

State Water Resources Control Board

REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT – ADDITIONAL WORK PRELIMINARY REVIEW – AUGUST 2016

Agency Information

Agency Name: Orange County Environmental Health Department (County)	Address: 1241 East Dyer Road, Suite 120 Santa Ana, CA 92705
Agency Caseworker: Julie Wozencraft	Case No.: 96UT031

Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 15465	GeoTracker Global ID: T0605901971
Site Name: Chevron 9-7414	Site Address: 18121 Imperial Highway Yorba Linda, CA 92886
Responsible Party: Chevron EMC Attn: Darryl Pessler	Address: 145 South State College Blvd. Brea, CA 92822
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$0	Number of Years Case Open: 20
Fund Budget Category: None currently specified	

To view all public documents for this case available on GeoTracker use the following URL:
http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605901971

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 does not meet all of the required criteria of the Policy. Highlights of the case follow:

This case is an active commercial petroleum fueling facility. An unauthorized release was reported in July 1996 following the removal of four (three gasoline and one waste oil) USTs in October 1996. There is no record of contaminated soil being excavated during removal of the USTs. A dual phase extraction pilot test was conducted in November 2004, which removed 1,507 pounds of petroleum hydrocarbons. Soil vapor extraction (SVE) was commenced in August 2008. The SVE system was enhanced with air sparging (AS) beginning in March 2011. The system was operated in that configuration until it was shut down in April 2012. Overall, 6,615 pounds of petroleum hydrocarbons were removed in vapor phase utilizing SVE and AS. Active remediation has not been conducted for the past four years. Since 1997, 12 groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and monitored; four wells have been abandoned. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved except in source area well MW-04R, where free product was measured in March 2016. Free product was last previously observed in 2004, prior to active remediation.

The petroleum release is limited to the soil and shallow groundwater. According to data available in GeoTracker, there are no public water supply wells or surface water bodies within 1,000 feet of the defined plume boundary. No other water supply wells have been identified within 1,000 feet of the defined plume boundary in files reviewed. According to GeoTracker there are no nearby or impacted

wells. The unauthorized release is located within the service area of a public water system, 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.

Rationale for Closure under the Policy

- **General Criteria:** The case meets seven of eight Policy general criteria. Free product has not been removed to the maximum extent practicable.
- **Groundwater Specific Criteria:** The case does not meet the Policy Criterion for groundwater because free product is present and the plume that exceeds water quality objectives has not been fully defined to the north/northwest of monitoring well MW-04R, which currently contains measurable free product.
- **Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air:** This active fueling facility meets the Active Commercial Petroleum Fueling Facility Exception. Exposure to petroleum vapors associated with historical fuel system releases is comparatively insignificant relative to exposures from small surface spills and fugitive vapor releases that typically occur at active fueling facilities.
- **Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure:** The case does not meet this Policy criterion because there is no shallow soil data for naphthalene and polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the vicinity of the former used-oil tank. Otherwise, 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.

Outcome of Conference Call

In a teleconference on August 19, 2016 with State Water Board staff, the County agreed to direct the responsible party to perform the following activities in order to move this case toward closure in accordance with the Policy:

- Collect a sample of the free product measured in MW-04R and perform a fuel fingerprint analysis to determine the age and nature of the free product;
- Install an additional groundwater monitoring well to the north/northwest of MW-04R to close the gap between existing monitoring wells MW-01R and MW-02R and fully define the groundwater plume to water quality objectives;
- Collect shallow soil samples at approximately 5 and 10 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the vicinity of the former used-oil tank and analyze the samples for naphthalene and PAHs as prescribed in Policy Table 1;
- Upon receipt of the data collected during the above assessment activities, reevaluate the case with respect to Policy criteria to determine the need for additional remediation;
- Perform appropriate remediation in order to remove free product to the maximum extent practicable and to achieve all Policy media-specific closure criteria. At a minimum, the responsible party will need to perform focused remediation to remove and prevent recurrence of free product in monitoring well MW-04R, and any other wells containing measurable free product; and,
- Once free product has been removed from monitoring well MW-04R to the maximum extent practicable and all Policy media-specific closure criteria have been achieved, the County will consider the case for closure in accordance with the Policy.

