



Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Financial Assistance

1001 I Street • Sacramento, California 95814
P.O. Box 944212 • Sacramento, California • 94244-2120
(800) 813-FUND (3863) • FAX (916) 341-5806 • www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ustcf/



Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

NOTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) CLEANUP FUND (FUND),
MEETING NOTIFICATION FOR CASE CLOSURE RECOMMENDATION,
PURSUANT TO HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 25299.39.2: CLAIM NUMBER: 4967;
SITE ADDRESS: SHELL, 3999 DOUGLAS BOULEVARD, ROSEVILLE, CA 95678

By this letter, as Fund Manager, I am informing you of the Fund's intent to recommend closure of your UST site cleanup case to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) at its February 15, 2011, Board meeting.

In the interim, any reasonable, necessary, and eligible costs that you incur and submit in a properly documented reimbursement request will continue to be reimbursed by the Fund, as monies are available.

Meeting Notice

The State Water Board is planning to consider closing your UST case at its meeting that will be held on February 15, 2011, commencing at 9:00 a.m. in the Coastal Hearing Room, Second Floor of the Cal/EPA Building, 1001 I Street, Sacramento, California. Under separate cover at a later date, you will receive an agenda for this meeting.

Legal Authority

Health & Safety Code (H&SC) Section 25299.39.2(a) requires that the Fund Manager notify UST owners or operators who have a Letter of Commitment (LOC) that has been in active status for five or more years and to review the case history of these sites on an annual basis unless otherwise notified by the UST owner or operator. In addition, the H&SC section further states that the Fund Manager, with approval of the UST owner or operator, may recommend regulatory case closure to the State Water Board. This process is called the "5-Year Review." The State Water Board may close or require the closure of a UST case that is under the jurisdiction of a Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) or a local agency participating in the State Water Board's local oversight program.

Discussion

Having obtained your approval, and pursuant to H&SC Section 25299.39.2(a), to recommend closure of your UST case to the State Water Board, enclosed is a copy of the UST Case Closure Summary for your UST case. The case closure summary contains information about your UST case and forms the basis for the UST Cleanup Fund manager's recommendation to the State Water Board for UST case closure. A copy of the Case Closure Summary is also being provided to your environmental consultant and the Regional Water Board that has been overseeing corrective action at your site. Other interested persons may obtain a copy of the Case Closure Summary by contacting Ms. Dennise Walker, at (916) 341-5789.

Comments

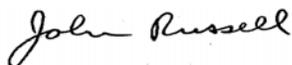
At the meeting, interested persons will be allowed to comment orally on the case closure recommendation (including the case closure summary), subject to the following time limits. The UST Cleanup Fund claimant and the Regional Water Board overseeing corrective action at the site will be allowed five minutes for oral comment, with additional time for questions by the State Water Board members. Other interested persons will be allotted a lesser amount of time to address the State Water Board. At the meeting, the State Water Board may grant UST case closure, deny case closure, or may continue consideration until a later meeting.

Written comments on the case closure summary must be received by the State Water Board by 12:00 noon on January 20, 2011. Please provide the following information in the subject line: **February 15, 2011 Board Meeting, UST Case Closure, and applicable site address and UST Cleanup Fund claim number.** Comments must be addressed to:

Ms. Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street, 24th Floor [95814]
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
(tel) 916-341-5600
(fax) 916-341-5620
(email) commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Robert Trommer at (916) 341-5684.

Sincerely,



John Russell, P.G., Fund Manager
Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund

Enclosure

cc: Equilon Enterprises LLC
P.O. Box 4369
Houston, TX 77210-4369

Central Valley RWQCB
Attn: Ms. Pamela Creedon
11020 Sun Center Drive #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114

Central Valley RWQCB
Attn: Mr. Brian Newman
11020 Sun Center Drive #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114

Central Valley RWQCB
Attn: Mr. Paul Sanders
11020 Sun Center Drive #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114

City of Roseville
Attn: Thomas Dodaro
401 Oak Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Conestoga-Rovers & Associates
Attn: Tom Magney
19449 Riverside Drive, Suite 230
Sonoma, CA 95476

City of Roseville
Environmental Utilities, Water Utility
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

John & Barbara Tanner

Carl Karcher Enterprises, Inc.
P O Box 4349
Anaheim, CA 92803-4349

Sierra College Douglas Partners
4021 Douglas Blvd.
Granite Bay, CA 95746

CPF Renaissance Creek LLC
8680 Sierra College Boulevard
Roseville, CA 95661-5954

Safeway Inc.
1371 Oakland Boulevard, #200
Walnut Creek, CA, 94596

Sierra Oaks-Madison Limited Partnership
6515 Grand Teton Plaza, #300
Madison, WI 53719-1048



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UST Case Closure Summary

This Underground Storage Tank (UST) Case Closure Summary has been prepared in support of a recommendation by the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (Fund) to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) for closure of the UST case at 3999 Douglas Boulevard in Roseville, California (Site).

