April 27, 2011

Mr. Mark Detterman
Alameda County Environmental Health
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, CA 94502

SUBJECT: SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN CERTIFICATION
County File # RO 337
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, CA

Dear Mr. Detterman:

You will find enclosed one copy of the following document prepared by P&D Environmental, Inc.

- Subsurface Investigation Work Plan dated April 27, 2011 (document 0304.W8).

I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the information and/or recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report for the subject site is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Please direct all future correspondence to:

California Linen Supply Co., Inc.
c/o Donald J. Miller, President
2104 Magnolia Way
Walnut Creek, CA 94595

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (925) 938-2491.

Cordially,
California Linen Supply Co.

Donald J. Miller
President

cc: LeRoy Griffin, Oakland Fire Department, Office of Emergency Services, 250 Frank Ogawa Plaza, Suite 3341, Oakland, CA 94612

0304.L109

P&D ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 240
Oakland, CA 94610
(510) 658-6916

April 27, 2011
Work Plan 0304.W8

Mr. Mark Detterman
Alameda County Environmental Health
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, CA 94502

SUBJECT: SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
(RESISTIVITY PROFILE 4; SOIL GAS SG61-SG67; GROUNDWATER B89-B93; VAPOR WELLS VW1-SS, VW2-SS, VW1-5 THROUGH VW7-5)
County File # RO 337
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, CA

Dear Mr. Detterman:

P&D Environmental, Inc. (P&D) is pleased to present this subsurface investigation work plan for offsite upgradient, onsite, and offsite downgradient investigation. The offsite upgradient investigation consists of geophysical resistivity Profile 4 along the north side of 41st Street and collection of 7 soil gas samples at a depth of 5 feet below the ground surface (bgs); the onsite investigation includes installation of two permanent sub-slab soil gas vapor wells, installation of two corresponding adjacent permanent soil gas vapor wells to a depth of 5 feet bgs, collection of soil gas samples from all of the new onsite soil gas vapor wells, and evaluation of onsite lead and arsenic concentrations in fill materials; and the offsite downgradient investigation consists of construction of 5 permanent soil gas vapor wells to a depth of 5 feet bgs, collection of soil gas samples from the vapor wells, and the collection of 5 groundwater samples from locations that will be drilled at a horizontal distance of 5 feet from each of the downgradient soil gas vapor wells.

The objective of the proposed geophysical transect is to identify higher permeability zones that could perform as naturally occurring conduits for the migration of elevated petroleum hydrocarbon vapor concentrations that have been detected on the upgradient edge of the subject site property. The objective of the proposed soil gas samples in 41st Street is to evaluate soil gas in the higher permeability zones identified by the geophysical survey for the presence of elevated concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons. The objective of the proposed permanent soil gas vapor wells at the subject site is to evaluate sub-slab vapor concentrations and the rate of vertical attenuation of soil vapor concentrations at the two locations where the highest benzene soil gas concentrations were detected. The objective of the proposed soil gas vapor wells samples at downgradient locations is to evaluate the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon soil gas concentrations adjacent to downgradient

residential structures at locations that are downgradient of where elevated petroleum hydrocarbon soil gas concentrations have been identified at the subject site associated with onsite sources. Collection of soil gas or groundwater samples at the downgradient residential structures at 972 and 966 40th Street (located downgradient of onsite soil gas sample SG60, see Figures 5 and 6) is not proposed in this work plan pending completion of the proposed geophysical survey and evaluation of soil gas samples at locations SG61 through SG63. The objective of the proposed downgradient groundwater grab samples is to evaluate the downgradient extent of petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater at locations that are downgradient of where elevated petroleum hydrocarbon soil gas concentrations have been identified at the subject site associated with onsite sources.

This work plan was developed based upon proposed activities discussed during a meeting with Donna Drogos and the caseworker Mark Detterman at the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH) offices on March 30, 2011. A Site Location Map is attached with this work plan as Figure 1; the proposed location of the geophysical survey is shown in Figure 4; and the locations of the proposed soil gas samples, soil gas vapor wells, and groundwater grab samples are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

All work will be performed under the direct supervision of a professional geologist. This work plan is prepared in accordance with guidelines set forth in the following documents.

- Tri-Regional Board Staff Recommendations for Preliminary Evaluation and Investigation of Underground Tank Sites" dated August 10, 1990 and "Appendix A - Workplan for Initial Subsurface Investigation" dated August 20, 1991,

- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) “Use of California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSLs) in Evaluation of Contaminated Properties” dated January, 2005,

- DTSC “Guidance for the Evaluation and Mitigation of Subsurface Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air” revised February 7, 2005,

- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFRWQCB) “Screening for Environmental Concerns at Sites with Contaminated Soil and Groundwater” dated May 2008,

- DTSC “Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Advisory” revised May 8, 2009,

- DTSC “Advisory - Active Soil Gas Investigations” dated March 3, 2010.

BACKGROUND

The site is presently unoccupied and was formerly used as a linen cleaning plant. A detailed analysis of historical investigations for the subject site is provided in the RGA Environmental, Inc. (RGA) Subsurface Investigation Work Plan dated March 13, 2009

(document 0304.W6). Subsequent subsurface investigation reports also include RGA's Subsurface Investigation Report dated May 8, 2009 (document 0304.R16) that evaluated the downgradient extent of impacted groundwater in the vicinity of Linden Street and soil gas in the western portion of the subject site, and RGA's Onsite Soil Gas Investigation Report dated September 25, 2009 (document 0304.R17) that evaluated soil gas in the central and eastern portion of the subject site.

