

State Water Resources Control Board

UST CASE CLOSURE REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT

Agency Information

Agency Name: County of Orange County Health Care Division (County)	Address: 1241 East Dyer Road, Suite 120 Santa Ana, CA 92705
Agency Caseworker: Shyamala Sundaram	Case No.: 86UT024

Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 4222	GeoTracker Global ID: T0605900128
Site Name: G&M Oil #32/Former Target	Site Address: 14902 Beach Blvd Westminster, CA 92683
Responsible Party: G & M Oil Company, Inc. C/O Jennifer Talbert	Address: 16868 A Street Huntington Beach, CA 92647
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$1,039,587	Number of Years Case Open: 27

URL: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605900128

Summary

The Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank (UST) Case Closure Policy (Policy) contains general and media-specific criteria, and cases that meet those criteria are appropriate for closure pursuant to the Policy. This case meets all of the required criteria of the Policy. A summary evaluation of compliance with the Policy is shown in **Attachment 1: Compliance with State Water Board Policies and State Law**. The Conceptual Site Model upon which the evaluation of the case has been made is described in **Attachment 2: Summary of Basic Case Information (Conceptual Site Model)**. Highlights of the case follow:

This case is an active commercial petroleum fueling facility in Westminster. An unauthorized release was reported in February 1986 when free phase gasoline was detected in the sewer lines to the east and north of the Site. Subsequently, the leaking UST system (three gasoline tanks and one diesel tank) were removed and replaced. Dual phase extraction was conducted between October 2002 and August 2006, which removed approximately 694 pounds of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) and approximately 780,787 gallons of hydrocarbon impacted groundwater. Since 1991, twelve groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and monitored regularly. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved for all constituents.

The petroleum release is limited to the soil and shallow groundwater. According to data available in GeoTracker, there are no supply wells regulated by the California Department of Public Health or surface water bodies within 250 feet of the defined plume boundary. No other water supply wells have been identified within 250 feet of the defined plume boundary in files reviewed. Water is provided to water users near the Site by the City of Westminster Public Works. The affected groundwater is not currently being used as a source of drinking water, and it is highly unlikely that the affected groundwater will be used as a source of drinking water in the foreseeable future. Other designated beneficial uses of impacted groundwater are not threatened, and it is highly unlikely that they will be, considering these factors in the context of the site setting. Remaining

petroleum hydrocarbon constituents are limited and stable, and concentrations are decreasing. Corrective actions have been implemented and additional corrective actions are not necessary. Any remaining petroleum hydrocarbon constituents do not pose a significant risk to human health, safety or the environment.

Rationale for Closure under the Policy

- General Criteria: The case meets all eight Policy general criteria.
- Groundwater Specific Criteria: The case meets Policy Criterion 1 by Class 1. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is less than 100 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest water supply well or surface water body is greater than 250 feet from the defined plume boundary.
- Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: The case meets the Policy Exclusion for Active Station. Soil vapor evaluation is not required because the Site is an active commercial petroleum fueling facility.
- Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure: The case meets Policy Criterion 3a. Maximum concentrations in soil are less than those in Policy Table 1 for Residential and Commercial/Industrial use, and the concentration limits for a Utility Worker are not exceeded. There are incomplete soil sample results in the case record for naphthalene. However, where needed the relative concentration of naphthalene in soil can be conservatively estimated using the published relative concentrations of naphthalene and benzene in gasoline. Taken from Potter and Simmons (1998), gasoline mixtures contain approximately 2 percent benzene and 0.25 percent naphthalene. Therefore, benzene can be directly substituted for naphthalene concentrations with a safety factor of eight. Benzene concentrations from the Site are below the naphthalene thresholds in Policy Table 1. Therefore, the estimated naphthalene concentrations meet the thresholds in Table 1 and the Policy criteria for direct contact by a factor of eight. It is highly unlikely that naphthalene concentrations in the soil, if any, exceed the threshold.

Objections to Closure and Responses

The County Case Worker in March 05, 2013 email to Fund staff indicated that the County considered the Site ready for closure.

