

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

ORDER WQ 2014-0167 – UST

In the Matter of Underground Storage Tank Case Closure

**Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25299.39.2 and the Low Threat
Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy**

BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR¹:

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25299.39.2, the Manager of the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (Fund) recommends closure of the underground storage tank (UST) case at the site listed below.² The name of the Fund claimant, the Fund claim number, the site name and the applicable site address are as follows:

**Western Avenue Properties
Claim No. 3562
California Comfort Vans
8130 Electric Avenue, Stanton**

Orange County Environmental Health Department

I. STATUTORY AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Section 25299.39.2 directs the Fund manager to review the case history of claims that have been active for five years or more (five-year review), unless there is an objection from the UST owner or operator. This section further authorizes the Fund Manager to make recommendations to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) for closure of a five-year-review case if the UST owner or operator approves. In response to a recommendation by the Fund Manager, the State Water Board, or in certain cases the State Water Board Executive Director, may close a case or require the closure of a UST case. Closure of a UST case is appropriate where the corrective action ensures the protection of human health, safety, and the environment and where the corrective action is consistent with:

¹ State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0061 delegates to the Executive Director the authority to close or require the closure of any UST case if the case meets the criteria found in the State Water Board's Low Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy adopted by State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0016.

² Unless otherwise noted, all references are to the Health and Safety Code.

- 1) Chapter 6.7 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code and implementing regulations;
- 2) Any applicable waste discharge requirements or other orders issued pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code;
- 3) All applicable state policies for water quality control; and
- 4) All applicable water quality control plans.

The Fund Manager has completed a five-year review of the UST case identified above, and recommends that this case be closed. The recommendation is based upon the facts and circumstances of this particular UST case. A UST Case Closure Review Summary Report has been prepared for the case identified above and the bases for determining compliance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closures (Low-Threat Closure Policy or Policy) are explained in the Case Closure Review Summary Report.

A. Low-Threat Closure Policy

In State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0016, the State Water Board adopted the Low Threat Closure Policy. The Policy became effective on August 17, 2012. The Policy establishes consistent statewide case closure criteria for certain low-threat petroleum UST sites. In the absence of unique attributes or site-specific conditions that demonstrably increase the risk associated with residual petroleum constituents, cases that meet the general and media-specific criteria in the Low-Threat Closure Policy pose a low threat to human health, safety and the environment and are appropriate for closure under Health and Safety Code section 25296.10. The Policy provides that if a regulatory agency determines that a case meets the general and media-specific criteria of the Policy, then the regulatory agency shall notify responsible parties and other specified interested persons that the case is eligible for case closure. Unless the regulatory agency revises its determination based on comments received on the proposed case closure, the Policy provides that the agency shall issue a closure letter as specified in Health and Safety Code section 25296.10. The closure letter may only be issued after the expiration of the 60-day comment period, proper destruction or maintenance of monitoring wells or borings, and removal of waste associated with investigation and remediation of the site.

Health and Safety Code section 25299.57, subdivision (l)(1) provides that claims for reimbursement of corrective action costs that are received by the Fund more than 365 days after the date of a closure letter or a Letter of Commitment, whichever occurs later, shall not be reimbursed unless specified conditions are satisfied. A Letter of Commitment has already been issued on the claim subject to this order and the respective Fund claimant, so the 365-day timeframe for the submittal of claims for corrective action costs will start upon the issuance of the closure letter.

II. FINDINGS

Based upon the UST Case Closure Review Summary Report prepared for the case attached hereto, the State Water Board finds that corrective action taken to address the unauthorized release of petroleum at the UST release site identified as:

Claim No. 3562
California Comfort Vans

ensures protection of human health, safety and the environment and is consistent with Chapter 6.7 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code and implementing regulations, the Low-Threat Closure Policy and other water quality control policies and applicable water quality control plans.

The unauthorized release from the UST consisted only of petroleum. This order directs closure for the petroleum UST case at the site.³

Pursuant to the Low-Threat Closure Policy, notification has been provided to all entities that are required to receive notice of the proposed case closure, a 60-day comment period has been provided to notified parties, and any comments received have been considered by the Board in determining that the case should be closed.

