

November 17, 2008

Ms. Joan Fleck North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board 5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A Santa Rosa, CA 95403

#### SUBJECT: REPORT OF FINDINGS SONOMA-MARIN AREA RAIL TRANSIT PROPERTY, 2 FOURTH STREET AND 34 SIXTH STREET, SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA EBA Project No. 08-1528 (8)

Dear Ms Fleck:

EBA Engineering (EBA) is submitting this Report of Findings (Report) on behalf of New Railroad Square LLC. This Report details the findings from the subsurface investigation activities that were proposed in EBA's Subsurface Investigation Work Plan dated September 4, 2008 and subsequently approved by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board in a letter dated September 17, 2008. The work detailed herein was performed to further evaluate the site for potential environmental impairments which in turn could influence redevelopment costs and long-term liability.

If you should have any questions regarding the proposed work scope presented herein, please contact our office at (707) 544-0784.

Sincerely, EBA ENGINEERING

Timothy Nielsen

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#### Prepared for

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#### REPORT OF FINDINGS SONOMA–MARIN AREA RAIL TRANSIT PROPERTY 2 FOURTH STREET AND 34 SIXTH STREET

#### SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA

#### **NOVEMBER 2008**

#### EBA Project No. 08-1528

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#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

EBA Engineering (EBA) has contracted with New Railroad Square LLC to prepare this Report of Findings (Report) in relation to the proposed redevelopment of the Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) property located in Santa Rosa, California, hereinafter referred to as the "project site". This report includes a description of the work performed, a site map showing features relevant to the investigation, graphical boring logs, analytical results, and corresponding conclusions and recommendations. Copies of the corresponding Certified Analytical Reports (CARs) are appended, as well as the results from a geophysical survey performed by NORCAL Geophysical Consultants Inc, (NORCAL). Data from the geophysical survey are summarized in a letter report prepared by NORCAL.

Over the period of roughly one month (i.e., mid-September to mid-October), the scope of work included the performance of a geophysical survey, preliminary assessment of suspect areas, advancement of 80 soil borings, and the collection of soil and groundwater samples for chemical analysis. The work initially addressed recommendations outlined in EBA's September 2008 *Subsurface Investigation Work Plan* ([Work Plan] EBA, 2008b), and was further modified and expanded as subsurface conditions warranted. The work detailed herein was accepted by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) in a letter dated September 17, 2008. This Report assesses the site for environmental impairments that could influence redevelopment costs and long-term liability.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 **Project Site Description and History**

The seven-acre project site consists of two contiguous parcels of land identified as Sonoma County Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 010-171-004 (2 Fourth Street) and 010-166-003 (34 Sixth Street). The project site currently consists of a former railroad yard located in a historic district of downtown Santa Rosa. The properties are bounded on the south by Third Street, on the west by former commercial properties identified herein as the 3 West Third Street and 60 West Sixth Street Warehouses, on the north by West Sixth Street, and on the east by the main line railroad track right-of-way and commercial properties, including Aroma Roasters and Hotel La Rose. Santa Rosa Creek is located approximately 160 feet west of the western project site boundary, on the west side of the adjacent commercial properties. Please refer to Figure 2, Appendix A for an illustration of the general features for both the project site and adjacent properties.

Research suggests the project site was used as a railroad freight depot and maintenance/fueling yard from the late 1800's up until the 1960's. Historically, site structures included the main line track system that occupied the eastern side of the property, several associated railroad spurs and siding, a turntable, warehouses and freight houses. Multiple aboveground and underground fuel and water tanks were located throughout the property. Additionally, a Sanborn Fire Insurance map dated 1885 indicates the Santa Rosa Woolen Mills, which operated until 1906, was located in the northwestern portion of the project site.



Presently, the northern portion of the project site contains rough access ways, fencing, and waste lumber. The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad line right-of-way and associated tracks trend along the eastern boundary of the project site. A freight house lies along the railroad tracks in the south-central portion of the property. The southern portion of the project site has several north-south trending railroad tracks, which disperse throughout the property as spur and main line tracks. Existing utilities include a sanitary sewer line, which trends axially northward from Third Street to Sixth Street and is fed by tie-ins from both Fourth and Fifth Streets. Both Fourth and Fifth Streets also have storm drains, which extend across the project site and terminate at Santa Rosa Creek to the west.

#### 2.2 **Project Site Investigation and Remediation Activities**

Environmental investigation and remediation efforts have been conducted at the project site from the late 1980's up until the present. Previous efforts have included the removal of underground storage tanks (USTs), soil and groundwater sampling, and remedial excavations. A substantial amount of this work is summarized in the March 2008 *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment* (EBA, 2008a). A brief list of previous remediation efforts is provided below. Please refer to Figure 2, Appendix A for the locations of the miscellaneous features and areas of work identified in the respective bullet items:

- Extensive investigative activities were performed in the northwest area of the project site at the historic location of the Santa Rosa Woolen Mills facility, which operated in this area from the late 1800's until it was destroyed by fire in the 1906 earthquake. After this time, the area was utilized by the railroad for various uses including fuel storage and fueling operations. Soil samples collected in 2002 as part of an investigation of structures within this area indicated significant concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons present in soil and groundwater in the area of the fueling structures, the area of the former aboveground fuel storage tank, and the location of a former UST. Impacts to soil were identified as being primarily heavy range petroleum hydrocarbons.
- In September 2001, five on-site and off-site groundwater monitoring wells were installed to characterize impacts to groundwater at the project site. A majority of the monitoring wells were installed in the area of the aforementioned Santa Rosa Woolen Mills facility in the northwest portion of the project site. An upgradient, single-screen monitoring well (SRMW-08) was installed on the eastern portion of the property in the vicinity of the main line railroad tracks.
- From June 2002 to November 2002, an additional characterization was performed in the northwestern area and a fenced enclosure at the property. Soil samples collected from these areas indicated significant concentrations of diesel and motor oil in soil. Proposed remedial options included excavation and removal of accessible impacted soil.
- In October and November 2003, approximately 6,500 cubic yards of impacted soil were removed from several areas of the project site. The most significant remediation efforts targeted the northwestern portion of the project site where several areas were excavated



to remove impacted soil. Source removal activities began in the area of a former wooden UST that is indicated on historic Sanborn maps for the Santa Rosa Woolen Mills facility. During the excavation activities, remnants of the former UST were found and removed, whereupon the excavation was advanced to a total depth of approximately 18 feet below ground surface (BGS). A significant amount of free-phase petroleum hydrocarbon product was encountered on the groundwater surface during the excavation activities. The product and water was subsequently pumped, treated and disposed of to the sanitary sewer. The excavation in this area, which resulted in the removal of approximately 700 cubic yards of impacted materials, proceeded to within 20 feet of the existing Sixth Street Warehouse and was subsequently terminated due to concerns of structure stability. Confirmation soil samples indicated that impacted materials containing significant concentrations of diesel and motor oil remained in place in the excavation sidewalls and groundwater in this area.

- Excavation activities in the northwestern portion of the property also included the removal of a fuel pipeline. The associated trench was enlarged as it encountered impacted materials in an area designated as the main pit excavation area. A total of 3,500 cubic yards of impacted materials were removed from this area. The excavation pit extended to depths below first encountered groundwater, which was encountered at approximately 19 feet BGS. The maximum depth attained by the excavation was approximately 22 feet BGS. Impacted groundwater encountered within the excavation pit, which included free-phase petroleum hydrocarbon product, was subsequently removed using pumps, treated, and disposed of to the sanitary sewer.
- Additional excavation was also performed on the south side of the aforementioned product line trench in the northwestern area. Approximately 325 cubic yards of impacted soil was removed from this area.
- Approximately 270 cubic yards of impacted soil was excavated and removed in the southwestern side of the project site identified as the "southern warehouse area".
- Quarterly groundwater monitoring performed in the northwestern portion of the project site property and west into the neighboring property parcel indicated low levels of petroleum hydrocarbons in a monitoring well identified as SRMW-13 located in the northwest corner of the property. In addition, the fuel oxygenate methyl tert-butyl ether (MtBE) was detected in SRMW-8 located on the northeast side of the property. The remaining monitoring wells appear to have been relatively free of impacts during the time monitored.



#### **3.0 PROJECT SITE CONDITIONS**

#### 3.1 Regional Geology

The project site is centrally located within the Santa Rosa Plain, which is part of the Coast Range Geomorphic Province of northern California. The Coast Range Geomorphic Province is generally characterized as a series of northwest trending elongated ridges and valleys that are a result of folding and faulting. The Santa Rosa Plain, in turn, consists of alluvial fan deposits of Pleistocene and Holocene age. The alluvial fan deposits form a nearly continuous blanket over the Santa Rosa Plain and consist of poorly sorted coarse sand and gravel, moderately sorted fine sand and silt, and silty clay. The region of the project site has been mapped as having basement materials that underlie the alluvial fan deposits. The basement materials consist of marine sedimentary rocks of the Miocene Age Wilson Grove Formation. Portions of the Wilson Grove Formation are overlain in places by younger continental sedimentary rocks of the Pliocene-Pleistocene Age Glen Ellen Formation (Cardwell, 1958).

#### 3.2 **Project Site Geology and Hydrogeology**

Previous subsurface investigations have documented that the project site is underlain by sandy silt and clay units from approximately zero to 20 feet BGS. These units, in turn, are underlain by a laterally continuous coarser grained unit composed of sand and gravels extending to approximately 30 feet BGS.

Groundwater has been encountered at depths ranging from seven to 16 feet BGS in on-site soil borings and monitoring wells. Groundwater monitoring has also indicated the groundwater flow direction to be approximately west-southwest towards Santa Rosa Creek.

#### 4.0 SCOPE OF WORK

In accordance with both the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment recommendations (EBA, 2008a) and the objectives outlined in the Work Plan (EBA, 2008b), EBA assessed environmental conditions on the property that were either unknown or not completely characterized as part of previous investigative work performed by others. The following bullet items provide a general chronological synopsis of the work performed:

• A complete geophysical evaluation of the project site was performed to investigate for possible buried objects and debris, utilities, and other anomalies. In addition to canvassing the entire site, specific features of interest were also targeted. These features included an eastward trending buried steel pipeline that was observed in previous work near the western project site boundary (60 West Sixth Street Warehouse), as well as a buried corrugated metal pipe (CMP) structure within the fenced enclosure located in the east-central portion of the project site.



- Suspect areas and anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were further evaluated using an excavator. Findings from the excavation activities included the discovery of a previously undocumented 550-gallon UST. The contents of this UST were subsequently evacuated. The nature of two existing concrete slabs located in the west-central portion of the project site was also evaluated.
- EBA implemented a soil and groundwater sampling program that included the advancement of 75 soil borings at the locations shown on Figure 2 (Appendix A). Borehole depths varied from approximately five to 25 feet BGS and utilized hollow-stem auger (HSA), cone penetration testing (CPT), and Hydropunch<sup>®</sup> drilling methods, with hand-clearance of boreholes to appropriate depths.
- Select soil samples collected from shallow and intermediate zones were analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline, diesel, and motor oil (TPH-g TPH-d, and TPH-mo), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and California Assessment Manual (CAM) 17 metals. Samples of native soil immediately adjacent to pipe bedding material at selected sanitary sewer and storm drain locations were also collected to evaluate potential impacts from off-site sources.
- Groundwater grab samples, which were collected at 25 locations on the project site from either shallow (15 feet BGS) or deep (25 feet BGS) water-bearing zones, were analyzed for TPH-g, TPH-d, TPH-mo, and VOCs. Groundwater samples were also collected from existing on-site monitoring wells SRMW-07 and SRMW-08, which are screened across both water-bearing zones.
- Additional soil and groundwater grab samples were collected in response to the initial findings from the aforementioned activities. The additional work scope included the advancement of seven soil borings at select locations on the property. These soil borings were advanced in order to better characterize heavy range petroleum hydrocarbon and VOC impacts to soil and groundwater.





The following table provides a summary of soil boring identifications, approximate completion depths, and drilling/sampling methodologies employed as part of the various scopes of work and as described in greater detail in Section 5.0 (*Investigative Procedures*) of this Report.

SOIL BORING ID (Number of Soil Borings)	APPROXIMATE DEPTH (Feet BGS)	SOIL BORING METHOD & TARGET SAMPLES
Deep Groundwater Characterization: SB-1 Through SB-10 (10)	25	CPT/Hydropunch <sup>®</sup> Deep Groundwater Sample (only)
Shallow Groundwater Characterization: SB-1A Through SB-9A, SB-1B/C/D/E/F, SB-11, SB-13-W, SB-55-W, SB-61-W, SB-28-W, SB-42-W (20)	15	Hollow-stem Auger Shallow Groundwater Sample* Soil samples collected at ~2 and 5 feet BGS, as well as ~10 feet BGS at selected locations.
Soil Characterization (Sanitary Sewer and Storm Drains): SB-12 Through SB-14 (3)	10	Hollow-stem Auger/Hand Auger Soil Sample (only) Soil samples collected at 10 feet BGS.
Shallow Soil Characterization (Railroad Spur and Other Miscellaneous Locations): SB-18 Through SB-61, SB-30A/B, SB-45B (47)	5	Hollow-stem Auger/Hand Auger Soil Sample (only) Soil samples collected at ~2 and 5 feet BGS
Suspect Areas/Anomalies: S-N-Gate@2' and 3', S-FE@1' (3)	3	Excavator Soil Samples (only) Soil samples collected at 1, 2, or 3 feet BGS

#### **TABLE A**

- \* = No groundwater samples were collected from SB-5A, SB-9A, SB-61-W and SB-42-W due to dry conditions. In addition, no groundwater samples were collected from SB-1C/E/F due to the close proximity of prior groundwater sampling.
- CPT = Cone Penetration Test.
- ~ = Approximately.
- BGS = Below Ground Surface.

#### 5.0 INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES

The following subsections provide a detailed description of the investigative procedures employed to implement the scope of work outlined in Section 4.0 (*Scope of Work*) of this Report.



#### 5.1 Geophysical Survey

On August 29 and 30 and September 2, 2008, NORCAL performed a geophysical survey at the project site. The geophysical survey was accomplished by traversing the project site on a 5-foot by 10-foot grid using a magnetometer (MAG) and electromagnetic terrain conductivity meter (EM) to define localized magnetic and conductivity variations (anomalies) that might be caused by metallic and non-metallic subsurface sources. Based on these results, ground penetrating radar (GPR) was locally used to further define the nature of possible sources in terms of approximate dimensions and depth. Additionally, electromagnetic line locating methods (EMLL) were used to locate utilities and for correlation with the MAG, EM, and GPR results. The locations of all suspected subsurface features were documented on a scaled site plan. The two-person crew headed by a California Professional Geophysicist performed the field survey under the supervision of EBA.

#### 5.2 Evaluation of Suspect Areas

Suspect areas and anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, as well as concrete structures located in the west-central portion of the project site and in the fenced enclosure, were evaluated using an excavator. On September 29 and October 1, 2008, EBA supervised John's Excavating (John's) of Santa Rosa, California in the exploration activities. In each case, the scope of work associated with this task was limited to diagnosing the respective features by excavating the area in question, then integrating subsequent sampling and testing services if deemed warranted. Following each exploration, the excavation was backfilled to ground surface using the excavation spoils. In regards to the concrete slab locations, the concrete slabs were broken up and stockpiled on-site adjacent to the corresponding excavations in a similar manner. It should be noted that the eastward trending pipe observed in previous work near the western project site boundary (60 West Sixth Street Warehouse) was not found during the excavation activities. However, a previously unknown steel pipe was uncovered near the northeast corner of the 3 West Third Street Warehouse (Figure 2, Appendix A).

#### 5.3 Utility Clearance and Permitting

Prior to the start of drilling activities, the project site was marked for Underground Service Alert (USA) and a drilling permit was obtained from the County of Sonoma Department of Health Services–Environmental Health Division.

#### 5.4 Drilling and Soil Sample Collection

On September 16 through 25 and October 15, 2008, EBA supervised Clear Heart Drilling of Santa Rosa, California in soil boring advancement at the project site. The shallow soil borings (i.e., 15 feet BGS or less) were drilled using a conventional rotary auger drill rig equipped with HSAs. The upper five feet BGS of the soil profile was continuously sampled and screened in the field for VOCs using a photo-ionization detector (PID). With few exceptions, two (2) soil samples were collected in the upper five feet BGS and retained for chemical analysis. The soil samples retained for chemical analysis were collected in 2-inch diameter by 6-inch long stainless



steel tubes, sealed, capped, and labeled pending transport under chain-of-custody (COC) procedures to K Prime Inc., (K Prime) a California State-certified laboratory. Soil samples selected for VOC analysis were retained in Encore<sup>®</sup> samplers in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 5035.

Please note that the above sampling scheme does not pertain to soil borings SB-12 through SB-14, which targeted the sanitary sewer and storm drain locations. In the case of these soil borings, soil samples retained for chemical analysis were limited to the actual pipe bedding backfill material or soil in proximity of the pipe invert depth. Similarly, select step-out soil borings were advanced for a specific purpose that included separate sampling protocols. These included the step-out and follow-up soil borings SB-30A/B, SB-1B/C/D/E/F, SB-13-W, SB-55-W, SB-61-W, SB-28-W, and SB-42-W.

Each of the soil borings were logged in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and recorded on a geologic boring log. Cuttings generated during drilling activities were retained and stored on-site in properly labeled DOT 17H 55-gallon steel drums pending characterization and disposal.

#### 5.5 Shallow Groundwater Grab Sample Collection

Shallow groundwater grab samples were collected by advancing the respective boreholes approximately three feet below first encountered groundwater, whereupon the borehole tooling was retracted several feet and temporary polyvinyl chloride (PVC) slotted well casing was placed in the borehole. Following placement of the PVC casing, a groundwater grab sample was collected using a disposable bailer. The depth to groundwater within the temporary slotted casing was measured to the nearest 0.1 foot BGS prior to sample collection and recorded on the geologic boring logs.

Upon sample collection, the groundwater grab samples were transferred directly into laboratorysupplied containers from the bailer using a bottom-fitting dispenser to minimize volatilization and agitation of the sample. The sample containers were then labeled and placed under refrigerated conditions pending transport under COC procedures to K Prime for chemical analysis.

#### 5.6 Deep Groundwater Grab Sample Collection

On October 6 and 7, 2008, EBA supervised Gregg Drilling and Testing Inc. (Gregg) in the advancement of ten CPT soil borings and the collection of deep groundwater grab samples using Hydropunch<sup>®</sup> sampling techniques. CPT drilling involves the advancement of a steel rod equipped with a cone tip that is capable of measuring miscellaneous lithologic parameters including Cone Bearing Pressure (Qc), Sleeve Friction (Fs), Pore Water Pressure (U), and Dual-Axis Inclination. The CPT rig and support truck are completely self-contained with an on-board water supply, steam cleaner, and decontamination station. The maximum depths of the CPT soil borings were approximately 25 feet BGS.



Data generated by the CPT drilling allowed EBA to evaluate the thickness and lithological characteristics of the stratigraphy at each of the respective CPT soil boring locations. This information was used to determine the depth of discrete groundwater sampling locations. Upon termination of the CPT soil boring, a second soil boring, located several feet from the previous soil boring, was advanced using the CPT rig and groundwater grab samples were collected using a Hydropunch<sup>®</sup> discrete groundwater sampling device at the target depth interval as identified in the initial CPT soil boring. This protocol was repeated at each of the CPT soil boring locations. Please refer to Appendix E for Gregg's *CPT Site Investigation Report* for graphical CPT boring logs and a description of the CPT methodology.

Groundwater grab samples were collected from the Hydropunch<sup>®</sup> discrete sampling device using a small diameter polyethylene bailer. Upon sample collection, the groundwater grab samples were transferred directly into laboratory-supplied containers from the bailer using a bottomfitting dispenser to minimize volatilization and agitation of the sample. The sample containers were then labeled and placed under refrigerated conditions pending transport under COC procedures to K Prime for chemical analysis.

#### 5.7 Monitoring Well Sampling

The existing on-site monitoring wells SRMW-07 and SRMW-08 were sampled by EBA on October 2, 2008 in accordance with EBA's Standard Operating Procedures for Groundwater Monitoring (SOPs) enclosed in Appendix F. Please refer to these SOPs for specific details regarding the various sampling protocols. Data compiled during the sampling activities were recorded on field sampling data sheets. Copies of the field sampling data sheets are included in Appendix G. All purge water generated during well sampling activities was retained and stored on-site in properly labeled DOT 17H 55-gallon steel drums pending characterization and subsequent disposal.

#### 5.8 Equipment Decontamination and Borehole Abandonment

The drilling and sampling equipment was cleaned before drilling each soil boring to minimize the possibility of cross contamination. In addition, the sampling equipment was cleaned prior to collecting each soil sample with a tri-sodium phosphate solution and a potable water rinse. Equipment and tooling was cleaned on-site within a plastic-lined containment area. Decontamination water generated by the cleaning operations was retained and stored on-site in properly labeled DOT 17H 55-gallon steel drums pending characterization and disposal.

Upon completion of drilling and sampling activities, each of the HSA, CPT and hand augered soil borings were backfilled with cement grout to grade.

#### 5.9 Analytical Testing

Each soil sample retained for chemical analysis was analyzed for TPH-d and TPH-mo using EPA Methods 8015DRO and 8015HRO, respectively. In addition, four soil samples were analyzed for TPH-g using EPA Method 8015GRO. Finally, soil samples from every fifth soil boring and other select locations were analyzed for the full list of VOCs and fuel oxygenates using EPA Method



8260B, PAHs using EPA Method 3550/8270, and CAM 17 metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium and zinc) using EPA Method 6010/7000. In the case of PAHs and CAM 17 metals, only the shallow soil sample from each soil boring was analyzed initially, followed by analysis of the deeper soil sample if elevated concentrations were detected in the shallow sample.

The groundwater samples collected for chemical analysis were analyzed for TPH-d, TPH-mo, and TPH-g using EPA Methods 8015DRO, 8015HRO, and 8015GRO respectively, as well as for the full list of VOCs and fuel oxygenates using EPA Method 8260.

#### 6.0 FINDINGS

#### 6.1 Geology and Hydrogeology

The geology of the project site is generally characterized by shallow (one to two feet BGS) rocky fill underlain by various lithologies including sandy silt and clayey sediments that contain varying amounts of angular to sub-rounded gravel. These finer-grained sediments extend to approximately 20 feet BGS, and are underlain by a laterally continuous coarser grained unit, defined in general as sand by the CPT, which extends to at least 25 feet BGS, the maximum depth explored.

The hydrogeology of the project site is likely controlled by aggradational packages of sediments separated by clayey layers. At an average depth of approximately 13 to 15 feet BGS, a thin, laterally extensive sandy unit overlays a similarly laterally extensive clayey bed. This more impervious underlying clay likely acts as a confining layer and inhibits the vertical migration of fluids. Based on this characteristic, the resulting perched groundwater in the more permeable sandy unit at 15 feet BGS was independently sampled from the deeper water-bearing zone that is present at approximately 20 to 25 feet BGS.

Historical groundwater monitoring has indicated the predominant groundwater flow direction to be approximately west-southwest across the project site, towards Santa Rosa Creek. As a result, the eastern portion of the project site is upgradient relative to the western portion.

#### 6.2 Geophysical Survey

Findings from the geophysical survey identified several suspect areas. The most significant anomalies were identified in the west-central, south and north-central portions of the project site. It should be noted that the geophysical data was obscured in some areas of the project site by the presence of fencing, metal debris, buildings and railroad cars. Please refer to the NORCAL geophysical survey report included in Appendix D for a summary of the work performed, as well as maps indicating the suspect areas identified during the survey.





#### 6.3 Evaluation of Suspect Areas

As previously mentioned, a UST was discovered on September 29, 2008 during excavation of the suspect areas. The UST was discovered while investigating a steel pipe that trended east from the northeastern corner of the 3 West Third Street warehouse approximately 50 feet, whereupon it turned towards the north. A second pipe was discovered that trended east-west across the project site. The UST was discovered while uncovering this east-west trending pipe. The UST was buried approximately one-foot BGS and was filled with what appeared to by oil. Given its relatively small size (550 gallons), the UST may have been used for heating oil storage. It should be noted that the UST is located in the west-central portion of the project site in the area identified by the geophysical survey as containing anomalies. The City of Santa Rosa Fire Department (SRFD) and NCRWQCB were notified immediately of the discovery. SRFD and NCRWCB personnel conducted site visits on September 29, 2008. The contents of the UST, which appeared to be comprised of oil, were removed by Maximum Oil Service LLC of Vallejo, California on October 1, 2008. The contents were hauled to Ramos Environmental Services of Sacramento, California, a licensed disposal facility. Disposal documentation was forwarded to the appropriate agencies on October 20, 2008. The UST was subsequently covered with plywood and soil and left in place.

In addition to the UST, several pipes, buried debris and railroad ties were uncovered during this phase of the investigation. When debris was uncovered, its location was documented and the material was generally left in place to be removed during project site development. Notably impacted soil was discovered at the northern portion of the project site and beneath the concrete slab within the fenced enclosure. The impacted material that was excavated in the northern portion of the project site was placed on, and covered with plastic sheeting pending characterization and disposal. Soil samples were obtained from both locations. The remaining suspect areas, including the former fuel island, CMP structure, and concrete structures, did not reveal any significant findings beyond buried wood and railroad ties, bricks, metal and debris. Please refer to Figure 2, Appendix A for the locations of the evaluated areas and sample locations.

#### 6.4 Analytical Results

The tabulated analytical results from this investigation are presented in Tables 1 through 6, Appendix B. The CARs, including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), COC documentation, Method Reporting Limits (MRLs) and Reporting Limits (RLs) are included in Appendix I. The following subsections summarize the analytical findings from this investigation.

#### 6.4.1 Soil

Analytical results indicate that approximately 23 percent of the soil samples analyzed contained detectable concentrations of TPH-d and TPH-mo. The TPH-d concentrations ranged from 15.9 to 4,410 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), with an average concentration of approximately 860 mg/kg. The TPH-mo concentrations, in turn, ranged from 21.0 to 3,570 mg/kg, with an average concentration of approximately 1,000 mg/kg. With the exception of three locations (SB-26, SB-33 and SB-56), the TPH-d and TPH-mo concentrations typically diminished with depth, and in



many cases declined to nondetectable levels in the deeper soil samples. Whereas the SB-26, SB-33 and SB-56 locations exhibited higher concentrations at depth, these conditions don't appear to be significant (i.e., related to a former UST, etc.) as the concentrations detected are relatively minor (50.2 to 52.7 mg/kg). Other pertinent findings with respect to petroleum hydrocarbons in soil are as follows:

- The SB-1A soil boring location exhibited significant petroleum hydrocarbon impacts to a depth of approximately 14 feet BGS. Step-out soil borings (SB-1B, SB-1C, SB-1D, SB-1E and SB-1F) were advanced around SB-1A in a successful effort to define the lateral and vertical extent of impacts in the area.
- Two soil samples were collected from the northern portion of the project site during the excavation activities (S-N-GATE @2' and S-N-GATE@3'). Analytical results indicated heavy range petroleum hydrocarbons in the shallow soil sample (S-N-GATE@2') with non-detect results for the deeper soil sample (S-N-GATE@3').
- TPH-g was detected in only one of the soil samples (S-FE@1') at a concentration of 402 mg/kg.

A total of 13 soil samples were analyzed for PAHs during this investigation. Analytical results indicated non-detect results with the exception of three locations (SB-1A, SB-8A and SB-60). SB-8A was the only location that warranted analysis of the deeper soil sample due to relatively higher and more consistent PAH concentrations. The resultant soil sample (SB-8A@5') collected at five feet BGS exhibited marked lower concentrations than the 2-foot deep soil sample (SB-8A@2'). Please note that the SB-1A soil sample (SB-1A@7.5') exhibited elevated PAH concentrations. However, subsequent deeper soil samples from SB-1A were not analyzed for PAHs due to the known deeper petroleum hydrocarbon impacts and the expected required future remediation of this area.

In regards to CAM 17 metals, analytical results from this investigation exhibit generally consistent concentrations that are considered indicative of background conditions. The one exception corresponds to the lead concentration detected in soil sample SB-60@2', which exhibited a concentration of 86 mg/kg. The lead concentrations detected in the remaining soil samples ranged from 5.6 to 21.1 mg/kg.

A total of 28 soil samples from 16 locations were analyzed for VOCs during this investigation. Tetrachloroethene (PCE) was the most prevalent of the observed VOCs as exhibited by detections at four of the 16 locations at concentrations ranging from 1.44 to 6.06 micrograms per kilogram ( $\mu$ g/kg). Included in the detectable concentrations of PCE are the soil samples that were collected from the SB-13 sanitary sewer location at a depth of nine feet BGS (SB-13@9') and at depths of ten feet BGS at the SB-28 and SB-61 locations. Please note that VOCs other than PCE were detected at only one location. This location corresponds to the shallow soil sample that was collected from beneath the concrete slab within the fenced enclosure (S-FE@1'). The VOCs detected at this location included m+p xylenes, o-xylene, n-propylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzne, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, sec-butylbenzene, 4-isopropyltoluene and n-butylbenzene at concentrations ranging from 422 to 12,100  $\mu$ g/kg. It should be noted, however,





that field observations during the exploratory excavation of this area indicated that the soil impacts were limited in vertical extent as the impacts appeared to diminish with depth.

Please refer to Figure 2, Appendix A for soil boring/sample locations, Appendix I for CARs and Tables 1 through 4, Appendix B for tabulated analytical results.

#### 6.4.2 Groundwater

As previously noted, two water-bearing zones were sampled separately during this investigation. TPH-g, TPH-d, and TPH-mo were detected in only a few of the locations. The most notable of these detections correspond to TPH-d in SB-1 and SB-1A at concentrations of 29.7 and 27.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L), respectively, and TPH-d in SB-55 at a concentration of 2.64 mg/L. The SB-55 location is significant because there was no evidence of shallow soil impacts at this location and it is downgradient from an active leaking underground gasoline storage tank site located at 101 Wilson Street (Hotel La Rose). It should be noted that the SB-55 result was flagged by the laboratory as being a heavier hydrocarbon than gasoline and a lighter hydrocarbon than diesel, thereby suggesting the presence of weathered gasoline.

In regards to VOCs, PCE was detected in 19 of the 25 sampling locations from both shallow (approximately 15 feet BGS) and deep (approximately 25 feet BGS) water-bearing zones. Trichloroethene (TCE) and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), both breakdown products of PCE, were also detected at various locations. It should be noted that PCE is also present in several upgradient monitoring wells located as far as approximately 400 feet east of the project site. In addition to the aforementioned chlorinated solvents, methyl tert-butyl ether (MtBE) was detected at various locations at the project site, while other miscellaneous VOCs were also detected at the SB-55-W location.

Please refer to Figure 2, Appendix A for groundwater sampling locations, Appendix I for CARs and Tables 5 and 6, Appendix B for tabulated analytical results.

#### 7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The following subsections summarize the findings and present conclusions from the drilling activities that were conducted during this investigation.

#### **7.1 Soil**

The presence of heavy range petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH-d and TPH-mo) in shallow soil at the project site is not surprising given its historic use as a railroad yard and light industrial area. In general, the detected concentrations were observed along the railroad spurs (former and current) and typically decreased with depth, thereby indicating the shallow nature of the impacts. Ultimately, the heavy range petroleum hydrocarbons in soil can be addressed as part of a Soil and Groundwater Management Plan (S&GMP) during site development activities. It should be noted that soil impacts observed during past investigations (i.e., "SRB-20", Geomatrix Consultants [Geomatrix], 2000 and the "Southern Warehouse" and "Fenced Enclosure" areas,



Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, [Kennedy/Jenks], 2004), which included elevated petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations in shallow soil, should also be addressed as part of the S&GMP.

One significant exception to the TPH-d and TPH-mo conditions described above corresponds to the area near SB-1A. The soil impacts in this area appear to extend to a depth of about 14 feet BGS and have been generally defined both laterally and vertically by soil borings SB-1B through SB-1F. The source of the soil impacts are unknown, however, they appear to be the result of a surface spill(s) based on the shallow initial occurrence (two feet BGS) of petroleum hydrocarbons. The elevated concentrations that were detected in this area will require future soil remediation.

In regards to the PAH detections, these compounds are often associated with heavy range petroleum hydrocarbons and their presence in shallow soil is to be expected. The levels of PAHs are generally below the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFRWQCB) Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 9 Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs). One exception corresponds to the detection of benzo (A) pyrene in soil sample SB-1A@7.5'. As noted earlier in Subsection 6.4.1, this is the area that will require future soil and/or groundwater remediation given the high concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons that were detected in soil and groundwater. In general, PAHs in soil can be addressed as part of the S&GMP during site development activities.

The various metals detections at the project site appear to be generally indicative of background levels. Whereas the lead concentration detected in soil sample SB-60@2' (86 mg/kg) is elevated as compared to the remaining soil sample locations, it is well below regulatory action levels. Although this level of lead in soil doesn't require special handling, it would require further testing for disposal purposes. This is also true for the background concentrations of chromium detected in the project site soil. It should be noted that the arsenic concentrations in soil are consistent with past investigations (Geomatrix, 2000), as well as background concentrations in California in general (Bradford, et. al., 1996). In this regard, metals in soil can be addressed in the S&GMP during site development activities.

The detections of PCE in shallow soil appear to be randomly distributed along the railroad spurs at the project site. The source of these impacts is unknown but may have been associated with historic railroad operations (i.e., train/parts cleaning, etc.). PCE was also detected in soil adjacent to the sanitary sewer at the eastern edge of the project site. However, this PCE may be related to the sanitary sewer and/or associated pipe bedding material which may be serving as conduits for upgradient sources. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the shallow soil sample from this location (SB-13-W@5') did not contain PCE above the RL. Overall, the PCE concentrations in soil at various locations are well below the PRGs and ESLs for this constituent and can be addressed as part of the S&GMP.

