RESPONSE TO COMMENTS FROM MR. BUSH Y. ABADIR (MR. ABADIR) FOR THE PROPOSED CLOSURE OF CHEVRON SERVICE STATION #9-3969 (SITE)

1. Mr. Abadir states that the Site wells were not properly monitored and tested, specifically well MW-8 which is located on the southwest of the Site, in order to close the case. Mr. Abadir has indicated that he plans to redevelop the properties located approximately 100 feet southwest of the Site, so he is requesting additional monitoring and testing of Site wells.

   RESPONSE: Mr. Abadir is correct, well MW-8 has not been sampled since 2008 due to low water levels and an obstruction in the well. Although there was a minor amount of methyl tert butyl ether (MTBE) detected (17 parts per billion), no benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene xylenes (BTEX) compounds had been detected for over 2 years of sampling. Because depth to groundwater is over 40 feet, these low concentrations should have no impact on development of the adjacent parcel.

   Analytical data from soil and groundwater samples indicates that the secondary source area is located primarily beneath northern dispenser islands and the north end of the underground storage tank (UST) basin. Wells MW-4R, MW-7R, and MW-8 are all located downgradient of the secondary source area. Groundwater in well MW-8 has not been tested since 2008 due to a blockage in the well casing, however groundwater test results from wells MW-4R and MW-7R, located near the secondary source area source and upgradient of MW-8, indicate that corrective actions have significantly reduced petroleum constituents in groundwater. Groundwater test results from wells MW-4R (2011 through 2012), MW-7R (2011 through 2012), and MW-8 (2006 through 2008), were either non-detect, detected at a concentration below the water quality objectives (WQOs), or detected at a concentration slightly above the WQO.

   The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives meets groundwater-specific criteria Class 1 in the Low-threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure policy (Policy). The contaminant plume is less than 100 feet in length, there is no free product, and the nearest existing water supply well or surface water body greater than 250 feet from the defined plume boundary. This indicates that corrective actions have been effective, natural attenuation is occurring and continues to degrade the remaining petroleum constituents in soil and groundwater. Petroleum constituent concentrations in groundwater will reach the WQOs within a reasonable time frame. Therefore, additional

monitoring and testing of Site wells, specifically MW-8, is not necessary, and would not change the Conceptual Site Model.

2. Mr. Abadir questions whether cumulative soil and groundwater data provides an assessment of potential and reported unauthorized releases for all UST systems operated at the Site between 1972 and 1977.
   RESPONSE: All of the several generations of UST systems have been located in the same areas of the site. Therefore, the recent investigations are adequate to characterize releases from previous tank systems that may have occurred in the 1970's.

   The most recent underground station facilities, installed in 1997, consisted of three 12,000-gallon, gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) located in a common excavation near the northeastern corner of the former station building, and one clarifier located beneath the western end of the former station building. Previous underground facilities included a clarifier located in nearly the same location as the second clarifier, one diesel UST and two gasoline USTs located in the common excavation later occupied by the three 12,000-gallon gasoline USTs, one gasoline UST located in a separate excavation northeast of the excavation containing the three USTs, and one waste oil UST located west of the former station building.

   The Geotracker record does not contain a UST removal report for USTs removed during 1977. However, the record indicates that the general site configuration (location of build, pump islands, parking areas, and driveways) did not change significantly between 1972 and 2005. The oldest UST removal data in Geotracker was collected during the 1997 tank removals. It is highly likely that soil samples collected in 1997 provide the best available record of soil conditions prior to 1997. See Attachment I for a summary of soil analytical data and sample locations from the 1997 tank removals.

3. Mr. Abadir questions whether soil samples to confirm the adequacy of remedial effort, as indicated in the September 5, 2012 letter written by Mr. Brady Nagle of SAIC, have been collected. According to Mr. Abadir, this letter states that "*Prior to applying for regulatory closure with the RWQCB, the Monterey County Health Department will require collection*

of soil samples to confirm the adequacy of remedial effort. The soil boring will be advanced to depths of up to 45 feet below ground surface using a drilling rig at locations to be determined."

RESPONSE: The September 5, 2012 letter (letter) provides a notification to access Mr. Abadir's property pursuant to a mutually agreed upon lease modification agreement. The letter provides a date for planned site access and informs Mr. Abadir that Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) staff (lead agency since March 2005) may not require additional sampling or Site remediation after the September sampling event. In addition, the letter provides notification for future work that Mr. Brady believed would be required by the Monterey County Health Department (MCHD) staff as a condition of UST case closure. To date, neither the Regional Water Board nor MCHD has requested the collection of soil samples to confirm the adequacy of remedial effort, therefore no such report exists.

