STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

ORDER WQ 2013-0098 – 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 DIRECTOR[1]:

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:

KPDT, LLC
Claim No. 1251
Guthmiller Trucking, Inc.
30700 Dyer Street, Union City
Alameda County Water District

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. 1251
Guthmiller Trucking, Inc.

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.

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.

The UST case identified above may be the subject of orders issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Water 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.

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 in Section II 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 tasks 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 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.

Thomas Howard
Executive Director

9/30/13
Date

UST CASE CLOSURE REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT

Agency Information

Agency Name: Alameda County Water District (District)	Address: 43885 South Grimmer Blvd., Freemont, CA 94538
Agency Caseworker: Thomas Berkins	Case No.: 0061

Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 1251	Global ID: T0600100676
Site Name: Guthmiller Trucking, Inc. (Duncan and Sons)	Site Address: 30700 Dyer Street, Union City, CA 94587
Responsible Party: KPDT, LLC, Attn: Terry Pries	Address: PO Box 5211 San Jose, CA 95150
USTCF Expenditures to Date: $447,523	Number of Years Case Open: 28

URL: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id= T0600100676

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:

An unauthorized release was reported in September 1984. In 1986, ten fuel USTs were removed. Approximately 750 cubic yards of soil and 40,000 gallons of impacted groundwater treated were removed in 1986 during UST replacement activities. Two diesel USTs, located approximately 35 feet south of the former fuel tank farm, were removed in 1989. An additional 380 cubic yards of impacted soil were excavated and disposed offsite in 1989. Two applications of oxygen releasing compound have been implemented totaling 640 pounds. Since 1986, ten monitoring wells have been installed and monitored intermittently. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved in all groundwater monitoring wells, with the exception of benzene and possibly MTBE in source area monitoring well MW-8R.

The petroleum release is limited to the shallow soil and 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 Alameda County Water District. 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 objective 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. Although no document titled "Risk Assessment" was found in the files reviewed, a professional assessment of site-specific risk from potential exposure to petroleum constituents as a result of vapor intrusion found there to be no significant risk of petroleum vapors adversely affecting human health. The onsite building is an active transport, storage and delivery facility with multiple rollup doors that would prevent the accumulation of soil vapors in the building. A soil vapor survey was conducted in April 2011 and samples were found to be below Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) [Erier & Kalinowski, Inc, 2010].
- 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. There are no soil sample results in the case record for naphthalene. However, 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

In a February 2013 email, the District writes "By far the biggest impediment to closure at the Site has been the refusal of the responsible parties (mainly the current property owner) to perform the required soil and groundwater investigations. The District believes that the case be referred to the San Francisco Regional Water Control Board or to the Alameda County District Attorney for enforcement, and the case be nominated for the Emergency, Abandoned, and Recalcitrant (EAR) account".
RESPONSE: The Site has been fully investigated and meets all Policy criteria.

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. Alameda County Water District has the regulatory responsibility to supervise the abandonment of monitoring wells.

Lisa Babcock 7/3/13

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

Prepared by: Abdul Karim Yusufzai

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]

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.	☒ Yes ☐ No
Have waste discharge requirements or any other orders issued pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code been issued at this case?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If so, was the corrective action performed consistent with any order?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
General Criteria General criteria that must be satisfied by all candidate sites:	
Is the unauthorized release located within the service area of a public water system?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Does the unauthorized release consist only of petroleum?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Has the unauthorized ("primary") release from the UST system been stopped?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Has free product been removed to the maximum extent practicable?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
Has a conceptual site model that assesses the nature, extent, and mobility of the release been developed?	☒ Yes ☐ 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

Has secondary source been removed to the extent practicable?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Has soil or groundwater been tested for MTBE and results reported in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 25296.15?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Nuisance as defined by Water Code section 13050 does not exist at the site?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Are there unique site attributes or site-specific conditions that demonstrably increase the risk associated with residual petroleum constituents?	☐ Yes ☒ No
<u>Media-Specific Criteria</u> Candidate sites must satisfy all three of these media-specific criteria: **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:	
Is the contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives stable or decreasing in areal extent?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
Does the contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives meet all of the additional characteristics of one of the five classes of sites?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
If YES, check applicable class: ☒ **1** ☐ **2** ☐ **3** ☐ **4** ☐ **5** **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?**	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
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. **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.	☐ Yes ☒ No

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: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4	☐Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
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?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
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?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
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).	
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)?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
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?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
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?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA

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

Site Location/History

- This Site, known as Guthmiller Trucking (also known as Duncan & Sons) is located at 30700 and 30742 Dyer Street in Union City. The Site and surrounding area are a mixture of commercial and residential development.
- The Site was operated as a fuel distribution center between 1968 and 1975. The Site had ten USTs situated within a tank farm area.
- In 1986, the ten fuel USTs were removed.
- Two diesel USTs, located approximately 35 feet south of the former fuel tank farm, were removed in 1989.
- Since 1986, sixteen groundwater monitoring wells have been installed. During Site construction activities, between 1998 and 2000, a number of wells were damaged and buried. Currently, there are 10 active monitoring wells at the Site.
- A sub-slab soil vapor sampling was conducted by Erler & Kallinowski, Inc., in June 2010. The laboratory results showed that vapor was detected in only two of the five sub-slab samples, and all were below the non-regulatory San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Boards environmental screening levels (ESLs).
- A Site map showing the locations of the monitoring wells and groundwater level contours is provided at the end of this review [Erier & Kalinowski, Inc, 2010].
- Nature of Contaminants of Concern: Petroleum hydrocarbons only.
- Source: UST system.
- Date reported: September 1984.
- Status of Release: USTs removed.
- Free Product: None reported.

Tank Information

Tank No.	Size in Gallons	Contents	Closed in Place/ Removed/Active	Date
1-10	-	Gasoline	Removed	December 1986
11,12	-	Diesel	Removed	December 1989

Receptors

- GW Basin: Santa Clara Valley - East Bay Plain.
- Beneficial Uses: The San Francisco Bay, Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Basin Plan lists: Municipal, Domestic, Agricultural, and Industrial Service and Process Supply.
- Land Use Designation: Commercial.
- Public Water System: Alameda County Water District.
- Distance to Nearest Supply Well: According to data available in GeoTracker, there is no public supply well regulated by 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: Soil in the vicinity of the Site generally consists of silt and clay with relatively thin interbedded layers of more transmissive sands or gravel.
- Maximum Sample Depth: 25 feet below ground surface (bgs).
- Minimum Groundwater Depth: 4.20 feet bgs at monitoring well MW-6.
- Maximum Groundwater Depth: 9.34 feet bgs at monitoring well MW-10R.
- Current Average Depth to Groundwater: Approximately 7 feet bgs.
- Saturated Zones(s) Studied: Approximately 4 - 25 feet bgs.
- Appropriate Screen Interval: Yes.
- Groundwater Flow Direction: Northwest at a variable gradient of 0.0004 to 0.023 feet/foot.

Monitoring Well Information

Well Designation	Date Installed	Screen Interval (feet bgs)	Depth to Water (feet bgs) (6/10/2008)
MW-1R	04/03/02	10 - 25	6.50
MW-2	11/24/86	6 - 25	7.70
MW-4	11/24/86	6 - 25	6.40
MW-5	11/24/86	6 - 25	6.80
MW-6	10/31/95	6 - 25	5.85
MW-7	10/31/95	6 - 25	6.75
MW-8R	04/05/02	6 - 25	7.10*
MW-9R	11/23/99	6 - 25	7.80
MW-10R	12/30/98	6 - 25	6.70
MW-11	03/05/98	6 - 20	6.05

*Sheen noted

Remediation Summary

- Free Product: Free product was noted in soil borings in 2004. None noted in site wells.
- Soil Excavation: Approximately 750 cubic yards of soil were excavated and removed in 1986. An additional 380 cubic yards of impacted soil were excavated and disposed offsite in 1998.
- In-Situ Soil Remediation: Approximately 400 pounds of ORC were injected into the subsurface via 8 injection wells. Also, 240 pounds of ORC were used at the tank excavation.
- Groundwater Remediation: 40,000 gallons of contaminated water was removed from the tank pit in 1986.

Most Recent Concentrations of Petroleum Constituents in Soil

Constituent	Maximum 0-5 feet bgs [mg/kg and (date)]	Maximum 5-10 feet bgs [mg/kg and (date)]
Benzene	0.026 (08/07)	4.1 (08/07)
Ethylbenzene	<0.01 (08/07)	10 (08/07)
Naphthalene	NA	NA
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

