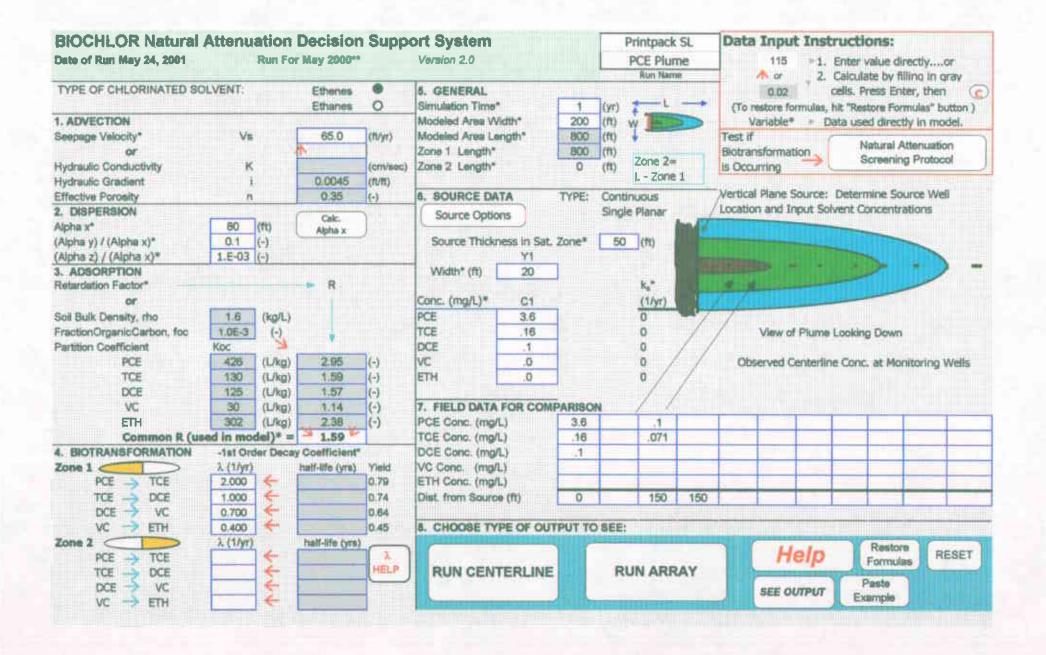
DISSOLVED CHLORINATED SOLVENT CONCENTRATIONS ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L) at Z=0 Printpack, San Lenadro Run For Nov 98** Distance from Source (ft) Run Date May 24, 2001 TCE 160 80 240 320 400 480 560 840 720 0 800 No Degradation 0.120 0.019 0.007 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0,000 0.000 0.000 Biotransformation 0.245 0.103 0.029 0.006 0.001 0,000 0.120 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Monitoring Well Locations (ft) 0 300 0.690 Field Data from Site 0.120 No Degradation/Production Sequential 1st Order Decay See PCE 1.000 Concentration (mg/L) See TCE 0.100 See DCE 0.010 See VC See ETH 0.001 0 100 200 300 400 500 800 700 800 900 Distance From Source (ft.) Time: 2.0 Years Return to **Prepare Animation** To All To Array Input Log C Linear