Figure 1 is a portion of a topographic map with the topographic contours hi-lited to illustrate the southwesterly slope of the ground surface in the immediate vicinity of the subject site. The southwesterly topographic slope is consistent with the southwesterly groundwater flow direction identified at the subject site and at nearby sites. Figure 2 is a portion of a geologic map showing that the subsurface materials in the immediate vicinity of the site consist of alluvial fan and fluvial deposits that are described as either gravelly sand or sandy gravel that grades upwards to sandy or silty clay, or as sand that fines upward to sandy or silty clay.

Nearby sites located immediately to the northeast and east of the subject site that are presently being investigated for subsurface petroleum hydrocarbons include the former Oakland National Engravers (ONE) site (also referred to as the Boysen Paint Site), and the former Frank Dunne site (also referred to as the Dunne Paint site, and currently occupied by Green City Lofts). Investigations are also being performed to the southwest of the subject site is the Fidelity Roof site, and to the west of the ONE and Dunne Paint sites at the Oak Walk Redevelopment Project Area.

Figure 3 shows the locations of buried stream channels identified by others in the vicinity of the subject site. The figure was obtained from a report for one of the nearby properties located to the west of the subject site where the figure has been amended by superimposing the figure on an aerial photograph and hi-liting the buried stream channels. The buried stream channels trend in a southwesterly direction, which is consistent with the surface topography and with the groundwater flow direction identified at other sites in the vicinity of the subject site.

SCOPE OF WORK

To define the extent of residual petroleum hydrocarbon vapors in soil gas at and near the subject site, P&D proposes to perform the following activities.

- Obtain offsite access at 940 40th Street and permits.
- Prepare a health and safety plan and mark drilling locations for Underground Service Alert.
- Arrange for a geophysical survey.
- Oversee permanent soil gas well installation.
- Oversee groundwater sample collection from permanent and temporary soil gas sampling locations.
- Oversee groundwater sample collection.

- Arrange for sample analysis.
- Compile and evaluate existing data for arsenic and lead concentrations in fill at the subject site.
- Report preparation.

Each of these is discussed below.

Obtain Offsite Access and Permits

P&D will request permission for offsite access from the offsite property owner for 940 40th Street. Based upon historical unsuccessful attempts to obtain site access permission for the properties located at 996, 990 and 984 40th Street, the ACDEH will obtain permission for property access for these properties.

A permit will be obtained from the City of Oakland for access to the public right-of way on 41st Street, and from the Alameda County Public Works Agency for borehole drilling. All necessary permit-related notifications will be made prior to drilling. Notification will also be provided to the ACDEH at least 72 hours prior to drilling.

Health and Safety Plan

A health and safety plan will be prepared for the scope of work identified in this work plan. In addition, a pedestrian control plan will be developed for the proposed scope of work in 41st Street, drilling locations will be identified with white paint, and Underground Service Alert will be notified for underground utility location for the proposed drilling locations.

Geophysical Resistivity Survey

A proposed geophysical resistivity survey will be performed at Profile 4 (see Figure 4) along the north side of 41st Street to evaluate the presence of buried high permeability zones upgradient of the subject site. The survey will be performed using a four-point method for dipole-dipole resistivity profiling. A DC power supply will be used to inject a current into the ground. The electrical potential field developed by the injected current will be measured along the length of the transect. The electrode spacing will be approximately 10 feet, with an effective depth of investigation of approximately 40 feet. The results of the geophysical investigation will be reviewed to confirm that the proposed soil gas sample collection locations on 41st Street shown on Figures 5 and 6 do not need to be moved based on new information regarding the location of higher permeability zones.

Soil Gas Well Installation And Soil Gas Sample Collection

Each of the proposed upgradient temporary soil gas wells (SG61 through SG67) will be constructed by Vironex, Inc. of Pacheco, California driving a hollow 1-inch diameter Geoprobe drill rod with an expendable tip to a depth of 5 feet bgs, dislodging the expendable tip, and then inserting a 0.250-inch outside diameter (0.187-inch inside

diameter) Teflon tube to 8 inches above the bottom of the hollow rod. A 2-inch long porous high-density polyethylene (HDPE) filter will be connected to the bottom of the tubing prior to inserting the tubing into the hollow rod. When the tubing is inserted into the drill rod, the bottom of the filter will be placed 6-inches above the bottom of the hollow rod. A #2/16 Lonestar sack sand will be added to the annular space between the hollow rod and the Teflon tubing as the hollow rod is withdrawn from the ground until the lowermost 12 inches of the hole is filled with sand. Granular bentonite (with grains measuring 1 to 2 millimeters in diameter) will be placed in the annular space above the sand to a height of 12 inches above the sand, and the remaining annular space will be filled with a bentonite slurry to the ground surface.

Each of the proposed onsite permanent sub-slab soil gas vapor wells (VW1-SS and VW2-SS) will be constructed by Vironex, Inc. using a rotohammer with a 1-inch diameter drill bit that will be used to drill to a depth of approximately 3 inches below the bottom of the concrete floor slab. The sub-slab vapor sampling probes will be constructed by Vironex Inc. using a 2-inch long porous high-density polyethylene (HDPE) filter connected to a ¼-inch diameter stainless steel tube. The top of the stainless steel tube will be located approximately 1 inch below the top of the concrete floor slab, and will extend to the bottom of the concrete floor slab. The HDPE filter will be connected to the bottom of the stainless steel tube with a Teflon separator located at the top of the filter. A bentonite slurry will be poured into the annular space for each borehole to a height of two inches above the top of the Teflon separator. The remaining annular space in the borehole will be filled with neat cement. The top of each steel tube will be capped with a Swagelok cap and covered with a recessed threaded cap in the floor slab. The sub-slab vapor sampling probes will be constructed to prevent potential vapor intrusion from beneath the floor slab to indoor air.