Agency Information

Agency Name: Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento Office (Regional Board)	Address: 11020 Sun Center Drive Suite 200, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114
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Case Information

Case No: 310120	Global ID: T0606100100
Site Name: Shell	Site Address: 3999 Douglas Boulevard, Roseville, CA 95678
Responsible Party: Shell Oil Products US	Address: 50 Professional Center Drive, Suite 100, Rohnert Park, CA 94928
USTCF Claim No.: 4967	Number of Years Case Open: 20
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$999,167	

Tank Information

Tank No.	Size in Gallons	Contents	Closed in Place/ Removed/Active?	Date
1 ¹	5,000	Gasoline	Removed	April 16, 1984
2 ¹	5,000	Gasoline	Removed	April 16, 1984
3 ¹	8,000	Gasoline	Removed	April 16, 1984
4 ¹	8,000	Gasoline	Removed	April 16, 1984
5 ¹	550	Fuel Oil	Removed	April 16, 1984
6 ¹	550	Waste Oil	Removed	April 16, 1984
7 ^{1,2}	10,000	Gasoline	Active	-
8 ^{1,2}	10,000	Gasoline	Active	-
9 ^{1,2}	10,000	Gasoline	Active	-
10 ^{1,3}	550	Fuel Oil (#2 Diesel)	Removed	November 2010
11 ^{1,3}	550	Waste Oil	Removed	June 19, 2007

- 1 Reported in the February 18, 1990, Site Assessment Work Plan prepared by Aegis Environmental Consultants
- 2 Installed on May 23, 1984 by Town and Country, Inc.
- 3 Installed in 1987 by Triangle Inc.

Release Information

- Source of Release: UST System
- Date of Release: According to the unauthorized release form (URF) submitted to the City of Roseville Fire Department by Shell on January 22, 1990, a leak was detected on January 17, 1990, during tank testing. A second URF was submitted on May 26, 1999, for a product loss discovered on May 21, 1999. The loss was due to a leak in the plus grade fuel line located in the southwest corner of the UST complex. The line was repaired on May 21, 1999.
- Affected Media: Soil and Groundwater

Site Information

- GW Basin: Sacramento Valley
- Beneficial Uses: Municipal and Domestic Water Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Service Supply (IND), and Industrial Process Supply (PRO)
- Land Use Designation: Commercial
- Distance to Nearest Supply Well: According to GeoTracker, there are no Department of Public Health (DPH) water supply wells located within a ½-mile radius of the Site.
- Minimum Groundwater Depth: 1.69 feet (MW-17, 11/15/2002)
- Maximum Groundwater Depth: 15.98 feet (MW-2R, 9/6/2001)
- Groundwater Flow Direction: Varies from Southeast to Southwest
- Soil Types: Interbedded silty and sandy gravel, sand, silty sand, sandy silt, silt, and sandy clay were encountered to a depth of approximately 20 feet bgs, underlain by silty clay and clay to approximately 60 feet bgs (the total depth explored).

Monitoring Well Information

Well Designation	Date Installed	Screen Interval (feet bgs)	Most Recent Depth To Groundwater (feet bgs) (July 2010)
MW-1	5/1990	7-27	7.32
MW-2	5/1990	7-27	Destroyed 1/27/1993
MW-2R	1/1993	4.5-20.5	4.46
MW-3	5/1990	7-27	Destroyed 1/27/1993
MW-3R	1/1993	4.5-20	6.62
MW-4	1/1993	4-20	7.35
MW-5	12/1994	4-19	4.45
MW-6	12/1994	4-19	5.80
MW-7	5/1998	3-18	Destroyed 7/18/2001
MW-8	5/1998	5-20	6.78
MW-9	5/1998	5-20	7.19

Monitoring Well Information (cont.)

Well Designation	Date Installed	Screen Interval (feet bgs)	Most Recent Depth to Groundwater (feet bgs) (July 2010)
MW-10	5/1999	3-18	Destroyed 7/18/2001
MW-11	4/1999	3-18	Destroyed 7/18/2001
MW-12	6/1999	3-18	6.14
MW-13	6/1999	3-18	5.09
MW-14	6/1999	3-18	Destroyed 7/18/2001
MW-15	6/1999	3-18	Destroyed 7/18/2001
MW-16	6/1999	3-18	Destroyed 7/18/2001
MW-17	6/1999	3-18	2.84
MW-18	6/1999	3-18	Inactive
MW-20	9/2003	5-20	7.24
MW-21	9/2003	2.5-17.5	10.04
MW-22	9/2003	45-50	14.10
MW-23	9/2003	5-20	7.90
P-1 ¹	4/1999	3-20	2.09
P-2 ¹	4/1999	3-20	5.89
DVE-1 ²	4/2000	9-29	Inactive
DVE-2 ²	4/2000	7-27	Inactive
DVE-3 ²	4/2000	7-27	NA
DVE-4 ²	4/2000	7-27	NA
DVE-5 ²	4/2000	10-30	NA
OW-4/DVE-6 ³	NA	?-12	Inactive
OW-1 ⁴	NA	NA	NA
OW-2 ⁴	NA	NA	Inactive
OW-3 ⁴	NA	NA	Inactive
V-1 ⁵	6/2009	5-5.5	NA
V-2 ⁵	6/2009	5-5.5	NA
V-3 ⁵	6/2009	5-5.5	NA
V-4 ⁵	6/2009	5-5.5	NA
V-5 ⁵	6/2009	5-5.5	NA
V-6 ⁵	6/2009	5-5.5	NA
V-7 ⁵	6/2009	5-5.5	NA

