File No. 4-02-742-ST

REVISED WORK PLAN FOR ASSESSMENT OF SOIL AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION FOR THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT 3800 SAN PABLO AVENUE EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA OCTOBER 13, 2006

PREPARED FOR:
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ENVIRO SOIL TECH CONSULTANTS

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October 13, 2006

File No. 4-02-742-ST

Mr. Filllmore Marks
c/o Ms. Elaine Kirk
Marks Management Company
1721 Broadway, Suite 202
Oakland, California 94612

SUBJECT: REVISED WORK PLAN FOR ASSESSMENT OF SOIL AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION FOR THE PROPERTY
Located at 3800 San Pablo Avenue, in
Emeryville, California

Dear Ms. Kirk:

In accordance with correspondence received from the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA) in a letter dated September 20, 2006, Enviro Soil Tech Consultants (ESTC) has revised the work plan that was submitted on your behalf in June 2003 for your property at the referenced address. The work plan explains the tasks and methods that will be used to meet the requirements of ACHCSA regarding the assessment of soil and groundwater contamination at the site. ACHSA has set a deadline of October 30, 2006 for receipt of this work plan.

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If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact our office at 408-297-1500.

Sincerely,

ENVIRO SOIL TECH CONSULTANTS

VICTOR B. CHERVEN, Ph. D.
P.G. #3475

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No. 34928
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FRANK HAMEDI-FARD
GENERAL MANAGER

ENVIRO SOIL TECH CONSULTATNTS 2

REVISED WORK PLAN
FOR ASSESSMENT OF SOIL AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION
FOR THE PROPERTY
LOCATED AT 3800 SAN PABLO AVENUE
EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 13, 2006

BACKGROUND

The property is located in a commercial district at the northwest corner of San Pablo Avenue and West Mac Arthur Boulevard, in Emeryville, California (Figure 1). The ground is relatively flat. Marks Management Company purchased the property from General Motors in 1981. Prior to 1981, it was a GM truck dealership. Since 1981, it has been leased to various tenants, including a billboard company (Adway, Inc.), an office supply company (JC Paper Co.), an auto dealership (H. Beck BMW), and an auto detailing company (East Bay Sunroof/American Sunroof Co.). Since 1991, it has been leased to MAZ Glass Company, a commercial and residential window retailer and installation company.

At some point during its history, the property was heated with heating oil, which was stored in two underground tanks. Alpha Geo Services (AGS) removed these tanks on May 2, 2002. One tank measured 550 gallons in capacity; the other tank measured 1000 gallons. ESTC collected two soil samples from beneath the tanks at the depth of approximately 7 feet below ground surface and examined them for evidence of contamination.

ESTC's field engineer observed oily discoloration and odors in the samples, and Mr. Robert Weston of ACHCSA recommended further excavation to remove the oil-impacted soil from the tank pit. AGS deepened the excavation to approximately 11 feet and removed 40 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The soil was stockpiled on visquine and samples were collected to characterize it for later disposal. Three additional samples were collected from the tank pit, and all five pit samples were transmitted to a state-certified analytical laboratory for hydrocarbon analysis.

The samples were analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in the gasoline and diesel ranges (TPHg and TPHd), Total Oil & Grease (TOG), volatile aromatic hydrocarbons (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Total Xylenes [BTEX]), five gasoline oxygenates, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC's), PCB's, creosote, and seventeen metals. The results were summarized in a tank removal report dated June 11, 2002 and a soil disposal report dated June 17, 2002.

Hydrocarbons were detected in both samples from beneath the 550-gallon tank, but concentrations declined downward (Table 1 – Appendix "A"). At 7 feet, a TPHg concentration of 440 milligram per kilogram (mg/Kg) was detected, declining to 26 mg/Kg at 10 feet. Similarly, the TPHd concentration declined from 280 to 97 mg/Kg and the TOG concentration declined from 304 to 107 mg/Kg. Beneath the 1000-gallon tank, the concentrations were lower but did not decrease significantly with depth. At 6.5 feet, the concentrations were 46, 29, and 29 mg/Kg respectively, and at 8.5 feet the concentrations were 370, 24 and 24 mg/Kg. In the deepest sample at 11 feet, the concentrations were 59, 18, and 18 mg/Kg. Ethylbenzene and Total Xylenes were detected at very low concentrations in a few samples, but no gasoline oxygenates, PCB's, SVOC's Creosote, Benzene, or Toluene was detected in any of the samples.

