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RBCA RECEPTOR EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT WORK PLAN

Johnson Siding General Store
12300 W. Highway 44
Rapid City, South Dakota

AET Project No. P-0049126
DANR Tank Facility ID 02-00226
SDDANR Spill No. 2025.171

Date:
March 5, 2026

Prepared for:
Stelmach Oil Inc.
P.O. Box 636
Hill City, South Dakota 57745

Geotechnical • Materials
Forensic • Environmental
Building Technology
Petrography/Chemistry

American Engineering Testing
1745 Samco Road
Rapid City, SD 57702
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March 5, 2026

Stelmach Oil Inc.
P.O. Box 636
Hill City, SD 57745

Attn: Matthew Stelmach, Owner
Email: matt@stelmachoil.com

RE: RBCA Receptor Evaluation and Site Assessment Work Plan
Johnson Siding General Store
12300 W. Highway 44
Rapid City, South Dakota
AET Project No. P-0049126
DANR Tank Facility ID 02-00226; DANR Spill No. 2025.171

Dear Mr. Stelmach:

American Engineering Testing, Incorporated (AET) has completed the Risk Based Corrective Action Receptor Evaluation and Site Assessment Work Plan at the above-referenced site as per AET's proposal dated December 4, 2025, and signed authorization received on December 8, 2025.

After you have reviewed our report, please sign and date the attached "Approval for Release" form. Upon receiving the signed "Approval for Release", we will be forwarding copies of the report to the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Petroleum Release Compensation Fund for their review.

If you have any questions, comments or need additional information, please feel welcome to contact us. AET appreciates the opportunity to have been of service to you on this project.

Sincerely,
American Engineering Testing

Jeremy J. Huot, CPRR
Environmental Project Manager
jhuot@teamaet.com
Office: (605) 388-0029

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APPROVAL FOR RELEASE

Project: RBCA Receptor Evaluation and Site Assessment Work Plan
Johnson Siding General Store
12300 W Highway 44
Rapid City, South Dakota
AET Proposal No. P-0049126
DANR File No. 2025.171
UST Facility ID 02-00226

Report: AET Report No. P-0049126.1

Date: March 5, 2026

As the addressee of the above referenced report and the client of record for the project, I hereby give my permission for the release of the report to the agencies referenced in the subject report.

Client: _____

Authorized Signature: _____

Typed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Site Summary

Site Name **Johnson Siding General Store** Department File No. **2025.171** Date **March 5, 2026**

Location (address) **12300 West Highway 44** City **Rapid City**

State **South Dakota** County **Pennington**

Latitude/Longitude **44.083733°, -103.438947°** Method (map, GPS, etc.) **Google Earth Pro Software**

Contamination Source **Underground Storage Tank and Distribution System**

Responsible Person (RP) **Stelmach Oil** Consultant **American Engineering Testing, Inc.**

RP Mailing Addresses **P.O. Box 636** City/State **Hill City, South Dakota** Zip **57745**

Land Use: Residential, Industrial, Rural, Other **Commercial**

Distance to and Name of Closest Surface Water **420-450-900 feet west-north-east, Rapid Creek.**

Depth/Distance to and Name of Closest Aquifer **10-20 ft to Rapid Creek Alluvial Aquifer.**

Distance/Depth to and Name of Closest Water Well **Information provided by the property owner indicates that one potable water well services the on-site building. The well completion log for this well could not definitively be identified due to multiple well completion logs being shown for the same map location on the DANR well completion database. However, based on review of well completion logs in the vicinity of the site, it is assumed that the well is completed within the shallow Rapid Creek alluvial aquifer.**

Environmental Media Impacted: **Subsurface Soil >3.2 feet below ground surface.**

Groundwater, Surface Water, Indoor Air, Utilities, Outdoor Air, Other: **To be evaluated further in Tier 2 Assessment.**

Was Free Phase Product Present? **To be evaluated further in Tier 2 Assessment.**

Utilities to be Investigated: Water, Sewer (Storm/Sanitary), Electrical, other: **Water well and private sewer system.**

Off Site Migration of Contamination (Yes/No) Direction **To be evaluated further in Tier 2 Assessment.**

Sensitive Receptors Within 500 ft of Plume (schools, homes, water bodies) **Rapid Creek – located approximately 420-450-900 feet west-north-east of the site, respectively.**

Type of Corrective Action: Excavation, Soil Vapor Extraction, Air Sparging, Bio-Venting, Monitoring, Engineering Control (Specify type): **Impacted soils encountered during the most recent UST system removal were excavated and disposed of. However, not all of the impacted material could be removed.**

