

Date: September 11, 2019
Project No.: 678-8-3
Prepared For: Mr. Andy Springer
GOOGLE LLC
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, California 94043
Re: **Addendum to 100/200 Caribbean SMP for Sunnyvale West Channel**
Between West Caribbean Drive and Caspian Court
Sunnyvale, California

Dear Mr. Springer:

On behalf of Google LLC (Google), Cornerstone Earth Group, Inc. (Cornerstone) prepared this Addendum to the Site Management Plan (SMP) dated February 14, 2019 prepared for Google's 100 and 200 Caribbean Campus development in Sunnyvale, California (100/200 Caribbean). The 100/200 Caribbean SMP was approved by the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health (DEH) in their letter dated March 13, 2019.

The purpose of this Addendum is to expand the project area subject to the requirements of the SMP to include Google's planned enhancement of the Sunnyvale West Channel located between West Caribbean Drive and Caspian Court in Sunnyvale, California (Site) and provide additional management protocols that are specific to the Site. The approximate location of the Site and 100/200 Caribbean is shown on Figures 1 and 2.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site is owned by the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) and consists of approximately 1,100 linear feet of channel alignment and adjoining levee banks totaling approximately 3.2 acres in area. Bentonite slurry walls were constructed at the northern end of the east and west levees that extend laterally to the south approximately 440 feet and 310 feet, respectively. The Site is bound by West Caribbean Drive and the Sunnyvale Landfill to the north and the continuation of Sunnyvale West Channel to the south. Commercial buildings bound the Site to the east and west which consists of the planned 100/200 Caribbean campus development areas. An existing 48-inch storm drain is currently installed parallel to the west levee.

1.2 PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

Google is working in partnership with the SCVWD to enhance the Site as a part of the larger Sunnyvale East and West Channels Flood Protection Project. The planned channel

enhancements at the Site will include reconfiguring the channel geometry, widening the channel, creating wetland and riparian habitats, multi-use path and maintenance access, and transitional landscape areas along the channel. These improvements will involve regrading the existing levees and along the channel banks. Excavation cuts may be on the order of 10 feet and up to 4 feet of creek sediment may be removed. The existing 48" storm drain line will be abandoned in-place where it does not conflict with new improvements and a new storm drain will be constructed west of the Site. As shown on Figure 3, the planned improvements for the channel enhancement project (Project) will extend onto 100/200 Caribbean.

SECTION 2: SITE BACKGROUND

In June and October 2018, Cornerstone performed characterization soil sampling at the Site (Cornerstone, 2018). The analytical results were presented in a letter that was provided to the SCVWD. Relevant information presented in the letter is summarized below. Please refer directly to the letter for a complete overview. Data summary tables from the prior studies are attached.

2.1 PRIOR SITE USE

The Site historically was used for agricultural purposes until the late 1950s when the Sunnyvale West Channel was constructed. The Site is located in an area that has historically been occupied by properties used for research and development, high-tech, commercial, office, and industrial uses.

2.2 PRIOR SOIL/SEDIMENT SAMPLING

During Cornerstone's 2018 investigation, soil samples were collected from 22 exploratory borings located at accessible locations on the levees. Additionally, six sediment samples from randomly selected locations were collected from the channel. The samples were collected to evaluate the quality of the levee fill and sediment and were analyzed for a variety of organic and inorganic compounds including organochlorine pesticides (OCPs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and asbestos. Exploratory borings and sediment sample locations are shown on Figure 4.

In May 2019, Cornerstone collected six sediment samples from the Phase 2 and 3 segments of the Sunnyvale West Channel Protection Flood Project. The Phase 2 segment is located immediately upstream of the Site between Caspian Court and West Java Drive. The Phase 3 segment is further upstream between 1212 Bordeaux Drive and 160 Gibraltar Court. The sediment samples were analyzed for the same analytical compounds selected for the Site. A combined discussion of the sediment data for the Site and Phase 2/3 segments is presented below.

