



State Water Resources Control Board

REVISED
REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT - CONCUR
SIXTH REVIEW - NOVEMBER 2015

Agency Information

Table with 2 columns: Agency Name, Address, Agency Caseworker, Case No.

Case Information

Table with 2 columns: USTCF Claim No., Site Name, Responsible Party, USTCF Expenditures to Date, GeoTracker Global ID, Site Address, Address, Number of Years Case Open

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=T0610900051

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:

This case is an active commercial automotive tire sales and repair facility. An unauthorized release was reported in December 1991 following the removal of four USTs (two gasoline, one diesel, one waste oil). A total of 978 cubic yards of impacted soil were excavated during three excavation events in 1991, 1992 and 2000. Groundwater extraction was conducted between July 2003 and January 2009, which reportedly removed approximately 863,800 gallons of contaminated groundwater and a reported 1,290 pounds of dissolved total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg). Since 1991, nine 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 except for benzene, total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) and xylenes in wells MW-3, MW-4, and MW-5.

The petroleum release is limited to the soil and shallow groundwater. According to data available in GeoTracker, there are no public supply wells within 1,000 feet of the defined plume boundary. Two other water wells were identified within 1,000 feet of the defined plume boundary in the files reviewed. The first well is located approximately 400 feet southwest (crossgradient) of the defined plume boundary, has a windmill and it used to irrigate a pasture. The second well is identified as a

hand dug well 650 feet north (upgradient) of the Site with no surface connections to plumbing or pressure tanks. Former Jamestown Ditch (no longer in use) is located approximately 500 feet south (downgradient) of the defined plume boundary. There is no other identified surface water within 1,000 feet of the defined plume boundary. Drinking water is provided to water users near the Site by the Tuolumne Irrigation District. 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 Risk from Residual Petroleum Hydrocarbons:** The case meets Policy Criterion 1 by Class 5. The case would have met Class 4 criteria if not for two water wells within 1,000 of the Site. The first well is an irrigation well located 400 feet southwest (crossgradient) of the defined plume boundary and the second well is hand-dug, has no surface connections to plumbing or pressure tanks, and is located 650 feet north (upgradient) of the defined plume boundary. Former Jamestown Ditch (no longer in use) is located approximately 500 feet south (downgradient) of the defined plume boundary. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is less than 1,000 feet in length. There is no free product. The dissolved concentrations of benzene and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) are each less than 1,000 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$). The regulatory agency determines, based on an analysis of site specific conditions, which under current and reasonably anticipated near-term future scenarios, the contaminant plume poses a low threat to human health and safety and to the environment and water quality objectives will be achieved within a reasonable time frame.
- **Indoor Vapor Risk from Residual Petroleum Hydrocarbons:** The case meets Policy Criterion 2a by Scenario 3b. The maximum benzene concentration in groundwater is less than 1,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The minimum depth to groundwater is greater than 10 feet, overlain by soil containing less than 100 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of TPH.
- **Direct Contact Risk from Residual Petroleum Hydrocarbons:** This case meets Policy Criterion 3b. A site-specific risk assessment of potential exposure to residual soil contamination was submitted in a No Further Action Required Request, Risk Evaluation dated January 2012 (Condor Earth Technologies, Inc., 2012). The risk assessment found that maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents remaining in soil will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health. In addition, the Site is paved and accidental exposure to site soils is prevented. Any construction crew performing subsurface work will be prepared to deal appropriately with environmental hazards anticipated or encountered in their normal daily work. The presence of residual contamination should be taken into account when issuing and executing excavation or building or other permits at the Site, including but not limited to the inclusion of a competent person in the work crew. The local building permitting agency has been informed of the existence of this environmental case.

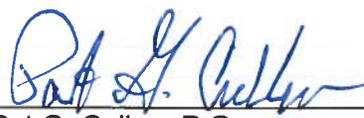
Outcome of Conference Call

A second level Conflict Resolution call was conducted on June 25, 2015 between the State Water Board staff and Regional Water Board staff, Regional Board staff stated they would include in their Closure Package a statement similar to, "Based on conversations with the State Board staff it was determined the total chromium concentration in MW-10 is not a concern." In addition, Regional Board staff said they would put in the Closure Package a requirement for a deed restriction for the area near well MW-5. In a follow-up email dated June 26, 2015, Regional Board staff stated that public notice activities would not begin until the language for the deed restriction was finalized. State Water Board staff concurs with closure.

 11/19/15

Caryl E. Sheehan.
Engineering Geologist
Technical Review Unit
(916) 341-5735

Date

 11/19/15

Pat G. Cullen, P.G.
Senior Engineering Geologist
Chief, Technical Review Unit
(916) 341-5684

Date