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June 26, 2006

Mr. Barney Chan
Alameda County Department of Environmental Health
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, CA 94502

SUBJECT: DOCUMENT CERTIFICATION
Case Number RO 337
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, CA

Dear Mr. Chan:

You will find enclosed one copy of the following report prepared by RGA Environmental, Inc.

- Subsurface Investigation Work Plan (B18 Through B32) dated June 26, 2006 (document 0304.W3).

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

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (510) 653-6300.

Cordially,
California Linen Supply Co.

Joel C. Pitney
General Manager

Cc: Donald J. Miller, California Linen Supply Co.
LeRoy Griffin, Oakland Fire Department, Office of Emergency Services, 250 Frank Ogawa Plaza, Suite 3341, Oakland, CA 94612

0304.L30

June 26, 2006
Work Plan 0304.W3
RGA Job # CLR14153

ENVIRONMENTAL INC.

Mr. Barney Chan
Alameda County Environmental Health Services
1131 Harbor Bay Parkway
Alameda, CA 94502-6577

SUBJECT: SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN (B18 Through B32)
Fuel Leak Case RO0000337
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st Street
Oakland, CA

Dear Mr. Chan:

RGA Environmental, Inc. (RGA) is pleased to present this work plan for subsurface investigation, sensitive receptor identification, and subsurface remediation feasibility as follows.

- Sensitive receptor survey (well search),
- Drill boreholes to further evaluate the presence and extent of petroleum hydrocarbons at and near the site,
- Installation of groundwater and vapor extraction and vapor injection wells,
- Perform a soil and groundwater remediation feasibility test.

This work plan is prepared in accordance with a letter from the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH) dated April 26, 2006.

As requested in the ACDEH letter, the background section of this work plan also contains a discussion of the results of a Phase I evaluation for the site. Additionally, the results of the review of files for nearby contaminated sites are also included in the background section of this work plan. A Site Location Map (Figure 1) and Site Vicinity Map showing the proposed areas of investigation and remediation feasibility testing (Figure 2) are attached with this report.

All work will be performed under the direct supervision of an appropriately registered professional. This investigation will be performed 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.

BACKGROUND

The site is currently used as a linen cleaning facility. Review of available documents for the site show that on February 6 through 8, 1989 three Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) were removed from the site by Miller Environmental Company (MEC). The tanks consisted of one

10,000 gallon tank containing gasoline, one 550 gallon tank containing gasoline, and one 2,500 gallon capacity tank containing #5 fuel oil. Each tank was in a separate pit. Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in each of the pits at the time of tank removal. Figure 2 shows the tank locations at the site. A UST Unauthorized Release Site Report was completed by Mr. Gil Wistar of the ACDEH dated February 9, 1989. In a letter dated February 23, 1989 the ACDEH requested a preliminary assessment of the site. In a letter dated July 7, 1989 the ACDEH approved a revised work plan for subsurface investigation at the site that included installation of three groundwater monitoring wells.

Three monitoring wells, designated as MW1, MW2, and MW3 were installed at the site by MEC on September 25, 1989. One well was installed adjacent to each of the tank pits. Soil samples were collected for laboratory analysis from the boreholes for the monitoring wells at depths of 4 and 8 feet below the ground surface. The samples were analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (TPH-G), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel (TPH-D), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Motor Oil (TPH-MO) and for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX). All target analytes were detected in the soil sample from the borehole for MW1 at a depth of 4 feet below the ground surface. None of the analytes were detected in the other soil samples from the monitoring well boreholes, except for 190 mg/kg oil in the sample from MW2 collected at a depth of 4 feet.

On October 2, 1989, the three monitoring wells at the subject site were sampled by MEC personnel, and the water samples were analyzed for the same compounds as the borehole soil samples. All analytes except oil were detected in the groundwater sample from MW1. None of the analytes were detected in the groundwater samples from the other two monitoring wells. Groundwater was encountered in the wells at depths ranging from 7.00 to 9.25 feet, and the groundwater flow direction at the site was calculated to be to the north-northwest. Documentation of the installation of the three monitoring wells, and soil and groundwater sample results from the well installation and subsequent well sampling is presented in MEC's Preliminary Subsurface Investigation Report dated November 3, 1989. Due to earthquake-related issues, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) was unavailable to comment on the report.

Following five quarterly monitoring and sampling events for the three wells, MEC recommended that well MW3 be destroyed. MEC concluded that petroleum hydrocarbons had not been detected in wells MW2 and MW3, and had only been detected in well MW1. MEC identified the petroleum hydrocarbons in well MW1 as gasoline, and stated that MW1 is downgradient of a former gasoline tank. MEC also stated that the groundwater flow direction was consistently to the north-northwest at the site, and that the three wells were located downgradient from each of the tank pits. MEC stated that well MW2 is downgradient of well MW1 and would effectively detect any migration of petroleum hydrocarbons from the vicinity of well MW1. Documentation of the quarterly monitoring and sampling results and associated recommendations is presented in a letter report from MEC dated March 7, 1991.