2.2.1 Environmental Screening Criteria

Cornerstone compared detected contaminants in the soil and sediment samples to Tier 1 Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) developed by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board, January 2019) except as summarized below:

- OCPs (with the exception of 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, and 4,4'-DDT, which are discussed below) and vanadium results were compared to direct exposure human health risk ESLs for residential shallow soil exposure (Water Board, January 2019).
- Naturally occurring background concentrations of arsenic, chromium, lead, nickel, and thallium often exceed their respective Tier 1 ESL. CalEPA generally does not require cleanup of soil to below background concentrations. As such, the upper bound concentrations reported by Scott (1991)¹ for chromium (170 mg/kg), lead (54 mg/kg), nickel (145 mg/kg) and thallium (3.8 mg/kg) were substituted for the Tier 1 ESLs. Consistent with the ESL guidance document (January 2019),² the 99th percentile upper estimate arsenic concentration published by Duvergé (2011)² of 11 mg/kg was substituted for the Tier 1 ESL.
- The Tier 1 ESLs for organochlorine pesticide compounds 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, and/or the sum of these compounds was replaced with the more conservative Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) of 1 mg/kg established in Title 22 California Code of Regulations. The TTLC is the level at which a solid waste is considered hazardous when evaluating waste disposal options.
- Asbestos analytical results were compared to the Asbestos Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) regulatory threshold screening level established by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

Groundwater results were compared to the drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) established by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB, October 2018).

2.2.2 Levee Fill

As shown in the attached data summary tables, OCPs (4,4'-DDE, dieldrin, chlordane, toxaphene) were detected in the levee fill samples at concentrations that exceeded their respective Environmental Screening Criteria. Additionally, total DDT and/or toxaphene were detected above its TTLC in several fill samples. Soil exceeding its TTLC that is excavated and off-hauled will require disposal at a Class I hazardous landfill. Naphthalene and PCBs also were detected in three levee fill samples above their respective Environmental Screening Criteria. Chromium, cobalt, and nickel also were detected in one levee fill sample above their

¹ To minimize inherent natural differences in soil composition, Scott's study was limited to properties located within an approximate 2-mile radius of the intersection of Highway 101 and 237 in Sunnyvale, California. The Site is located within Scott's study area.

² Duvergé (2011) conducted a study of regional background concentrations of arsenic in undifferentiated urbanized flatland soils in the San Francisco Bay Region.

respective Environmental Screening Criteria; however, the reported metal concentrations are likely natural background and not from an anthropogenic source.

In general, the impacted fill appears limited to the upper approximate 5 feet of soil at portions of the west levee and 4 feet of soil at portions of the east levee. The distribution of OCP-impacted levee fill material is shown on Figure 4.

2.2.3 Sediment

Laboratory analyses of 12 sediment samples (six samples from the Site and six samples from the Phase 2/3 Sunnyvale West Channel segments) did not detect OCPs, PCBs, PAHs, metals, VOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, or asbestos above their respective Environmental Screening Criteria except for chlordane and benzo(a)pyrene. Chlordane was detected above its laboratory reporting limit in 1 of 12 sediment samples at a concentration of 1.1 mg/kg, exceeding its Tier 1 ESL of 0.48 mg/kg. The commercial and construction worker ESLs for chlordane are 2.2 mg/kg and 14 mg/kg. Benzo[a]pyrene was detected above its laboratory reporting limit in 5 of 12 sediment samples with 2 of 5 detections exceeding their respective Tier 1 ESL. The calculated 95 percent UCL³ for benzo[a]pyrene is 0.101 mg/kg, below its Tier 1 ESL of 0.11 mg/kg.

2.3 VOC GROUNDWATER PLUME FROM OFF-SITE RELEASES

From approximately 1978 to 1982, A.C. Ball Company, a Department of Defense specialty contractor, occupied 141 Caspian Court located east of the Site at 100 Caribbean. During their occupancy, VOCs were released to soil and groundwater as a result of leaking underground solvent storage tanks. Under the regulatory oversight of the Water Board, the underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed in 1987 along with some impacted soil. A dual phase extraction system was installed that operated until November 1996. The case was closed by the Water Board in their case closure documentation dated December 15, 2004.