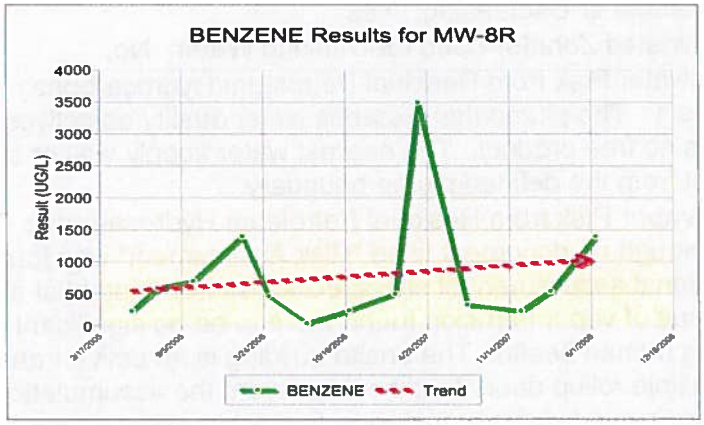
Sample	Sample Date	TPHg (µg/L)	TPHd (µg/L)	Benzene (µg/L)	Toluene (µg/L)	Ethyl-Benzene (µg/L)	Xylenes (µg/L)	MTBE (µg/L)
MW-1R	6/10/08	<50	<47	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<2
MW-2	6/10/08	<50	<47	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<2
MW-4	6/10/08	<50	150	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<2
MW-5	6/10/08	<50	<47	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<2
MW-6	6/10/08	<50	<236	<0.5	17	<0.5	<1	<2
MW-7	6/10/08	<50	<47	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<2
MW-8R	6/10/08	12,000	750	**1,400**	110	380	540	**<200**
MW-9R	6/10/08	54	<47	0.54	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<2
MW-10R	6/10/08	<50	<47	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<2
MW-11	6/10/08	<50	<47	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<2
WQOs	-	--	--	**1**	**150**	**700**	**1,750**	**5** [a]

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
TPHg: Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline
TPHd: Total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel
MTBE: Methyl tert-butyl ether
WQOs: Water Quality Objectives, Regional Water Board, Basin Plan
--: Regional Water Board Basin Plan has no numeric WQO for TPHg or TPHd
[a]: Secondary maximum contaminant level (MCL)

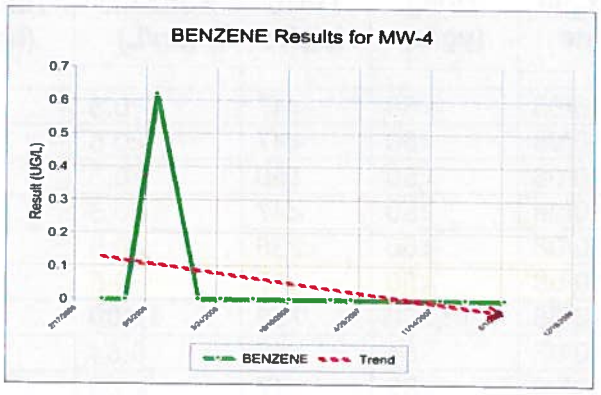
Groundwater Trends

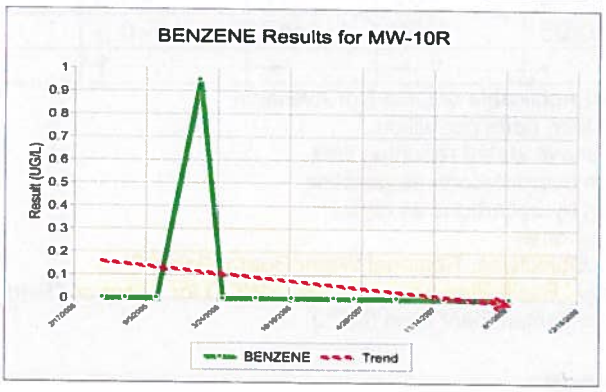
- There are 22 years of groundwater monitoring data for this case, none conducted since 2008. Only one source area well, MW-8R, contained petroleum hydrocarbon constituents of concern above WQOs at that time. Benzene trends are shown below: Source Area (MW-8R) and Downgradient (MW-4 and MW-10R).