#### 7.2 Groundwater

The shallow and deep water-bearing zones underlying the project site appear to be relatively free of petroleum hydrocarbon impacts with the exception of the heavy range petroleum hydrocarbon

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concentrations detected in groundwater in the SB-1/1A and SB-55 areas (presented in Subsection 6.4.2 above). Further details regarding these areas are provided as follows:

- The SB-1A-W (shallow water-bearing zone) concentrations are most likely due to the • documented impacts in soil at this location. However, the TPH-d result for SB-1 is significant because the groundwater sample was collected from beneath the previously identified clay layer at a depth of 20 to 24 feet BGS. The clay layer was sampled during the advancement of SB-1A with non-detect results (SB-1A@15'). A possible explanation for this condition may be the presence of preferential pathways to the deeper waterbearing zone that were not observed during the previous drilling and soil sampling activities. Another explanation may be that the location of this soil boring is just south of the excavation work carried out as part of previous remediation efforts (Kennedy/Jenks, 2004). This previous effort culminated in the excavation and removal of approximately 6,500 cubic yards of petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil, with depths reaching shallow groundwater (15 feet BGS) and below (18 feet BGS). Thus, it is possible that the excavation below the upper impacted soil induced further mobilization of the contaminants by possibly compromising the confining clay layer at approximately 15 feet BGS.
- Soil boring SB-55-W is located on the northeastern (upgradient) portion of the project site. Thus, it appears that the petroleum hydrocarbons detected (weathered gasoline) in groundwater at this location are related to an off-site source, possibly the USTs formerly located and/or abandoned at the Hotel La Rose site.

The remaining groundwater impacts correspond to MtBE and the chlorinated solvents PCE, TCE and cis-1,2-DCE. The presence of these constituents appears to be ubiquitous in the shallow and deep water-bearing zones underlying the project site. However, as for the cause of these impacts, there were no apparent on-site sources identified as part of this investigation. In this regard, the following evaluations are offered:

- Whereas shallow PCE detections were encountered in on-site soils, the concentrations are low and don't appear to represent a source large enough to impact groundwater on a scale as seen in the groundwater sample results.
- PCE was detected in groundwater samples both with and without detectable levels in overlying relevant soil samples.
- Groundwater sample results from the eastern (upgradient) edge of the project site (SB-7A-W, SB-8-W, SB-8A-W, SB-13-W and SRWW-08) exhibit detectable concentrations of PCE and/or TCE, cis-1,2-DCE and MtBE.
- PCE has been detected (February 4, 2008) in five upgradient monitoring wells (MW-12, MW-14, MW-15, MW-16 and 16D) that are associated with another site. The furthest of these monitoring wells (MW-12) is located approximately 400 feet upgradient of the project site. A copy of the CAR documenting the PCE detections in these monitoring wells is enclosed in Appendix J.



Based on these various lines of evidence, it appears that the MtBE and chlorinated solvent impacts to groundwater observed at the project site can likely be attributed to off-site, upgradient sources.

#### 8.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following points present recommendations for addressing the pertinent environmental concerns discussed in the previous sections:

- Prepare a UST Removal Work Plan for the discovered oil UST and submit it to the SRFD and NCRWQCB for review and approval. Permit and remove the discovered UST upon receipt of approval and submit a Report of Findings documenting the removal activities, analytical results and conclusions and recommendations.
- Prepare a Soil Remediation Work Plan to address the deep soil impacts encountered in the area of soil boring SB-1A. Implement the work plan under permit and approval from the SRFD and NCRWQCB. Prepare a Report of Findings documenting the soil remediation activities, analytical results and conclusions and recommendations.
- Prepare a S&GMP for use during project site development to address the heavy range petroleum hydrocarbons, PCE, metals, and PAHs in shallow soil. As outlined in a February 23, 2007 NCRWQCB letter to Union Pacific Railroad, the S&GMP must include: "1) a proposal to remove the known areas of shallow soil impacts, 2) a method to characterize, manage and dispose of any soil/fill material removed from the site for development reasons, and 3) a contingency plan for a potential encounter with newly discovered areas of contaminated soil and/or groundwater, or subsurface piping or structures, during trenching, parking garage construction and property development". Additionally, the S&GMP ".....must also include a method to control groundwater, impacted or otherwise, if encountered during the installation of utilities....". Please refer to Appendix H for a copy of the February 23, 2007 letter. The areas to be addressed in the S&GMP should include, but may not be limited to: the railroad spurs that will be removed during development activities; the area in the "fenced enclosure", including the concrete slab area; the "southern warehouse" area that was documented by Kennedy/Jenks (Kennedy/Jenks, 2004); the SRB-20 area documented by Geomatrix (Geomatrix, 2000); and the north-central area of the project site identified during this investigation. It should be noted that railroad ties are considered special waste and must be disposed of at an appropriate facility. Therefore, any railroad ties that are removed during development activities must be stockpiled and disposed of properly. Finally, the debris encountered during this investigation should be disposed of properly during development activities.
- In regards to groundwater impacts, there are three primary areas of concern at the project site: 1) the area near SB-1; 2) the area near SB-55-W; and 3) the widespread VOC detections in groundwater. EBA recommends that the impacted soil be removed in the



vicinity of SB-1 and shallow groundwater monitoring wells be installed to evaluate the effectiveness of soil remediation on groundwater quality. Furthermore, EBA recommends that deeper screened monitoring wells be installed in the vicinity of SB-1 to evaluate deeper groundwater quality. In regards to the SB-55-W area and the widespread VOC impacts, it appears that these areas are associated with upgradient, off-site sources and that any further investigation that may be required should be the responsibility of others.

#### 9.0 LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared in accordance with generally accepted standards of environmental geological practice at the place and time this investigation was performed. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, either expressed or implied. This investigation was conducted solely for the purpose of evaluating environmental conditions of the soil and groundwater with respect to hydrocarbons previously detected at the site. No soil engineering or geotechnical references are implied or should be inferred. Evaluation of the geologic conditions at the site for the purpose of this investigation is made from a limited number of observation points. Subsurface conditions may vary away from the data points available. Additional work, including further subsurface investigation, can reduce the inherent uncertainties associated with this type of investigation. This report has been prepared solely for the Client and any reliance on this report by third parties shall be at such party's sole risk.

When conducting geophysical surveys, it is important to recognize that there are limitations unique to each geophysical method and that it is possible that not all buried objects or substructures may be detected or characterized by any given method. These limitations may include; 1) subsurface targets that are at depths beyond the detection limits of specific instruments; 2) subsurface targets may not provide an adequate contrast in physical properties with the surrounding soils, such as non-metallic pipes, pipes with insulated joints, or pipes underwater; and 3) there may be other features above or below ground, such as metal debris, reinforcement, other nearby utilities, and/or building structures, that cause instrumental interference and do not allow detection of certain subsurface anomalies.

#### **10.0 REFERENCES**

Bradford et al., March 1996, <u>Kearney Foundation of Soil Science</u>, <u>Background Concentrations of</u> <u>Trace and Major Elements in California Soils</u>, <u>University of California Division of</u> <u>Agriculture and Natural Resources</u>,.

Cardwell, G.T., 1958, <u>Geology and Ground Water in the Santa Rosa and Petaluma Valley Areas</u> <u>Sonoma County California</u>, Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1427.

- EBA Engineering, March 2008a, <u>Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, SMART Railroad</u> <u>Property, Santa Rosa, California.</u> EBA Engineering, Santa Rosa, California.
- EBA Engineering, September 2008b, Subsurface Investigation Work Plan, Sonoma-Marin Area

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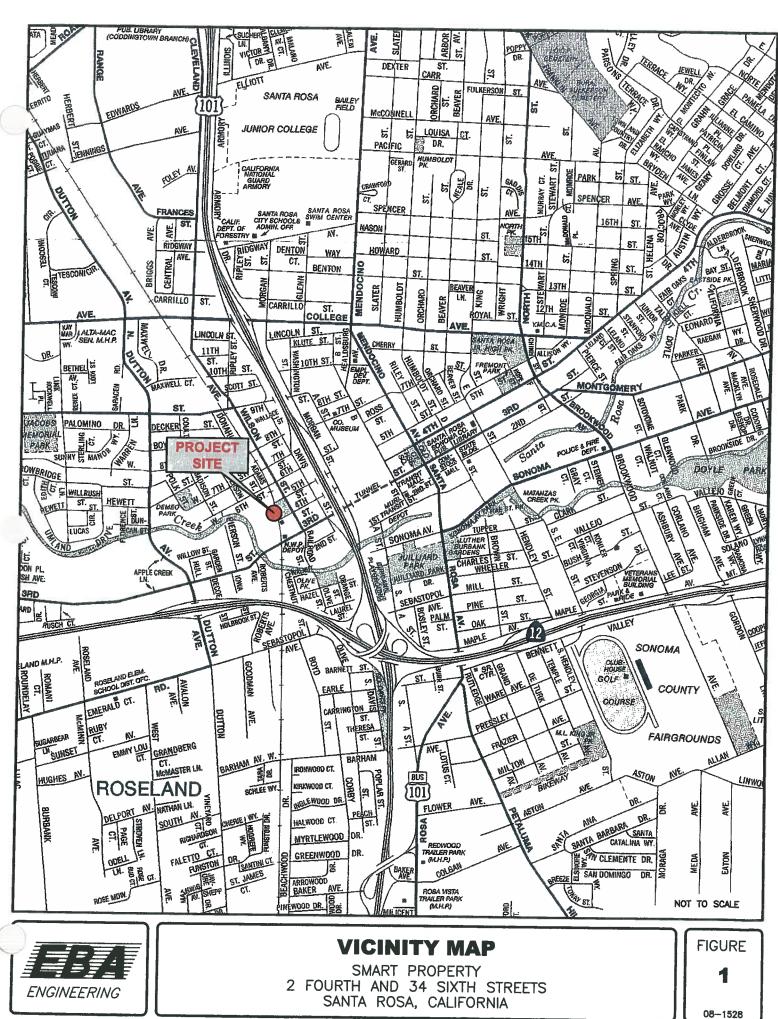
Rail Transit Property, Santa Rosa, California. EBA Engineering, Santa Rosa, California.

- EBA Engineering, May 2008c, <u>Report of Investigation, 60 West Sixth Street, Santa Rosa,</u> <u>California.</u> EBA Engineering, Santa Rosa, California.
- Geomatrix Consultants, Inc., June 2000, <u>Soil and Groundwater Investigation and</u> <u>Recommendation for Closure, Santa Rosa Station/Third Street Option Property, Santa</u> <u>Rosa, California.</u> Geomatrix, Oakland, California.
- Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, January 2004, <u>Source Area Removal Report, Santa Rosa Station,</u> <u>Santa Rosa, California.</u> Kennedy/Jenks, Roseville, California.

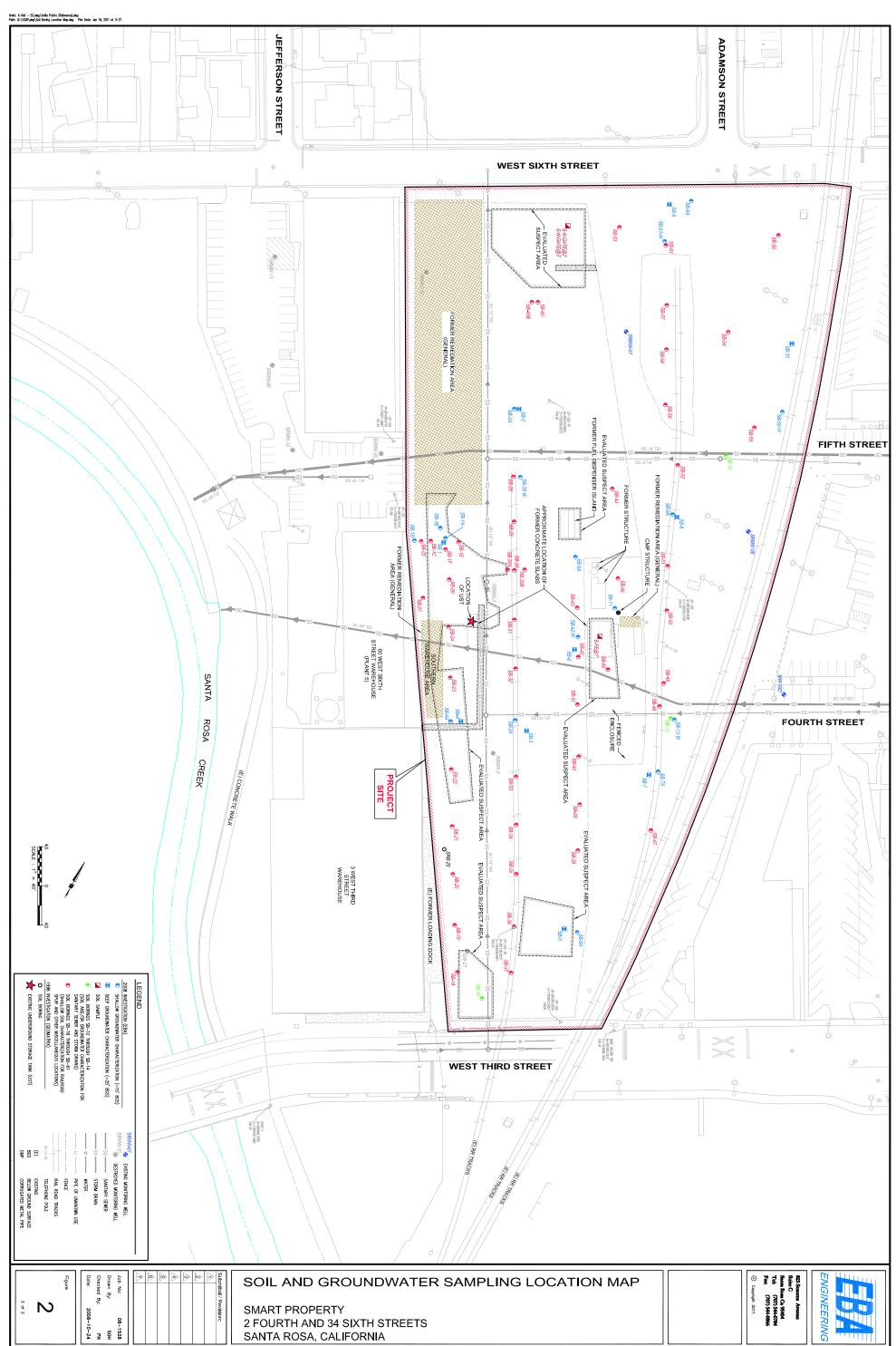


### APPENDIX A

#### **FIGURES**



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#### **APPENDIX B**

#### TABULATED ANALYTICAL RESULTS

## TABLE 1 SOIL SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS TPH-d, TPH-mo, and TPH-g SMART Property, Santa Rosa, California

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	D	r Hall		
Sample II)	Sampled	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
SB-IA@2'	9/16/2008	385 <sup>AC</sup>	360	NA
SB-IA@7.5' SB-IA@7.5'	9/16/2008	2,160 4.410	1,060 2.170	A N A
SB-1A@12'	9/16/2008	1,880	1,010	NA
SB-1A@15'	9/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-IB@5'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-ID@10	9/74/2008	2 060AC	3 170	NA
SB-1C@15'	9/24/2008	41.8	21.0	NA
SB-1D@15'	9/24/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-IE@5'	9/24/2008	99.3 <sup>AC</sup>	304	NA
SB-IE@14'	9/24/2008	32.9	31	NA
SB-IF@5' SB-IF@14'	9/24/2008 9/24/2008	<10.0 <10.0	<10.0	NA NA
SB-2A@2'	9/17/2008	1,460 <sup>AC</sup>	2,460	NA
SB-2A@5'	9/17/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-3A@2' SB-3A@5'	9/17/2008 9/17/2008	<10.0	43.8 <10.0	NA NA
SB-4A@2'	9/18/2008	20.4	<10.0	NA
SB-4A@5'	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-5A@2'	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-5A@6	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-6A@5'	9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0 <10.0	NA
SB-7A@2'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-7A@5'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-8A@2' SB-8A@5'	9/22/2008 9/22/2008	<10.0 <10.0	<10.0 <10.0	NA NA
SB-9A@2'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-9A@5'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-11@9.5'	9/24/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-12@8'	9/24/2008	<10.0	<10.0	<li>&lt;1.00</li>
SB-13@9'	9/24/2008	<10.0	<10.0	<1.00
SB-14@11'	9/24/2008	<10.0	<10.0	<1.00
SB-18@2' SB-18@5'	9/16/2008 0/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-19@2'	9/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-19@6'	9/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-20@2' SB-20@5'	9/16/2008 9/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-21@2'	9/16/2008	570 <sup>AC</sup>	1,110	AN
SB-21@5'	9/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-22@2' SB 22@5'	9/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-22@3' SB-23@3'	9/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-23@5'	9/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-24@2' SB-24@5'	9/16/2008	546 <sup>AC</sup>	3,240	NA
SB-24@3 SB-25@2'	9/16/2008	238	228	NA
SB-25@5'	9/16/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-26@2' 5B-26@2'	9/17/2008	<10.0	48.3	NA
SB-27@2'	9/17/2008	~ 98.3 <sup>AC</sup>	283	NA
SB-27@5.5'	9/17/2008	32.4	24.0	NA
SB-28@2' SB-28@5'	9/17/2008	936 <sup>AC</sup> <10.0	1,780 <10.0	A N
SB-29@2'	9/17/2008	2,340 <sup>AC</sup>	3,570	AN
SB-29@5'	9/17/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-30@2' SB-30@4'	9/17/2008 9/17/2008	1,150	621 280	NA
SB-30@7'	9/17/2008	<10.0	<10.0	VN
SB-30A@5'	9/24/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-30B@5'	9/24/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA S
SB-31@2' SB-31@5'	9/17/2008 9/17/2008	<b>318</b> <10.0	c1/. <10.0	AN
SB-32@2'	9/17/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-32@5' SB-33@2'	9/17/2008 9/18/2008	<10.0 <10.0 <10.0	<10.0	AN NA
SB-33@5'	9/18/2008	50.2 <sup>AC</sup>	138	NA
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# TABLE 1 SOIL SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS TPH-d, TPH-mo, and TPH-g SMART Property, Santa Rosa, California

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Sample II)	Date Sampled	(bH-d (mg/kg)	TPH-mo om-HTT	(JA)(gm) g-HTT
SB-34@2'	9/18/2008	32.3 <sup>AN</sup>	<10.0	NA
SB-34@7'	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-35@2'	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
50-35@0	8007/81/6	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-36@5'	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	AN
SB-37@2'	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-37@5' SB-36@7'	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-38@2 SB-38@5	9/18/2008 9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0 <10.0	NA NA
SB-39@2'	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-39@5'	9/18/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-40@2' SB-40@5'	9/19/2008 9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA NA
SB-41@2'	9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-41@5'	9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-42@2' SB-42@5'	9/19/2008 9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA NA
SB-43@2'	9/19/2008	15.9	<10.0	NA
SB-43@5'	9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-44@2'	9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0	AN 222
SB-45@7'	9/19/2008	V10.0	40.0	NA
SB-45@5'	9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0	AN AN
SB-45B@5'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-46@2'	9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-46@5' SB-46@5'	9/19/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB47@5'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	AN
SB-48@2'	9/22/2008	44.2	<10.0	NA
SB-48@6'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-49@2' SB-49@5'	9/22/2008 9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA NA
SB-50@2'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-50@5'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-51@2'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA VA
SB-57@7'	8002/22/6	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-52@5'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-53@2'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-53@5'	9/22/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-54@2 SB-54@5'	9/23/2008 9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-55@2'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-55@5' SB-56@?'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0 38 0	AN
SB-56@5'	9/23/2008	52.7 <sup>AC</sup>	126	AN AN
SB-57@2'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-5/@5' SB-5/@5'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA VA
SB-58@5' SB-58@5'	9/23/2008 9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	AN NA
SB-59@2'	9/23/2008	2,270 <sup>AC</sup>	3,550	NA
SB-59@5'	9/23/2008	<10.0	36.5	NA
SB-60@2' SB-60@5'	9/23/2008 9/23/2008	<10.0 <10.0	<10.0	NA NA
SB-61@2'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
SB-61@5'	9/23/2008	<10.0	<10.0	NA
S-N-GATE@2'	9/29/2008	2,530 <sup>AC</sup>	3,400	AN N
S-FF@1'	9/29/2008	<10.0 615AK, AC	1.060	402
			,	

= Not Analyzed	= Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline.	<ul> <li>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel.</li> </ul>	= Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as motor oil.	= milligrams per kilogram.	<ul> <li>Heavier hydrocarbons contributing to diesel range quantitation.</li> </ul>	= Lighter hydrocarbon than diesel.	<ul> <li>Unknown hydrocarbon with several peaks.</li> </ul>	
NA	TPH-g	TPH-d	TPH-mo	mg/kg	AC	AK	AN	

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TABLE 2 SOIL SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS SMART Property, Santa Rosa, California

			1		_	1			_	1	T								_
Pyrene		130		00.22	1/.0	55.5 57	05.22	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<25.0	250				00.25	05.22	4.77	<2.50
Phenauthrene		10 5	101		10°0	00.22	00.22	00.22	<2.50	<2.50	27.6	<2.50	2 50	202		00.12	00.25	05.22	<2.50
Naphthalene		82.3	2 50		2.3		00.22	06.22	<2.50	<2.50	<25.0	<2.50	250	05 02	205 6	0.00	00.22	00.72	<2.50
Indeno (1,2,3-CD) Pyrene		28.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.012	210.U	<10.0	<10.0	<100	<10.0	0.01>	<10.0	100	0.012	0.01	<10.0	<10.0
Flaorene		85.3	05.00	2 50	2 20	3 9	02.2	3	<2.50	<2.50	<25.0	<2.50	2.50	<2.50	<2.50	200			00.7>
Fluoranthene		32.6	<2.50	14.2	3.25	05 0	2 20		<2.50	<2.50	<25.0	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	5	3 5.4		
Dibenzo (A,H) Anthracene		<20.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0		<10.0	<10.0	<100	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	100	001	0.01/	<10.01
Chrysene		69.2	<2.50	9.81	2.94	<2.50	<2.50		NC:72	<2.50	79.4	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50 2.50	2 50	05 0	7
Benzo (G,H,I) Perylene		70.7	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0		~10.V	<10.0	670	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	
Benzo (A) Pyrene	μg/kg	43.2	<2.50	11.5	3.26	<2.50	<2.50	250	NC-7/	<2.50	360	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	
Benzo (K) Fluoranthene		<5.00	<2.50	4.58	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	2 50	R. Y	<2.50	<25.0	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	
Benzo (B) Fluoranthene		<5.00	<2.50	4.89	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	250	00.1	<2.50	<25.0	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	
Benzo (A) Anthracene		131	<2.50	8.39	3.99	<2.50	<2.50	05 0		<2.50	34.6	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	4.42	<2.50	
Anthracene		<5.00	<2.50	3.33	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50		06.22	<25.0	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	
Acenaphthylene		102	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50		NC 7>	<25.0	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	
Acenaphthene		212	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	200	NC.22	<25.0	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	bilozza.
Date Sampled		9/16/2008	9/18/2008	9/22/2008	9/22/2008	9/24/2008	9/24/2008	9/16/2008	0/16/2000	2/10/2000	8/17/2008	9/17/2008	9/18/2008	9/19/2008	9/22/2008	9/23/2008	9/23/2008	9/23/2008	- microamme ner leile
Sample ID		SB-IA@7.5'	SB-5A@2'	SB-8A@2'	SB-8A@5'	SB-11@9.5'	SB-11@15.5'	SB-18@2'	SR.75@7	7907-00	2B-28@2	SB-28@5'	SB-34@2'	SB-45@2'	SB-47@2'	SB-56@2'	SB-60@2'	SB-61@2'	

# TABLE 3 SOIL SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS CAM 17 Metals SMART Property, Santa Rosa, California

 $\bigcirc$ 

Zinc	(Ja)			10.0	03.8	48.8	47.1	46.0	49.8	48.4		20.4	43.7	44.7	49.6	61.2	49.1	64.2
Vanadium	(V)		40.0	0.20	04.0	44.4	38.5	43.2	58.8	35.7	345		4/./	47.1	46.5	64.3	54.3	64.0
Thallium	(D)		1 15 0			0075	0072	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	250		00.22	00.72	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	2.50
Silver	(Ag)		0502	2 20			00.3	0072	<2.50	<2.50	250	02 4	00.3	00.72	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50
Seleninm	(Se)		<2.50	250	2 20		00.4	00.22	<2.50	<2.50	05.0	5		00.22	06.25	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50
Nickel	(N)		73.8	169	IVI	117	0.00	0.40	135	54.3	61.9	70.1	1./.		71.7	165	118	154
Molyhdenum	(Mo)		<2.50	<2.50	0.5 0	2 20	2 40	00.3	NC:7>	<2.50	<2.50	02 60	250	0.00	00.22	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50
Mercury	(IIg)		<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	00107	001.02	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	0100	0010	001-02	<0.100	0.255	<0.100
Lead	(d4)		21.1	8.02	6.82	6.82	7 36		00.0	20.6	12.4	6.58	8 35	000 2	02.5	7.44	86.0	8.53
Copper	(())	mg/kg	26.1	33.1	22.6	23.4	22.2	1		33.9	13.9	23.6	24.0	325		C.UC	48.2	31.8
Cobalt	((,))	E	16.6	23.2	16.9	10.7	13.1	17.0		9.88	7.43	14.0	15.5	18.0	0.04	P.67	18.9	22.6
Chromium	(Cr)		61.1	107	119	83.7	78.3	06 7		30.5	28.7	63.7	64.3	62.8		ATT	1.67	107
Cadminm	(Cd)		<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2 SO		NC:72	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	25		<2.50	<2.50
Beryllium	(Be)		<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50		NC 72	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	250		\$2.50	<2.50
Barium	(Ba)	and the many of the second	172	216	191	161	128	185	1 12	CT/	34.4	170	157	168	124		147	509
Arsenic	(AS)		3.76	4.92	2.69	<2.50	2.92	5.25	250	3	2.72	2.84	3.56	3.94	5 20		c0.c	4.95
Antimony	(Sb)		<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	250	2	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	<2.50	2.0	DC-72	<2.50
Date Sampled			9/18/2008	9/22/2008	9/25/2008	9/25/2008	9/16/2008	9/16/2008	9/16/2008		9/17/2008	9/18/2008	9/19/2008	9/22/2008	9/23/2008	0/13/2000	000716716	8/123/2008
Sample II)			SB-5A@2	SB-8A@2'	SB-11@9.5'	SB-11@15.5'	SB-18@2'	SB-18@5'	SB-25@2'	00000	219-28@2	SB-34@2'	SB-45@2'	SB-47@2'	SB-56@2'	SR.60@7'	200-00	200-01

 California Assessment Manual. CAM

## TABLE 4SOIL SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTSVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDSSMART Property, Santa Rosa, California

Sample ID	Date	Units	РСЕ	Other VOCs						
SB-1A@7.5'	9/16/08	μg/kg	<200	*						
SB-5A@2'	9/18/08	μg/kg	<1.45	ND						
SB-5A@6'	9/18/08	μg/kg	<1.33	ND						
SB-8A@2'	9/22/08	μg/kg	4.55	ND						
SB-8A@5'	9/22/08	μg/kg	5.86	ND						
SB-11@9.5'	9/24/08	μg/kg	<1.37	ND						
SB-12@8'	9/23/08	µg/kg	<1.11	ND						
SB-13@9'	9/23/08	µg/kg	1.44	ND						
SB-13-W@5'	10/15/08	µg/kg	<1.35	ND						
SB-14@11'	9/23/08	µg/kg	<1.35	ND						
SB-18@2'	9/16/08	μg/kg	<1.27	ND						
SB-18@5'	9/16/08	μg/kg	<1.21	ND						
SB-25@2'	9/16/08	μg/kg	<1.27	ND						
SB-28@2'	9/17/08	μg/kg	1.87	ND						
SB-28@5'	9/17/08	μg/kg	2.58	ND						
SB-28-W@10'	10/15/08	μg/kg	4.10	ND						
SB-34@2'	9/18/08	μg/kg	<1.33	ND						
SB-34@7'	9/18/08	µg/kg	<1.31	ND						
SB-45@2'	9/19/08	µg/kg	<1.36	ND						
SB-45@5'	9/19/08	µg/kg	<1.28	ND						
SB-47@2'	9/22/08	µg/kg	<1.32	ND						
SB-47@5'	9/22/08	µg/kg	<1.33	ND						
SB-56@2'	9/23/08	µg/kg	<1.28	ND						
SB-56@5'	9/23/08	μg/kg	<1.61	ND						
SB-61@2'	9/23/08	µg/kg	6.06	ND						
SB-61@5'	9/23/08	μg/kg	2.94	ND						
SB-61-W@10'	10/15/08	μg/kg	1.69	ND						
S-FE@1'	9/29/08	μg/kg	<400	**						
PCE VOCs 1g/kg ND	9/29/08       μg/kg       <400									
k		al Reports for ac	tual reporting limits.							

= bromomethane (480  $\mu$ g/kg).

\*\*

= m+p xylene(422  $\mu$ g/kg), o-xylene(443  $\mu$ g/kg), n-propylbenzene(556  $\mu$ g/kg), 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene(4,200  $\mu$ g/kg), 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene(12,100  $\mu$ g/kg), sec-butylbenzene(1,080  $\mu$ g/kg), 4-isopropyltoluene(1,680  $\mu$ g/kg),

n-butylbenzene(919 µg/kg). Remaining VOCs for S-FE@1' were non-detect.

# TABLE 5 GROUNDWATER SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS TPH-g, TPH-d, and TPH-mo SMART Property, Santa Rosa, California

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Sample ID	Date Sampled	TPH-g (mg/L)	TPH-d (mg/L)	TPH-mo (mg/L)
SB-1-W	10/6/2008	1.44 <sup>AS</sup>	29.7	19.7
SB-1A-W	9/16/2008	0.124 <sup>AS</sup>	27.0	15.4
SB-1B-W	9/25/2008	<0.050	<0.500	<0.500
SB-1D-W	9/25/2008	<0.050	<0.500	<0.500
SB-2A-W	9/17/2008	<0.050	<0.500	<0.500
SB-2-W	10/6/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SB-3A-W	9/18/2008	<0.050	<0.500	<0.500
SB-3-W	10/7/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SB-4A-W	9/18/2008	<0.050	<0.500	<0.500
SB-4-W	10/7/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SB-5-W	10/6/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SB-6A-W	9/19/2008	<0.050	<0.500	<0.500
SB-6-W	10/6/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SB-7A-W	9/22/2008	<0.050	<0.500	<0.500
SB-7-W	10/7/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SB-8A-W	9/23/2008	<0.050	<0.500	<0.500
SB-8-W	10/7/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SB-9-W	10/7/2008	<0.050	0.064	<0.050
SB-10-W	10/7/2008	<0.050	0.064	<0.050
SB-11-W	9/25/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SB-13-W	10/15/2008	<0.050	0.279	0.246
SB-28-W	10/15/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SB-55-W	10/15/2008	4.65 <sup>AS</sup>	2.64 <sup>AK</sup>	<0.050
SRMW-07	10/2/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
SRMW-08	10/2/2008	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050

- TPH-g TPH-d TPH-mo mg/L AK AS
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline.
  Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel.
  Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as motor oil.
  milligrams per liter.
  Lighter hydrocarbon than diesel.
  Heavier hydrocarbon than gasoline contributing to value.

L:\env\ust\1528 SMART\Reports\ROI\SMART\_Tables

C	TABLE 6	<b>GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS</b>	VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	SMART Property, Santa Rosa, California
	TAI	<b>GROUNDWATER AN</b>	<b>VOLATILE ORG</b>	SMART Property, 5

 $\bigcirc$ 

Units PCF.
_
+
-
Hg/L <0.500
1
100/L 3.03
це/L 12.7
+
ue/L 9.63
+-
+
це/L 1.22
пе/Г 3.63
+
μg/L 0.920
µg/L   8.74

CIS-1,2-DCE M(BE VOCs Hg/L BGS RL

= trichloroethene
 = cis-1,2-dichloroethene
 = methyl tert-butyl ether
 = Volatile Organic Compounds
 = micrograms per liter.
 = below ground surface.
 = approximately
 = method reporting limit.

