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P & D ENVIRONMENTAL

A Division of Paul H. King, Inc.
55 Santa Clara Ave, Suite 240
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(510) 658-6916

September 12, 2005
Work Plan 0298.W2

Mr. Jerry Wickham
Alameda County Environmental Health Services
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, CA 94502

SUBJECT: SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN - B8 to B14
Fuel Leak Site RO0000357
2678 Coolidge Ave.
Oakland, CA

Dear Mr. Wickham:

P&D Environmental, a division of Paul H. King, Inc. (P&D), is pleased to present this work plan for further investigation of the horizontal and vertical extent of petroleum hydrocarbons and Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds (HVOCs) in soil and groundwater at the subject site and in the vicinity of the subject site. P&D proposes the following scope of work.

- Collect soil samples from planters at the site where soil excavated from the UST pit was placed.
- Drill seven additional exploratory boreholes (designated as B8 through B14) for the collection of soil and groundwater samples.
- Hand auger six exploratory boreholes (designated as H1 through H6) for the collection of soil samples from beneath existing structures.
- Arrange for laboratory analysis.
- Prepare a report.

This work plan is prepared in response to a written request from Alameda County Environmental Health (ACEH) dated July 11, 2005. This work plan includes a brief description of the Conduit Study and the Sensitive Receptor Survey submitted to ACEH under separate cover.

All work will be performed under the direct supervision of an appropriately registered professional. This work plan is prepared in accordance with guidelines set forth in the document "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.

A Site Location Map is attached as Figure 1. A Site Vicinity Map showing site features prepared by others that does not have a scale is attached as Figure 2. A scaled Site Vicinity Map showing the existing wells and proposed borehole locations is attached as Figure 3.

BACKGROUND

Review of the file for the subject site at the ACEH offices identified the following reports documenting underground tank removal and subsurface investigation at the subject site.

- Tank Removal Activities and Work Plan For a Preliminary Groundwater Investigation dated August 21, 1990 prepared by C.M. Chambers and Associates.
- Proposal for Work Plan and Site Safety Plan dated July 30, 1993 prepared by Joslin Geotechnical.
- Interim Report on Underground Tank Release Investigation dated May 20, 1994 prepared by Joslin Geotechnical (the report documents installation of two groundwater monitoring wells).
- Transmittal of Test Results dated November 30, 1998 prepared by Joslin Geotechnical. The following documents were attached to the transmittal.
  - March 5, 1991 letter prepared by C.M. Chambers and Associates documenting soil disposal related to the UST removal activities.
  - January 20, 1994 letter prepared by Joslin Geotechnical documenting soil (collected on January 4, 1994) and water (collected on January 26, 1994) sample results associated with installation of the two groundwater monitoring wells.
  - July 27, 1994 letter prepared by Joslin Geotechnical documenting water sample results for samples collected from the two wells on May 31, 1994.
  - August 20, 1994 letter prepared by Joslin Geotechnical documenting water sample results for samples collected from the two wells on July 29, 1994.
  - October 5, 1994 letter prepared by Joslin Geotechnical documenting water sample results for samples collected from the two wells on September 14, 1994.
  - January 20, 1995 letter prepared by Joslin Geotechnical documenting water sample results for samples collected from the two wells on December 22, 1994.
  - June 10, 1995 letter prepared by Joslin Geotechnical documenting water sample results for samples collected from the two wells on May 15, 1995.
  - November 20, 1998 letter prepared by Joslin Geotechnical documenting water sample results for samples collected from the two wells on November 3, 1998.

The site is presently operated as a dry cleaning establishment, and is reported to have historically been used for dry cleaning operations since approximately 1907. Review of the above documents shows that a total of six underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed from the site in 1990. Soil samples collected from beneath the USTs showed detectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons identified as paint thinner. The quality of the sample results is questionable because the samples were stored in glass jars and extracted at the laboratory 30 days or more after the date of sample collection. Limited excavation of soil from the UST pit was performed to remove discolored soil and soil that exhibited a head space concentration greater than 100 ppm using a combustible gas indicator. The UST pit dimensions after excavation were reported to be approximately 9 feet by 40 feet and 15 feet deep.

Based on conversations with Mr. Harold Turner, the property owner, some of the excavated soil was placed into planters and landscaped areas surrounding the site building. During a site visit by P&D personnel, a total of seven areas were identified where the soil had been placed. The

calculated volume of the soil is approximately 13 cubic yards. The locations of the planters and landscaped areas are shown on Figure 2. In addition, Mr. Turner is in the process of determining the disposition of excavated soil that was removed from the site.

In January, 1994 two groundwater monitoring wells were installed in Davis Street approximately five feet south of the former UST pit. Figure 3 shows the area of fresh concrete sidewalk, presumably from resurfacing of the former UST pit. Well B1 (the well closest to Coolidge Avenue, and subsequently re-named as well MW1) was drilled to a total depth of 46.1 feet, and was constructed using 2-inch diameter PVC pipe. The screened interval is from 25 to 45 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater was initially encountered at a depth of 42.1 feet and subsequently stabilized at a depth of approximately 29 feet below the ground surface. The subsurface materials encountered in the borehole consisted predominantly of clay and silty clay. No evidence of petroleum hydrocarbons was detected in the borehole at the time of drilling, and no petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil samples from the borehole or water samples from the well.

