

## State Water Resources Control Board

### REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT – CLOSURE PRELIMINARY REVIEW – NOVEMBER 2015

#### Agency Information

Agency Name: Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board)	Address: 11020 Sun Center Drive, #200 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114
Agency Caseworker: Michael Smith	Case No.: 580061

#### Case Information

EAR No.: R03-087	GeoTracker Global ID: T0611500048
Site Name: Imler's TV	Site Address: 121 6th St Marysville, CA 95901
Responsible Party: Imler's TV	Address: 121 6th St Marysville, CA 95901
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$212,170	Number of Years Case Open: 26

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=T0611500048](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0611500048)

#### 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 a vacant lot and a former commercial petroleum fueling facility. An unauthorized release was reported in February 1990 followed by the removal of five USTs (four gasoline and one waste oil) in January 1991. Reportedly, the excavation and removal of the USTs included the top 11 feet of soil. Active remediation has not been conducted at the Site. Since 2006, eight groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and monitored. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved for all constituent.

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. The unauthorized release is located within the service area of a public water system, as defined in the Policy. 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: This 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 defined 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  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . Based on the non-detect benzene concentrations at the downgradient Shell Station wells MW-8 and MW-9, the remaining dissolve phase benzene plume is deemed to be stable and not migrating.

- Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: 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 ( $\text{mg/kg}$ ) 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 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 used as a surrogate 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.

#### Agency Communications

The Review Summary Report recommending closure was emailed to the Regional Water Board on October 29, 2015, with a request for comments or a teleconference. In an email dated November 2, 2015, Regional Water Board staff notified State Water Board staff of their intention to recommend site closure to the Program Manager and initiate closure proceedings. State Water Board staff concurs with case closure.

  
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