

Section 1 RP and Site Information:

Date: **October 5, 2026**

RP Info: **MDT Remediation & Assessment Section**
 PO Box 201001
 Helena, MT 59620-1001
 Attn: Aaron Anderson

Workplan for In-situ chemical oxidation Injection, Groundwater Monitoring & Reporting

MDT Econo Lumber Glasgow Maintenance Facility
Valley County, Montana
Facility ID 99-95002 (TID 17214), Release 4395, WPID #35228

MDT is presenting a work plan and cost estimate to inject the remaining in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) left over from the previous cleanup event associated with Work Plan 34439. The work plan includes two additional groundwater monitoring events to evaluate whether the petroleum release may be resolved and associated reporting.

Section 2 History:

The property was developed as an automobile service and fueling station prior to the 1950s and was operated under the Husky Oil brand until the late 1950s. Three underground storage tanks (USTs) that stored gasoline and associated dispensing equipment were installed during that period of operation. The Facility burned down in the late 1950s and was subsequently developed as a lumber yard. Petroleum products were not stored or dispensed, nor was the UST system operated during the lumber yard's occupancy of the property. Therefore, the petroleum release is conservatively estimated to have occurred over 67 years ago.

The petroleum release that occurred sometime in the 1950s at the former Econo Lumber site occurred during the height of tetraethyl lead (TEL), ethylene dibromide (EDB), and 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) production, so any petroleum release at that time would have contained those compounds.

The USTs were discovered in place during a remedial investigation conducted in 2005. The tanks had apparently been filled with inert material and the fill lines had been capped. All distribution piping had been disconnected. A suspected release was confirmed during the process of UST removal and a release at the facility was documented on March 23, 2005. Overexcavation of the UST basin and former fuel dispenser locations in March 2006 removed approximately 1,100 cubic yards (CY) of petroleum impacted soil. The maximum depth of the 2006 excavation was approximately 20 feet below ground surface (bgs). Based on the excavation confirmation sample analytical results, soil containing petroleum constituents at concentrations exceeding the DEQ Risk-Based Screening Levels (RBSLs) were left in place in the southern portion of the excavation at both the pit bottom and sidewalls. Two test pits which were dug to the south and southwest of

the excavated area also contained petroleum constituents at concentrations exceeding RBSLs. Six monitoring wells were installed and confirmed the presence of a dissolved phase plume which extended in a southwesterly direction. Contamination was prevalent in MW3, located to the north of the 2006 excavation. Therefore, a second excavation was completed in the vicinity of monitoring well MW3 in 2011. The excavation removed 195 CY of impacted soil. Confirmation samples indicated that contamination remained in the east and west sidewalls as well as the excavation bottom.

Two additional monitoring wells were installed in 2011 and three additional monitoring wells were installed in 2016. Monitoring wells are generally screened from 5 to 25 feet bgs and have generally defined the dissolved phase petroleum plume.

In 2019, a laser-induced fluorescence (LIF) ultra-violet optical screening tool (UVOST®) investigation was conducted by West Central Environmental Consultants (WCEC). The August 2019 UVOST investigation developed a conceptual site model (CSM) for the petroleum release at the Former Econo Lumber facility. The high-resolution vertical profiling of the subsurface completed during the investigation identified layers with enhanced permeability that are preferential pathways for contaminant migration. These zones could now be precisely targeted by a remediation fluid injection for in situ treatment of the dissolved and separate phase plumes. Additionally, a residual LNAPL mass was delineated during the UVOST investigation that is most likely the source for ongoing Human Health Standards (HHS)/RBSL exceedances in groundwater. A confirmation soil sample collected from within this residual source mass contained the highest petroleum constituent concentrations measured at the Site, verifying that the elevated responses returned by the UVOST system corresponded to impacted soil. Notably, most of the residual source mass was encountered within a predominantly impermeable clay substrate, making it relatively inaccessible for in situ treatment using a remediation fluid injection protocol.

The UVOST investigation identified that approximately 250 CY of residual petroleum impacted soil remained near the northeast corner of the 2006 excavation at a depth range of 15 to 25 feet bgs. A confirmation soil sample obtained from SB4 at approximately 15 to 17 feet bgs exhibited elevated petroleum constituent concentrations, indicated that it is the source for ongoing groundwater HHS/RBSL exceedances.