In a letter dated April 15, 1991 the ACDEH approved destruction of well MW3, and required continuation of the quarterly monitoring and sampling of wells MW1 and MW2. On July 19,

1991, well MW3 was destroyed by overdrilling. Quarterly reports documenting monitoring and sampling of the two wells were subsequently prepared by MEC.

In a November 6, 1992 letter report, MEC presented the results for quarterly monitoring and sampling through October 17, 1992. The results show that no petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in well MW2 with the exception of 0.05 mg/L TPH-D on August 15, 1991 and 1.1 ug/L toluene and 3.3 ug/L xylenes on March 18, 1992. In well MW1, TPH and BTEX concentrations appear relatively unchanged with the exception of the March 18 and October 17, 1992 sampling events, which showed increases in benzene and toluene concentrations.

Sample results for samples collected on June 10, 1993 by the Grow Group as part of a cooperative monitoring event for investigation of nearby sites showed no detectable concentrations of EPA Method 8240 compounds in well MW2, and BTEX concentrations in MW1 consistent with concentrations encountered in well MW1 prior to the March 18 and October 17, 1992 sampling events. Review of 1998 correspondence suggests that additional cooperative sampling of the wells was performed, however the sample results were not available for review.

In a letter dated January 2, 2003, the ACDEH requested a work plan for investigation of contamination at the subject site. Following receipt of the ACDEH work plan request letter, the two existing wells, designated as MW1 and MW2 were monitored and sampled on April 2, 2003 by RGA personnel. No sheen or free product was detected in either of the wells. Ether oxygenates and lead scavengers were not detected in either of the wells. TPH-G and BTEX were detected in well MW1, and no analytes were detected in well MW2 with the exception of 0.00074 ppm xylenes. The measured depths to water and the sample results were consistent with historical results obtained for the wells. The relative absence of petroleum hydrocarbons in well MW2 suggests that petroleum hydrocarbons had not migrated beyond well MW2 as of April 2, 2003. Monitoring and sampling of well MW1 and MW2 are reported in RGA's Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Report (document 0304.R1) dated May 1, 2003.

RGA submitted an On- and Off-Site Utilities Investigation and Off-Site Groundwater Investigation Work Plan (0304.W1) dated May 1, 2003, which the ACDEH commented upon in a letter dated May 9, 2003. In response, RGA submitted a Work Plan Addendum (document 0304.L3) dated June 9, 2003. The ACDEH approved the work plan and work plan addendum in a letter dated June 19, 2003.

From July 20 through 23, 2004 groundwater grab samples were collected from boreholes B1 through B3 and soil gas samples were collected from boreholes SG1 through SG3. In addition, RGA evaluated the locations of buried utilities in the vicinity of the subject site. The results are presented in RGA's Subsurface Investigation (B1 to B3, SG1 to SG3) and Preferential Pathway Evaluation Report dated February 22, 2005 (document 0304.R2).

Following review of the subsurface investigation report, the ACDEH requested that a work plan for further investigation be submitted. RGA subsequently submitted Subsurface Investigation

Work Plan (B4 to B9) dated May 25, 2005 (document 0304.W2). The work plan included documentation and results for monitoring wells MW1 and MW2 and sampling of well MW1 on May 17, 2005. The work plan was approved in a letter from the ACDEH dated July 18, 2005. The July 18, 2005 ACDEH letter requested that the proposed borehole locations be adjusted in consideration of the narrow plumes encountered at neighboring sites. Samples were collected from adjusted locations for boreholes B4 through B6 on September 13 and 14, 2005.

During the drilling of boreholes B4 through B6 at the adjusted locations strong solvent odors were encountered in borehole B6. Laboratory results for the groundwater sample collected from borehole B6 identified the presence of Stoddard solvent in the sample. In an effort to identify potential sources for the Stoddard solvent, RGA submitted a Subsurface Investigation Work Plan Addendum dated October 5, 2005 (document 0304.W2A) for the drilling of boreholes B7 through B12. The locations of boreholes B7 through B9 in the Work Plan Addendum superseded the respective borehole locations in the May 25, 2005 Work Plan. Samples were collected from boreholes B7 through B12 on October 10 through 12, 2005. Documentation of the drilling of borings B4 through B12 is presented in RGA's report titled Subsurface Investigation Report (B4 Through B12), dated November 22, 2005 (document 0304.R3).

RGA proposed collection of additional subsurface samples from boreholes B13 through B16 in the Subsurface Investigation Report (B4 through B12), dated November 22, 2005 (document 0304.R3). The proposed boring locations, methods, sampling frequency and sample analysis were conditionally approved by the ACDEH in a December 5, 2005 letter with the provision that one additional boring (B17) be located approximately 30 feet south of well using the same methods and procedures as the other proposed boreholes.

On January 11 and 12, 2006 RGA personnel oversaw the drilling and collection of samples from boreholes B13 through B17, located inside the building at the site. Based on the sample results, RGA recommended that a feasibility test be performed to evaluate remedial technologies for reduction of petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations exceeding ESL values. Documentation of the drilling of borings B3 through B17 is presented in RGA's report titled Subsurface Investigation Report (B13 Through B17), dated March 24, 2006 (document 0304.R4).