Additional Information

Cubic Yards of soil Excavated/treated **7.08 tons.**

Name of Landfarm/Landfill **Belle Fourche Landfill.**

Number of Monitoring Wells Installed **0** Number of Monitoring Wells Properly Closed **0**

Proposed Action: Closure/Inactive, Remediation, Eliminate Exposure Route, Monitoring **Eliminate/determine exposure route(s). Recommend subsurface investigation to determine petroleum impacts and extents to soil and groundwater.**

Product **Not applicable** Tank Bottoms **3 Petroleum USTs** Contaminated Water **Not applicable**

*If gas or used oil tanks, document if hazardous waste generated: **No hazardous waste.**

Disposal of waste liquid(s): **Not Applicable** Disposal of tank bottoms: **Disposed of by system removal contractor (Bob Lewton).**

Signature of Responsible Person or Authorized Agent

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RBCA RECEPTOR EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT WORK PLAN JOHNSON SIDING GENERAL STORE 12300 W. HIGHWAY 44, RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA AET No. P-0049126

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Description

The physical location of the project site (site) is 12300 West Highway 44, Rapid City, South Dakota (SD) (Figures 1 and 2, Appendix A). The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) location of the site is described as the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 31, Township 2 South, Range 6 East, Black Hills Principal Meridian, Pennington County, SD. The latitude/longitude of the site is 44.083733°, -103.438947° as determined using Google Earth Pro software.

1.2 Background Information

The site historically operated a regulated underground storage tank (UST) system consisting of one 1,000-gallon diesel UST, one 1,000-gallon gasoline UST, one 1,900-gallon premium gasoline UST, and three associated dispenser pumps. According to records maintained by the SD Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR), the UST system was installed in 1995 and was registered under DANR Facility Number 02-00226.

UST removal activities were conducted on October 13, 2025, and included excavation and removal of the USTs, associated piping, and dispenser pumps. During these activities, petroleum-impacted soils were identified beneath the dispenser islands, most notably below the former diesel dispenser (west dispenser). Laboratory analytical results from soil samples collected in this area indicated that total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-D) exceeded the applicable Tier 1 Trigger Level, while petroleum constituents detected beneath the former USTs were below Tier 1 Trigger and Action

Levels. Groundwater was not encountered during excavation, and petroleum impacts appeared to be localized to soils in the immediate vicinity of the dispenser island.

Following submission and review of the UST removal and closure report, the DANR requested that a Risk-Based Corrective Action (RBCA) Receptor Survey and Tier 2 Assessment be conducted for the site. This request was made to further evaluate potential receptors and exposure pathways associated with the identified petroleum impacts, particularly considering the site's proximity to Rapid Creek.

This RBCA Receptor Survey has been prepared in response to that request and is intended to support the Tier 2 Assessment by identifying and evaluating potential human and environmental receptors in the vicinity of the site, remaining petroleum impacts, and potential exposure pathways not previously assessed.

1.3 Site Topography

A review of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map for the Pactola Dam Quadrangle (Figure 1) indicates that the site elevation is approximately 4,300 feet (ft) above mean sea level (AMSL). The site is primarily covered with concrete pavement, asphalt pavement and gravel surface cover. Based on interpretation of the topographic contours, surface water drainage in the vicinity of the site is anticipated to flow in a northerly direction toward Rapid Creek which is located approximately 420-450-900 ft west-north-east of the site, respectively, and generally flows to the north-east-south as it meanders around the west-north-east sides of the site, respectively.

1.4 Geology and Hydrology

According to the SD Geologic Survey document titled "Geologic Map of South Dakota" by Martin, J.E., Sawyer, J.F., Fahrenbach, M.D., Tomhave, D.W., and Schulz, L.D., 2004, the site lies within Alluvium deposited by Rapid Creek with thicknesses greater than 20 ft. The alluvium is underlain by Metaquartzite which is described as light-tan quartzite, siliceous schist and minor chert, with a thickness of approximately 800 - 5,000 ft.

Unconfined groundwater flow generally mimics surface topography; therefore, the regional groundwater flow direction is assumed to be in a north/northeast direction toward Rapid Creek. Shallow groundwater at the site is anticipated to occur at depths of approximately 10-15 ft below surface grade (bsg).

1.5 Purpose of Work

The purpose of the RBCA receptor evaluation was to identify possible receptors and exposure pathways present within the study area, and to evaluate potential risk to the receptors via exposure pathways from the petroleum hydrocarbons present at the site.