Outside of the source mass, UVOST fluorescence responses were generally weak and at low levels consistent with an older release that has undergone active remediation, such as the excavations performed in 2006 and 2011. Based on the results of the August 2019 UVOST investigation and subsequent CSM development, a remedial alternative analysis was performed with the recommendation of conducting additional soil removal and enhanced biodegradation via chemical oxidation.

MDT and WCEC evaluated whether the deep source material could be excavated by removing the intervening overburden and potentially dewatering the excavation pit as necessary. In 2021, WCEC conducted an aquifer test at the site to determine the feasibility of the excavation, with results provided in the Aquifer Test and Feasibility Report. The report determined that while the excavation is technically feasible, the cost and effort necessary to mitigate risks to adjacent utilities and manage groundwater infiltration are anticipated to be unreasonably high given the limited volume of residually impacted soil. Based on the 2019 Remedial Action Assessment (RAA) and expanded CSM for the site, WCEC recommended the development of an oxidant injection

remedial strategy to address residual soil and groundwater impacts at the facility.

Two additional groundwater monitoring events were completed by WCEC on behalf of MDT in 2021.

In 2022 and 2023, Olympus conducted corrective actions at the Site including three events of insitu chemical oxidation (ISCO) injection, groundwater monitoring, and collection of subsurface soil samples. A total of 12,300 pounds of RegenOx® was injected with a solution of approximately 19,482 gallons into the ground between three ISCO applications (injection events) through 69 injection points (23 per injection event).

The solution was injected at depths ranging from approximately 14 to 26 feet bgs. Pre- and postinjection groundwater monitoring events were conducted, all Site wells were gauged during both events, and eight Site wells were sampled during both events. Two soil borings were advanced to depths ranging from approximately 21 to 22 feet bgs. Soil samples were collected continuously during advancement of the soil borings and two soil samples from each boring at intervals corresponding to the highest contamination based on field screening were submitted for laboratory analyses.

Subsurface soil is impacted with predominantly volatile petroleum hydrocarbons (VPH), although extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH) have been detected in historical subsurface soil samples. The extent and magnitude of soil impacts appear to be relatively well defined based on current results when compared to previous investigations, and soil impacts occur in the vicinity of previous excavation conducted in 2006. The majority of accessible, impacted-soil was removed from the Site during previous corrective actions, however soil from approximately 16 to 22 feet bgs containing VPH concentrations exceeding DEQ HHS/RBSLs remains in place. Previous investigations included the use of a LIF UVOST that indicated residual LNAPL mass exists in this area and is likely the cause of ongoing HHS/RBSL exceedances in soil and groundwater.

Groundwater monitoring was conducted prior to, and after, the injection events to assess effectiveness of the injections. The results of these monitoring events indicated that benzene concentrations in groundwater have been reduced across the Site wells to generally below HHS, although exceedances still exist at well MW8 on the eastern side of the Site. At this well, lead scavengers, EDB and 1,2-DCA, also exceeded HHS. Four of the remaining 8 wells also have exceedances for 1,2-DCA, although well MW5 was not sampled during either event. No other wells have exceedances of laboratory reporting limits for EDB, and no other VPH or EPH compounds exceeded their respective groundwater HHS/RBSLs.

The water table was encountered in 2022 and 2023 at depths ranging from 4.75 to 9.25 feet bgs. Groundwater was calculated to flow south-southwest, with a hydraulic gradient averaging 0.025 ft/ft. A dissolved phase hydrocarbon plume containing concentrations of VPH compounds and lead scavengers exceeding HHS exists at the Site, extending between wells MW8 and MW2, and may extend beneath the building to the west and potentially to the east of well MW8; however, the extent of the plume is relatively well-defined, and the plume appears to be relatively stable, if not shrinking. Injection events appear to have partially moved the benzene plume to the east and more centered around well MW8, although the portion of the plume with lead scavengers HHS exceedances extends from well MW8 to wells MW6 and MW2. Concentrations of VPH have generally decreased since monitoring began in 2006. EPH compounds detected in groundwater

have not exceeded RBSLs.

