TRC

July 14, 2006

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90013

ATTN: MR. JIMMIE WOO

SITE: FORMER 76 STATION 0353
200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA
LARWQCB FILE NO. 912040107

RE: SITE QUARTERLY REPORT
APRIL 1 – JUNE 30, 2006

Dear Mr. Woo:

On behalf of ConocoPhillips Company, TRC submits this Second Quarter 2006 Site Quarterly Report for former 76 Station 0353. Also enclosed is a copy of the quarterly monitoring report for the same period.

BACKGROUND

The site is an inactive service station located on the southeast corner of South Central Avenue and West Harvard Street in Glendale, California. The site is currently a fenced, vacant lot. All former service station facilities have been removed from the site. The City of Glendale acquired the property from ConocoPhillips through condemnation proceedings. The City of Glendale Redevelopment Agency is planning on redeveloping the site with a mix of retail and residential uses.

In July 1994, two 10,000-gallon gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) and one 550-gallon waste oil UST were excavated and removed from the site. Eight soil samples (BT-1 through BT-8) were collected from the gasoline UST excavation at approximately 16 feet below grade (fbg). Two soil samples (BT-9 and BT-10) were collected from the waste oil UST excavation at approximately 9 fbg. Six soil samples (DI-1 through DI-6) were collected from beneath the former dispensers at approximately 3 fbg. Two soil samples (PL-1 and PL-2) were collected from beneath the former product lines at approximately 3 fbg.

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Concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-G) of 998 and 1,295 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) were detected in Soil Samples BT-4 and BT-8, respectively, collected from the eastern portion of the gasoline UST excavation. No detectable concentrations of TPH-G; total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH); benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, or total xylenes (BTEX) were present in Soil Samples BT-9 and BT-10 collected from the waste oil UST excavation. A TPH-G concentration of 4,562 mg/kg was detected in Soil Sample DI-6 collected from the eastern portion of the eastern dispenser island. No detectable concentrations of TPH-G or BTEX were present in Soil Sample PL-1 collected from the beneath the product lines. Concentrations of 0.009 and 0.011 mg/kg of toluene and total xylenes, respectively, were detected in Soil Sample PL-2; no detectable concentrations of TPH-G, benzene, or ethylbenzene were present in this sample.

Based on the results of laboratory analysis of soil samples collected during UST removal activities, the eastern portion of the eastern dispenser island and the eastern portion of the gasoline UST excavation were over excavated to depths of approximately 7 and 20 fbg, respectively. Two soil samples (BT-4A and BT-8A) were collected from the gasoline UST over excavation and one soil sample (DI-6A) was collected from the dispenser island over excavation. No detectable concentration of TPH-G was present in Soil Sample BT-4A. Detectable TPH-G concentrations of 683 and 3,458 mg/kg were present in Soil Samples BT-8A and DI-6A, respectively.

Following soil sampling and over excavation activities, two 20,000-gallon gasoline USTs were installed in the same area as the former gasoline USTs (oriented north-south vs. east-west orientation of former gasoline USTs) and a 550-gallon waste oil UST was installed at the same location as the former waste oil UST.

In March 1995, six borings (E-1 through E-6 and E-1A) were drilled in the vicinity of the gasoline USTs and the eastern dispenser island. Boring E-1 was drilled through a conductor casing installed in the eastern portion of the gasoline UST excavation. Boring E-1 was only drilled to a total depth of approximately 25 fbg due to auger refusal. Borings E-1A, E-1, and E-2 were converted to vapor extraction wells. Groundwater was not encountered during this investigation (maximum depth of investigation approximately 73.5 fbg). A maximum TPH-G concentration of 2,800 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Boring E-1 at approximately 25 fbg. A maximum TPH-G concentration of 940 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Boring E-1A at approximately 51 fbg. Concentrations of TPH-G ranging from non-detect to less than 2 mg/kg were detected in soil samples collected from Borings E-2 through E-5.

In April 1995, a vapor extraction test was conducted at the site using Vapor Wells E-1A, E-1, and E-2. Flow rates ranging from approximately 19.8 to 39.5 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) and vacuum ranging from approximately 2.1 to 13 inches of water were observed during testing activities. Concentrations of TPH-G ranging from 2,700 to 19,000 parts per million by volume

(ppmv) were detected in vapor samples collected from Wells E-1, E-1A, and E-2. Based on the results of the testing activities, the estimated radius of influence (ERI) ranged from approximately 28 to 32 feet.