Groundwater did not enter the excavation at any time during the tank removal activities, and the depth to groundwater was unknown. Therefore, ESTC could not estimate the probability that groundwater had been impacted by the fuel release. However, due to the low concentrations in all soil samples and the evidence for downward decrease in the magnitude of the impact, the likelihood that groundwater had been impacted appeared to be low.

REQUESTED SCOPE OF WORK

ACHCSA has requested further investigation to determine whether groundwater has been impacted and to delineate the lateral and vertical extent of the residual soil contamination. In particular, ACHCSA has requested investigation adjacent to the former tank pit and immediately downgradient of the tank pit (i.e. in the direction of prevailing groundwater flow). To achieve these objectives, ACHCSA recommends drilling a series of soil borings in linear transects so that soil and groundwater samples can be collected and hydrogeologic cross sections can be constructed parallel to and perpendicular to the prevailing groundwater flow direction. In Figure 2, we show the location of nine proposed borings on four proposed transects to meet the ACHCSA request. We estimate that the depth to groundwater in the area is between 15 and 20 feet and that the borings will be drilled to a depth of 25 to 30 feet.

The following is a list of proposed tasks.

A) Prepare a site Health and Safety Plan.

B) Obtain the necessary drilling permit from Alameda County Public Works Agency (ACPWA) and request an underground utility clearance from USA Underground Alert.

C) Mobilize a direct-push drilling rig (Geoprobe) to the site and advance the borings to the proposed depth. The borings will be continuously sampled in clear plastic liners and the cores will be logged and described by ESTC personnel under the supervision of a registered California geologist or engineer.

D) Screen the sample core for evidence of petroleum contamination and take samples at selected depths for later laboratory analysis. Place the samples into a cooled ice chest for preservation.

E) Collect a water sample from each boring in a new disposable bailer. The sample will be decanted into 40-ml glass vials and 1-liter glass bottles and placed in a cooled ice chest for later transport to the laboratory.

F) As directed by ACHCSA, analyze the soil and groundwater samples for TPHg and TPHd by EPA Method 8015, BTEX and oxygenates (including Ethanol: EtOH) by EPA Method 8260B, and Total lead and lead scavengers (EDB and EDC).

G) Construct hydrogeologic cross sections, analyze the field data and laboratory results, and prepare a technical report.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The methods and procedures for drilling, installing and sampling of soil borings and groundwater are described in this section of the work plan. The approach will be consistent with the (1) Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) “Tri-Regional Board Staff Recommendations for Preliminary Evaluation and Investigation of Underground Tank Sites” dated August 1990, (2) Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (ACHCSA) guidelines for such fuel tank sites, and (3) our Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) Appendix "C".

TASK A. SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN:

A site Health and Safety plan has been prepared and will be available on-site at the time the fieldwork is conducted. This plan is attached in Appendix "D".

TASK B. OBTAIN PERMIT:

Following this work plan approval by the state and local agencies, ESTC will acquire drilling permits, schedule field activities and locate underground utility lines prior to beginning fieldwork.

TASK C. CONDUCT EXPLORATORY SOIL BORINGS:

The borings will be drilled using direct-push drilling equipment. The drilling procedures will be in accordance with ACPWA and RWQCB guidelines as described in the attached Standard Operating Procedures (Appendix "C"). Soil samples will be collected in transparent plastic liners and examined by the field geologist or engineer for lithology and evidence of hydrocarbons, and boring logs will be prepared. Based on these observations, the engineer will select sections of each core for chemical analysis, and these samples will be covered with aluminum foil and plastic caps, wrapped with tape, labeled and placed into an iced cooler. We estimate a minimum of two samples per boring, one of which will be collected from the capillary fringe or soil/water interface.