Each of the proposed onsite or offsite downgradient permanent soil gas vapor wells (VW1-5 through VW7-5) will be constructed by Vironex, Inc. driving a 1-inch diameter Geoprobe drill rod with an expendable tip to a depth of 5 feet bgs, dislodging the expendable tip, and then inserting a 0.250-inch outside diameter (0.187-inch inside diameter) Teflon tube to 8 inches above the bottom of the hollow rod. A 2-inch long porous HDPE filter will be connected to the bottom of the tubing prior to inserting the tubing into the hollow rod. When the tubing is inserted into the drill rod, the bottom of the filter will be placed 6-inches above the bottom of the hollow rod. A #2/16 Lonestar sack sand will be added to the annular space between the hollow rod and the Teflon tubing as the hollow rod is withdrawn from the ground until the lowermost 12 inches of the hole is filled with sand. Granular bentonite (with grains measuring 1 to 2 millimeters in diameter) will be placed in the annular space above the sand to a height of 12 inches above the sand, a bentonite slurry will be placed in the annular space above the granular bentonite to a height of 12 inches above the granular bentonite, and the remaining annular space will be filled with a neat cement grout to the ground surface. The tops of the wells will be covered with traffic-rated locking well vaults. The permanent soil gas vapor wells VW1-5 and VW2-5 will each be constructed at locations 5 feet horizontally from the corresponding permanent sub-slab soil gas well location.

At least 30 minutes after construction of the temporary soil gas wells and at least 48 hours after construction of the permanent soil gas vapor wells (including the sub-slab soil gas vapor wells), soil gas samples will be collected from each location. Soil gas samples will not be collected if more than ½ inch of precipitation has occurred during the 5 days prior to the scheduled sampling date.

A soil gas sampling manifold with a 1-liter Summa canister as the sampling canister for each location (see Figure 7) will be assembled in a 35-gallon Rubbermaid bin that has been modified by cutting viewing ports into the sides of the bin and covering the viewing ports with transparent polycarbonate sheets. The Rubbermaid bin will also be modified to include a hole measuring approximately two inches square in the bottom of the bin to allow the bin to cover the soil gas well while still allowing access to the well through the bottom of the bin. At the time that the sampling manifold is assembled, the vacuum for the sample canister will be checked with a vacuum gauge and recorded.

Prior to sampling the soil gas, a 10 minute leak check of the sampling manifold will be performed by closing the valve located between the filter and the pressure gauge, opening the purge canister valve, and recording the manifold system vacuum (see Figure 7). No purge testing for purge volume determination will be performed because the samples will be collected using Summa canisters. Following successful verification of the manifold leak check, a default of three purge volumes will be extracted prior to sample collection. The purge volume will be calculated based on the void space surrounding the The purge time will be calculated using a nominal flow rate provided by the flow controller of 200 milliliters per minute with the exception of the sub-slab vapor wells, where flow controllers with a nominal flow rate of 50 milliliters per minute will be used.

Following completion of the purging of three volumes, a tracer gas (2-Propanol) will be placed in a dish adjacent to the purge canister in the bin, and a lid for the bin that has been modified to include two gauntlet nitrile gloves for adjustment of equipment inside the bin while the bin lid is in place and a viewing port covered with a transparent polycarbonate sheet will be placed over the top of the bin, enclosing the well, the sampling manifold, and the 1-liter sample canister.

The vapor concentration of the 2-Propanol will be monitored with a Photoionization Detector (PID) until 2-Propanol vapor concentration appear to have equilibrated. The gloves in the lid of the bin will then be used to open the sample canister valve. Once the vacuum for the sample canister valve had decreased to 5 inches of mercury, the gloves in the lid of the bin will be used to close the sample canister valve. The pressure gage on the inlet side of the flow controller (see Figure 7) will be monitored during sample collection to ensure that the vacuum applied to the soil gas well does not exceed 100 inches of water.

One duplicate soil gas sample will be collected into a Summa canister from the temporary soil gas wells and one duplicate soil gas sample will be collected into a Summa canister from the permanent soil gas vapor wells using a stainless steel sampling tee for the

Summa canisters using methods described above. Following soil gas sample collection, a PID will be connected to the Teflon tubing to obtain a preliminary field value for the sample collection location. The soil gas Summa canister samples will be stored in a box and promptly shipped to the laboratory for extraction and analysis. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling. Measurements of vacuums, purging and equilibration time intervals, and PID readings will be recorded on Soil Gas Sampling Data Sheets.

All drilling rods and associated drilling fittings will be cleaned with an Alconox solution wash followed by a clean water rinse. New Teflon tubing will be used at each sample collection location. Clean, unused vacuum gages and stainless steel sampling manifolds will be used at each sample collection location. Following soil gas sample collection the Teflon tubing will be pulled from each temporary soil gas sampling well and a 1-inch diameter solid steel rod will be driven through the bentonite and sand to the total depth of the temporary soil gas sampling well. The solid steel rod will then be removed, and the borehole will be filled with neat cement.

