

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL
BOARD CENTRAL COAST REGION**

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING MARCH 24-25, 2005

Prepared February 23, 2005

ITEM: 13

SUBJECT: Underground Tank Program and MTBE Priority Sites

DISCUSSION:

New information is shown in italics

This is a continuing report (every other Regional Board meeting) on the status of Region 3 MTBE sites. Today's report includes an update regarding the Local Oversight Program transition in Santa Clara County.

Local Oversight Program (LOP) transition from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Water District) to the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health (DEH) is *fully underway*.

The DEH received positional approval from the County Board of Supervisors for two Hazardous Materials Specialists, one Supervising Hazardous Materials Specialist, one Hazardous Materials Technician, one office specialist, and one registered professional (registered geologist or professional engineer). *The two Hazardous Materials Specialist and Supervising Hazardous Materials Specialist (LOP Program Manager) positions are filled and started in January 2005. The DEH also contracted with a limited-term registered geologist who started on February 15, 2005. Recruitment for the remaining positions continues. The Hazardous Materials Technician will be filled temporarily with a provisional county employee. The Water District is training DEH staff on casework, hydrogeology, subsurface investigation methods, regulations, laws and the LOP program. DEH staff are also registered for other formal outside training classes.*

The transfer of cases is underway with groups of cases being transferred each week. The expectation is to have most cases transferred by the end of February 2005. Case transfer letters are being sent to the responsible parties after assignment to new DEH caseworkers. DEH LOP staff have the opportunity to review their news cases with Water District caseworkers as needed. High-risk cases will be transferred last. GeoTracker is updated to reflect the new LOP agency and staff for all transferred cases.

The passage of AB 430 (Dutra) extends the Water District's LOP authority until June 30, 2005. The District and DEH both have LOP authority as co-signatories under contract with the State Water Resources Control Board through fiscal year 2004-05. *The water District and DEH have signed the contract. Water District staff will remain available to assist with full caseload transition through the fiscal year (FY 04/05).*

Regional Board staff are working on numerous petroleum underground storage tank (UST) cleanup cases involving MTBE. Some high profile sites or "worst case" problems are discussed below. Also attached to this report is a list of sites with MTBE in groundwater that gives an overall perspective of the regionwide problem. Staff uses this report to answer questions from previous Regional Board meetings, and to provide the Regional Board with any new information pertaining to the UST program.

Attached is an updated Regionwide MTBE Listing and High Priority Sites table. The list shows site names and addresses as well as the

priority listing (Rank A, B, or C) based on State Board MTBE guidelines. Staff has required accelerated cleanup at some higher priority Rank A sites. Interim cleanup action is required as soon as technically feasible until full-scale cleanup activity can begin.

MTBE cleanup goals are typically set at the secondary maximum contaminant level (MCL) for drinking water of 5 parts per billion (ppb), which is a taste and odor threshold. The primary MCL, based on threat to public health, is 13 ppb.

The Regionwide MTBE Listing and High Priority Sites list, included as Attachment 1, contains the latest information provided by Santa Barbara County as of February 9, 2005. Beginning in late March 2002, Santa Barbara County obtained the ability to update information in the MTBE report by way of the Statewide GeoTracker database system.

HIGH PRIORITY SITES STATUS:

Chevron Service Station, 2194 Main Street, Cambria San Luis Obispo County [John Mijares 805/549-3696]

Chevron Cambria service station, located on the corner of Main Street and Burton Drive in Cambria, has been a Regional Board-lead groundwater investigation and cleanup case since December 1993.

Background:

In 1995 the underground storage tank (UST) system was removed and service station ownership/operation was transferred from Chevron Products Company (Chevron) to an independent owner/operator who installed a new UST system.

Chevron is cleaning up a petroleum hydrocarbon discharge from the original UST system, including the fuel additive methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). The discharge threatens groundwater in two Cambria Community Service District (CCSD) Wells, Nos. 1 and 3, which provide supplemental water to the Community of Cambria.

As part of interim corrective action beginning in May 2000, Chevron continuously pumped MTBE contaminated water from four onsite wells. Currently, there are 15 shallow groundwater extraction wells. Beginning in November 2000, Chevron began full operation of a groundwater extraction and high vacuum dual phase extraction system. Throughout 2001 and 2003, both systems operated continuously, except for periodic system upgrade and system maintenance activities. Extracted, treated groundwater is stored in an onsite 15,000-gallon tank until trucked offsite for disposal.

