STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING OCTOBER 21, 2005
Prepared September 15, 2005

ITEM NUMBER: 8

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 Central Coast Water Board MTBE sites. *Today's report also includes a status report for the leaking underground storage tank cleanup oversight program for the fiscal year 2004/05.*

The UST cleanup oversight program performed near or above the level of workplan commitment. One major success was closing 21 cases out of a projected 20; ten cases were closed in fiscal year 2003/04, and 11 cases were closed in fiscal year 2002/03. The request and review of initial workplans task counts were on target, completing 18 of a projected 18. The unit reviewed 228 workplans, technical reports, and corrective action plans and 773 monitoring reports, which resulted in 194 formal enforcement letters (Water Code Section 13267) in response. A program summary is provided below.

Request/review initial workplan	*18 of 18 = 100%*
Review workplan, reports, and CAPs	*228 of 250 = 91%*
Review monitoring reports	*773 of 675 = 115%*
Conduct site inspections	*85 of 70 = 121%*
Close case	*21 of 20 = 105%*
13267 Letters	*194 of 200 = 97%*

Currently, there are five staff members plus a unit senior. Program resources for fiscal year 2005/06 are similar to last year's at approximately 6.2 personnel years and $900,000. Program staff will remain focused on workplan tasks and have committed to bringing more low-risk cases to closure. Cases with contaminant concentrations above cleanup goals will be recommended for closure on a site-by-site basis, when case specific risk analyses indicate that closure is protective of water quality.

Non-workplan related tasks will include implementation of regulations requiring discharger submission of electronic information to GeoTracker, and providing technical assistance to local agencies on about 450 local-lead cases. The unit will also be incorporating the use of environmental screening levels and new State Water Resource Control Board guidelines for enhanced public participation into our standard business processes.

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 September 15, 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. Both systems operated continuously, except for periodic system upgrade, mechanical breakdowns, and system maintenance activities. Extracted, treated groundwater is stored in an onsite 15,000-gallon tank until trucked offsite for disposal at the Santa Maria Wastewater Treatment Plant.

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 its 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 second Quarter 2005 Groundwater Monitoring and Remediation Status Report indicates the following:

- *The monitoring wells within the plume boundaries continue to exhibit MTBE concentrations exceeding 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L); however, current concentrations have decreased significantly compared to historical maximum values. The current maximum MTBE concentration is 6,900 µg/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.*
- *Neither petroleum hydrocarbons nor fuel oxygenates were detected in any of the samples collected from Santa Rosa Creek (three sampling stations) and shallow groundwater samples from the northern bank of Santa Rosa Creek (three sampling stations) during this quarter. Sampling stations are located approximately upstream, adjacent to, and downstream of the identified lateral extent of the MTBE plume in groundwater.*
- *The high-vacuum dual phase extraction system operated intermittently during the reporting period due to various mechanical problems, scheduled maintenance, and miscellaneous repairs. The groundwater extraction and treatment system operated intermittently during the quarter due to piping/manifold and mechanical problems associated with the transfer pump. These problems have been repaired.*
- *Approximately 340,000 gallons (compared to 433,800 gallons during the previous quarter) of groundwater were extracted, treated, and transported offsite during the second quarter of 2005.*

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

In February 2002 Water 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 (µg/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 well. 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 Water 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 µg/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. A review of the results has not revealed new potential sources of MTBE. *However, a review of the enhanced leak detection results has not identified any potential sources of the MTBE.*

Water 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 µg/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 µg/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.

Water 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 its 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. Water Board staff has visited the well heads and no obvious sources of MTBE are apparent.

Water 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 µg/l in groundwater and 1,100 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) in soil. Vertical and lateral delineation of the extent of hydrocarbon impacts 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 µg/l to *1,800* µg/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 µg/L. While the MTBE concentration is greater than the secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 µg/L, the total mass of MTBE 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.

Water Board staff directed two additional responsible parties of nearby leaking underground tank cases with MTBE releases to perform deeper investigations 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 the ARCO station 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.

Water 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 Water Board staff as an aid in evaluating potential up-gradient contaminant sources. No new or additional sources have been identified.

As suggested by Water 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.

Water Board staff believes Ready Pack is the facility referred to by Water Board members. Staff believes these two cases are not likely sources 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.

The Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) is assisting in this investigation. *Additional groundwater analytical testing from nearby production wells up and cross gradient of the CWSC wells did not detect any MTBE.*

Surface water samples have been collected from the Salinas Reclamation Ditch near the CWSC well field to determine if releases of MTBE are migrating via the ditch. No surface water samples contained detectable concentrations of gasoline constituents.

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 µg/L at a depth of 224 feet. *CWSC was going to perform further analysis of the data and conduct an in-well velocity flow test to further refine the depth of contamination and the potential for selectively producing usable supply water from specific depths. CWSC has since decided to not perform any more exploratory work at this location, and instead is concentrating on finding another well site to place a new drinking water supply well.*

Water Board staff is assisting the Monterey County Water Resources Agency in applying to the State Water Resources Control Board for Cleanup and Abatement Account money to fund additional groundwater sampling to better define the extent of the MTBE plume and potentially determine a source.