#### APPENDIX C

#### **BORING LOGS**

## UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (U.S.C.S)

M	AJOR DIVISIO	NS	SYMI	BOLS	TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS	
			GRAPH	LETTER	ITPICAL DESCRIPTIONS	
	GRAVEL AND	CLEAN GRAVELS		GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
COARSE GRAINED	GRAVELLY SOILS	(LITTLE OR NO FINES)		GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
SOILS	MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION	GRAVELS WITH FINES		GM	SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - SILT MIXTURES	
	RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - CLAY MIXTURES	
	SAND AND	CLEAN SANDS		sw	WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS	SANDY SOILS	(LITTLE OR NO FINES)		SP	POORLY-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SAND, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION	SANDS WITH FINES		SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND - SILT MIXTURES	
	PASSING ON NO. 4 SIEVE	(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		SC	CLAYEY SANDS, SAND - CLAY MIXTURES	
FINE	SILTS			ML	INORGANIC SILTS & VERY FINE SANDS, ROCK FLOUR, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS OR CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY	
GRAINED	AND	LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS	
			in munti bridan shinta munti bridan shinta munti dhindi biyuna un munti jimun qariya jiqiqaq muniyi imunta disabat na	OL	ORGANIC SILTS & ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY	
MORE THAN 50%	SILTS			МН	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SAND OR SILTY SOILS	
OF MATERIAL IS SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE	AND	LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		СН	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY	
SIZE					ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS	
HIGI	HLY ORGANIC SC	ILS	1 16 16 24 1 16 16 24 16 16 26 26 2	РТ	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS	

NOTE: DUAL SYMBOLS ARE USED TO INDICATE BORDERLINE CLASSIFICATIONS

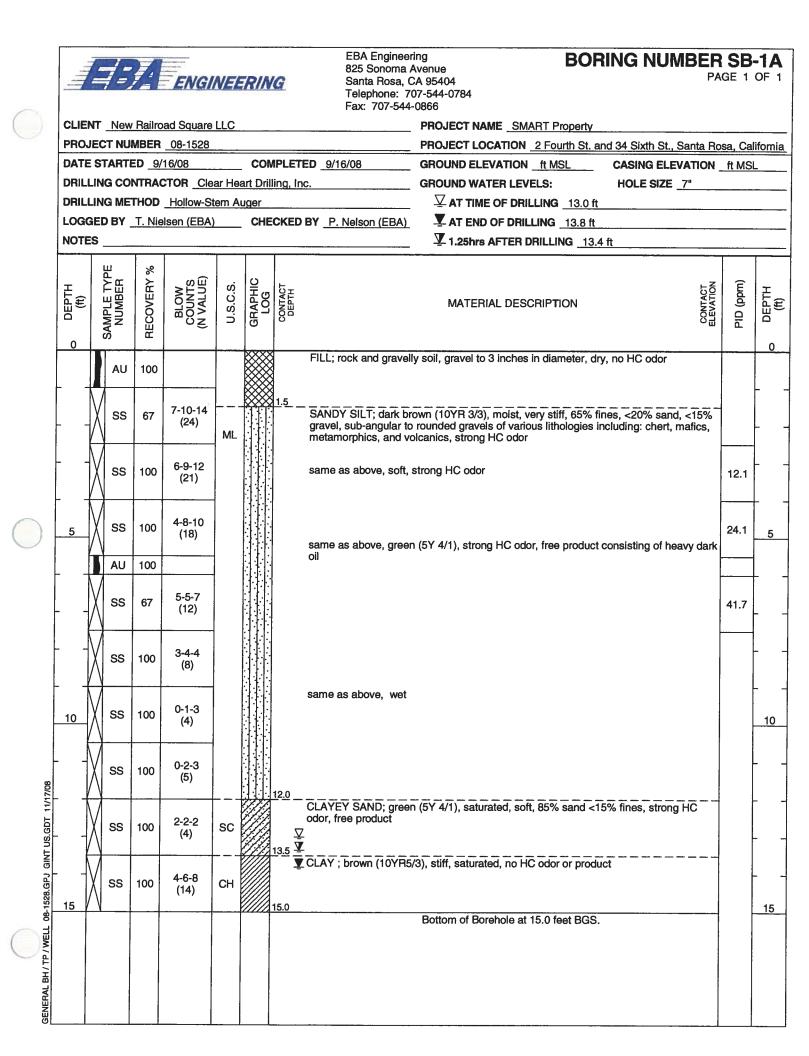
## LEGEND

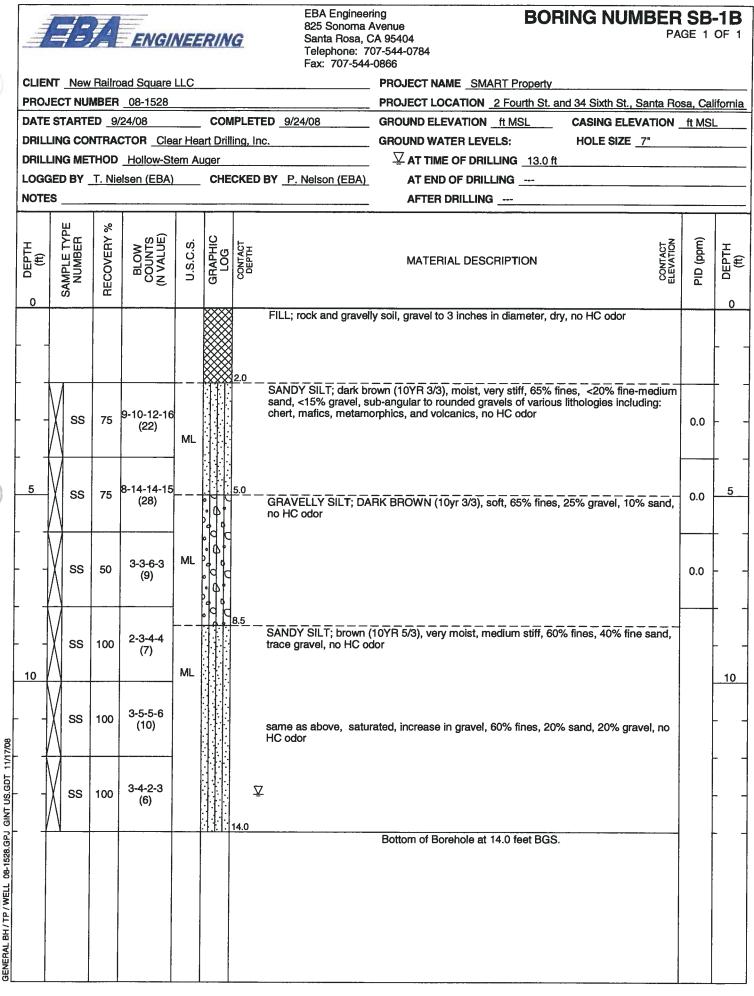
BGS	BELOW GROUND SURFACE
HC	PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS
К	HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY
MSL	MEAN SEA LEVEL
PID	PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR
ppm	PARTS PER MILLION
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE



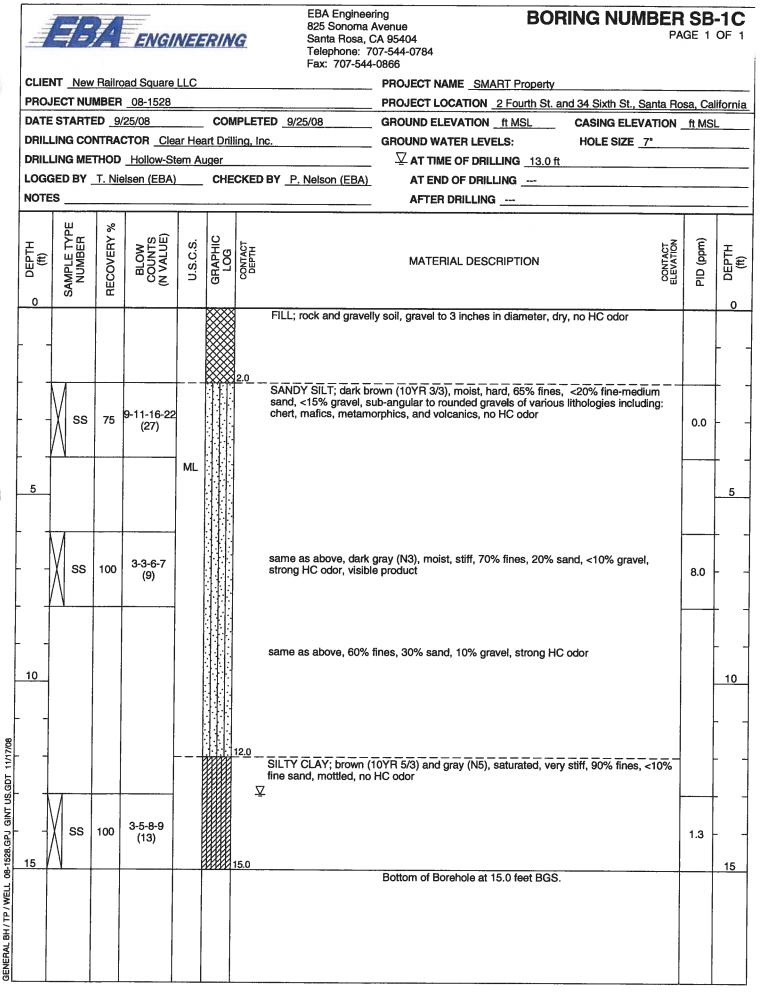
~	APPROXIMATELY
0	AT
>	GREATER THAN
<	LESS THAN
	INCHES
%	PERCENT

EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue SANTA ROSA, CA 95404 TEL: (707) 544-0784 FAX: (707) 544-0866

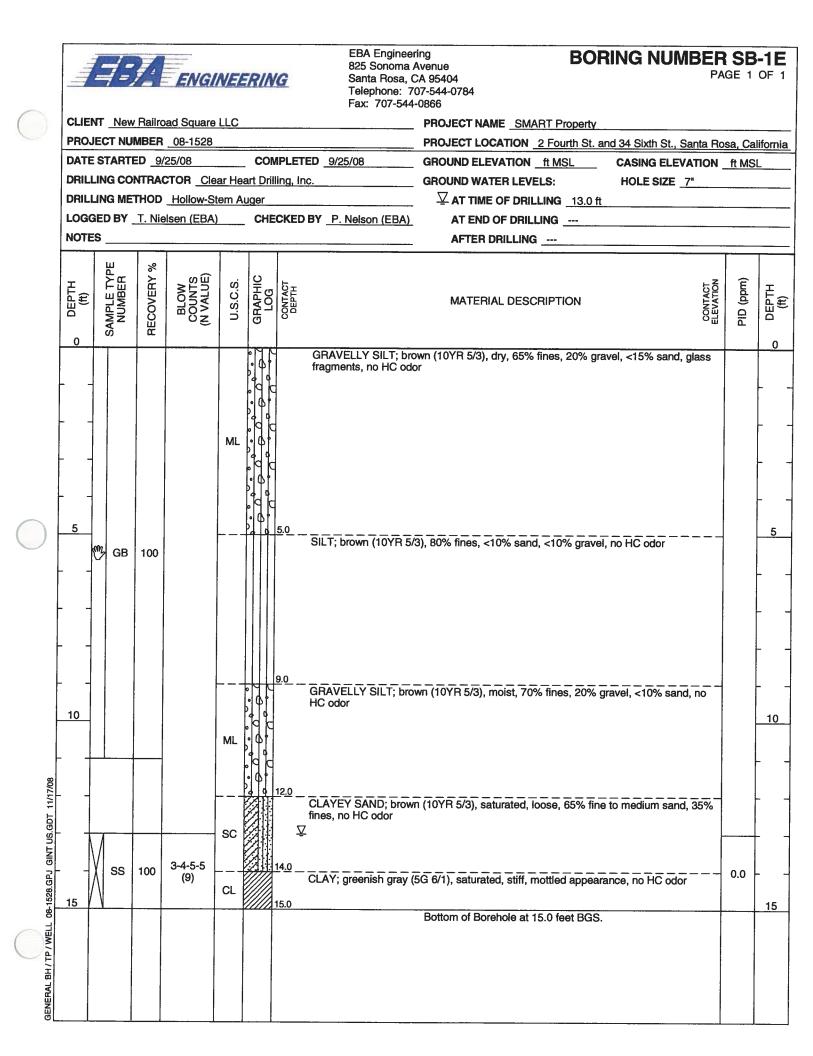


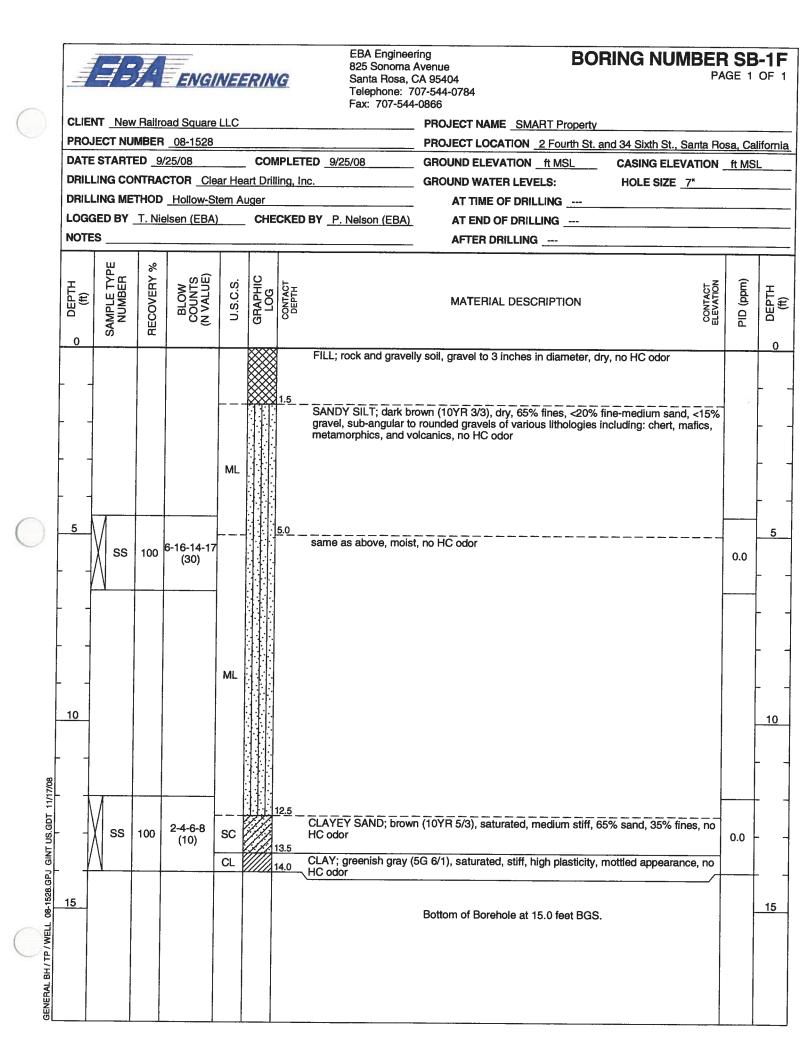


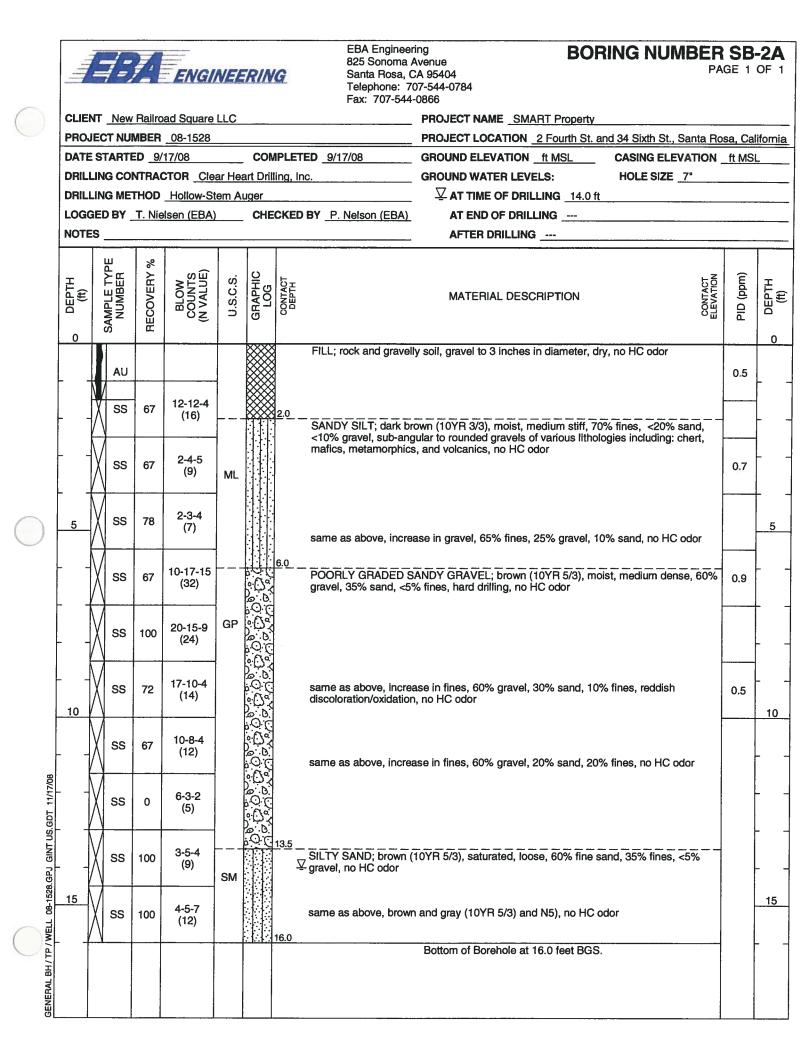
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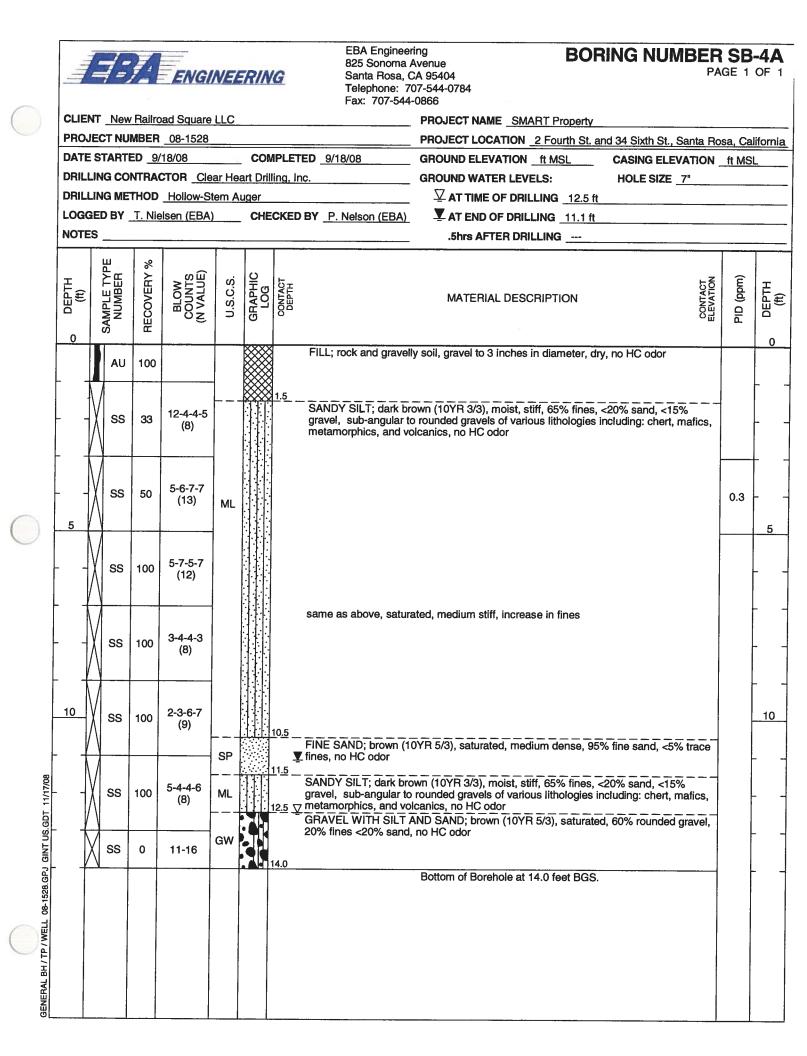
		7=)	74	ENGI	VEE	RIN	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Aver Santa Rosa, CA S Telephone: 707-5 Fax: 707-544-086	nue DOTING NOMBLIT 95404 PAG 544-0784	<b>SB-1</b> E 1 OF	
	CLIEN	IT <u>New</u>	Railro	ad Square	LLC		P	ROJECT NAME _ SMART Property		_
				08-1528				ROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rose		a
								ROUND ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u> CASING ELEVATION <u>ft</u>		
							ng, Inc. G			-
	1			Hollow-St			CKED BY _P. Nelson (EBA)	AT TIME OF DRILLING AT END OF DRILLING		- 1
								AFTER DRILLING		-
			T	Г	1					-
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	ОБЕРТН	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm) o DEPTH	
							FILL; brown (10YR 5/3), gravel, 15% fines, <5% s	dry, rounded pea-sized gravel and sandy silt (FILL), 80% sand, no HC odor	0.0 -	-
	 						same as above, moist, n		0.0 -	
							same as above, moist, no	o HC odor	- 10	
08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08					ML		SANDY GRAVELLY SILT gravel, no HC odor	T; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, 60% fines, 25% sand, 15%	_	
I GINT US.G		ss	100	3-5-7-9	SM		sand, 40% fines, no HC c		_	
18.GP		$\Lambda$		(12)	CL		CLAY; greenish gray (5G no HC odor	t 6/1), saturated, stiff, mottled appearance, organic material,		
<b>38-15</b> 2	15	N.					15.0 E	Bottom of Borehole at 15.0 feet BGS.	15	-
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL										

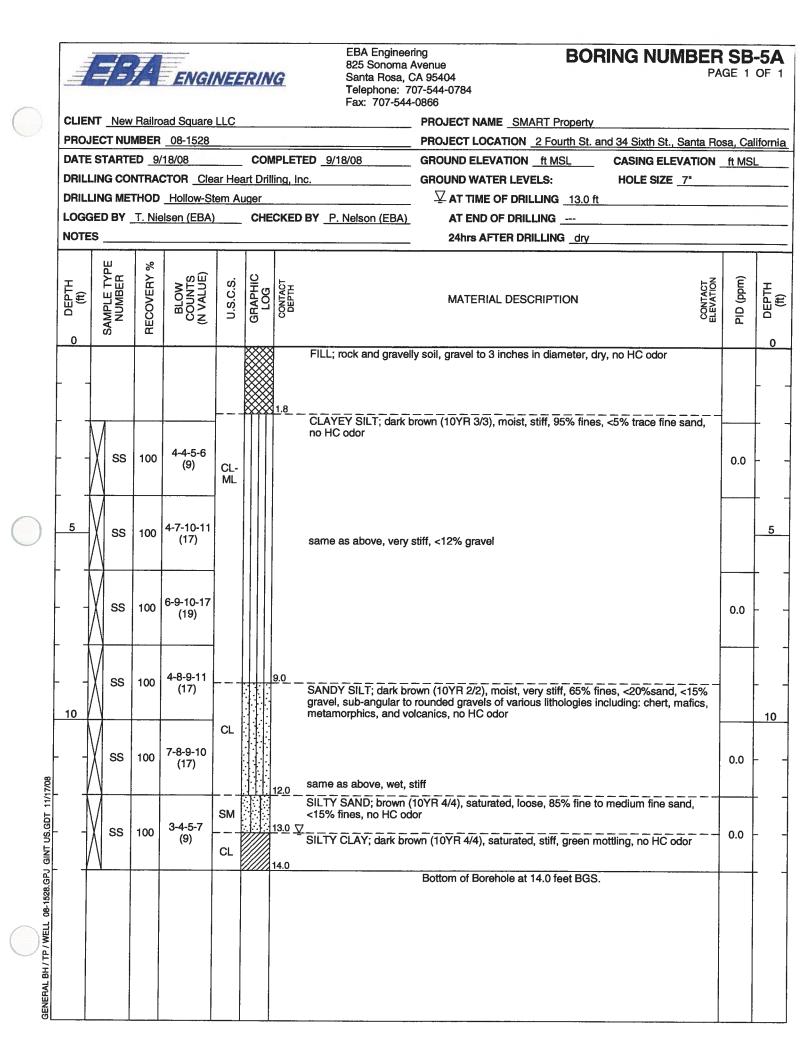


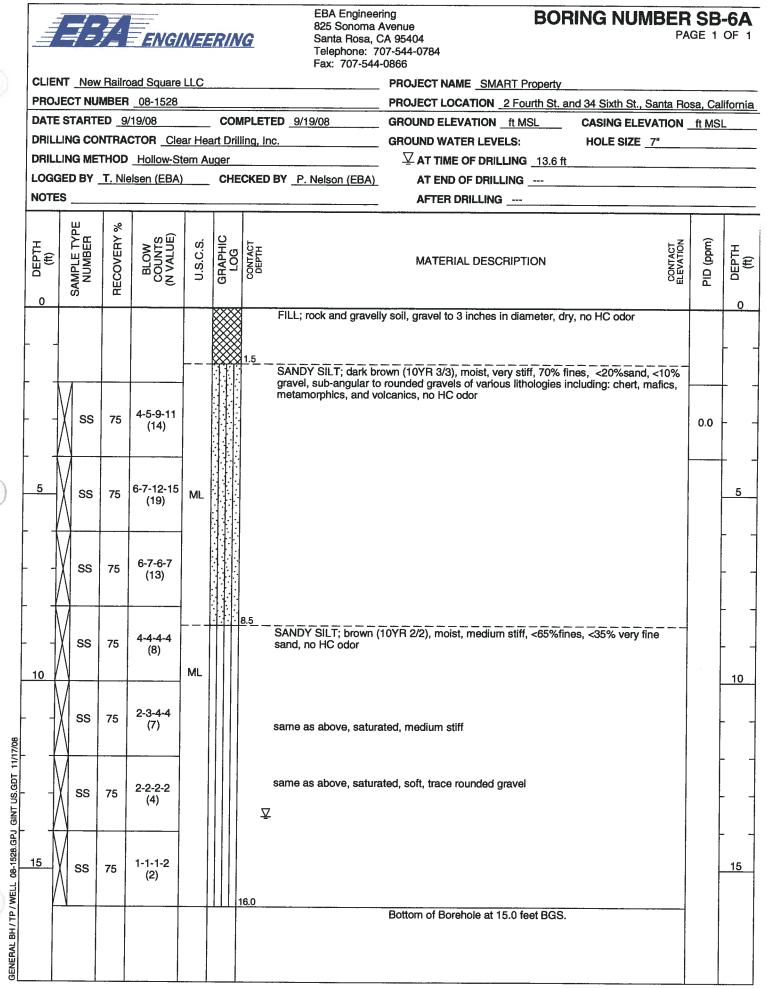




				Ţ,	ENGI	NEE	<u>R/N</u>	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866	<b>SB-</b> 3E 1 (	
()	CLIE	NT	New	Railro	ad Square	LLC		PROJECT NAME SMART Property		
$\sim$					08-1528			PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ros	<u>a, Cali</u>	fornia
	1				17/08			MPLETED _9/18/08 GROUND ELEVATION CASING ELEVATION		
	1							Illing, Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE 7"		
	1				Hollow-St					
	NOTE							ECKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)       Y AT END OF DRILLING 14.4 ft         Y 13.5hrs AFTER DRILLING 12.4 ft		
		Т				1	T			
	o DEPTH (ft)		SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	(mqq) CII	o DEPTH (ff)
								FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor		
		$\overline{1}$							ŀ	
		X	SS	67	6-6-5 (11)			1.5         SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 65% fines, <20% sand, <15% gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor		
		$\mathbb{N}$	SS	33	7-5-9 (14)	ML			0.0	
		М			12-9-8			same as above, 65%fines, <25% gravel, <10% sand		. 1
	5	Ň	SS	33	(17)					_5
$\sim$		H								
		X	SS	100	5-5-5 (10)					· -
		M	SS	100	3-4-6 (10)			same as above, 60% fines, <25% gravel, <15% sand		• •
		H						19.0		
		IXI	SS	100	2-3-4 (7)	 ML		CLAYEY SILT; brown (10YR 5/3), moist, medium stiff, 95% fines, <5% trace fine	ŀ	• 1
	10	ľΥ				IVIL.		sand, no HC odor		10
		M	SS	100	2-2-2 (4)			same as above, moist, almost saturated	-	
08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08		X	SS	100	1-2-3 (5)			same as above, saturated	-	
GINT US.G		Ŵ	ss	100	3-2-4 (6)			∑ same as above, 85% fines, <10% rounded gravel, <5% fine sand	F	_
9-1528.GPJ		Λ				ML		14.5 ▼ SANDY SILT; brown (10YR 5/3), moist, medium stiff, 65% fines, <20% sand, <15% gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, / metamorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor		
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL OF								Bottom of Borehole at 14.5 feet BGS.		







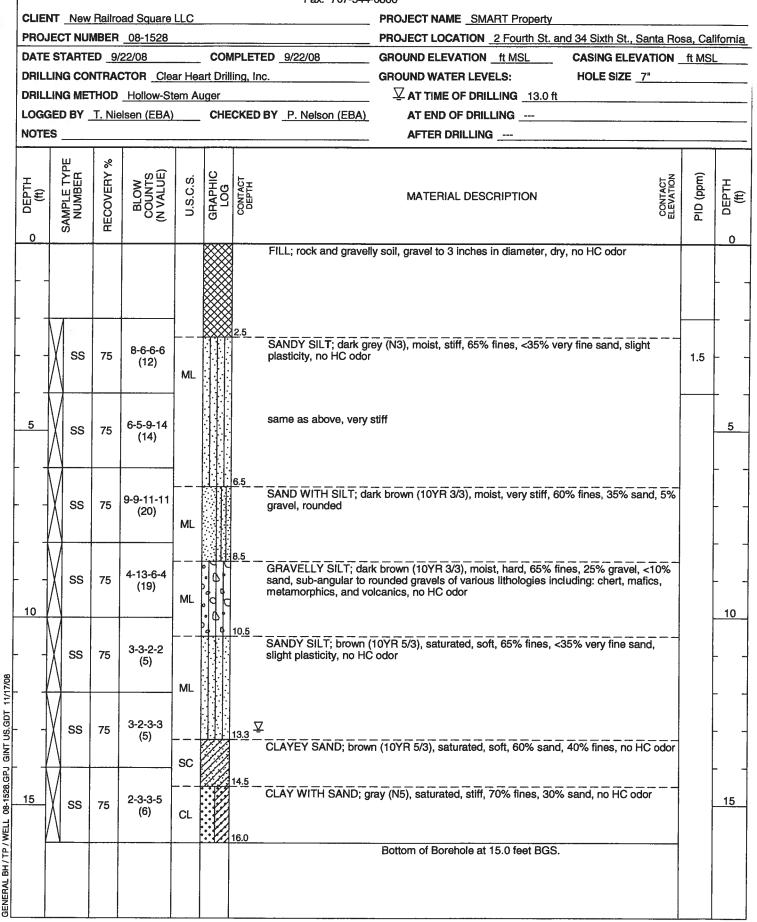
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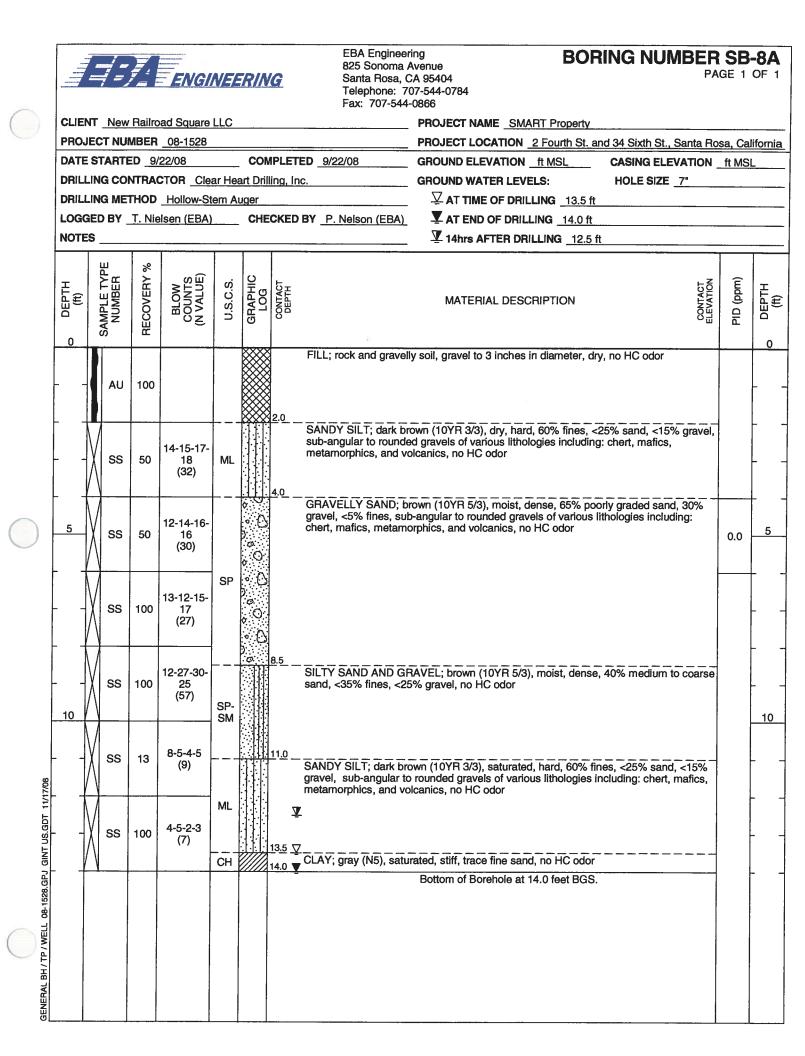


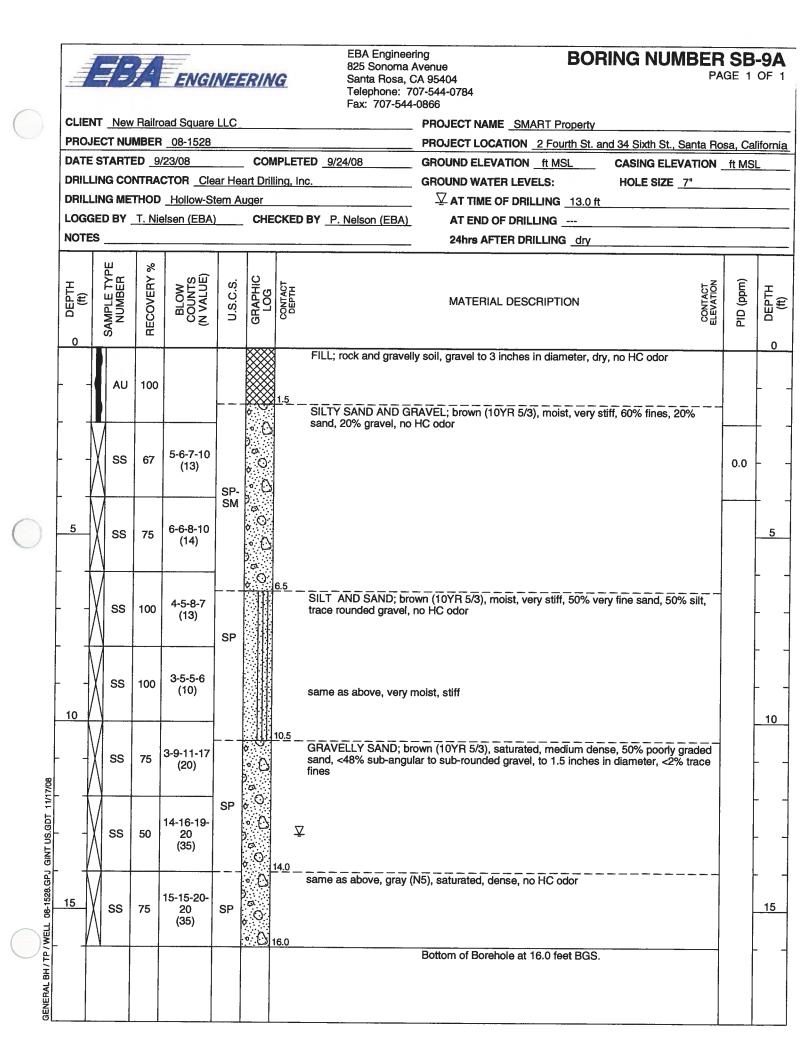
EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866