Well B2 (subsequently re-named as well MW2) was drilled to a total depth of approximately 26.5 feet, and was constructed using 4-inch diameter PVC pipe. The screened interval is from 11 to 26 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater was initially encountered at a depth of approximately 18.5 feet, and subsequently stabilized at a depth of approximately 18.5 feet. The subsurface materials encountered in the borehole consisted predominantly of clayey sand and clayey gravel between the depths of approximately 10 and 21 feet below the ground surface. Petroleum odors were detected in materials from the borehole at the time of drilling, and in soil samples from the borehole. A layer of separate phase hydrocarbons was detected on the water in the well. The laboratory identified the petroleum hydrocarbons as Stoddard solvent. The water in well MW2 was interpreted to be perched water.

Review of the historical water sample results from the wells shows that no petroleum hydrocarbons have been detected in well MW1, but petroleum hydrocarbons have been consistently detected in well MW2. Although mention of removal of separate phase hydrocarbons appears in the quarterly groundwater sampling reports, no measurements of depth to water or free product thickness are provided. Based on discussions with Mr. Turner, it is P&D's understanding that no free product removal activities had occurred at the site prior to 2003.

On January 18, 2003 P&D personnel monitored the two wells for depth to water and the presence of free product. Depth to water was measured using an electric water level indicator to the nearest 0.01 foot. Free product was measured using a steel tape with water-finding and product-finding paste. The measured depth to water in well MW1 was 20.06 feet. No free product was present in the well, and no odors or other evidence of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the well. In well MW2, the measured depth to water was 11.55 feet, and 0.02 feet of free product was measured in the well.

P&D prepared a Subsurface Investigation Work Plan (0298.W1) dated January 30, 2003 that addressed information previously requested by ACEH. Following telephone conversations with Mr. Amir Gholami, the new ACEH caseworker for the site, a work plan addendum (0298.L3) dated February 6, 2003 was submitted to ACEH. In a letter dated February 27, 2003 from ACEH, the work plan and work plan addendum were approved by ACEH.

On February 14, 2003, P&D personnel placed a hydrocarbon-absorbent sock in well MW2 as an interim remedial action for separate phase hydrocarbon abatement. The two groundwater monitoring wells were monitored and sampled once on February 20, 2003. The samples were analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline, diesel, motor oil, and Stoddard solvent, and for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) by EPA Method 8260. Documentation of the field activities and sample results for February 2003 are presented in P&D's Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Report (0298.R1) dated March 10, 2003. With the exception of near-detection limit results for two compounds, no analytes were detected in well MW1. In well MW2, petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline, diesel, motor oil, and Stoddard Solvent were detected at concentrations of 76, 370, 37, 75 mg/L respectively. However, review of the laboratory analytical reports shows that the highest concentrations correspond with results identified by the laboratory as Stoddard Solvent.

Review of the February 20, 2003 water sample results also shows that benzene, MTBE, the drycleaning chemical tetrachloroethene (PCE) and the associated decomposition product trichlorethene (TCE) were not detected in either of the wells. In both wells very low concentrations of gasoline constituents, including toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and naphthalene were detected. In well MW2, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and naphthalene were detected at concentrations ranging from 0.032 to 0.16 mg/L. In addition, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride were detected in well MW2 at concentrations of 0.022, 0.36 and 0.024 mg/L, respectively. Vinyl chloride is a decomposition product of dichloroethene. Dichloroethene is a possible decomposition product of PCE and TCE. However, no PCE or TCE were detected in either of the wells. Comparison of the sample results shows that the samples collected on February 20, 2003 are consistent with the results reported for previous sampling events by others. Historically, PCE and TCE have not been detected in either of the wells.

Following installation of a hydrocarbon absorbent sock in well MW2, and subsequent monitoring and sampling of wells MW1 and MW2; boreholes B3 and B7 were drilled on September 22, 2004, boreholes B4, B5 and B6 were drilled on October 22, 2004, and wells MW1 and MW2 were sampled on October 27, 2004. Review of the laboratory results for the soil and water samples collected from boreholes B3 through B7 and wells MW1 and MW2 suggests that Stoddard Solvent has impacted groundwater at the former UST pit on Davis Street and the Stoddard Solvent extends in a southeasterly direction approximately parallel to Davis Street.

The presence of Stoddard Solvent at concentrations as high as 2100 mg/kg between the depths of 10 and 20 feet in borehole B2 drilled by others (the borehole for well MW2) indicates that the

extent of the Stoddard Solvent in soil in the suspected source area has not yet been completely defined.

