State Water Resources Control Board

UST CASE CLOSURE REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT

Agency Information

Agency Name: Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health (County)	Address: 1550 Berger Drive Suite 300, San Jose, CA 95112
Agency Caseworker: Gerald O' Regan	Case No.: 07S1E07Q01f

Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 1674	GeoTracker Global ID: T0608501177
Site Name: San Jose Foundry	Site Address: 525 W. Saint John Street, San Jose, CA 95113
Responsible Party: Joseph Francia c/o Mr. Mike McGee	Address: P.O. Box 3700, Turlock, CA 95381
USTCF Expenditures to Date: $209,733	Number of Years Case Open: 26

To view all public documents for this case available on GeoTracker use the following URL.
URL: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0608501177

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.

This case is a vacant building. An unauthorized release was reported in March 1987 following the removal of a 500-gallon gasoline UST. Several dual-phase extractions were conducted at the Site between January and June 2011. That collectively removed approximately 1,637 pounds (262 gallons) of petroleum hydrocarbons. Active remediation has not been conducted at the Site for the past three years. Since 1987 thirteen groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and monitored regularly.

The petroleum release is limited to the soil and shallow groundwater. According to data available in GeoTracker, there are no public supply wells or surface water body 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. The unauthorized release is located in an area served by a public water service, as defined in the Policy. The affected shallow groundwater is not currently being used as a source of drinking water, and it is highly unlikely that the affected shallow 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 Policy Criterion 2b. A site-specific risk assessment of potential exposure to petroleum constituents as a result of vapor intrusion [Site Assessment Report (Report #4047), December 27, 2013] found that maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents remaining in soil and groundwater will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health. In addition, the September 15, 2004 Deed Restriction: Residual Soil and Groundwater Contamination states "Results of soil vapor sampling and ambient air sampling conducted in December 2000 indicated that there is no risk to indoor quality from residual hydrocarbons in the subsurface."
- Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure: This case meets Policy Criterion 3b. Although no document titled "Risk Assessment" was found in the files reviewed, a professional assessment of site-specific risk from potential exposure to residual soil contamination was completed by Fund staff. The results of the assessment found that maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents remaining in soil will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health. The existing September 2004, Deed Restriction, provides ample notification to any future construction activity onsite with respect to worker direct contact or ambient air exposures.

Objections to Closure and Responses

The County presents their objection to UST case closure in a letter dated March 20, 2014.

Comment 1: The groundwater flow Rose Diagram does not include all historical flow information. The data collected between 1991 and 2000 shows the plume may have moved in a different direction that the Rose Diagram submitted in the report dated December 27, 2013.
Response 1: The Rose Diagram presented in the Report contains all relevant groundwater flow direction data available for the case. Some of the older data cannot be recreated/resurveyed because the well(s) have been destroyed.

Comment 2: The groundwater plume map shows that the southern extent of the plume is not defined. Queries are used to depict the southern plume limits. As discussed with the consultant queries are used when the boundary location is not known.
Response 2: The dashed lines are used in the area of former boring WT-2 and WT-3 that were drilled and sampled in 2005. These grab groundwater samples identified non-detect to very low concentrations of benzene thus providing the necessary data to define the upgradient extent of the petroleum hydrocarbon plume.

Comment 3: The County understands that the consultant believes that the shallow groundwater does not meet the definition of beneficial use because wells do not produce more than 200 gallons per day. Information in the file does not allow the County to evaluate this conclusion. The County asked the consultant to produce groundwater production and groundwater pump times so that a flow rate can be calculated. When this data is received, the County will review it along with groundwater well design information.
Response 3: The shallow groundwater (generally less than 30 feet below ground surface (bgs)) in the area contains very limited supply of groundwater. Local examples include: high vacuum extraction systems installed at the Milligan News site, the San Jose Arena Parking Lot 5A site and

the San Jose Foundry which all generated minimal amounts of water during periods of operations. Department of Water Resources requires a minimum 50 foot sanitary seal which would also protect any future supply well development in the area. Additionally, the September 15, 2004 Deed Restriction, Residual Soil and Groundwater Contamination states "The property owner promises not to use, or allow the use of, the shallow groundwater beneath the property for drinking water purposes or industrial/commercial use, until such time it is determined in writing by the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) that groundwater is suitable for such use."

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. Santa Clara County has the regulatory responsibility to supervise the abandonment of monitoring wells.

Lisa Babcock 9/26/14

Lisa Babcock, P.G. 3939, C.E.G. 1235 Date
Fund Manager

Prepared by: Abdul Karim Yusufzai