Soil borings were advanced after the injections at two locations near the approximate center of the residual LNAPL mass identified by the UVOST investigation to collect soil samples. The soil samples indicated exceedances for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, naphthalene, C9-C10 aromatics, C5-C8 aliphatics, EDB, and 1,2-DCA at depths ranging from 16 to 22 feet bgs. When comparing one of the borings to historical data at an adjacent boring advanced in 2019, it appears that VPH compounds have decreased by an average of approximately 40 percent, with benzene concentrations reduced by approximately 66 percent.

Aerobic biodegradation appears to be active at the Site after the injection events. Anaerobic biodegradation appears to be active across portions of the Site, with denitrification and manganese reduction the primary degradation mechanisms, and iron reduction, sulfate reduction, and methanogenesis minimally active. Although it appears microbial life at the Site favors alkanes over aromatic hydrocarbons, aerobic conditions are expected to promote degradation of aromatic hydrocarbons, followed by EDB and then 1,2-DCA. It is unknown how long aerobic conditions will persist at the Site.

A release closure plan (RCP) was prepared for the Site and is provided in Appendix C. Potential remedial alternatives identified in the RCP include monitored natural attenuation (MNA), a petroleum mixing zone (PMZ), air sparge/soil vapor extraction (AS/SVE), bioventing, and ISCO injection. Enhanced aerobic biodegradation combined with an excavation is likely not feasible based on the historical remedial alternatives analysis. AS/SVE and bioventing are not likely to be successful based on Site soil types and relatively shallow groundwater.

Based on current Site conditions, further monitoring of natural attenuation, ISCO injection and creation of a PMZ have been retained as the likely paths forward.

Section 3 ISCO Injection Objective:

Based on groundwater monitoring data collected from 2023 through 2025, it does appear that the additional injection application be implemented. The RegenOx® product has already been purchased under Work Plan 34439. The fourth injection had previously been postponed to determine whether the previous injections reduced contamination levels to beneath the RBSLs. It appears a fourth injection is necessary to achieve closure.

The ISCO Injection will be performed by Olympus.

Because of tight budget constraints, the ISCO Injection will only occur in coordination with another Olympus project. Therefore the exact schedule of the ISCO Injection is in flux, but will occur by September 2027 at the latest.

Section 4 Groundwater Monitoring Objectives:

The additional groundwater monitoring events will be conducted immediately prior to the fourth injection event, and then approximately 6 months after the completion of the injection event. The groundwater monitoring event will evaluate the impact of the ISCO injection on groundwater concentrations. Groundwater Monitoring will be completed by MDT Staff.

The additional data is important to determine the impact of the injection on groundwater contamination, and whether the mitigation activities have decreased contamination levels to beneath the Risk Based Screening Levels (RBSLs). It will be used to determine what additional activities are necessary for the release.

For the pre-injection event, groundwater samples will be collected from MW1, MW2, MW3, MW4, MW5, MW6, MW7, MW8, and MW9.

For the post-injection event, groundwater samples will be collected from MW1, MW2, MW3, MW4, MW6, MW8, and MW9.

Fieldwork for groundwater monitoring will be collected according to the attached SOP. Groundwater samples will be collected utilizing low-flow sampling equipment. The low flow pump will be lowered into the upper 1/3 of the water column, and water will be constantly monitored through a flow-through cell for pH, temperature, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen (DO), and oxygen reducing potential (ORP). Once those parameters stabilize, a groundwater sample will be collected directly from the discharge tube after disconnecting the flow-through cell.

Groundwater samples will be analyzed for VPH including lead scavengers. Groundwater samples will also be analyzed for intrinsic biodegradation indicators (IBIs) such as methane, sulfates, nitrates, ferrous iron, and manganese.

Section 4 Work Plan Tasks:

The work plan is for two groundwater monitoring events. It is separated into the following tasks.

Task 1: Work Plan Preparation.

This work plan is designed to be in accordance with DEQ's Groundwater Monitoring Work Plan and Report Guidance for Petroleum Releases and is prepared by MDT.

Task 2: ISCO Injection

23 injection points will be advanced to approximately 26 feet bgs within the center of the plume, over a 1,300 square foot area. RegenOx will be injected at depths ranging from 14 to 26 feet bgs, with particular attention paid to the 15- to 17-foot interval. Equipment will be coned-off and flashing hazard and amber lights will be utilized. Each injection point will be abandoned by backfilling it with bentonite pellets from the base of the boring to the ground surface. If the boring was placed on pervious surfacing, the last three feet will be backfilled with naturally occurring soil. If the boring was advanced through impervious surfacing, the surface will be patched to match existing conditions. Drill cuttings and purge water will be containerized in steel, 55-gallon open head drums for disposal. The injection will be completed by Olympus.