Water levels in the two existing groundwater monitoring wells show that a perched water table is present at or near the site. Based on field observations and the laboratory results of water samples from well MW2, the perched water table has historically been impacted with separate phase Stoddard Solvent. Between the former UST pit and borehole B7 the Stoddard Solvent has moved vertically downward from the perched water table (static water level of approximately 16 feet below the ground surface) to the regional water table (static water level of approximately 23 feet below the ground surface).

Although PCE and TCE have not been detected in any samples, cis-1,2-dichloroethene was detected in well MW2 and in boreholes B6 and B7 at concentrations of 3.3, 0.00067 and 0.36 mg/L, respectively. Based on the pattern of cis-1,2-dichloroethene detection in wells MW1 and MW2, and in boreholes B3 through B7 the distribution of cis-1,2-dichloroethene may be nearly coincidental in location with the distribution of TPH-D in groundwater that was identified by the laboratory as Stoddard Solvent. Documentation of the field activities and laboratory results for boreholes B3 through B7, as well as the October 27, 2004 monitoring and sampling of wells MW1 and MW2 are presented in P&D's Subsurface Investigation Report – B3 Through B7 (document 0298.R2) dated February 28, 2005.

The topography in the area surrounding the site slopes to the east and south. Peralta Creek is located approximately 400 feet to the east and southeast of the subject site. During a site visit on January 18, 2002, portions of the creek directly to the east of the site were observed to be lined with concrete. Portions of the creek to the southeast of the site at the Peralta Hacienda Historic Park (south of Davis Street) were observed to not be lined with concrete. Although the site vicinity topography slopes to the east and south, the area between Coolidge Avenue (bordering the property on the west) and 34th Avenue (the first street encountered to the east of the site) is remarkably flat. Almost all of the change in elevation between the site and Peralta Creek occurs to the east of 34th Avenue. Although the groundwater flow direction at the site is unknown, based on these observations, the anticipated groundwater flow direction at the site is toward the southeast, towards Peralta Creek.

In a letter dated July 11, 2005 Mr. Jerry Wickham of the ACEH requested a work plan for additional subsurface investigation. In addition the letter requested that soil in planters and landscaped areas be sampled as previously proposed, a subsurface conduit study and sensitive receptor survey be performed, and information be uploaded to the GeoTracker database.

Preferential Pathway Conduit Study

A review of underground utilities in the vicinity of the subject site was performed. P&D personnel visited the City of Oakland Public Works Agency (COPWA) for the review of relevant

documents. Utility maps were also obtained from the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), and SBC Communications (SBC).

P&D personnel visited the study area on August 3, 2005 to identify surface features and mark the area for underground utility location by Underground Service Alert (USA). USA was contacted to identify the location of all underground utilities in the study area. Following USA notification and marking of the study area by utility service providers, P&D contracted Advanced Geological Services, Inc. (AGS) to map the location and depth of underground utilities in the site vicinity. Results of the document review and utility location survey are reported in the Preferential Pathway Conduit Study (document 0298.R3) dated September 12, 2005 prepared by P&D.

Well Survey and Sensitive Receptor Survey

P&D performed a well survey within a 2000-foot radius of the subject site. The well survey was performed by submitting requests to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the Alameda County Public Works Agency (ACPWA) for identification of wells located within a 2000-foot radius of the subject site. In addition, a sensitive receptor survey was performed to identify production wells with in 2,000 feet of the site; hospitals, day care centers and schools within 200 feet of the site, and surface water bodies near the site. Results of the well survey and sensitive receptor survey are reported in the Well Survey and Sensitive Receptor Survey (document 0298.R4) dated September 2, 2005 prepared by P&D.

Upload to Geotracker Database

As required by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), all required analytical data was submitted in electronic form to the GeoTracker database between July 28 and August 8, 2005. Wells MW1 and MW2 located adjacent to the site have not been surveyed. Mr. Hamid Foolad of the SWRCB GeoTracker unit stated on August 5, 2005 that all GeoTracker requirements are currently fulfilled, provided that Alameda County is made aware that survey data for wells MW1 and MW2 have not been uploaded to the GeoTracker database.

SCOPE OF WORK

In order to determine the extent of impact to soil and groundwater in the vicinity of the subject site, P&D will perform the following tasks:

- Coordinate with regulatory agency, including permitting for drilling of seven soil borings, scheduling inspection of borehole grouting, and access to the public right-of-way.
- Prepare a health and safety plan.
- Collect soil samples from planters at the site where soil excavated from the UST pit was placed.

- Drill seven additional exploratory boreholes (designated as B8 through B14) for the collection of soil and groundwater samples at the subject site and in the vicinity of the subject site.
- Hand auger six exploratory boreholes (designated as H1 through H6) for the collection of soil samples from beneath existing structures.
- Arrange for laboratory analysis.
- Prepare a report.

Each of these is discussed below in detail.

Permitting and Regulatory Agency Coordination

Following ACEH approval of this work plan, permits will be obtained for the drilling of the soil borings and for access to the public right-of-way. Notification will be provided to ACEH of the scheduled drilling dates prior to drilling.