Pursuant to section 21080.5 of the Public Resources Code, environmental impacts associated with the adoption of this Order were analyzed in the substitute environmental document (SED) the State Water Board approved on May 1, 2012. The SED concludes that all environmental effects of adopting and implementing the Low threat Closure Policy are less than significant, and environmental impacts as a result of complying with the Policy are no different from the impacts that are reasonably foreseen as a result of the Policy itself. A Notice of Decision was filed August 17, 2012. No new environmental impacts or any additional reasonably foreseeable impacts beyond those that were not addressed in the SED will result from adopting this Order.

The UST case identified above may be the subject of orders issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code. Any orders that have been issued by the Regional Water Board pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code, or directives issued by a Local Oversight Program agency for this case should be rescinded to the extent they are inconsistent with this Order.

³ This order addresses only the petroleum UST case for the site. This order does not affect any order or directive requiring corrective action for non-petroleum contamination, if non-petroleum contamination is present.

III. ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

- A. The UST case identified in Section II of this Order, meeting the general and media-specific criteria established in the Low-Threat Closure Policy, be closed in accordance with the following conditions and after the following actions are complete. Prior to the issuance of a closure letter, the Fund claimant is ordered to:
1. Properly destroy monitoring wells and borings unless the owner of real property on which the well or boring is located certifies that the wells or borings will be maintained in accordance with local or state requirements;
 2. Properly remove from the site and manage all waste piles, drums, debris, and other investigation and remediation derived materials in accordance with local or state requirements; and
 3. Within six months of the date of this Order, submit documentation to the regulatory agency overseeing the UST case identified on page 1 of this Order that the tasks in subparagraphs (1) and (2) have been completed.
- B. The tasks in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (A) are ordered pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25296.10 and failure to comply with these requirements may result in the imposition of civil penalties pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25299, subdivision (d)(1). Penalties may be imposed administratively by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board.
- C. Within 30 days of receipt of proper documentation from the Fund claimant that requirements in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (A) are complete, the regulatory agency that is responsible for oversight of the UST case identified in Section II of this Order shall notify the State Water Board that the tasks have been satisfactorily completed.

- D. Within 30 days of notification from the regulatory agency that the task are complete pursuant to paragraph (C), the Deputy Director of the Division of Financial Assistance shall issue a closure letter consistent with Health and Safety Code section 25296.10, subdivision (g) and upload the closure letter and UST Case Closure Review Summary Report to GeoTracker.
- E. As specified in Health and Safety Code section 25299.39.2, subdivision (a) (2), corrective action costs incurred after a recommendation of closure shall be limited to \$10,000 per year unless the Board or its delegated representative agrees that corrective action in excess of that amount is necessary to meet closure requirements, or additional corrective actions are necessary pursuant to section 25296.10, subdivisions (a) and (b). Pursuant to section 25299.57, subdivision (l)(1), and except in specified circumstances, all claims for reimbursement of corrective action costs must be received by the Fund within 365 days of issuance of the closure letter in order for the costs to be considered.
- F. Any Regional Water Board or Local Oversight Program Agency directive or order that directs corrective action or other action inconsistent with case closure for the UST case for the site identified in Section II is rescinded, but only to the extent the Regional Water Board order or Local Oversight Program Agency directive is inconsistent with this Order.


Executive Director

10/15/2014
Date

State Water Resources Control Board

UST CASE CLOSURE REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT

Agency Information

Agency Name: Orange County Environmental Health Department (County)	Address: 1241 East Dyer Road, Suite 120 Santa Ana, CA 92705
Agency Caseworker: Shyamala Sundaram	Case No.: 90UT081

Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 3562	GeoTracker Global ID: T0605901119
Site Name: California Comfort Vans	Site Address: 8130 Electric Avenue Stanton, CA 90680
Responsible Party: Western Avenue Properties c/o Eugene Kozlowski	Address: 25391 Commercentre Drive, Suite 120, Lake Forest, CA 92630
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$146,024	Number of Years Case Open: 23

URL: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605901119

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. Highlights of the case follow:

The Site is currently comprised of a single story building consisting of a warehouse that was most recently used as a vehicle conversion facility and is now vacant. No active commercial petroleum fueling activities have occurred since 1990. The property is owned by Western Properties Avenue. From the 1990s until recently, the California Comfort Vans company operated at the Site customizing luxury vans. An unauthorized release was reported in March 1990 following the removal of 9 USTs containing a variety of petroleum products. Approximately 832 tons of impacted soil beneath the USTs were excavated and disposed offsite in 1990. Since 1990 five groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and monitored appropriately. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved for all petroleum constituents except for benzene in wells MW-3, MW-7, MW-8, and GP-2; and ethyl benzene in well GP-2. This closure summary report only addresses the 500-gallon petroleum UST that was removed in March 1990.