Task 3: Pre Injection groundwater monitoring.

For the pre-injection event, groundwater samples will be collected from MW1, MW2, MW3, MW4, MW5, MW6, MW7, MW8, and MW9. The pre-injection groundwater monitoring will be collected by MDT Staff.

Groundwater samples will be collected either by a low flow bladder pump or a peristaltic pump, as described in Section 3. Fieldwork for groundwater monitoring will be collected according to the attached SOP.

The PTRCF staff does not allow for MDT staff to present groundwater monitoring under a unit cost. Therefore the costs are based on a time and materials basis.

Task 3: Post Injection groundwater monitoring.

For the post-injection event, groundwater samples will be collected from MW1, MW2, MW3, MW4, MW6, MW8, and MW9.

Groundwater samples will be collected either by a low flow bladder pump or a peristaltic pump, as described in Section 3. Fieldwork for groundwater monitoring will be collected according to the attached SOP.

The PTRCF staff does not allow for MDT staff to present groundwater monitoring under a unit cost. Therefore the costs are based on a time and materials basis.

Task 4: Reporting.

At the conclusion of the Post Injection groundwater monitoring event, MDT will prepare a Standardized Generic Applications Report (AR-07) that includes the data from both groundwater monitoring events and a discussion regarding observed trends. A recommendation for future groundwater monitoring frequency will be included within the report.

Section 5 Schedule and Reporting

Because of tight budget constraints, the ISCO Injection will only occur in coordination with another Olympus project. Therefore the exact schedule of the ISCO Injection is in flux, but will occur by September 2027 at the latest.

The following schedule is a worst-case estimate.

September 2027:	Time, 0 month	Pre Injection Groundwater Monitoring and ISCO Injection
April 2028:	Time, 6 month	Post Injection Groundwater Monitoring
May 2028:	Time, 7 month	Review of analytical data, preparation of Report.
June 2028:	Time, 8 month	Delivery of the report.

The AR-07 report will include an updated RCP.

Section 6 Appendixes

The budget to conduct the work is based on a time and materials basis.

A site map and the MDT SOP is attached at the end of the document.

Cost Estimates:

Task 1, Work Plan

Work Plan Prep	
Staff Engineer	8 hours
Supervisor Review	1 hour

Work Plan Total:

Task 2, ISCO Injection

See Attached Olympus Cost Sheet:

Task 3, Pre Injection Groundwater Monitoring

Project Management	2 hours
Field Work	10 hours
(1-man crew, 2 days)	
Mobilization	1 trip
(724 miles) Travel	
Per Diem	11 hours
Hotel	
Analytical (VPH,LS,&IBI)	

Pre Injection total

Task 4, November 2026 groundwater monitoring

Project Management	2 hours
Field Work	8 hours
(1-man crew, 1 day)	
Mobilization	1 trip
(724 miles) Travel	
Per Diem	11 hours
Hotel	
Analytical (VPH,LS,&IBI)	

Post Injection total

Task 5, Reporting

AR-07 Report

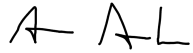
MDT Staff Engineer	30 hours
Supervisor Review	2 hours

Reporting total

TOTAL WORKPLAN BUDGET

Don't hesitate to contact Aaron Anderson at (406) 444-0872 or aganderson@mt.gov with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