Health and Safety Plan Preparation

A health and safety plan and a traffic plan will be prepared for the scope of work identified in this work plan. Prior to the beginning of fieldwork, Underground Service Alert will be notified for underground utility location.

Collection of Soil Samples From Planters And Landscaped Areas

P&D's Subsurface Investigation Work Plan (0298.W1) dated January 30, 2003 described sampling of soil from on site areas where UST pit soil may have been placed. This sampling has not yet been completed. The proposed sampling of such areas is detailed below.

The locations of planters and landscaped areas where soil excavated from the UST pit was placed are shown on Figure 2, and are identified as locations 1 through 7. Locations 1 through 5 consist of wooden planter boxes, and locations 6 and 7 consist of landscaped areas. The combined volume of soil at locations 1 through 5 is approximately 3.2 cubic yards, and the combined volume of soil at locations 6 and 7 is approximately 9.7 cubic yards.

For locations 1 through 5, a hand auger or shovel will be used to dig to a depth of approximately six inches at the center of each of the five planters. Soil excavated in the planters will be evaluated with a PID. One soil sample will be collected from each planter into a brass or stainless steel tube measuring 2-inches in diameter and 6-inches in length. The ends of each tube will be sequentially covered with aluminum foil and plastic endcaps. The tube will then be labeled and stored in a cooler with ice pending delivery to the laboratory. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling.

For location 6, a hand auger will be used to excavate boreholes and samples will be collected from each borehole into brass or stainless steel tubes using a stainless steel percussion sampler. The tubes will be handled as described above. Soil samples will be collected at a depth of 8 inches to determine if the soil placed in the planter is impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons, and at a depth of 3 feet to determine if petroleum hydrocarbons have leached into underlying soil.

For location 7, two boreholes will be hand augered, and samples will be collected at a depth of one foot to determine if the soil placed in the planter is impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons, and at a depth of 4 feet to determine if petroleum hydrocarbons have leached into underlying soil.

Soil Boring Oversight and Sample Collection

A total of seven soil borings, designated as B8 through B14, will be drilled to characterize subsurface conditions at and in the vicinity of the subject site. Two boreholes will be drilled to evaluate the extent of impact to groundwater and the extent of the perched water table (proposed boreholes B8 and B9 on Figure 3); two boreholes will be drilled to evaluate the extent of impact to groundwater relative to Peralta Creek (proposed boreholes B10 and B11 on Figure 3); two boreholes will be drilled to evaluate the extent of Stoddard Solvent in soil to the north and west of well MW2 in the vicinity of the former UST pit and to evaluate the extent of the perched water table (proposed boreholes B12 and B13 on Figure 3); and one borehole will be drilled to evaluate soil and groundwater at an additional suspected source area at the site identified on Figure 2 as the "perc unit" and also to evaluate the extent of the perched water table in this area (proposed borehole B14 on Figure 3). Boreholes B13 and B14 will be drilled following demolition of structures in the immediate vicinity of the borings.

The boreholes will be drilled to a depth of 10 feet below first encountered groundwater, or ten feet below the deepest evidence of contamination observed in the field, whichever is deeper. Groundwater is expected to be encountered at depths of approximately 18 feet below grade for perched water at the site, and approximately 40 feet for regional groundwater.

One groundwater grab sample will be collected from each borehole from approximately two feet below first encountered groundwater. Additional water samples will be collected every ten feet below first encountered groundwater, including one sample at the total depth explored for each borehole. The groundwater grab samples will be collected using a Geoprobe Hydropunch, with polyethylene tubing and a stainless steel foot valve. The samples will be placed into 40-milliliter VOA vials and one-liter amber bottles and stored in a cooler with ice pending delivery to the laboratory. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling. The proposed locations of the soil borings are shown on the attached Site Vicinity Map, Figure 3.

Each boring will be continuously cored using GeoProbe technology. The soil from all of the borings will be logged in the field in accordance with standard geologic field techniques and the Unified Soil Classification System. All soil samples from the boreholes will be evaluated with a

Photoionization Detector (PID) equipped with a 10.3 eV bulb and calibrated using a 100 ppm isobutylene standard. Soil samples will be retained from each borehole for laboratory analysis. If organic vapors are detected with the PID, soil samples will be selected based upon PID values from the stratum above the interval of the highest PID readings, from the interval of the highest PID readings, and from the stratum below the interval of the highest PID readings. In the event that no organic vapors are detected with the PID, one soil sample will be collected from the capillary fringe for laboratory analysis. Soil samples will be retained for laboratory analysis by cutting six-inch long sections from the cellulose acetate sampling tube. The ends of the tube will be sequentially covered with aluminum foil and plastic endcaps. The tube will then be labeled and stored in a cooler with ice pending delivery to the laboratory. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling.

All drilling and sampling equipment will be cleaned with an Alconox solution followed by a clean water rinse prior to use in each borehole, or will be new disposable equipment. Following completion of sample collection activities, the boreholes will be filled with neat cement grout. Any soil or water generated during drilling will be stored in drums at the site pending characterization and disposal.