In February 2002, the Executive Officer enrolled Chevron in Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 01-134, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) No. CAG993002, General Permit for Discharges of Highly Treated Groundwater to Surface Waters (General Permit). In March 2002, the CCSD and the Cambria Legal Defense Fund filed an appeal with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) against Chevron's General Permit enrollment.

On March 5, 2004, CCSD served the Regional Board and Chevron with a dismissal without prejudice of the lawsuit regarding enrollment in the NPDES permit. CCSD also filed a petition with the State Board on similar issues (File No. SWRCB/OCC A-1462). That petition is still pending, although it is currently in abeyance at CCSD's request.

Alternative Water Supply Issues:

During the November 2001 technical work group meeting (with Regional Board staff, CCSD representatives, and Chevron representatives), the CCSD indicated the new temporary high school well was connected to the municipal drinking water supply. The CCSD's high school well is needed as an alternative water supply and the wellhead treatment system CCSD installed on their Santa Rosa Creek wells will enable their use in the event of an emergency.

On May 18, 2004, the Regional Board's Executive Officer rescinded Cleanup or Abatement Order (CAO) No. 00-28. The CAO

required Chevron to provide CCSD with alternative water supply due to loss of CCSD's Well Nos. 1 and 3. The settlement agreement (\$8.4 M) of a civil lawsuit explicitly resolves all of CCSD's claims against Chevron, including claims for an alternative water supply.

Since the Last Staff Report:

The Fourth Quarter 2004 Groundwater Monitoring and Remediation Status Report indicates the following:

- *The monitoring wells within the plume boundaries continue to exhibit MTBE concentrations exceeding the 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L); however, current concentrations have decreased significantly compared to historical maximum values. The current maximum MTBE concentration is 8,100 mg/L. The shallow-zone MTBE isoconcentration map is shown on Attachment 2.*
- *Monitoring wells historically known to be located beyond the plume boundaries continue to exhibit non-detectable concentrations of MTBE.*
- *No petroleum hydrocarbons or fuel oxygenates were detected in any of the near-surface groundwater samples or in any Santa Rosa Creek surface water samples.*
- *The high-vacuum dual phase extraction and the groundwater extraction and treatment systems were in full operation during the reporting quarter.*
- *Approximately 297,500 gallons of groundwater was extracted, treated, and transported offsite during the fourth quarter of 2004.*

California Water Service Company Supply Wells, Pajaro Street and Bridge Street, Salinas, Monterey County [John Goni 805/542-4628]

In February 2002 Regional Board staff was notified by California Water Service Company (CWSC) of a supply well (Well Station 1-04)

in the Salinas area showing a detection of the fuel oxygenate MTBE at 3.9 micrograms per liter (ug/L). A review of the well construction log indicated a proper sanitary seal was installed at the time of construction (6/16/1948) to a depth of approximately 250 feet. The well draws water from depths of 250 feet to 438 feet in three perforated sections. A review of known leaking underground tank cases in close proximity to the well showed no active cases with high concentrations of MTBE to indicate a suspected source. The investigation was expanded to include permitted operating underground tanks (without reported leaks) and identified a gasoline distributor (with 100,000 gallons of fuel products storage) close to the wells. A previous investigation by the distributor revealed no evidence of leaks or spills at the site. The distributor was directed and completed another site investigation, and no evidence of a fuel release was found in underlying groundwater.

CWSC notified Regional Board staff in November 2002 another supply well (Well Station 13-02, approximately ¼ mile from Well Station 1-04) showed a detection of MBTE at 3.5 ug/L. Staff continued the investigation and directed three other permitted underground tank facilities (service stations further from both wells) to perform groundwater investigations. Staff also coordinated with the State Water Resources Control Board's implementation of enhanced leak detection testing requirements for all underground tank facilities within 1000 feet of water supply wells. Any facilities failing the enhanced leak detection tests would be considered for additional groundwater investigation as a possible MTBE source. Regional Board staff has not been notified of any facilities failing the tests.

Regional Board staff met with representatives of the CWSC and the Monterey County Environmental Health Department (MCEHD) on June 10, 2003, to discuss the status of the investigation and the next appropriate steps. The CWSC reported Well Station 1-04 had increases in MTBE to a maximum concentration of 120 ug/L in January 2003. The well was taken out of service and properly

abandoned to prevent possible trans-aquifer migration of contaminants. Well Station 13-02 also had an increase in MTBE to 39.9 ug/L. The CWSC is using wellhead treatment to allow continued use of this well. The MCEHD committed to inspecting all nearby permitted underground and aboveground tank facilities to ensure compliance, and no operational violations have been found.