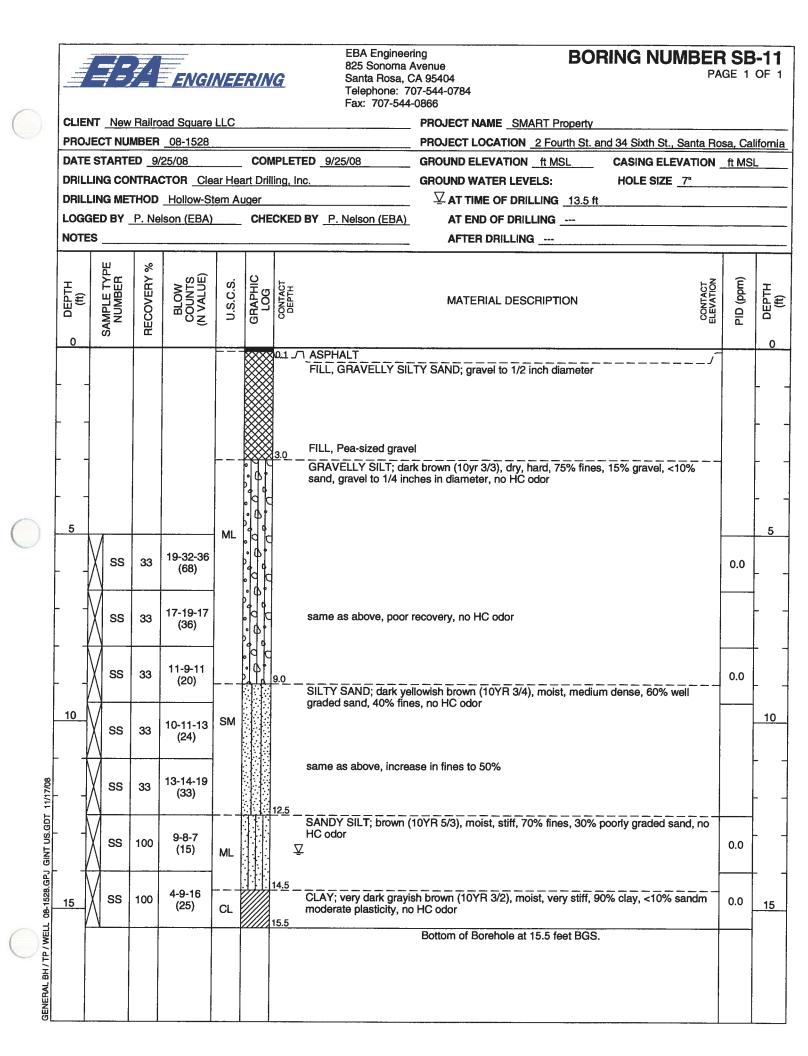
## **BORING NUMBER SB-7A**

PAGE 1 OF 1



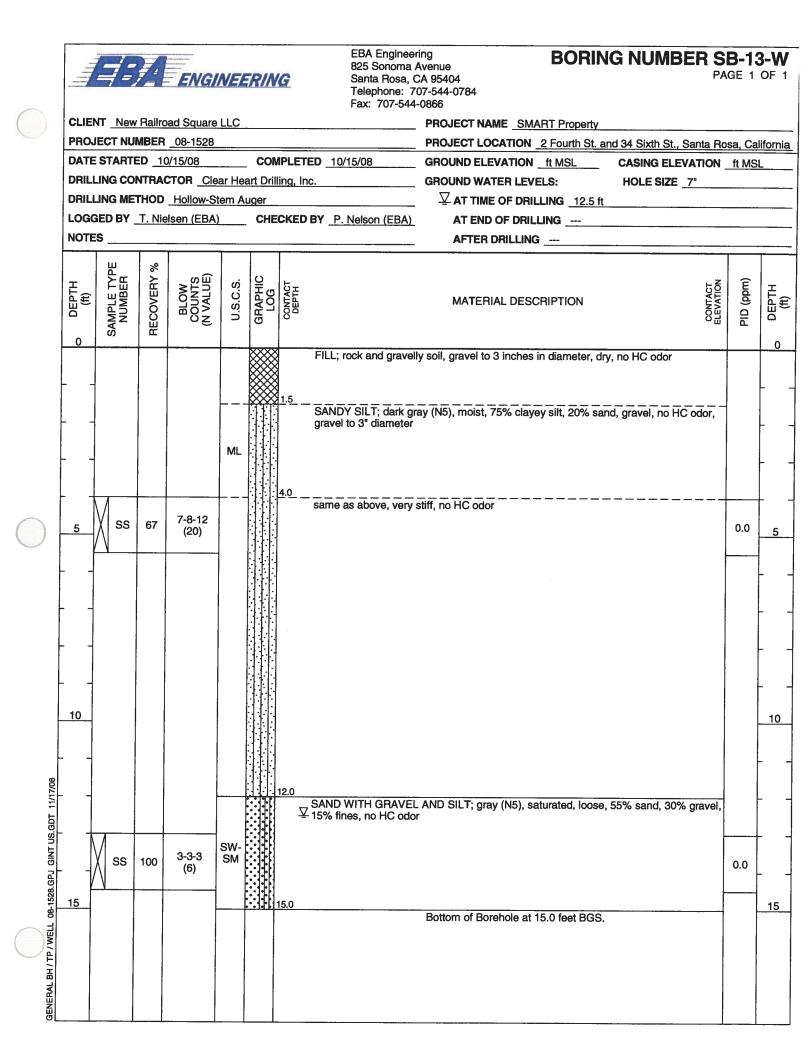






		 		El	VGIN	VEE/	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma / Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544	Avenue CA 95404 07-544-0784	BORING NUMBER	GE 1	
	CLIEN	T <u>New</u>	Railro	ad Sc	uare L	LC		PROJECT NAME SMART Pro	perty		
		ECT NUI							th St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ro	sa, Cal	ifornia
		STARTE					COMPLETED <u>9/23/08</u>				
							rt Drilling, Inc.		HOLE SIZE _7"		
							Ger to 5'Hand Clear to pipe invert CHECKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)				
	NOTES				<u>,</u>			AFTER DRILLING			
				-		1					
	o DEPTH (ft)	Sample type Number	RECOVERY %	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)
GENERAL BH/TP/WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08			100	ML	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 $	4.0	SANDY GRAVEL (FILL); dark bri GRAVELLY CLAYEY SILT, dark Bo		es, <25% sand	0.0	

				<b>,</b>	El	VGIN	VEE.		Avenue         Dominion (Complexity)           CA 95404         PAGE 1 OF 1           707-544-0784         PAGE 1 OF 1					
	1					uare L	LC	PROJECT NAME SMART Property						
				MBER				PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ro	-					
				ED <u>9/</u>				COMPLETED 9/24/08 GROUND ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u> CASING ELEVATION						
								t Drilling, Inc.       GROUND WATER LEVELS:       HOLE SIZE _7"         ger to 5'Hand Clear to pipe invert       AT TIME OF DRILLING		<u>.</u>				
	1							ger to 5'Hand Clear to pipe invert       AT TIME OF DRILLING         CHECKED BY _P. Nelson (EBA)       AT END OF DRILLING						
	NOT			ii.				AFTER DRILLING		·				
			11		1	Ι	[		1					
	o DEPTH (ft)		SAMPLE {YPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)				
		$\uparrow$				×		FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor		0				
							2.0							
		<b>EB</b> 3	GB	100	ML			GRAVELLY SILT; dark gray (N5), moist, 75% clayey silt, 20% gravel, <5% trace sand, no HC odor, gravel to 3" diameter						
						• d d		same as above, stiff						
	5									5				
$\smile$						.0.								
		$\left  \right $												
						- 4								
		res.	GB	100		.qd			0.0					
							9.0							
	10													
ŀ														
								Bottom of Borehole at 11.0 feet BGS.		- 1				
0/11/0														
US.G														
GINT														
3.GPJ														
08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08														
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL														
BH/T														
ERAL I														
GEN														



	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866												
$\bigcirc$	CLIEN	п_	New	Railro	ad Sq	uare L	LC		PROJECT NAME SMART Proper	y			
	PROJ	EC		<b>IBER</b>	08-1	528			PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth S	t. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ro	sa, Cal	ifornia	
	DATE							COMPLETED 9/24/08					
								t Drilling, Inc.		HOLE SIZE 7"			
								ger to 5'Hand Clear to pipe invert					
				T. Nie	lsen (l	EBA)		CHECKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)					
	NOTE	s							AFTER DRILLING				
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMDI E TVDE	NUMBER	RECOVERY %	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)	
			· · · · · · ·		ML			SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR to rounded gravels of various lith no HC odor	3/3), moist, 65% fines, <20% sand, ologies including: chert, mafics, met	<15% gravel, sub-angular amorphics, and volcanics,			
		<b>E</b> 3	GB	100			10.0	same as above, moist, no HC oc			0.0	 	
	10						10.0	CLAYEY SILT WITH GRAVEL; I sand, no HC odor	prown (10YR 5/3), moist, 80% fines,	15% gravel, <5% trace fine	0.0		
	L _				1411"		11.0						
m								Bo	ttom of Borehole at 11.0 feet BGS.				
1/17/0													
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08													

	1e		7	=)	7	ENGI	NEE	RIN	BA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866	A Venue         Doff in Completing in Co					
()	C	LIEN	T _N	lew	Railro	ad Square	LLC		PROJECT NAME SMART Property						
						08-1528	-		PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ro						
						16/08			PLETED _9/16/08 GROUND ELEVATION CASING ELEVATION						
						Hollow-St			AT TIME OF DRILLING          CKED BY       P. Nelson (EBA)       AT END OF DRILLING		1				
				_											
	-						1		AFTER DRILLING	1					
		Ĵ.	SAMPLE TYPE	NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)				
	-								FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor						
	-			ss	100	10-5-8 (13)			SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 2/2), moist, very stiff, 65% fines, <20% sand, <15% gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor	0.2					
				s	100	3-4-5 (9)	ML			0.3					
	5	<u>;</u>		s	100	2-3-3 (6)				5.1	5				
								.[:]:):	6.0 Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.						
			2				t								
	œ														
	1/17/0														
	L														
	CIN														
	8.GP														
	08-152														
$\bigcirc$	GENERAL BH/ IP/ WELL 08-1528.GPU GINT US.GDT 11/17/08														
Ĩ	RH/														
	EHA!														
Ĺ	5														

	ll.	E	<u>-</u>   - )	74	ENGI	VEE		Fax: 707-	Avenue PAGE 1 OF 1 CA 95404 PAGE 1 OF 1 707-544-0784 4-0866				
					ad Square				PROJECT NAME SMART Property				
							-		PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa				
									GROUND ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u> CASING ELEVATION <u>ft</u> GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE <u>7</u> "				
	1							ing, inc.					
	1							CKED BY _ P. Nelson (El					
									AFTER DRILLING				
		<b>—</b>		%									
	DEPTH		SAMIPLE ITPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm) o DEPTH (ft)			
	0_	+							avelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor				
	-	$\mathbb{N}$	SS	100	5-4-6 (10)			gravel, sub-angul	rk brown (10YR 2/2), moist, very stiff, 65% fines, <20% sand, <15% ar to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, nd volcanics, no HC odor	0.5			
		$\mathbb{R}$	SS	100	4-5-5/0"								
	-					ML			_				
$\bigcirc$	_5	$\mathbb{A}$	SS	33	5-6-7 (13)					3.9 <u>5</u>			
	-		SS	100	5-5-6 (11)			7.0		14.2			
									Bottom of Borehole at 7.0 feet BGS.				
	8												
~													
DT 11/17/06													
GINT US.GI													
·1528.GPJ													
/MELL 08													
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08													
GENER													

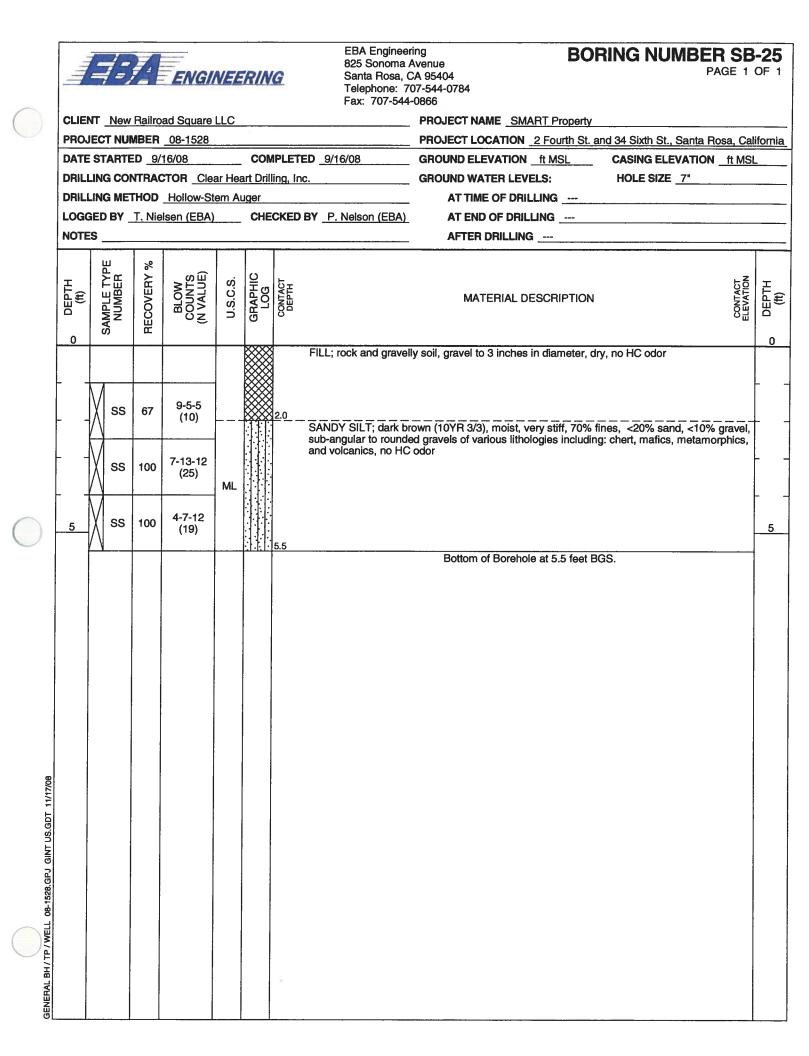
		-	=		ENGI	NEE	RIN	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma / Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 7 Fax: 707-544	Avenue PAGE 1 OF 1 CA 95404 PAGE 1 OF 1 707-544-0784				
()	CLIEI	TI	New	Railro	ad Square	LLC			PROJECT NAME SMART Property				
	PROJ	EC	T NUI	MBER	08-1528				PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St.	and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ro	sa, Ca	ifornia	
	1				16/08			IPLETED <u>9/16/08</u>					
	1							ling, Inc.	GROUND WATER LEVELS:				
	1				Hollow-St								
				<u>T. Nie</u>	elsen (EBA)		CHE	CKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)					
	NOTE	-			1	 T			AFTER DRILLING				
	o DEPTH (ft)		NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)	
								1.0 SANDY SILT; dark bi	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, o	fines, <20% sand, <15%			
		X	SS	100	5-6-9 (15)			gravel, sub-angular to metamorphics, and v	rounded gravels of various lithologies	including: chert, mafics,	0.8		
		X	SS	17	4-5-8 (13)	ML					11.6		
	_5	M	SS	100	5-8-9 (17)			5.5			0,7	5	
									Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS	6.			
/11/0													
11													
US.GI													
GINT													
GPJ													
.1528.													
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08													
/MEI						5							
L H													
AL BF													
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힌	I			l							-		

		4	(=)		ENGI	VEE	RIN	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866	ER SE PAGE 1				
()	CLIE	NT .	New	Railroa	ad Square	LLC		PROJECT NAME _SMART Property					
					08-1528			PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa	Rosa, Ca	lifornia			
								PLETED _9/16/08 GROUND ELEVATION _ft MSL CASING ELEVATIO					
					Hollow-St			AT TIME OF DRILLING					
								KED BY         P. Nelson (EBA)         AT END OF DRILLING					
	NOT	ES _					r						
	o DEPTH (ft)		SAMPLE 17PE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG		PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)			
								FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor					
		X	SS	33	9-5-11 (16)			1.5 SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 2/2), moist, very stiff, 60% fines, <25% sand, <1 gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafic metamorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor	% s,				
		$\mathbb{N}$	SS	100	5-7-10 (17)	ML			1.7				
	5	X	SS	100	5-6-8 (14)			5.5	4.6	5			
		Г						Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.		1			
847757													

~			7	ENGI	NEE	RIN	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866		GE 1	
()	CLIE	NT New	Railro	ad Square	LLC		PROJECT NAME SMART Property			
$\sim$				08-1528			PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., S			
	1						PLETED _9/16/08 GROUND ELEVATION _ft MSL CASING ELEV			
							ing, Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE			
							AT TIME OF DRILLING			
							CKED BY P. Nelson (EBA) AT END OF DRILLING		<u> </u>	
	NOTE				1	<u></u>	AFTER DRILLING			
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)
							FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor			
		ss	67	6-4-6 (10)					0.9	
		ss	33	5-6-7 (13)			3.5 SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 2/2), moist, very stiff, 60% fines, <25% sand	, <15%		
	5	ss	100	4-3-3 (6)	ML		gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, n metamorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor	iatics,	1.5	5
		<u> </u>				.11.1.	5.5 Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.			
GINT US.GDT 11/17/08										
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08										

		4	=	4	ENGI	NEE	RIN.	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866	ma Avenue DOMING NOWDER 3D-23 sa, CA 95404 PAGE 1 OF 1 e: 707-544-0784					
	CLIEI	NT _	New	Railro	ad Square	LLC		PROJECT NAME SMART Property						
$\cup$	PRO.	IECI	NUN	<b>IBER</b>	08-1528			PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ro	osa, Ca	lifornia				
	DATE	E ST/	ARTE	D <u>9/</u>	16/08		CO	IPLETED 9/16/08 GROUND ELEVATION ft MSL CASING ELEVATION	ft MS	L				
	DRILI	LING	i COl	ITRAC	CTOR Cle	ar Hea	art Dri	ing, Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE _7"						
	1							AT TIME OF DRILLING						
	1				elsen (EBA)	)	CHE	CKED BY _P. Nelson (EBA) AT END OF DRILLING						
	NOTE	:s						AFTER DRILLING						
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPI F TYPF	NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG		PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)				
		M		47	50	   		FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor						
			SS	17	50			gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor	1.1					
		M	SS	67	7 <del>-9</del> -12 (21)	CL								
	5	X	SS	100	4-4-4 (8)			5.5	1.9	5				
								Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.		1 1				
WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08														
GENERAL BH/TP/WELL														

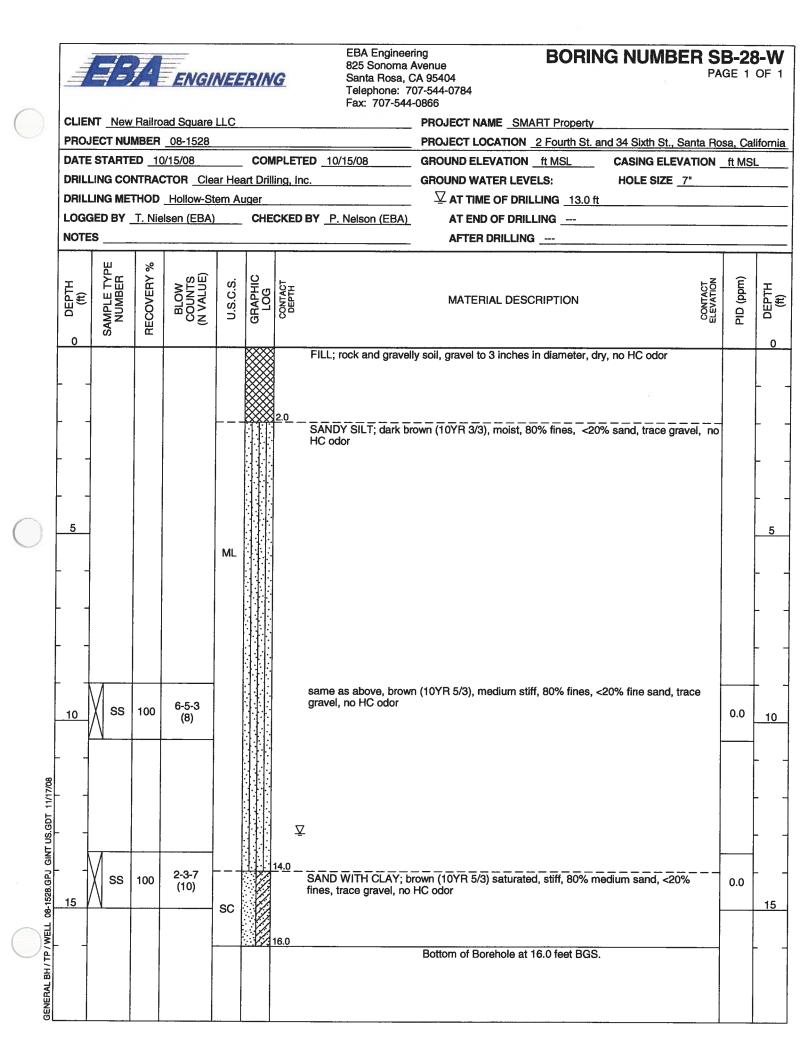
			7.	ENGI	NEE	RIN	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866		-24 OF 1				
	CLIEI	NT <u>New</u>	Railro	ad Square	LLC		PROJECT NAME SMART Property						
	PRO	ECT NU	MBER	08-1528			PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ros						
				16/08			PLETED <u>9/16/08</u> GROUND ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u> CASING ELEVATION _						
							ng, Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE 7"						
				Hollow-St			AT TIME OF DRILLING           CKED BY _P. Nelson (EBA)         AT END OF DRILLING						
	NOTE		1. 1410		<u> </u>	OHE	AFTER DRILLING						
			1	1									
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	(mqq) Olq	o DEPTH (ft)				
							FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor						
		ss 🛛	33	8-9-12 (21)				0.3					
		ss	67	8-9-13 (22)				0.2					
$\bigcirc$	5	ss	33	8-11-11 (22)	ML		<ul> <li><u>SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 2/2), moist, very stiff, 65% fines, &lt;30% sand, &lt;5% gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor</u></li> </ul>	0.2	_5				
GENERAL BH/TP/WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08							Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.						



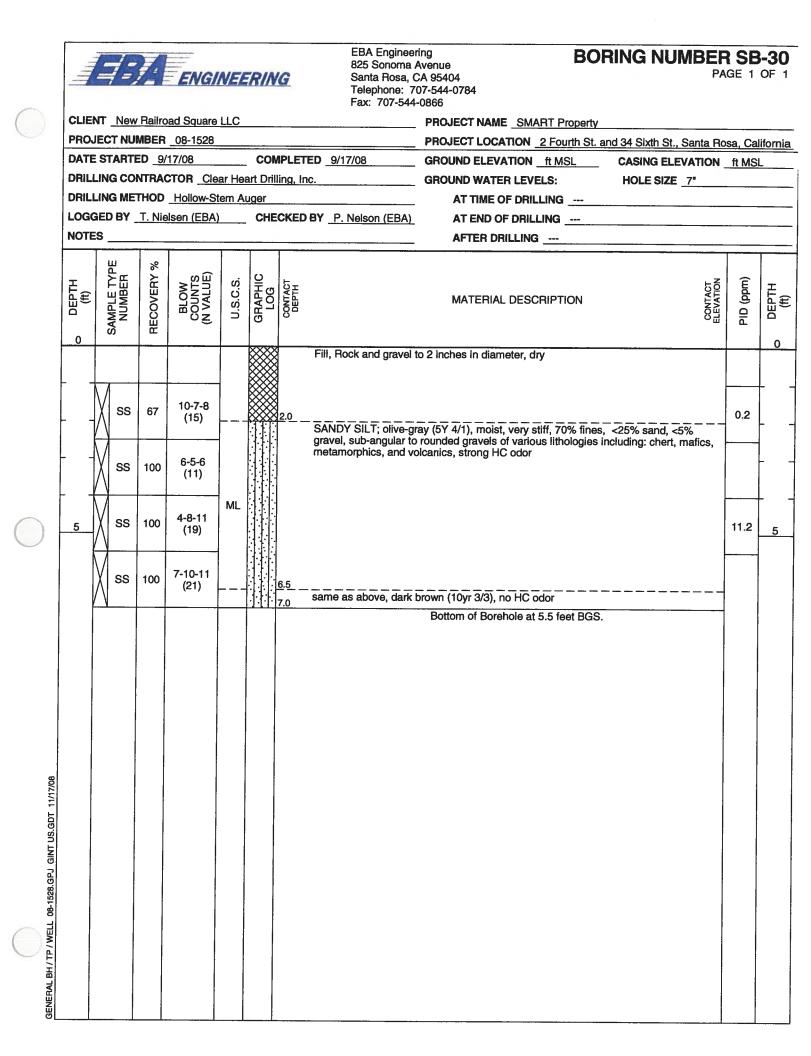
	CLIE PRO DATE DRIL DRIL LOGO	NT <u>Nev</u> JECT NU E START LING CO LING ME GED BY	<u>/ Railro</u> MBER ED _9, NTRA THOD T. Nie	<u>08-1528</u> /17/08 CTOR <u>Cle</u> Hollow-St	LLC ar Hea	CON art Dril uger CHE	Santa Rosa, CA 95404     Telephone: 707-544-0784     Fax: 707-544-0866      PROJECT NAME <u>SMART Property</u> PROJECT LOCATION <u>2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa</u> PLETED <u>9/17/08</u> GROUND ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u> CASING ELEVATION _     ng, Inc.      GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE <u>7</u> *      AT TIME OF DRILLING  CKED BY <u>P. Nelson (EBA)</u> AT END OF DRILLING	Ima Avenue       Doftine root in the state of the state				
	O DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	AFTER DRILLING	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)			
		X ss	50	14-9-6 (15)			FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor	0.5				
		ss	67	6-8-11 (19)			3.5 SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 70% fines, <20% sand, <10% gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics,	0.7				
	5	X ss	100	13-10-13 (23)	ML		5.5 Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.		5			
JS.GDT 11/17/08												
GENERAL BH/TP/WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08												

	CLIE	ENT _	New r NUI	Railro		LLC		G S		A 95404 17-544-0784 0866 PROJECT NAME <u>SMART Property</u> PROJECT LOCATION <u>2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa</u>	PAGE 1 OF 1					
										GROUND ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u> CASING ELEVATION						
					Hollow-St			ling, inc.		GROUND WATER LEVELS:       HOLE SIZE _7"         AT TIME OF DRILLING						
								CKED BY P. N	elson (FBA)							
		μ	J	%			Τ									
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPI F TYP	NUMBER	RECOVERY	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	ELEVATION	PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)			
		1				-	<b>***</b>	FILL; roo	ck and gravelly	/ soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor			0			
	-	$\downarrow$											İ			
		М	00		48-12-16							).5				
	F	$\mathbb{N}$	SS	33	(28)	<u></u>		2.0SANDY	SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 60% fines, <25% sand, <15%							
		$\mathbf{h}$				1		gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metarnorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor								
		$\mathbb{N}$	SS	67	12-13-18 (31)	ML										
$\bigcirc$	5	$\mathbb{N}$	SS	100	9-9-10 (19)			5.5			o	.5	5			
										Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.						
17/08																
T 11/1																
S.GD																
SINT C																
GPJ C																
1528.																
LL 06																
H/TP																
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08																
GENE																
					L								]			

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( )	CLIE	<b>T</b>	New	Railro	ad Square	LLC					ART Property							
					08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION								
	1									GROUND ELEVATION								
	1							ng, Inc.		GROUND WATER LEVE								
					Hollow-St				(504)		.LING							
	NOTE		_		ISON (EBA)		CHE	KED BY P. Nels	on (EBA)		LING							
				1		1	 I				ì <u></u>							
	o DEPTH (ft)		NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	Сонтаст DEPTH		MATERIAL DESC	RIPTION		CONTACT ELEVATION	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)			
								FILL; rock a	ind gravelly	v soil, gravel to 3 inches	in diameter, dry, no	HC odor						
		X	SS	67	8-6-9 (15)			SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 70% fines, <25% sand, <5% gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics,			5%	0.5						
		M	SS	67	4-7-9 (16)	ML		metamorphics, and vol	Icanics, no HC odor			0.5						
	5	M	SS	100	5-7-11 (18)			.5						0.5	5			
										Bottom of Borehole at	5.5 feet BGS.							
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08																		



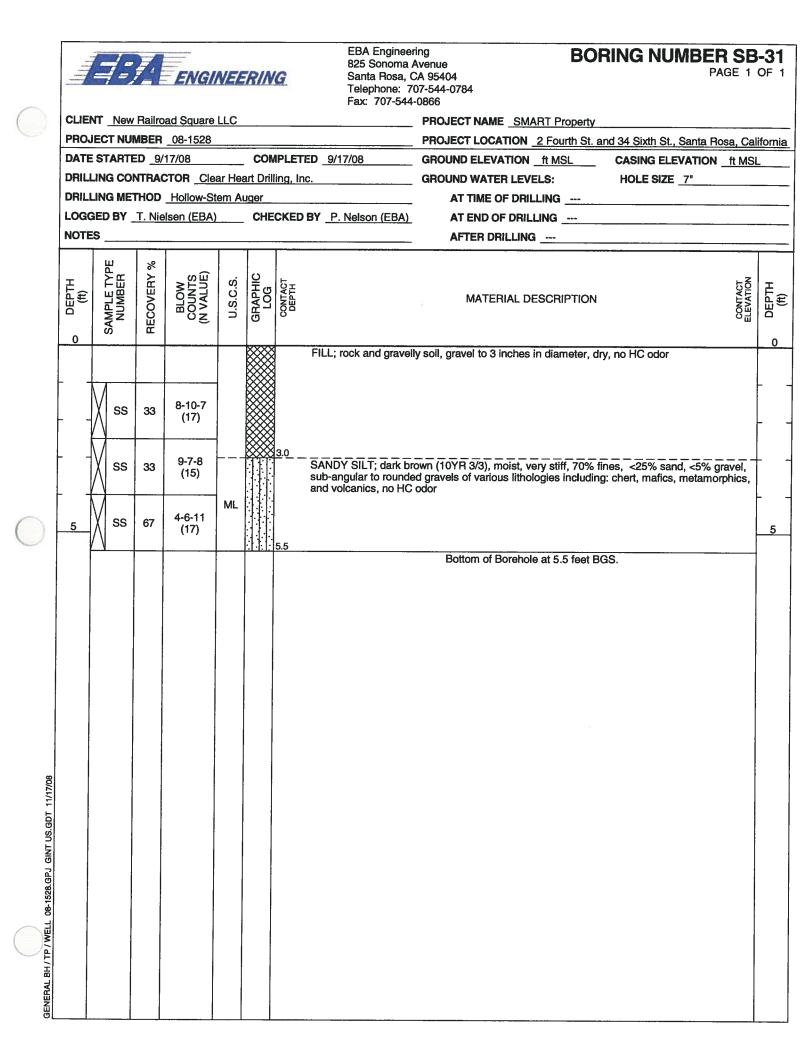
		4	[=]	7.	ENGI	NEE	RIN	G		Avenue         Dominio Holidi Dun 35-29           CA 95404         PAGE 1 OF 1           707-544-0784         4-0866				
()									PROJECT NAME SMART Property					
					08-1528				PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ros					
									ED _9/17/08         GROUND ELEVATION _ft MSL         CASING ELEVATION _           c         GROUND WATER LEVELS:         HOLE SIZE _7"					
					Hollow-St			ng, ne	AT TIME OF DRILLING					
					2.4			CKED	BY _P. Nelson (EBA) AT END OF DRILLING					
	NOTE	ES _							AFTER DRILLING					
	o DEPTH (ft)		NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT ELEVATION	o DEPTH (ft)			
								0.8	Railroad tie, treated timber					
		M	SS	67	21-9-6 (15)			1.8	FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 70% fines, <25% sand, <5% gra	ivel.				
		$\left( \right)$							sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorp and volcanics, no HC odor	orphics,				
		X	SS	67	9-12-16 (28)	ML								
	5	M	SS	100	10-12-12 (24)			5.5			5			
							1.6%	0.0	Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.					
80														
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08														



			7	ENGI	NEE	RIN		EBA Engineen 825 Sonoma A Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544-	venue A 95404 17-544-0784		MBER SB-30A PAGE 1 OF 1					
( )									PROJECT NAME SMART Property							
				08-1528				_ 4	PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. ar							
									GROUND ELEVATION							
							ling, Inc.		GROUND WATER LEVELS:							
	1			Hollow-St				P. Nelson (EBA) AT TIME OF DRILLING								
		ES	1.1410					INGISOIT (EDA)	BA) AT END OF DRILLING AFTER DRILLING							
		ш	%			1										
	DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY 9	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)				
	0						FILL; b odor	prown (10YR 5/3	3), dry, gravel to 1/2 inch diameter, trace	fines and sand, no HC		0				
						. 0	<u>1.5</u> GRAVI sand, r	ELLY SILT; dar no HC odor	k brown (10YR 3/3), moist, hard, 65% fi	nes, 20% gravel, <15%	0.0					
					ML											
$\bigcirc$		∬ ss	100	11-12-12- 19 (24)			6.0				0.0	5				
									Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.			- 1				
17/08																
т 11/																
IS.GD																
SINT C																
GPJ (																
1528.																
-199- T																
/wer		$\alpha$														
H/TP				Ì												
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08																
SENE																
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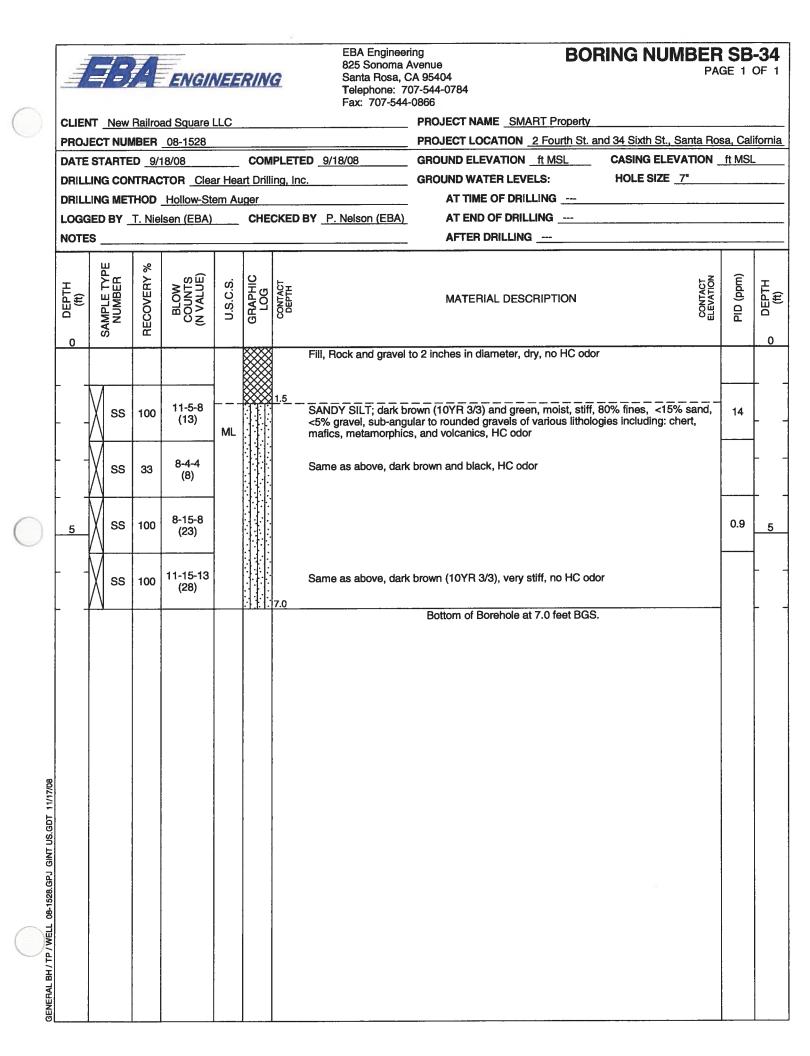
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			7	ENGI	NEE	RIN	G	EBA Enginee 825 Sonoma Santa Rosa, ( Telephone: 7 Fax: 707-544	Avenue <b>BORNING NOWBER</b> CA 95404 PA 07-544-0784	NG NUMBER SB-30B PAGE 1 OF 1					
	CLIE	NT <u>New</u>	/ Railro	ad Square	LLC				PROJECT NAME _ SMART Property						
				08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Re	sa, Ca	lifornia				
	1			/25/08				ED <u>9/25/08</u>							
				CTOR <u>Cle</u> Hollow-St			ing, In	C	GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE _7"						
	1						CKED	BY _P. Nelson (EBA)	AT TIME OF DRILLING AT END OF DRILLING						
	NOTE					UNE			AFTER DRILLING						
		10		-					······································						
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)				
								FILL; brown (10YR 5/ odor	3), dry, gravel to 1/2 inch diameter, trace fines and sand, no HC						
							<u>1.5</u>	GRAVELLY SILT; bro	wn (10YR 5/3), moist, stiff, 65% fines, 20% gravel, <15% sand,	0.0					
				5.4.4.0	ML										
$\bigcirc$		∬ ss	100	5-4-4-8 (8)	ML		<u>5.0</u>	SANDY SILT; dark gr fine sand, <5% trace	ay and brown (N3-10YR 5/3), moist, stiff, 65% fines, 30% very gravel, mottled appearance, no HC odor	0.0	5				
									Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.						
GENERAL BH/TP/WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08															
GENERAL BH / TP .															