- 1 Piezometer
- 2 Dual-Phase Vacuum Extraction (DVE) well.
- 3 Tank backfill well converted to extraction well.
- 4 Observation well installed in the UST basin.
- 5 Vapor sampling well.
- DTW Depth to Water in Feet
- NA Not Applicable or Data Not Available

Contaminant Concentration

Contaminant	Soil (mg/kg)		Water (ug/L)		WQOs (ug/L)
	Maximum	Latest	Maximum ¹	Latest (July 2010)	
TPHg	17,000 HP-6, 8' 12/15/1990	3,100 P-2D, 8' 6/24/2009	164,000 MW-2 6/1/1990	5,700 MW-1	5
Benzene	100 SD-6, 3' 6/1/1995	<5	12,000 MW-2R 6/13/1994	55 MW-1	0.15
Toluene	560 P-4, 4.5' 4/7/2005	<5	12,000 MW-2 6/1/1990	16 MW-1	42
Ethylbenzene	270 HP-6, 8' 12/15/1990	<5	3,160 MW-1, MW-2 3/8/1991	30 MW-1	29
Total Xylenes	1,700 P-4, 4.5' 4/7/2005	220 P-2D, 8' 6/24/2009	17,900 MW-2 6/1/1990	160 MW-1	17
MTBE	<1	<5	140,000 DVE-6/OW-4 12/30/2002	42 MW-1, MW-23	5
TBA	<10	<50	660 MW-2R 2/13/2006	250 MW-1	12
1,2-DCA	<1	NA	NA	NA	0.5

¹ Free product or product sheen was historically detected in wells MW-1, MW-2R, OW-1, OW-2, OW-3, OW-4, P-1, P-2 at a maximum thickness of 1.69 feet (P-2, 8/11/1999). No sheen currently exists in site wells.

NA Not Analyzed, Not Applicable or Data Not Available

WQO Water Quality Objectives

Site Description

The Site is currently an operating Shell-branded gasoline service station located on an approximately 33,000 square foot lot at the northwest corner of the intersection of Douglas and Sierra College Boulevards in Roseville, California. Properties surrounding the Site are primarily commercial. Currently there are three USTs, two associated pump island and a 1,000-gallon septic system at the Site.

Site History/Assessments

The station was constructed in 1971. Six single-walled steel USTs were removed from the Site on April 16, 1984. The former USTs were replaced by three 10,000-gallon gasoline USTs, one 550-gallon diesel fuel UST and one 550-waste oil UST. A product piping leak was detected on January 17, 1990, during tank testing. The product piping connecting the southern pump island and the tank gallery was subsequently repaired on January 19, 1990.

Since 1990, twenty-three groundwaters monitoring wells and numerous piezometers, observation wells, remediation wells and vapor wells have been installed. Nine groundwater monitoring wells have been abandoned and two have been replaced. The monitoring history is strong with a majority of wells being monitored on a regular basis.