During Cornerstone's 2017 investigations at 100/200 Caribbean, groundwater sampling was performed to help evaluate the extent of groundwater impacts from VOC releases at the former A.C. Ball Company. Laboratory analyses of the grab groundwater samples collected at 100 Caribbean detected VOCs above laboratory reporting limits in 15 of 17 samples. Tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and 1,1-dichloroethene (DCE) were detected with the greatest frequency and concentration magnitude. Other VOCs with a lower frequency of detection that also exceeded drinking water MCLs included 1,2-dichloroethane (DCA), 1,1-DCA, 1,4-dioxane, cis-1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride. Grab groundwater samples collected during the 200 Caribbean investigation near the western Site boundary did not detect VOCs above drinking water MCLs. The approximate boundary of the A.C. Ball Company VOC

³ To evaluate the potential risk posed by a contaminant, EPA recommends using the average concentration to represent "a reasonable estimate of the concentration likely to be contacted over time" (USEPA 1989). Because of the uncertainty associated with estimating the true average concentration at a site, the 95 percent upper confidence limit (UCL) of the arithmetic mean can be used for this variable. The 95 UCL was calculated for selected contaminants using USEPA's ProUCL software Version 5.1 (USEPA, 2016). The 95 percent UCL provides reasonable confidence that the true site average concentration will not be underestimated and accounts for uncertainties due to limited sampling data. The 95 percent UCL of a mean is defined as a value that, when calculated repeatedly for randomly drawn subsets of site data, equals or exceeds the true mean 95 percent of the time. The 95 percent UCL of the mean provides a conservative estimate of the average (or mean) concentration. A chemical contaminant is not considered to be present at a level of concern if the calculated 95 percent UCL is less than its respective regulatory threshold concentration (USEPA, 2007).

groundwater plume exceeding MCLs is shown on Figure 5. Note that Figure 5 also shows the VOC-impacted groundwater that extends onto the western portion of 200 Caribbean from VOC releases at the off-Site Lockheed Plant One facility.

2.4 CHEMICALS OF CONCERN

Chemicals of Concern (COC) in the subsurface are defined as those detected at or above their respective Environmental Screening Criteria established in Section 2.2.1. As shown in the attached Data Summary Tables, COC in levee fill material at the Site include 4,4'-DDE, dieldrin, chlordane, toxaphene, chromium, cobalt, nickel, naphthalene, and PCBs. Contaminants associated with the A.C. Ball Company VOC groundwater plume include PCE, TCE, cis-1,2 DCE, trans-1,2 DCE, 1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, 1,1-DCA, and 1,4-dioxane. Since VOC-impacted groundwater exceeding MCLs could extend beneath portions of the Site, these contaminants are also identified as COC.

SECTION 3: APPLICABILITY OF CARIBBEAN 100/200 SMP

As discussed, DEH is the environmental oversight agency for 100/200 Caribbean and has approved the SMP prepared for the development. The purpose of this Addendum is to expand the development area subject to the requirements of the SMP to include the Site and provide additional soil management protocols that are specific to the Project. If requested by the SCVWD and/or the Water Board's 401 Water Quality Certification and Wetlands Program, the SMP Addendum will be provided to the DEH for review and approval.

Construction activities at the Site must be performed in accordance with the SMP prepared for 100/200 Caribbean except as noted in Table A. It is the General Contractor's responsibility to incorporate the provisions of the SMP and this Addendum into the Construction Documents for the Project. Additionally, applicable worker health and safety procedures are to be applied by the General Contractor and its subcontractors conducting the work.