1.6 Scope of Work

The scope of work performed on this phase of the project consisted of:

1. contact SD One-Call to identify the locations of public underground utility lines and access points on and in the area of the site;

2. coordinate with a private utility locator on behalf of the property owner to identify the locations of known private underground utility lines on the property;

3. research available information concerning the depths and construction of any water and sewer lines identified on and in the area of the subject site;

4. identify on-site and adjacent potential petroleum sources, potential exposure pathways (including hydrogeology), and any receptors present on and in the area of the subject site (including subsurface structures, water wells, surface water bodies, and residential structures); and

5. prepare and submit a RBCA Tier 2 Assessment Work Plan to include site description and history; site figures showing the potential sources, pathways, and receptors to be assessed; a preliminary Site Conceptual Model; and assessment methods proposed to evaluate the potential for completed pathways and risk including assessment locations, depths, and parameters to be analyzed.

2.0 DISCUSSION

2.1 RBCA Tier 2 Receptor Evaluation Site Information

During the evaluation of potential receptors and exposure pathways, relevant information was obtained through site visits conducted after SD One-Call locating services were completed. Additional data regarding water and sanitary sewer utilities were obtained from the client and in coordination with a private utility contractor. Research was also conducted using the DANR Water Rights database and information provided by the property owner. Collectively, these sources provided information on the facility's operational history, existing building and utility infrastructure, and groundwater use in the vicinity of the site.

2.2 RBCA Tier 2 Receptor Evaluation

To characterize baseline exposure conditions at the site, a RBCA conceptual exposure flowchart was prepared and is presented in Appendix B. The following sections summarize the key components and exposure pathways represented in the site's conceptual model.

2.2.1 Primary Sources

As defined by the RBCA Site Conceptual Model and the results of the soil sampling conducted in association with AET Report No. P-0047712, the following primary source was identified.

- Petroleum-impacted soil exceeding the DANR RBCA Tier 1 Trigger Level for TPH was identified at the former dispenser island location at the site. These findings indicate that "Piping/Pump Island" can be considered the primary source of petroleum impacts at the site.

2.2.2 Secondary Sources and Transport Mechanisms

During soil sampling conducted on October 13, 2025 (AET Report No. P-0047712), associated with the removal of three fuel dispensers (two gasoline and one diesel), three

underground storage tanks (two gasoline and one diesel), and the related product piping, petroleum-impacted surface and subsurface soils were identified at the site.

During the removal activities, petroleum-impacted surface (<3.2 ft bsg) and subsurface (>3.2 ft bsg) soils encountered below the dispenser island were excavated to a depth of 5 ft bsg, and all excavated material from below the dispenser island was removed from the site for proper disposal.

However, the clearance soil sample collected from the base of the dispenser island excavation continued to exhibit petroleum impacts exceeding the Tier 1 Trigger Level for TPH. In contrast, clearance samples collected from the base of the UST excavation did not indicate petroleum constituent concentrations above Tier 1 Trigger/Action Levels.

Groundwater was not encountered during any of the excavation activities at depths of up to 8 ft bsg.

Because the excavation depth below the dispenser island was limited (approximately 5 ft bsg), the vertical extent of petroleum impacts beneath the dispenser island was not fully delineated. As a result, the potential for shallow groundwater impacts remains unknown. Additionally, because groundwater was not encountered during the UST removal activities, the presence of free-phase petroleum product cannot be conclusively ruled out. Further subsurface characterization is therefore warranted to evaluate groundwater conditions, define the vertical extent of contamination, and assess the potential presence of free product.

Based on the known and potential secondary sources at the site including petroleum affected subsurface soils, a potential dissolved-phase groundwater plume, and potential free-phase product, the applicable transport mechanisms include 1) volatilization and enclosed space accumulation, 2) leaching and groundwater transport, and 3) mobile free product. Given the site's proximity to Rapid Creek, there is also a potential for

groundwater transport of dissolved petroleum constituents to surface water, should shallow groundwater prove to be impacted.

As such, these secondary sources and associated transport mechanisms require additional evaluation to determine whether they may contribute to complete exposure pathways. These considerations are addressed in the subsequent sections of this receptor evaluation.