The existing data demonstrates that residual petroleum constituents in soil and groundwater pose a low risk to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, advancing confirmation soil borings to collect additional soil and groundwater data is not necessary to confirm the adequacy of the remedial effort and would not change the Conceptual Site Model. Site conditions meet all required criteria set forth in the Policy and therefore, case closure is appropriate.

4. Mr. Abadir questions why no solid contaminants which at some time or another were additive components to gasoline and diesel were tested.

   RESPONSE: Oxygenate compounds and lead scavengers have been tested in soil. Site-Specific conditions at the release Site satisfy all of the characteristics and criteria of Class a, Scenario 4 of the Policy. This demonstrates that the Site meets Media-Specific Criteria for Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air. Maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil are less than or equal to those listed in table 1 of the Policy. This demonstrates that the Site meets Media-Specific Criteria for Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure criteria for Class a. Residual contaminants in soil meet Media-Specific criteria of the Policy.

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS FROM MR. BUSH Y. ABADIR (MR. ABADIR) FOR THE PROPOSED CLOSURE OF CHEVRON SERVICE STATION #9-3969 (SITE)

Attachment I

Source: ***Soil Vapor Sampling, Soil Excavation and Risk Evaluation Report***
Former Chevron Service Station 9-3969, 650 East Laurel Drive, Salinas, California
May 26, 2006, SAIC Project No. 06-6102-00-8862-060

Table 1. Soil Analytical Results - Chevron Service Station #9-3969, 650 East Laurel Drive, Salinas, California.