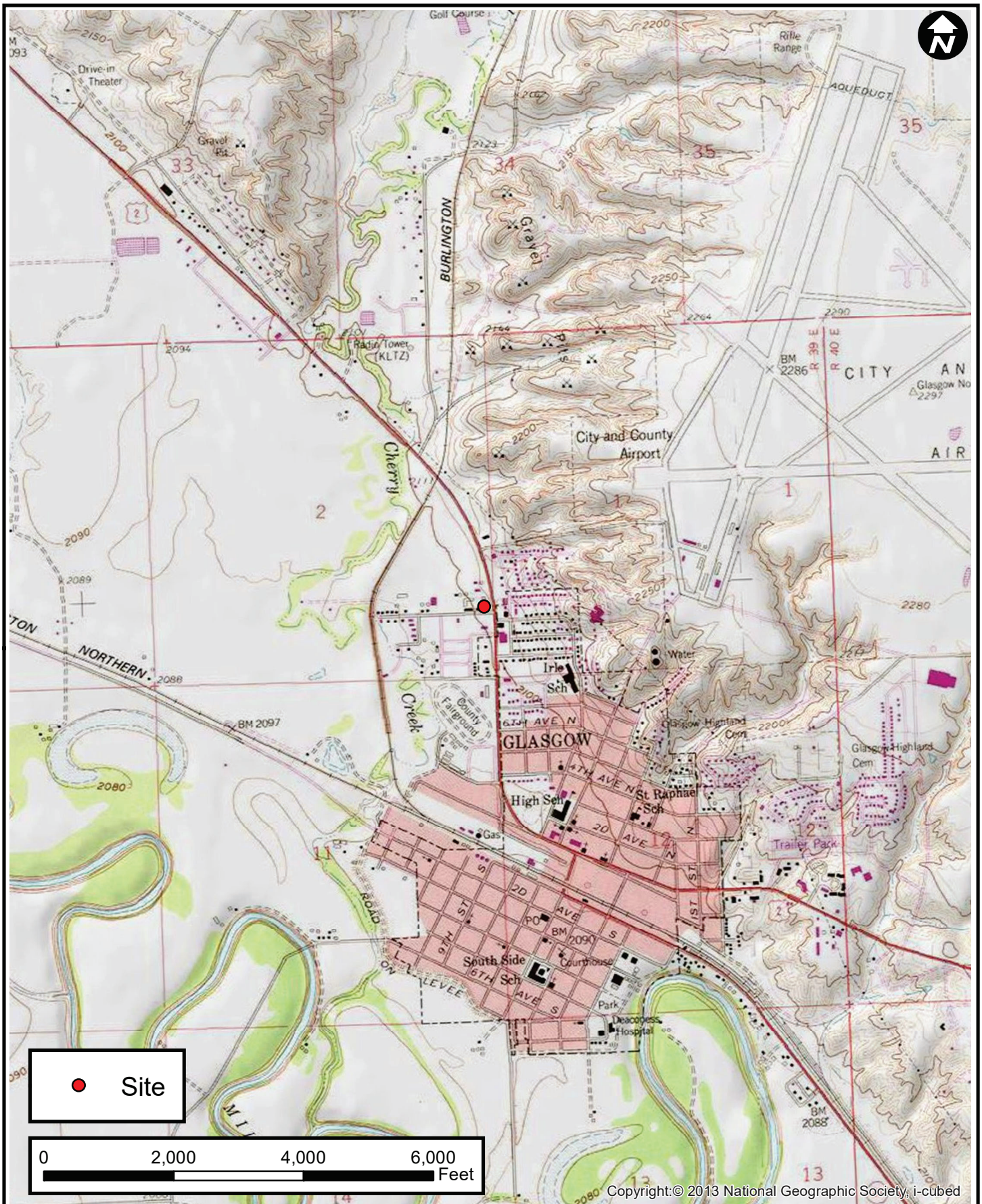
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A AL'.

Aaron Anderson
MDT Environmental

Olympus Technical Services, Inc. Cost Estimate		Date: 9/18/2026
Client: MDT Project Name: Glasgow Olympus Project/Proposal No.: A5186		
		*ODC

Mobilization	Quantity	Unit	
Mobilization	1	LS	
Drilling	Quantity	Unit	
Injections	1	LS	
Standby		Hr	
Standby (OT)		Hr	

Comments/Notes: 1. 1 mobilizations from Office to Site 2. 23 injections points 3. Backfill with bent seal and match surface 4. Geoprobe and tooling included 5. 6.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Subtotal</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Contingency</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">GRAND TOTAL</td> </tr> </table>	Subtotal	Contingency	GRAND TOTAL
Subtotal				
Contingency				
GRAND TOTAL				



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Olympus Technical Services, Inc.