In May 1998, the City of Glendale Fire Department issued site closure based on the designation of the property as a "low risk" site.

In February 2004, at the request of the Glendale Redevelopment Agency, six borings (B1 through B6) and 48 direct-push borings (GP-1 through GP-48) were drilled and sampled at the site. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 105 fbg during soil sampling activities. Maximum TPH-G and benzene concentrations of 24,300 and 75.3 mg/kg, respectively, were detected in the soil sample collected from Boring B1 at approximately 55 fbg. A maximum methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) concentration of 0.646 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Boring B4 at approximately 55 fbg. A maximum tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA) concentration of 0.181 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Boring B3 at approximately 55 fbg. In addition, four shallow (less than 10 feet deep) and two deeper (up to approximately 15 feet deep), diesel/heavy-end hydrocarbon soil plumes were detected in the southern portion of the site.

In August 2004, Monitoring Wells MW-1 through MW-5 were drilled and installed at the site. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 100 fbg during well installation activities. A maximum TPH-G concentration of 2,200 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Monitoring Well MW-3 at approximately 75 fbg. Maximum MTBE and TBA concentrations of 0.391 and 0.610 mg/kg, respectively, were detected in the soil sample collected from Monitoring Well MW-1 at approximately 55 fbg .

A quarterly fluid level monitoring and groundwater sampling program was initiated in September 2004 and continues to date.

In December 2004, Monitoring Wells MW-6 through MW-9 were drilled and installed at the site (see Figure 2). Groundwater was encountered at approximately 102.5 to 105 fbg during well installation activities. One soil sample was collected from each monitoring well at approximately 105 fbg. No detectable concentrations of TPH-G, TPH as diesel (TPH-D), BTEX, MTBE, di-isopropyl ether (DIPE), ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), TBA, or volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were present in the soil samples collected from Monitoring Wells MW-6 through MW-9 at approximately 105 fbg.

In July 2005, in order to facilitate removal of the gasoline USTs, onsite Monitoring Wells MW-1 and MW-3 were properly abandoned.

In July 2005, site demolition activities were conducted. Two 20,000-gallon gasoline USTs, one 550-gallon waste oil UST, associated product lines and dispensers were excavated and removed from the site. Eight soil samples (TC-1 through TC-8) were collected from the gasoline UST excavation at approximately 17 fbg. Two soil samples (WO-1 and WO-2) were collected from the waste oil UST excavation at approximately 7 and 9 fbg. Five soil samples (D-1 through D-5) were collected from beneath the dispensers at depths ranging from approximately 3 to 4 fbg. Six soil samples (PL-1 through PL-6) were collected from beneath the product lines at depths ranging from approximately 2.5 to 4 fbg. Three soil samples (VL-1, VL-2, and VL-3) were collected from beneath the vent lines at depths of 3.5 and 4 fbg. Two soil samples (H-1 and H-2) were collected from beneath the hydraulic hoists at depths of approximately 8.5 and 9 fbg, and two soil samples (C-1 and C-2) were collected from beneath the clarifier at approximately 5.5 fbg. No detectable concentrations of TPH-G, BTEX, MTBE, DIPE, ETBE, TAME, TBA or ethanol were present in soil samples collected from beneath the former: gasoline USTs (TC-1 through TC-8), dispensers (D-1 through D-5), product lines (PL-1 through PL-6), or vent lines (VL-1 through VL-3). No detectable concentrations of TRPH, TPH-G, BTEX, MTBE, DIPE, ETBE, TAME, TBA or ethanol were present in soil samples collected from beneath the former hydraulic hoists (H-1 and H-2) or clarifier (C-1 and C-2). TRPH concentrations of 55 and 790 mg/kg were present in Soil Samples WO-1 and WO-2, respectively, collected from beneath the former waste oil UST. Total lead concentrations were detected in Soil Samples TC-1 (8.3 mg/kg), TC-2 (6.2 mg/kg), WO-1 (3.4 mg/kg), and WO-2 (13 mg/kg).

In August 2005, Monitoring Wells MW-1A and MW-3A, and Vapor Wells VW-1A/B/C, VW-2A/B/C, and VW-3A/B/C were installed in the vicinity of the former gasoline USTs. A maximum total purgeable petroleum hydrocarbon (TPPH) concentration of 390 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Monitoring Well MW-1A at approximately 51 fbg. A maximum benzene concentration of 0.033 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Vapor Well VW-3B/C at approximately 65.5 fbg. A maximum MTBE concentration of 0.63 mg/kg was detected in the soil sample collected from Vapor Well VW-3B/C at approximately 91.5 fbg.