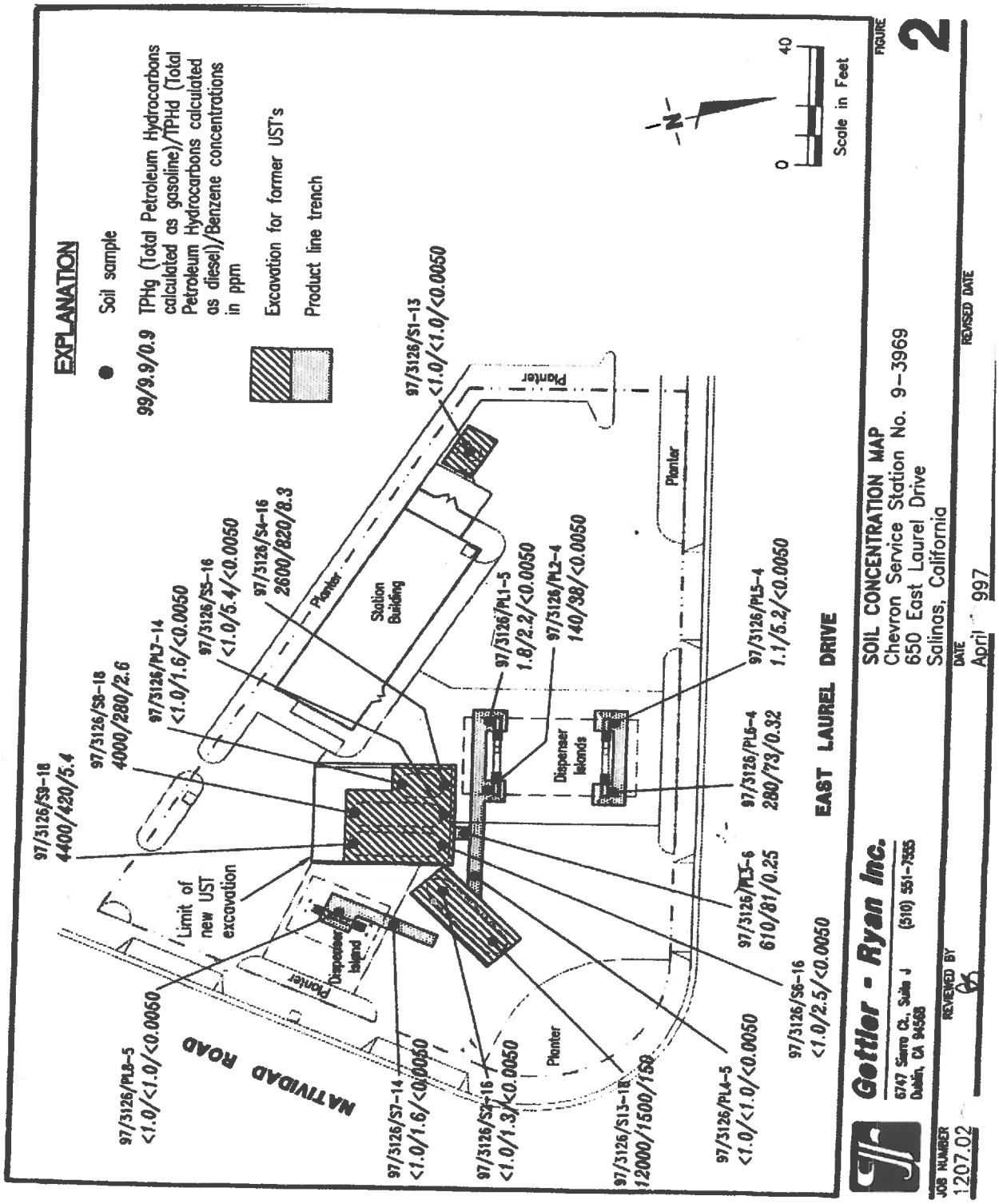
Sample ID	Depth (feet)	Date	TPHg	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	TPHd	MTBE	TRPH	HVOs(VOs)	SVOs	Lead
			ppm										
Waste Oil UST													
97/3126/S1-13	13	03/06/97	<1.0	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<1.0	<0.025	75	ND	--	--
Gasoline and Diesel USTs													
97/3126/S2-16	14	03/06/97	<1.0	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	1.3[3]	<0.025	--	--	--	--
97/3126/S3-18	18	03/06/97	12000	150	880	210	1100	1500[1]	74	--	--	--	--
97/3126/S4-16	16	03/06/97	2600	8.3	120	67	410	820[1]	<6.2	--	--	--	--
97/3126/S5-16	16	03/06/97	<1.0	<0.0050	0.011	<0.0050	0.045	5.4[3]	<0.025	--	--	--	--
97/3126/S6-16	16	03/06/97	<1.0	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	2.5[3]	<0.025	--	--	--	--
97/3126/S7-14	14	03/06/97	<1.0	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	1.6[3]	<0.025	--	--	--	--
97/3126/S8-18	18	03/06/97	4000	2.6	30	41	250	280[1]	9.1	--	--	--	--
97/3126/S9-18	18	03/06/97	4400	5.4	15	34	250	420[1]	<12	--	--	--	--
Product Lines													
97/3126/PL1-5	5	03/12/97	1.8[3]	<0.0050	0.0064	<0.0050	0.0072	2.2[3]	0.048	--	--	--	--
97/3126/PL2-4	4	03/12/97	140[3]	<0.0050	0.0062	1.6	3.0	38[3]	<0.25	--	--	--	--
97/3126/PL3-6	6	03/12/97	610[3]	0.23	2.1	0.99	8.7	81[1]	2.6	--	--	--	--
97/3126/PL4-5	5	03/12/97	<1.0	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<1.0	<0.25	--	--	--	7.8
97/3126/PL5-4	4	03/12/97	1.1	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.011	3.2[3]	0.032	--	--	--	8.1
97/3126/PL6-4	4	03/12/97	280[3]	0.32	<0.25	0.78	2.2	73[1]	1.5	--	--	--	9.2
97/3126/PL7-4	4	03/12/97	<1.0	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	1.4[3]	<0.25	--	--	--	7.0
97/3126/PL8-5	5	03/12/97	<1.0	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<1.0	<0.25	--	--	--	--
Stockpiles													
SP1-A,B,C,D Comp	--	03/06/97	<1.0	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	--	--	110	(ND)	ND	6.8*
SP-1207 (1-4)	--	03/10/97	--	--	--	--	--	<1.0	--	--	--	--	--
SP2-(A,B,C,D) Comp	--	03/12/97	59[3]	0.028	0.18	0.064	1.9	18[3]	--	--	--	--	--
SP2-(E,F,G,H) Comp	--	03/12/97	160	<0.10	0.23	0.36	3.0	30[3]	--	--	--	--	--
SP2-(I,J,K,L) Comp	--	03/12/97	38	0.032	0.17	0.12	0.83	35[3]	--	--	--	--	--
SP2-(M,N,O,P) Comp	--	03/12/97	5.9	<0.010	0.089	0.038	0.33	10[3]	--	--	--	--	--

EXPLANATION:
TPHg = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline
TPHd = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel
MTBE = Methyl t-Butyl Ether
TRPH = Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons
HVOs(VOs) = Halogenated Volatile Organics(Volatile Organics)
SVOs = Semivolatile Organics
ppm = Parts per million
-- = Not analyzed/not applicable
ND = Not detected
1 = Weathered diesel (C9-C24 + C9-C13)
2 = Unidentified hydrocarbons (C9-C34)
3 = Weathered gasoline (C6-C12)
* Sample SP1-A,B,C,D Comp was analyzed for TTLC metals by Title 22. Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, molybdenum, selenium and silver were not detected. Barium (81 ppm), chromium 20 ppm), cobalt (5.1 ppm), copper (11 ppm), lead (6.8 ppm), mercury (0.033 ppm), nickel (24 ppm), thallium (21 ppm), vanadium (22 ppm) and zinc (53 ppm) were detected in this sample.