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 bodies within 1,000 feet of the projected plume boundary. No other water supply wells have been identified within 1,000 feet of the projected plume boundary in files reviewed. The unauthorized release is located in an area served by a public water supply, as defined in the Policy. 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, 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 2. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is projected to be slightly over 100 but less than 250 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest water supply well or surface water body is greater than 1,000 feet from the projected plume boundary. The dissolved concentration of benzene is less than 3,000 µg/L, and the dissolved concentration of MTBE is less than 1,000 µg/L.
- Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: The case meets Policy Criterion 2a by Scenario 3a. The maximum benzene concentration in groundwater is less than 100 µg/L. The minimum depth to groundwater is greater than 5 feet, overlain by soil containing less than 100 mg/kg of TPH.
- 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 Commercial/Industrial use, and the concentration limits for a Utility Worker are not exceeded

Objections to Closure and Responses

In an email of March 5, 2013, the County Caseworker indicated that the County had no objections to the Fund considering the Site for closure under the Policy.

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

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

6/26/14

Date

Prepared by: Mohammed Khan, P.E. License # CH 4550

Technical Justification

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>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Have waste discharge requirements or any other orders issued pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code been issued at this case?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If so, was the corrective action performed consistent with any order?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
<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>Has a conceptual site model that assesses the nature, extent, and mobility of the release been developed?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p><u>Media-Specific Criteria</u> 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 type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA</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 Site located at 8130 Electric Avenue it is bounded by Court Avenue to the west, Electric Avenue to the north, commercial businesses to the east and the south. The area is commercial in nature.
- The Site is currently comprised of a single story building consisting of a warehouse and is paved. The property is owned by Western Properties Avenue. From the 1990s until recently, the California Comfort Vans company operated at the Site customizing luxury vans. Diversified Chemical Corporation operated at the Site, from 1979 to 1984, producing proprietary chemicals used in oil field operations. These proprietary chemicals including some of the chemical ingredients were stored in the eight underground USTs that were removed from the Site in March 1990.
- Site maps showing the location of the former USTs, monitoring wells, groundwater level contours, and benzene concentrations are provided at the end of this closure review summary (modified from Block Environmental, January 2013).
- Nature of Contaminants of Concern: Petroleum hydrocarbons only.
- Source: UST system.
- Date reported: March 1990.
- Status of Release: USTs removed.

Tank Information

Tank No.	Size in Gallons	Contents	Closed in Place/Removed/Active	Date
1	5,000	Di-Chem H.T. Acid Inhibitor ^a	Removed	3/23/90
2	5,000	Di-Chem H.T. Acid Inhibitor ^a	Removed	3/23/90
3	5,000	Di-Chem H.T. Acid Inhibitor ^a	Removed	3/23/90
4	5,000	Di-Chem H.T. Acid Inhibitor ^a	Removed	3/23/90
5	10,000	Isopropyl Alcohol	Removed	3/23/90
6	10,000	ARCO Surfactant 1182	Removed	3/23/90
7	10,000	Di-Chem 30 Corrosion Inhibitor ^a	Removed	3/23/90
8	10,000	Di-Chem 60 Corrosion Inhibitor ^a	Removed	3/23/90
9	500	Vehicle Fuel	Removed	3/30/90

a: Contains partial ingredients benzene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, toluene, naphthalene, trimethyl benzenes

Receptors

- GW Basin: Coastal Plain of Orange County.
- Beneficial Uses: The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Basin Plan lists municipal and domestic supply.
- Land Use Designation: Commercial.
- Public Water System: Golden State Water.
- 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 1,000 feet of the projected plume boundary. No other water supply wells were identified within 1,000 feet of the projected plume boundary in the files reviewed.

- Distance to Nearest Surface Water: There is no identified surface water within 1,000 feet of the projected plume boundary.