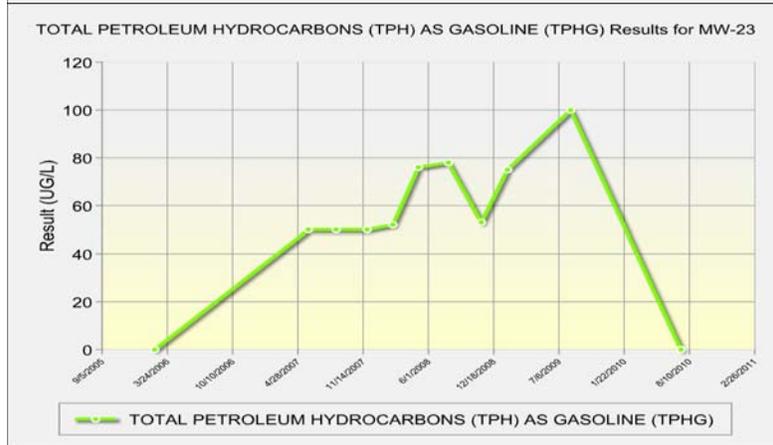
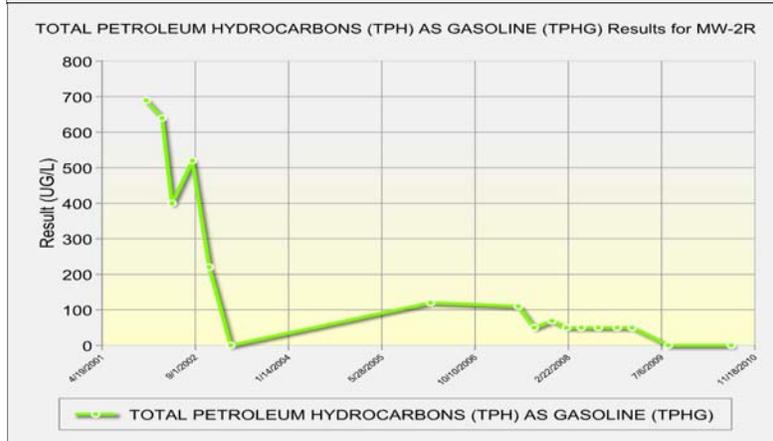
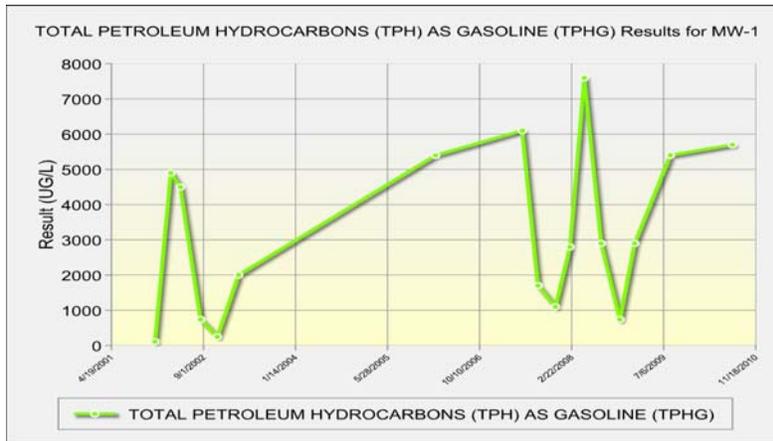
A soil vapor survey conducted in February 1991 identified petroleum hydrocarbons in soil directly south of the operating USTs. Seven soil borings were drilled and converted to soil vapor wells V-1 through V-7.

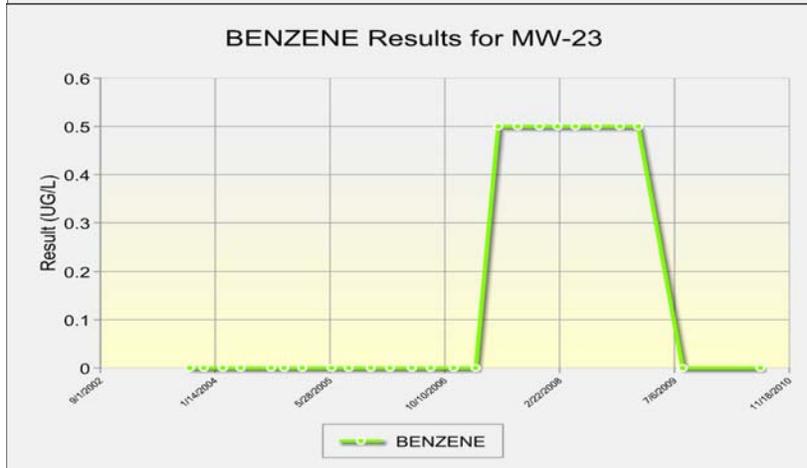
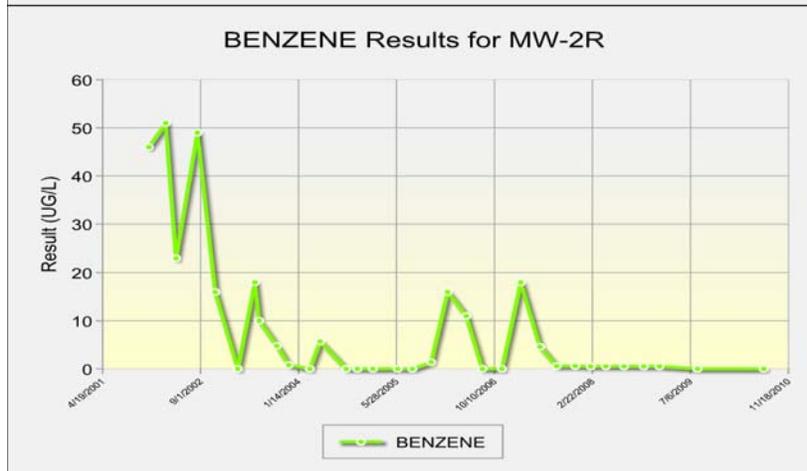
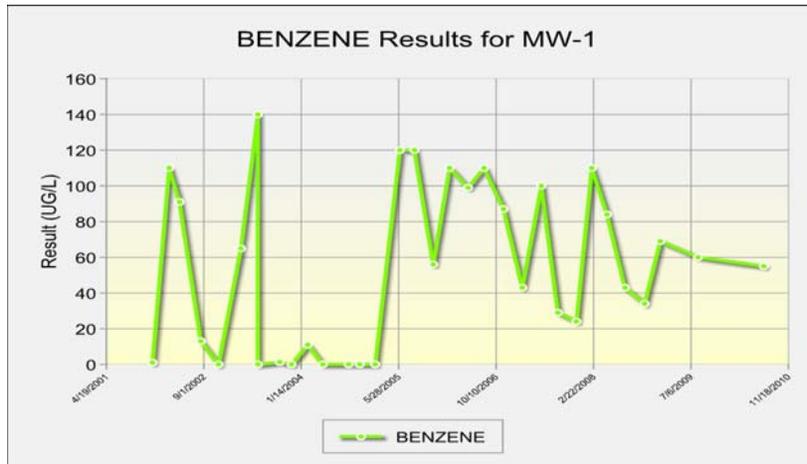
Remediation Summary