Determination

Based on the review performed in accordance with Health & Safety Code Section 25299.39.2 subdivision (a), the Fund Manager has determined that closure of the case is appropriate.

Recommendation for Closure

Based on available information, residual petroleum hydrocarbons at the Site do not pose a significant risk to human health, safety, or the environment, and the case meets the requirements of the Policy. Accordingly, the Fund Manager recommends that the case be closed. The State Water Board is conducting public notification as required by the Policy. Orange County has the regulatory responsibility to supervise the abandonment of monitoring wells.



Lisa Babcock, P.G. 3939, C.E.G. 1235

9/30/13

Date

Prepared by: Mohammed Khan, P.E.

ATTACHMENT 1: COMPLIANCE WITH STATE WATER BOARD POLICIES AND STATE LAW

The case complies with the State Water Resources Control Board policies and state law. Section 25296.10 of the Health and Safety Code requires that sites be cleaned up to protect human health, safety, and the environment. Based on available information, any residual petroleum constituents at the Site do not pose significant risk to human health, safety, or the environment.

The case complies with the requirements of the Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank (UST) Case Closure Policy as described below.¹

<p>Is corrective action consistent with Chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code and implementing regulations? The corrective action provisions contained in Chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code and the implementing regulations govern the entire corrective action process at leaking UST sites. If it is determined, at any stage in the corrective action process, that UST site closure is appropriate, further compliance with corrective action requirements is not necessary. Corrective action at this site has been consistent with Chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code and implementing regulations and, since this case meets applicable case-closure requirements, further corrective action is not necessary, unless the activity is necessary for case closure.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Have waste discharge requirements or any other orders issued pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code been issued at this case?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>If so, was the corrective action performed consistent with any order?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p><u>General Criteria</u> General criteria that must be satisfied by all candidate sites:</p> <p>Is the unauthorized release located within the service area of a public water system?</p> <p>Does the unauthorized release consist only of petroleum?</p> <p>Has the unauthorized (“primary”) release from the UST system been stopped?</p> <p>Has free product been removed to the maximum extent practicable?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>

¹ Refer to the Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy for closure criteria for low-threat petroleum UST sites.
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012_0016atta.pdf

<p>Has a conceptual site model that assesses the nature, extent, and mobility of the release been developed?</p> <p>Has secondary source been removed to the extent practicable?</p> <p>Has soil or groundwater been tested for MTBE and results reported in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 25296.15?</p> <p>Nuisance as defined by Water Code section 13050 does not exist at the Site?</p> <p>Are there unique site attributes or site-specific conditions that demonstrably increase the risk associated with residual petroleum constituents?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Media-Specific Criteria Candidate sites must satisfy all three of these media-specific criteria:</p> <p>1. Groundwater: To satisfy the media-specific criteria for groundwater, the contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives must be stable or decreasing in areal extent, and meet all of the additional characteristics of one of the five classes of sites:</p> <p>Is the contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives stable or decreasing in areal extent?</p> <p>Does the contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives meet all of the additional characteristics of one of the five classes of sites?</p> <p>If YES, check applicable class: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>For sites with releases that have not affected groundwater, do mobile constituents (leachate, vapors, or light non-aqueous phase liquids) contain sufficient mobile constituents to cause groundwater to exceed the groundwater criteria?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>2. Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: The site is considered low-threat for vapor intrusion to indoor air if site-specific conditions satisfy all of the characteristics of one of the three classes of sites (a through c) or if the exception for active commercial fueling facilities applies.</p> <p>Is the Site an active commercial petroleum fueling facility? Exception: Satisfaction of the media-specific criteria for petroleum vapor intrusion to indoor air is not required at active commercial petroleum fueling facilities, except in cases where release characteristics can be reasonably believed to pose an unacceptable health risk.</p> <p>a. Do site-specific conditions at the release site satisfy all of the</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA</p>