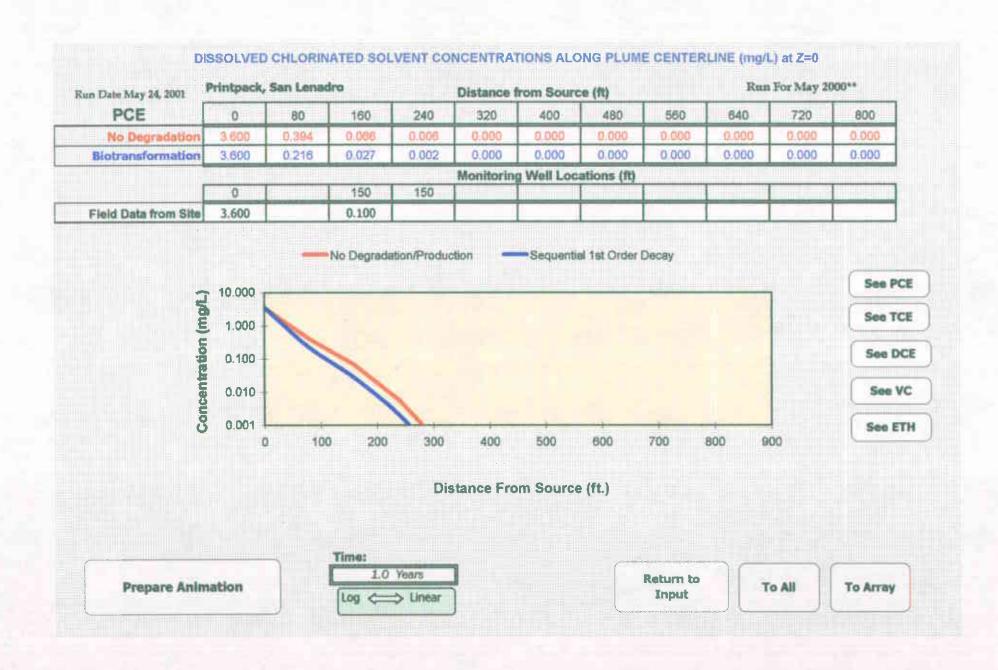




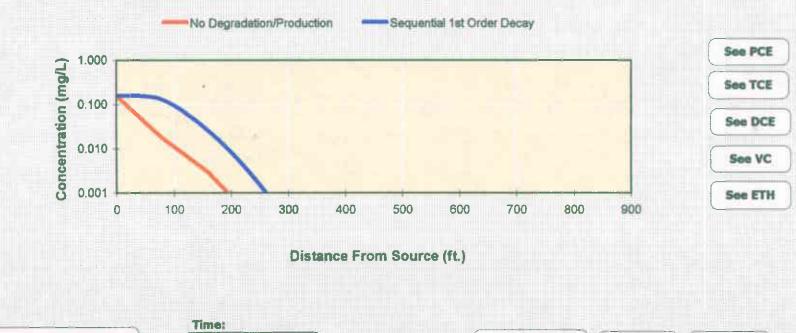








DISSOLVED CHLORINATED SOLVENT CONCENTRATIONS ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L) at Z=0 Run For May 2000** Printpack, San Lenadro Run Date May 24, 2001 Distance from Source (ft) TCE 0 80 160 240 320 400 480 560 640 720 800 No Degradation 8.168 0.018 0.003 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Biotransformation 0.128 0.026 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.160 0.000 0.000 Monitoring Well Locations (ft) 0 150 150 Field Data from Site 0.160 0.071