2.3 Exposure Pathway Screening

2.3.1 Underground Utilities

Based on the utility infrastructure present at or adjacent to the site, additional site-specific information was obtained to evaluate the potential for petroleum-impacted soil and/or groundwater to come into contact with the following utilities: a.) water lines, b.) sanitary sewer lines, and c.) shallow underground utility lines. The locations of underground utility infrastructure at the site are depicted in Figure 3, Appendix A.

a. Water Lines

A review of available utility records indicates that the on-site building is supplied by a private water well. The well is located within the building footprint, and all associated water lines are contained entirely within the structure rather than being buried in the subsurface. Because the water distribution lines do not extend into site soils or groundwater, there is no potential for petroleum impacted subsurface material to come into contact with the potable water lines at the site. Accordingly, groundwater and/or soil in contact/impacting a water line can be discounted as a viable exposure pathway and no further investigation is warranted.

b. Sanitary Sewer System

Private sanitary sewer utilities are present on-site. The system consists of a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) gravity sewer line extending from the north side of the site building to a septic tank located approximately 40 ft north of the site structure. Effluent from the septic

tank is conveyed via a lift pump to a raised drain field situated east of the tank. Based on field measurements collected by AET personnel during a site visit, the PVC sanitary sewer line is buried at an approximate depth of 5 to 6 ft bsg.

PVC piping materials are considered semi-permeable to certain petroleum hydrocarbons, particularly benzene and toluene. However, petroleum-impacted soil identified at the site is limited to TPH exceeding the applicable Tier 1 Trigger Level. No exceedances of Tier 1 Action Level constituents, including benzene and toluene, have been documented. Additionally, groundwater was not encountered during UST excavation activities at depths up to 8 feet bsg, indicating that the static groundwater elevation is deeper than the buried sanitary sewer line.

Based on these findings, the on-site sanitary sewer system does not represent a viable exposure pathway for subsurface vapor intrusion via utilities. Therefore, no further evaluation of this potential transport mechanism is warranted.

c. Shallow Underground Utility Lines

Information obtained during the site visit indicates that buried electrical power lines, telecommunications lines, and propane gas lines are located along the north and northwest sides of the building, with an additional telecommunications line present to the south of the former UST system (Figure 3). Depth information for the buried shallow utility lines was not provided by the utility locator; however, industry practice generally places these utilities at depths of approximately 2 to 3 ft bsg.

Given the removal of petroleum-impacted soil in the surface soil interval (i.e., above 3.2 ft bsg) from below the dispenser island source, it is unlikely that any of the on-site shallow utilities would be in contact with petroleum-impacted soil. As such, impacts to shallow utilities and vapor migration along shallow utility trenches can be discounted as a potential exposure pathway.

2.3.2 Indoor Air

The on-site building is constructed as a slab-on-grade structure, which provides minimal opportunity for petroleum vapors to accumulate within indoor spaces. Additionally, petroleum-impacted soils exceeding Tier 1 criteria were limited to TPH concentrations in exceedance of the Tier 1 Trigger Level with no concentrations of DANR indoor air lookup table constituents exceeding the applicable Tier 1 Action Levels. Based on these conditions, the indoor air vapor intrusion and inhalation exposure pathway can be eliminated from further consideration, and no additional investigation is warranted for this pathway.

2.3.3 Aquifer Usage

Based on information provided by the property owner, potable water at the site is supplied by an on-site groundwater well located within the site building. AET reviewed the DANR online well database to identify documented domestic wells in the vicinity of the site. A conclusive well completion record for the on-site well could not be identified, as multiple well completion logs are mapped at the same location within the DANR database.

Review of available well completion logs in the Johnson Siding area indicates that the wells are typically completed within the shallow Rapid Creek alluvial aquifer with reported static water depths as shallow as 10 ft bsg.

Given the proximity of the on-site potable water well to the dispenser island source location (Figure 3), paired with the unknown presence or degree of petroleum impacts to groundwater, the potential for groundwater to serve as a complete exposure pathway via potable use cannot be eliminated. Accordingly, additional evaluation of the groundwater pathway is warranted as part of the RBCA Tier 2 Assessment.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the receptor evaluation, a DANR RBCA Site Conceptual Model Sheet was completed (Appendix B). According to the RBCA framework, potential exposure pathways may exist due to known and possible secondary sources present,

including impacted subsurface soil, a potential dissolved-phase groundwater plume, and the potential presence of free product. Additional Tier 2 Assessment activities are necessary to determine whether these secondary sources represent viable completed exposure routes or if the potential exposure pathways can be confidently excluded.