Groundwater Sample Collection

Boreholes will be drilled at locations B89 through B93 as shown on Figures 5 and 6 using a 3.5-inch outside diameter stainless steel hand auger or using a limited access GeoProbe direct push drill rig equipped with a 3.5-inch outside diameter macrocore barrel sampler lined with transparent PVC liners. The depth to groundwater is anticipated to be approximately 8 feet bgs. Each borehole will be extended to a maximum depth of 15 feet bgs or until groundwater is encountered, whichever occurs first.

The soil from the borings will be logged in the field in accordance with standard geologic field techniques and the Unified Soil Classification System. All soil from the boreholes will be evaluated with a Photoionization Detector (PID) equipped with a 10.6 eV bulb and calibrated using a 100 ppm isobutylene standard. No soil samples will be retained from the boreholes for laboratory analysis.

First encountered groundwater samples will be collected from the boreholes by placing temporary 1-inch diameter slotted PVC pipe into the boreholes and using disposable polypropylene tubing with a peristaltic pump and low flow purge methods to retrieve each sample from each borehole. Field parameters of conductivity, temperature, pH, turbidity and water level will be monitored during purging. Groundwater samples will be transferred from the tubing to 40-millileter VOAs and 1-liter glass amber bottles, all of which will be supplied by the laboratory and contain hydrochloric acid preservative. The sample bottles will be labeled and placed in a cooler with ice pending delivery to the laboratory. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling.

The groundwater levels in the boreholes will be measured after sample collection, and the boreholes will then be filled with neat cement grout. All hand augering, drilling, and sample collection equipment will be cleaned with an Alconox solution followed by a

clean water rinse or will consist of new materials prior to use in each borehole. Soil and water generated during subsurface investigation will be stored in drums at the site pending characterization and disposal.

Sample Analysis

All of the soil gas samples will be analyzed at Air Toxics Limited of Folsom California for TPH-G using EPA Method TO-3 and for MBTEX and 2-Propanol (the tracer gas) using EPA Method TO-15.

All of the groundwater samples will be analyzed at McCampbell Analytical, Inc. (McCampbell) in Pittsburg, California for TPH-G by EPA Method 5030 in conjunction with modified EPA Method 8015, and for MBTEX using EPA Method 8021B. McCampbell is a State-accredited hazardous waste testing laboratory. Chain of custody documentation will accompany the samples to the laboratory.

Evaluation of Arsenic and Lead Concentrations in Fill

P&D will compile all available metals analysis data for the subject site, and use the USEPA computer program ProUCL to identify the 95% upper confidence limit of the mean for lead and arsenic concentrations in fill at the subject site.

Report Preparation

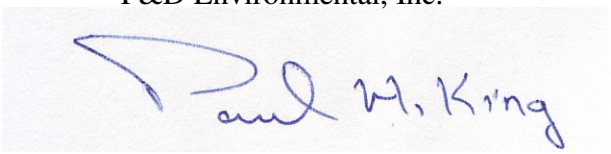
Upon receipt of the laboratory analytical results, a report will be prepared. The report will document geophysical resistivity data, soil gas and groundwater sample collection procedures and sample results. The report will include a site vicinity map showing the drilling locations, tables summarizing the sample results, preliminary risk and hazard analysis for the soil gas sample results, the results of the evaluation for arsenic and lead concentrations in fill material at the site, recommendations based on the results, and the stamp of an appropriately registered professional.

In accordance with the California Code of Regulations Sections 2729 and 2729.1, P&D will submit analytical data, survey coordinates of permanent monitoring points, and an electronic copy of the summary report in PDF format to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker system.

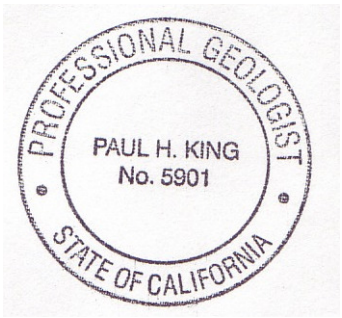
Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at (510) 547-7771.

Sincerely,

P&D Environmental, Inc.



Paul H. King
Professional Geologist #5901
Expires: 12/31/11



Attachments:

Figure 1 - Site Location Map
Figure 2 - Site Vicinity Geology Map
Figure 3 - Site Vicinity Aerial Photograph
Figure 4 - Site Vicinity Aerial Photograph Showing Proposed Dipole Resistivity Investigation Profile Location
Figure 5 - Site Vicinity Map Showing TPH-G in Soil Gas and Proposed Sample Collection Locations
Figure 6 - Site Vicinity Map Showing Benzene in Soil Gas and Proposed Sample Collection Locations
Figure 7 - Typical Soil Gas Sample Collection Manifold