POTENTIAL FUTURE ACTIVITIES

In the event that groundwater is impacted or that the lateral and/or vertical margins of soil contamination extend beyond the proposed grid of borings, ACHCSA has requested that the work plan address the possibility that monitoring wells may be needed

or that the investigation may need to be extended off site in the downgradient direction. The depth, number, and locations of any additional borings or wells would be determined based on the results of the nine proposed borings. The wells would be drilled using direct-push equipment, but would then be enlarged with hollow-stem augers so that PVC casing could be installed to construct monitoring wells. Wells would be constructed in accordance with State and County regulations. Groundwater depth measurements would be used to construct a groundwater elevation map, calculate the hydraulic gradient, and more precisely determine the groundwater flow direction. Analytical laboratory data would be used to construct hydrocarbon isocontour maps to delineate “hot spots” and the lateral limits of impacted soil and groundwater.

GEOTRACKER SUBMITTALS

ACHCSA also requested that monitoring well locations must be surveyed, and that survey data and laboratory results should be uploaded to the State Geotracker electronic data system if you are to remain in compliance with regulatory guidelines. At the present time, this is not a concern because no monitoring wells have been drilled on your site. If and when wells are installed, ESTC will ensure that your site remains in compliance with this directive.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The Site Health and Safety Plan, Quality Control Procedures, and other documents in support of this revised work plan were included in the original work plan, which was submitted in June 2003. Please refer to **"Proposed Work Plan for Preliminary Site Assessment at the Property…" dated June 4, 2003** to find these supporting documents.

A P P E N D I X "A"

TABLES

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TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF SOIL SAMPLES
ANALYTICAL RESULTS DATA

TPHg, TPHd, BTEX, MTBE and TOG Results

Date	Sample No.	Depth feet	TPHg mg/Kg	TPHd mg/Kg	B µg/Kg	T µg/Kg	E µg/Kg	X µg/Kg	MTBE µg/Kg	TOG mg/Kg
5/02/02	T1-7-1	7	440	280**L**	ND<130	ND<130	ND<130	ND<130	ND<130	304**LY**
	T1-10-2	10	26	97**L**	ND<23	ND<23	ND<23	ND<23	ND<23	106.9**LY**
	T2-6.5-1	6.5	46	29**L**	ND<25	ND<25	57	ND<25	ND<25	29**L**
	T2-8.5-2	8.5	370	24**L**	ND<130	ND<130	3200	480	ND<130	24**L**
	T2-11-3	11	59	18**L**	ND<13	ND<13	69	ND<13	ND<13	18**L**

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TABLE 1 CONT'D
SUMMARY OF SOIL SAMPLES
ANALYTICAL RESULTS DATA

PNA, Creosote, CAM Metals, EPA 8270 and EPA 8260

Date	Sample Number	Depth feet	PNA µg/Kg	Creosote µg/Kg	CAM Metals µg/Kg	EPA 8270 µg/Kg	EPA 8260 µg/Kg
5/02/02	T1-7-1	7	None Detected<12	ND<3300	Cadmium 0.85 Chromium 26 Nickel 37 Lead 4.7 Zinc 35	None Detected<330	Isopropylbenzene 260 Propylbenzene 910 n-Butylbenzene 490
	T1-10-2	10	None Detected<12	ND<3400	Cadmium 0.96 Chromium 29 Nickel 38 Lead 7.4 Zinc 47	None Detected<340	Isopropylbenzene 37 Propylbenzene 140 n-Butylbenzene 67
	T2-6.5-1	6.5	None Detected<12	ND<3300	Cadmium 0.95 Chromium 28 Nickel 37 Lead 4.2 Zinc 44	None Detected<330	Isopropylbenzene 130 Propylbenzene 640 sec-Butylbenzene 150 para-Isopropyl Toluene 130 n-Butylbenzene 670
	T2-8.5-2	8.5	None Detected<12	ND<3300	Cadmium 0.86 Chromium 25 Nickel 36 Lead 5.3 Zinc 34	None Detected<330	Isopropylbenzene 650 Propylbenzene 2800 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 370 sec-Butylbenzene 380 para-Isopropyl Toluene 510 n-Butylbenzene 1900 Naphthalene 250
	T2-11-3	11	None Detected<12	ND<3300	Cadmium 1 Chromium 29 Nickel 54 Lead 5.7 Zinc 42	None Detected<330	Acetone 59 2-Butanone 36 Propylbenzene 39 n-Butylbenzene 19

