Delta
Environmental
Consultants, Inc.

Solving environment-related business problems worldwide *www.deltaenv.com*

3164 Gold Camp Drive • Suite 200
Rancho Cordova, California 95670 USA

916.638.2085 800.477.7411
Fax 916.638.8385

April 27, 2006

Mr. Stephen Bargsten
Regional Water Quality Control Board – North Coast Region
5550 Skylane Blvd., Suite A
Santa Rosa, California 95403

RE: Semi-Annual Status Report, October 2005 through March, 2006
76 Service Station #5671, 3551 Cleveland Avenue, Santa Rosa, California
Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Bargsten:

On behalf of ConocoPhillips Company (COP), Delta Environmental Consultants, Inc. (Delta) is submitting the *Semi-Annual Summary Report, October 2005 through March, 2006*. Delta is also forwarding TRC's *Semi-Annual Monitoring Report, October 2005 through March, 2006* dated March 13, 2006.

Please contact me at (916) 503-1262 should you have any questions.

Sincerely,
Delta Environmental Consultants, Inc.

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST
ROGER HOFFMORE
No. 7660
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Roger Hoffmore
Professional Geologist # 7660

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Thomas Kosel – ConocoPhillips Company (electronic copy only)

A member of:
Inogen® Environmental Alliance

SEMI-ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT
October 2005 through March, 2006

76 Service Station No. 5671
3551 Cleveland Avenue
Santa Rosa, California

ID #: 1TSR026 – NCRWQCB

County: Sonoma

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS

The site is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Cleveland Avenue and Industrial Drive in Santa Rosa, California. Station facilities currently include a convenience store building, three dispenser islands, and a car wash. The underground storage tanks (USTs) are located in a common pit west of the station building.

March 1987: One monitoring well (MW-1) was installed to a depth of 30.5 feet below ground surface (bgs).

November 1989: Two 10,000-gallon steel gasoline USTs, one 10,000-gallon fiberglass UST and one 280-gallon waste oil tank were removed from the site. A ½ inch diameter hole was observed in one of the steel gasoline tanks. Groundwater was encountered in the fuel tank pit at 11 feet bgs. Confirmation soil samples were collected from the sidewalls of the tank pit approximately 6 inches above the groundwater surface. Over-excavation was performed at the northern perimeter of the fuel tank pit. After completion of soil sampling, approximately 1,350 gallons of groundwater were pumped from the fuel tank pit, and a grab groundwater sample was collected. Analysis of the grab water sample indicated total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-g) at 800 parts per million (ppm) and benzene at 15 parts per billion (ppb). The product piping was also removed. Confirmation soil samples collected from the piping trenches and tank pit contained non-detect to low levels of petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, and metals.

June 1990: Three monitoring wells (MW-2, MW-3 & MW-4) were installed to a depth of 19 feet bgs. Analytical results from soil samples collected from the monitoring wells indicated concentrations of TPH-g and benzene ranging from below laboratory detection limits to 270 ppm and 0.77 ppm respectively.

January and October of 1991: Four additional monitoring wells (MW-5 through MW-8) were installed at the site to depths of 19 to 20 feet bgs. Analytical results of the soil and groundwater samples were below laboratory detection limits for TPH-g and benzene, except for 110 ppb of TPH-g detected in the groundwater sample from MW-8.

January 1995: One double-walled steel 520-gallon waste oil UST was removed. No holes or cracks were observed. Groundwater was encountered in the waste oil tank pit at a depth of about 5 feet bgs. Approximately 3,000 gallons of groundwater were pumped from the waste oil tank pit. Four confirmation soil samples were collected from the excavation.

Also in January, 1995, soil beneath the former hydraulic hoists was excavated to a depth of 5.5 feet bgs. Groundwater was encountered in the hydraulic hoist excavation at approximately 5 feet bgs. Stained soil was observed, so additional soil excavation was performed. Prior to sampling, approximately 2,000 gallons of groundwater were pumped from the hoist excavation. Confirmation sampling was conducted.

February 1995: Monitoring well MW-3 was properly destroyed to accommodate reconfiguration of the station.

March 1995: The quarterly groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells near the former hydraulic hoist excavation, MW-2, MW-4, MW-5, and MW-6, showed no detectable concentrations of TPH as hydraulic fluid (TPH-hf).

October 1995: Monitoring wells MW-1, MW-4, and MW-6 were properly destroyed due to damage incurred during construction activities. Damaged well MW-8 was fully drilled out and reconstructed as originally built within the existing borehole. Replacement well MW-4A was installed adjacent to the original well MW-4.