Geology/Hydrogeology

- Stratigraphy: The Site is underlain by poorly graded very fine to fine-grained sand with various proportions of silt from surface to a depth of approximately 28 feet. Well-graded sand with thin lenses of silt is present from a depth of 28 to the maximum depth explored.
- Maximum Sample Depth: 50.5 feet below ground surface (bgs).
- Minimum Groundwater Depth: 12.73 feet bgs at monitoring well MW-7.
- Maximum Groundwater Depth: 16.30 feet bgs at monitoring well GP-1.
- Current Average Depth to Groundwater: Approximately 14 feet bgs.
- Saturated Zones(s) Studied: Approximately 10 - 36 feet bgs.
- Appropriate Screen Interval: Yes.
- Groundwater Flow Direction: Beneath the Site, groundwater generally flows towards the southeast with an average gradient of approximately 0.005 feet/foot. (Block Environmental, January 2013, & June 2005).

Monitoring Well Information

Well Designation	Date Installed	Screen Interval (feet bgs)	Depth to Water (feet bgs) (12/18/2012)
MW-3	October 1990	11 – 36	14.02
MW-7	1994	10 – 35	13.80
MW-8	September 2004	10- 35	NM
GP-1	October 2006	16 - 18	14.22
GP-2	October 2006	16 - 18	14.28

NM: Not measured

Remediation Summary

- Free Product: No free product has been measured at the Site.
- Soil Excavation: After removal of the USTs in March 1990, impacted soil beneath the USTs was excavated, stockpiled on-Site and later disposed off-Site (Block Environmental, January 2013). The quantity of soil excavated is reported as 832 tons (Orange County Health Care Agency Letter of October 8, 1991: Western Avenue Properties). From the compaction report for excavation (Calscience Engineering Inc., 1990), it is estimated that the original excavation was 37 feet by 49 feet by 25 feet in depth.
- In-Situ Soil Remediation: Not conducted to date (GeoTracker).
- Groundwater Remediation: Not conducted to date (GeoTracker).

Most Recent Concentrations of Petroleum Constituents in Soil

Constituent	Maximum 0-5 feet bgs [mg/kg and (date), Boring#]	Maximum 5-10 feet bgs [mg/kg and (date)]
Benzene	0.031 (10/18/06), VP-2	<0.002 (10/18/06), GP-2
Ethylbenzene	5.180 (10/18/06), GP-2	6.980 (10/18/06), GP-2
Naphthalene	0.138 (10/18/06), GP-2	3.320 (10/18/06), VP-2
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

Most Recent Concentrations of Petroleum Constituents in Groundwater

Sample	Sample Date	Benzene (µg/L)	Toluene (µg/L)	Ethyl- Benzene (µg/L)	MTBE (µg/L)	Naphthalene (µg/L)
MW-3	12/18/12	2.0	<5	<5	<1	9.0
MW-7	12/18/12	8.4	<5	22	<1	18
MW-8	6/28/12	8.2	40	18	<1	1.3
GP-1	12/18/12	<1	<5	<5	<1	<5
GP-2	12/18/12	95	<100	500	<20	2,000
WQOs		1	150	300	5 ^a	--

µg/L: Micrograms per liter, parts per billion
 <: Not detected at or above stated reporting limit
 MTBE: Methyl tert-butyl ether
 WQOs: Water Quality Objectives, Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board,
 (Regional Water Board) Basin Plan
^a: Secondary maximum contaminant level (MCL)