Hand Augering Beneath Existing Structures

A total of six boreholes, designated as H1 through H6 will be hand augered at locations shown on Figure 4. Soil from the boreholes will be evaluated with a PID, as described above. One soil sample will be collected at a depth of five feet below the bottom of the concrete slab at each location. The samples will be collected using a stainless steel sampler lined with a brass or stainless steel tube driven by a slide hammer. Following collection of each soil sample, the brass or stainless steel tube will be removed from the sampler. The ends of the tube will be sequentially covered with aluminum foil and plastic endcaps. The sample will then be labeled and stored in a cooler with ice pending delivery to the laboratory. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling.

All drilling and sampling equipment will be cleaned with an Alconox solution followed by a clean water rinse prior to use in each borehole, or will be new disposable equipment. Following completion of sample collection activities, the boreholes will be filled with neat cement grout. Any soil or water generated during drilling will be stored in drums at the site pending characterization and disposal.

Arrange for Sample Analysis

All of the samples will be analyzed on a normal (five working day) turn around basis at McCampbell Analytical, Inc (McCampbell) of Pacheco, California. McCampbell is a State-Approved hazardous waste testing laboratory.

The five soil samples from planter locations 1 through 5 will be composited (one 5-point composite) at the laboratory prior to analysis. The two soil samples collected in landscaped location 6 at a depth of 8 inches, and the two soil samples collected in landscaped location 6 at a depth of 3 feet will be composited (two 2-point composite samples) prior to analysis. Similarly, the two soil samples collected in landscaped location 7 at a depth of 1 foot, and the two soil samples collected in landscaped location 7 at a depth of 4 feet will be composited (two 2-point composite samples) prior to analysis.

All of the soil samples from the planters and landscaped areas, and all of the soil and groundwater samples from the boreholes will be analyzed for TPH Multi-Range (TPH as Stoddard Solvent and TPH as Motor Oil) using Modified EPA Method 8015, and for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), as well as HVOCs using EPA Method 8260.

Report Preparation

Upon receipt of the laboratory analytical results, a report will be prepared. The report will document soil and groundwater sample collection and sample results. The report will include a site vicinity map showing the drilling locations, tables summarizing the sample results, recommendations based on the results, and the stamp of an appropriately registered professional.

In the event that the extent of petroleum hydrocarbons is not defined by the seven proposed boreholes, additional soil borings will be proposed to define the extent of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater. Following delineation of the extent of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and water, additional groundwater monitoring wells will be recommended to verify groundwater flow direction and the extent of petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater.

In the event that petroleum hydrocarbons are detected in soil samples from the planters or landscaped areas, arrangements will be made to remove the petroleum-impacted soil to an appropriately licensed disposal facility.

September 12, 2005
Work Plan 0298.W2

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at (510) 658-6916.

Sincerely,

P&D Environmental

Paul H. King

Paul H. King
President
Professional Geologist #5901
Expires: 12/31/05

Attachments: Site Location Map (Figure 1)
Site Vicinity Map (Figure 2)
Site Vicinity Map (Figure 3)
Site Vicinity Map (Figure 4)