Regional Board staff also participated (via conference call) in a meeting with the CWSC and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) on October 7, 2003, to discuss the CWSC's request for DHS grant funds to relocate water supply wells. Staff provided an update on the on-going investigation to identify the source of MTBE detected in the supply wells.

CWSC confirmed gasoline has not been stored at their supply well locations. Well Station No. 1-04 has not had any fuel stored at its location, and Well Station No 13-02 has only had diesel fuel stored in an aboveground vault. No leak has been observed at the vault. Standby power diesel fuel storage is not considered a likely source of the MTBE. Staff has visited the well heads and no obvious sources of MTBE are apparent.

Regional Board staff directed three active service stations and a car wash near the affected supply wells to investigate possible fuel leaks at their facilities, (Shell, Beacon, Amerigas, and ACME Carwash). Shell has reported elevated concentrations of MTBE, at a maximum of 7,700 ug/L in groundwater and 1,100 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) in soil. Vertical and lateral delineation has shown the contaminant confined to the perched water approximately 50 feet under the site, and is not considered at this time a source of the contaminant in the supply wells. Shell extracted approximately 32,000 gallons of contaminated groundwater from the site as an interim remedial action, and the MTBE concentration in on-site shallow groundwater has been reduced from 7,700 ug/L to 430 ug/L. The extracted groundwater was disposed at a Shell refinery in Martinez

Investigation at the Beacon station revealed a less significant release of MTBE. Data from four on-site monitoring wells shows a maximum concentration of MTBE in shallow groundwater at 240 ug/L. While the MTBE is greater than the secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 ug/L, the total mass appears insufficient to have caused the degradation associated with the CWSC water supply wells. Further investigative work will define the extent of the Beacon MTBE contribution. Beacon and Shell are coordinating investigations to better define the shallow groundwater configuration (depth, gradient, and contaminant concentrations) under and between the two service stations.

The ACME Carwash investigation is complete and revealed MTBE (and other gasoline constituents) have not been released at this site. ACME Carwash is no longer considered a source of MTBE.

The investigation at the Amerigas Station is pending.

Regional Board staff directed two additional responsible parties of nearby leaking underground tank cases with MTBE releases to perform vertical delineations into the water supply aquifers. These leak cases are an ARCO station at 145 Kern Street, and Rossi's Tire & Auto Service at 81 North Sanborn Road. *Investigation at ARCO did not detect fuel oxygenates (including MTBE) in deeper groundwater at depths up to 180 feet below ground surface.* Results from the Rossi Tire site are still pending.

Regional Board staff met with representatives of CWSC on April 21, 2004, in Salinas to discuss case status and possible additional investigative measures. CWSC forwarded the most recent well assessment information to Regional Board staff as an aid in evaluating potential up-gradient contaminant sources. CWSC was also evaluating performing depth discrete sampling of their affected supply well to pinpoint the aquifer(s) most affected by MTBE.

As suggested by Regional Board members at its June 9, 2004 meeting, staff investigated a

former packing plant near the CWSC supply wells on Bridge Street. The MCEHD has records of two former UST facilities, as follows:

1. Ready Pack, 179 Sherwood, had one 500-gallon UST removed and the case was closed by MCEHD on May 13, 1991. The excavation reportedly did not contain hydrocarbons in excess of closure standards.
2. Osheda Farm, 176 Sherwood, had one 300-gallon UST tank removed and the case closed by MCEHD in 1988. The excavation reportedly did not contain hydrocarbons in excess of closure standards.

Regional Board staff believes Ready Pack is the facility referred to by Regional Board members. Staff believes these two cases are not a likely source of MTBE contamination in the CWSC supply wells because of the small tank size, the dates of tank closures precedes significant use of MTBE, and the fact hydrocarbons were not detected in underlying soil.

Most recently, the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) has agreed to assist in this investigation by performing additional groundwater analytical testing from nearby production wells, and evaluating cross sections through the CWSC wells to evaluate potential contaminant source areas. CWSC performed depth discrete sampling of Well Station 13-02 in December 2004. The sampling results indicate the shallower/180-foot aquifer tends to be most affected by MTBE, with a maximum concentration of 66.6 ug/L at a depth of 224 feet. A complete analysis of the data is on-going.

Regional Board staff is looking into the possibility of using Cleanup and Abatement Account money to fund additional groundwater sampling to better define the extent of the MTBE plume and help determine a source area. Surface water samples have been collected from the Salinas Reclamation Ditch near the CWSC well field to determine if known releases of MTBE are migrating via the ditch. Results of the sampling are pending.