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TABLE 1 CONT'D
SUMMARY OF SOIL SAMPLES
ANALYTICAL RESULTS DATA

TPHg – Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline
BTEX – Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Total Xylenes
TOG – Total Oil & Grease
EPA 8270 – Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
ND – Not Detected (Below Laboratory Detection Limit)
L – Lighter hydrocarbons contributed to the quantitation
Y – Sample exhibits fuel pattern which does not resemble standard

TPHd – Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel
MTBE – Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
PNA – Dioxins & Furans (EPA 8280)
EPA 8260 – Other Hydrocarbons Oxygenated Compounds

A P P E N D I X "B"

FIGURES

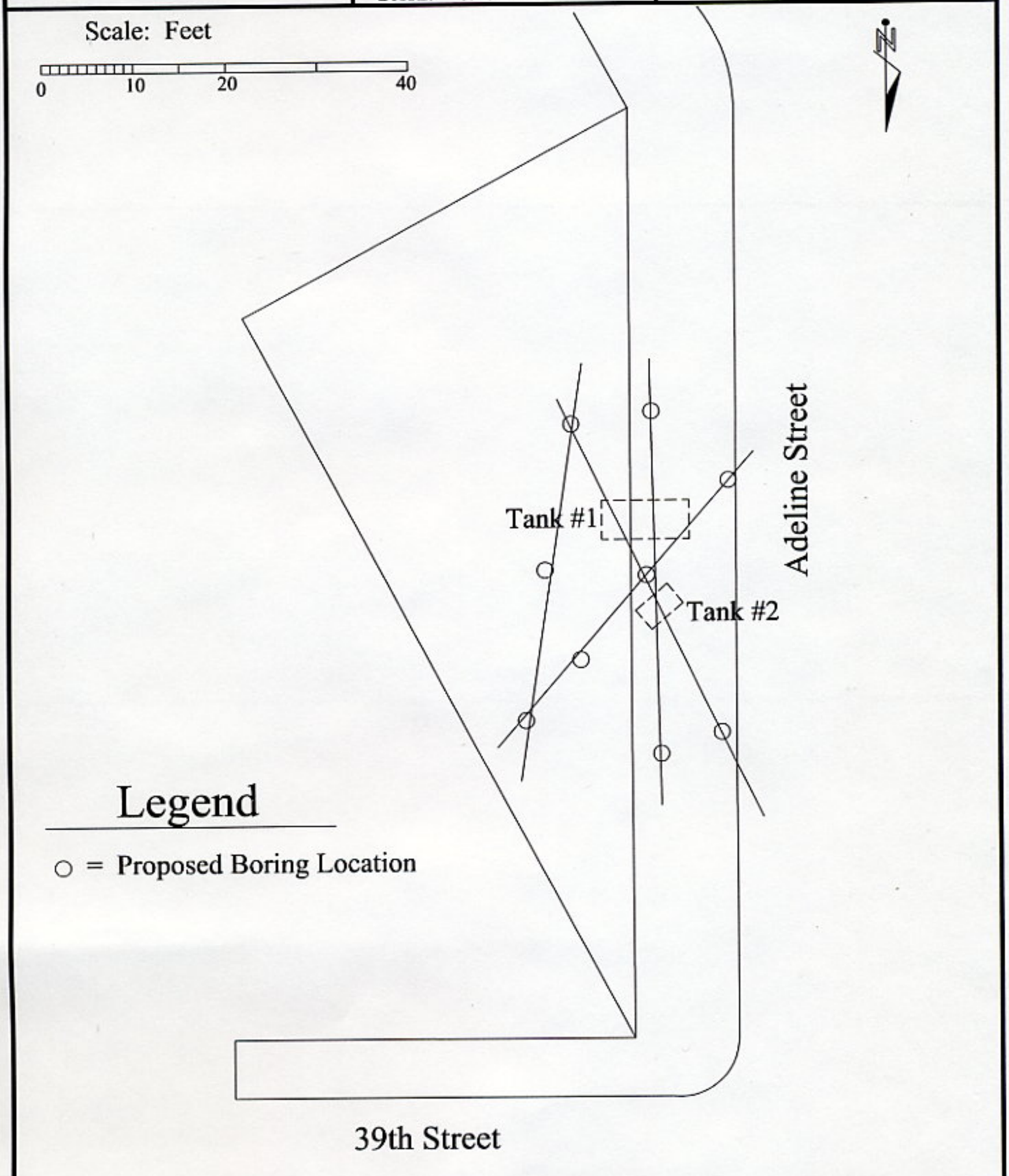
File No. 4-02-742-ST

ENVIRO SOIL TECH CONSULTANTS

Figure 1

M1

Enviro Soil Tech Consultants 131 Tully Road San Jose, CA 95112	PROJECT 3800 San Pablo Ave. Emeryville, California PROJECT # 4-02-742-ST DATE: 9/27/2006	Figure 2 Site Map with Proposed Borings



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A P P E N D I X "C"

STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES

ENVIRO SOIL TECH CONSULTANTS

DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURE

A direct push technology (Geoprobe) tool will be used in drilling the soil borings to the desired depths.

Prior to drilling, all drilling equipment will be thoroughly steam-cleaned to minimize the possibility of cross-contamination and/or vertical migration of possible contaminants.

In addition, sampling equipment will be washed between samples with Tri-sodium Phosphate (TSP) solution or an equivalent EPA-approved detergent followed by a rinse in distilled water.

During the drilling operation, undisturbed soil samples will be taken from the required depth by forcing a 2-inch sampler lined with polyethylene or brass tubes driven into undisturbed sediments at the bottom of the borehole by means of hydraulic push technologies.

The selected sampling tubes will be immediately trimmed, the ends covered tightly with aluminum foil and plastic caps, sealed with tape labeled, placed in a plastic bag and stored in a cold ice chest in order to minimize the escape of any volatile present in the samples. Soil samples will be sent to a state-certified hazardous waste laboratory for analysis accompanied by a chain-of-custody record.

