



State Water Resources Control Board

REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT – CONCUR
PRELIMINARY REVIEW – JULY 2016

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:
http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0604100118

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 1988 following the removal of three gasoline USTs. Approximately 84 tons of contaminated soil was excavated in 1994, 39 tons of contaminated soil was excavated in 2004, and an unreported volume of contaminated soil was excavated during the most recent UST upgrade in 2015. Since 1985, 13 groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and regularly monitored. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved except benzene and methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) in the source area.

The petroleum release is limited to the soil and shallow groundwater. According to data available in GeoTracker, there are no public water supply wells 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. An open drainage channel is located approximately 200 feet northeast (crossgradient) from the defined plume boundary. 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 the affected shallow groundwater are not threatened, and it is highly unlikely that they will be, considering these factors in the context of the site setting. Remaining

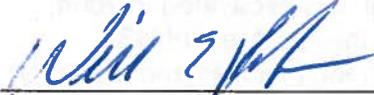
petroleum hydrocarbon constituents are limited and stable, and concentrations are decreasing. Corrective actions have been implemented and additional corrective actions are not necessary. Any remaining petroleum hydrocarbon constituents do not pose a significant risk to human health, safety or the environment.

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 5. An open drainage channel is located approximately 200 feet northeast (crossgradient) from the defined plume boundary, and is unlikely to be impacted by site contamination. Otherwise, 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 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 MTBE is less than 1,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$. 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, safety, and to the environment and water quality objectives will be achieved within a reasonable time frame.
- 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 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.

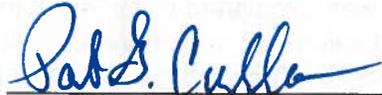
Recommendation

In an electronic mail to State Water Board staff on July 18, 2016, Regional Water Board staff indicated they have initiated the closure process for this case. State Water Board staff concur with the Regional Water Board decision to close the case.



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8/3/16
Date



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