		5	<b> -</b>  -)	71	ENGI	VEE	RIN	EBA Enginee 825 Sonoma Santa Rosa, 0 Telephone: 7 Fax: 707-544	Avenue PAGE 1 O CA 95404 PAGE 1 O 107-544-0784	
	CLIE	NT .	New	Railro	ad Square	LLC			PROJECT NAME SMART Property	
					08-1528				PROJECT LOCATION _ 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa, California	
	1				17/08			PLETED <u>9/17/08</u>		
	1							ling, Inc.	GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE _7"	
	1				Hollow-St					
	NOTE		_	I. NIC	ISUI (EDA)		CHE	CKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)	AT END OF DRILLING AFTER DRILLING	
				-	1			1		
	o DEPTH (ft)		NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	o DEPTH (ft)
								FILL; rock and grave	lly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor	
		M	SS	33	8-5-5 (10)				(10YR 5/3), saturated, loose, 85% fine to medium fine sand, <15%	-
		$\mathbb{H}$			3-3-4	SM		fines, no HC odor 3.0		_
		Å	SS	67	(7)	ML		sub-angular to round and volcanics, no HC	rown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 70% fines, <20% sand, <10% gravel, ed gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, e odor	_
	5	X	SS	100	4-5-6 (11)			5.5		5
							•1 1•1•		Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.	
-US.GDT 11/17/08										
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08										

			7	ENGI	NEE	RIN	G	EBA Engineerir 825 Sonoma A Santa Rosa, C/ Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544-0	venue \ 95404 7-544-0784	BORING NU	JMBER SB PAGE 1	
	CLIEI	NT New	/ Railro	ad Square	LLC				PROJECT NAME SMART P			
	<u> </u>			08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION 2 For			_
									GROUND ELEVATION		EVATIONft MSL	
	187						ling, Inc.	<u> </u>	GROUND WATER LEVELS:		E_7"	
				Hollow-St				P. Nelson (EBA)	AT TIME OF DRILLING AT END OF DRILLING			
	NOTE		1.1110					T. Neison (LDA)	AFTER DRILLING			
		1	1		Τ						· · · · ·	
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCR		CONTACT	o DEPTH (ft)
		M		11 10 10	-		F	ILL; rock and gravelly	v soil, gravel to 3 inches in dia	meter, dry, no HC odol	r	
		∬ ss	67	11-10-10 (20)			s s	ub-angular to rounded	wn (10YR 3/3), moist, very sti d gravels of various lithologies	iff, 65% fines, <20% s including: chert, mafic	and, <15% gravel, s, metamorphics,	
		Ss 🛛	33	13-11-17 (28)			a	nd volcanics, no HC o	odor	-		
		M			ML							
$\bigcirc$	5	ss	75	19-24-5-8 (29)								5
		/ \					6.0	<u> </u>	Bottom of Borehole at 6	.0 feet BGS.		
80/												
11/17												
GDT												
NT US												
S GI												
528.GF												
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08				ŀ								
MELL												
(dL/												
L BH												
NERA												
В Г			1	l	l	<u> </u>						



					ENGI				EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma / Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544	Venue DOMING NOIVIDER 35- A 95404 PAGE 1 O 17-544-0784 0866	
$\bigcirc$					ad Square					PROJECT NAME SMART Property	
					08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa, Calife	
										GROUND ELEVATION CASING ELEVATION ft MSL	
										GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE 7"	
	1				Hollow-St				. Nelson (EBA)		
	NOT			1. 1116	Sen (CDA)				. Neison (EDA)	AT END OF DRILLING AFTER DRILLING	
		T	-			1		T			
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE	NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)
								FILL;	rock and gravel	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor	0
		M	SS	33	7-6-6 (12)			1.5 SANI sub-a	DY SILT; dark bringular to rounde	own (10YR 3/3), moist, stiff, 65% fines, <20% sand, <15% gravel, d gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, -	
		$\mathbb{N}$	ss	33	9-5-6 (11)	ML			rolcanics, no HC	odor -	-
		M	SS	67	6-6-12 (18)			•		-	_
		$\mathbb{N}$			(10)			5.5		-	5
										Bottom of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.	
			Í								
_											
117/06											
11											
US.GI											
INI											
GPJ											
1528.											
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08											
/MET											
1/TP											
AL BF											
ENER											
σL	l		L	1							]

	7	-7-	ENG	NEE	RIN	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0 Fax: 707-544-0866	ļ PAC		
CLIE	<b>NT</b> _N	ew Rail	road Square	LLC		PROJE	CT NAME _SMART Property		
1									
o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG		ELED ELED	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)
	М		10.07			1.5			
	X s	S 33	(13)			gravel, sub-angular to rounded	gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics.	0.0	_
	X s	S 33	10-6-6 (12)	ML					-
5	X s	S 67	6-7-11 (18)						5
						Bottor	m of Borehole at 5.5 feet BGS.		
	CLIEI PROJ DATE DRILI LOGO NOTE HLd30 0	CLIENT N PROJECT N DATE STAF DRILLING N LOGGED B' NOTES HLdgg 0	CLIENT <u>New Rail</u> PROJECT NUMBE DATE STARTED DRILLING CONTRA DRILLING METHON LOGGED BY T.N NOTES HL(1) O SS 33 SS 33 SS 33	CLIENT <u>New Railroad Square</u> PROJECT NUMBER <u>08-1528</u> DATE STARTED <u>9/18/08</u> DRILLING CONTRACTOR <u>Cle</u> DRILLING METHOD <u>Hollow-S</u> LOGGED BY <u>T. Nielsen (EBA</u> NOTES	CLIENT <u>New Railroad Square LLC</u> PROJECT NUMBER 08-1528 DATE STARTED <u>9/18/08 DRILLING CONTRACTOR Clear Head DRILLING METHOD Hollow-Stem Ad LOGGED BY T. Nielsen (EBA) NOTES HL H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H</u>	CLIENT         New Railroad Square LLC           PROJECT NUMBER         08-1528           DATE STARTED         9/18/08         COMI           DRILLING CONTRACTOR         Clear Heart Drillin           DRILLING METHOD         Hollow-Stem Auger           LOGGED BY         T. Nielsen (EBA)         CHEC           NOTES	B25 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95400 Telephone: 707-544-0866         CLIENT New Railroad Square LLC       PROJECT NUMBER 08-1528         PROJECT NUMBER 08-1528       PROJE         DATE STARTED 9/18/08       COMPLETED 9/18/08       GROUD         DRILLING CONTRACTOR Clear Heart Drilling, Inc.       GROUD         DRILLING METHOD Hollow-Stem Auger       A         LOGGED BY T. Nielsen (EBA)       CHECKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)         NOTES       A         U       A         MWZ       O         O       SS 33         18-6-7       (13)         SS 33       10-6-6         (12)       ML         SS 67       6-7-11         (18)       S.5	B25 Sonoma Avenue       PAC         Santa Rosa (CA 99404       Telephone: 707-544-0784         Fax: 707-544-0866       PROJECT NUMBER 08-1528         PROJECT NUMBER 08-1528       PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ros         DATE STARTED 9/18/08       COMPLETED 9/18/08         GROUND ELEVATION 11 MSL       CASING ELEVATION _         DRILLING CONTRACTOR Clear Heart Drilling, Inc.       GROUND WATER LEVELS:         HOLES STARTED 9/18/08       CHECKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)         AT END OF DRILLING	B25 Sonoma Avenue       B26 NinCer NoINDELFING       PAGE 1 OF         Santa Rosa, CA 95404       Telephone: 707-544-0784       PAGE 1 OF         Telephone: 707-544-0866       PROJECT NAME SMART Property       PROJECT NAME SMART Property         PROJECT NUMBER       06-1528       PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa, Call         DATE STARTED       9/18/08       COMPLETED       9/18/08       GROUND ELEVATION ft MSL       CASING ELEVATION ft MSL         DATE STARTED       9/18/08       COMPLETED       9/18/08       GROUND ELEVATION ft MSL       CASING ELEVATION ft MSL         DATE STARTED       9/18/08       COMPLETED       9/18/08       GROUND WATER LEVELS:       HOLE SIZE 7'         DRILLING METHOD       Holden       CHECKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)       AT END OF DRILLING

		Ę	=)	4	ENGI	NEE	RIN	EBA Engine 825 Sonom Santa Rosa Telephone: Fax: 707-5	a Avenue PAGE 1 C a, CA 95404 PAGE 1 C 707-544-0784	
	CLIE	NT _	New	Railro	ad Square	LLC			PROJECT NAME SMART Property	
$\smile$	PRO	JEC		<b>IBER</b>	08-1528				PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa, Calif	ornia_
	1				18/08			PLETED 9/18/08		
	1							ling, Inc.	GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE _7'	
	1				Hollow-St			CKED BY _ P. Nelson (EB/	AT TIME OF DRILLING A) AT END OF DRILLING	1
	NOTE		_	1. 110					AFTER DRILLING	
		T				-				
	DEPTH (ft)		NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	o DEPTH (ft)
	0							FILL; rock and gra	velly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor	
		M	SS	100	15-9-9 (18)	 ML		sub-angular to rou	t brown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 85% fines, <10% sand, <5% gravel, nded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, - e roots, no HC odor	_
	SS 100 9-5-5 (10) SS 100 8-12			same as above, 65	- 5% fines, <20% gravel, <15% sand	_				
$\bigcirc$	5	M	SS	100	8-12			5.0		5
	Ŭ								Bottom of Borehole at 5.0 feet BGS.	
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08										
GENERAL BH										

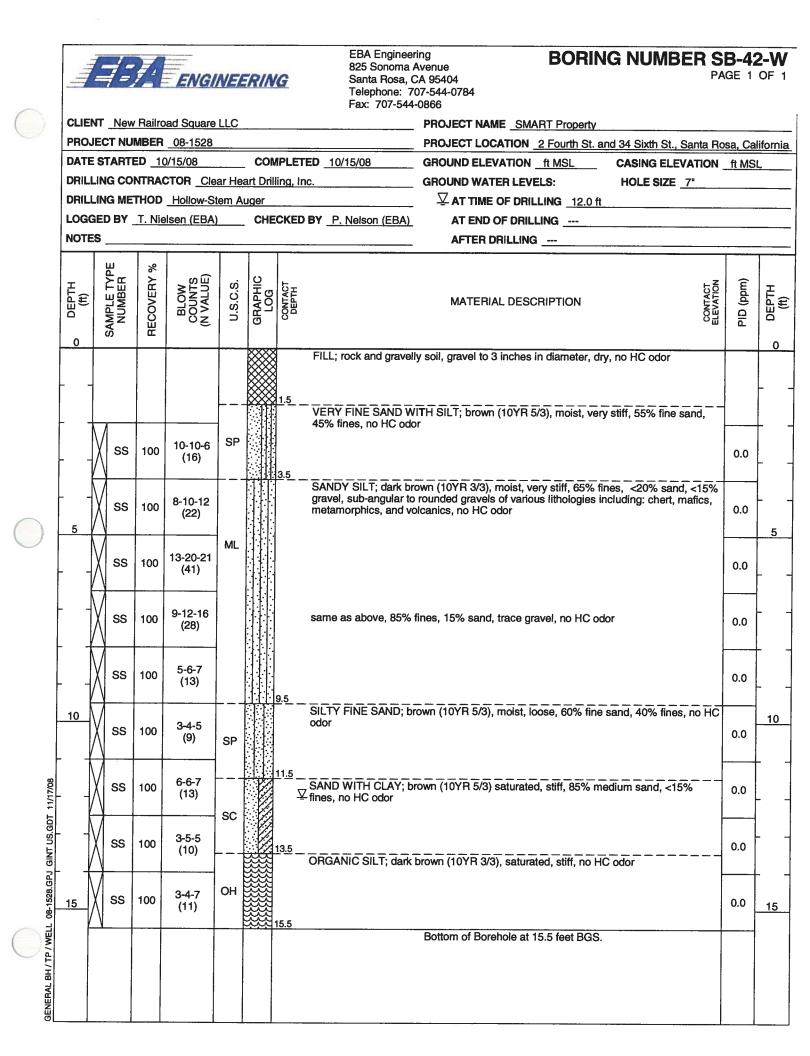
			7.	ENGI	NEE	RIN	G EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866	NUMBER	GE 1	
( )	CLIE	NT New	/ Railro	oad Square	LLC		PROJECT NAME SMART Property			
				08-1528			PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Si	th St., Santa Ros	sa, Ca	lifornia
								IG ELEVATION _	ft MS	L]
	DRIL	LING CO	NTRA	CTOR Cle	ar Hea	art Dril	ing, Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOL	E SIZE _7"		
	DRIL	LING ME	THOD	Hollow-St	tem A	uger	AT TIME OF DRILLING			
			T. Nie	elsen (EBA)	)	CHE	CKED BY P. Nelson (EBA) AT END OF DRILLING			
	NOTE	ES					AFTER DRILLING			
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG		CONTACT ELEVATION	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)
						××××	0.3 BCC: Bituminous concrete			
							FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, trace g odor	lass, no HC		
							SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, stiff, 70% fines, <15% si	and. <15%		
		M					gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: metamorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor	chert, mafics,		
		X ss	50	11-11-11-					0.0	
		$ \Lambda $		(22)					0.0	
		{ }			ML					
$\frown$		NA		10-14-15-						
	5	X  ss	75	22						5
				(29)						
		<u> </u>					Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.			
									:	
108										
11/11									1	
GDT										
LUS.(						ĺ				
LN IS									Ì	
GPJ						ļ				1
1528.										
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08										
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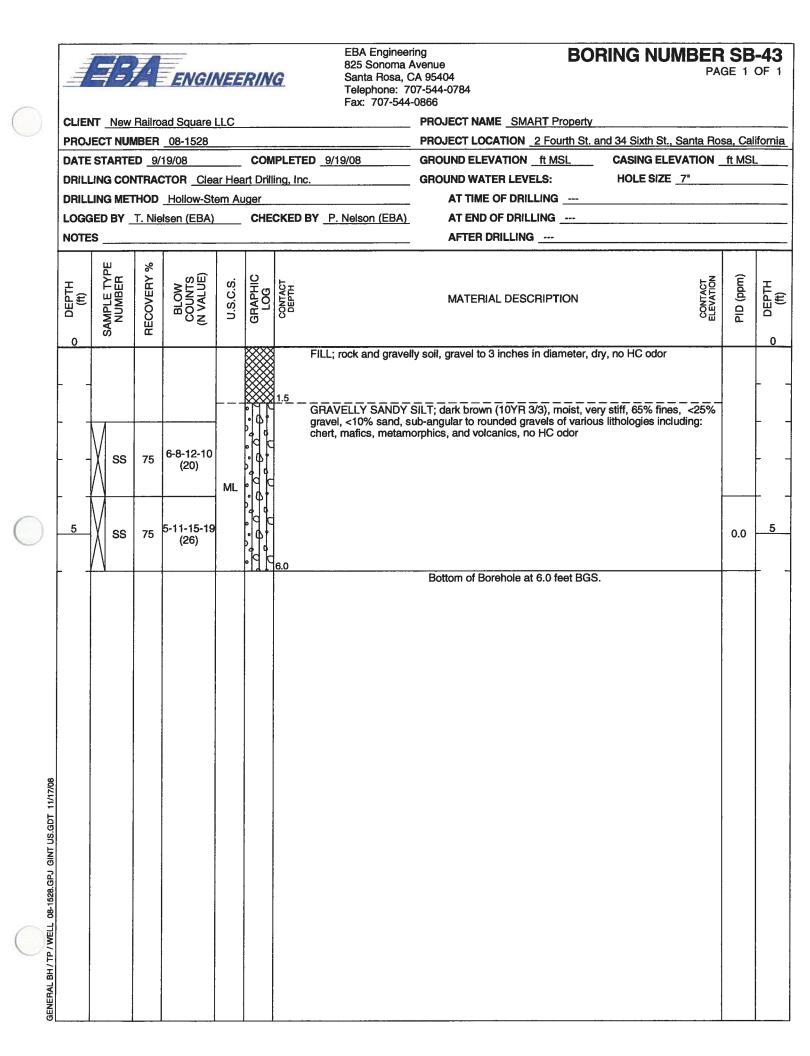
		ll.	ł	=	7.	ENGI	NEE	RIN	<u>IG</u>	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma / Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544	venue A 95404 17-544-0784	ING NUMBER PA	BER SB-39 PAGE 1 OF 1		
		CLI	ENT	New	<u>/ Railro</u>	ad Square	LLC	· · · · ·			PROJECT NAME _SMART Property				
		-				08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. an				
											GROUND ELEVATION				
												HOLE SIZE 7"			
						Hollow-St									
				D BY			)	CHE		P. Nelson (EBA)	AT END OF DRILLING AFTER DRILLING				
		o DEPTH	6-1	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)	
			T							: Bituminous cor				0	
		-	-						FILL	; rock and gravell	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry	, no HC odor			
		-	+	/					d grav	el, sub-angular to	wn (10YR 3/3), moist, stiff, 65% fines, rounded gravels of various lithologies in Icanics, no HC odor	<20% sand, <15% cluding: chert, mafics,	-		
		-		SS	100	5-4-5-5 (9)	ML						0.0		
		5_	$\mathbb{N}$	ss	100	2-5-6-9 (11)	ML		4.5CLA odor		(10YR 2/2), moist, stiff, 95% fines, <5%	trace fine sand, no HC		5	
		-	1						6.0						
											Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.				
	17/08														
	11/														
	S.GD														
	NT C			ĺ											
	P.G														
	528.G														
	08-1														
$\bigcap$	GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08														
	TP/														
	BH/														
	IERAL														
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		7	2	4	ENGI	VEE	RIN	G	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma / Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 7/ Fax: 707-544	Avenue PAGE 1 C CA 95404 PAGE 1 C 07-544-0784	
()	CLIE	<u>NT _N</u>	lew R	tailroa	ad Square	LLC				PROJECT NAME SMART Property	
<u> </u>					08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa, Calif	
										GROUND ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u> CASING ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u>	
					Hollow-St			ing, Inc.		GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE 7"	
					_				P. Nelson (EBA)	AT TIME OF DRILLING AT END OF DRILLING	
	NOTE				0011 (2011)					AFTER DRILLING	
				%							
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE	NUMBER	RECOVERY 9	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	o DEPTH (ft)
								FILL	; rock and gravel	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor	
						ML		SAN SAN sub-	DY SILT; dark br angular to rounde volcanics, no HC	own (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 65% fines, <20% sand, <15% gravel, ad gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, odor	_
		X s	ss -	100	7-10-9-8 (19)	ML		SAN		(10YR 2/2), moist, very stiff, <65% fines, <35% very fine sand, no HC	-
							ataa	4.5 <u> </u>	YFY SILT: dark h	rown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 95% fines, <5% trace fine sand, no	-
$\bigcirc$	5		SS   1	100	8-8-9-9 (17)	ML		HC c	dor		5
										Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.	
90											
71/11											
S.GDT											
NT US											
PJ GI											
528.G											
- 08-1											
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08											
TP.											
AL B											
ENER											
01	1						. <u></u>				J

	1	-	[=]	4	ENGI	VEE	RIN	G	EBA Engineeri 825 Sonoma A Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544-	Venue PAGE 1 O A 95404 PAGE 1 O 17-544-0784	
	CLIEI	NT _	New	Railro	ad Square	LLC				PROJECT NAME _SMART Property	
$\sim$	PRO	JEC	TNUN	<b>IBER</b>	08-1528				······································	PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa, California	ornia
	DATE	ST	ARTE	D <u>9/</u>	19/08		CON	IPLET	ED <u>9/19/08</u>	GROUND ELEVATIONft MSL CASING ELEVATIONft MSL	
	DRILI	LINC	g CON	ITRAC	CTOR Clea	ar Hea	rt Dril	ling, In	IC.	GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE 7*	
	DRILI	LINC	G MET	HOD	Hollow-St	em Au	iger			AT TIME OF DRILLING	
	LOGO	GED	BY _	T. Nie	lsen (EBA)	<u> </u>	CHE	CKED	BY P. Nelson (EBA)		
	NOTE	S								AFTER DRILLING	
	o DEPTH (ft)		NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	o DEPTH (ft)
								15	FILL; rock and gravel	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in dlameter, dry, no HC odor	_
						ML		- <u></u>	SANDY SILT; dark bro sub-angular to rounde and volcanics, no HC	own (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 65% fines, <20% sand, <15% gravel, d gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics,	_
		M	SS	100	7-10-7-7 (17)			2.5		ND SILT; brown (10YR 5/3), moist, very stiff, <65% fines, <35% very	_
	ML 4.5									-	-
$\bigcirc$	5 SS 75 5-9-15-20 SANDY SILT sub-angular 1								SANDY SILT; dark bro sub-angular to rounde and volcanics, no HC	own (10YR 3/3), moist, hard, 60% fines, <20% sand, <20% gravel, d gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, odor	5
							<u></u>	6.0		Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.	-
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08											

		7	7	ENG	NEE	RIN	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma A Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544	Domma Avenue         Dominica Notvibert 3D-42           Rosa, CA 95404         PAGE 1 OF           ione: 707-544-0784         207-544-0866				
()	1			road Square				PROJECT NAME _SMART Property				
$\sim$				R <u>08-1528</u>				PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ros				
				9/19/08				GROUND ELEVATION CASING ELEVATION _				
								GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE 7"				
				D <u>Hollow-S</u>			CKED BY _P. Nelson (EBA)					
	NOTE							AT END OF DRILLING AFTER DRILLING				
	<u> </u>				T	T						
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE	RECOVERY %		U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	DEPTH		PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)		
							FILL; rock and gravel	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor				
					   		VERY FINE SAND AN fine sand, no HC odor	ND SILT; brown (10YR 5/3), moist, stiff, <65% fines, <35% very				
		s	S 75	4-5-4-5 (9)	ML				0.0			
$\bigcirc$	5	X s	S 100	6-5-5-7 (10)	ML		metamorphics, and vo	own (10YR 3/3), moist, hard, 70% fines, <15% sand, <15% rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, lcanics, no HC odor		5		
	- 1							Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.				
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL OB-1528. GPJ GINT US. GDT 11/17/08												
GENERAL BH / TP / W												





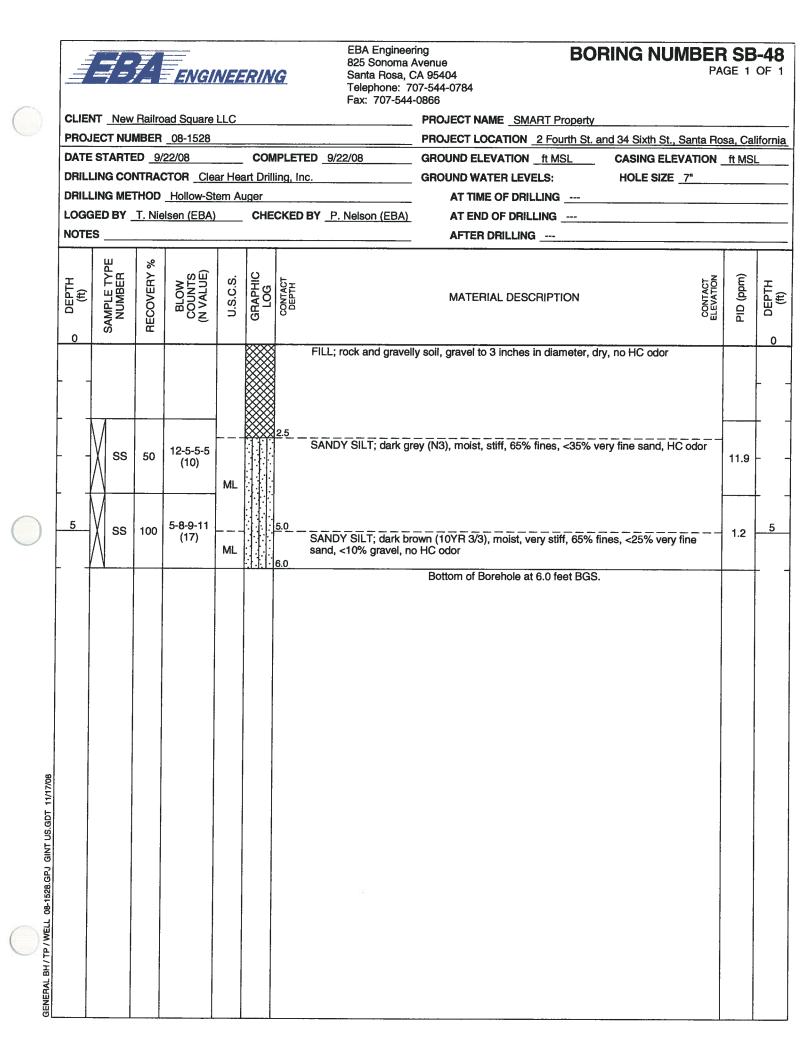
			-   - )	71	ENGI	VEE	RIN	G	EBA Engineeri 825 Sonoma A Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544-	venue A 95404 )7-544-0784	BOR	ING NUMBER PAG	<b>SB</b> - E 1 (	
	CLIE	NT _	New	Railroa	ad Square	LLC				PROJECT NAME _SMA	RT Property			
	PRO	IEC	TNUN	BER	08-1528							d 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa		
					19/08			PLETED 9/1						
								ing, Inc.				HOLE SIZE _7"		
					Hollow-St				Nelson (EBA)					
	NOTE			1. 1410					Neison (LDA)					
		-												
	o DEPTH (ft)		NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	DEPTH		MATERIAL DE	ESCRIPTION		CONTACT ELEVATION	o DEPTH (ft)
		-						FILL; I	rock and graveli	y soil, gravel to 3 inches i	in diameter, dry	, no HC odor		
	[ ·							10						
							aaa	CLAY	EY SILT; dark b	rown (10YR 3/3), moist,v	ery stiff, 95% fi	nes, <5% trace sand and		
		М						gravel	, no HC odor					
		XI	SS	100	5-10-12-13 (22)	ML								
		$\mathbb{N}$												
	4.5													
$\bigcirc$	5	X	SS	100	3-5-7-9 (12)	ML.		<15% metan	sand, sub-andu	SILT; dark brown (10YR 3 lar to rounded gravels of blcanics, no HC odor	//3), moist, very various litholog	stiff, 70% fines, <15% gr ies including: chert, mafic	avel, s,	
								6.0		Bottom of Borehole	e at 6.0 feet BG	iS.		
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US GDT 11/17/08														

			7	ENGI	NEE	RIN	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma A Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544-	Avenue Dorming Noiviber CA 95404 PA 07-544-0784	R SB	
()	CLIE	NT New	Railro	ad Square	LLÇ			PROJECT NAME _SMART Property		
$\sim$	· · · · ·			08-1528				PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ro		
	1						<b>IPLETED</b> <u>9/19/08</u>			
				_Hollow-St				GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE 7* AT TIME OF DRILLING		
							CKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)			
								AFTER DRILLING		
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	соитаст DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)
							1.5	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor		
							sand, sub-angular to r metamorphics, and vo	ounded gravels of various lithologies including; chert, matics.		
		ss	100	3-6-6-7 (12)	ML					
	5	ss	100	6-6-6-6 (12)			6.0		0.0	_5
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08								Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.		

			7.	ENGI	NEE	RIA	G	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma / Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544	Avenue CA 95404 07-544-0784	BOR		<b>SB-4</b> GE 1	
()	CLIE	NT New	Railro	ad Square	LLC					ART Property			
$\bigcirc$				08-1528							und 34 Sixth St., Santa Ro		
											CASING ELEVATION		
											HOLE SIZE _7"		
													1
						CHE	CKED BY <u>P.</u>	Nelson (EBA)					·
	NOTE		1	1		1			AFTER DRILLING	)			
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESC	CRIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ff)
							FILL; I	rock and gravel	y soil, gravel to 3 inches	in diameter, di	y, no HC odor		0
	L _				L		1.0 wood						
					ML		GRAV	ELLY SILT; dar sand, no HC odd	k brown (10YR 3/3), mois or	st, stiff, 65% fi	nes, 25% gravel, <10%		
		V ss	100	4-5-5									
$\bigcirc$	5	$\bigwedge$	100	(10)								0.0	5
		<u> </u>					5.5		Bottom of Borehole at	6.0 feet BGS.			
11/17/08													
S.GDT													
GINT U													
GENERAL BH/TP/WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08													
LL 08-1													
P, WEI													
T/HB													
(ERAL													
GEN													

			7	ENGI	VEE	RIN	G 825 Santa Telep	Engineerin Sonoma Av a Rosa, CA phone: 707 707-544-0	venue \ 95404 7-544-0784	BORIN	IG NUMBER PA	GE 1	
( )	CLIE	NT <u>New</u>	Railro	ad Square	LLC				PROJECT NAME SMA				
	PRO	JECT NU	MBER	08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION				_
				19/08			IPLETED _ 9/19/08		GROUND ELEVATION				
							ing, Inc.	(			IOLE SIZE _7"		
				Hollow-St			CKED BY _ P. Nelso						
		ES				Ç11	CRED DI T. Neiso						
		1		T							······		
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESC	RIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)
							0.5 ASPHALT				· · · · · · · ·		
	-	-					FILL; rock a	nd gravelly	soil, gravel to 3 inches i	n diameter, dry, no	HC odor		
	-	- N ss	75	17-22-14- 14 (36)			gravel, sub-	-angular to	wn (10YR 3/3), moist, si rounded gravels of vario canics, no HC odor	iff, 65% fines, <20 bus lithologies inclu	% sand, <15% iding: chert, mafics,	0.0	
		- ss	75	6-12-19-24 (31)			5.0 GRAVELLY sand, sub-ar	ngular to ro	brown (10YR 3/3), mois bunded gravels of variou canics, no HC odor	st, hard, 65% fines s lithologies includ	, 25% gravel, <10% ing: chert, mafics,		5
	F					9.19			Bottom of Borehole at	6.0 feet BGS.			
	g												
	GENERAL BY / IP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINI US.GDT 11/17/08												

		7:	7	ENGI	NEE	RIN	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma A Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544	venue DVI A 95404 7-544-0784	RING NUMBER	GE 1	OF 1
()	1			oad Square				PROJECT NAME SMART Property			
				08-1528				PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. a		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
				/22/08			PLETED <u>9/22/08</u>				
	E C			Hollow-St			ing, inc.	GROUND WATER LEVELS: AT TIME OF DRILLING			
	1						CKED BY _P. Nelson (EBA)				
	NOTE							AFTER DRILLING			
	DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)
							FILL; rock and gravell	v soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dr	y, no HC odor		<u> </u>
		ss	75	9-6-5-9 (11)	— — - МL		SANDY SILT; dark gre odor	y (N3), moist, stiff, 65% fines, <35% v	ery fine sand, no HC	1.5	
$\bigcirc$	_5	ss	100	8-10-13-13 (23)			6.0			1.3	5
								Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.			
GENERAL BH/TP/WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08											



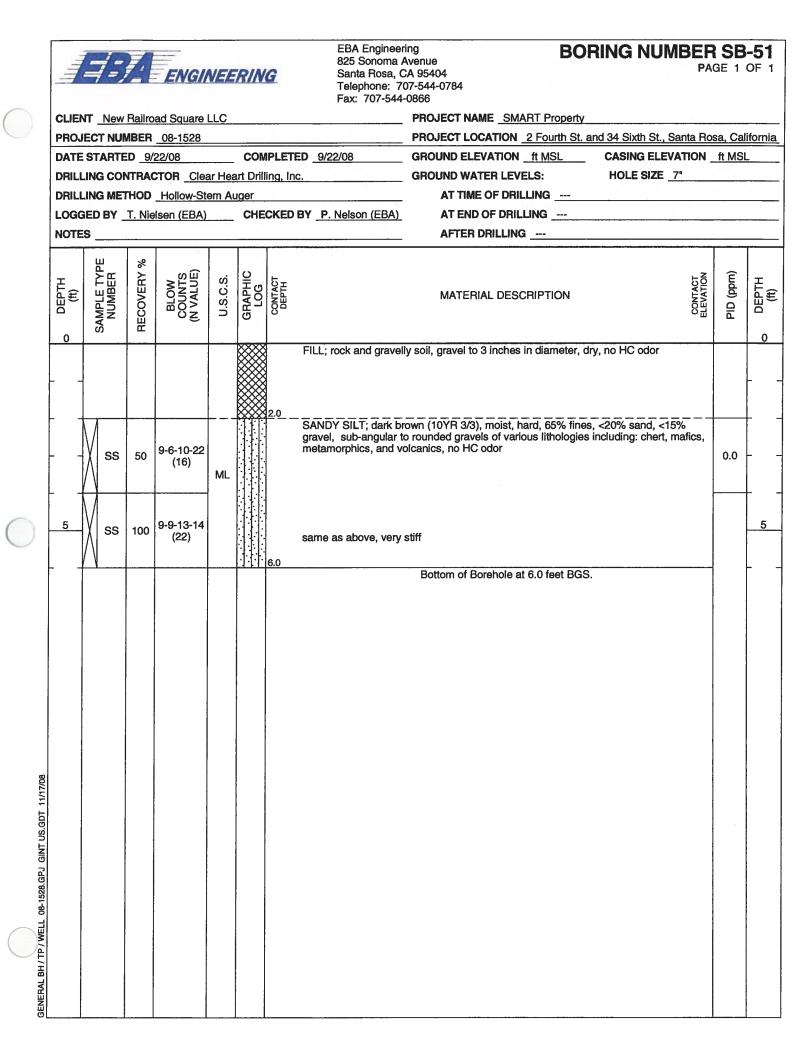
(			Ţ	ENGI	NEE	RIN	G	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma A Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544	venue A 95404 17-544-0784	BORING NUMBER S	<b>B-49</b> 1 OF 1
	1								PROJECT NAME _SMART Prope	ərty	
$\sim$				08-1528				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth		
				22/08				ED <u>9/22/08</u>			
				Hollow-St			ing, m		GROUND WATER LEVELS:		
	1					-	CKED	BY _P. Nelson (EBA)			
	NOTE	S							AFTER DRILLING		
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTI	ON	o DEPTH (ft)
		-1					2.0		y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diamete		
		ss	50	6-9-12-19 (21)	ML			SANDY SILT; dark bri sub-angular to rounde and volcanics, no HC	wn (10YR 3/3), moist, hard, 65% f d gravels of various lithologies incl odor	fines, <20% sand, <15% gravel, uding: chert, mafics, metamorphic	s, 
		ss	75	5-10-12-13 (22)			<u>6.0</u>		Dettern of Developing 40.04	4800	5
GENERAL BH/TTP/WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08									Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 fe	et BGS.	



EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784

## BORING NUMBER SB-50 PAGE 1 OF 1

$\bigcirc$							Fax: 707-544-	PROJECT NAME _SMART Property		i
<u> </u>	DATE	START	ED _9/	<u>08-1528</u> /22/08 CTOR Cle				PROJECT LOCATION       2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ro         GROUND ELEVATION       ft MSL         GROUND WATER LEVELS:       CASING ELEVATION	ft MS	L
	DRILI	LING ME GED BY	THOD	Hollow-St	em Aı	uger CHEC		AT TIME OF DRILLING		
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH (ft)
							FILL; rock and gravel	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor		-
		ss	50	9-4-7-9 (11)	ML		2.5 SANDY SILT; dark bro gravel, sub-angular to metamorphics, and vo	own (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 65% fines, <15% sand, <20% rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, lcanics, no HC odor	0.0	-
	5	ss	100	4-10-10-10 (20)			same as above, 70% 1	ines, <15% sand, <15% gravel Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.		5
								Bottom of Borenole at 6.0 reet BGS.		
80										
US.GDT 11/17/0										
08-1528.GPJ GINT										
GENERAL										





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#### **BORING NUMBER SB-52**

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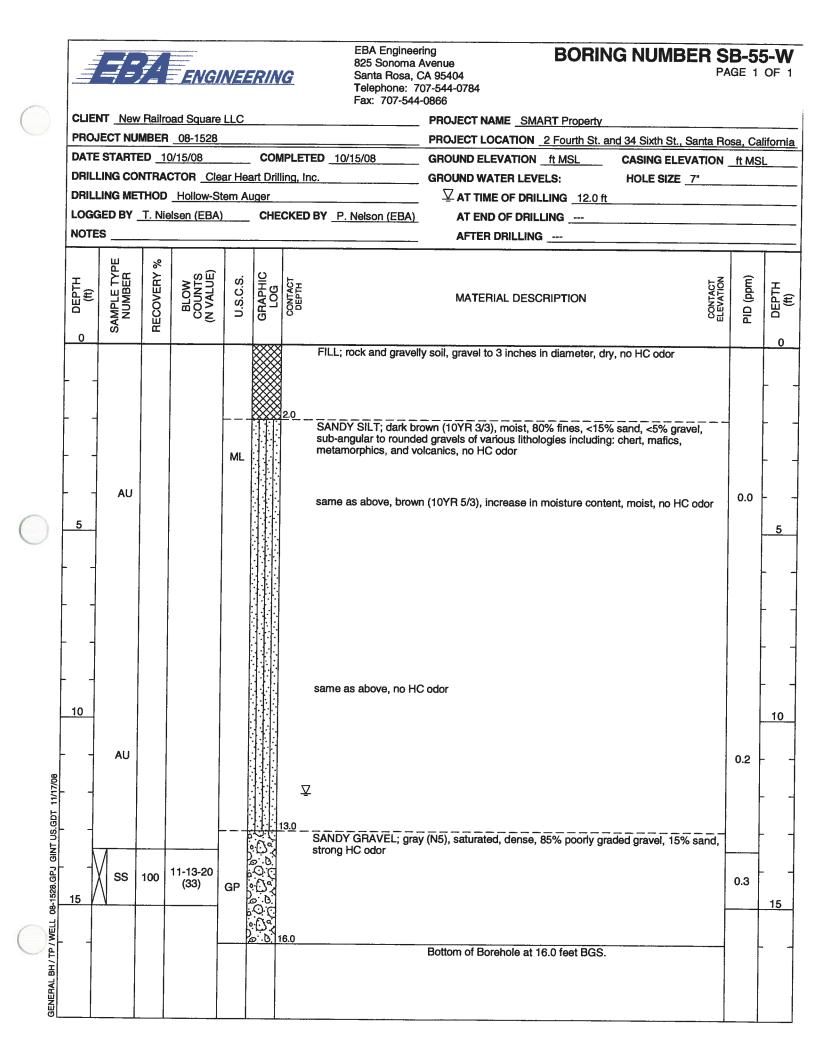
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							Fax: 707-544-	566		
CLIEN	NT New	Railro	ad Square	LLC				PROJECT NAME _SMART Property		
PROJ	ECT NUM	<b>IBER</b>	08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa	Calif	iomia
1			22/08 CTOR _ Clea				)/22/08	GROUND ELEVATION _ft MSL       CASING ELEVATION _ft         GROUND WATER LEVELS:       HOLE SIZE _7"		
1			Hollow-St					AT TIME OF DRILLING		
LOGO	GED BY _	M. Pe	ebles (EBA	<u>)                                    </u>	CHE		P. Nelson (EBA)	AT END OF DRILLING		
NOTE								AFTER DRILLING		
o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT ELEVATION	o DEPTH (ft)
						2.0		soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor		-
	ss	50	10-15-18- 23 (33)	ML		sub-	IDY SILT; dark bro angular to rounde volcanics, no HC	vn (10YR 3/3), moist, hard, 65% fines, <20% sand, <15% gravel, gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorph dor	ics,	
5	ss	50	10-16-18- 20 (34)			sam 6.0	e as above, 70% f	nes, <20% sand, <10% gravel	-	5
	_							Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.		•

			7	ENGI	NEE	RIN	G EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866	GE 1 (	
$\bigcirc$	CLIEN	Ne <u>Ne</u>	w Railro	ad Square	LLC		PROJECT NAME SMART Property		
							PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ros		
							PLETED 9/22/08 GROUND ELEVATION CASING ELEVATION _		
							ing, Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE 7"		
				Hollow-St			AT TIME OF DRILLING CKED BY _P. Nelson (EBA) AT END OF DRILLING		
							CKED BY _P. Nelson (EBA)       AT END OF DRILLING         AFTER DRILLING       AFTER DRILLING		
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	(mqq) OI4	o DEPTH (ft)
					SM		SILTY SAND; dark brown (10YR 3/3),dry, 50% medium to fine sand, 30% silt, <20% gravel to 1/2-inch diameter, no HC odor		
		VI		8-10-14-13			3.0		
		X ss	50	(24)			SANDY SILT; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, hard, 65% fines, <20% sand, <15% gravel, sub-angular to rounded gravels to 0.5 inches in diameter of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, metamorphics, and volcanics, no HC odor	0.0	
	5	Ss 🛛	75	7-9-10-13 (19)	ML				5
	┝╶┦	N.					6.0 Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.	-	• -
T 11/17/08									
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08									

			1=)	7.	ENGI	NEE	RIN	6 825 So Santa Teleph	Engineerir onoma Av Rosa, CA hone: 707 707-544-0	Venue DOTTING NOWDER A 95404 P/ 7-544-0784	R SE	
( )	CLIE	NT	New	Railro	ad Square	LLC				PROJECT NAME SMART Property		
$\smile$					08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa R		
	1							IPLETED <u>9/23/08</u>		GROUND ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u> CASING ELEVATION		
					Hollow-St			ing, Inc.		GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE _7"		_
	1							CKED BY P. Nelson	(FBA)	AT TIME OF DRILLING AT END OF DRILLING		
			_							AFTER DRILLING		
	DEPTH (ft)		NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG			MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)
	0							FILL; rock and	d gravelly	soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor		0
			SS	100	8-7-10-14 (17)	ML		gravel, <15% :	sand, su	LT; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 60% fines, <25% b-angular to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: phics, and volcanics, no HC odor	0.0	
	5	$\mathbb{N}$	SS	100	5-8-7-9 (15)			same as abov	ve, moist,			_5
80/11										Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.		
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08												

	Ż	7	- - -	74	ENGI	NEE	RIN	G	EBA Engineer 825 Sonoma A Santa Rosa, C Telephone: 70 Fax: 707-544-	A 95404 PAGE 07-544-0784	<b>B-55</b> 1 OF 1
$\bigcirc$	CLIE	<u>1</u> TN	lew l	Railro	ad Square	LLC				PROJECT NAME SMART Property	
					08-1528					PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa,	
									ED <u>9/23/08</u>		
					Hollow-St					GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE _7"	
									BY P. Nelson (EBA)	AT TIME OF DRILLING AT END OF DRILLING	
	NOTE									AFTER DRILLING	
	<u> </u>		T								
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE	NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (#)
								2.0	FILL; rock and gravelly	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor	0
		N.	ss	75	8-9-10-10 (19)	ML			gravel, sub-angular to metamorphics, and vo	0	0
$\bigcirc$	5	5	ss	100	4-8-12-15 (20)			6.0	same as above, moist		_5
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08							2			Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.	





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#### **BORING NUMBER SB-56**

PAGE 1 OF 1

••							Fax: 707-544-086				
				bad Square				ROJECT NAME SMART Property			
				08-1528				ROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St.			
DRIL	LING	G COI	NTRA		ear He	art Dril	ing, Inc. Gi	ROUND ELEVATION <u>ft MSL</u> ROUND WATER LEVELS: AT TIME OF DRILLING	HOLE SIZE _7"		
LOGO	GED	BY	T. Nie	elsen (EBA	)	CHE	CKED BY P. Nelson (EBA)				
NOTE	ES _							AFTER DRILLING			
o DEPTH (ft)	SAMDI E TVDE	NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	CONTACT	PID (ppm)	o DEPTH
-							glass	bil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, o rown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, (			_
-		SS	75	5-5-10-11 (15)	ML		<15% sand, sub-angular t mafics, metamorphics, an	to rounded gravels of various lithol	ogies including: chert,	0.0	
5	$\mathbb{N}$	SS	100	9-9-8-8 (17)			same as above, moist, ve	ery stiff		1.0	5
							E	Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS	6.		t

()		==;	7.	ENGI	NEE	RIN	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-07 Fax: 707-544-0866		BO	RING NUMBER PAG	<b>SB-57</b> E 1 OF 1
							PROJE	CT NAME SMA	RT Property		
										nd 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa	
	1						PLETED 9/23/08 GROUN				
	F C						ng, Inc. GROUN				I
											1
		1	T	1							
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	Соитаст	MATERIAL DE	SCRIPTION		CONTACT ELEVATION DEPTH (ft)
							D.5 ASPHALT				0
					ML		SILT WITH FINE SAND; dark t fine sand, <10% gravel, sub-an mafics, metamorphics, and volo	ngular to rounded	gravels of va	medium stiff, 65% fines, <2 rious lithologies including: c	5% - hert,
		ss	100	2-2-4-4 (6)							
$\bigcirc$	5	ss	100	2-4-5-8 (9)			same as above, stiff				5
	- 1					<u>· L.I.I.</u>	B.O BO	ttom of Borehole	at 6.0 feet B	GS.	
JS.GDT 11/17/08											
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08											



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#### **BORING NUMBER SB-58**

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIF	NT	New	Railm	ad Square				Fax: 707-544			
	IENT <u>New Railroad Square LL</u> ROJECT NUMBER <u>08-1528</u> ATE STARTED <u>9/23/08</u> RILLING CONTRACTOR <u>Clear R</u>							PROJECT NAME _SMART Property PROJECT LOCATION _2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Rosa,	Callfa		
DATE DRILL DRILL	E ST LINC LINC GED	ARTE G COI G MET BY	ED <u>9/</u> NTRA( THOD	23/08 CTOR <u>Cie</u> Holiow-S	ear He Stem A	art Dri uger	ling, Inc.		GROUND ELEVATIONft MSL       CASING ELEVATIONft         GROUND WATER LEVELS:       HOLE SIZE _7"         AT TIME OF DRILLING	VISL	
o DEPTH (ft)		NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH		6	ELEVATION	o DEPTH
					<u>1.5</u>	ILT WITH FINE SAN	soll, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor D; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, stiff, 65% fines, <30% fine sand, ar to rounded gravels of various lithologies including: chert, mafics, canics, no HC odor				
5			ML		S8 6.0	ame as above, very s	iff	-	5		



EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404 Telephone: 707-544-0784 Fax: 707-544-0866

#### **BORING NUMBER SB-59**

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT	New	Railroad	Square	LLC

PROJECT NUMBER 08-1528

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Clear Heart Drilling, Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS:

DRILLING METHOD \_Hollow-Stem Auger

LOGGED BY M. Peebles (EBA) CHECKED BY P. Nelson (EBA) NOTES \_

PROJECT NAME \_SMART Property

PROJECT LOCATION	2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth	St., Santa Rosa, California

DATE STARTED \_9/23/08 \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_9/23/08 \_\_\_\_\_ GROUND ELEVATION \_ft MSL \_\_\_\_ CASING ELEVATION \_ft MSL

AFTER DRILLING \_---

HOLE SIZE \_7"

AT TIME OF DRILLING \_---

AT END OF DRILLING \_---

	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPI F TYPF	NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	ELEVATION	o DEPTH (ft)
								1.0	FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor SILT WITH VERY FINE SAND; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, stiff, 80% fines, <20% fine sand, <5% gravel, no HC odor		
		M	SS	100	3-6-7-7 (13)	ML					
)	5	$\mathbb{N}$	SS	100	5-5-8-8 (13)			6.0	same as above, very stiff		5
GENERAL BH/TP/WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08									Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.		

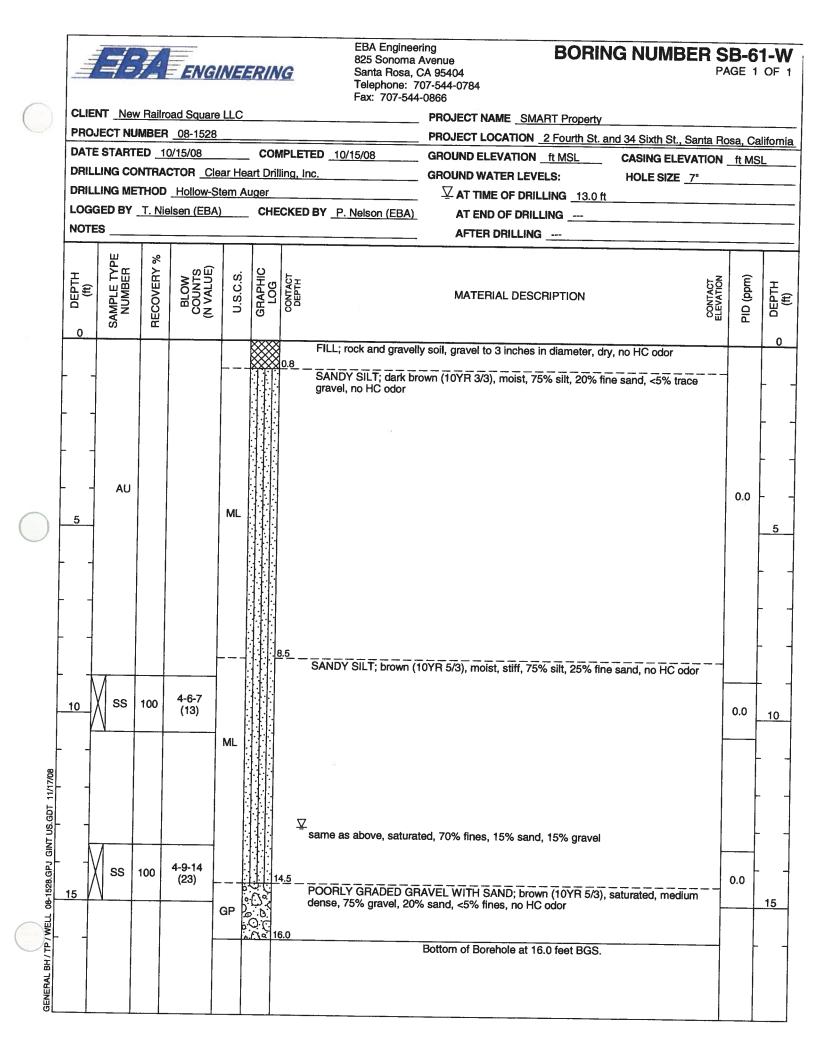


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# BORING NUMBER SB-60 PAGE 1 OF 1

DRILL DRILL LOGG	ING ( ING N ED B	ONTR METHO Y <u>T. N</u>	ACTOR _CI D _Hollow-8	ear He Stern A	art Dril uger	Ing, Inc.				
o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE TYPE	RECOVERY %		U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm)		
						FILL; rock and gravell glass 2.5	y soil, gravel to 3 inches in diarneter, dry, no HC odor, trace			
	s:	S 50	7-8-9-8 (17)	ML		SILT WITH FINE SAN fine sand, <5% trace o	D; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, very stiff, 75% fines, <20% ravel, no HC odor	0.0		
	s	3 100	6-6-7-9 (13)			same as above, very s	tiff		-	
									1	

								G	EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma AvenueBORING NUMBER SB-61Santa Rosa, CA 95404PAGE 1 OFTelephone: 707-544-0784PAGE 1 OFFax: 707-544-0866PAGE 1 OF								
					oad Square				PROJECT NAME _SMART Property								
					<b>1</b> 08-1528				PROJECT LOCATION 2 Fourth St. and 34 Sixth St., Santa Ros	sa, Ca	lifornia						
					0/24/08		-	APLET	ED 9/24/08 GROUND ELEVATION _ft MSL CASING ELEVATION _	ft MS	L						
	DRIL	DRILLING CONTRACTOR Clear Heart Dri							AC GROUND WATER LEVELS: HOLE SIZE _7"								
									AT TIME OF DRILLING								
	NOT			<u>. (. 191</u>	USUI (CDA		CHE	CKED		AT END OF DRILLING							
			_	Т	1	1	1		AFTER DRILLING								
	o DEPTH (ft)	SAMPI E TVDE	NUMBER	RECOVERY %	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	CONTACT DEPTH	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	PID (ppm)	DEPTH (ft)						
	 							1.5	FILL; rock and gravelly soil, gravel to 3 inches in diameter, dry, no HC odor, trace glass	<u></u> 2.							
									GRAVELLY SILT; dark brown (10YR 3/3), moist, stiff, 75% silt, 20% gravel, <5% trace fine sand, no HC odor								
		$\mathbb{N}$	SS	75	4-6-7-6 (13)	ML				0.0							
		M							same as above, very stiff								
$\bigcirc$	5	XI	SS	100	5-7-9-10 (16)						5						
		[]			(,												
							۰d d	5.0	Bottom of Borehole at 6.0 feet BGS.								
80/2					-												
1/11																	
S.GD1																	
N IN																	
PJ G																	
528.G																	
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 08-1528.GPJ GINT US.GDT 11/17/08																	
MELL																	
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LL BH																	
NER																	
BL BL																	



### APPENDIX D

### NORCAL GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTANTS INC. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

# NORCAL GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

October 6, 2008



EBA Engineering 825 Sonoma Avenue Suite C Santa Rosa, California 95404

Subject: Geophysical Survey Railroad Square SMART Property Santa Rosa, California

NORCAL Job No: 08-282.21

Attention: Mr. David Noren

Dear Mr. Noren:

This report presents the findings of a geophysical investigation performed by NORCAL Geophysical Consultants, Inc. at the Sacramento-Marin Area Rapid Transit (SMART) Property in Railroad Square, Santa Rosa, California. The geophysical survey was conducted during the period August 29<sup>th</sup> through September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2008 by the following NORCAL personnel:

- David T. Hagin PGp 1033
- Sierra Boyd PGp 1060
- Senior Geophysical Technician Travis W. Black

Site orientation, background information and logistical support were provided by Mr. Paul Nelson of EBA Engineering.

## SITE DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE

The geophysical survey area is a former rail yard located in the Railroad Square area of Santa Rosa, between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Streets, bounded on the east by railroad tracks and on the west by the remains of the "Old Cannery" buildings (Plate 1). The approximate 5.6 acre site contains numerous metallic objects at ground surface, such as old railroad cars and their parts, railroad tracks, I-beams, chain-link fences, metallic structures and numerous other assorted metallic objects.

The purpose of this investigation is to assess the potential for the existence of underground storage tanks (UST's) underground utilities, or other subsurface features such as buried debris, through the use of geophysical methods.

EBA Engineering October 16 Page 2 of 5



## METHODOLOGY

The geophysical methods used for this investigation were: vertical magnetic gradient (VMG), electromagnetic terrain conductivity (TC), ground penetrating radar (GPR) and electromagnetic line locating (EMLL) methods. The VMG was used to detect magnetic (ferrous) metal objects buried in the shallow subsurface, whereas the TC was used to characterize lateral changes in soil conductivity. The GPR method can detect changes in electrical properties of the shallow subsurface which may be caused by the presence of buried debris.

Although it was known that the numerous site cultural features would cause interference in the MAG and TC data and doubtless mask many areas, these methods were preformed in due diligence on the premise that buried debris or UST's may exist in areas where the surface is clear of metallic features.

Subsequent to the MAG/TC investigation, ground penetrating radar (GPR) was used locally to further define the nature of possible buried sources in terms of dimensions and depth. Additionally, electromagnetic line locating equipment (EMLL) was used to trace out accessible site utilities for correlation with other geophysical methods. A more detailed discussion of these methods, data analysis, geophysical instrumentation, and limitations is presented in Appendix A.

## FIELD INVESTIGATION

Initially, a survey grid was established to provide horizontal position control for data acquisition. The grid required for this area extends to a maximum of 400 feet in the site easting direction and 815 feet in the site northing direction. Data acquisition consisted of a series of traverses spaced 10 feet apart which were oriented parallel to the western site boundary (site northing). MAG and TC data were acquired along the northing grid lines at approximately 5-foot intervals, resulting in an approximate 10 X 5 foot grid.

Subsequently, the data were uploaded to a field computer and processed to produce preliminary VMG and TC contour maps. These maps were then evaluated for lateral VMG and TC variations that might be caused by buried objects, differences in soil composition and/or moisture, or above-ground features. Variations that could not be attributed to obvious above-ground items or apparent utility lines were considered anomalous. Features identified on the VMG and TC maps as anomalous were further investigated with the GPR.

The GPR follow-up consisted of conducting several representative profiles in the vicinity of the VMG and TC anomalies for additional characterization. Typically, the profiles were centered on the anomaly and ranged in length from 40 to 140 feet.

Finally, the EMLL was employed to trace out underground lines which were accessible from the surface. These results were correlated with the previously acquired data to help identify the possible sources of any measured variations.



## DATA ANALYSIS

## Magnetic Data

Magnetic data were carefully evaluated and edited, then contoured for review and interpretation. The contour map was then assessed for magnetic variations which could not be explained by known magnetic sources; unexplained variations in the magnetic data were interpreted as due to subsurface metallic (ferromagnetic) sources.

## Terrain Conductivity Data

Terrain conductivity data were reviewed for quality control, edited and contoured for interpretation. TC contour maps were interpreted based on variation in TC values and the potential causes for these variations.

## GPR Data

We reviewed and categorized reflection data for each GPR profile. GPR records were analyzed by visually inspecting each record for distinctive reflection characteristics that can be caused by localized subsurface features commonly associated with landfill material such as debris, voids, and miscellaneous objects or excavated and backfilled zones. Features are analyzed in terms of depth, lateral extent and amplitude of reflections in order to interpret which are likely to represent features of interest. A sample GPR profile is presented for illustration.

## **RESULTS and CONCLUSIONS**

The VMG and TC data are presented as colored contour maps on Plates 2 and 3. VMG is a method designed to be sensitive to nearby metallic sources and less sensitive to regional and temporal variations. TC quantifies the electrical conductivity of the underlying material, mainly influenced by buried subsurface features, changes in moisture content and the variations on the site materials. Plate 4 presents a sample of GPR data selected from approximately 700 lineal feet of GPR profile acquired.

The VMG map presented on Plate 2 shows numerous zones with tightly closed contours. In most locations, numerous above-ground magnetic sources, such as railroad tracks and cars, chain-link fences, metallic structures, utility poles and large metal posts provide an explanation for the observed VMG variations. The numerous contour closures near the railroad tracks are likely to be associated with the tracks and historic railroad debris; however, the larger of these may represent larger buried debris or utilities. Anomalies in close proximity to the tracks are more likely to be associated with the railway.

There are also several areas containing numerous closed contours which have no apparent source. These areas tend to be on the western portion of the site and range in size from a few tens of feet across to approximately 200 feet across. These contour closures vary in both lateral extent and magnitude, and may represent objects as large as a UST or as small as hand-sized debris. The largest of these zones have been indicated on Plate 2 with red hachuring.

EBA Engineering October 16 Page 4 of 5



The terrain conductivity contour map shown on Plate 3 indicates modest variations in conductivity over a majority of the site. The prominent features shown on this map appear to correlate with known features, such as the chain link fence and other structures. One exception is the distinct linear assemblage of localized contour closures that extends generally east-west in the vicinity of the noted railroad cars on Plate 3. This feature is at least 130 feet long and about 25 feet wide; it is indicated by blue hachuring on the map. As this feature cannot be associated with any known source, it is interpreted to be due to buried non-ferrous, conductive debris. Also, a small, but relatively high magnitude anomaly appears centered near 300-northing, 40-easting (blue hachure).

Representative GPR profiles suggest that VMG anomalies are likely due to relatively small, scattered, buried ferromagnetic debris; however, the presence of larger objects is possible as not all areas were covered by the follow-up GPR survey. Plate 4 shows a typical GPR record, interpreted as showing shallow buried debris. The reflection characteristics of the upper 2.5 to 3 feet containing the debris appear distinct from the underlying layers, and suggest the depth of the disturbed soil in this area.

The EMLL investigation was limited as there were few locations to induce current. Within the area of the noted pump island, two discontinuous vent lines were traced short distances where they appear to truncate, indicating that the UST's they were venting have probably been removed.

## DISCUSSION

The VMG investigation revealed several areas which display magnetic variations with no apparent source, identified as VMG anomalies. The character of these anomalies, as well as subsequent GPR investigation, suggests that the source of these anomalous magnetic variations is scattered buried metallic debris in the shallow subsurface. The largest of these areas have been marked on Plate 3 by red hachure.

TC variations are generally modest, and appear to be related to identifiable sources, except in two locations. These anomalies likely indicate buried conductive material, and are shown on Plate 4 with blue hachure.

Comparison of Plate 3 and Plate 4 shows little correlation between the VMG map and the TC map. In the VMG anomaly areas (red hachure) the EM shows little or no response, probably because the interpreted scattered debris contributes little to the total volume of earth measured for each TC reading; additionally, the focus of the instrument is deeper than the interpreted debris. This observation substantiates the interpretation of the VMG anomalies as primarily scattered debris.

It is notable that the chain-link fence creates strong variation on the TC map, while the railroad tracks show no effect. This is probably because the fence is inter-connected over the entire distance spanned, creating a large antenna. This antenna absorbs and conducts the signal produced by the instrument. The railroad tracks, however, can have a gap between the rails thus minimizing the tracks to act as an antenna in a similar manner as the chain-link fence.

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Of further note is the fact that the linear TC anomaly near the railroad cars shows little correlation with the VMG map. This may be due to the composition of the debris materials; certain debris can be conductive but not magnetic.

## STANDARD CARE AND WARRANTY

The scope of NORCAL's services for this project consisted of using geophysical methods to characterize the shallow subsurface. The accuracy of our findings is subject to specific site conditions and limitations inherent to the techniques used. We performed our services in a manner consistent with the level of skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently employing similar methods. No warranty, with respect to the performance of services or products delivered under this agreement, expressed or implied, is made by NORCAL.

We appreciate having the opportunity to provide our services to EBA Engineering.

Sincerely,

NORCAL Geophysical Consultants, Inc.