Camp Evers Combined Site (Four Gasoline Service Stations) Mount Hermon Road at Scotts Valley Drive, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County [Wei Liu 805/ 542-4648]

Petroleum hydrocarbon and gasoline additives including BTEX, 1,2-DCA and MTBE have been detected in groundwater beneath and downgradient from four gasoline service stations located at the intersection of Mount Hermon Road and Scotts Valley Drive. The site, consisting of four service stations, has been a Regional Board lead groundwater investigation and cleanup case since 1989. Staff has been providing written status reports for this site since October 2001. This report provides updated information (in italics).

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The following site corrective actions are being performed:

- Tosco: Expanded soil vapor extraction and air-sparging; due to very low vapor concentrations, soil vapor extraction has been operated on an intermittent basis. Air sparging is ongoing.
- Equiva: Soil vapor extraction is operated *on an intermittent basis due to low vapor concentrations*. Groundwater extraction system operation began in September 2000. Because the extraction well has been frequently dry, the system was converted to dual phase (vapor/groundwater) extraction in early 2001. The groundwater extraction system ended operations in the middle of 2002.
- BP: Two of the existing wells were included in the interim groundwater-pumping program. Since hydrocarbon removal rate became low due to reduced contaminant concentrations, pumping at the former BP site has been discontinued.

In addition, the supply water pumped from the Manana Woods well was treated with the

existing air-striper and (a larger) carbon unit until October 2003. A new wellhead treatment facility with larger capacity to treat MTBE and benzene contamination was designed to replace the existing system and was installed in October 2003. The new wellhead treatment system was started on October 30, 2003 and has operated continuously since that time. The old treatment plan was taken off line on December 17, 2003.

In a joint effort, Tosco, Equiva, and BP Oil (Responsible Parties or RP's) also submitted a workplan in October 2001 to completely delineate the MTBE plume extent in the downgradient area of the service stations and the Manana Woods well, and select and implement another more effective, permanent remedial alternative to control and cleanup the downgradient plume. Staff concurred with the proposed downgradient plume delineation and the RP's are implementing it.

In addition to the above, groundwater monitoring wells associated with the Camp Evers site and the treatment systems at Tosco and Equiva sites are monitored on a quarterly basis, and the wellhead treatment system is monitored on a weekly basis. MTBE concentrations have generally decreased in the source area (e.g., from the maximum of 86,000 to 200 ppb in Equiva well, MW-4) as of the fourth quarter of 2002. In the downgradient plume area around CEMW-6 and newly installed well nest (CEMW-13 through CEMW-16) MTBE concentrations decreased first in mid-2000, and had increased (e.g., from 5,630 to 13,000 ppb in cooperative well CEMW-6 as of the fourth quarter of 2002) before the downgradient plume remediation system began operation. However, MTBE concentrations in the downgradient plume area decreased significantly since operation of the downgradient plume remediation system began in November 2002 (see below).

DOWNGRADIENT PLUME DELINEATION AND CLEANUP

The RP's implemented the approved workplan for delineation and remediation of the downgradient plume, which includes installation of seven groundwater monitoring

well nests, a groundwater extraction well and a treatment system compound. Fieldwork for well installation started in late April 2002 and was completed in October 2002. Initial sampling results showed most new wells containing non-detectable MTBE and benzene concentrations, with one sample from well CEMW-19 detected MTBE at 8.8 ppb and three samples from wells CEMW-17 and CEMW-21 contained benzene at concentrations ranging from 1.3 to 3.0 ppb.

All new wells have been sampled since the first quarter 2003 monitoring event. MTBE was not detected in any of the new downgradient monitoring wells except the deep wells CEMW-19B and CEMW-17B. MTBE concentrations in CEMW-19B showed an increase from the initial 8.8 ppb in September 2002, to 220 ppb in March 2003, *and reduced to 130 ppb in October 2004. MTBE concentrations in CEMW-17B reached a high concentration of 2.3 ppb in January 2004, and reduced to below detection limit in October 2004.* Other oxygenates were not detected in any of the new well clusters sampled during the *fourth* quarter 2004 monitoring event. Low levels of benzene (2.2 ppb and 4.0 ppb, *reduced from previous quarter concentrations of 2.2 ppb and 4.6 ppb*) were detected in *two* wells, which are located upgradient (CEMW-17B) or cross-gradient (CEMW-21B) from the Manana Woods Well. Based on the above results, it appears that the downgradient extent of petroleum hydrocarbon impacted groundwater is defined by non-detection or relatively low concentrations of chemicals of concern in the newly installed, downgradient well clusters, CEMW-17 through CEMW 23.