Aerial Photograph

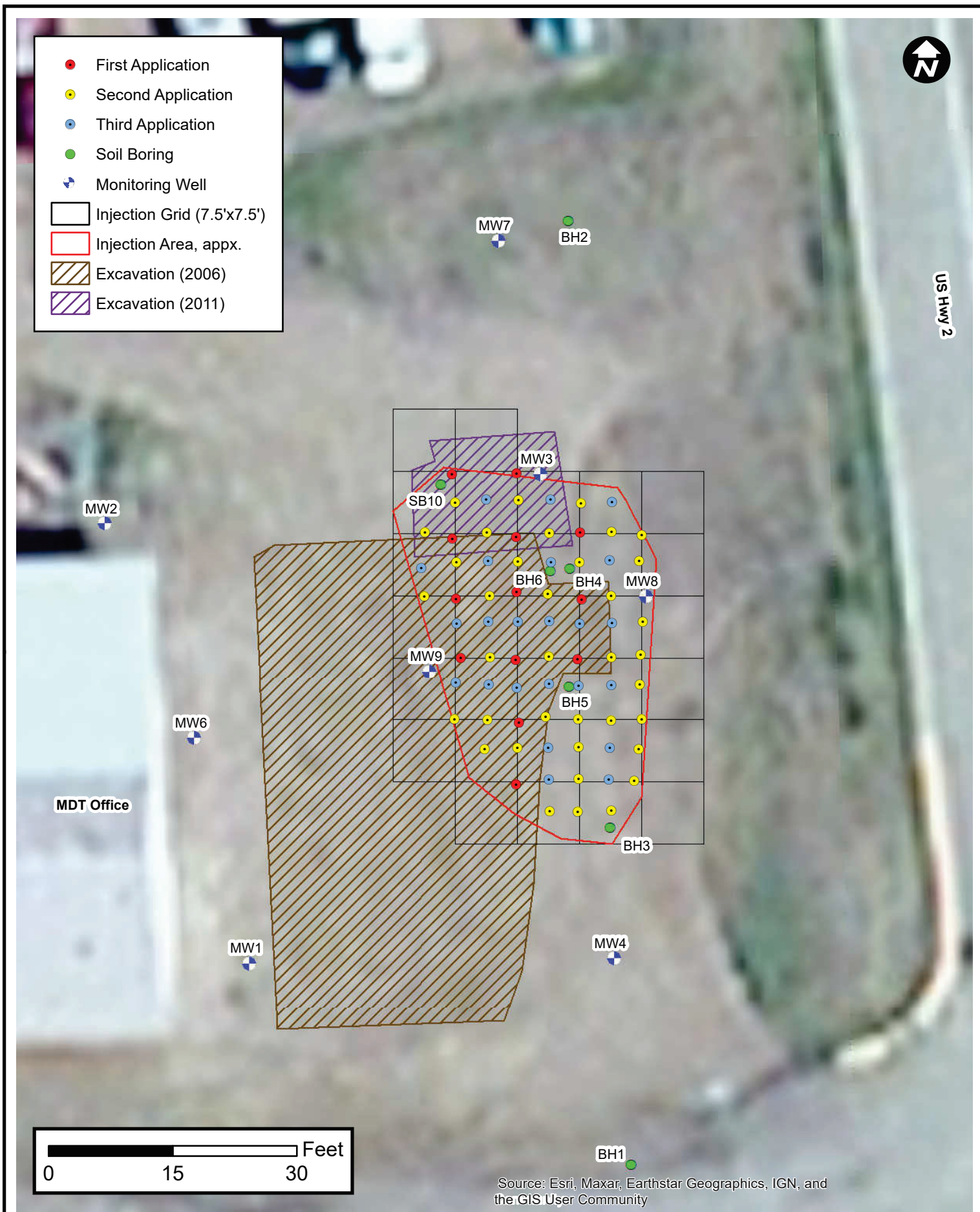
**FIGURE
02**



Olympus Technical Services, Inc.