On April 18, 2005 California Linen and others met with ACDEH staff to discuss the investigation, remediation and closure of the subject site and to determine the likely time frame for this to occur. In a letter dated April 26, 2006 the ACDEH requested that a Phase I investigation be performed for the site, that the results for any well surveys for nearby sites identified during a file review at the ACDEH be provided, and that a work plan for subsurface investigation and remediation feasibility evaluation be provided.

Environmental Site Assessment Report

An Environmental Site Assessment Report dated June 21, 2006 was prepared by RGA for the subject site. The report identified the historical use of the property as Haselbacker's Nursery in 1911, which could have been associated with lead arsenates or mercury compounds used as

pesticides or herbicides. By about 1920 a commercial laundry was constructed on the western portion of the property, and the eastern portion of the property was used as the Ariss-Knapp Company general contractor's corporation yard. The report described Sanborn maps from 1952 and 1953 that identified small detached "oil and gas" storage sheds on the commercial laundry parcel approximately 60 feet west of Linden Street and approximately 60 feet south of 41st Street (approximately at the east end of the former UST that was located beneath the loading dock). Similarly, another "oil house" was identified near the center of the Ariss-Knapp parcel. In 1953 the laundry facility burned to the ground. By 1955 the laundry was rebuilt and the Ariss-Knapp company had vacated the easterly parcel. No potential offsite upgradient sources of petroleum hydrocarbons were identified in the Environmental Site Assessment report. The "oil and gas" storage shed identified on the commercial laundry parcel is located approximately at the east end of the former UST that was located beneath the loading dock. A copy of the Environmental Site Assessment Report will be provided to the ACDEH under separate cover.

File Review Results

Files were reviewed at the ACDEH offices for the following sites located near the subject site.

- Former Dunne Paints located at 4050 Adeline Street, Emeryville or 1007 41st Street, Emeryville (now identified as Green City Lofts at 1007 41st Street, Emeryville),
- Oakland National Engravers (ONE) at 1001 42nd Street, Emeryville (now identified as the Kozel Property),
- Fidelity Roof located at 1075 40th Street, Oakland

In general, the subsurface conditions reported for these nearby sites is consistent with the descriptions previously provided by RGA for the subject site.

SCOPE OF WORK

In response to the April 26, 2006 ACDEH letter, RGA will perform the following tasks.

- Perform a sensitive receptor survey (well search),
- Obtain permits and prepare a health and safety plan.
- Drill boreholes to further evaluate the presence and extent of petroleum hydrocarbons at and near the site,
- Arrange for all samples to be analyzed for TPH-G, BTEX, and MTBE.
- Installation of groundwater and vapor extraction and vapor injection wells,
- Perform a soil and groundwater remediation feasibility test.
- Prepare a report.

Each of these is discussed below.

Perform a Sensitive Receptor Survey

No well surveys were identified during review of files for nearby sites. RGA requests that ACDEH staff identify sites in the subject site vicinity where well surveys have been performed or that ACDEH staff identify a radius to be used for a well search.

Obtain Permits and Prepare a Health and Safety Plan Preparation

Permits will be obtained for the installation of the soil borings and for access to the public right-of-way. A health and safety plan, and if required by permitting agencies pedestrian access plan and traffic plans, will be prepared for the scope of work identified in this work plan. In addition, drilling locations will be marked with white paint and Underground Service Alert notified prior to the beginning of drilling. All necessary permits and notifications will be provided to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) prior to the beginning of any air sparging or vapor extraction activities.

Soil Boring Oversight and Sample Collection

Soil borings will be drilled to further define the distribution of subsurface lithology and petroleum hydrocarbons as follows.

a. B18 through B21 to achieve objectives as follows:
    i. define horizontal extent of groundwater impact in vicinity of B13,
    ii. evaluate potential offsite upgradient sources,
    iii. further define subsurface lithology in the vicinity of B13 and the UST located adjacent to MW3.
b. B22 through B24 located near the former UST located adjacent to well MW2 to evaluate the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater (potential residual source area contamination if the UST was a source) and lithology as follows:
    i. B22 located to the east of the former UST pit,
    ii. B23 located to the south of the former UST pit,
    iii. B24 located approximately one half the distance between the former UST and well MW1.
c. B25 through B27 located near the former UST located adjacent to former well MW3 to evaluate the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater (potential residual source area contamination if the UST was a source) and lithology as follows:
    i. B25 located to the west of the former UST pit,
    ii. B26 located to the south of the former UST pit,
    iii. B27 located to the east of the former UST pit.
d. B28 through B30 located in the vicinity of B15 to evaluate the extent of oily contamination detected in groundwater at B15 and lithology as follows:
    i. B28 located approximately 25 feet to the east of B15,

ii. B29 located approximately 25 feet to the north of B15 (at the midpoint between B15 and B14),
iii. B30 located approximately one half the distance between the former UST and well MW1.

e. B31 and B32 to achieve objectives as follows:
i. Evaluate the downgradient extent of groundwater impact. Based on the nature of the narrow channels that appear to be located where contamination is encountered at and near the site, it is possible that the relatively high concentrations of contaminants encountered at B6 could extend across Linden Street to the west.
ii. Further define subsurface lithology downgradient of borehole B3, B4, B5 and B6.