Soil samples collected at each sampling interval will be inspected for any possible contamination (odor or peculiar colors). Soil vapor concentrations will be measured in the field by using a Photoionization Detector (PID), Photovac Tip Air Analyzer. The soil sample will be sealed in a Zip-Loc plastic bag and placed in the sun to enhance volatilization of the hydrocarbons from the sample. The purpose of this field analysis is to qualitatively determine the presence or absence of hydrocarbons and to establish which soil samples will be analyzed at the laboratory. The data will be recorded on the drilling log at the depth corresponding to the sampling point.

Other soil samples may be collected to document the stratigraphy and estimate relative permeability of the subsurface materials.

Soil tailings that are obtained during drilling will be stored at the site, pending the analytical test results to determine proper disposal.

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Prior to collection of groundwater samples, all of the sampling equipment (i.e. bailer, cables, bladder pump, discharge lines and etc...) will be cleaned by pumping TSP water solution followed by distilled water.

The well will be bailed or pumped to remove four to ten well volumes or until the discharged water temperature, conductivity and pH stabilized. "Stabilized" is defined as three consecutive readings within 15% of one another.

The groundwater sample will be collected when the water level in the well recovered to 80% of its static level.

Forty milliliter (ml.) glass volatile organic analysis (VOA) vials and one liter amber glass bottles with Teflon septa will be used as sample containers. The groundwater sample will be decanted into each VOA vial and amber glass bottle in such a manner that there will be a meniscus at the top. The cap quickly will be placed over the top of the vial and securely tightened. The VOA vials and amber glass bottles will then be inverted and tapped to see if air bubbles are present. If none is present, then the sample will be labeled and refrigerated for delivery under chain-of-custody to the laboratory. The label information should include a sample identification number, job identification number, date, time, type of analysis requested and the sampler's name.

File No. 4-02-742-ST

A P P E N D I X "D"

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

ENVIRO SOIL TECH CONSULTANTS

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
FOR THE PROPERTY
LOCATED AT 3800 SAN PABLO AVENUE
EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA

GENERAL:

This Health and Safety Plan (HSP) contains the minimum requirements for the subject site field work. The field activities include drilling, soil sampling and/or water sampling. All personnel and contractors will be required to strictly adhere with this HSP requirements.