Cc: Donald Miller, California Linen Rental Company

PHK/sjc
0304.W8

FIGURES

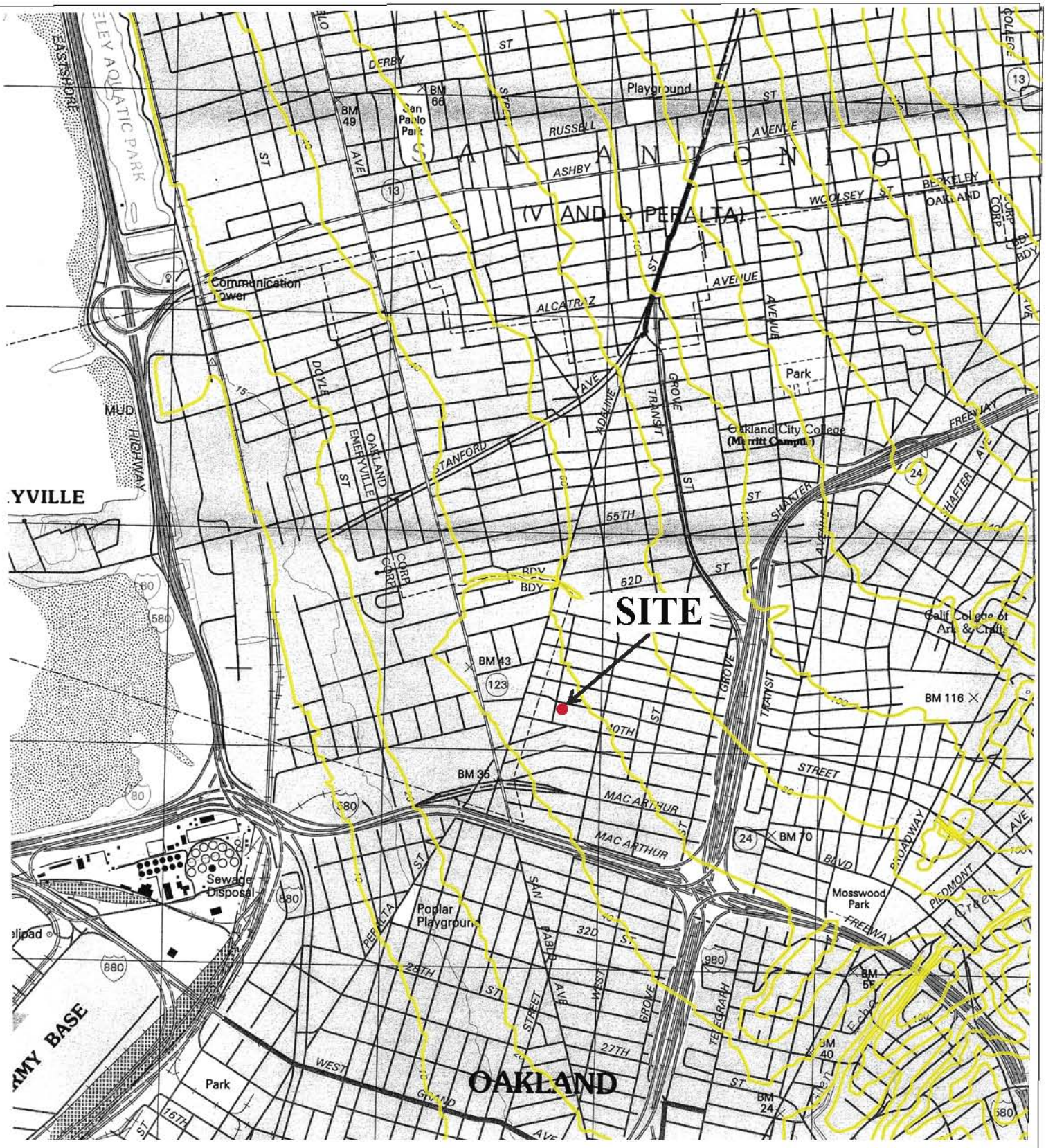


Figure 1
Site Location Map
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, California

N

Base Map From:
U.S. Geological Survey Oakland West, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle
Photorevised 1993

P&D Environmental, Inc.
55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 240
Oakland, CA 94610

0 1,000 2,000
Approximate Scale in Feet

Surficial Deposits

Qhaf **Alluvial fan and fluvial deposits (Holocene)**--Alluvial fan deposits are brown or tan, medium dense to dense, gravely sand or sandy gravel that generally grades upward to sandy or silty clay. Near the distal fan edges, the fluvial deposits are typically brown, never reddish, medium dense sand that fines upward to sandy or silty clay. The best developed Holocene alluvial fans are on the San Francisco Bay plain. All other alluvial fans and fluvial deposits are confined to narrow valley floors

Qhb **Basin deposits (Holocene)**--Very fine silty clay to clay deposits occupying flat-floored basins at the distal edge of alluvial fans adjacent to the bay mud (Qhbm)

Qhl **Natural levee deposits (Holocene)**--Loose, moderately-sorted to well-sorted sandy or clayey silt grading to sandy or silty clay. These deposits are porous and permeable and provide conduits for transport of ground water. Levee deposits border stream channels, usually both banks, and slope away to flatter floodplains and basins. Levee deposits are best developed along San Pablo and Wildcat Creeks on the bay plain in Richmond. Abandoned levee systems have also been mapped

Qpaf **Alluvial fan and fluvial deposits (Pleistocene)**—Brown, dense, gravely and clayey sand or clayey gravel that fines upward to sandy clay. These deposits display various sorting and are located along most stream channels in the county. All Qpaf deposits can be related to modern stream courses. They are distinguished from younger alluvial fans and fluvial deposits by higher topographic position, greater degree of dissection, and stronger soil profile development. They are less permeable than Holocene deposits and locally contain fresh water mollusks and extinct late Pleistocene vertebrate fossils. They are overlain by Holocene deposits on lower parts of the alluvial plain and incised by channels that are partly filled with Holocene alluvium on higher parts of the alluvial plain. Maximum thickness is unknown but at least 50 m

Franciscan complex

Kfn **Sandstone of the Novato Quarry terrane of Blake and others (1984) (Late Cretaceous)**--Distinctly bedded to massive, fine- to coarse-grained, mica-bearing, lithic wacke. Where distinctly bedded, sandstone beds are about 1 m thick, and siltstone interbeds are a few centimeters thick. Sedimentary structures are well preserved. At the type area in Marin County, fossils of Campanian age have been discovered, but none have yet been collected in Alameda County. In north Oakland, the sandstone is associated with a 1-km-diameter body of:

Kfgm **Fine-grained quartz diorite (Late Cretaceous?)**--Although the margins of the intrusive body are pervasively sheared, the diorite was probably originally intruded into the sandstone, judging from the extensive hydrothermal alteration in many parts of the sandstone outcrop area

KJfs **Franciscan complex sandstone, undivided (Late Cretaceous to Late Jurassic)**--Graywacke and meta-graywacke not assigned to any terrane

KJfm **Franciscan complex mélange (Cretaceous and/or Late Jurassic)**--Sheared black argillite, graywacke, and minor green tuff, containing blocks and lenses of graywacke and meta-graywacke (fs), chert (fc), shale, metachert, serpentinite (sp), greenstone (fg), amphibolite, tuff, eclogite, quartz schist, greenschist, basalt, marble, conglomerate, and glaucophane schist (fm). Blocks range in size from pebbles to several hundred meters in length. Only some of the largest blocks are shown on the map

Qhaf	**Alluvial fan and fluvial deposits (Holocene)**	Kfn	**Sandstone of the Novato Quarry terrane of Blake and others (1984) (Late Cretaceous)**
Qhb	**Basin deposits (Holocene)**	Kfgm	**Fine-grained quartz diorite (Late Cretaceous (?))**
Qhl	**Natural levee deposits (Holocene)**		
Qpaf	**Alluvial fan and fluvial deposits (Pleistocene)**	KJfs	**Franciscan complex sandstone, undivided (Late Cretaceous to Late Jurassic)**
		KJfm	**Franciscan complex, m élange (Cretaceous**

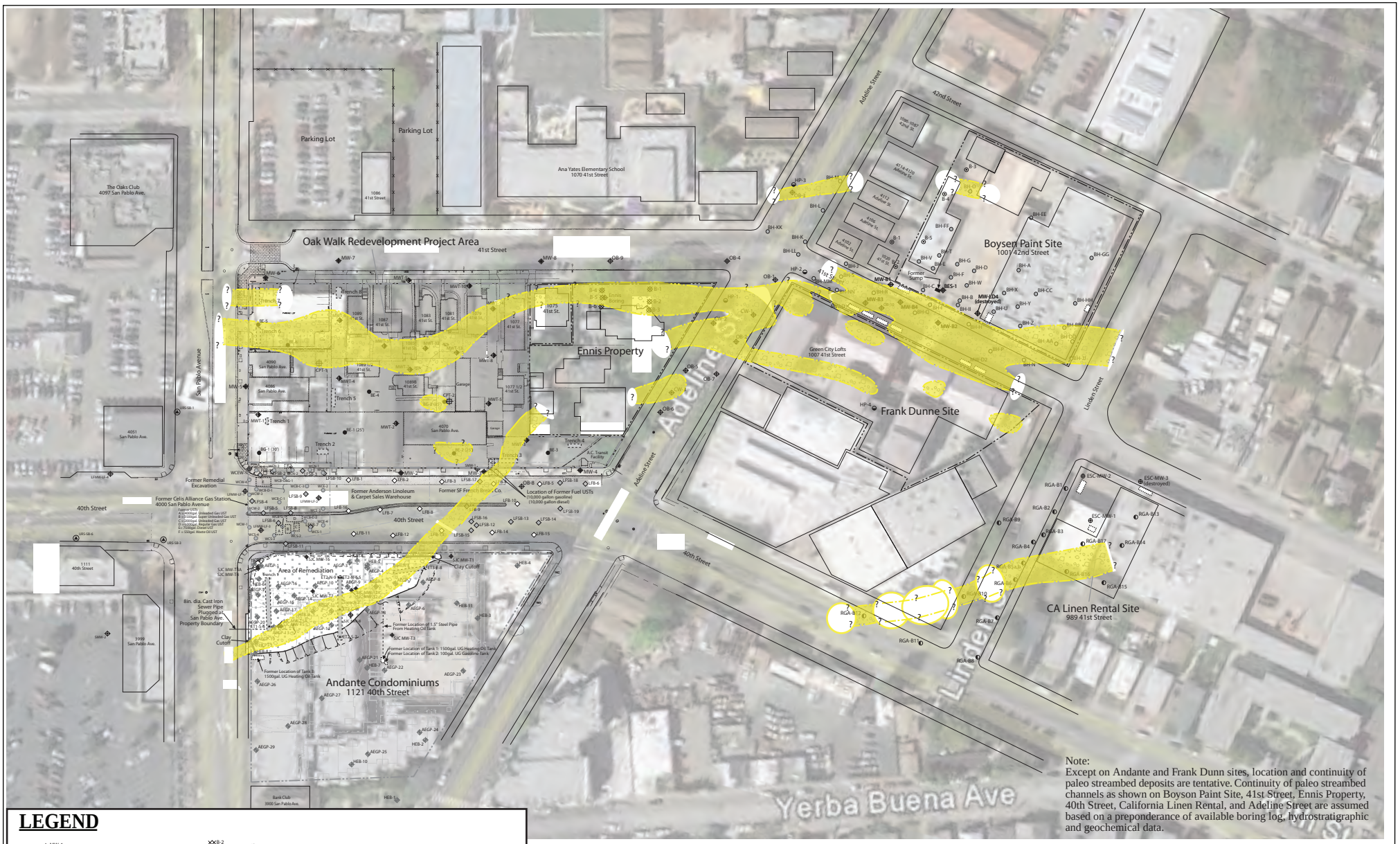
Figure 2
Site Vicinity Geology Map
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, California