The proposed locations of the soil borings for delineation of the horizontal extent of petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater (B18 through B21, and B28 through B31) are shown on the attached Site Vicinity Map, Figure 2. The proposed locations of the soil borings for evaluation of the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater in the vicinity of the former USTs are shown on the attached Site Vicinity Map, Figure 3.

All of the boreholes will be drilled to two feet below first encountered groundwater, or to a depth of 32 feet if no groundwater is encountered during drilling. During drilling activities in July 2004, groundwater was not initially encountered in any of the boreholes drilled to 28 feet, but was measured by RGA the following day at depths ranging from 16.6 to 12.3 feet below the ground surface.

Each borehole will be drilled using GeoProbe technology. All boreholes will be continuously cored for borehole logging purposes. 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). The PID will be calibrated using a 100 ppm isobutylene gas standard prior to use.

Soil samples from depths of 10, 15 and 20 feet below the ground surface in each borehole will be retained for laboratory analysis in the following manner. A six-inch long soil sample from the continuous core will be retained in the cellulose acetate tube by cutting the core barrel sample liner at the depth corresponding to the desired sample interval. The ends of the selected portion of tube will be sequentially covered with aluminum foil and plastic endcaps, and the tube will then be labeled and stored in a cooler with ice pending delivery to the laboratory.

One groundwater grab sample will be collected from each borehole. The groundwater grab sample will be collected using polyethylene tubing with a stainless steel foot valve placed into a ¾-inch diameter slotted PVC pipe. The samples will be collected into 40-milliliter VOAs and stored in a cooler with ice pending delivery to the laboratory. Chain of custody procedures will be observed for all sample handling.

Soil conductivity logging will be performed at locations B24, B27 and B28 to a depth of 60 feet to evaluate lithology below the total depths explored to date of approximately 32 feet. The soil conductivity logging will be performed by advancing a Geoprobe soil conductivity probe at each location using a Geoprobe drill rig. At a location adjacent to the soil conductivity probe hole, one Hydropunch groundwater grab sample will be collected at each of locations B24, B27 and B28 in B-Zone water-bearing units, as defined by the soil conductivity logging. The groundwater grab samples will be collected at a depth greater than 40 feet to define the vertical extent of groundwater impact.

All drilling and sampling equipment will be cleaned with an Alconox solution followed by a clean water rinse prior to use in each borehole. 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

The soil and groundwater samples from the boreholes will be analyzed on a normal (five working day) turn around basis at a State-Approved hazardous waste testing laboratory. The samples will be analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline, as well as BTEX and MTBE using EPA Method 8021B.

Installation of Extraction and Injection Wells

Following completion of the drilling of the soil borings described above and receipt of the associated soil and groundwater sample results, a total of seven extraction wells (E1 through E7) and three injection wells (I1 through I3) will be installed at locations shown on Figure 4. All of the extraction and injection wells will be installed with a hollow stem auger drill rig.

The extraction wells will all be installed to a depth of 35 feet below the ground surface. The wells will be constructed of 4-inch diameter Schedule 40 PVC pipe. The lower 25 feet of each well will consist of slotted PVC pipe with 0.020-inch factory slot. The annular space surrounding the PVC pipe will be filled with #2/12 Lonestar sack sand to a height of one foot above the slotted PVC pipe. Bentonite pellets will be poured into the annular space to a height of one foot above the top of the sand and hydrated. The remaining annular space will be filled with neat cement grout. An expandable plug will be placed into the top of the PVC pipe, and the top of each well will be covered with a traffic-rated well cover.

The injection wells will all be installed to a depth of 35 feet below the ground surface. The wells will be constructed of 2-inch diameter Schedule 40 PVC pipe. The lower 10 feet of each well will consist of slotted PVC pipe with 0.020-inch factory slot. The annular space surrounding the PVC pipe will be filled with #2/12 Lonestar sack sand to a height of one foot above the slotted PVC pipe. Bentonite pellets will be poured into the annular space to a height of one foot above the top of the sand and hydrated. The remaining annular space will be filled with neat cement grout. An

expandable plug will be placed into the top of the PVC pipe, and the top of each well will be covered with a traffic-rated well cover.

At least 72 hours after construction, all of the wells will be developed by surging and overpumping until the water discharged from the wells is relatively sediment-free.

Perform a Remediation Feasibility Test

Following construction and development of the wells, a 60 day remediation feasibility test will be performed. Water will be pumped from each of the extraction wells to determine the flow rate necessary to achieve sustained groundwater level drawdown in each of the wells. Water pumped from the wells will be either stored on site in a tank or discharged to the sanitary sewer with a permit. Flow rates for each of the wells and the total gallons pumped from all of the wells will be recorded.