ANALYTICAL METHODS:
TPHg and TPHd = EPA Method 8015Mod
Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and MTBE = EPA Method 8020
TRPH = Standard Method 5520 E&F (UST sample) or EPA Method 418.1M (stockpile samples)
HVOs = EPA Method 8010
VOs = EPA Method 8240
SVOs = EPA Method 8270
Lead = EPA Method 6010

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY:
Sequoia Analytical (ELAP #1210 and #1271)

FROM: GETTLER-RYAN INC. SAMPLING DURING TANK AND PRODUCT LINE REPLACEMENT REPORT DATED MAY 13, 1997


EXPLANATION
Soil sample
99/9.9/0.9 TPHg (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons calculated as gasoline)/TPHd (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons calculated as diesel)/Benzene concentrations in ppm
Excavation for former UST's
Product line trench
N
0
40
Scale in Feet
97/3126/S1-13 <1.0/<1.0/<0.0050
97/3126/S2-18 4400/420/5.4
97/3126/S3-18 4000/280/2.6
97/3126/M3-14 <1.0/1.6/<0.0050
97/3126/S5-16 <1.0/5.4/<0.0050
97/3126/S4-16 2600/820/8.3
97/3126/M1-5 1.8/2.2/<0.0050
97/3126/M2-4 140/38/<0.0050
97/3126/M5-4 280/73/0.32
97/3126/M5-4 1.1/5.2/<0.0050
97/3126/M5-6 610/81/0.25
97/3126/S6-16 <1.0/2.5/<0.0050
97/3126/M4-5 <1.0/<1.0/<0.0050
97/3126/S13-18 12000/1500/150
97/3126/S7-14 <1.0/1.6/<0.0050
97/3126/S8-16 <1.0/1.3/<0.0050
97/3126/M5-5 <1.0/<1.0/<0.0050
Limit of new UST excavation
Dispenser Island
Planter
Station Building
NATIVIDAD ROAD
EAST LAUREL DRIVE
SOIL CONCENTRATION MAP
Chevron Service Station No. 9-3969
650 East Laurel Drive
Salinas, California
Gettler - Ryan Inc.
6747 Sierra Ct., Suite J (510) 551-7555
Dublin, CA 94568
JOB NUMBER 1207.02
REVIEWED BY
DATE April 997
REVISED DATE
FIGURE 2

August 14, 2013

George Lockwood
PE#59556
Senior Water Resource Control Engineer
State Water Resources Control Board
C/o Vivian Gomez-Latino
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 2231
Sacramento, CA 95814

Letter delivered by email and Fed-Ex and Fax.

Case No: 2916
Site Address: 650 E.Laurel Drive, Salinas, California.

Dear Mr. Lockwood:

We, the owners of the above mentioned property, are objecting to the closure of Case 2916 on the following grounds:

Several monitoring wells were not sampled for a few years due to either obstruction or lack of water or other impediment.

The rationale by Chevron for bringing the case to closure is as follows: data resulting from samplings is missing therefore we can conclude that it will be negligible since science tells us that what has diminished will always diminished (especially when we do not test it). We disagree with this logical argument.

We understand that the volumes of pollutants removed is known but what is the volume of all the pollutants based on the condition of the tanks removed in 1977? We do not know. We do not know if a report was submitted indicating the condition of the tanks. That is why it is important to properly monitor all the wells.

We are stating again that the wells were not properly monitored and we are asking the state to protect us and the many residential owners adjacent to the site and the environment, by requesting proper testing of those wells, specifically MW-8 in order to agree to the closure of the case. A development is planned for the site which we own immediately adjacent to the shopping center and to the MW-8 and we are asking the state to request further testing.

We did not receive the results of soil borings as indicated in the letter dated September 5, 2012 written by Mr. Brady Nagle of SAIC which we quote here "Prior to applying for regulatory closure with the RWQCB, the Monterey

County Health Department will require collection of soil samples to confirm the adequacy of remedial effort. The soil boring will be advanced to depths of up to 45 feet below ground surface using a drilling rig at locations to be determined.

Based on the results of confirmation soil borings, the RWQCB and MCHD may grant regulatory case closure ..." We have not received those tests results. Did they ever occur? We do not know.

We have a question: why no solid contaminants which at some time or another were additive components to gasoline and diesel were tested?

For all of the above we are objecting to the closure of Case 2916 pending further testing.

Sincerely yours,

Bush Y. Abadir
Ph. D. Chemistry
University of Glasgow. U.K.
Trustee of THE ANNEBUSH TRUST, owner.

Cc: John Goni