Base Map From:
Geologic Map and Map Database of the Oakland Metropolitan Area, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco Counties, California
By R.W. Graymer, 2000
U.S. Geologic Survey
Miscellaneous Field Studies
MF-2342, Version 1.0

P&D Environmental, Inc.
55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 240
Oakland, CA 94610

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Scale In Thousands of Feet

16.5°
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1980



LEGEND

MW-1	SJC Monitoring Well (Oak Walk)	B-2	Clayton Boring	SMW-1	SECOR Monitoring Well
MWT-1	SJC Temporary Monitoring Well (Oak Walk)	B-2	ERM Boring (6/06)	AEGP-6	APEX Envirotech , Inc. Boring
BE-1	SJC Environmental Boring (Oak Walk)	MW-B1	Kozel Property Monitoring Well	SJC MW-T1	SJC Temporary Monitoring Well (SNK Andante)
BG-1	SJC Geotech Boring (Oak Walk)	URS-SB-1	URS Geoprobe Soil Boring		Paleo Streambed, Gravelly Areas
CPT-1	Cone Penetrometer Test Location (Oak Walk)	RGA-B17	RGA Environmental boring	ET1-S-6	Trench Soil Sample Location
	Exploratory Trench	WCW-1	Woodward-Clyde Soil Sample	MW-D1	Dunne Paints Monitoring Well
	Underground Storage Tank (removed)	LFSB-14	Levine • Fricke Soil Boring	HP-2	ASE Boring
WCEW-1	Woodward-Clyde Extraction Well	LFB-1	Levine • Fricke Soil Boring	BH-5	ASE Temporary Well
OB-6	Clayton Monitoring Well (CW) & Temporary Monitoring Well (OB)	MW-LF-2	Levine • Fricke Monitoring Well	ESC-MW-1	Environmental Strategies Corp Monitoring Well
		HEB-2	Harza Exploratory Boring		

Figure 3
Site Vicinity Aerial Photograph
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, California

N

Base Map From:
The San Joaquin Company, Inc., January 27, 2007
and Google Earth, October 2009

P&D Environmental, Inc.
55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 240
Oakland, CA 94610

0 80 160
Approximate Scale in Feet

Figure 4
Site Vicinity Aerial Photograph Showing Proposed Dipole Resistivity Investigation Profile Location
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, California

Base Map From: JR Associates, April 6, 2011	P&D Environmental, Inc. 55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 240 Oakland, CA 94610	0 50 100 Approximate Scale in Feet N