In August 2005, a total of eight soil gas probes were installed at the site. Two clusters of 3 soil gas probes each (SG-1 and SG-2) were installed in the gasoline UST area and two single soil gas probes (SG-3 and SG-4) were installed in the southern portion of the site. The soil gas probe clusters (SG-1 and SG-2) consisted of 3 soil gas probes installed at depths of approximately 15, 20, and 25 fbg. Soil Gas Probes SG-3 and SG-4 were installed to total depths of approximately 15 fbg. A maximum TPH-G concentration of 2.3 ppmv was detected in the soil vapor sample collected from Soil Gas Probe SG-1 at approximately 20.0 fbg. A maximum benzene concentration of 0.0021 ppmv was detected in the soil vapor sample collected from Soil Gas Probe SG-4 at approximately 15.0 fbg. A maximum MTBE concentration 0.0064 ppmv was detected in the soil vapor sample collected from Soil Gas Probe SG-2 at approximately 20.0 fbg.

In August 2005, a risk assessment was conducted to evaluate if contaminated soil present beneath the site poses a potential risk to humans associated with the proposed redevelopment of the site. Potential site uses evaluated in this analysis included both future residential and commercial development alternatives, including the construction of an underground parking area. The results of this analysis indicate that potential upper-bound exposures to hydrocarbons in indoor air under future residential and commercial land uses are below the range of acceptable risks typically established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), CalEPA, and other regulatory entities.

On August 31, 2005, a notice of intent to proceed with proposed remediation activities was submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB).

Vapor extraction testing activities were conducted at the site in September 2005. A total of 4 separate step-flow-rate tests and 5 separate constant-flow-rate tests were performed. Vapor extraction activities were conducted at the site from September 27, 2005 through October 27, 2005. Wells MW-1A, MW-2, MW-3A, VW-1A/B/C, VW-2A/B/C, and VW-3A/B/C were utilized during vapor extraction activities. In November 2005, vapor rebound testing activities were conducted at the site to assess any residual hydrocarbon vapors that may be present in the subsurface beneath the site.

In December 2005, a total of 7 confirmation borings (CB-1 through CB-6, and CB-2A) were drilled in the vicinity of the former gasoline USTs. Maximum concentrations of TPPH (6,900 mg/kg), benzene (14 mg/kg), and MTBE (1.3 mg/kg) were detected in the soil sample collected from Confirmation Boring CB-4 at approximately 50.0 fbg.

METHOD OF CLEANUP

Hydrocarbon-affected soil present in the area of the gasoline USTs has been remediated using vapor extraction. Hydrocarbon-affected soil present beneath the eastern dispenser island, waste oil-affected soil present in the area of the former waste oil UST, and heavy end hydrocarbon/waste oil-affected soil present beneath the southern portion of the site will be excavated and removed from the site during redevelopment activities.

DISPOSAL

Fluids generated during quarterly fluid level monitoring and groundwater sampling activities operations were transported to an appropriate facility for disposal/recycling. Copies of manifests are included in the Quarterly Monitoring Report, April through June 2006.

PROGRESS THIS PERIOD

Quarterly fluid level monitoring and groundwater sampling activities were performed at the site on April 10, 2006. A copy of the Quarterly Monitoring Report, April through June 2006 is attached.

PLANNED PROGRESS NEXT PERIOD

The LARWQCB will issue a letter indicating that site closure has been granted. All onsite and offsite monitoring wells will be abandoned and a report of well abandonment activities will be submitted to the LARWQCB. Excavation activities proposed as part of the redevelopment activities will be conducted.

If you have any questions regarding this report or need additional information concerning this site, please call me at (949) 753-0101, or Ms. Shari London with ConocoPhillips Company at (714) 428-7720.

Sincerely,

TRC

John Nordenstam, PG
Senior Project Geologist

Attachments: Quarterly Monitoring Report, April through June 2006

cc: Ms. Shari London, ConocoPhillips Company (electronic copy only)
Mr. Peter Hayden, Caruso Affiliated (electronic copy only)
Mr. Mark Berry, Department of Development Services, City of Glendale (electronic copy only)

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