

ALAMEDA COUNTY
HEALTH CARE SERVICES



AGENCY
DAVID J. KEARS, Agency Director

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 250
Alameda, CA 94502-6577
(510) 567-6700
(510) 337-9335 (FAX)

StID 4341

July 9, 1997

Mr. Daniel Eget
Danet Investment Co
20000 So. Western Ave
Torrance, CA 94501

Re: **Fuel Leak Site Case Closure for Capitol Metals, 261 S Vasco Road, Livermore, CA 94550**

Dear Mr. Eget:

This letter transmits the enclosed underground storage tank (UST) case closure letter in accordance with Chapter 6.75 (Article 4, Section 25299.37[h]). The State Water Resources Control Board adopted this letter on February 20, 1997. As of March 1, 1997, the Alameda County Environmental Protection Division is required to use this case closure letter for all UST leak sites. We are also transmitting to you the enclosed case closure summary. These documents confirm the completion of the investigation and cleanup of the reported release at the subject site. The subject fuel leak case is closed.

SITE INVESTIGATION AND CLEANUP SUMMARY

Please be advised that the following conditions exist at the site:

- o soil containing 130ppm TPHg and 2.1ppm benzene remains near well MW-2.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (510) 567-6762.

eva chu
Hazardous Materials Specialist

enclosure:

1. Case Closure Letter
2. Case Closure Summary

c:

Dave Clemmens, Livermore Planning Department,
1052 S. Livermore Ave, Livermore, CA 94550
files (capitol.14)

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REMEDIAL ACTION COMPLETION CERTIFICATION

StID 4341 - 261 S Vasco Road, Livermore, CA
(5-10K gallon, 1-6K gallon, and 1-1,200 gallon
underground storage tanks removed in July 26, 1990)

July 9, 1997

Mr. Daniel Eget
Danet Investment Co
20000 So. Western Ave
Torrance, CA 94501

Dear Mr. Eget:

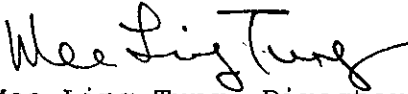
This letter confirms the completion of site investigation and remedial action for the underground storage tanks formerly located at the above-described location. Thank you for your cooperation throughout this investigation. Your willingness and promptness in responding to our inquiries concerning the former underground storage tanks are greatly appreciated.

Based on information in the above-referenced file and with the provision that the information provided to this agency was accurate and representative of site conditions, no further action related to the underground tank release is required.

This notice is issued pursuant to a regulation contained in Title 23, Section 2721(e) of the California Code of Regulations.

Please contact our office if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,


Mee Ling Tung, Director

cc: Chief, Division of Environmental Protection
Kevin Graves, RWQCB
Dave Deaner, SWRCB (with attachment-case closure summary)
Danielle Stefani, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
files-ec (capitol.13)

01 - 0277

CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY
Leaking Underground Fuel Storage Tank Program

I. AGENCY INFORMATION

Date: January 28, 1997

Agency name: Alameda County-HazMat Address: 1131 Harbor Bay Pkwy
City/State/Zip: Alameda, CA 94502 Phone: (510) 567-6700
Responsible staff person: Eva Chu Title: Hazardous Materials Spec.

II. CASE INFORMATION

Site facility name: Capitol Metals
Site facility address: 261 S Vasco Road, Livermore, CA 94550
RB LUSTIS Case No: N/A Local Case No./LOP Case No.: 4341
URF filing date: 8/8/90 SWEEPS No: N/A

<u>Responsible Parties:</u>	<u>Addresses:</u>	<u>Phone Numbers:</u>
Daniel Eget	9601 Wilshire Blvd, #644	213/775-7744
Danet Investment Co.	Beverly Hills, CA 90210 20000 So. Western Ave Torrance, CA 90501	310/533-0466