A Water Board resolution supporting the application is included as a separate item in this agenda package.

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 hydrocarbons 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 Water 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: Soil vapor extraction was discontinued in April 2005, due to low vapor influent concentrations. 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 have implemented 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 included 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 a maximum of 220 ppb in

March 2003, and reduced to *11 ppb in April 2005.* 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, January *and April 2005. Trace MTBE (with the maximum concentration of 0.79 ppb) was also detected* four times *in the shallow well CEMW-20A during the sampling events* between October 2003 *and April 2005 when this well, which is sometimes dry, contained groundwater. Other oxygenates were not detected in any of the new well clusters sampled during the Second Quarter 2005 monitoring event except TBA was detected in cooperative wells* CEMW-6 *(1,000 ppb)* and CEMW-16 *(3,400 ppb).* Wells CEMW-6 and CEMW-16 are located upgradient of groundwater extraction well CEEW-1. *Low levels of benzene (2.2 ppb* and *2.1 ppb*, compared to previous quarter concentrations of 2.8 ppb and 3.1 ppb) were detected in two new wells, which are located upgradient (CEMW-17B) or cross-gradient (CEMW-21B) from the Manana Woods Well, respectively. Based on the above results, it appears that the downgradient extent of petroleum hydrocarbon-impacted groundwater is defined by non-detectable 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. 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 performed.

From November 26, 2002, to *June 27, 2005,* the downgradient remediation system has removed approximately *15,326,891* gallons of water, *306.7* pounds (lbs) of TPH, *9.8* lbs of benzene, *65.0* lbs MTBE, and *18.2* 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 *670* ppb and from 3,500 ppb to *21* ppb from October 2002 to *April 2005,* 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.

Second Quarter 2005 groundwater samples were collected on June 6, 2005. Maximum concentrations of 160 (µg/L) MTBE and 620 (µg/L) TBA were detected in on-site extraction well RW-3. Maximum concentrations of 90 µg/L MTBE and 36 µg/L TBA were detected in off-site monitoring well MW-1. The total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-G), benzene, and MTBE concentration contour maps show the highest concentrations to be

near the fuel tank complex which is consistent with past quarters, and a comparison with past concentration contour maps show that the plume appears to be decreasing in size. Quik Stop continues to sample Nobel Creek on a monthly basis at four downgradient locations. Low levels of MTBE were detected in samples collected during the June monitoring event in Samples A, B, and C, with a maximum concentration of 8.2 µg/L in Sample A located near the storm culvert outfall. Creek Sample E did not detect MTBE. TPH-G and BTEX were not detected in any of the creek samples collected on June 6, 2005.

Groundwater extraction pumps continue to operate in wells RW-2 and RW-3. As of June 6, 2005, approximately 506,000 gallons of water had been extracted since April 2001. For the year (January 2005 to June 2005), approximately 66,000 gallons of water were extracted from the site.

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]

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. On October 7, 2004 the on-site cleanup system was removed.

An off-site remediation system made-up of an integrated air-sparging and groundwater circulation system was installed in 2002, and started in April 2002. *On June 30, 2005 the off-site cleanup system was shut down to evaluate cleanup effectiveness while verification monitoring is conducted.*

Groundwater continues to be 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.

The second quarter 2005 groundwater sampling event was conducted (May 10, 2005) on select chambers of multi-level monitoring wells. These results detected up to 180 micrograms per liter (µg/L) methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), and 27 µg/L tertiary-butyl alcohol (TBA). *The off-site remediation system vapor extraction unit has removed an estimated 61 pounds of hydrocarbons. In addition, approximately 26,489,077 gallons of groundwater have been pumped from the A- and B-Zones, treated in-situ during reinjection to the A-Zone for further treatment by the air sparging system.*

Verification monitoring is scheduled to occur during the 1st and 4th quarters of 2006, and will be conducted on selected monitoring chambers identified in the revised Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 95-87 (Revised April 1, 2005).

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 2007. Water Board staff are investigating other possible cleanup funding sources.

Activities anticipated for Regional Board staff during 2005 and 2006 include:

- Review monthly municipal groundwater monitoring results,
- Review groundwater monitoring results for first quarter and fourth quarters 2006,
- Evaluate necessity for operation of the off-site cleanup system and, or removal of system equipment and destruction of remaining monitoring wells, and
- Investigate alternative funding sources for continued operation of cleanup system, if necessary.

Southern California Water Company's municipal water well (Los Olivos No. 3) is located near the site and continues to be sampled monthly, while sampling of the Los Osos Community Services District (10th Street) well has been reduced to a quarterly monitoring frequency. Water production from each well continues to run at normal production rates. Monitoring results for the Los Olivos No. 3 well continue to be <0.5 µg/L

for MTBE (last sampled August 3, 2005) and MTBE has not been detected since June 2003. Sample results for the 10th Street well (last sampled July 7, 2005) continue to remain below detection limits (<0.5 µg/L) for MTBE and (<2.0 µg/L) for TBA. 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. Region wide MTBE Listing and High Priority Sites
2. MTBE Plume Map, Cambria Chevron

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