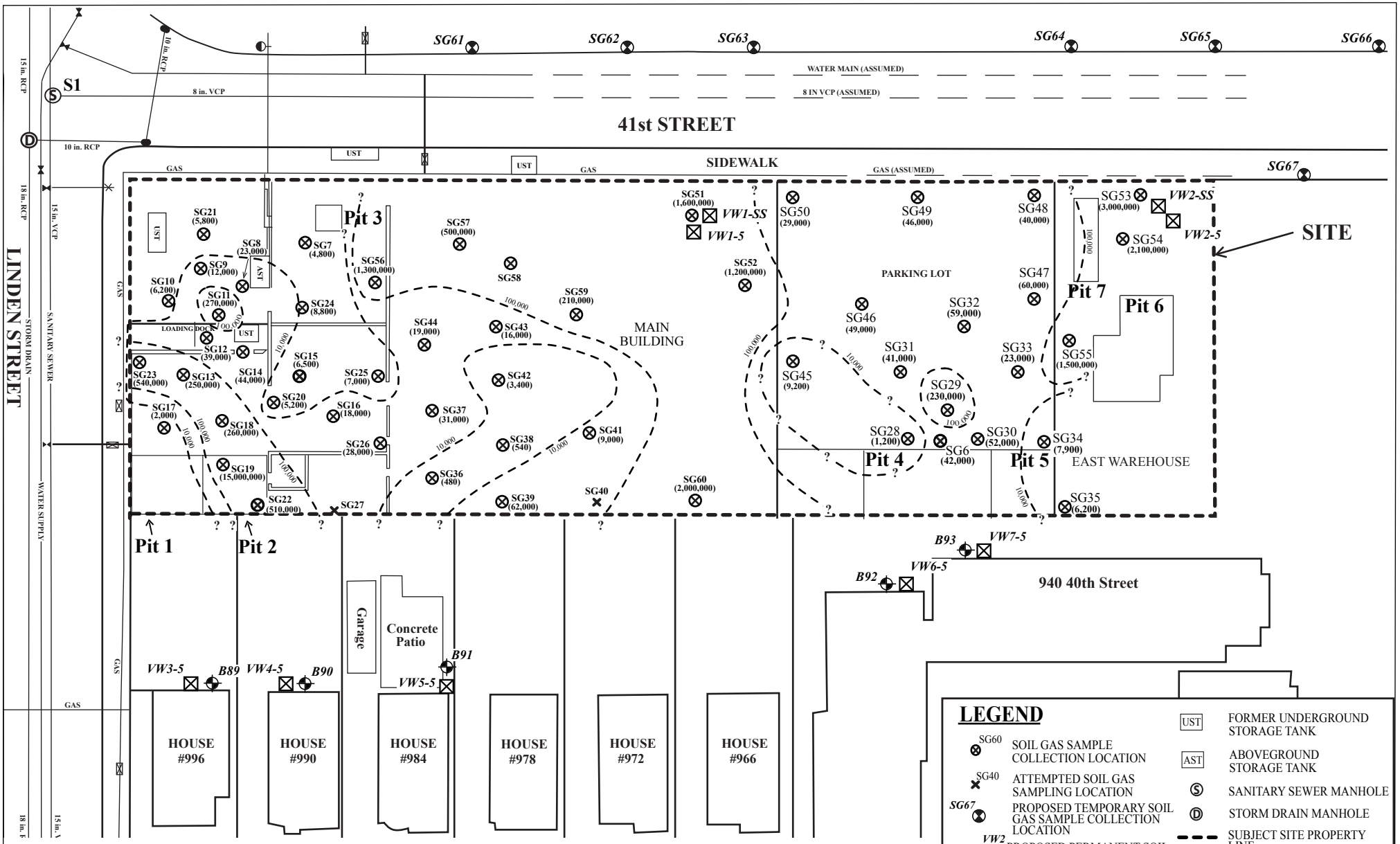


Figure 5
Site Vicinity Map Showing TPH-G in Soil Gas and Proposed Sample Collection Locations
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, California

Base Map From:
California Utility Survey Utility Sketch Plan, Feb. 14, 2005
and Google Earth, June 2007

P&D Environmental, Inc.
55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 240
Oakland, CA 94610

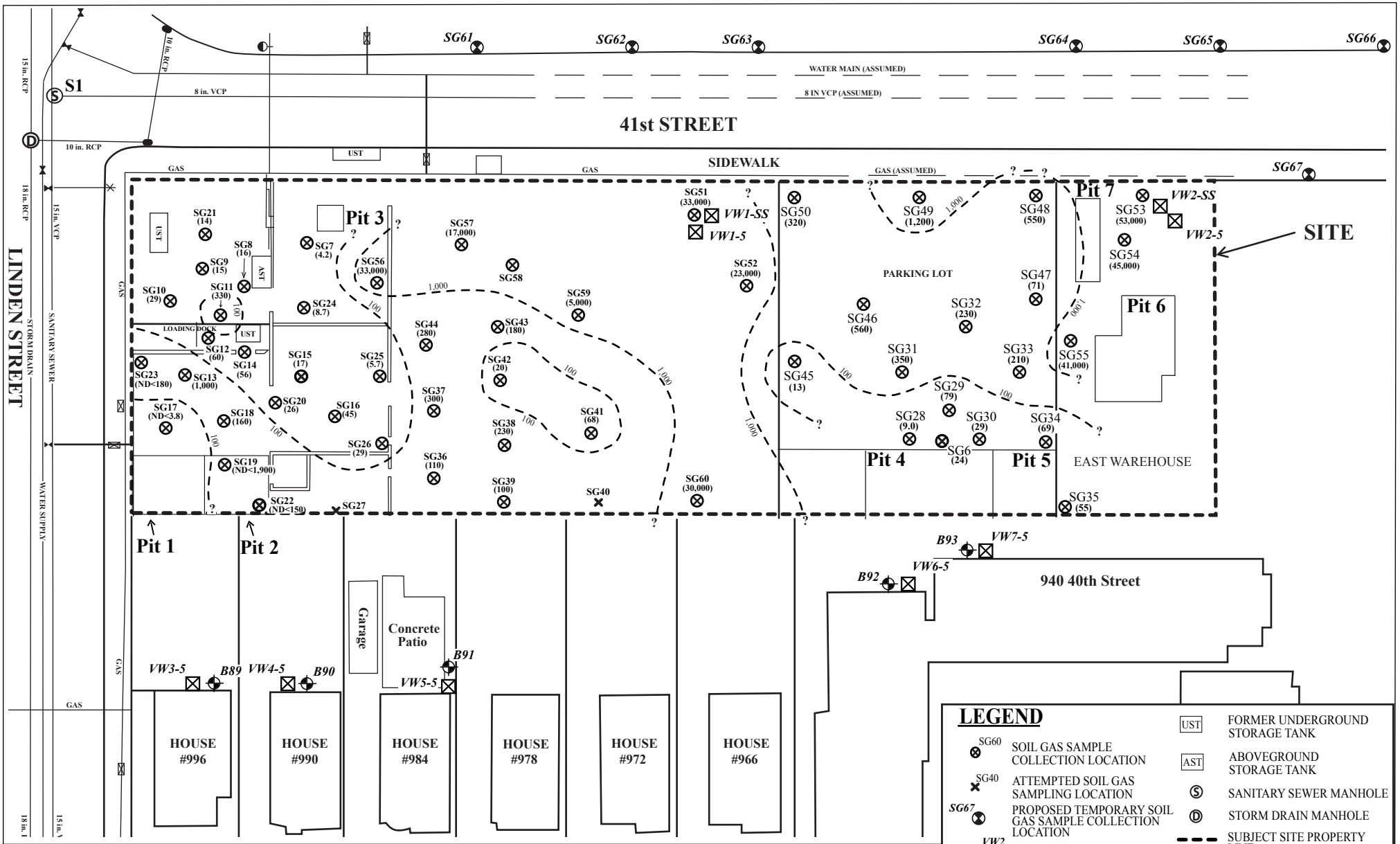


Figure 6
Site Vicinity Map Showing Benzene in Soil Gas and Proposed Sample Collection Locations
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, California

Base Map From:
California Utility Survey Utility Sketch Plan, Feb. 14, 2005
and Google Earth, June 2007

P&D Environmental, Inc.
55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 240
Oakland, CA 94610

Figure 7
Typical Soil Gas Sampling Manifold
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, California