TABLE A. SMP MODIFICATIONS/DEVIATIONS FOR WEST CHANNEL PROJECT

CARIBBEAN 100/200 SMP		WEST CHANNEL SMP ADDENDUM	
SMP Report Section	SMP Report Sub-Section(s)	Reason for Modification/Deviation	Description of Modification/Deviation
Section 5. Site Management Approach	5.2.2 Site-Specific Health and Safety Worker Requirements	Health and Safety Plan (HASP) included in the Caribbean 100/200 SMP does not address the contaminants of concern identified at the Site.	The HASP will be updated prior to starting excavation work at the Site.
	5.2.5 Site Control in Contaminated Areas	Caribbean 100/200 SMP does not address contamination identified at the Site.	Refer to Section 4 of this SMP Addendum.

	<i>5.3 Demolition of Buildings</i>	Buildings are not present at the Site.	Not applicable to Site.
<i>Section 6. Soil Management Protocols</i>	<i>6.1 Soil Management in Exclusion Zones</i>	Caribbean 100/200 SMP does not address soil management protocols for Exclusion Zones identified at the Site.	Refer to Section 4 of this SMP Addendum.
<i>Section 7. Groundwater Management Protocols</i>	<i>7.4 Groundwater Monitoring Wells</i>	Monitoring wells are not present.	Not applicable to Site.
<i>Section 9. SMP Completion Report</i>	----	----	A separate SMP Completion Report will be prepared for the Project. If required, the Completion Report can be provided to DEH for review and approval.
<i>Section 10. SMP Roles and Responsibilities</i>	<i>Table 3. Key Site Contacts</i>	Table 3 must be modified to include key personnel for the Project.	Refer to Section 5 of this SMP Addendum.

SECTION 4: PROJECT-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

4.1 EXCLUSION ZONES

Exclusion zones consist of areas where inhalation, oral contact, or dermal contact with COC is considered to be possible. Currently, two exclusion zones have been established specifically for the Site, as described below:

- Portions of the existing channel levees are impacted with COC. The impacted levee fill is assumed to be present above Elevation 6 feet⁴ and within the Levee Soil Management Area shown on Figure 6. Construction activities in this exclusion zone are subject to the soil excavation procedures presented in Section 4 of this SMP Addendum.
- Groundwater and potentially capillary zone soil beneath portions of the Site are impacted with VOCs associated releases originating from the off-Site former A.C. Ball Company. At 100 Caribbean, the limits of the exclusion zone are defined by the VOC groundwater plume that exceeds drinking water MCLs. As shown on Figure 5, the groundwater plume also extends onto the Site. Due to on-Site groundwater dewatering that likely will be needed during removal of the existing storm drain, and the proximity of the Site to the adjacent VOC groundwater plume, the exclusion zone established at 100 Caribbean was extended to the west to include the Site. This boundary is depicted on Figure 6. Construction activities in this exclusion zone that involve excavation to an approximate depth deeper than Elevation 0 feet are subject to the soil, soil vapor, and groundwater management protocols presented in the 100/200 Caribbean SMP.

The size and configuration of each exclusion zone may vary. The procedures described in this SMP Addendum will be followed when work is occurring within approximately 50 feet of these areas. Each exclusion zone boundary will be clearly and conspicuously marked prior to

⁴ Elevation is referenced to the project datum (NAVD88).

disturbing existing soil in that zone. A single entry and exit point will be established. Entry will be limited to essential personnel or pre-approved visitors. As construction progresses, demarcation of the exclusion zone work area will be adjusted depending if soil disturbance is completed and/or new areas are disturbed.

4.2 SOIL MANAGEMENT IN LEVEE FILL EXCLUSION ZONE

4.2.1 Soil Excavation Procedures for Cut Areas

Construction of the new channel alignment will involve excavating into portions of the existing levees to reach finished grades. Levee soil that is excavated above Elevation 6 feet is assumed contaminated and is not suitable for reuse at the Project. This soil will need to be profiled for disposal as discussed in Section 4.2.3. A conceptual cross section of the channel enhancement is shown on Figure 7. Cross sections along other portions of the channel alignment prepared by the Project Civil Engineer are attached.