cc: Mr. Harold Turner – Snow Cleaners

PHK/wrw
0298.W2

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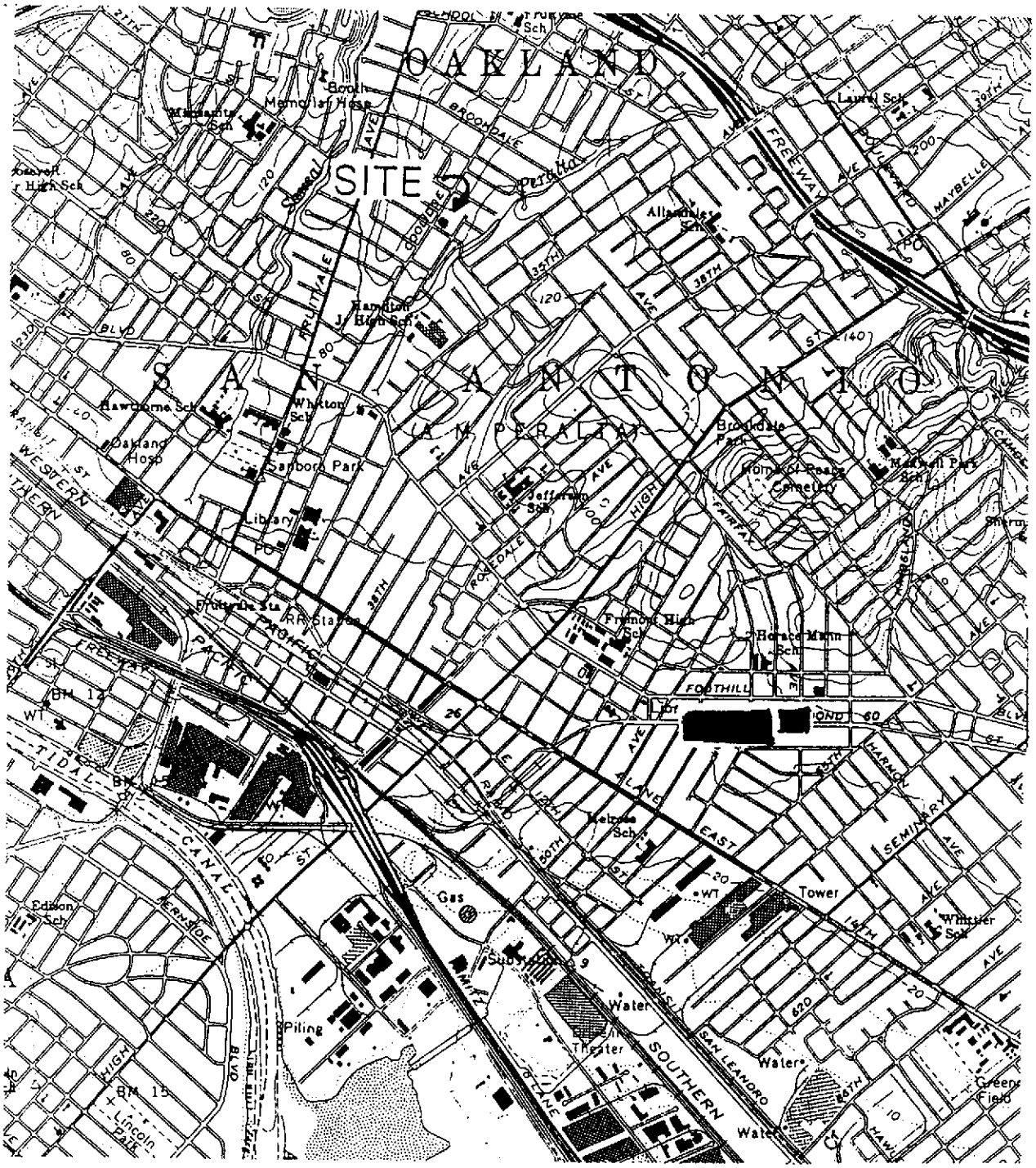

Base Map From
U.S. Geological Survey
Oakland East, Calif.
7.5 Minute Quadrangle
Photorevised 1980

Figure 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
2678 Coolidge Ave.
Oakland, CA

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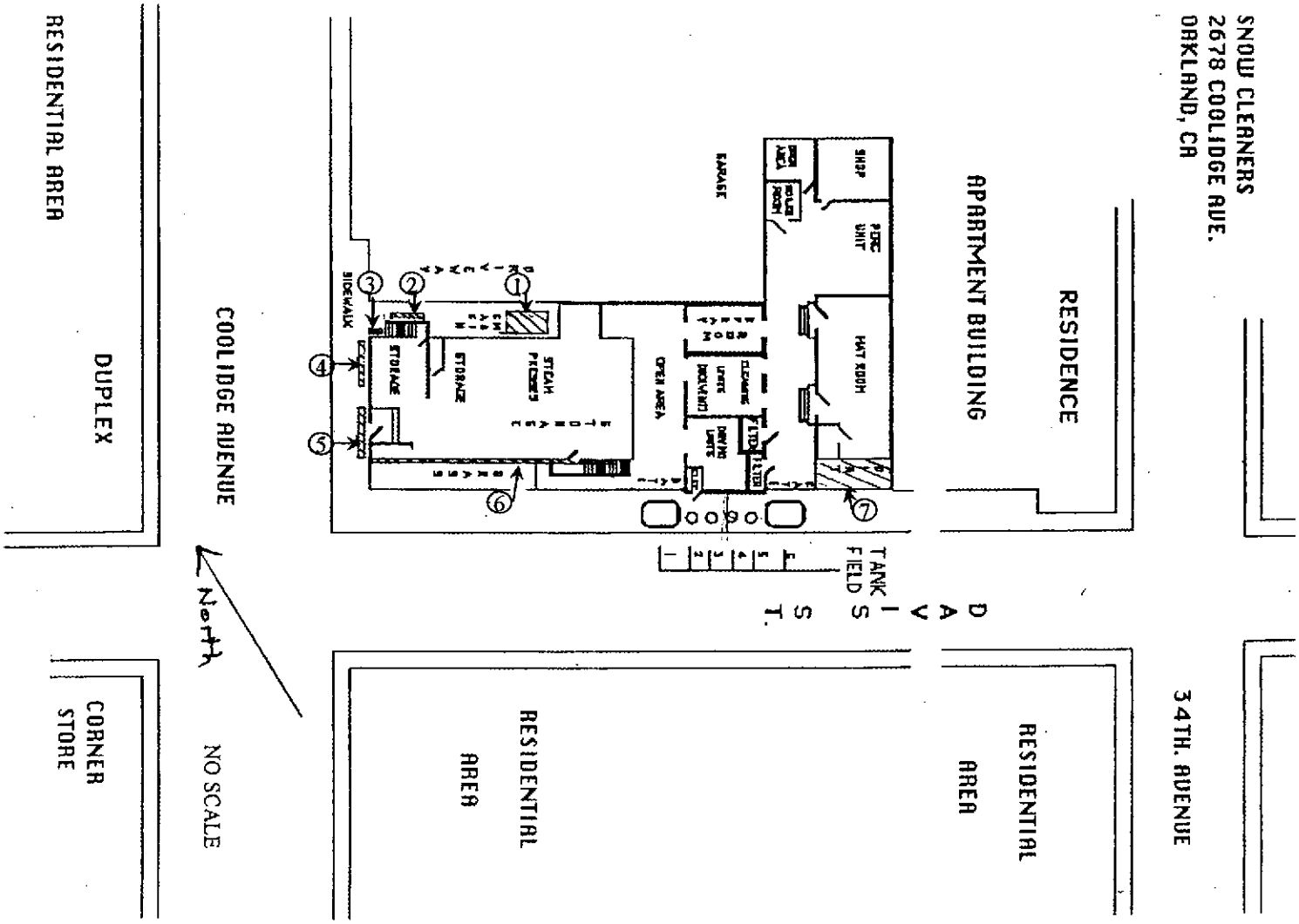