<p>applicable characteristics and criteria of scenarios 1 through 3 or all of the applicable characteristics and criteria of scenario 4? If YES, check applicable scenarios: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>b. Has a site-specific risk assessment for the vapor intrusion pathway been conducted and demonstrates that human health is protected to the satisfaction of the regulatory agency?</p> <p>c. As a result of controlling exposure through the use of mitigation measures or through the use of institutional or engineering controls, has the regulatory agency determined that petroleum vapors migrating from soil or groundwater will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>3. Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure: The Site is considered low-threat for direct contact and outdoor air exposure if site-specific conditions satisfy one of the three classes of sites (a through c).</p> <p>a. Are maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil less than or equal to those listed in Table 1 for the specified depth below ground surface (bgs)?</p> <p>b. Are maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil less than levels that a site specific risk assessment demonstrates will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health?</p> <p>c. As a result of controlling exposure through the use of mitigation measures or through the use of institutional or engineering controls, has the regulatory agency determined that the concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA</p>

ATTACHMENT 2: SUMMARY OF BASIC CASE INFORMATION (Conceptual Site Model)

Site Location/History

- This case is an active commercial petroleum fueling facility and is bounded by agricultural fields and a church across Beach Boulevard to the west, businesses and residences across Washington Avenue to the north, residences to the east, and commercial buildings to the south.
- A Site map showing the location of the current and former USTs, monitoring wells, and groundwater level contours is provided at the end of this closure review summary (Leighton, August 2012).
- Nature of Contaminants of Concern: Petroleum hydrocarbons only.
- Source: UST system.
- Date reported: February 1986.
- Status of Release: USTs removed.

Tank Information

Tank No.	Size in Gallons	Contents	Closed in Place/Removed/Active	Date
1	12,000	Gasoline	Removed	Unknown
2,3	7,500	Gasoline	Removed	Unknown
4	7,500	Diesel	Removed	Unknown
5	12,000	Gasoline	Active	--
6,7	10,000	Gasoline	Active	--
8	10,000	Diesel	Active	--

Receptors

- GW Basin: Coastal Plain of Orange County.
- Beneficial Uses: Municipal and Domestic Supply (GeoTracker).
- Land Use Designation: Commercial.
- Public Water System: City of Westminster, Public Works Department.
- Water District: Municipal Water District of Southern California
- Distance to Nearest Supply Well: According to data available in GeoTracker, there are no public supply wells regulated by the California Department of Public Health within 250 feet of the defined plume boundary. No other water supply wells were identified within 250 feet of the defined plume boundary in the files reviewed.
- Distance to Nearest Surface Water: There is no identified surface water within 250 feet of the defined plume boundary.

Geology/Hydrogeology

- Stratigraphy: The Site is underlain by interbedded and intermixed sandy silt, poorly graded sand, clayey silt, and silty clays.
- Maximum Sample Depth: 35 feet below ground surface (bgs).
- Minimum Groundwater Depth: 2.53 feet bgs at monitoring well W-9.
- Maximum Groundwater Depth: 9.82 feet bgs at monitoring well W-11.
- Current (2010) Average Depth to Groundwater: Approximately 6 feet bgs.
- Saturated Zones(s) Studied: Approximately 5 - 35 feet bgs.

- Appropriate Screen Interval: Yes.
- Groundwater Flow Direction: Approximately southeast with an average gradient of 0.026 feet/foot (Leighton, 2010).

Monitoring Well Information

Well Designation	Date Installed	Screen Interval (feet bgs)	Depth to Water (feet bgs) (07/08/2010)
W-1	August 1991	?-11	5.42
W-2	August 1991	?-15	5.24
W-3*	August 1991	NA	NA
W-4	August 1991	5-25	5.27
W-5	August 1991	5-25	4.80
W-6	August 1991	5-25	5.05
W-7	August 1991	5-25	5.35
W-8	September 1994	4-24	5.82
W-9	September 1994	4-24	6.05
W-10*	September 1994	NA	NA
W-11	June 1999	4-19	8.25
W-11I	July 2001	24-26	5.72
W-11D	July 2001	34-35	6.43
W-12	April 2005	5-35	5.05

NA: Not Analyzed, Not Applicable or Data Not Available

*: Wells W-3 and W-10 abandoned in 1997

Remediation Summary

- Free Product: Historically, free product that was detected in sewer lines to the east and north of the Site in 1986. No free product has been reported since 1991.
- Soil Excavation: No data was found in the files reviewed.
- In-Situ Soil/Groundwater Remediation: Dual phase extraction was conducted between October 2002 and August 2006, which removed 694 pounds of TPHg and 780,787 gallons of hydrocarbon impacted groundwater.