In general, the planned excavation cut to achieve finished grades will extend below Elevation 6 feet. Prior to excavating soil below Elevation 6 feet, confirmation soil sampling will be performed as described in Section 4.2.2 before deeper excavation is performed. Upon completion of the sampling and receipt of the analytical results, excavation work can continue to planned finished grades, and the remaining in-place soil can be reused as general levee fill provided it meets the criteria in the specifications for levee core fill or landscape fill.

4.2.2 Confirmation Soil Sampling

If continued excavation is needed below Elevation 6 feet, confirmation soil samples will be collected from the bottom of excavated areas in the levee fill exclusion zone to document soil quality. One confirmation sample will be collected for every approximate 100 linear feet of excavation base. The soil samples will be collected using hand tools from the upper approximate ½ foot of in-place soil where additional excavation is planned to achieve finished grades. The soil samples will be collected in new (unused) or pre-cleaned, stainless steel liners. The ends of the liners will be covered in a Teflon film, fitted with plastic end caps, and labeled with a sample identification number. Each sample will be assigned a unique sample number. The assigned number will provide a tracking procedure to allow ease of data retrieval, data reduction, and evaluation. The sample identification numbers will be maintained by Cornerstone's field staff in a field notes and on the chain-of-custody records. The sample label or tags will be affixed to each sample container. The samples will then be placed in an ice-chilled cooler and transported to a state-certified laboratory with chain of custody documentation.

The confirmation soil samples will be submitted to a state-certified laboratory and analyzed for OCPs (EPA Test Method 8081) and PCBs (EPA Test Method 8082).

The analytical results for the confirmation soil samples will be compared to the Environmental Screening Criteria described in Section 2.2.1. If concentrations of COC in the confirmation soil samples exceed the applicable Environmental Screening Criteria, additional soil excavation will be performed followed by another round of confirmation soil sampling. The amount of additional

soil to be excavated will be dependent on visual observations, results of the initial confirmation soil samples and pre-characterization samples, the depth to finished construction grades, excavation shoring constraints, and/or safety concerns. For construction planning purposes, the Contractor should assume that some additional impacted soil removal will be needed.

Instead of collecting confirmation soil samples after initial excavation work has been completed, pre-excavation confirmation soil sampling could be performed following the steps outlined below:

- 1) Pre-excavation confirmation soil sampling locations will be determined with the project team and staked in the field by the General Contractor's Licensed Land Surveyor (Surveyor). The surface elevation of the sampling location will be noted on the construction stake.
- 2) The Contractor will excavate a pothole at each location to at least Elevation 6 feet. Pothole spoils will be placed near the pothole in an area that also will be excavated.
- 3) Soil samples will be collected from the upper approximate ½ foot of soil at Elevation 6 feet.
- 4) The soil samples will be submitted to a state-certified laboratory and analyzed for the OCPs and PCBs.
- 5) Deeper soil samples may be collected and analyzed based on the results of the samples collected from Elevation 6 feet.
- 6) The pothole spoils will be loosely backfilled and compacted in the excavation from where they originated.
- 7) Based on the soil data, Cornerstone will prepare a map showing the final elevations that must be achieved for removal of the impacted soil.
- 8) During construction grading in the levee fill exclusion zone, the Contractor will excavate the levee fill to finished construction grade or the final elevation determined by Cornerstone, whichever is higher in elevation. In areas where additional excavation is needed to achieve finished grades below the impacted soil, the Surveyor will survey the base of the excavations at 50-foot intervals including each confirmation sampling location to document the desired excavation depth was achieved. A signed and stamped letter will be provided by the Surveyor documenting that the elevations are consistent with map provided by Cornerstone.
- 9) Following written confirmation by the Surveyor, the remaining in-place soil that requires excavation can be removed and reused as general levee fill provided it meets the specifications for levee fill.