Air will be pumped into the bottom of each of the injection wells, and the pressure and flow rates will be recorded for each injection well. A vacuum will be applied individually to each of the extraction wells. Vacuum, air flow rates, and petroleum hydrocarbon vapor concentrations will be recorded for each of the extraction wells.

Cleanup goals for soil and groundwater are attached with this work plan as Table 1.

The reason for the 60 day duration for the remediation feasibility test is to provide adequate time for removal of soil moisture from soil pore spaces and allow adequate flow paths to be opened for removal of petroleum hydrocarbon vapors.

Report Preparation

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

Upon completion of the installation of the extraction and injection wells, a report will be prepared. The report will document the installation methods and procedures and the specifications for well construction. The report will include a site vicinity map showing the well locations, as-built construction diagrams, and the stamp of an appropriately registered professional. State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Well Completion Reports will be submitted to the DWR under separate cover.

Upon completion of the 60 day remediation feasibility study, a report will be prepared. The report will document soil gas and groundwater extraction activities and sample results. The report will include a site vicinity map showing the well locations; tables summarizing the vacuum,

flow, and petroleum hydrocarbon vapor concentrations for each of the monitored locations; tables summarizing the total mass of petroleum hydrocarbons removed; recommendations based on the feasibility test results; and the stamp of an appropriately registered professional.

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

Sincerely,

RGA Environmental, Inc.

Karin Schroeter
Project Manager

Paul H. King
Professional Geologist #5901
Expires: 12/31/07

Attachments: Table 1 – Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Goals
Site Location Map (Figure 1)
Site Vicinity Map Showing Proposed Borehole Locations (Figure 2)
Site Vicinity Map Showing Proposed Borehole Locations (Figure 3)
Site Vicinity Map Showing Proposed Injection and Extraction Well Locations (Figure 4)
Site Vicinity Map Showing Proposed Drilling Locations (Figure 5)

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June 26, 2006
Work Plan 0304.W3
RGA Job # CLR14153

TABLE 1
SOIL AND GROUNDWATER
CLEANUP GOALS

Sample Name	TPH-G	TPH-D	TPH-MO	MTBE By 8021B	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-benzene	Xylenes
SOIL.....								
ESL_1	100	100	500	0.023	0.044	2.9	3.3	2.3

Sample Name	TPH-G	TPH-D	TPH-MO	MTBE By 8021B	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-benzene	Xylenes
GROUNDWATER								
ESL_1	100	100	100	5.0	1.0	40	30	20

NOTES:

TPH-G = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline.
TPH-D = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel.
TPH-MO= Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Motor Oil.
VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds.
MTBE = Methyl tert-butyl ether
ESL_1 = Environmental Screening Level, developed by San Francisco Bay – Regional Water Quality Control Board (SF-RWQCB) updated February 2005, from Table A – Shallow Soils, Groundwater is a current or potential source of drinking water (residential land use).
Soil values are in mg/kg and groundwater values are in ug/L, unless otherwise indicated.