January 2000 to June 2001: Five offsite monitoring wells (MW-9 through MW-13) were installed to a depths of 19 to 20 feet bgs.

January 2003: Two Cone Penetrometer probes (CPT-1 and CPT-2) were advanced to a maximum depth of approximately 75 feet bgs. Along the eastern border of the property south of the dispenser island and off-site southeast of well MW-12. Six depth-discrete groundwater samples were collected. The report, *Cone Penetrometer Test Results* prepared by Gettler-Ryan, Inc dated April 8, 2003 concluded that the vertical extent of dissolved petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater had been defined and no further deep investigation was warranted.

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

In September 1998, a search for wells located within 2,000 feet of the site was conducted using Department of Water Resources (DWR) records. Two municipal wells, six domestic wells, two industrial wells, two other types of wells, and one unknown type of well were located within the search radius. According to Gettler-Ryan Inc. (GR), all wells were up-gradient or cross-gradient, except for two domestic wells located approximately 1,800 feet and 2,000 feet northwest of the site in the down-gradient direction.

MONITORING AND SAMPLING

Ten wells (five onsite and five offsite) are currently monitored semi-annually. All wells were gauged and sampled on February 6, 2006.

CHARACTERIZATION STATUS

Hydrocarbon impacted soil has been assessed. However, the soil samples collected from the borings of the monitoring wells located in the vicinity of the fuel storage tank (MW-3 and MW-4) showed TPH-g concentrations of 240 ppm and 270 ppm, respectively, in 1990. Soil samples from the borings for off-site wells (MW-9 through MW-13) were below laboratory detection limits for TPH-g, TPH-d, BTEX and MtBE with the exception of a soil sample from MW-10 at 6 feet below grade surface (bgs) contained 0.15 ppm MtBE by EPA Method 8260.

Hydrocarbon impacted groundwater has also been assessed. Concentrations of benzene and TPH-d have been consistently below laboratory detection limits. The leading edge of concentrations of TPH-g and MtBE appears to be between MW-10 and MW-12 (TPH-g) and MW-12 and MW-13 (MtBE) respectively. Further down-gradient wells (MW-11 and MW-13) have consistently been below laboratory detection limits for petroleum hydrocarbons.

April through September, 2005 Sampling:
All currently existing groundwater monitoring wells were monitored and sampled on February 6, 2006. Reported depth to groundwater ranged from 3.06 (MW-13) to 5.07 (MW-11) feet below top of casing (TOC). Average groundwater elevation increased 0.70 feet from the July 2005 sampling event. Gradient increased to 0.02 ft/ft from 0.01 ft/ft and flow direction remained consistent to the northwest.

TPH-G was reported in 1 of ten wells sampled, with a maximum reported concentration of 150 µg/l by EPA Method 8260B in well MW-2.

Benzene was not reported in any of the ten wells sampled above laboratory detection limits.

MTBE was reported in seven of ten wells sampled, with a maximum reported concentration of 480 µg/l by EPA Method 8021B in well MW-10.

REMEDIATION STATUS

November 1989: Over-excavation was performed at the northern perimeter of the fuel tank pit. After completion of soil sampling, approximately 1,350 gallons of groundwater were pumped from the fuel tank pit.

January, 1995: Approximately 3,000 gallons of groundwater were pumped from the waste oil tank pit. Stained soil was observed at the former hydraulic hoist excavation so additional soil over-excavation was performed. Prior to sampling, approximately 2,000 gallons of groundwater were pumped from the hoist excavation.

Active remediation is not currently being conducted at the site.

RECENT CORRESPONDENCE

No regulatory correspondence was received or sent during the current semi-annual period.

ACTIVITIES IN CURRENT SEMI-ANNUAL PERIOD (Fourth Quarter 2005 through First Quarter 2006)

- Delta submitted a work plan titled *Additional Assessment Work Plan* dated November 8, 2005 proposing additional assessment in the vicinity of the USTs.
- The monitoring well network was sampled by TRC on February 6, 2006
- TRC prepared a *Semi-Annual Monitoring Report, October2005 through March, 2006* dated March 13, 2006.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN NEXT SEMI-ANNUAL PERIOD (Second through Third Quarter, 2006)

- Delta will proceed on the work proposed in the work plan dated November 8, 2005, pending approval.
- TRC will perform semi-annual groundwater monitoring and sampling during the third quarter 2006 and will prepare a semi-annual monitoring report.

CONSULTANT: Delta Environmental Consultants, Inc.