4.2.3 Soil Profiling and Disposal

Due to Site access constraints, impacted levee fill that is excavated will need to be direct-loaded for transport and disposal. This will require pre-approval from the landfill prior to starting excavation work. An estimated approximately 7,360 cubic yards of impacted levee fill excavated from above Elevation 6 feet will require off-haul. Pre-excavation soil profiling will be performed as described below:

- 1) Steps 1 and 2 in Section 4.2.2 will be followed.
- 2) Cornerstone will coordinate with the General Contractor and their landfill representative to select pothole locations for soil sampling. Soil samples will be collected from each pothole from the upper approximate ½ foot of soil and approximate depths 1, 2, 3, and 4 feet. Sampling will be performed following the methods described in Section 4.2.2.
- 3) Three or four nearby pothole locations will be grouped and soil samples collected from similar depth intervals from each pothole will be composited at the laboratory for analyses. The number of pothole excavations and sampling and analyses plan will be determined by the Environmental Professional in coordination with the General Contractor and their selected disposal facility.
- 4) The 3 or 4-point composite soil samples will be analyzed for OCPs (EPA Test Method 8081), soluble OCPs using TCLP extraction techniques, and PCBs (EPA Test Method 8082). Other analyses may be required including total and soluble California Assessment Manual (CAM) 17 metals (EPA Test Method 6010/7471); diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHd) and oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHo) (EPA Test Method 8015B); PAHs (EPA Test Method 8270SIM); and pH (EPA Test Method 9045C).
- 5) Up to 15 soil samples (one per pothole location) for VOCs analysis will be collected from the Site in three 5-gram Core-N-One™ capsules in general accordance with EPA Method 5035. The soil samples will be collected from various depths and analyzed at a state-certified laboratory for TPHg and VOCs (EPA Test Method 8260B).
- 6) The analytical results will be presented in a summary letter prepared by Cornerstone. The letter will be provided to the General Contractor who will be responsible for coordinating with their selected landfill. Landfill profile forms and waste manifests will need to be reviewed and signed by SCVWD.

4.2.4 Soil Management Procedures for Structural Levee Core

The subgrade surface beneath the planned structural levee cores will be prepared by excavating shallow benches that will be “keyed” into the compacted subgrade. Ripping, scarifying, and amending the subgrade surface will be performed to meet the levee core fill specification. Once completed, the soil will be recompacted in-place as engineered fill and additional levee core fill will be placed over the reworked surface up to finished grades.

In several locations along the planned channel alignment, levee core subgrade preparation will be performed in existing levee fill above Elevation 6 feet (Figure 7), estimated at approximately 440 cubic yards. This soil is assumed contaminated and must be managed as follows:

- To the extent practical, the General Contractor should limit disturbance of soil above Elevation 6 feet except where levee core subgrade preparation is needed;
- Where benching, ripping, scarifying, and/or amending is needed, the General Contractor should make efforts to perform this work without significant excavation, stockpiling, or soil relocation;
- In no case should soil originating from the Site boundary be moved off-Site to other areas of the Project; and
- Prior to additional fill placement over the prepared subgrade surface, construction equipment shall be decontaminated in accordance with protocols presented in the 100/200 Caribbean SMP.

4.3 SLURRY WALL REMOVAL

Slurry walls are located on the northern end of the existing levees and reportedly extend below planned finished grades. During construction grading, the portion of the slurry walls within the planned excavation cut will be removed and segregated from other materials. To the extent practical, soil should be removed from the excavated slurry and the materials disposed at an appropriate facility.

4.4 ESTUARINE MARSH VEGETATION SOIL SECTION

The upper approximate 18-inches of soil at the base of the new channel must meet the project horticultural specifications established by the Project Ecologist. The conceptual cross section on Figure 7 shows the approximate lateral location of the estuarine marsh vegetation soil section. The horticultural specification includes chemistry criteria, organic matter amendment, and soil physical properties that must be achieved. The chemistry criteria selected by the Project Ecologist is based on the Wetland Surface Material screening levels published in the Water Board's Draft Staff Report titled *Beneficial Reuse of Dredged Materials: Sediment Screening and Testing Guidelines* dated May 2000 (Table 4 of the guidance document).