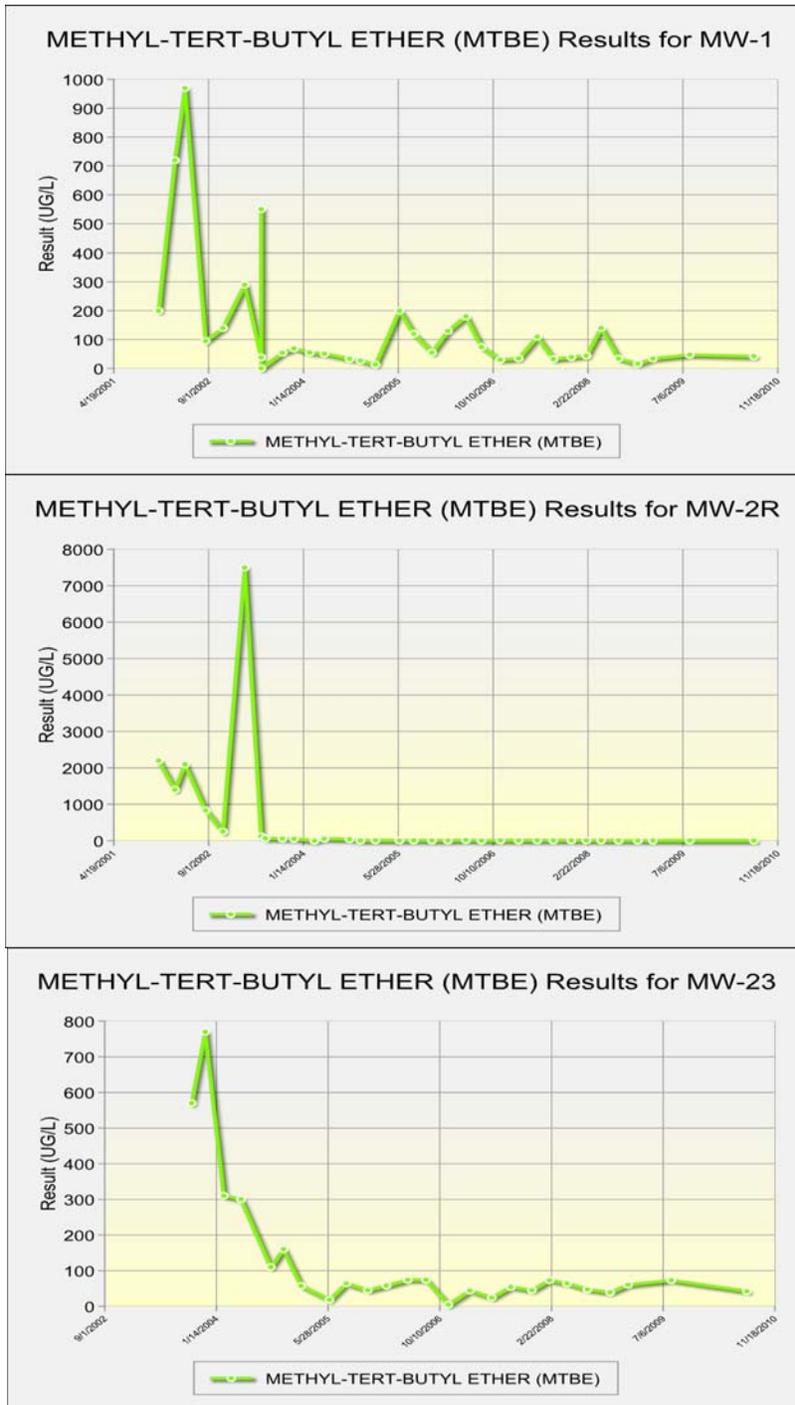
- **Free Product:** Free product was initially detected in MW-2R during third quarter 1994. Approximately three gallons of free product was removed between June 1996 and August 2000. An additional 13 gallons of free product was recovered from wells OW-4 and P-2 between May 1999 and February 2000.
- **Soil Excavation:** An unspecified amount of soil was excavated during the removal and upgrade of nine fuel dispensers in May and June 1995. Approximately 100 tons of contaminated soil and pea gravel were excavated during station upgrading in March and April 2005. Soil removed during closure of UST containing #2 diesel fuel in November 2010 is not included.
- **On-Site Soil and Groundwater Remediation:** Dual-phase extraction (DPE) began in October 2000, was modified in July 2001 and air sparging was added in 2003. The SVE system was shut down in February 2004 after removing 6,855 pounds of TPHg. The GWE system was permanently shut down in November 2006, after removing 4,895,425 gallons of groundwater and 35 pounds of TPHg. In addition, periodic groundwater extraction from OW-4/DVE-6, conducted between December 2002 and February 2003, removed 13,520 gallons of groundwater, 1.09 pounds of TPHg, 0.023 pounds of benzene and 11.8 pounds of MTBE.
- **Off-Site Soil and Groundwater Remediation:** Mobile DPE, utilizing wells MW-6 and MW-7 in 2001, removed approximately 0.35 pounds of TPHg.