Source Area Well



Downgradient Wells

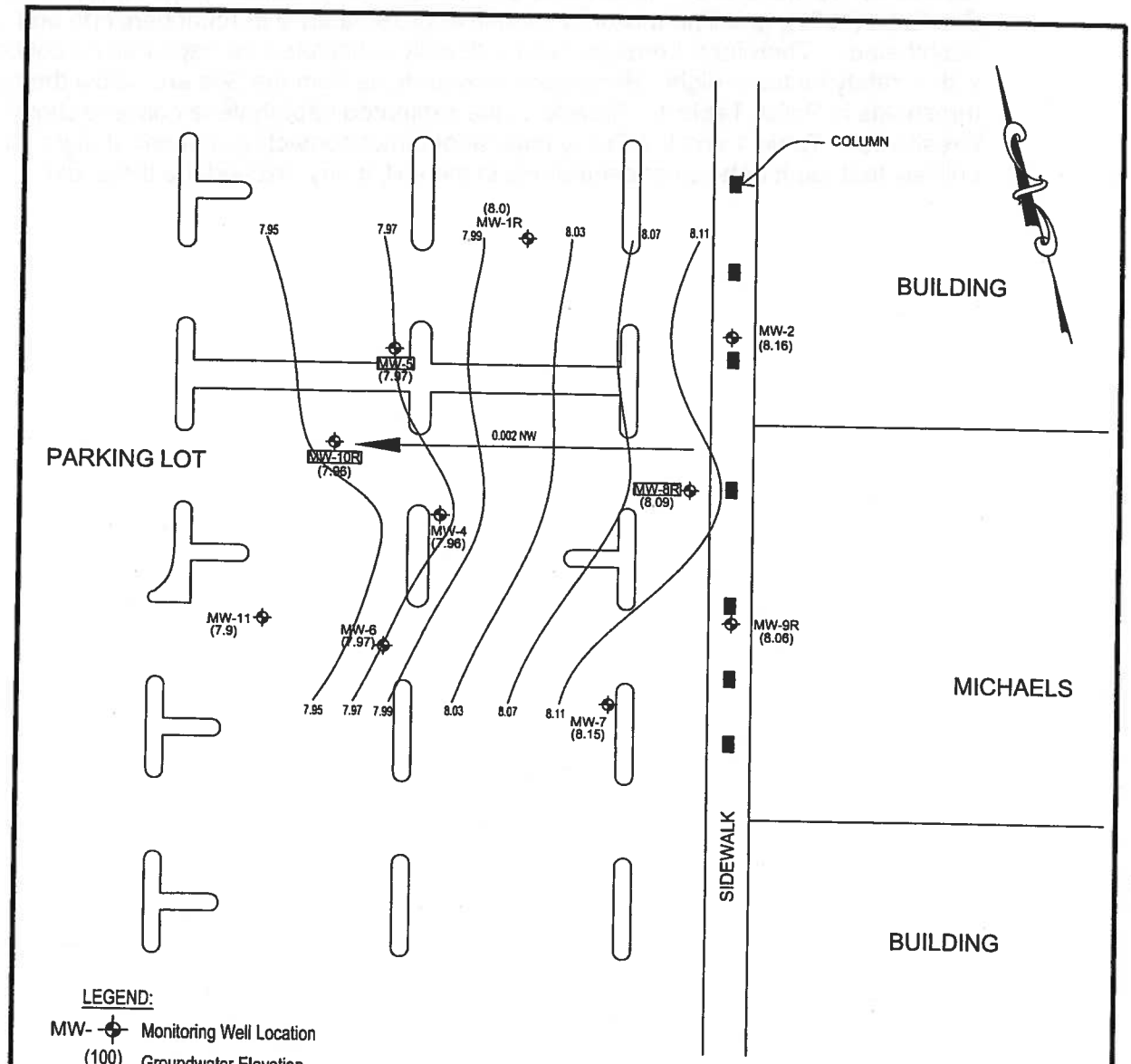




Evaluation of Current Risk

- Estimate of Hydrocarbon Mass in Soil: None reported.
- Soil/Groundwater tested for methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE): Yes, see table above.
- Oxygen Concentrations in Soil Vapor: None reported.
- Plume Length: <100 feet long.
- 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: This case meets Policy Criterion 2b. Although no document titled "Risk Assessment" was found in the files reviewed, a professional assessment of site-specific risk from potential exposure to petroleum constituents as a result of vapor intrusion found there to be no significant risk of petroleum vapors adversely affecting human health. The onsite building is an active transport, storage and delivery facility with multiple rollup doors that would prevent the accumulation of soil vapors in the building. A soil vapor survey was conducted in April 2011 and samples were found to be below Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) [Erier & Kalinowski, Inc, 2010].
- 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. There are no soil sample results in the case record for naphthalene. However, 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.



LEGEND:

MW- Monitoring Well Location

(100) Groundwater Elevation At Well And Contour In Feet Relative To Mean Sea Level (MSL)

NOTE:

Monitoring Wells MW-1R and MW-8R are screened in a deeper portion of the aquifer than the other wells.