The objective of the HSP plan is describe procedures and actions to protect the worker, as well as unauthorized person, from inhalation and ingestion of and direct skin contact with potentially hazardous materials that may be encountered at the site. The plan describes (1) personnel responsibilities and (2) protective equipment to be used as deemed when working on the site. At a minimum, all personnel working at the site must read and understand the requirements of this HSP. A copy of this HSP will be on-site easily accessible to all staff and government field representatives.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT:

The major contaminants expected to be encountered on the project are gasoline and its hydrocarbon constituents. The anticipated contaminants and their exposure standards are listed in Table 1. It is not anticipated that the potential levels of exposure

will reach the permissible exposure limits (PEL) or threshold limit values (TLV). Inhalation and dermal contact are the potential exposure pathways. Protective clothing will be mandatory for field personnel specified in this Plan. In addition, respiratory protective devices are required to be worn by each person on-site or to be within easy reach should irritating odors be detected or irritation of the respiratory tract occur.

TABLE 1
EXPOSURE LIMITS OF ANTICIPATED CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS
IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)

Contaminant	PEL	EL	ED	CL	TWA	STEL
Benzene*[skin] & [carc]	1	---	---------	---	10	5
Ethylbenzene	100	---	---------	---	100	125
Toluene [skin]	100	200	10 min per 8 hours	500	100	150
Xylene (o, m & p isomers) [skin]	100	200	30 min per 8 hours	300	100	150

PEL - permissible exposure limit: 8 hours, time-weighted average, California Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (CAL-OSHA).

EL - excursion limit: maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant to which an employee may be exposed without regard to duration provided the 8 hours time-weighted average for PEL is not exceeded (CAL-OSHA).

ED - excursion duration: maximum time period permitted for an exposure above the excursion limit but not exceeding the ceiling limits (CAL-OSHA).

CL - Ceiling limit: maximum concentration of airborne contaminant which employees may be exposed permitted (CAL-OSHA).

TWA - time-weighted average: 8 hours, [same as threshold limit value (TLV)], American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

STEL - Short-term exposure limit: 15 minutes time-weighted average (ACGIH).

[carc] - substance identified as a suspected or confirmed carcinogen.

[skin] - substance may be absorbed into the bloodstream through the skin, mucous membranes or eyes.

* - Federal OSHA Benzene limits given for PEL and STEL; STEL has a 50 minutes duration limit.

A brief description of the physical characteristics, incompatibilities, toxic effects, routes of entry and target organs has been summarized from the NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards for the contaminants anticipated to be encountered. This information is used in on-site safety meetings to alert personnel to the hazards associated with the expected contaminants.

Benzene:

Benzene is a colorless, aromatic liquid. Benzene may create an explosion hazard. Benzene is incompatible with strong oxidizers, chlorine and bromine with iron. Benzene is irritating to the eyes, nose and respiratory system. Prolonged exposure may result in giddiness, headache, nausea, staggering gait, fatigue, bone marrow depression or abdominal pain. Routes of entry include inhalation, absorption, ingestion and skin or eye contact. The target organs are blood, the central nervous system (CNS), skin, bone marrow, eyes and respiratory system. Benzene is carcinogenic.

Ethylbenzene:

Ethylbenzene is a colorless, aromatic liquid. Ethylbenzene may create an explosion hazard. Ethylbenzene is incompatible with strong oxidizers. Ethylbenzene is irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. Prolonged exposure may result in headache, dermatitis, narcosis or coma. Routes of entry include inhalation, ingestion and skin or eye contact. The target organs are the eyes, upper respiratory system, skin and the CNS.

Toluene:

Toluene is a colorless, aromatic liquid. Toluene may create an explosion hazard. Toluene is incompatible with strong oxidizers. Prolonged exposure may result in fatigue, confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache, dilation of pupils, lacrimation, insomnia, dermatitis or photophobia. Routes of entry are inhalation, absorption, ingestion and skin or eye contact. The target organs are the CNS, liver, kidneys and skin.