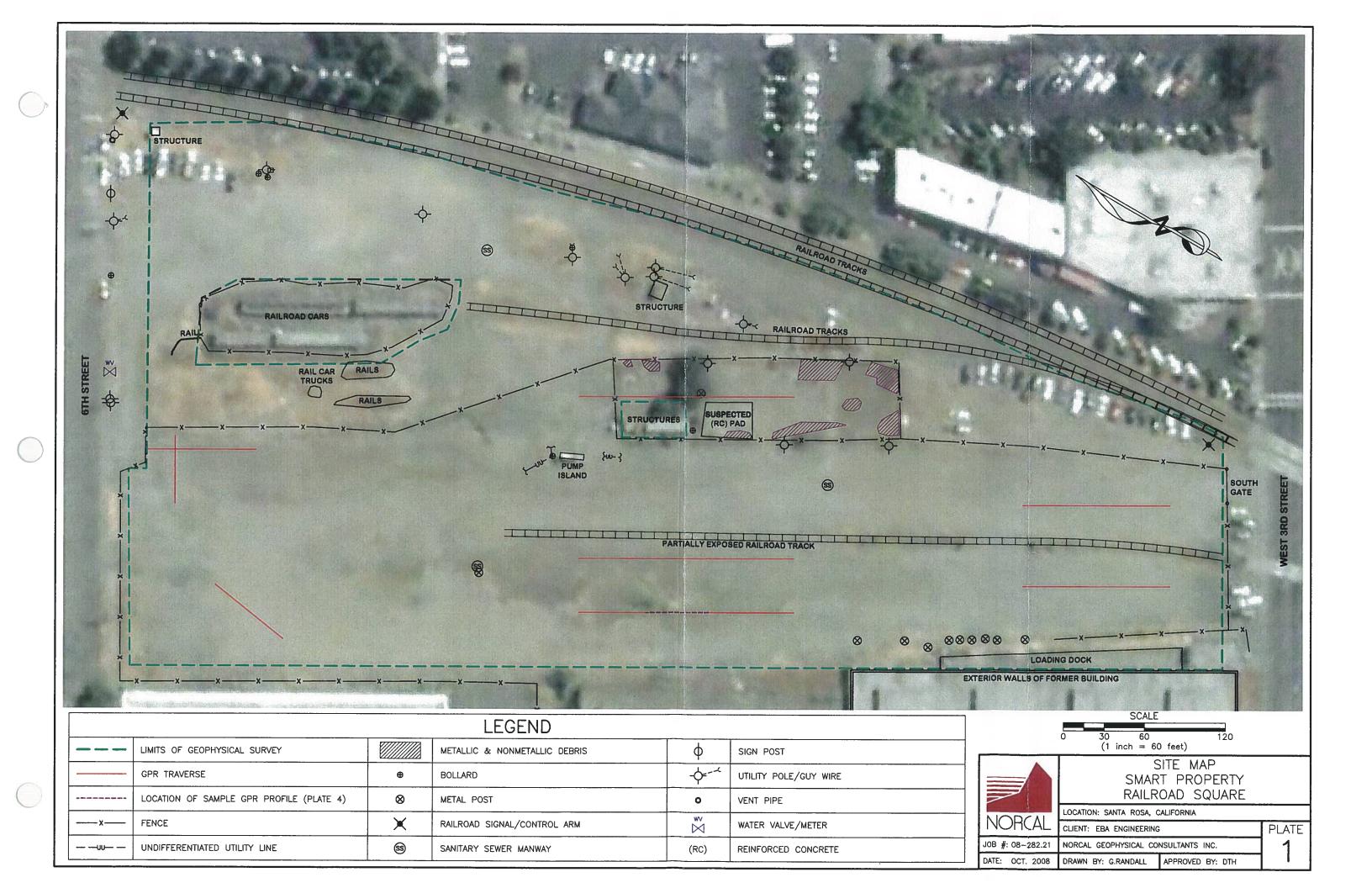
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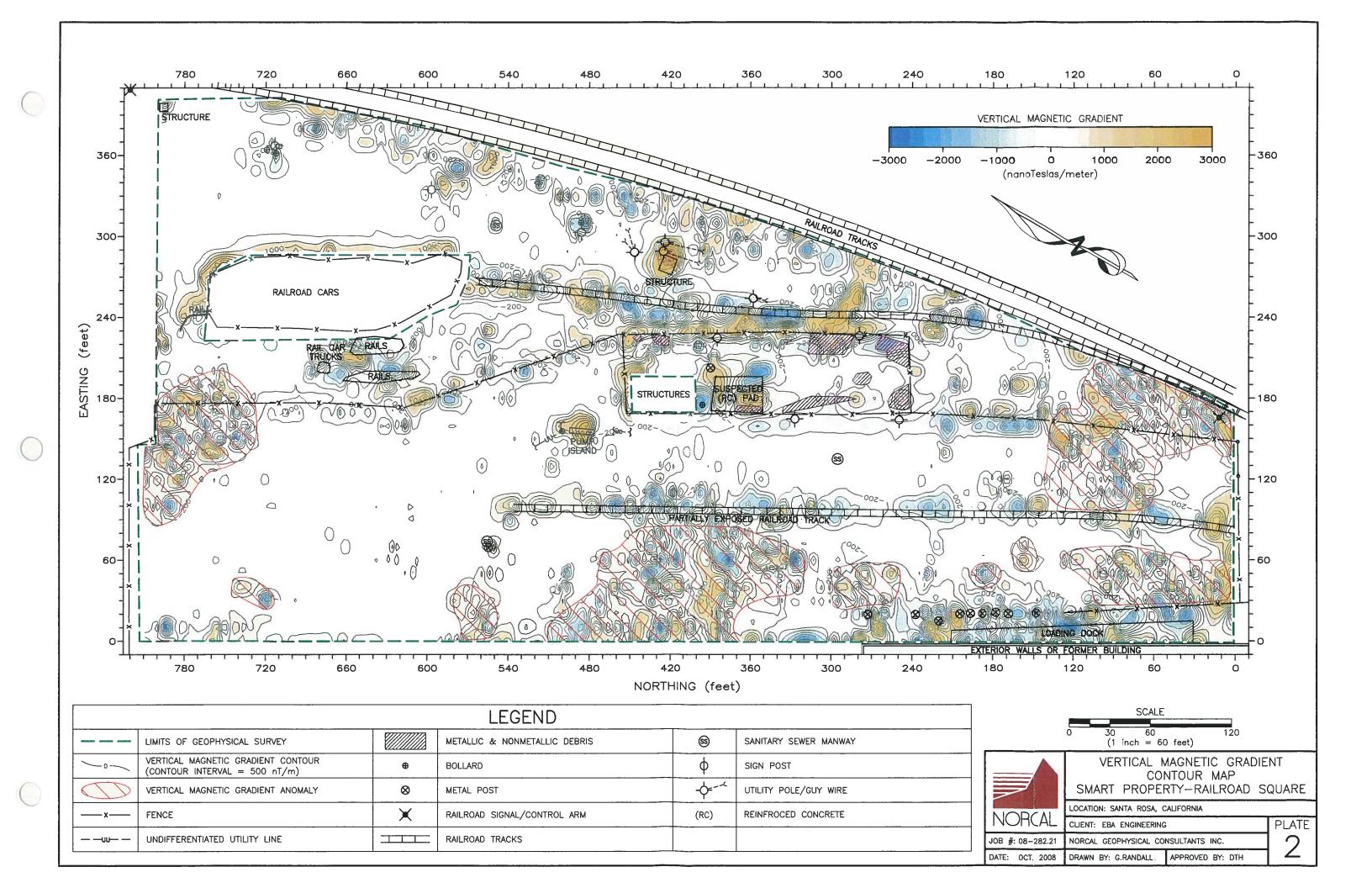
David T. Hagin Geophysicist GP-1033

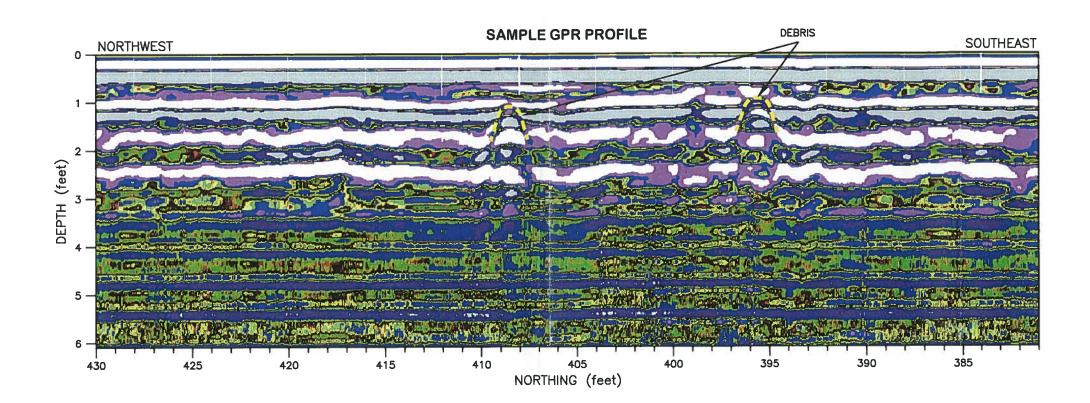
DTH/KGB/tt

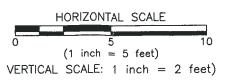
Enclosures: Plates 1-6

Appendix A - Geophysical Methodology, Instrumentation, Data Analysis, and Limitations











	SAMPLE	GPR PROFILE							
	SMAR	T PROPERTY							
$ \ge  $	RAILR	RAILROAD SQUARE							
	LOCATION: SANTA ROSA, C	CALIFORNIA							
ORCAL	CLIENT: EBA ENGINEERING	;	PERTY QUARE PLATE						
#: 08-282.21	NORCAL GEOPHYSICAL CO	NSULTANTS INC.	Δ						
E: OCT. 2008	DRAWN BY: G.RANDALL	APPROVED BY: DTH							



Appendix A

**GEOPHYSICAL METHODOLOGY** 



## Appendix A

## VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT (VMG)

## Methodology

Vertical magnetic gradient surveys are used to determine the presence of buried ferrous objects. A magnetic gradiometer measures the vertical gradient of the earth's magnetic field. It consists of two total field magnetic sensors separated vertically by one-half meter. The magnetic field strength is measured simultaneously at both of these sensors. The difference in magnetic intensity between these measurements is proportional to the vertical gradient of the earth's magnetic field. Because the vertical gradient is constant with respect to time, the effect of diurnal variations is eliminated. Therefore, a gradiometer provides higher sensitivity and better resolution of near surface sources than total field magnetometers. Areas with significant amounts of buried metal typically produce anomalously steep magnetic gradients. Since it is sensitive to ferrous metal sources both above and below ground, site and vicinity surface conditions can affect survey results.

A Geometrics G-858 cesium vapor magnetometer or a SCINTREX ENVI-MAP proton precession magnetometer is typically used to obtain vertical magnetic gradient data. These instruments feature a built-in memory that stores the vertical magnetic gradient and survey grid information. The information can be down loaded to a computer for further processing.

## **Data Analysis**

## **Computer Processing**

The VMG data are down loaded to a lap-top computer and converted it into a format for contouring. The contouring program (SURFER Version 8.0 by Golden Software) calculates an evenly spaced array of values (grid) based on the observed field data. Finally, these gridded values are contoured to produce a VMG contour map.

## Contour Map Interpretation

The VMG contour map illustrates the variations in the vertical magnetic gradient across the site. Areas without below or above ground ferrous metal are characterized by very low magnetic gradients. In these areas, there are very few contours. In areas with above or below ground ferrous metal, the magnetic gradient is relatively steep. These areas are characterized by numerous closely spaced contours and are considered anomalous. If the source of the anomaly is linear (e.g. underground utilities or fence lines), then the contours tend to be parallel and evenly distributed. If the source of the anomaly is localized (e.g. sign post, buried drum, etc.), then the contours tend to form circular or elliptical closures proportional to the size of the object. The larger the object and the closer it is to the magnetometer, the denser the concentrations of contours. Magnetic anomalies that cannot be attributed to above ground objects (fences, vehicles, buildings, etc.) are probably caused by buried objects.





USTs are often characterized by circular to elliptical contour closures. These closures have magnitudes ranging from several hundred to several thousand nano-Tesla per meter (nT/m) depending on the size and depth of the tank. If the UST is cylindrical and lying horizontally, it will often produce a bi-polar VMG anomaly. This consists of two adjacent contour closures. One has VMG values that increase towards the center of the closure and is referred to as a positive lobe. The second has VMG values that decrease towards the center of the closure and is referred to as a negative lobe. Typically, the positive lobe is situated directly above the UST and the negative lobe is to the north of the UST. Utilities and scattered metal debris, on the other hand, are generally characterized by single circular or irregular shaped negative lobes, or a group of alternating positive and negative lobes (closures). These closures typically have magnitudes ranging from less than fifty to several hundred nano-Tesla per meter (nT/m) depending on the size, depth, and amount of utilities and debris in a given area.

## Limitations

Below ground metal ferrous objects produce localized variations in the earth's magnetic field. The magnetic intensity associated with buried metal depends on the mass of the metal and the distance the metal object is from the magnetometer sensor. As the distance between the object and the magnetometer sensor increases, the intensity of the associated field decreases, thereby making detection more difficult. In addition, the ability to detect a buried metal object is based on the intensity of these variations versus the intensity of the background variations. Background variations can be caused by other nearby above or below ground metallic sources. Cultural features such as chain link fences, buildings, debris, railroad spurs, utilities, above ground electric lines, etc. typically produce numerous magnetic variations with high intensities. These variations may mask effects from buried metal objects, or make it very difficult to determine whether the magnetic variations are associated with below ground metal or above/below ground cultural features.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC TERRAIN CONDUCTIVITY (TC)

## Methodology

The electromagnetic method is used to measure variations in subsurface electrical conductivity that may be due to buried foreign objects or changes in subsurface materials. The electromagnetic system utilizes two coils separated by a specified distance. One of these coils transmits a time-varying electromagnetic signal (primary magnetic field) which induces current flow in the earth. This in turn creates a secondary magnetic field which is detected by the receiver coil. The secondary signal is complex and has both quadrature and in-phase components. The amplitude of the quadrature component is proportional to the electrical conductivity of the subsurface materials. The in-phase component is proportional to conductivity, but is also affected by electrical properties associated with metal objects. The instrument displays the quadrature component in units of milliSiemens/meter (mS/m). Since this measurement represents the conductivity of the volume of material sampled, rather than individual layers, it is an apparent value and is referred to as terrain conductivity.





Electromagnetic surveys are typically conducted using a Geonics EM31-DL ground conductivity meter connected to an Omnidata data recorder. The EM31 has a fixed coil separation of 12 feet, which results in a total depth of investigation of approximately 10 to 15 feet depending upon local site conditions. The data recorder automatically stores EM values as well as station locations and annotations regarding cultural features.

## **Data Analysis**

## **Computer Processing**

The TC data are down loaded to a lap-top computer and converted it into a format for contouring. The contouring program (SURFER Version 8.0 by Golden Software) calculates an evenly spaced array of values (grid) based on the observed field data. Finally, these gridded values are contoured to produce a TC contour map.

## Contour Map Interpretation

The TC contour map shows the variations in the electromagnetic terrain conductivity values within the survey area. The contour map is characterized by a series of contour lines that represent specific values. Areas that lack contour lines, or where the contours are spaced far apart, indicate a minimal change or variation in the respective values. This is indicative of relatively uniform conditions. Areas where contours are closely spaced indicate variations that are not uniform and probably caused by local sources.

In areas where there are significant quantities of above or below ground metal objects, the measured values are relatively large. These areas are characterized by numerous closely spaced contours. If the source of the anomaly is linear (e.g. underground utilities, railroad spurs, culvert, etc.), then the contours tend to parallel the object, and are closely spaced in close proximity to the object. If the below ground source is localized (e.g. buried drum, isolated metal debris, etc.), then the contours tend to form circular or elliptical closures that enclose the object. The larger the object and the closer it is to the geophysical instrument, the more contours there are in a given area. Variations that cannot be attributed to known above and/or below ground objects (metal well casings, reinforced concrete surface drain, above ground 55 gallon drums, utilities, etc.) are caused by unknown buried objects and are considered anomalous.

Buried landfill material is often characterized by circular to elliptical contour closures. These closures can vary from large circular closures that cover broad areas, to clusters of small closures that occur in zones. If the composition of the landfill is generally homogenous and nonmetallic, the contours tend to form large closures representing low values. If the fill material consists of both nonmetallic and metallic debris that varies significantly throughout the landfill, the contours tend to occur as numerous small closures representing both high and low values.

## Limitations

There are inherent limitations associated with TC techniques that may not allow for the detection of all subsurface features of interest. These limitations are related to the composition of the



subsurface feature, its size and depth of burial, and its proximity to other above or below ground features. In general, as the distance between a subsurface object and the respective geophysical instrument increases, the intensity of the associated field decreases, thereby making detection more difficult. In addition, above and below ground objects, such as buildings, debris, utilities, above ground electric lines, etc., typically produce interference that may mask effects from nearby buried features (targets).

Apart from the physical limitations of the instruments and the unwanted effects from secondary objects, the ability to detect subsurface features is also dependent upon the density of data acquisition points. If the distance between data acquisition points is significantly larger than the size of the subsurface feature, then this object may not be detectable.

## **GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR)**

## Methodology

Ground penetrating radar is a method that provides a continuous, high resolution cross-section depicting variations in the electrical properties of the shallow subsurface. The method is particularly sensitive to variations in electrical conductivity and electrical permittivity (the ability of a material to hold a charge when an electrical field is applied).

The GPR system operates by radiating electromagnetic pulses into the ground from a transducer (antenna) as it is moved along a traverse. Since most earth materials are transparent to electromagnetic energy, the signal spreads downward into the subsurface. However, when the signal encounters a contrast in electrical permittivity, a portion of the electromagnetic energy is reflected back to the surface. When the signal encounters a metal object, all of the incident energy is reflected. The reflected signals are received by the same transducer and are printed in cross-section form on a graphical recorder. Changes in subsurface reflection character on the GPR records can provide information regarding the location of voids, USTs, sumps, buried debris, underground utilities, and variations in the shallow stratigraphy.

The depth of investigation is dependent upon antenna frequency and ground conductivity, as determined by soil conditions. Clayey soils are typically high in water content and relatively conductive, potentially limiting the depth of investigation. Locally, optimum conditions for GPR are dry, sandy soils, although the method has been quite successful when used on snow and ice.

The GPR system used was a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. SIR-3000 Subsurface Interface Radar equipped with a 500 megahertz (MHz) transducer. This transducer is near the center of the available frequency range and is used to provide high resolution at shallow depths.

## Data Analysis

GPR records are examined to identify reflection patterns characteristic of voids, USTs, utilities, and other buried debris. Typically, USTs, conduits and pipes are manifested by broad localized hyperbolic (upside-down "U" shape) reflection patterns, whereas voids may be quite irregular in



shape. The intensity of a reflection pattern is usually dependent upon the condition of the respective object or void, its burial depth, and the type of fill over the feature. Utilities and other buried debris are typically manifested by narrow localized hyperbolic reflections that vary in intensity.

## Limitations

The ability to detect subsurface targets is dependent on site specific conditions. These conditions include depth of burial, the size or diameter of the target, the condition of the specific target in question, the type of backfill material associated with the target, and the surface conditions over the target (reinforced concrete, etc.). Under ideal conditions, the GPR can generally detect objects buried to approximately six feet. However, as the clay content in the subsurface increases, the GPR depth of detection decreases. Therefore, it is possible that on-site soil conditions and target features may limit the depth of detection to the upper one to two feet below ground surface.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC LINE LOCATION/METAL DETECTION (EMLL)

## Methodology

Electromagnetic line location techniques are used to locate the magnetic field resulting from an electric current flowing on a line. These magnetic fields can arise from currents already on the line (passive) or currents applied to a line with a transmitter (active). The most common passive signals are generated by live electric lines and re-radiated radio signals. Active signals can be introduced by connecting the transmitter to the line at accessible locations or by induction.

The detection of underground utilities is affected by the composition and construction of the line in question. Utilities detectable with standard line location techniques include any continuously connected metal pipes, cables/wires or utilities with tracer wires. Unless the utilities carry a passive current, they must be exposed at the surface or in accessible utility vaults. These generally include water, electric, natural gas, telephone, and other conduits related to facility operations. Utilities that are not detectable using standard electromagnetic line location techniques include those made of non-electrically conductive materials such as PVC, fiberglass, vitrified clay, and pipes with insulated connections.

Buried objects can also be detected, without direct contact, by using the induction mode. This is used to detect buried near surface metal objects such as rebar, manhole covers, USTs, and various metallic debris. The induction mode is used by holding the transmitter-receiver unit above the ground and continuously scanning the surface. The unit utilizes two orthogonal coils that are separated by a specified distance. One of the coils transmits an electromagnetic signal (primary magnetic field) which in turn produces a secondary magnetic field about the subsurface metal object. Since the receiver coil is orthogonal to the transmitter coil, it is unaffected by the primary field. Therefore, the secondary magnetic fields produced by buried metal object will generate an audible response from the unit. The peak of this response indicates when the unit is directly over the metal object.





The instrumentation we used for the EMLL survey consists of a Radio Detection RD-400 and a Fisher TW-6 inductive pipe and cable locator.

## Data Analysis

The EMLL instrumentation indicates the presence of buried metal by emitting an audible tone; there are no recorded data to analyze. Therefore, the locations of buried objects detected with the EMLL method are marked on the ground surface during the survey.

## Limitations

The detection of underground utilities is dependent upon the composition and construction of the line of interest, as well as depth. Utilities detectable with standard line location techniques include any continuously connected metal pipes, cables/wires or utilities with tracer wires. Unless carrying a passive current these utilities must be exposed at the surface or accessible in an utility vaults. These generally include water, electric, natural gas, telephone, and other conduits related to facility operations. Utilities that may not be detectable using standard electromagnetic line location techniques include certain abandoned utilities, utilities not exposed at the ground surface, or those made of non-electrically conductive materials such as PVC, fiberglass, vitrified clay, and metal pipes with insulating joints. Pipes generally deeper than about five to seven feet may not be detected.

# **APPENDIX E**

# **GREGG DRILLING AND TESTING CONE PENETRATION TEST REPORT**



GREGG DRILLING & TESTING, INC. GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION SERVICES

October 9, 2008

EBA Engineering Attn: Paul Nelson 825 Sonoma Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Subject: CPT Site Investigation Smart Railroad Property Santa Rosa, California GREGG Project Number: 08-0253MA

Dear Mr. Nelson:

The following report presents the results of GREGG Drilling & Testing's Cone Penetration Test investigation for the above referenced site. The following testing services were performed:

1	Cone Penetration Tests	(CPTU)	$\square$
2	Pore Pressure Dissipation Tests	(PPD)	
3	Seismic Cone Penetration Tests	(SCPTU)	
4	Resistivity Cone Penetration Tests	(RCPTU)	
5	UVOST Laser Induced Fluorescence	(UVOST)	
6	Groundwater Sampling	(GWS)	$\boxtimes$
7	Soil Sampling	(SS)	
8	Vapor Sampling	(VS)	
9	Vane Shear Testing	(VST)	
10	SPT Energy Calibration	(SPTE)	

A list of reference papers providing additional background on the specific tests conducted is provided in the bibliography following the text of the report. If you would like a copy of any of these publications or should you have any questions or comments regarding the contents of this report, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (925) 313-5800.

Sincerely, GREGG Drilling & Testing, Inc.

Mary Walden Operations Manager

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	REG
	Q

GREGG DRILLING & TESTING, INC. GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION SERVICES

# Cone Penetration Test Sounding Summary

-Table 1-

				CPT-10 1	CPT-9 1		CPT-7 1	CPT-6		CPT-4		CPT-2	CPT-1	CPT Sounding Identification
				10/07/08	10/07/08	10/07/08	10/07/08	10/06/08	10/06/08	10/06/08	10/07/08	10/06/08	10/06/08	Date
				25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	Termination Depth (Feet)
				25	25	24	25	24	24	24	25	24	24	Depth of Groundwater Samples (Feet)
						<b>a</b>	•	•	-	•	-	•	0	Depth of Soil Samples (Feet)
				8	8		1		-	-	•	1	1	Depth of Pore Pressure Dissipation Tests (Feet)

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# Cone Penetration Testing Procedure (CPT)

Gregg Drilling carries out all Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) using an integrated electronic cone system, *Figure CPT*. The soundings were conducted using a 20 ton capacity cone with a tip area of 15 cm<sup>2</sup> and a friction sleeve area of 225 cm<sup>2</sup>. The cone is designed with an equal end area friction sleeve and a tip end area ratio of 0.80.

The cone takes measurements of cone bearing  $(q_c)$ , sleeve friction  $(f_s)$  and penetration pore water pressure  $(u_2)$  at 5cm intervals during penetration to provide a nearly continuous hydrogeologic log. CPT data reduction and interpretation is performed in real time facilitating on-site decision making. The above mentioned parameters are stored on disk for further analysis and reference. All CPT soundings are performed in accordance with revised (2002) ASTM standards (D 5778-95).

The cone also contains a porous filter element located directly behind the cone tip  $(u_2)$ , Figure CPT. It consists of porous plastic and is 5.0mm thick. The filter element is used to obtain penetration pore pressure as the cone is advanced as well as Pore Pressure Dissipation Tests (PPDT's) during appropriate pauses in penetration. It should be noted that prior to penetration, the element is fully saturated with silicon oil under vacuum pressure to ensure accurate and fast dissipation.

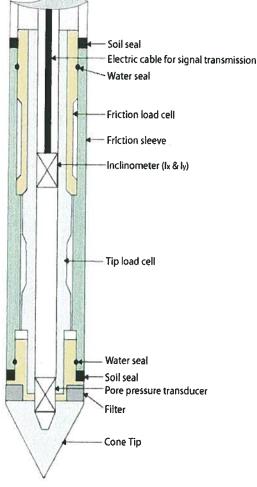


Figure CPT

When the soundings are complete, the test holes are grouted using a Gregg support rig. The grouting procedures generally consist of pushing a hollow CPT rod with a "knock out" plug to the termination depth of the test hole. Grout is then pumped under pressure as the tremie pipe is pulled from the hole. Disruption or further contamination to the site is therefore minimized.



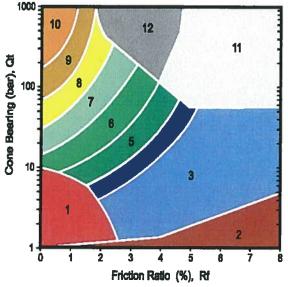
# **Cone Penetration Test Data & Interpretation**

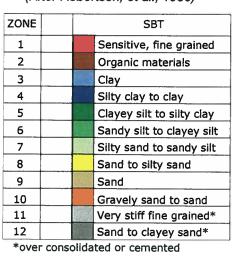
The Cone Penetration Test (CPT) data collected from your site are presented in graphical form in the attached report. The plots include interpreted Soil Behavior Type (SBT) based on the charts described by Robertson (1990). Typical plots display SBT based on the non-normalized charts of Robertson et al (1986). For CPT soundings extending greater than 50 feet, we recommend the use of the normalized charts of Robertson (1990) which can be displayed as SBTn, upon request. The report also includes spreadsheet output of computer calculations of basic interpretation in terms of SBT and SBTn and various geotechnical parameters using current published correlations based on the comprehensive review by Lunne, Robertson and Powell (1997), as well as recent updates by Professor Robertson. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use and should be carefully reviewed. Gregg Drilling & Testing Inc. do not warranty the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical parameters interpreted by the software and do not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used in the software.

Some interpretation methods require input of the groundwater level to calculate vertical effective stress. An estimate of the in-situ groundwater level has been made based on field observations and/or CPT results, but should be verified by the user.

A summary of locations and depths is available in Table 1. Note that all penetration depths referenced in the data are with respect to the existing ground surface.

Note that it is not always possible to clearly identify a soil type based solely on  $q_t$ ,  $f_s$ , and  $u_2$ . In these situations, experience, judgment, and an assessment of the pore pressure dissipation data should be used to infer the correct soil behavior type.





### (After Robertson, et al., 1986)

Figure SBT



# Groundwater Sampling (GWS)

Gregg Drilling conducts groundwater sampling using a Hydropunch<sup>®</sup> type groundwater sampler, *Figure GWS*. The groundwater sampler has a retrievable stainless steel or disposable PVC screen with steel drop off tip. This allows for samples to be taken at multiple depth intervals within the same sounding location. In areas of slower water recharge, provisions may be made to set temporary PVC well screens during sampling to allow the drill rig to advance to the next sample location while the groundwater is allowed to infiltrate.

The groundwater sampler operates by advancing 1 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inch hollow push rods with the filter tip in a closed configuration to the base of the desired sampling interval. Once at the desired sample depth, the push rods are retracted; exposing the encased filter screen and allowing groundwater to infiltrate hydrostatically from the formation into the inlet screen. A small diameter bailer (approximately 1/2 or 3/4 inch) is lowered through the push rods into the screen section for sample collection. The number of downhole trips with the bailer and time necessary to complete the sample collection at each depth interval is a function of sampling protocols, volume requirements, and the yield characteristics and storage capacity of the formation. Upon completion of sample collection, the push rods and sampler, with the exception of the PVC screen and steel drop off tip are retrieved to the ground surface, decontaminated and prepared for the next sampling event.

A summary of the groundwater samples collected, including the sampling date, depth and location identification, is presented in Table 1 and the corresponding CPT plot.

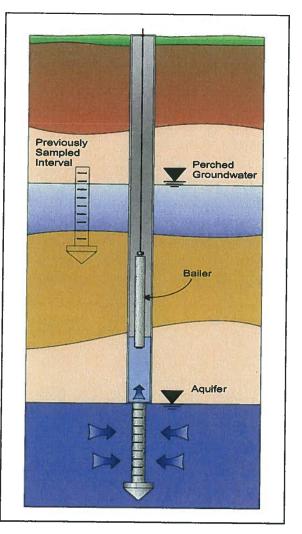


Figure GWS

For a detailed reference on direct push groundwater sampling, refer to Zemo et. al., 1992.



GREGG DRILLING & TESTING, INC. GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION SERVICES

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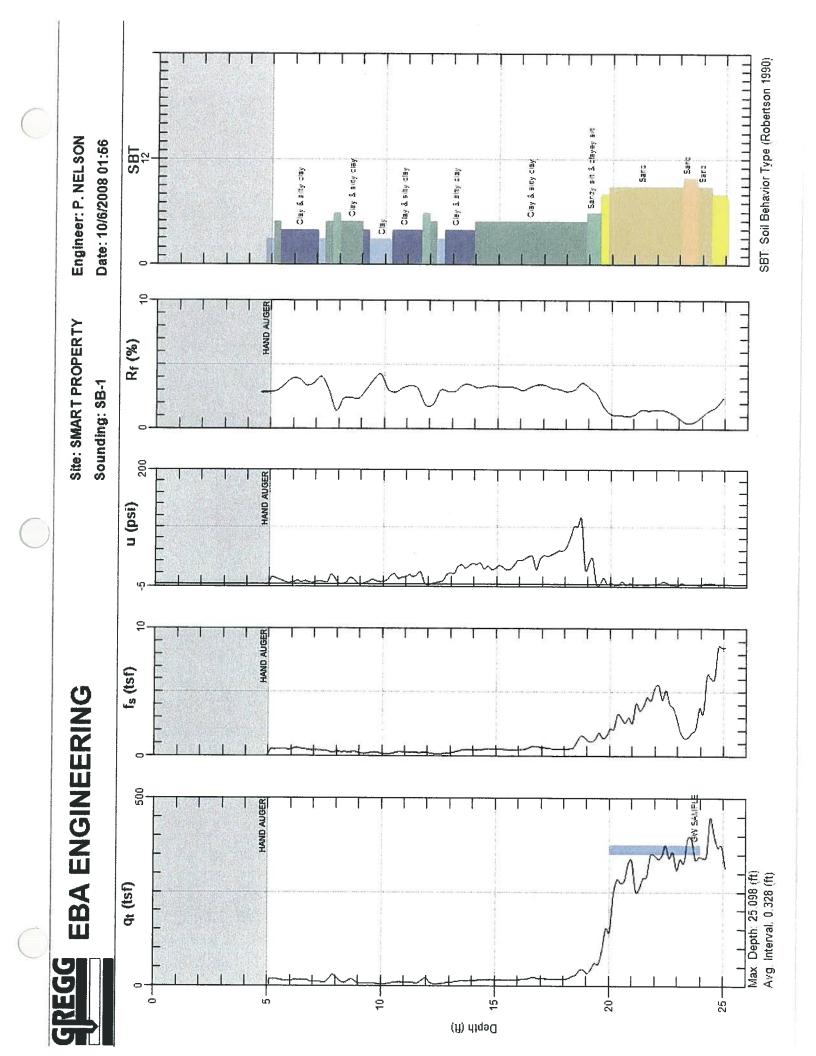
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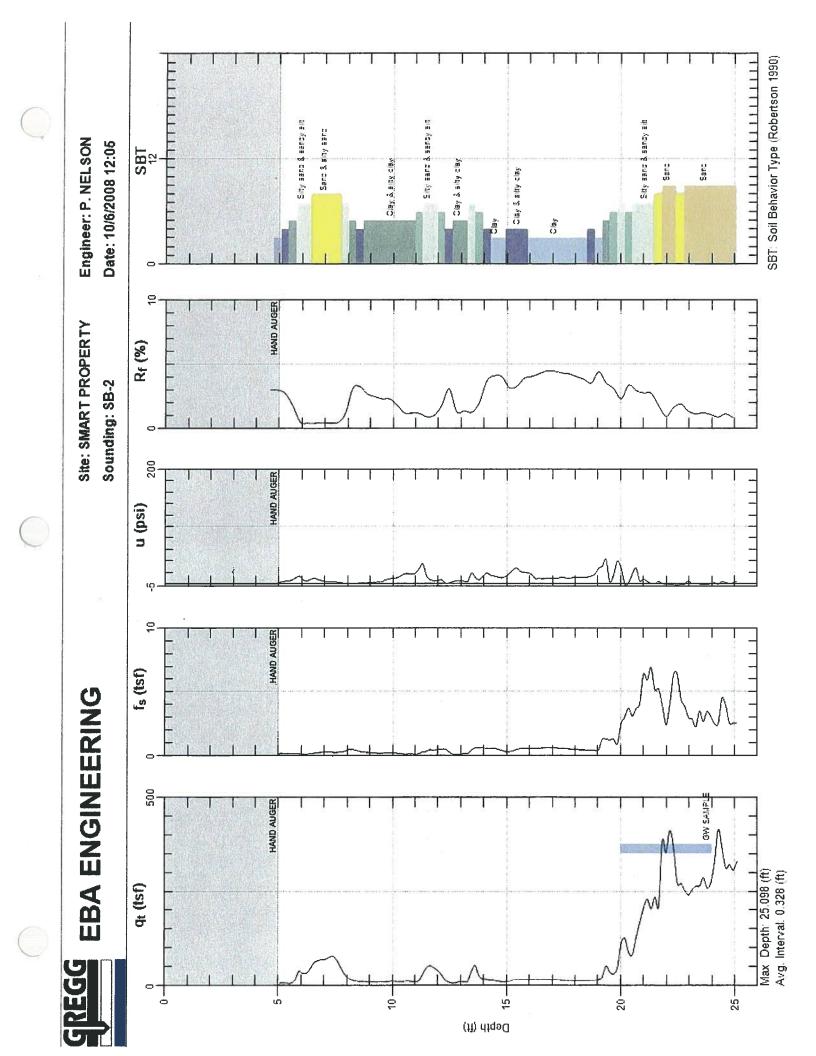
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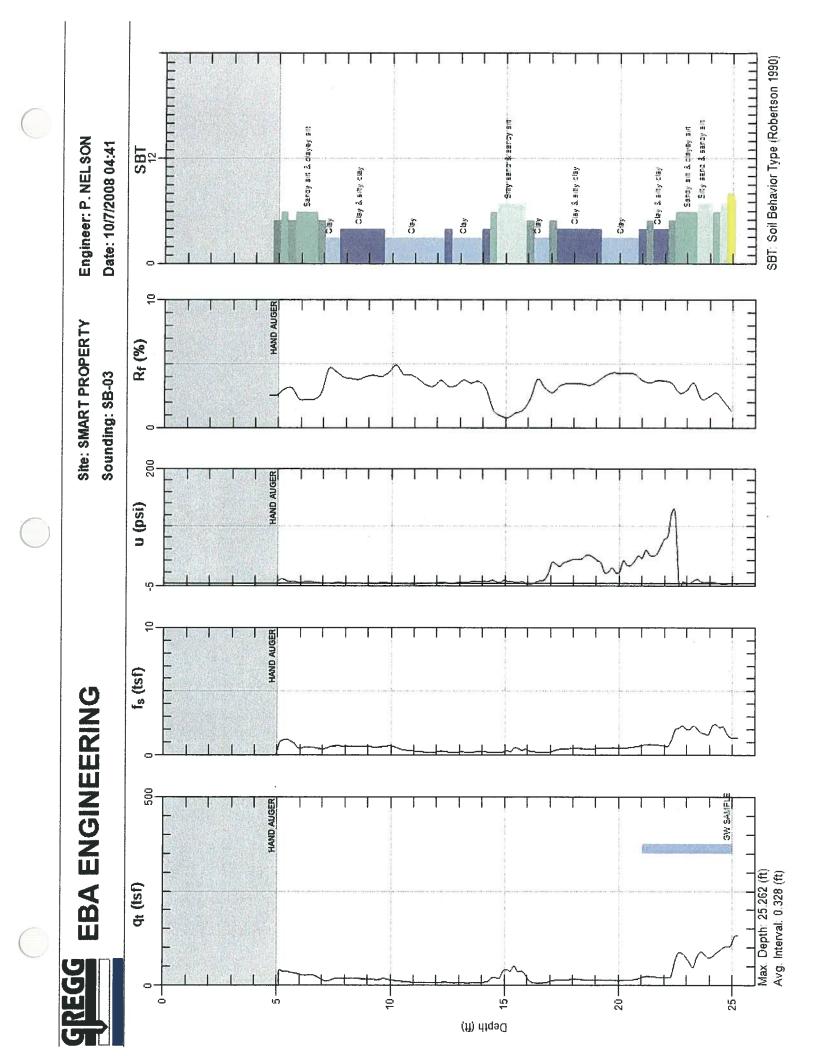
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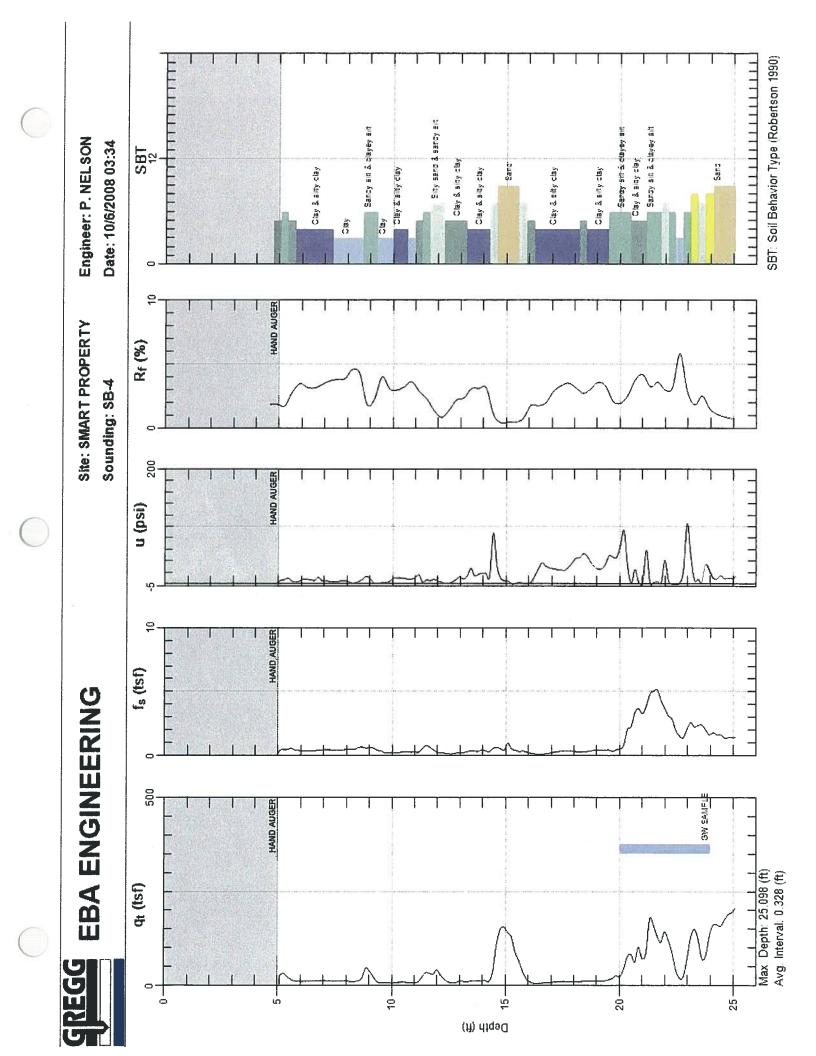
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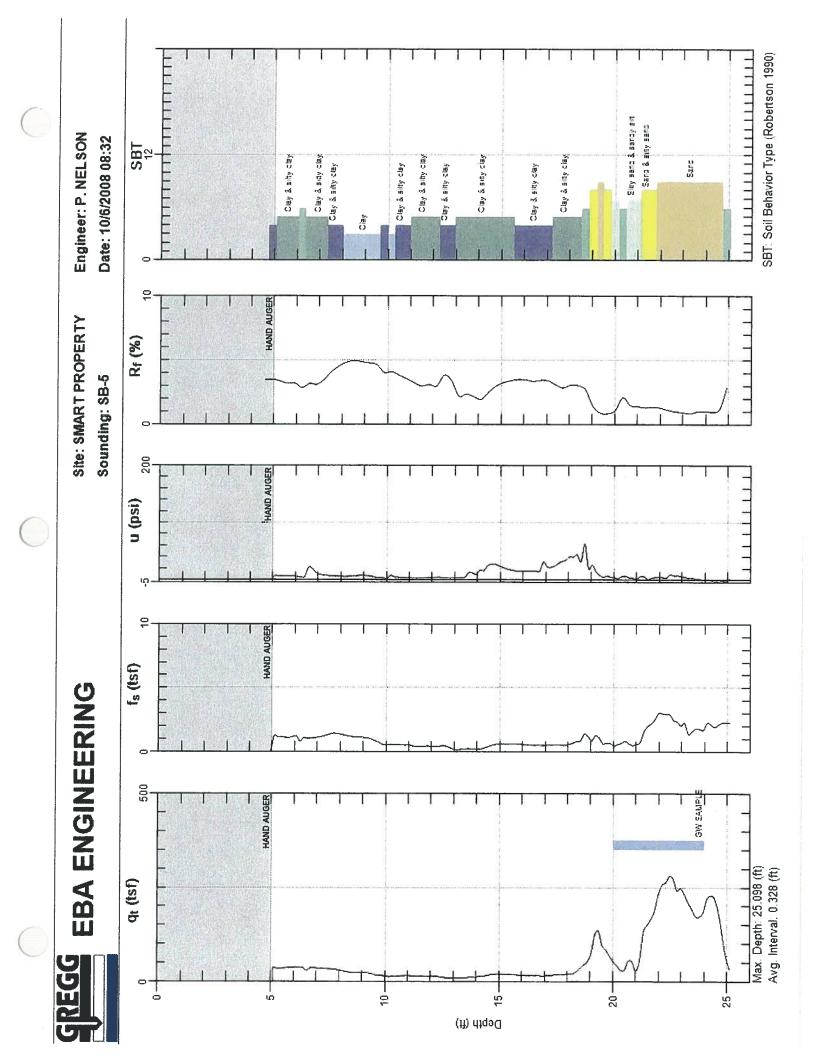
Copies of ASTM Standards are available through www.astm.org