0 25' 50' 100'

SCALE: 1" = 50'

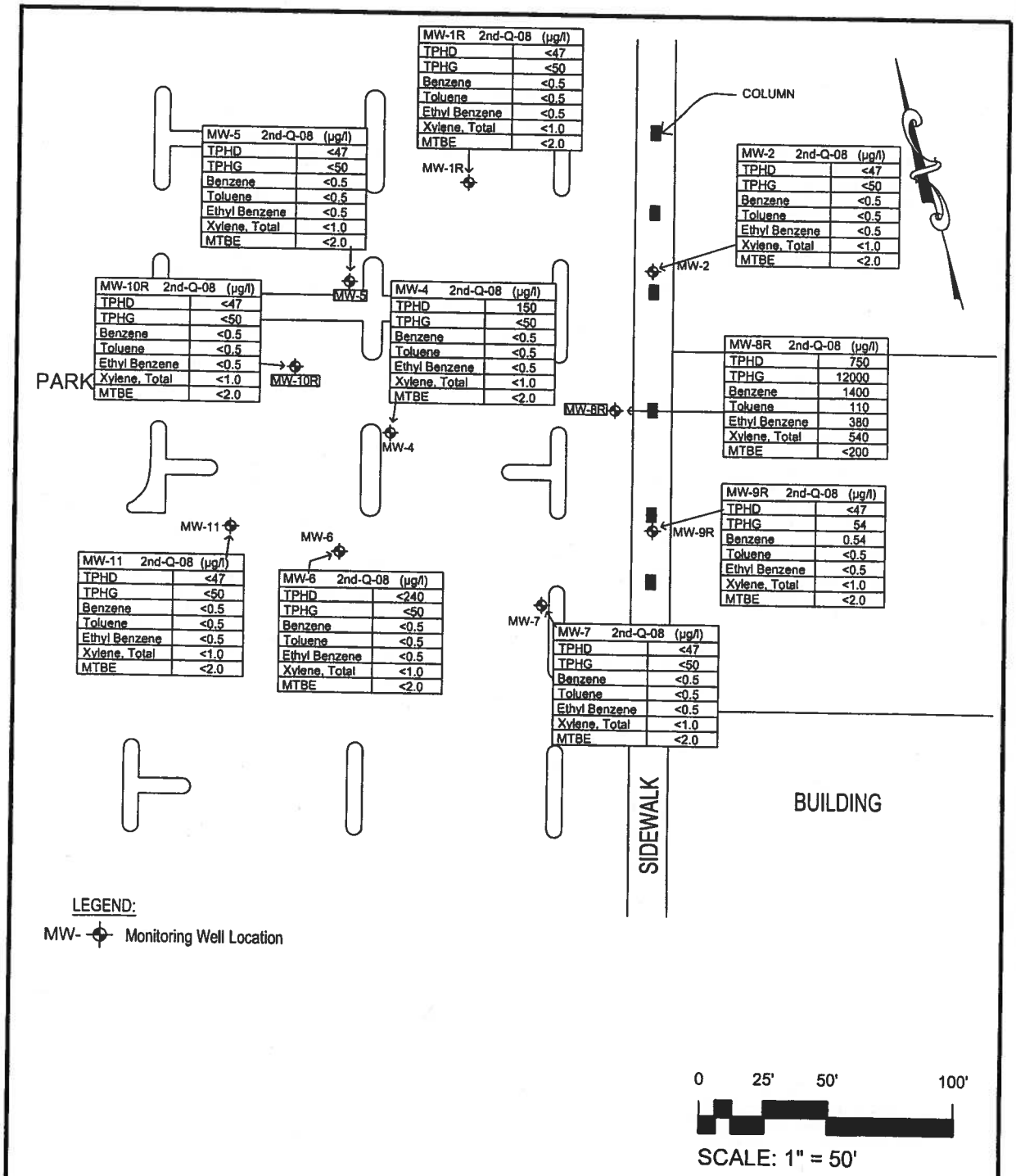
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOURS

STRUCTURAL / ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
3016 SCOTT BOULEVARD
SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA 95054-3323
TEL: 408.327.5700 FAX: 408.327.5707

GROUNDWATER MONITORING 2nd QTR 2008
GAIO, FORMER GUTHMILLER TUCKING (DUNCAN & SONS)
30700-30742 DYER STREET
UNION CITY, CALIFORNIA

FILENAME:	7280100
DATE:	JUNE 2008
CHECK BY:	BP
DRAWN:	MSR

FIGURE: F-3



SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS

STRUCTURAL / ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS 3016 SCOTT BOULEVARD SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA 95054-3323 TEL: 408.327.5700 FAX: 408.327.5707	GROUNDWATER MONITORING 2nd QTR 2008 GAIO, FORMER GUTHMILLER TUCKING (DUNCAN & SONS) 30700-30742 DYER STREET UNION CITY, CALIFORNIA	FILENAME: 7280100 DATE: JUNE 2008 CHECK BY: BP DRAWN: MSR	FIGURE: F-4