Prepare Animation

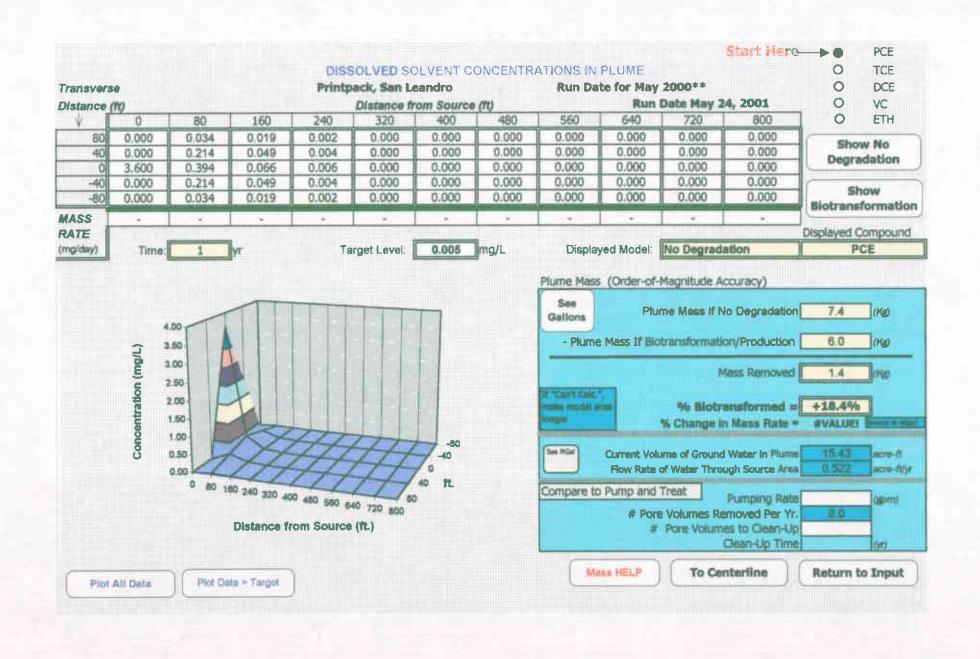
1.0 Years

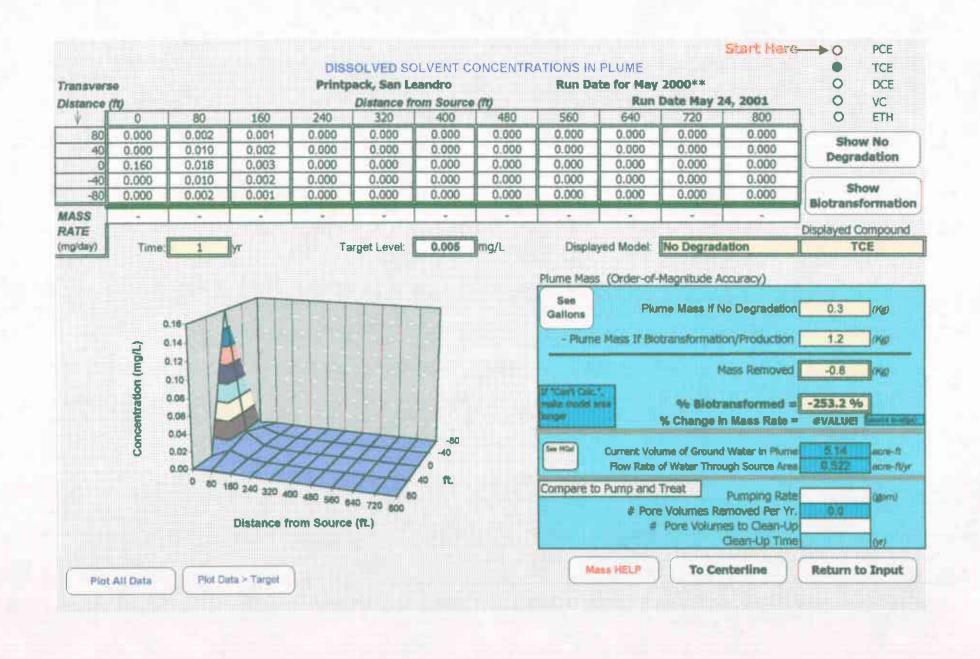
Log ←⇒ Linear

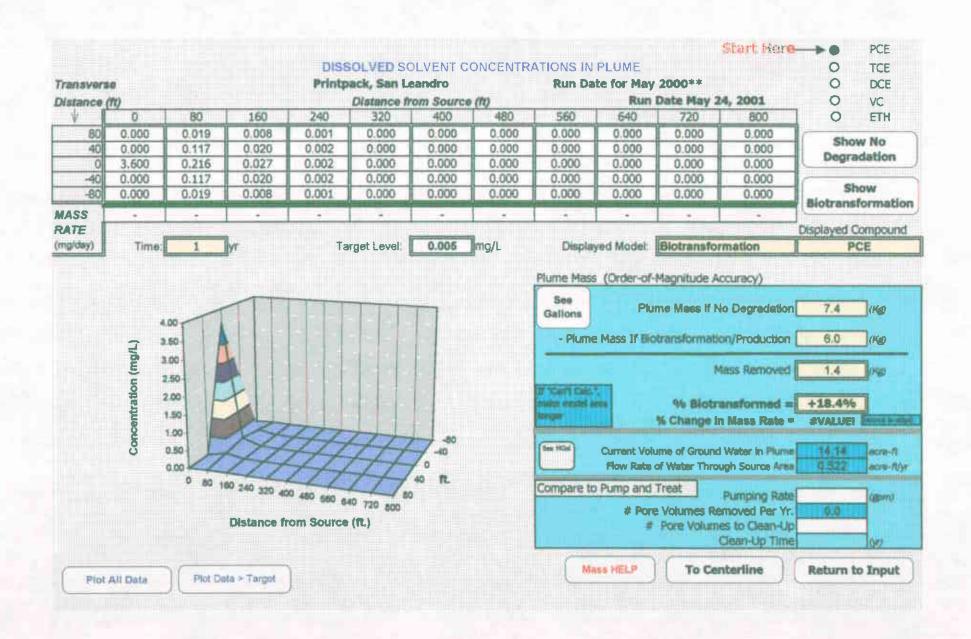
Return to Input

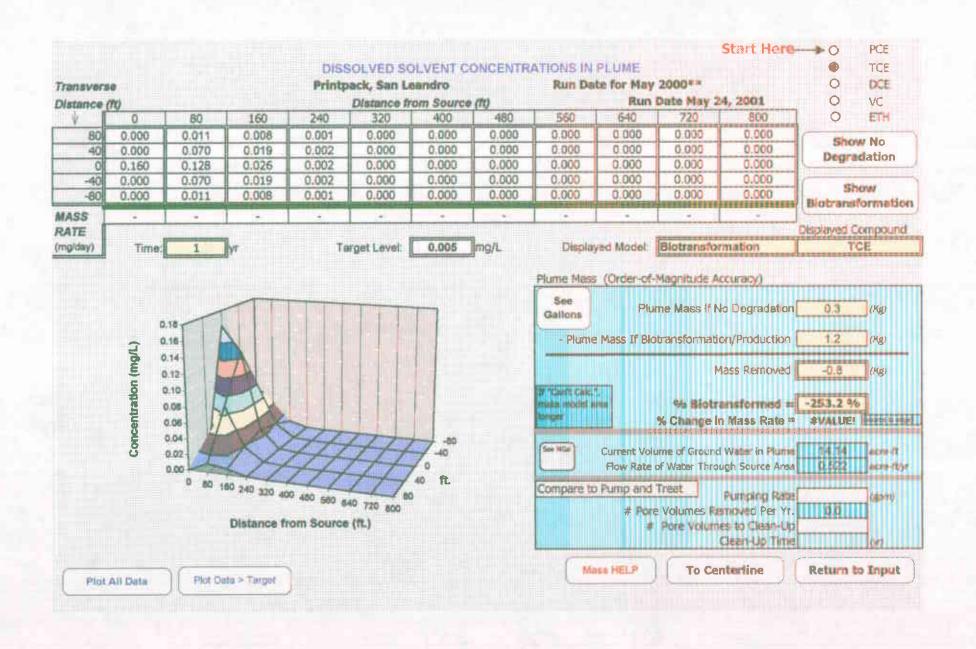
To All

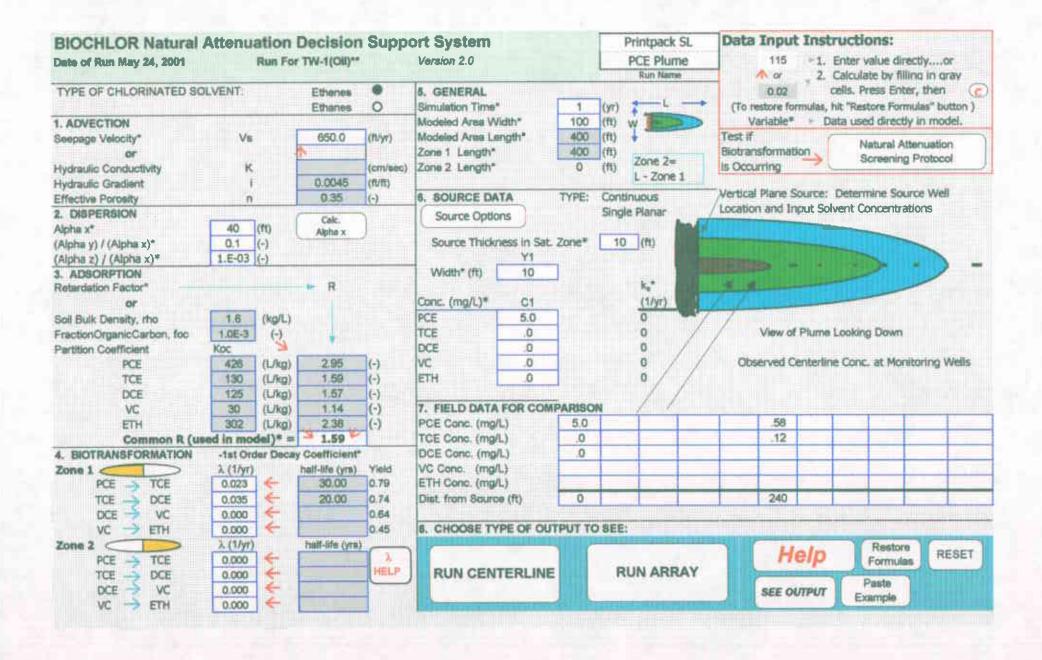
То Агтау



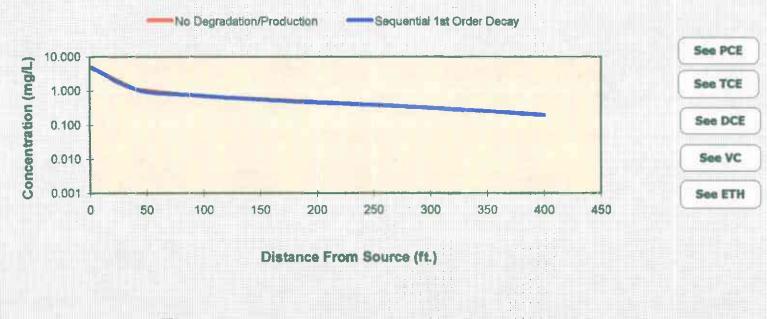








DISSOLVED CHLORINATED SOLVENT CONCENTRATIONS ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L) at Z=0 Printpack, San Lenadro Run For TW-1 (Oil)** Distance from Source (ft) Run Date May 24, 2001 PCE 0 40 80 120 160 200 240 280 320 360 400 No Degradation 1.097 5.000 0.776 0.627 0.531 0.458 0.396 0.340 0.288 0.240 0.196 Biotransformation 1.096 0.774 0.528 0.455 0.286 5.000 0.625 0.393 0.337 0.238 0.194 Monitoring Well Locations (ft) 240 0 5.000 0.580 Field Data from Site



Prepare Animation

1.0 Years

Log Carb Unear

Return to Input

To All

To Array

DISSOLVED CHLORINATED SOLVENT CONCENTRATIONS ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L) at Z=0 Printpack, San Lenadro Run For TW-1 (Oil)** Run Date May 24, 2001 Distance from Source (ft) TCE 40 80 0 120 160 200 240 280 320 360 400 No Degradation 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Biotransformation 0,000 0.001 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 Monitoring Well Locations (ft) 240 0 Field Data from Site 0.000 0.120 No Degradation/Production Sequential 1st Order Decay See PCE 1.000 Concentration (mg/L) See TCE 0.100 See DCE 0.010 See VC 0.001 See ETH 100 150 50 200 250 300 350 400 450 O Distance From Source (ft.) Time: 1.0 Years Return to **Prepare Animation** To All То Агтау Log 🕽 Linear Input