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 1980

RGA Environmental, Inc.
1466 66th Street
Emeryville, CA 94608

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SCALE IN FEET

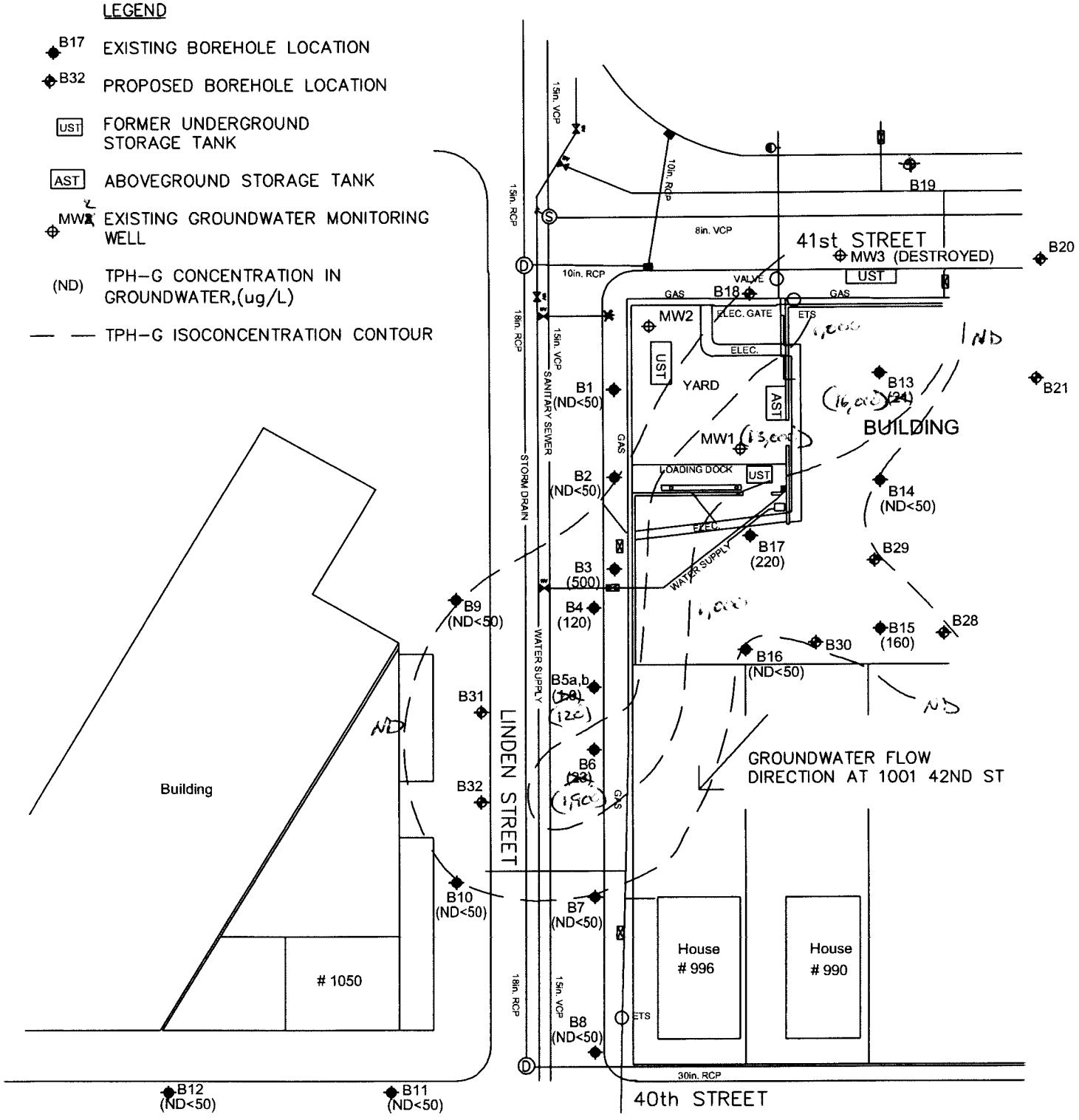

Figure 2
Site Vicinity Map Showing Proposed Borehole Locations
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st. Street
Oakland, California

N

Based Map From California Utility Survey Utility Sketch Plan Feb. 14, 2005	RGA Environmental, Inc. 1466 66th St. Emeryville, CA 94608	0 10 20 30 40 50 Scale in Feet