In addition, in October 2002 the Responsible Parties applied for coverage under Order No. 01-134, General NPDES Permit for discharge of highly treated groundwater from the downgradient plume remediation system to surface waters. Staff discussed the proposed enrollment of the RP's under the General Permit at the Regional Board's November 1, 2002 meeting. The Executive Officer enrolled the RP's under the General Permit on November 7, 2002, on condition that the initial batch of water generated from the system is

trucked off-site. The RP's started operation of their downgradient plume remediation treatment system in November 2002 and the RP's initiated continuous operation of the treatment system on December 12, 2002. Weekly monitoring of the discharge is now being performed.

From November 26, 2002, to *December 30, 2004*, the downgradient remediation system has removed approximately 13,072,128 gallons of water, 290.9 pounds (lbs) of TPH, 8.8 lbs of benzene, 63.5 lbs MTBE, and 16.6 lbs of TBA from the impacted downgradient area. MTBE concentrations in the downgradient plume area have shown relatively significant decreases. For example, MTBE concentrations in wells CEMW-6 and CEMW-16 were reduced from 13,000 ppb to 860 ppb and from 3,500 ppb to 45 ppb during October 2002 and *October 2004*, respectively. These results suggest that the downgradient remediation system continues to be effective in removing petroleum hydrocarbons in the downgradient plume area.

Quik Stop Market No. 78, 5505 Soquel Drive, Soquel, Santa Cruz County [Tom Sayles 805-542-4640]

Quik Stop Market No. 78 (Quik Stop) is an operating gasoline service station located on the corner of Soquel Drive and Hardin Way in Soquel. The site has been a Regional Board lead groundwater investigation and cleanup case since June 1999.

The approved corrective action plan consisting of a permanent dual-phase (soil vapor and groundwater) treatment system has been operating since July 5, 2002. The treated groundwater is discharged to the sanitary sewer under a County of Santa Cruz Permit (No. 00002829) and the Catalytic Oxidizer treatment system operates under a Monterey Bay Unified Pollution Control District air permit (No. 11054).

Three additional vapor extraction wells were installed in December 2003, in the vicinity of MW-3, to enhance cleanup system effectiveness. In addition, MW-3 was overdrilled and converted into a 4-inch

diameter well to enhance groundwater extraction efficiency.

Fourth Quarter 2004 groundwater samples were collected on December 13, 2004. A maximum MTBE concentration of 790 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) was detected in onsite monitoring well RW-3 and a maximum MTBE concentration of 65 $\mu\text{g/L}$ was detected in offsite monitoring well MW-6. The TPH-G, benzene, and MTBE concentration contour maps show the highest concentrations to be near the fuel tank complex, consistent with past quarters, and a comparison with past concentration contours shows that the plume appears to be decreasing in size and that the concentrations are declining. Quik Stop continues to sample Nobel Creek on a monthly basis at four downgradient locations. Low levels of MTBE were detected in the four creek samples collected during the December monitoring event, with a maximum concentration of 3.7 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in Sample A located near the storm culvert outfall. TPH-G and BTEX were not detected in any of the creek samples collected on December 13, 2004.

Groundwater extraction pumps continue to operate in wells RW-2 and RW-3. As of December 13, 2004, approximately 426,000 gallons of water had been extracted since April 2001.

Staff continues to work with Quik Stop and local agencies on this cleanup project to protect and restore the groundwater quality of the Soquel/Aptos area.

Los Osos Valley Garage, Former Bear Valley Chevron Service Station, 1099 Los Osos Valley Road, Los Osos, San Luis Obispo County, [Corey Walsh 805/542-4781]

The station ceased distribution of fuel in May 2001, and the underground storage tank (UST) system was later removed. An auto repair business and a surf shop currently occupy the site. The property was sold October 29, 2002.

Active cleanup of soil and groundwater began in 1997 through the summer of 2000 with operation of an on-site soil vapor extraction

(VE) and air-sparging (AS) system. The on-site system was restarted in January 2003 and shut-down in April 2003 due to nuisance complaints. Operation of the system was re-evaluated and recommendations made to remove the system due to reduced hydrocarbon influent concentrations and system upgrade costs. On October 7, 2004 the on-site cleanup system was removed.