<u>Tank No:</u>	<u>Size in gal.:</u>	<u>Contents:</u>	<u>Closed in-place or removed?:</u>	<u>Date:</u>
1	10,000	Diesel	Removed	7/26/90
2	10,000	Unl Gasoline	"	"
3	1,200	Unl Gasoline	"	"
4	10,000	Diesel	"	"
5	6,000	Bunker Oil	"	"
6	10,000	Paint Thinner	"	"
7	10,000	Diesel	"	"

III. RELEASE AND SITE CHARACTERIZATION INFORMATION

Cause and type of release: Leaking UST and/or piping, based on field observations at time of tank removals.
Site characterization complete? YES
Date approved by oversight agency: 1/10/97
Monitoring Wells installed? Yes Number: 5 monitoring wells, 3 piezometers
Proper screened interval? Yes, 17' to 32' bgs in well MW-2
Highest GW depth below ground surface: 13.75' Lowest depth: 16.53' in MW-2
Flow direction: West, northwest
Most sensitive current use: Industrial
Are drinking water wells affected? No Aquifer name: Spring Subbasin
Is surface water affected? No Nearest affected SW name: NA
Off-site beneficial use impacts (addresses/locations): None
Report(s) on file? YES Where is report(s) filed? Alameda County
1131 Harbor Bay Pkwy
Alameda, CA 94502

Treatment and Disposal of Affected Material:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Amount (include units)</u>	<u>Action (Treatment or Disposal w/destination)</u>	<u>Date</u>
Tank & Piping	7 USTs	Erickson, Richmond, CA	7/26/90
Rinsate	700 gallons	Refineries Service, Patterson, CA	7/17/90
Soil	12,000 cy	Aerated and reused to fill pit	1994-6
Groundwater	>170,000 gal.	Treated then discharge to sanitary sewer	1994

Maximum Documented Contaminant Concentrations - - Before and After Cleanup

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Soil (ppm)</u>		<u>Water (ppb)</u>	
	<u>Before¹</u>	<u>After²</u>	<u>Before³</u>	<u>After⁴</u>
TPH (Gas)	2,900	130	70,000	ND
TPH (Diesel)	740	15	18,000	ND
Benzene	13	2.1	6,800	ND
Toluene	140	1.6	9,100	ND
Ethylbenzene	52	2.9	8,300	ND
Xylenes	270	5.6	2,100	ND
MTBE	NA		NA	ND
Oil & Grease	1,700	ND	NA	NA
Other				

- NOTE: 1 soil sample collected from tank pits and associated piping during UST removal (7/90)
 2 soil sample collected from well MW-2 at 18.5' bgs (1/91)
 3 groundwater samples from wells MW-1 or MW-2 (1/91)
 4 groundwater samples after overexcavation (8/96, 11/96)
 NA = Not Analyzed; ND = Non Detect

IV. CLOSURE

Does completed corrective action protect existing beneficial uses per the Regional Board Basin Plan? **Undetermined**
 Does completed corrective action protect potential beneficial uses per the Regional Board Basin Plan? **Undetermined**
 Does corrective action protect public health for current land use? **YES**
 Site management requirements:
 Should corrective action be reviewed if land use changes? **YES**
 Monitoring wells Decommissioned: **Yes, MW-1 was destroyed during overexcavation activities in December 1993/January 1994**
 Number Decommissioned: **One** Number Retained: **Four wells, 3 piezometers**
 List enforcement actions taken: **NOV issued 12/4/92**
 List enforcement actions rescinded: **Above, in compliance**

V. LOCAL AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE DATA

Name: **Eva Chu** Title: **Haz Mat Specialist**

Signature: *Eva Chu* Date: *3/9/97*

Reviewed by

Name: **Juliet Shin** Title: **Sr. Haz Mat Specialist**

Signature: *Juliet Shin* Date: *1/29/97*

Name: **Thomas Peacock** Title: **Supervisor**

Signature: *Thomas Peacock* Date: *3-3-97*

VI. RWQCB NOTIFICATION

Date Submitted to RB: *3/5/97* RB Response: *Approved*

RWQCB Staff Name: **Kevin Graves** Title: **AWRCE**

Signature: *Kevin Graves* Date: *3/18/97*

VII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS, DATA, ETC.