Most Recent Concentrations of Petroleum Constituents in Soil

Constituent	Maximum 0-5 feet bgs [mg/kg,(date), boring #]	Maximum 5-10 feet bgs [mg/kg, (date), boring #]
Benzene	0.0028, (03/31/05), B-05-01	0.0086, (08/20/08), C-2
Ethylbenzene	0.810, (03/31/05), B-05-03	0.34, (08/20/08), C-2
Naphthalene	NA	2.5, (08/20/08), C-4
PAHs	NA	NA

NA: Not Analyzed, Not Applicable or Data Not Available

mg/kg: Milligrams per kilogram, parts per million

<: Not detected at or above stated reporting limit

PAHs: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

C-2, C-4: On-Site post remedial confirmation soil borings

B-05-01, B-05-03: On-Site pre-remedial soil borings used; post remedial confirmation soil borings not available

Most Recent Concentrations of Petroleum Constituents in Groundwater

Sample	Sample Date	Benzene (µg/L)	Toluene (µg/L)	Ethyl-Benzene (µg/L)	Xylenes (µg/L)	MTBE (µg/L)	TBA (µg/L)
W-1	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<10
W-2	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<10
W-4	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	1.5	<10
W-5	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<10
W-6	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<10
W-7	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	6.6	<10
W-8	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	7.2	<10
W-9	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	9.4	110
W-11	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<10
W-11I	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<10
W-11D	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<10
W-12	07/08/2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<10
WQOs		1	150	300	1,750	5^a	1,200^b

NA: Not Analyzed, Not Applicable or Data Not Available

µg/L: Micrograms per liter, parts per billion

<: Not detected at or above stated reporting limit

MTBE: Methyl tert-butyl ether

TBA: Tert-butyl alcohol

WQOs: Water Quality Objectives, Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Basin Plan

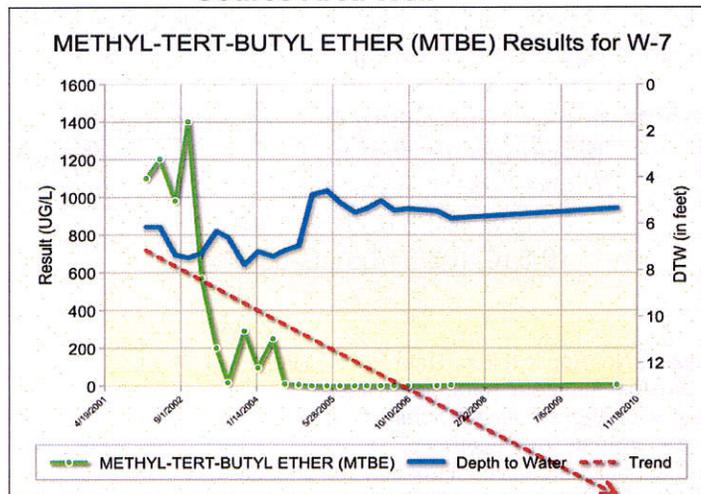
^a: Secondary maximum contaminant level (MCL)