The off-site remediation system continues to operate and is made-up of an integrated air-sparging and groundwater circulation system. The system was started in April 2002 and originally consisted of five air-sparging wells, a circulation well, and one vapor extraction well. The first phase of the expansion took place in August 2002, with addition of six air-sparging wells and a second groundwater circulation well. A second system expansion was completed in March 2004. This expansion included four additional air-sparging wells, and four groundwater circulation / extraction wells.

An evaluation of groundwater cleanup and monitoring effectiveness concluded on-site treatment wells and select groundwater monitoring wells were no longer required. Therefore, ten inactive on-site VE/AS wells, fourteen inactive monitoring wells, and one inactive domestic water well were properly destroyed on November 1, through 3, 2004. The wells were destroyed to eliminate possible conduits for contaminant transport. In addition, a previously abandoned water well discovered during a water well conduit study was sealed on November 2, 2004, to complete destruction. The Los Osos Community Services District (District) settled its lawsuit with ChevronTexaco Corporation for \$850,000. Legal costs accounted for \$350,000 with the remaining \$500,000 to be set aside for future possible groundwater cleanup.

Groundwater has been observed in three distinct water-bearing zones (A, B & C-Zones) with a strong downward gradient from A to B and from B to C. Groundwater flow direction in all zones is northerly at a gradient ranging from 0.01 feet per foot (ft/ft) in the C-Zone to 0.06 ft/ft in the A-Zone. Depth to water in the A-Zone ranges from approximately 27 to 36

feet below ground surface, and flows toward the northwest.

The second semi-annual 2004 groundwater sampling event was conducted (November 3-5, 2004) on select chambers of multi-level monitoring wells. These results detected up to 290 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-g), 26 $\mu\text{g/L}$ benzene, 100 $\mu\text{g/L}$ MTBE, and 5.3 $\mu\text{g/L}$ tertiary-butyl alcohol (TBA). The monitoring data indicate further reductions in dissolved petroleum hydrocarbons in both A-Zone and B-Zone monitoring points. In addition, select wells (ML-7 through 10) were sampled and analyzed for ethylene dibromide (EDB) a gasoline additive under a separate contract with the District. Analytical results detected up to 0.07 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in the B-Zone, and none detected (<0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$) in the A-Zone and C-Zone. The California Department of Health Services (DHS) maximum contaminant level (MCL) for EDB is 0.05 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Activities anticipated for Regional Board staff during 2005 include:

- *review monthly municipal ground water monitoring results,*
- *review Groundwater Monitoring and Corrective Action Progress report (second semi-annual 2004),*
- *evaluate recommendations to revise the monitoring and reporting program,*
- *evaluate proposal to discontinue operation of offsite cleanup system, and*
- *evaluate proposal to properly destroy multi-level well MW-1.*

Site investigation and cleanup activities have been funded (reimbursed) through the State Water Resources Control Board UST Cleanup Fund (Fund). Projection of remaining UST Fund budget for the site indicate Fund monies will run out in 2006. As of November 2004, the Fund contains a balance of approximately \$325,000. Fund reimbursement is pending for approximately \$100,000 of completed work, which includes monitoring well destruction, November 2004 groundwater sampling event, and remediation system operation and maintenance costs.

The responsible party and consultant have provided the following recommendations for remaining tasks (and estimated costs) which are being considered by Regional Board staff:

- *operate and maintain remediation system until June 30, 2005 at a cost of approximately \$50,000;*
- *conduct verification groundwater sampling in October 2005 at a cost of approximately \$35,000;*
- *conduct verification groundwater sampling in October 2006 at a cost of approximately \$35,000; and*
- *remove cleanup system equipment and destroy all remaining monitoring wells at a cost of approximately \$105,000.*

The municipal water wells owned by Southern California Water Company (Los Olivos No. 3 well) and the District (10th Street well) located near the site continue to be sampled monthly for MTBE. *Water production from Los Olivos No. 3 is running at normal rate, and MTBE monitoring results (last sampled January 5, 2005) continue to be <0.5 µg/L, and have been*

since June 2003. Sample results for the 10th Street well, last collected January 4, 2005, continue to remain below detection limits (<0.5 µg/L) for MTBE and (<5.0 µg/L) for TBA. Water production from the 10th Street well continues to be reduced to a minimum, but the District plans to increase pumping rates in the near future. The DHS secondary maximum contaminant level for MTBE is 5 µg/L, and the DHS Notification Levels (formerly know as Action Level) for TBA is 12 µg/L.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Regionwide MTBE Listing and High Priority Sites
2. MTBE Plume Map, Cambria Chevron

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