Legend:

Planters and Landscaped Areas ⑦

Base Map From
Underground Tank Closure/
Modification Plans
June 16, 1990

Figure 2
SITE VICINITY MAP
2678 Coolidge Ave
Oakland, CA

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A Division of Paul H. King, Inc.
4020 Panama Court
Oakland, CA 94611
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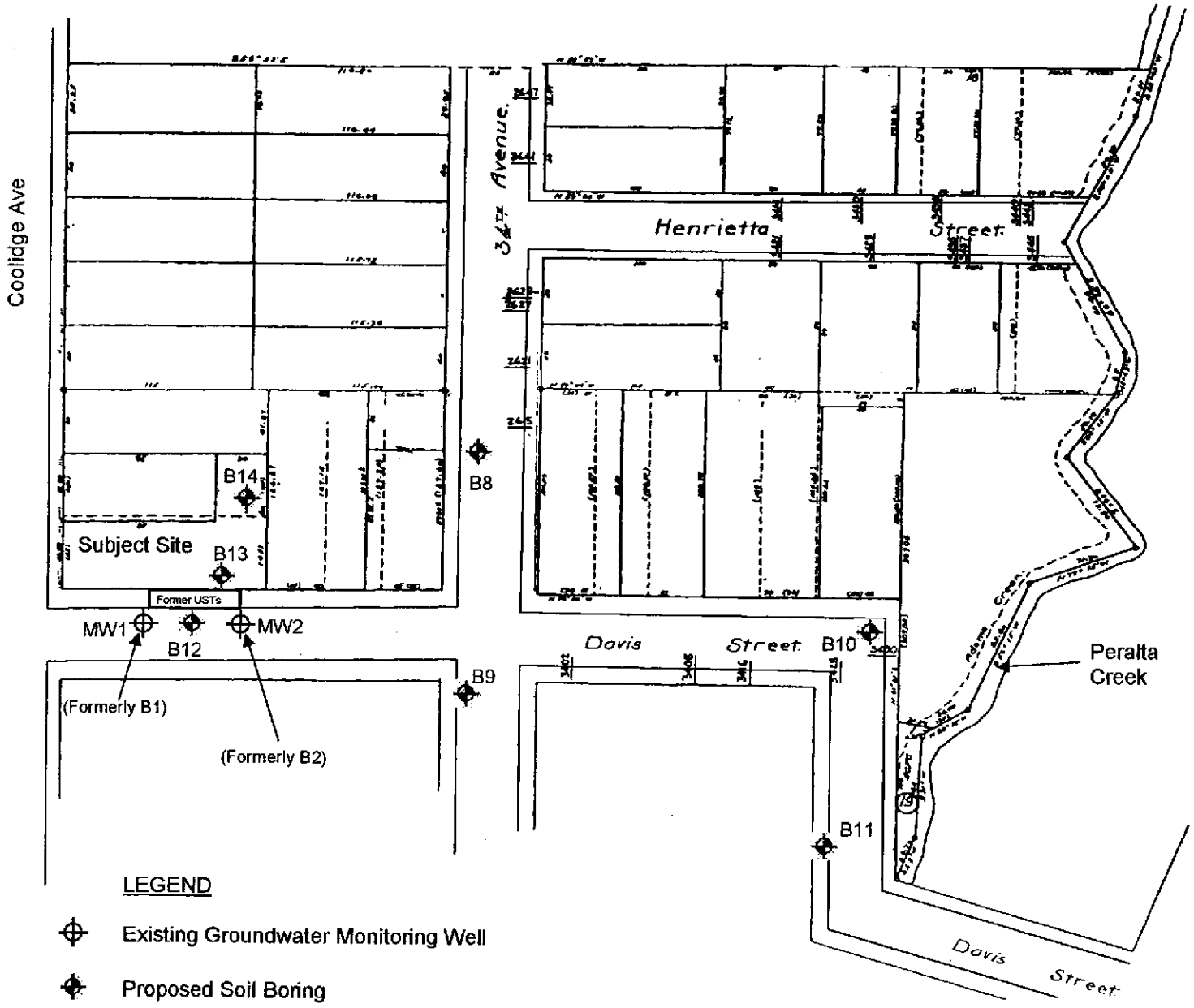