Groundwater Trends

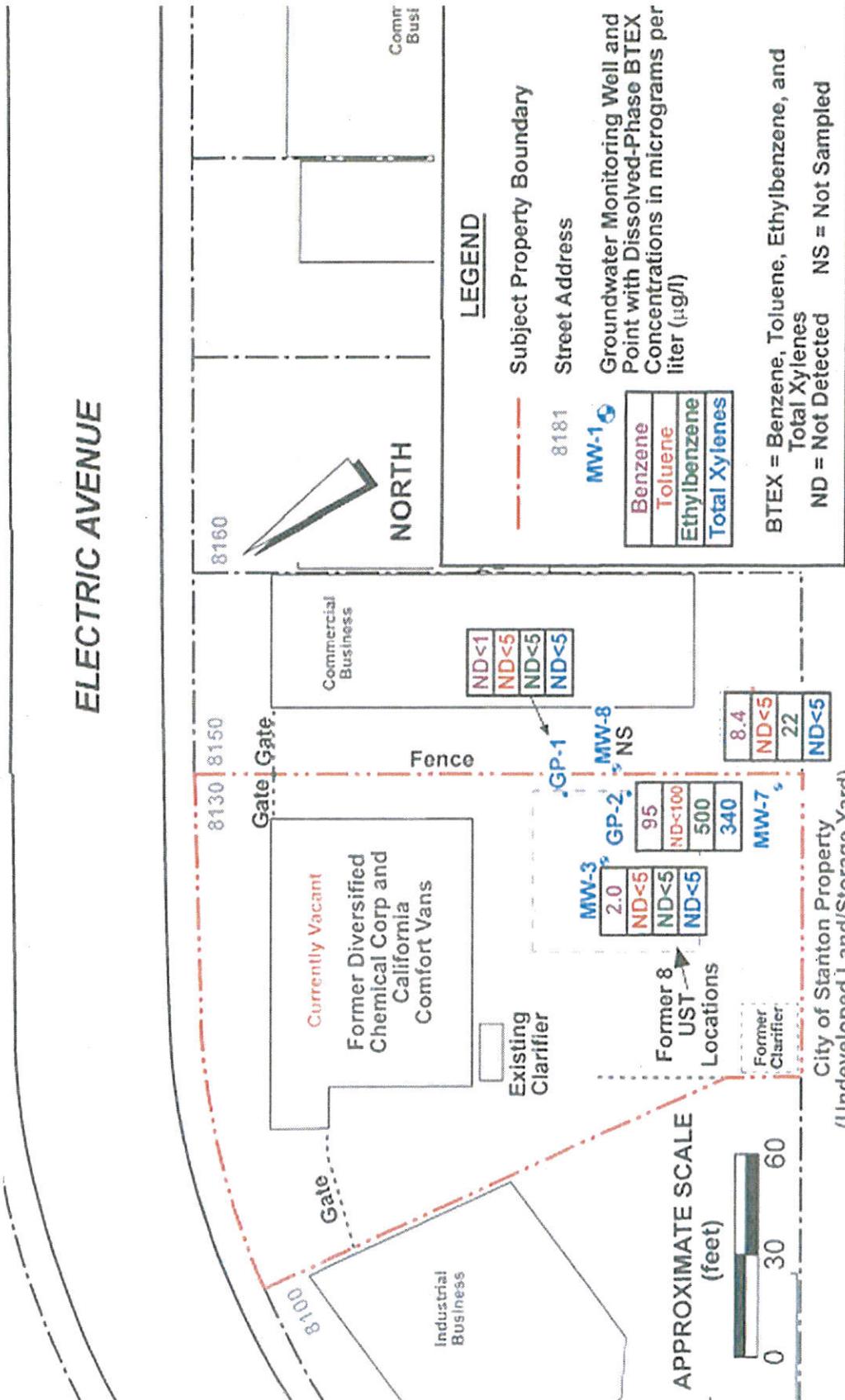
- Regular monitoring data since September 2004 are available on the GeoTracker. The petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater are limited in areal extent.

Evaluation of Current Risk

- Estimate of Hydrocarbon Mass in Soil: No estimate of the mass of contaminant in soil was made either prior to the soil excavation or after it.
- Soil/Groundwater tested for methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE): Yes, see table above.
- Oxygen Concentrations in Soil Vapor: None reported.
- Plume Length: Less than 250 feet long.
- Plume Stable or Decreasing: Yes.
- Contaminated Zone(s) Used for Drinking Water: No.
- Groundwater Specific Criteria: The case meets Policy Criterion 1 by Class 2. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is projected to be slightly over 100 but less than 250 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest water supply well or surface water body is greater than 1,000 feet from the projected plume boundary. The dissolved concentration of benzene is less than 3,000 µg/L (it is actually below 100 µg/L), and the dissolved concentration of MTBE is less than 1,000 µg/L (it is actually less than 5 µg/L).
- Indoor Vapor Risk from Residual Petroleum Hydrocarbons: The case meets Policy Criterion 2a by scenario 3a. The maximum benzene concentration in groundwater is less than 100 µg/L.

The minimum depth to groundwater is greater than 5 feet, overlain by soil containing less than 100 mg/kg of TPH.

- Direct Contact Risk from Residual Petroleum Hydrocarbons: The case meets Policy Criterion 3a. Maximum concentrations in soil are less than those in Policy Table 1 for Commercial/Industrial use, and the concentration limits for a Utility Worker are not exceeded.



BLOCK ENVIRONMENTAL
 23 Musick, Suite 100
 Irvine, California 92618

Western Avenue Properties DISSOLVED-PHASE BTEX CONCENTRATIONS Fourth Quarter 2012

8130 and 8151 Electric Ave. Stanton, California