Xylene Isomers:

Xylene is a colorless, aromatic liquid. Xylene may create an explosion hazard. Xylene is incompatible with strong oxidizers. Xylene is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat. Prolonged exposure may result in dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, staggering gait, corneal vacuolization, vomiting, abdominal pain or dermatitis. Routes of entry are inhalation, absorption, ingestion and skin or eye contact. The target organs are the CNS, eyes, gastrointestinal tract, blood, liver, kidneys and skin.

GENERAL PROJECT SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES:

Key personnel directly involved in the investigation will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of safe work practices and the provisions of this plan are (1) the drilling project supervisor and (2) Enviro Soil Tech Consultants *(ESTC)* project field engineer. These personnel are responsible for knowing the provisions of the plan, communicating plan requirements to workers under their supervision and regulatory agencies inspectors and for enforcing the plan.

The personnel-protective equipment will be selected to prevent field personnel from exposure to fuel hydrocarbons that may be present at the site. To prevent direct skin contact, the following protective clothing will be worn as appropriate while working at the site:

1. Tyvek coveralls.
2. Butyl rubber or disposable vinyl gloves.
3. Hard hat with optional face shield.
4. Steel toe boots.
5. Goggles or safety glasses.

The type of gloves used will be determined by the type of work being performed. Drilling personnel will be required to wear butyl rubber gloves because they may have long duration contact with the subsurface materials. *ESTC* sampling staff will wear disposable gloves when handling any sample. These gloves will be changed between each sample.

Personnel protective equipment shall be put on before entering the immediate work area. The sleeves of the overalls shall be outside of the cuffs of the gloves to facilitate removal of clothing with the least potential contamination of personnel. If at any time protective clothing (coveralls, boots and gloves) become torn, wet or excessively soiled, it will be replaced immediately.

Total organic vapors will be monitored at the site with a portable PID. Should the total organic vapor content approach that of the threshold limit value (TLV) for any of the substances listed in Table 1, appropriate safety measures will be implemented under the supervision of the site project engineer. These precautions include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) donning of respirators (with appropriate cartridges) by site personnel, (2) forced ventilation of the site, (3) shutdown of work until such time as appropriate safety measures sufficient to insure the health and safety of site personnel can be implemented.

No eating, drinking or smoking will be allowed in the vicinity of the drilling operations. *ESTC* will designate a separate area on site for eating and drinking. Smoking will not be allowed at the vicinity of the site except in designated areas. No contact lenses will be worn by field personnel.

WORK ZONES AND SECURITY MEASURES:

The project engineer will call Underground Service Alert (USA), and the utilities will be marked before any drilling is conducted on-site, and the borings will be drilled at safe distances from the utilities. The client will also be advised to have a representative

on-site to advise us in selecting locations of borings with respect to utilities or underground structures. Enviro Soil Tech Consultants assumes no responsibility to utilities not so located. The first 5 feet will be hand augered before any drilling equipment is operated.

Each of the areas where the borings will be drilled will be designated as Exclusion Zones. Only essential personnel will be allowed into an Exclusion Zone. When it is practical and local topography allows, approximately 25 to 75 feet of space surrounding those Exclusion Zones will be designated as Contamination Reduction Zones.

Cones, wooden barricades or a suitable alternative will be used to deny public access to these Contamination Reduction Zones. The general public will not be allowed close to the work area under any conditions. If for any reason the safety of a member of the public (e.g. motorist or pedestrian) may be endangered, work will cease until the situation is remedied. Cones and warning signs will be used when necessary to redirect motorists or pedestrians.

LOCATION AND PHONE NUMBERS OF EMERGENCY FACILITIES:

For emergency reasons, the closest facilities addresses and phone numbers are listed below:

City of Emeryville Fire Department	911
Kaiser Foundation Hospital 280 West Mac Arthur Boulevard, Oakland, CA	(510) 596-1000

ADDITIONAL CONTINGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Poison Control Center. . . . . .(800) 523-2222