^b: California Department of Public Health, Response Level

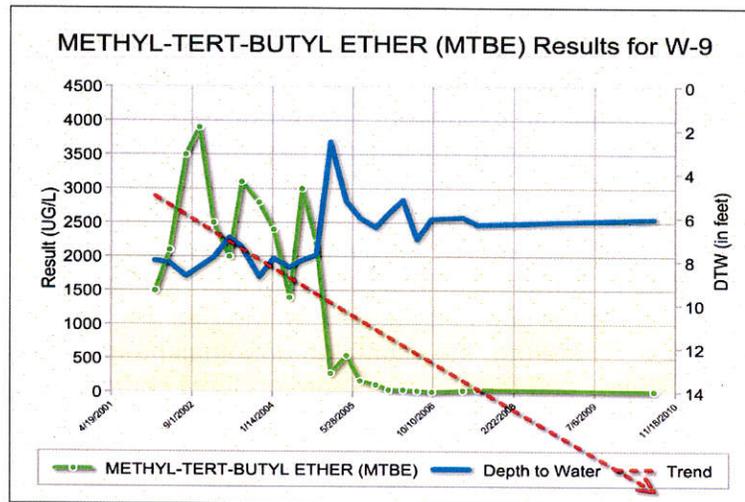
Groundwater Trends

- Since 1991, twelve groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and monitored regularly. MTBE trends are shown below: Source Area (W-7), Near Downgradient (W-9), and Far Downgradient (W-11).

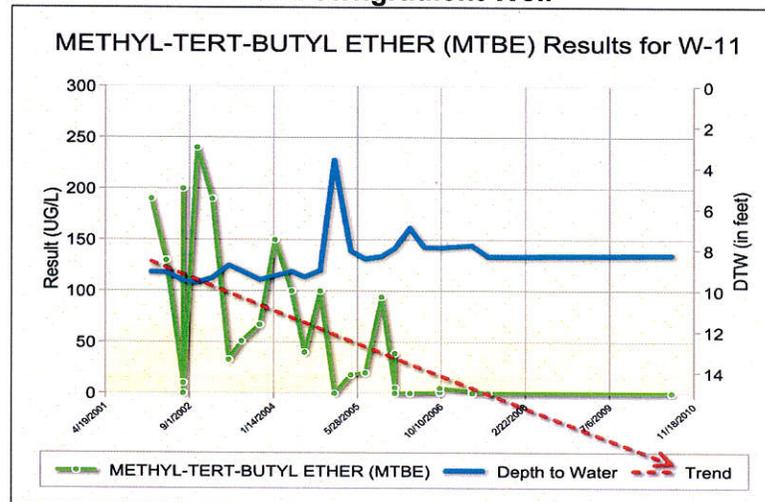
Source Area Well



Near Downgradient Well



Far Downgradient Well



Evaluation of Current Risk

- Estimate of Hydrocarbon Mass in Soil: None reported.
- Soil/Groundwater tested for methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE): Yes, see table above.
- Oxygen Concentrations in Soil Vapor: None reported.
- Plume Length: <100 feet.
- Plume Stable or Decreasing: Yes.
- Contaminated Zone(s) Used for Drinking Water: No.
- Groundwater Risk from Residual Petroleum Hydrocarbons: The case meets Policy Criterion 1 by Class 1. The plume that exceeds water quality objectives is less than 100 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest water supply well or surface water body is greater than 250 feet from the defined plume boundary.
- Indoor Vapor Risk from Residual Petroleum Hydrocarbons: The case meets the Policy Exclusion for Active Station. Soil vapor evaluation is not required because the Site is an active commercial petroleum fueling facility and the release characteristics do not pose an unacceptable health risk .

- Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure Risk from Residual Petroleum Hydrocarbons:
The case meets Policy Criterion 3a. Maximum concentrations in soil are less than those in Policy Table 1 for Residential and Commercial/Industrial use, and the concentration limits for a Utility Worker are not exceeded. There are incomplete soil sample results in the case record for naphthalene. However, where needed the relative concentration of naphthalene in soil can be conservatively estimated using the published relative concentrations of naphthalene and benzene in gasoline. Taken from Potter and Simmons (1998), gasoline mixtures contain approximately 2 percent benzene and 0.25 percent naphthalene. Therefore, benzene can be directly substituted for naphthalene concentrations with a safety factor of eight. Benzene concentrations from the Site are below the naphthalene thresholds in Policy Table 1. Therefore, the estimated naphthalene concentrations meet the thresholds in Table 1 and the Policy criteria for direct contact by a factor of eight. It is highly unlikely that naphthalene concentrations in the soil, if any, exceed the threshold.