Base Map From
Parcel Quest
Assesor's Parcel Maps
Alameda County Map Disc
July 2001

0 40 80
Scale in Feet

North

Figure 3
SITE VICINITY MAP
2678 Coolidge Ave
Oakland, CA

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55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 240
Oakland, CA 94610
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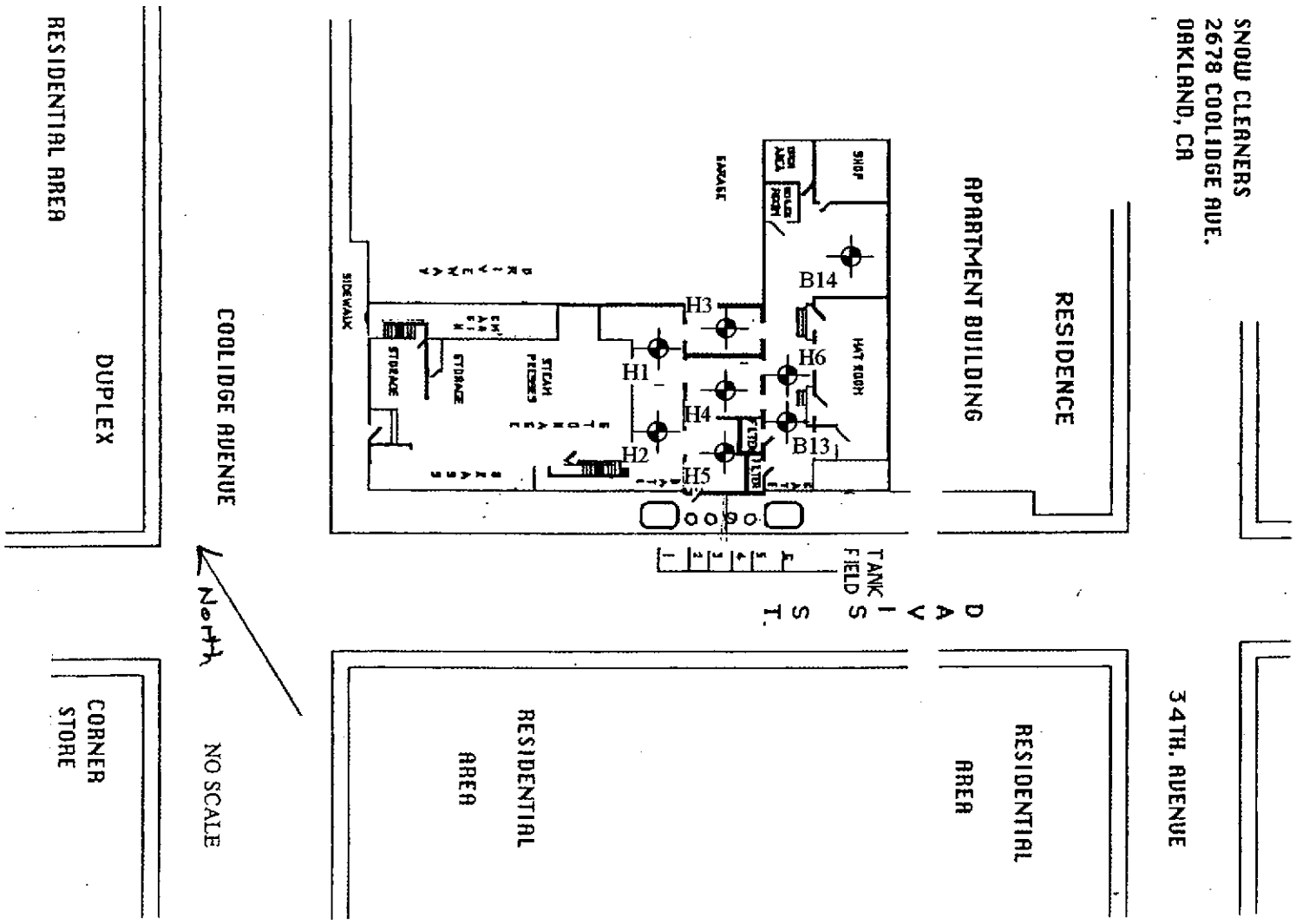

Legend:

⊕ Proposed Soil Boring

Base Map From
Underground Tank Closure/
Modification Plans
June 16, 1990

Figure 4
SITE VICINITY MAP
2678 Coolidge Ave
Oakland, CA