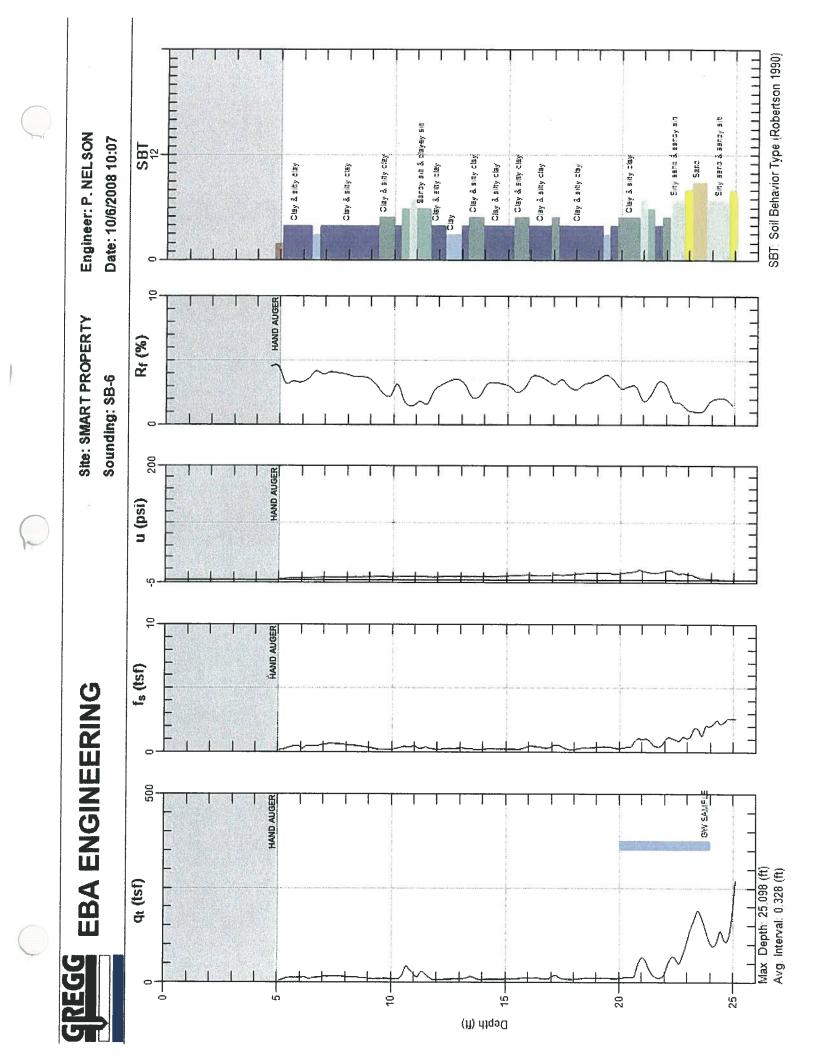


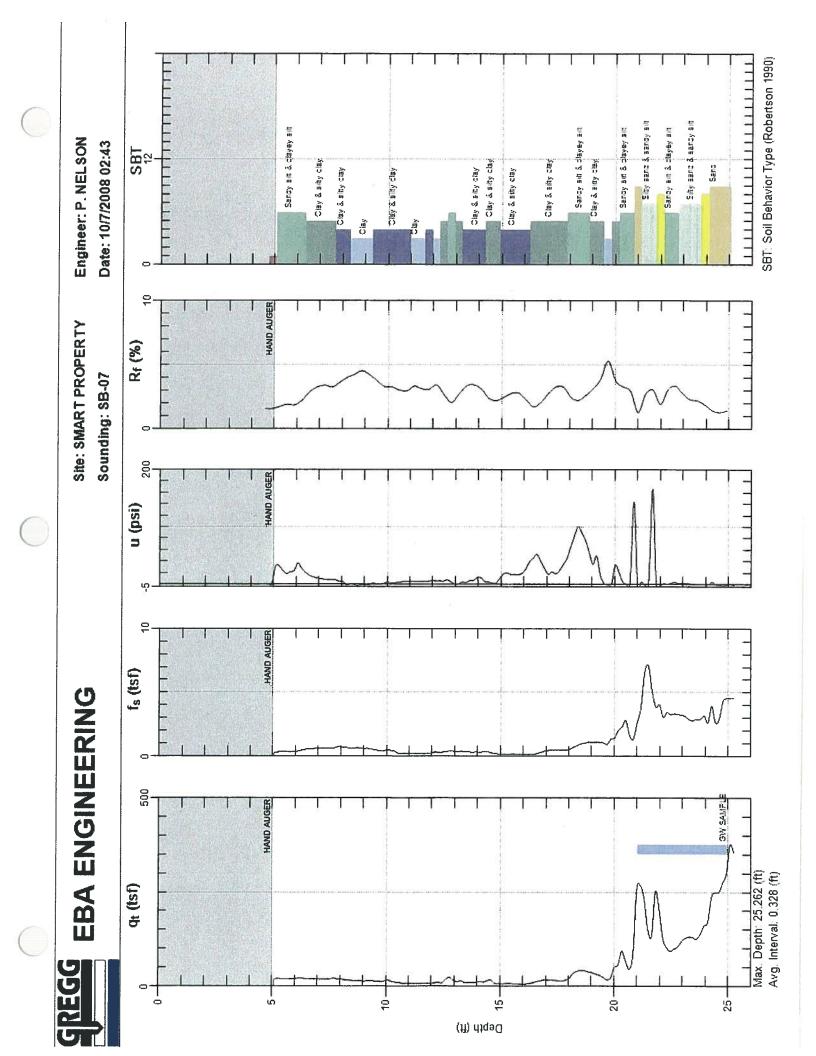


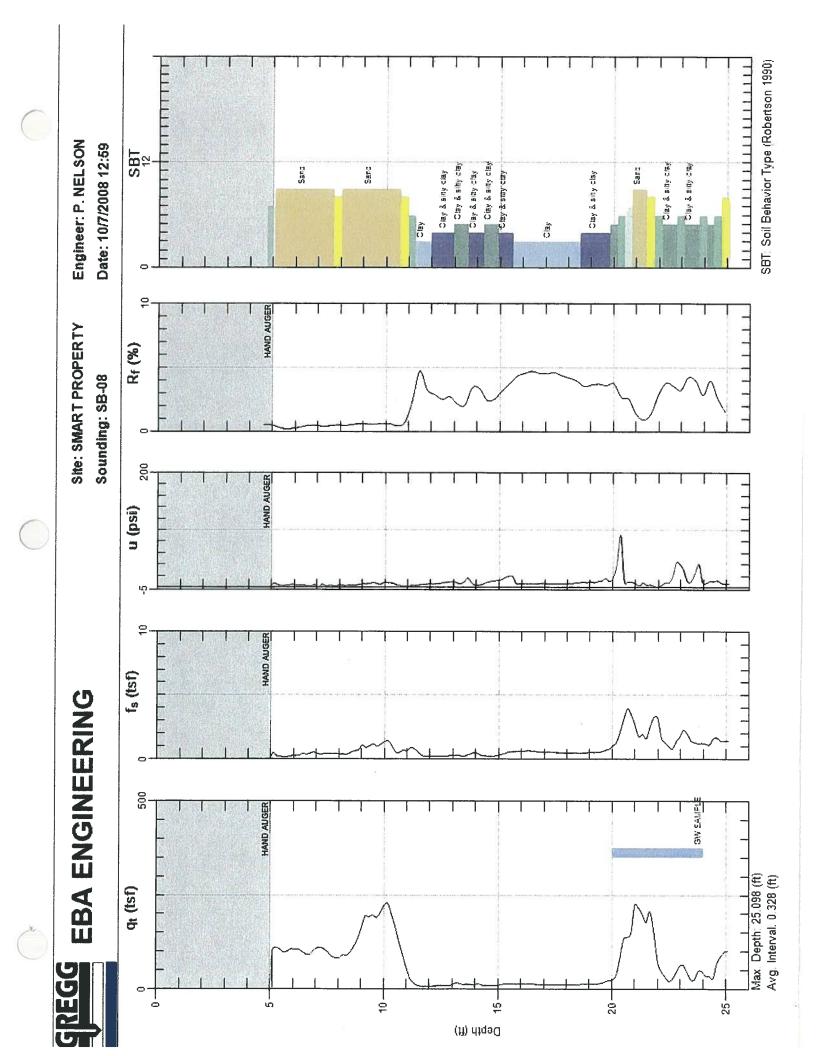


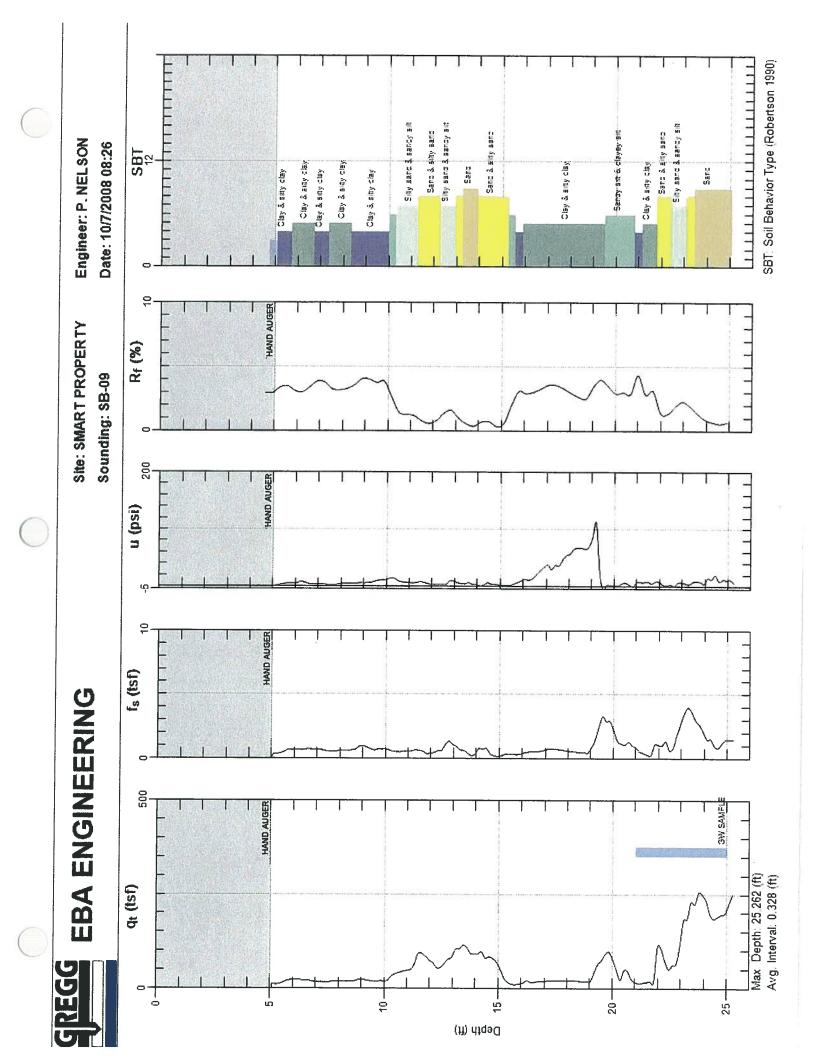


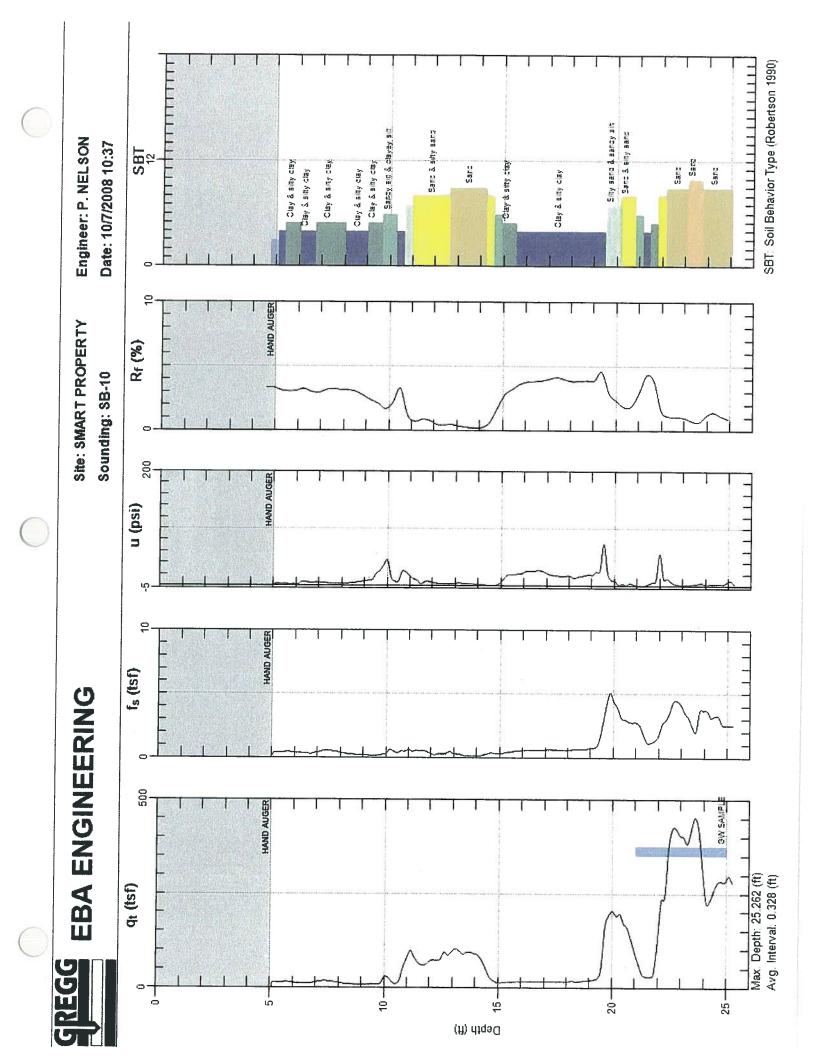












# **APPENDIX F**

# **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

# STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

## **GROUNDWATER MONITORING**

The groundwater monitoring procedures presented herein were developed to provide consistent and reproducible sampling methods; proper application of analytical methods; accurate and precise analytical results; and provide guidelines so that the overall objectives of the monitoring program are achieved. The following documents were used as guidelines for the development of these procedures:

• RCRA Groundwater Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document, OSWER 9950.1, September 1986.

## **GROUNDWATER ELEVATION SURVEY**

Prior to each sampling event, wells at the site will be measured for static groundwater levels during a single water-level survey. Groundwater levels will be converted to elevations (referenced to mean sea level or an assumed referenced datum) and either tabulated or graphically displayed on a potentiometric surface map. The wells will be sampled for chemical constituents after the groundwater level survey is completed.

Groundwater levels will be measured with an electric sounder. The electric sounder is a transistor based instrument that uses a reel-mounted, two-conductor, coaxial cable that connects the control panel to the sensor. The cable is marked at 0.01-foot increments. The groundwater level is measured by lowering the sensor into the well. A low-current circuit is completed when the sensor contacts the groundwater, which serves as an electrolyte. The current is amplified and fed into an indicator light and audible buzzer, signaling when groundwater has been contacted. A sensitivity control compensates for highly saline or conductive water. The electric sounder will be decontaminated by rinsing with clean water after each use. Depth to groundwater will be recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot in the field data sheets and/or logbook. The groundwater from the surveyed elevation of the top of the well casing (TOC). The total depth of the well will then be measured in the wells scheduled for sampling by lowering the sensor to the bottom of the well. The total depth of the well will be recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot in the field dot to the nearest 0.01 foot in the field data sheet or logbook and used to calculate purge volumes and to determine whether the well screen is partially obstructed by silt.

## **SAMPLE COLLECTION**

Sample collection procedures include equipment cleaning, groundwater level and total well depth measurements, well purging and sampling, and surface water sampling. The well sampling sequence will start with those wells having the lowest concentration of contaminants (if applicable). Ensuing samples are collected from wells of increasing contamination.



All field measurements will be recorded on a field data sheet or logbook. The pH, specific conductance, and temperature meters will be calibrated each day before beginning field activities.

## Well Sampling

A bladder pump, Teflon bailer, disposable polyethylene bailer, or stainless steel bailer are the only equipment acceptable for well sampling. When samples for volatile organic analysis are being collected with a bladder pump, the pump flow will be regulated to approximately 100 milliliters (ml) per minute to minimize pump effluent turbulence and aeration. Glass bottles of at least 40 ml volume and fitted with Teflon-lined septa will be used in sampling for volatile organics. These bottles will be filled completely to prevent air from remaining in the bottle. A positive meniscus forms when the bottle is completely full. A convex Teflon septum will be placed over the positive meniscus to eliminate air. After the bottle is capped, it will be inverted and tapped to verify that it contains no air bubbles. The sample containers for other parameters will then be filled and capped. All filtering for dissolved metals will be performed in the laboratory.

## SAMPLE PRESERVATION AND HANDLING

## Sample Containers and Preservation

Sample containers vary with each type of analytical parameter. Container types and materials selected are nonreactive with the particular analytical parameter tested. Specific sample volume, container types, and preservation requirements are identified by the laboratory conducting the analyses.

## Sample Handling

Sample containers will be labeled immediately following collection. Samples will be kept cool with cold packs until received by the laboratory. Cold packs will be replaced each day to maintain refrigeration. All samples will then be transported under Chain-of-Custody (COC) Record protocols as discussed below.

## SAMPLE DOCUMENTATION

The following procedures will be used during sampling and analysis to provide COC control during sample handling from collection through storage.

## Chain-of-Custody (COC) Records

All samples will be accompanied by a COC Record. When transferring samples, the individuals relinquishing and receiving will sign, date, and note the time on the record. This record will be



# FIELD QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) measures will be taken to confirm the integrity of the field and laboratory data generated during the monitoring program. The procedures used to assess data quality are described in this section.

## Field Quality Assurance Procedures

Quality assurance procedures for the sampling program will consist of collecting field equipment blanks (if necessary), trip blanks, and duplicate samples. In the event all sampling points are equipped with dedicated equipment (i.e., pumps or dedicated bailers), equipment blanks will not required. The trip blank will remain with the bottles used for sampling for the duration of the sampling event, and at no time will the trip blank be opened. The trip blank will provide a check on bottle cleaning procedures and sample transport conditions. The trip blank sample will be analyzed for volatile organic compounds. Finally, duplicate samples will be periodically collected to check the reproducibility of the laboratory.

## ANALYTICAL METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Laboratory analysis will be performed by a State certified analytical laboratory. Samples collected as part of the monitoring program will be analyzed consistent with accepted analytical procedures.



# **APPENDIX G**

# FIELD SAMPLING DATA SHEETS

Project No.	08-1528			Well No:	SRMW -07				
Project Location:	2 Fourth Stre	et and 34 Sixth Street,	Santa Rosa, CA	Well Depth from TOC: 20.0'					
Global I.D.				Well Diameter:	2"				
Date:	10/2/08			Product Level from					
Time:	10:33		·	Water Level from					
Recorded by:	R. Johnson (I	EBA)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Purge Duration:	7 minutes			Well Elevation (TC					
				WEATHER	DC): 151.25 feet above MSL				
Wind:	Moderate, 5-1	0 miles per hour		Precip. in last 5 day					
				i recip. in last 5 day	ys: 0.00 " (STA)				
	Rinded Privates	voi	LUME OF WATER TO	O BE REMOVED BE	FORE SAMPI INC.				
(20' -	14.24'	) x ( 0.08333 )2		0.94					
{ Well Depth - Wate	and the second se		x 5.14 x 7.46 -	0.94	gallons in one well volume				
2.82	gallons in 3	well volumes		3.0	college many a				
					gallons removed				
			ç	ALIBRATION					
Parameter	Time	Calibration	Before Sampling	Time	After Sampling				
pH:	10:24	7.00	7.00						
EC:	10:24	1,413	1,414		······································				
			FIELD	MEASUREMENTS					
Time	рН	EC (µS/cm)	Temp (°C)	Gallons Removed	d Appearance				
10:34	7.37	526	20.0	0.5	Clear, no fines, no HC odor				
10:35	7.38	524	19.7	1.0	Clear, no fines, no HC odor				
10:36	7.38	522	19.5	1.5	Clear, no fines, no HC odor				
10:39	7.39	521	19.4	2.0	Cloudy, moderate fines, no HC odor				
10:40	7.4	519	19.4	2.5	Cloudy, moderate fines, no HC odor				
10:41	7.4	520	19.3	3.0	Cloudy, moderate fines, no HC odor				
in the second	And the second form								
現在に「「ない」と									
ater Level After Pur	ging:	NA	ft. (TOC)	80% of Original Wate	er Level: <u>15.40'</u> ft. (TOC)				
ater Level Before Sa		<u>12.09</u>	ft. (TOC)						
PPEARANCE OF S.	AMPLE:	Slightly cloudy, no H	IC odor		Time: <u>12:00</u>				
iler: Aqua Bailer Sir	ngle Sample	Type: Disposable Pol	lyethylene	GPM:					
bmersible:		Туре:		GPM:					
dicated:		Туре:		GPM:					
	N METHOD: T	SP wash and disposabl	e bailers						
MPLE ANALYSIS:	and in such as a second s		-						

Project No.	08-1528		-	Well No:	SRMW -08			
Project Location:	2 Fourth Stre	et and 34 Sixth Street,	Santa Rosa, CA	Well Depth from TO	20.5'			
Global I.D.				Well Diameter:	2"			
Date:	10/2/08			Product Level from T	DC: NA			
Time:	10:50			Water Level from TOC:     12.10'       Screened Interval:     10.9'-20.5'				
Recorded by:	R. Johnson (E	EBA)						
Purge Duration:	6 minutes			Well Elevation (TOC)	152.29 feet above MSL			
				WEATHER				
Wind:	Moderate, 5-1	0 miles per hour		Precip. in last 5 days:	0.00 " (STA)			
-		V0	LUME OF WATER TO	) BE REMOVED BEF(	RE SAMPLING			
( 20.5 ' - { Well Depth - Wate	<u>12.10</u> er Level } { We	) x ( 0.08333 )2 ell radius (ft) }	x 3.14 x 7.48 =	1.37	gallons in one well volume			
<u>4.11</u>	gallons in 3	well volumes		4.0	gallons removed			
					<u>Emions removed</u>			
			C	ALIBRATION				
Parameter	Time	Calibration	Before Sampling	Time	After Sampling			
pH:	10:24	7.00	7.00					
EC:	10:24	1,413	1,414	-				
						(R. 197		
	and of the second second second		FIELD	MEASUREMENTS		加利的		
Time	рН	EC (µS/cm)	Temp (°C)	Gallons Removed	Appearance			
10:51	7.19	706	20.3	1.0	Clear, no fines, no HC odor			
10:52	7.11	705	20.2	1.5	Clear, no fines, no HC odor			
10:53	7.09	703	20.1	2.0	Clear, no fines, no HC odor			
10:54	7.08	702	20.1	2.5	Cloudy, moderate fines, no HC odor			
10:55	7.07	701	20.1	3.0	Cloudy, moderate fines, no HC odor			
10:56	7.06	701	20	3.5	Cloudy, moderate fines, no HC odor			
10:57	7.06	698	20	4.0	Cloudy, moderate fines, no HC odor	2		
ater Level After Pur	rging:	NA	ft. (TOC)	80% of Original Water	evel: <u>13.78'</u> ft. (TOC)			
ater Level Before Sa		<u>12.09</u>	ft. (TOC)					
PPEARANCE OF S	AMPLE:	Slightly cloudy, no I	HC odor	] Ti	ne: <u>12:15</u>			
ailer: Aqua Bailer Si	ngle Sample	Type: Disposable Pr	lvethylene	GPM:				
dicated:		Туре:		GPM:				
	N METHOD. 7	SP wash and disposab		GPM:				
	at the second second		ie dallers					
MPLE ANALYSIS	: TPH-g, TPH-c	i, TPH-mo, VOCs			2			

# **APPENDIX H**

# FEBRUARY 23, 2007 NORTH COAST REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD LETTER



# California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast Region

Mr. John W. Corbett, Chairman

Linda S. Adams Secretary for Environmental Protection www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast 5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A, Santa Rosa, California 95403 Phone: (877) 721-9203 (toll free) • Office: (707) 576-2220 • FAX: (707) 523-0135



Arnold Schwarzenegger Governor

February 23, 2007

REC'D FEB 2 6 2007

Mr. Mike Grant Union Pacific Railroad Manager Environmental Site Remediation 1408 Middle Harbor Road Oakland, CA 94607

Dear Mr. Grant:

Subject:Case StatusFile:Southern Pacific Transportation Company, 3rd Street Property<br/>Santa Rosa, Case No. 1TSR196

Regional Water Board staff has reviewed the August 11, 2006 *Results of Additional Groundwater Monitoring Event and Recommendation for No Further Action* prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants and the file for the Southern Pacific Transportation Company site (Third Street site) in Santa Rosa. The purpose of this letter is to provide you with a written status report regarding our consideration of no further action, and also identify the remaining regulatory requirements for completion of this project and those associated with the proposed property development. Our comments are as follows:

- The post corrective action groundwater verification monitoring results reveal significant water quality improvements in the vicinity of SRMW-13. The presence of separate phase hydrocarbons has been reduced to dissolved concentrations of diesel range hydrocarbons detected at 280, ug/l.
- The area of groundwater impact extends an unknown distance to the west beneath the adjacent property. However, the groundwater analytical results demonstrate that the heavy hydrocarbon plume has not migrated to monitoring wells SRMW-12 to the north, SRMW-06 and SRMW-11 to the west and SRMW-05 and SRMW-14 to the south and therefore, does not appear to be a threat to Santa Rosa Creek.
- Groundwater impacts from Methyl tert Butyl Ether (MtBE) also exist in the vicinity of SRMW-7 and SRMW-8 located on the eastern portion of the site. On site sources of MtBE were investigated and not found. Based on the available information, including MtBE detections in grab groundwater samples and in SRMW-8 at the eastern property boundary, the source of MtBE appears to be off site and up gradient.

## California Environmental Protection Agency

Union Pacific Railroad

Therefore, no further groundwater testing is required at this time associated with the areas where corrective actions have been completed to date. Since the public notice requirements have been completed and comments were not received, you may proceed with monitoring well decommissioning in compliance with Sonoma County Environmental Health Division regulatory requirements.

-2-

A no further action letter will be issued upon completion of the following items:

- The submittal of documentation showing proper well abandonment;
- The submittal of documentation showing proper disposal of drummed waste currently stored at the site, if any;
- Compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board, Geotracker data base electronic submittal requirements; and
- A written commitment from the person or persons who will be taking responsibility for the preparation and implementation of a Soil and Groundwater Management Plan, as discussed below.

The subject site is the location of the proposed Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) development project referred to as the Railroad Square Development, a transit-oriented redevelopment project. Regional Water Board staff attended and spoke at meetings during the master developer selection process and provided interested parties with a fact sheet dated May 24, 2006 (Enclosed).

As stated in the fact sheet, the issuance of a no further action letter in this case does not equate to a property with unrestricted land use free of environmental requirements. Areas of shallow soil impacts remain in place, including but not limited to SRB-20 and in the fenced enclosure area in the vicinity of the power pole. Spills and leaks may have also occurred in areas other than those where corrective action was completed in October 2003 due to the historical land use. And deep soil impacts remain in place where corrective action was completed due to site constraints and rainy weather conditions. Groundwater management may also be an issue since the development design includes subsurface parking.

Therefore, the preparation of a soil and groundwater management plan is required, and must be included as a component of the building permit application to the City of Santa Rosa Department of Community Development and Santa Rosa Fire Department. Since the timing of development is unknown, and the Railroad Square Development Project is dependent upon the issuance of a no further action letter that facilitates a change in property ownership to SMART, we only need to have at this time the written commitment from the person or persons who will taking responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the plan.

For your information, the soil and groundwater management plan must include 1) a proposal to remove the known areas containing shallow soil impacts, 2) a method to

## California Environmental Protection Agency

Union Pacific Railroad

characterize, manage and dispose of any soil/fill material removed from the site for development reasons, and 3) a contingency plan for a potential encounter with newly discovered areas of contaminated soil and/or groundwater, or subsurface piping or structures, during trenching, parking garage construction and property development.

-3-

The soil and groundwater management plan must also include a method to control groundwater, impacted or otherwise, if encountered during the installation of utilities or construction of the subsurface parking structures. If the subsurface parking garage is constructed below the seasonal high water table and is not designed to be water tight, a post construction groundwater management plan will also be needed. A contingency plan must be included for a proposed water tight structure in the event that it does not function as designed.

For the record, the railroad corridor located south of Third Street and north of Santa Rosa Creek is also part of the over all "site". A discussion regarding this parcel will be forthcoming under separate cover and will be independent of the north of Third Street parcels.

If you have any questions or would like to meet to discuss this case please contact Joan Fleck of my staff at (707) 576-2675.

Sincerely

David S. Evans Supervising Engineer

Enclosure: Fact Sheet

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