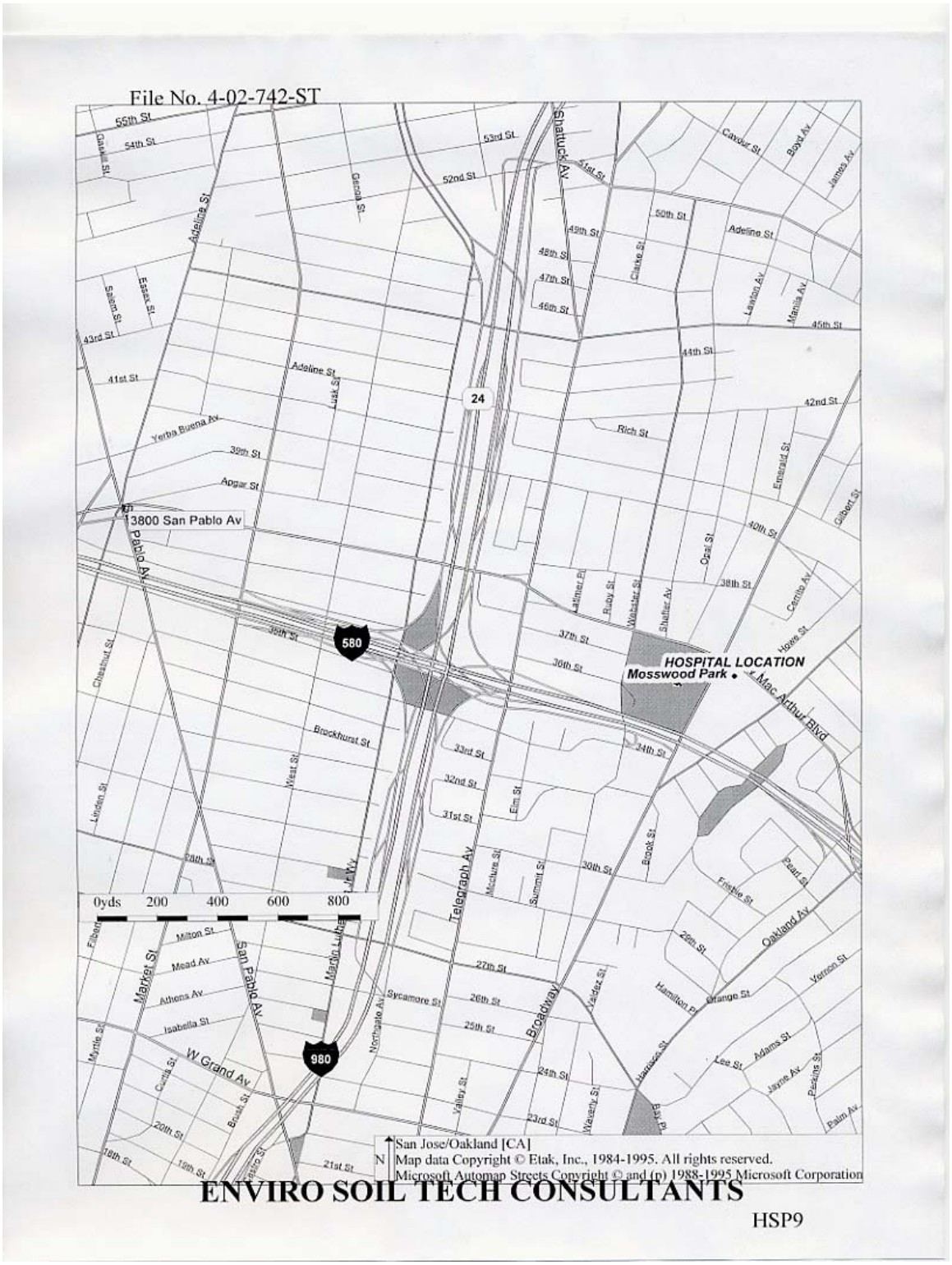
Enviro Soil Tech Consultants Administrative Office. . . . . (408) 297-1500

CHEMTREC. . . . . .(800) 424-9300

NOTE: Only call CHEMTREC stands for Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a public service of the Chemical Manufacturer's Association. CHEMTREC can usually provide hazard information, warnings and guidance when given identification number or the name of the product and the nature of the problem. CHEMTREC can also contact the appropriate experts.

This Site Safety Plan has been reviewed by the project engineer, *ESTC*'s field personnel and all subcontractors.

Amendments or modifications to this Plan may be written on a separate page and attached to this Plan. Any amendments or modifications must be reviewed and approved by the personnel name above.



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HSP9