Through the receptor survey process, two exposure pathways could not be eliminated and therefore require further investigation:

- **Surface Water – Recreational Use / Sensitive Habitat:** This pathway cannot be eliminated, as groundwater transport of petroleum constituents from the dispenser island source to Rapid Creek remains possible through the Rapid Creek alluvial aquifer.
- **Groundwater – Potable Water Use:** This exposure pathway cannot be eliminated due to the presence of a potable water supply well located in proximity to the dispenser island source.

Accordingly, further investigation addressing these pathways is recommended to refine the RBCA Site Conceptual Model and support future risk-based decision-making.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information presented in this evaluation, AET recommends assessment of the soil and groundwater in the vicinity of the identified petroleum release and between the primary dispenser island source and the potential exposure pathways. This information would be used to determine whether the exposure pathways identified in this receptor evaluation exist or not.

Specifically, AET recommends soil borings/groundwater monitoring wells at the locations shown on attached Figure 3.

- Soil boring SB-1 would be advanced northwest of the former UST system, between the dispenser island source and the on-site potable water well, to evaluate whether

petroleum hydrocarbons have migrated toward the potable water supply. If petroleum hydrocarbon impacts are found to be present in the saturated zone at the location of SB-1, SB-1 would be completed as monitoring well MW-1 to assess the presence, degree, and extent of dissolved or free-phase petroleum hydrocarbons between the source and the potable water well.

- Soil boring SB-2 would be advanced north of the on-site building to evaluate groundwater conditions on the northern portion of the site and to assess the potential for downgradient migration of petroleum impacts to nearby Rapid Creek. If petroleum hydrocarbon impacts are found to be present in the saturated zone at the site, SB-2 would be completed as monitoring well MW-2 to assess the presence, degree, and northern extent of petroleum hydrocarbons between the source and Rapid Creek.

- Soil boring SB-3 would be advanced east of the on-site building to assess the potential for downgradient, northeast, migration of petroleum impacts to nearby Rapid Creek. If petroleum hydrocarbons impacts are found to be present in the saturated zone at the site, SB-3 will be completed as monitoring well MW-3 to assess the presence, degree, and northeastern extent of petroleum hydrocarbons between the source and Rapid Creek. Additionally, MW-3 would provide groundwater elevation data (in conjunction with MW-1 and MW-2) to develop a potentiometric surface map and determine groundwater flow direction at the site.

- If petroleum hydrocarbon–impacted groundwater is identified in SB/MW-1, a tap water sample would be collected from the on-site building to evaluate potential impacts to the potable water well.

- While the proposed soil borings and potential monitoring wells are anticipated to adequately characterize the presence, degree, and vertical extent of petroleum hydrocarbon impacts at the site, additional borings may be necessary to define the

horizontal extent of impacts in soil and groundwater. If lateral extents are not sufficiently delineated upon completion of the above-described investigation, AET will consult with DANR to determine whether additional soil borings and monitoring wells are warranted on-site or on adjacent properties.

- All groundwater samples collected will be analyzed for TPH-D, TPH-G, and BTEX. All soil samples will be collected for TPH-D, TPH-G, BTEX, and naphthalene.

In addition, AET recommends that copies of this report be filed with 1) the DANR, Office of Inspection, Compliance & Remediation, Pierre and Rapid City, SD, and 2) the PRCF in Pierre, SD for their review.

5.0 STANDARD OF CARE

The recommendations contained in this report represent our professional opinions. These opinions were arrived at in accordance with currently accepted hydrogeologic and engineering practices at this time and location. Other than this, no warranty is implied or intended.

Report Prepared by:

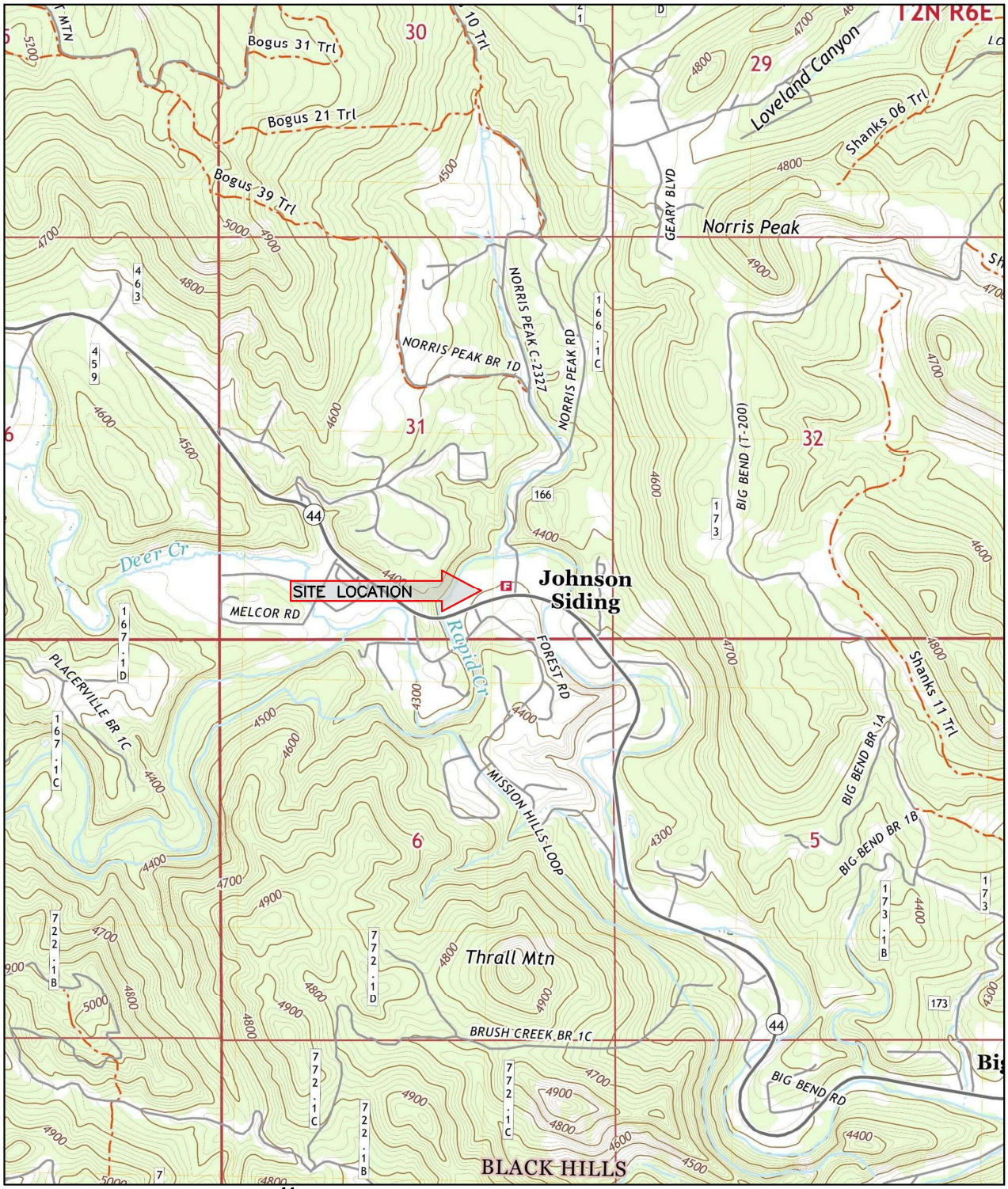
Jeremy Huot, CPRR
Environmental Project Manager

Report Reviewed by:

Bradley Bishop, CPRR
Senior Environmental Project Manage

APPENDIX A

FIGURES



USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
PROVIDED BY USGS DATABASE
DATED: 2021 SCALE: 1:24,000