Adequate documentation will be required so it can be verified that the fill source is appropriate for the Site by the Project Ecologist. To help confirm the fill source meets the chemistry criteria, the documentation should include detailed information on previous land use of the fill source, any environmental site assessments performed and the findings, and the results of any analytical testing performed.

4.5 REUSE OF EXISTING CHANNEL SEDIMENT

As shown on Figure 7, sediment in the existing channel is assumed to extend to the original invert elevation of approximately -1 feet. The existing sediment will remain in-place except

along portions of the new channel alignment where sediment over-excavation is needed to meet the horticultural specifications for estuarine marsh vegetation soil, or where the new channel bottom overlaps with the existing channel bottom. Approximately 420 cubic yards of sediment may require excavation.

Based on the sediment data collected from the Site and at the nearby and upstream Phase 2/3 Sunnyvale West Channel segments, sediment in the existing channel does not appear to pose significant human health risk under the planned channel enhancement development scenario. From an environmental standpoint, sediment that is excavated from the existing channel bottom is suitable for reuse as general levee fill within the Project boundary provided it meets the levee fill specification. If unforeseen contamination is discovered in the sediment during construction, the protocols outlined in the 100/200 Caribbean SMP must be followed.

SECTION 5: KEY PROJECT TEAM PERSONNEL

The key personnel for the Project are presented in Table B.

Table B. Key Site Contacts

Organization	Personnel	Responsibility	Email	Phone
Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health*	Aaron Costa, Senior Hazardous Materials Specialist	Project Manager	Aaron.costa@cep.sccgov.org	408-918-1954
Santa Clara Valley Water District	Usha Chatwani	Property Owner Contact	uchatwani@valleywater.org	408-630-2731
Devcon Construction (General Contractor)	John Castagnoli	Project Manager	jcastagnoli@rewsprojects.com	408-942-8200
Cornerstone Earth Group	Kurt M. Soenen, P.E.	Environmental Professional	ksoenen@rewsprojects.com	408-245-4600
Schaaf and Wheeler	Caitlin Gilmore, P.E.	Project Civil Engineer	cgilmore@rewsprojects.com	415-433-4848
H.T. Harvey & Associates	Matthew Quinn	Project Ecologist	mquinn@rewsprojects.com	408-458-3225
Engeo	Jeanine Ruffoni	Geotechnical Engineer	jruffoni@rewsprojects.com	408-574-4900

* Regulatory oversight agency for 100/200 Caribbean Development

SECTION 6: LIMITATIONS AND CLOSING

Contractors working on-Site are responsible for the health and safety of their employees and subcontractors. This document, an instrument of professional service, was prepared for the sole use of Google and their consultants and contractors and may not be reproduced or distributed to others without written authorization from Cornerstone. Cornerstone makes no warranty, expressed or implied, except that our services have been performed in accordance with the environmental principles generally accepted at this time and location.

We thank you for this opportunity and look forward to working with you on this important project. Should you have any questions regarding this Addendum, or if we may be of further service, please contact us at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Cornerstone Earth Group, Inc.

DRAFT

Melanie Seydel
Senior Staff Engineer

DRAFT

Kurt M. Soenen, P.E.
Principal Engineer

Copies: Addressee (1 by email)

Attachments: Figures
 Attachment A: Data Summary Tables
 Attachment B: Channel Enhancement Cross Sections

REFERENCES

Cornerstone Earth Group, 2018. *Phase II Soil, Soil Vapor, and Groundwater Quality Evaluation, Construction Parking/Office Project, 1362-1366, 1376-1380, and 1390-1398 Borregas Avenue, and 245 Caspian Drive, Sunnyvale, California*, dated May 16, 2018.

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State Water Resources Control Board. October 2018. *Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)*.

FIGURES

ATTACHMENT A – DATA SUMMARY TABLES

ATTACHMENT B – CHANNEL ENHANCEMENT CROSS SECTIONS