General Site Conditions

- **Geology and Hydrogeology:** The shallow subsurface is comprised of alluvial stream deposits of silt, sand and gravel underlain by clay. The depth to water ranged from 2.09 to 14.10 feet bgs during the July 2010 groundwater sampling event. The apparent direction of groundwater flow varies from southeast (on-site) to southwest (off-site to the south). The regional hydraulic gradient is 0.03 feet per foot (ft/ft). Locally, shallow groundwater is not a source of drinking water.
- **Groundwater Trends:** There are 20 years of groundwater monitoring data for this Site. The following graphs show analytical data for TPHg, benzene and MTBE for the source area (MW-1), near down gradient (MW-2R) and far down gradient (MW-23), respectively.







- Water Quality Objectives (WQOs): According to calculations, based on groundwater data from MW-1, WQOs for all petroleum constituents will likely be achieved within 80 years.

Sensitive Receptor Survey

No DPH listed supply wells were identified within a ½-mile radius of the Site. Currently, there are two surface water bodies approximately 350 feet south of the Site. The water bodies drain into Strap Ravine Creek located approximately 1,900 feet south of the Site.

Risk Evaluation

Risk assessment activities were conducted in June 2009 to assess soil vapor conditions and residual soil concentrations beneath the Site. Seven soil borings were drilled and converted to soil vapor wells V-1 through V-7. Four rounds of soil vapor samples have been collected: July 30, 2009, December 29, 2009, February 12, 2010, and August 31, 2010. Soil vapor samples collected August 31, 2010, contained the following soil vapor concentration in excess of method detection limits: 1,300,000 and 4,000 ug/m³ of TPHG from V-6 and V-7, respectively, 6.4 ug/m³ of benzene from V-7, 2.5 ug/m³ of toluene from V-7, and 230 and 2.8 ug/m³ of ethylbenzene from V-6 and V-7, respectively, and 3,700 ug/m³ of xylene from V-6. No MTBE, TBA, 12-DCA, or EDB were detected in the samples. With the exception of the vapor sample collected from V-6, all constituents of concern were below the Region 2 shallow soil gas ESLs for commercial land use. Although a soil vapor sample collected from vapor well V-6 exceeded screening levels, the sample was collected at a location over 50 feet from the onsite building that is the potential soil vapor receptor and is located along Douglas Boulevard where the construction of a building would be prohibited by current zoning laws.

Four soil borings (SB-3D, P-2D, P-4D, and HP-6D) were drilled and sampled at locations that historically exhibited elevated petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations. Conestoga-Rovers & Associates (CRA) concluded, that although moderately elevated concentrations were detected in soil samples collected from borings SB-3D and P-2D, soil sample results generally indicate a significant reduction in petroleum hydrocarbon constituents.

Closure

Will corrective action performed ensure the protection of human health, safety and the environment? Yes.

Is corrective action and UST case closure consistent with State Water Board Resolution 92-49? Yes.

Is achieving background water quality feasible? No.

To remove all traces of residual petroleum constituents at this site, it would require the additional excavation of soil. The excavation would have to be very large, would seriously impact the operating business, and would likely impact local traffic and public utilities. If complete removal of detectable traces of petroleum constituents becomes the standard for UST corrective actions, however, the statewide technical and economic implications will be enormous. For example, disposal of soils from comparable areas of excavation throughout the state would greatly impact already limited landfill space. In light of the precedent that would be set by requiring additional excavation at this site and the fact that beneficial uses are not threatened, attaining background water quality at the RP's site is not feasible.

If achieving background water quality is not feasible:

Is the alternative cleanup level consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State? Yes. It is impossible to determine the precise level of water quality that will be attained given the limited residual petroleum hydrocarbons that remain at the Site. In light of all the factors discussed above, and the fact that the residual petroleum constituents will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of groundwater, a level of water quality will be attained that is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.