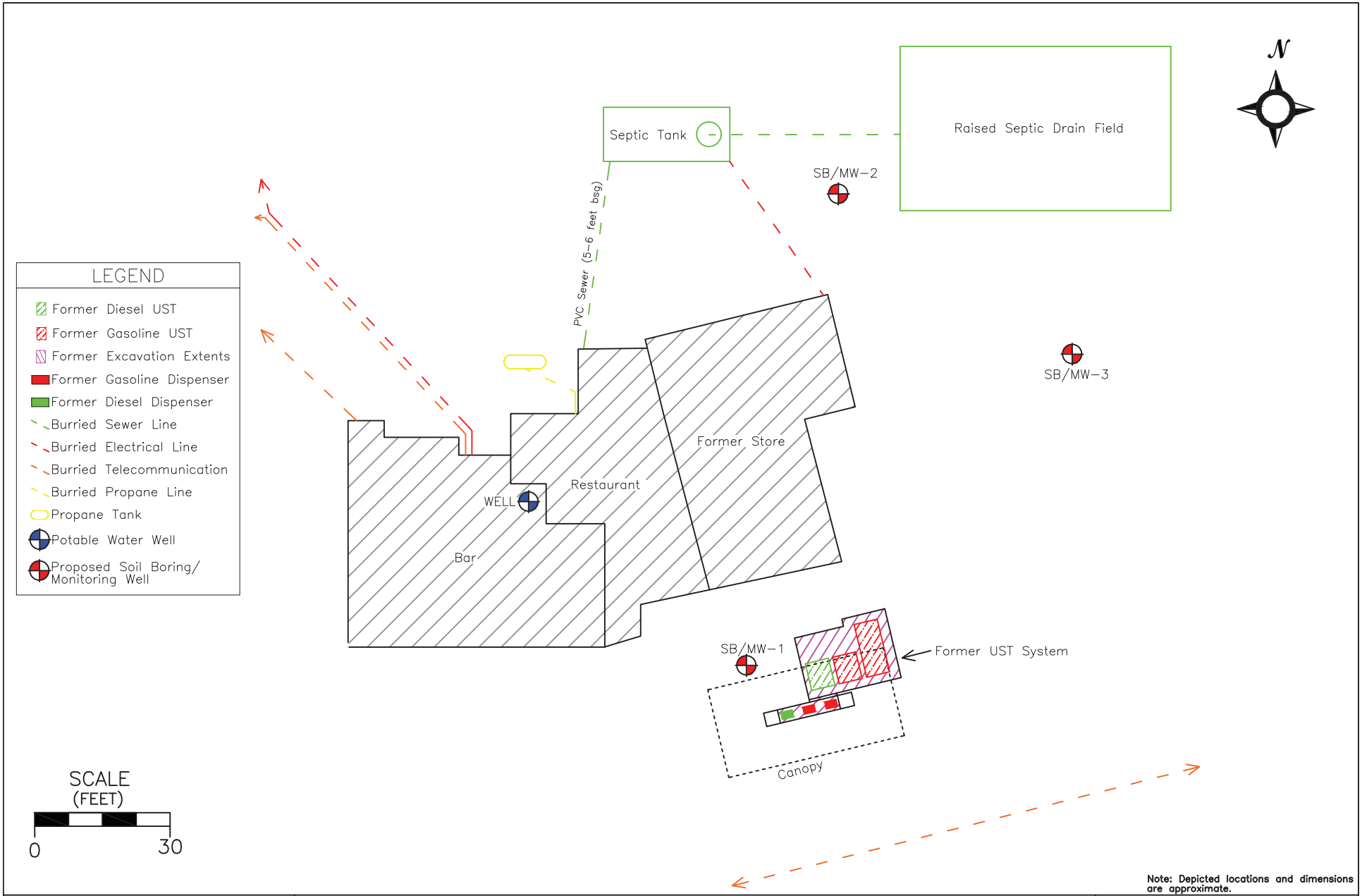
AET	PROJECT: JOHNSON SIDING GENERAL STORE 12300 W HWY 44, RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA		PROJECT NO.: P–0049126
	SUBJECT: SITE LOCATION TOPO MAP	DRAWN BY: JJH	DATE: MARCH 2, 2026
	SCALE: 1 INCH = 2,000 FEET	REVIEWED BY: BPB	FIGURE: 1



SCALE
(FEET)
0 800

N

AET	PROJECT: JOHNSON SIDING GENERAL STORE 12300 WEST HIGHWAY 44, RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA		PROJECT NO. P–0049126
	SUBJECT: SITE LOCATION AERIAL MAP	DRAWN BY: JJH	DATE: MARCH 2, 2026
	SCALE: 1 INCH = 800 FEET	REVIEWED BY: BPB	FIGURE: 2



Note: Depicted locations and dimensions are approximate.

AET	PROJECT: JOHNSON SIDING GENERAL STORE 12300 WEST HIGHWAY 44, RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA	PROJECT NO. P-0049126
	SUBJECT: SITE SKETCH WITH UTILITIES AND PROPOSED SOIL BORING/MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS DRAWN BY: JJH	DATE: MARCH 2, 2026
	SCALE: 1 INCH = 30 FEET REVIEWED BY: BPB	FIGURE: 3