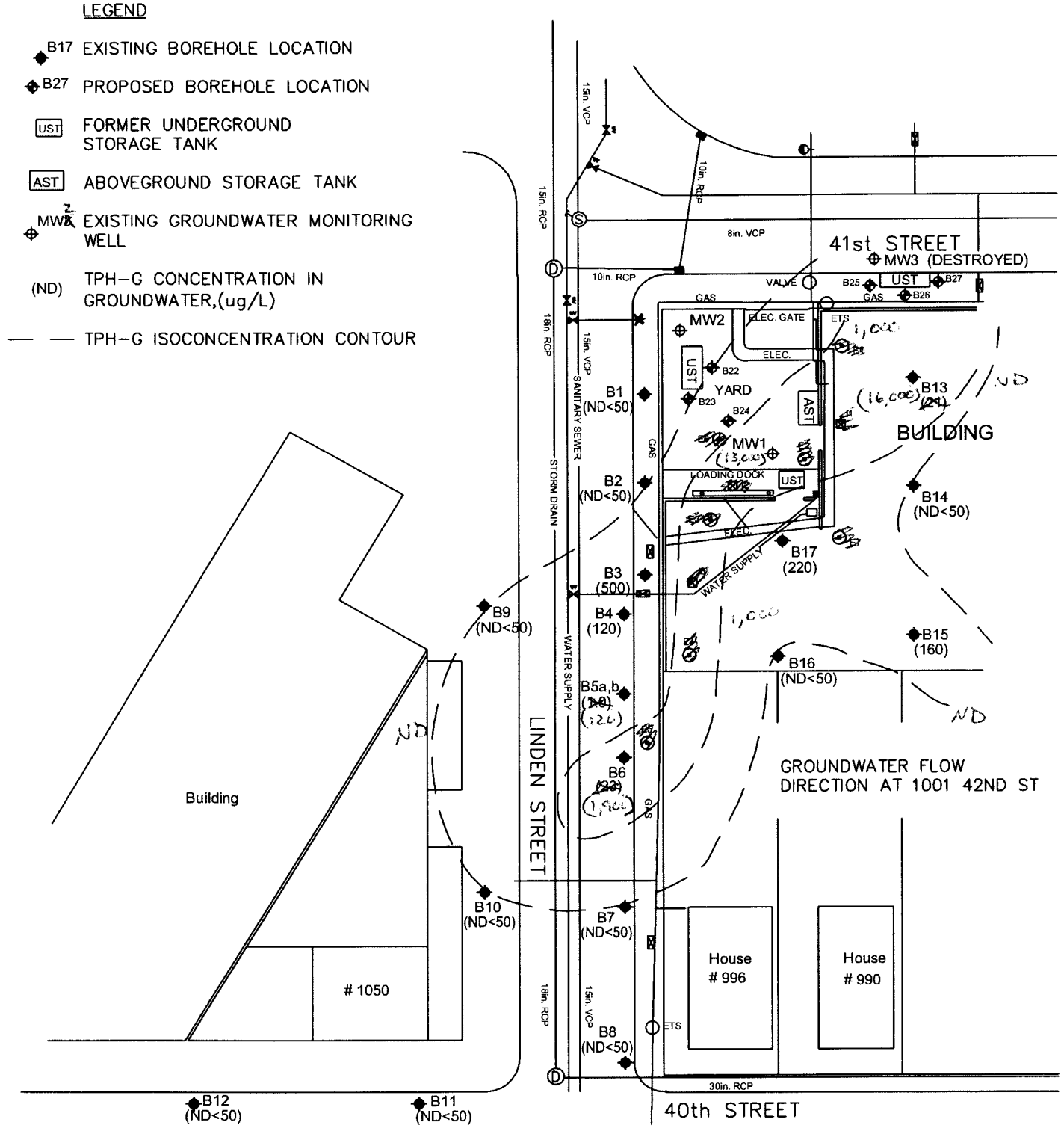

Figure 3
Site Vicinity Map Showing Proposed Borehole Locations
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st. Street
Oakland, California

N

Based Map From California Utility Survey Utility Sketch Plan Feb. 14, 2005	RGA Environmental, Inc. 1466 66th St. Emeryville, CA 94608	0 10 20 30 40 50 Scale in Feet

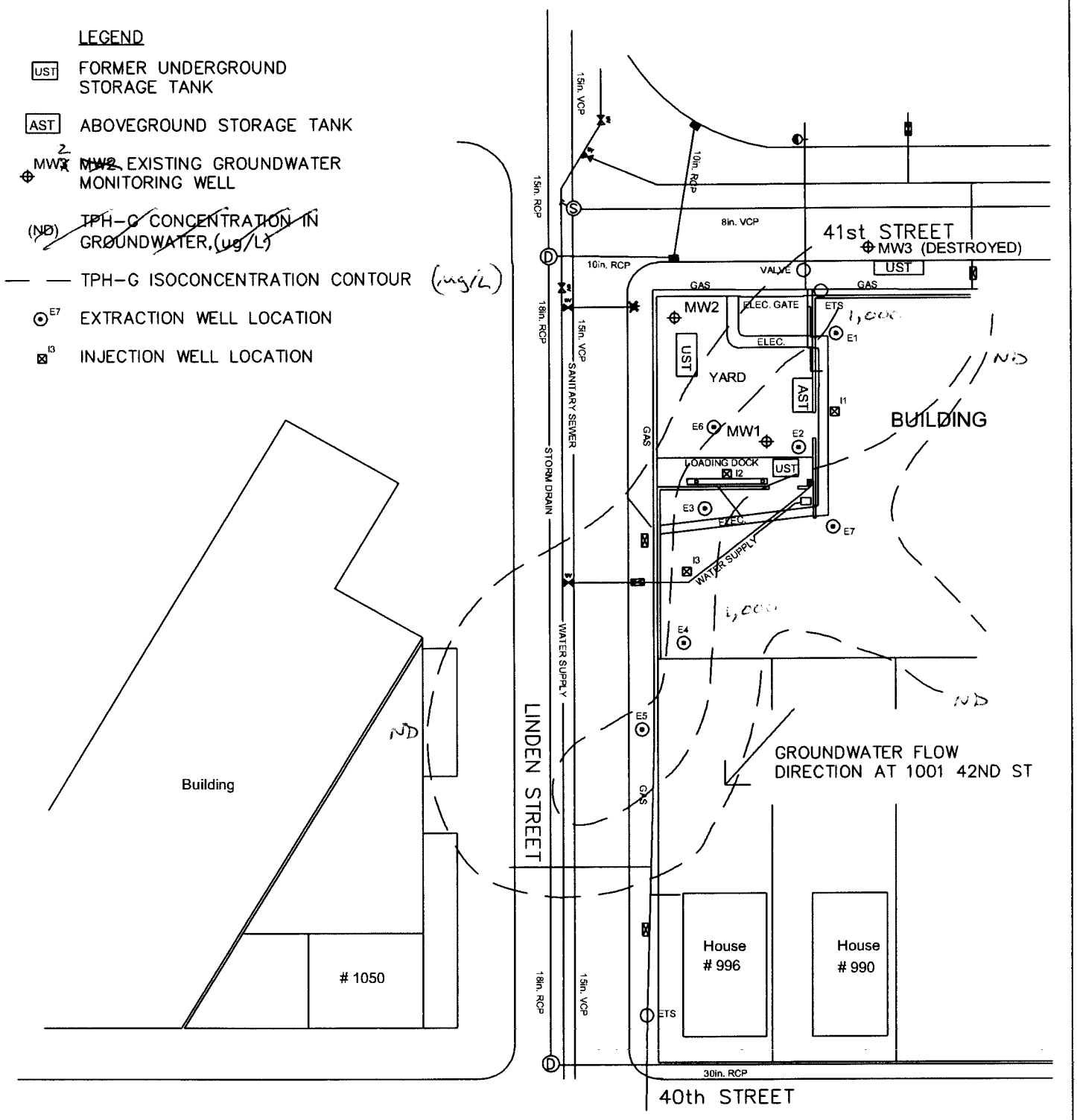

Figure 4 Extraction Injection Locations
Site Vicinity Map Showing Proposed ~~Injection~~ and ~~Extraction~~ Wells
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st. Street
Oakland, California