Site Map

**FIGURE
03**



Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Low Flow Purging and Sampling of Groundwater

Approved 10/6/2025

Purpose	Provide a standard operating procedure for purging and groundwater sampling utilizing low flow method completed with a peristaltic or bladder pump.
Scope	This SOP applies to all groundwater sampling events conducted by MDT Remediation and Assessment Section Environmental Scientists.
Task	Instructions
Pre-sampling activities	Determine the following information regarding pumps, site specific information, laboratory analysis, sample storage. • Determine which pump to use (peristaltic pumps have a maximum depth to water sample ability of 25 feet). Reference the workplan (WP) for pump selection. • Monitoring well construction documents. Reference total depth and screen interval to determine pump/tubing depth placement. • Determine the pump/tubing depth placement based on chemicals of concern (COC). Depending on the COCs different depths are best for capturing the target analytes. Refer to DEQ Guidance Documents for tubing depth placement. • Order sample containers from accredited laboratory. • Determine if field filtering is required and grab filters as necessary.
Field Equipment	Gather all necessary field equipment to complete the sampling event. Typical equipment consists of depth to water probe, pump, tubing, water quality meter, battery, tools, miscellaneous equipment, nitrile gloves laboratory sample bottles and coolers, ice, field notebook. Sharpie pen sampling sheets, and well cap opening supplies.
YSI Calibration	MDT utilizes a Xylem YSI ProDSS for collecting water quality parameters. The YSI is calibrated before each sampling event, following the Xylem YSI ProDSS User Manual.
Water Level Measurements	Utilize a clean depth-to-water (DTW) measuring probe to determine water level in all monitoring wells being sampled in the WP. • Remove bolted well lid and j-plug in well casing. • Lower the DTW probe into the well casing slowly. • Once the DTW probe hits the top of the water column stop lowering. • Listen to the sound indicator to determine if free product is present. • Record the DTW to the nearest 0.01. • MDT utilizes a fuel/water interface meter and will record free product light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) thickness if necessary. • Retract the probe and decontaminate the probe tip by washing withalconox solution and rinsing with distilled water. If the WP indicates the need to submerge the probe to the bottom of the well or an interval within the water column, decontaminate the probe and measuring tape interval that will be in contact with the water column. Decontaminate by wiping and rising all affected pieces withalconox solution and rinsing with distilled water. Utilizing past data, the initial depth to water measurements and groundwater sample collection will generally occur from least contaminated well prior to more contaminated wells.
Low Flow Purge and Sampling	Wear nitrile gloves for all sampling activities. Place tubing or pump at the required interval in the well (determined in the WP). Connect the pump tubing to a flow-through cell associated with the YSI. Pump the initial ¼ -gallon without the YSI connected to avoid any potential uncharacteristic water flowing through the flow through cell. Collect the discharge water from the YSI in a 5-gallon bucket. Estimate volume purged via amount present in bucket.

	Start the pump and adjust the speed to comply with low flow sampling criteria. Take YSI groundwater quality measurements every 3-5 minutes. The groundwater is ready for sampling after the YSI has indicated 3 consecutive readings within the following parameters: • Temperature within +/- 1 degree Celsius (°C). • pH within 0.1 pH units. • SC within 3% of the average. • ORP within 10 millivolt (mV) units. • DO within 10% of the average. • Turbidity within 10% of the average. Take notes and record measurements generally every 3-5 minutes. Once groundwater parameters have stabilized, the well is ready to be sampled. Disconnect the flow through cell from the tubing (YSI is no longer needed during sampling). Keeping the pump speed the same (or adjusting lower for VOC sample collection), collect the groundwater in laboratory supplied sample containers. The containers should be labeled and preserved according to lab instructions prior to sample collection. Labels will be recorded with sharpie pens, or if unavailable, ballpoint with clear tape placed over to prevent smearing. Once each sample has been collected, place in the cooler on ice. Turn off pump and remove tubing/pump from the well. Dispose of consumable supplies. Replace j-plug, ensure a good seal between the well casing, and secure the well lid to the well monument. Decontaminate the bladder pump by disassembling and washing with distilled water. Utilize fresh bladders for each sample. Dispose of purge water according to the WP.
Considerations	MDT utilizes a 1-¾-inch bladder pump for monitoring wells >2-inches with static water levels >25 feet. MDT will not collect samples near a running vehicle or other gas emitting sources. MDT will not sample wells with free product. If required by DEQ, MDT will not utilize flow through cell with the YSI in a well with free product prior to collecting sample.
Sample Transport and Delivery	Transport the samples in the laboratory supplied cooler on ice. If samples are not delivered on the same day as collection the temperature blank ensure samples delivered to below 4 degrees celcius. Complete the Chain of Custody as required by the laboratory and place with the samples.