Will the alternative cleanup level unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water? No. Impacted groundwater is not used as a source of drinking water or any other beneficial use currently. It is highly unlikely that the impacted groundwater will be used as a source of drinking water or any other beneficial use in the foreseeable future.

Will the alternative level of water quality exceed water quality prescribed in applicable Basin Plan? No. The final step in determining whether cleanup to a level of water quality less stringent than background is appropriate for this Site requires a determination that the alternative level of water quality will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the relevant basin plan. Pursuant to State Water Board Resolution 92-49, a Site may be closed if the basin plan requirements will be met within a reasonable time frame.

Have factors contained in Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 2550.4 been considered? Yes. In approving an alternative level of water quality less stringent than background, the State Water Board considers the factors contained in California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2550.4, subdivision (d). As discussed earlier, the adverse effect on shallow groundwater will be minimal and localized, and there will be no adverse effect on the groundwater contained in deeper aquifers, given the physical and chemical characteristics of petroleum constituents, the hydrogeological characteristics of the Site and surrounding land, and the quantity of the groundwater and direction of the groundwater flow. In addition, the potential for adverse effects on beneficial uses of groundwater is low, in light of the proximity of the groundwater supply wells, the current and potential future uses of groundwater in the area, the existing quality of groundwater, the potential for health risks caused by human exposure, the potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures, and the persistence and permanence of potential effects.

Finally, a level of water quality less stringent than background is unlikely to have any impact on surface water quality, in light of the volume and physical and chemical characteristics of petroleum constituents; the hydrogeological characteristics of the Site and surrounding land; the quantity and quality of groundwater and direction of groundwater flow, the patterns of precipitation in the region, and the proximity of residual petroleum to surface waters.

Has the requisite level of water quality been met? No. WQOs are likely to be achieved within 80 years. This is a reasonable period in which to meet the requisite level of water quality because the impacted groundwater is not currently being used as a source of drinking water and it is highly unlikely that impacted groundwater will be used as a source of drinking water during the period of impairment. Residential and commercial water users are currently connected to the municipal drinking water supply. Other designated beneficial uses of the impacted groundwater are not threatened and it is unlikely they will be. Considering these factors in the context of the Site setting and the concentrations of the residual petroleum

constituents at the Site, Site conditions do not represent a threat to human health and safety and the environment and case closure is appropriate.

Objections to Closure and Response

The Regional Board objects to closure for the following reasons:

- Although hydrocarbon concentrations are decreasing in groundwater, they continue to exceed established water quality objectives.
- Post remedial TPHg concentration trends in on-site well MW-1 suggest an increasing trend.
- Shallow soil vapor samples collected from beneath the Site contained TPHg at concentrations as high as 1,300 mg/m³, well in excess of established commercial use screening levels.

Quarterly groundwater monitoring conducted since June 1990 indicates that remedial activities conducted to date have significantly reduced petroleum hydrocarbon constituents. With the exception of on-site well MW-1, benzene has not been detected above laboratory reporting limits (ND) in any of the wells for at least two years. Benzene was detected at a concentration of 55 ug/L in MW-1 during the July 2010 groundwater monitoring event. The trend analysis provided on Page 6, indicates that benzene concentrations in MW-1 are stable and decreasing.

MTBE concentrations are low in source area well MW-1 (42 ug/L) and in down gradient well MW-23 (42 ug/L) in groundwater samples collected in July 2010. The MTBE plume is defined and shrinking.

Review of the groundwater monitoring data shows that TPHg concentrations on MW-1 are not suggesting an increasing trend. The data indicates the trend is relatively stable with minor fluctuations due to seasonal changes in the in the water level elevation.

Site assessment activities were conducted in August 2010 to assess soil vapor conditions beneath the site. Seven soil vapor wells were collected. With the exception of the vapor sample collected from V-6, all constituents of concern were below shallow soil gas environmental screening levels (ESLs) for commercial land use, which have been developed by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board. Although a soil vapor sample collected from vapor well V-6 exceeded screening levels, the sample was collected at a location over 50 feet from the onsite building that is the potential soil vapor receptor. Samples collected adjacent to the station building contained petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations at levels below the Region 2 ESLs for commercial land use. Therefore, there is no potential soil vapor intrusion threat to the building at this site.

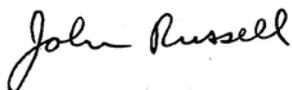
Summary and Conclusion

The Site is an operating Shell-branded gasoline service station located in Roseville, California. There are currently three active 10,000-gallon gasoline USTs and one 550-gallon diesel fuel UST at the Site. Two documented releases have occurred at the Site. Free product removal, limited soil excavation, dual phase extraction, groundwater extraction and soil vapor extraction were conducted between 1990 and 2006 to mitigate the releases.

