



State Water Resources Control Board

REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT – CLOSURE
SECOND REVIEW – FEBRUARY 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=T0600100379

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 former dry cleaner and developed for mixed business and residential use. An unauthorized release was reported in November 1990 following the removal of three Stoddard solvent USTs and approximately 60 cubic yards of impacted soil were excavated, bio-remediated and used as backfill. An additional Stoddard solvent UST was removed in 1991. Other active remediation has not been conducted. Since 1992, four groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and monitored. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved.

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 250 feet of the defined plume boundary. No other water supply wells have been identified within 250 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. 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

FELICIA MARCUS, CHAIR | THOMAS HOWARD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR


remaining petroleum hydrocarbon constituents do not pose a significant risk to human health, safety or the environment.

Rationale for Closure under the Policy

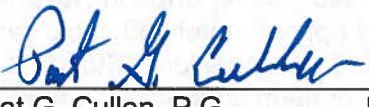
- General Criteria: The case meets all eight Policy general criteria.
- Groundwater Specific Criteria: The case meets Policy Criterion 1 by Class 1. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is less than 100 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest water supply well or surface water body is greater than 250 feet from the defined plume boundary.
- Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: The case meets Policy Criterion 2a by Scenario 4 with no bioattenuation zone according to soil vapor samples collected in May 2011. The maximum benzene, ethylbenzene, and naphthalene concentrations in soil gas are less than 280 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), 3,600 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and 310 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively, at a depth of five feet. These levels meet the Commercial soil gas criteria.
- 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.

Recommendation

State Water Board staff concurs with the County staff letter dated February 2, 2016, recommending that the closure process should be conducted.

 2/18/16

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