

## State Water Resources Control Board

### REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT – CONCUR WITH CLOSURE PRELIMINARY REVIEW – SEPTEMBER 2016

#### Case Information

Cleanup Fund (Fund) Claim No.: 8184	GeoTracker Global ID: T0600100352
Site Name: Chevron No. 8168	Site Address: 6104 Jarvis Avenue Newark, CA 94560
Responsible Party: Chevron Products Company ATTN: Joe Watterson	Address: 6101 Bollinger Canyon Rd. BLD BR1X #5339 San Ramon, CA 94583
Fund Expenditures to Date: \$0	Number of Years Case Open: 31
Fund Budget Category: NA	

#### Agency Information

Agency Name: San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board)	Address: 1515 Clay St# 1400 Oakland, CA 94612
Agency Caseworker: David Tanouye	Case No.: 01-0383
Agency Name: Alameda County Water District (Water District)	Address: 43885 South Grimmer Blvd.320 Fremont, CA 94538
Agency Caseworker: Doug Young	Case No.: TT0038

#### Consultant History

Consultant: Conestoga Rogers Associates	Registered Professional Signatory: Greg Barclay
Years: 2007 - 2016	Office Phone: (916) 889-8900
Consultant: Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc.	Registered Professional Signatory: Bruce Eppler
Years: 2006	Office Phone: (916) 677-3407
Consultant: Gettler-Ryan, Inc.	Registered Professional Signatory: Hagop Kevork
Years: 1996 - 2005	Office Phone: (916) 631-1300
Consultant: Weiss Associates	Registered Professional Signatory: Unknown
Years: 1991	Office Phone: Unknown
Consultant: Geostrategies, Inc.	Registered Professional Signatory: Unknown
Years: 1991	Office Phone: Unknown

Consultant: EA Engineering, Science and Technology	Registered Professional Signatory: Unknown
Years: 1988	Office Phone: Unknown
Consultant: WGR Southwest.	Registered Professional Signatory: Unknown
Years: 1985 – 1989	Office Phone: Unknown
Consultant: Emcon Associates.	Registered Professional Signatory: Unknown
Years: 1985	Office Phone: Unknown

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=T0600100352](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0600100352)

### 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 petroleum fueling facility. An unauthorized release was reported in February 1986. Three gasoline USTs and a waste oil tank were removed in June 1986 during station remodeling. In 1996, the dispensers and piping were removed and replaced, and over excavation of piping lines was performed. Approximately 580 cubic yards of soil and pea gravel were displaced during overexcavation activities; 320 yards were disposed offsite, and 260 cubic yards were used as backfill. From 2007 to 2008, oxygen injection was performed on well MW-3. Active remediation has not been performed since 2008.

Since 1985, 13 groundwater monitoring wells and 2 extraction wells have been installed and regularly monitored. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved for all constituents.

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 projected plume boundary. No other water supply wells have been identified within 1,000 feet of the projected 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. 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 2. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is 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

micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ), and the dissolved concentration of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) is less than 1,000  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .

- Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: Onsite, 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. The groundwater plume extends offsite to the north (downgradient), under Jarvis Avenue. Offsite, the case meets Policy Criterion 2a by Scenario 3a. The maximum benzene concentration in groundwater is less than 100 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ). The minimum depth to groundwater is greater than 5 feet, overlain by soil containing less than 100 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of total petroleum hydrocarbons (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. There are no soil samples 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 concentrations can be used as a surrogate for naphthalene concentrations with a safety factor of eight. Benzene concentrations from the Site are below the naphthalene thresholds in Table 1 of the Policy. Therefore, estimated naphthalene concentrations meet the thresholds in Table 1 and the Policy criteria for direct contact with a safety factor of eight. It is highly unlikely that naphthalene concentrations in the soil, if any, exceed the threshold.

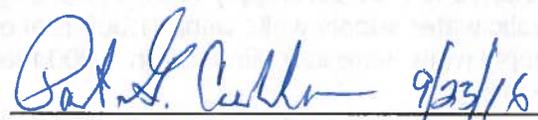
#### Objections to Closure and Responses

According to the Low Threat Closure Policy checklist dated June 30, 2016, County and Regional Water Board staff state the Site meets Policy criteria and should be closed.

#### Recommendation

State Water Board staff concur with the County and Regional Water Board staff determination, and recommend initiation of closure activities.

  
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