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Based Map From California Utility Survey Utility Sketch Plan Feb. 14, 2005	RGA Environmental, Inc. 1466 66th St. Emeryville, CA 94608	0 10 20 30 40 50 Scale in Feet

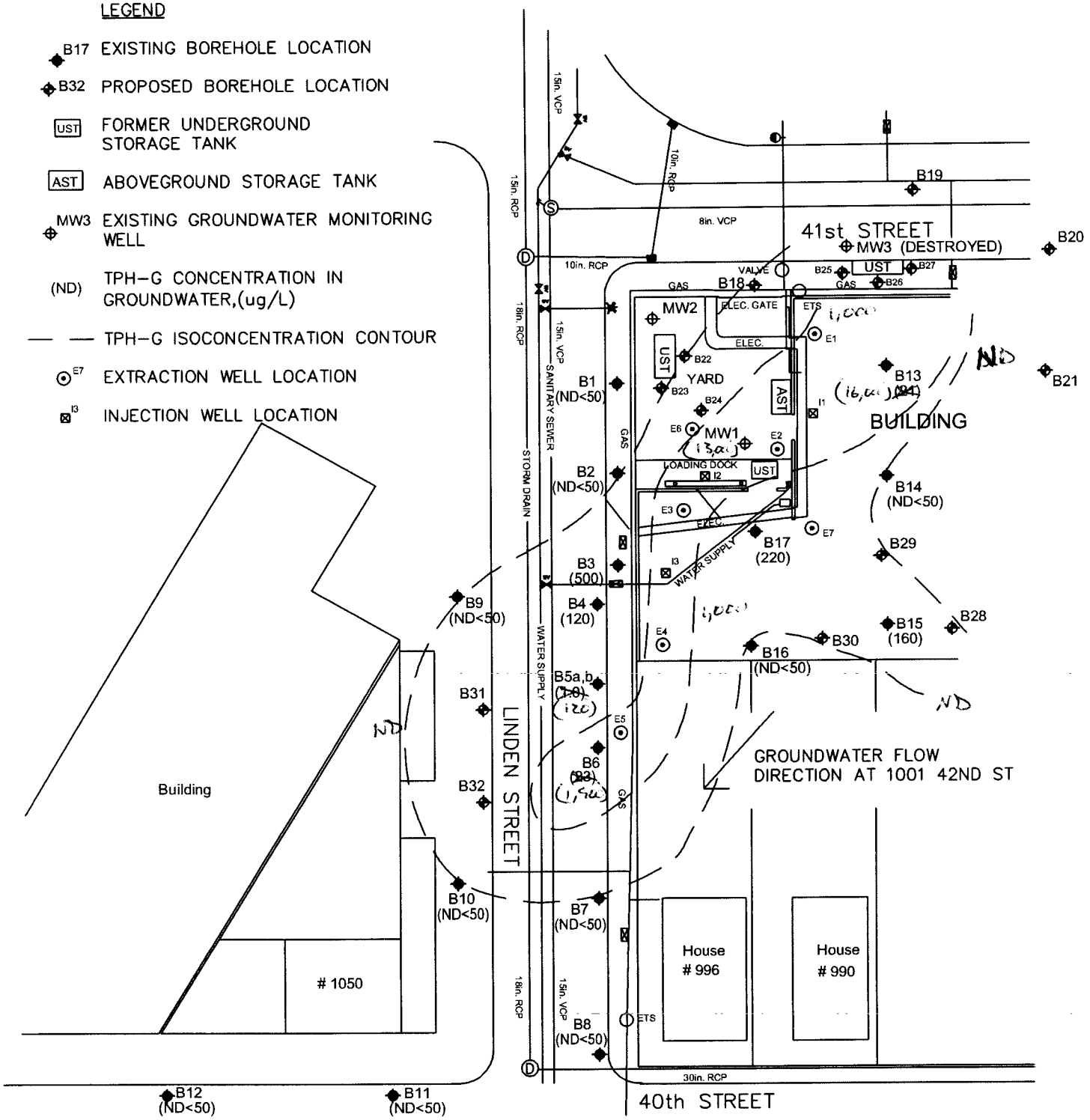

Figure 5
Site Vicinity Map Showing Proposed Drilling Locations
California Linen Rental Company
989 41st. Street
Oakland, California

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Based Map From California Utility Survey Utility Sketch Plan Feb. 14, 2005	RGA Environmental, Inc. 1466 66th St. Emeryville, CA 94608	0 10 20 30 40 50 Scale in Feet