APPENDIX B

RBCA Site Conceptual Model

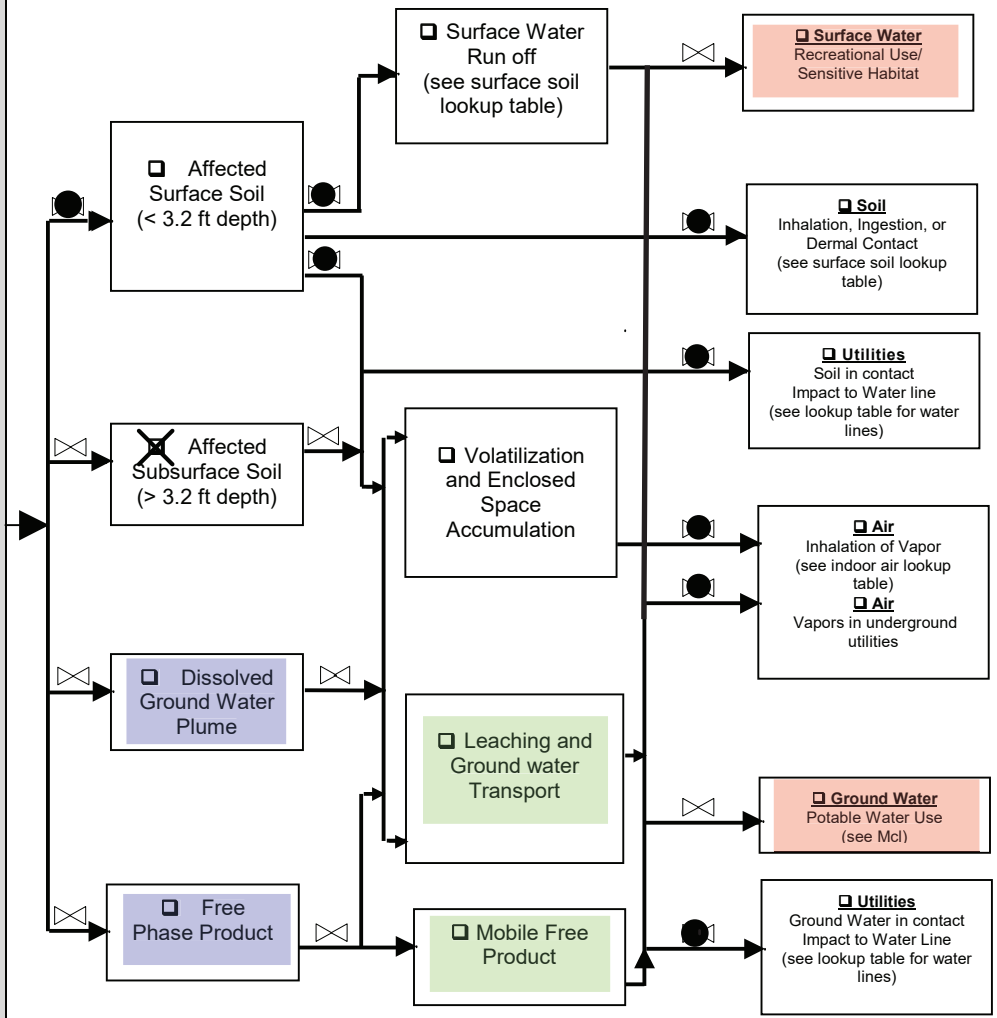
SOUTH DAKOTA DANR
RBCA SITE CONCEPTUAL MODEL SHEET

SITE NAME	Johnson Siding General Store	**DATE COMPLETED**	March 2, 2026	**DANR SPILL #**
SITE LOCATION	12300 West Highway 44, Rapid City, SD	**COMPLETED BY**	Jeremy Huot	2025.171

Step 1 – *Baseline Exposure*: Fill in Box (☐) to identify applicable sources, transport mechanisms, and receptors.
Step 2 – *Remedial Measures*: Fill in shut-off valves (⋈) to indicate removal / remedial action, containment measure, or institutional controls to be used to "shut off" exposure pathway.

PRIMARY SOURCES	SECONDARY SOURCES	TRANSPORT MECHANISMS	EXPOSURE PATHWAY	POTENTIAL RECEPTORS

- ☐ Storage Tanks
- ☒ Piping/ Pump Island
- ☐ Handling
- ☐ Transportation Accident
- ☐ Vandalism
- ☐ Transformer
- ☐ Sump Waste
- ☐ Drums
- ☐ Other



On-Site ☐ Residential ☒ Commercial ☒ Construction worker

On-Site ☐ Residential ☒ Commercial

Off-Site ☒ Residential ☒ Commercial

Secondary Sources: Petroleum Hydrocarbon impacts and extents are not known and additional information must be obtained to determine what, if any, secondary sources exist.

Transport Mechanisms: Remain unknown until secondary sources can be confirmed.

Exposure Pathways: Cannot be eliminated or confirmed without further investigation, and additional information on existing transport mechanisms.