August 31, 2026

Mr. Joe Radonich
Montana Department of Transportation
2701 Prospect
Post Office Box 201001
Helena, Montana, 59620-1001

Re: Work Plan Requested to Cleanup Petroleum-Contaminated Media at the Former Econo Lumber, US Highway 2 West, Glasgow, Valley County, Montana; Facility ID 99-95002 (TID 17214), Petroleum Release 4395, Work Plan 35228

Dear Mr. Radonich:

DEQ has reviewed the available reports and data for your petroleum release (Release) confirmed at the above-referenced facility (Facility). This information documents persistent presence of lead scavenger compounds, and petroleum volatile organic compounds within the groundwater at your Facility.

Mr. Aaron Anderson, Ethan Perro your consultant from— Olympus Technical Services, Inc (Olympus) — and I discussed the scope of your proposed work plan (WP) on July 23, 2026. They recommended WP tasks to include the following: inject the remaining in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) product left over from the previous cleanup event associated with Work Plan 34439; and propose additional work needed to resolve your Release.

Please submit your WP with an implementation schedule and dates to DEQ **by September 30, 2026.**

Use DEQ's guidance documents to plan, conduct, and report your work, results, and recommendations; these documents are available online under the Guidance dropdown menu on the Petroleum Tank Cleanup Section (PTCS) webpage.¹

DEQ recommends that you include time in your WP implementation schedule for the 15-day comment period for local government offices as required by Montana Code Annotated (MCA) Title 75, Chapter 11, Part 309(1)(e)(i))².

You can implement the WP after you receive DEQ's written notification that the scope of your WP has been approved.

The following sections outline roles and responsibilities for you as the Responsible Party and the DEQ Petroleum Tank Cleanup Section (PTCS).

¹ <https://deq.mt.gov/cleanupandrec/Programs/ptcleanup>

² https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0750/chapter_0110/part_0030/section_0090/0750-0110-0030-0090.html

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Montana Department of Transportation: As the Responsible Party for the Release, during implementation of your WP you and your consultant are expected to evaluate ongoing WP tasks and results; discuss these tasks and results with DEQ's project manager; and submit written agreed-upon WP modifications as needed to complete your WP objectives.

You and your consultant compile, tabulate, and review the cumulative data for the Release and compare concentrations of petroleum compounds in soil and groundwater to their respective risk-based screening levels (RBSLs) listed in DEQ's Risk-Based Corrective Action Guidance. Use the data and locations of compounds that exceed their respective RBSLs to plan the additional investigation, cleanup, and monitoring work necessary to move your Release towards resolution.

DEQ Petroleum Tank Cleanup Section (PTCS): DEQ is the regulatory agency for petroleum releases in Montana. PTCS reviews the reports submitted by your consultant and determines whether the current results and cumulative data are sufficient to resolve your Release. Resolution requires that your cumulative investigation, cleanup, and compliance monitoring results satisfy the requirements detailed in Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) Title 17, Chapter 56, Subchapter 6.

Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board (PTRCB): The PTRCB is an independent organization created by the Montana Legislature to administer the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Fund (Fund). The PTRCB determines whether your Release is Fund eligible. The PTRCB has established processes for reviewing and approving costs associated with Fund-eligible WPs; and they may provide comments under separate correspondence.

DEQ's approval of the scope of work does not guarantee PTRCB will obligate funding for or reimburse you for costs incurred to implement your WP. Work plan tasks not obligated by the PTRCB in a DEQ-approved WP may still be necessary to move your release forward towards resolution. If you have any questions regarding eligibility or reimbursement, please contact PTRCB at (406) 444-0710 or (800) 556-5291 or contact the PTRCB staff named below.

Please contact me at (406) 444-6377 or Edvard.Melesh@mt.gov if you have any questions regarding this letter or the petroleum release at your Facility.

Sincerely,



Edvard Melesh
Environmental Project Officer
Petroleum Tank Cleanup Section

cc: Lydia Blinn, PTRCB staff

Cameron Shipp, County Sanitarian, Valley County
Joe Radonich, Montana Department of Transportation
Aaron Anderson, Montana Department of Transportation
Ethan Perro, Olympus Technical Services