Quarterly groundwater monitoring has been conducted since June 1990. Historically, the highest petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations have been detected in the vicinity of the existing USTs and southwest of the southern dispenser island. Water Quality Objectives for all contaminants will be achieved within 80 years.

With the exception of the vapor sample V-6, collected at a location over 50 feet from the onsite building, all constituents of concern were below the Region 2 shallow soil gas ESLs for commercial land use. Samples collected adjacent to the station building contained petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations at levels below the Region 2 ESLs for commercial land use.

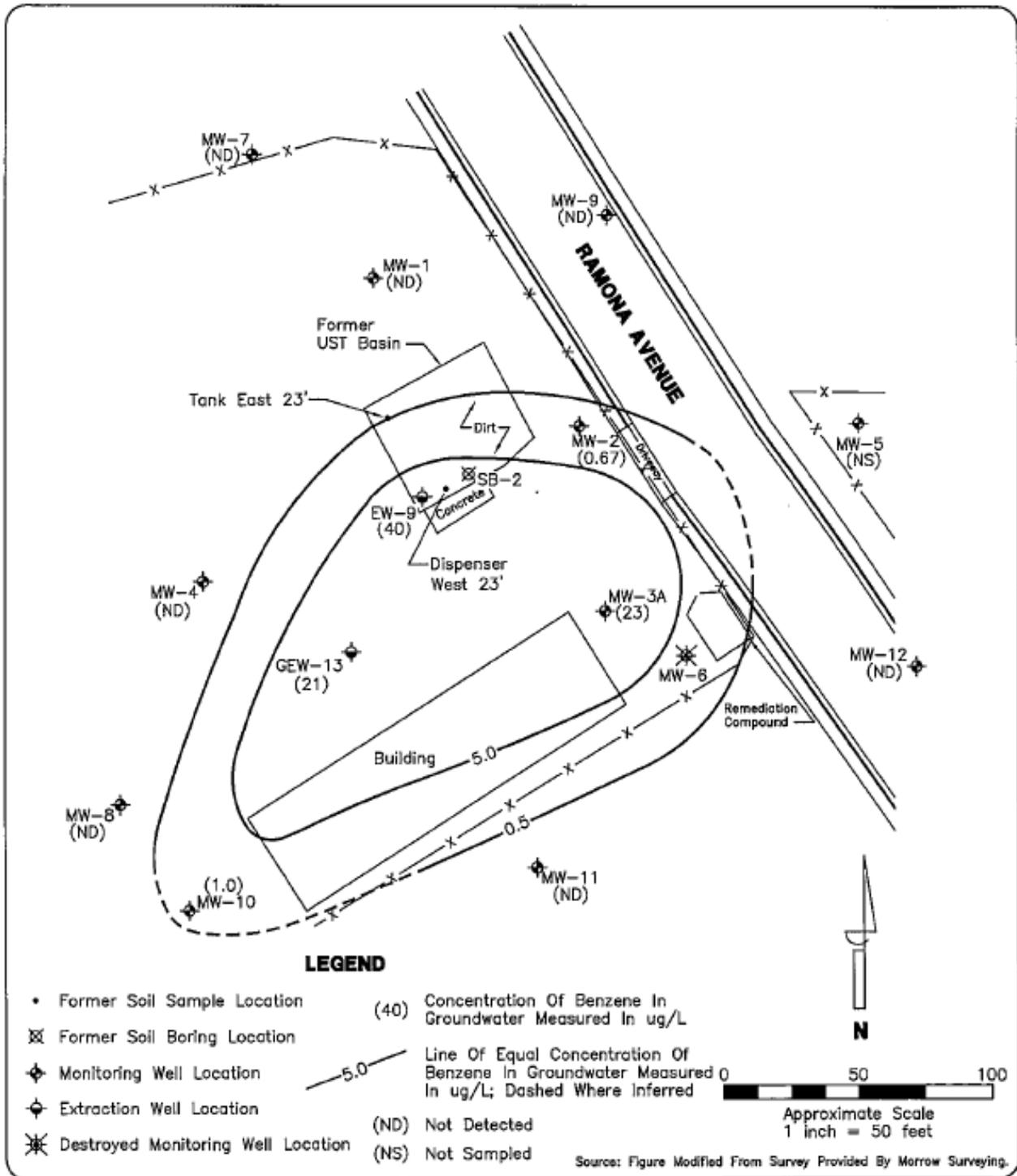
To date, \$999,167 in corrective action costs have been reimbursed by the Fund. Remedial activities conducted to date have significantly reduced petroleum hydrocarbon constituents in the subsurface. Remaining constituents are stable or degrading. Based on available information, Fund staff recommends case closure.



John Russell PG No. 8396

December 15, 2010

Date



	DRAWN BY: N. Rouillard DATE: 12/9/09	BENZENE IN GROUNDWATER ISOCONCENTRATION MAP, OCTOBER 14, 2009	FIGURE 5
	REVISIONS		
	PROJECT NUMBER: GER02.002		