The site is ~29 acres with several large metal constructed buildings. The site was used for the receipt, storage, processing, and resale of steel coils, and for the manufacturing of steel rebar and fence post until late 1988.

A total of seven Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) were removed in July 26, 1990 from the site. Tanks 1, 2, and 3 (10K gallon diesel, 10K gallon gas, and 1,200 gallon gas, respectively) were located in a common pit near the center of the property. Tanks 4 and 5 (10K gallon diesel and 6K gallon bunker oil, respectively) were located in another common pit at the west corner of the property, and Tank 6 (10K gallon paint thinner) and Tank 7 (10K gallon diesel) were in separate pits. (See Fig 1)

Soil samples were collected from beneath the tanks and under associated piping and analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline and diesel (TPHg, TPHd), Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl-benzene, Xylenes (BTEX), and/or Total Oil & Grease (TOG). Fuel contamination was noted under Tanks 1 through 5. No contamination was observed beneath Tanks 6 and 7. Maximum contaminant levels were identified in soil from beneath Tank 2 at up to 2,900 parts per million (ppm) TPHg, and 13ppm, 140ppm, 52ppm, and 270 ppm BTEX, respectively. In addition, up to 650 ppm TPHd was identified in soil from beneath Tank 1, and, 1,700 ppm TOG was identified beneath Tank 5. (See Figs 2, 3, 4, and 5, Table 1)

In January 1991 three piezometers (P-1 through P-3) were installed to determine groundwater flow direction, gradient, and water depth. Soil samples were collected from ~20' below ground surface (bgs) from each piezometer boring and analyzed for TPHg and BTEX. No contamination was identified above the detection limits. Subsequently, monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 were installed downgradient of Tank 2, Tank 1, and Tank 4/5, respectively. Soil samples were collected from 10', 15', and 20' bgs in the well borings and analyzed for the above constituents. Hydrocarbon contamination was identified at the soil/water interface (~20' bgs) in borings MW-1 and MW-2 (up to 2.9 ppm benzene and similar levels of TEX). In addition, up to 70,000 parts per billion (ppb) TPHg, 18,000 ppb TPHd, and 6,800 ppb benzene were identified in water samples collected from wells MW-1 and MW-2. No TPHd or BTEX was detected in groundwater from well MW-3. (See Figs 6, 6.1, 7; Tables 2, 3, 4)

In February 1991 exploratory trenches (ET-1 through ET-6) were dug and exploratory borings (EB-1 through EB-6) were drilled around Tanks 1, 2, and 3 to delineate the extent and severity of soil contamination. Soil samples collected from the borings at the soil/water interface were visually inspected and field tested with a Photo Ionization Detector (PID). Contamination was observed to be most prevalent on the east side of the excavation, at a depth of ~11' to 18' bgs. (See Fig 6.1, Tables 2, 3, 4)

One additional exploratory boring, EB-7, was drilled and several trenches dug in and around Tanks 4 and 5. Soil contamination was primarily identified in the backfill material. No odors or PID readings were observed from soil samples collected from EB-7. A soil sample collected at 17' bgs from the exploratory trench within the pit and under Tank #4 contained 43 ppm TPHd. (See Fig 7)

In February 1993 Cone Penetrometer Testings and Push-In PVC Piezometer Sampling (CPT/PIPP) were conducted in the vicinity of Tanks 1, 2, and 3. The CPT was used to determine soil characteristics, stratigraphy, and occurrence of groundwater. Sediments beneath the site consisted of sand and silt combinations, underlain by more silty clay mixtures to 33' bgs. Sediments to the northwest contained more clay; and to the southeast, more silty sand to silty clays. These soils are low to moderately permeable. Groundwater was encountered at ~18' to 20' bgs with a flow direction from west to north, northwest. PIPP groundwater sampling was conducted in nine locations (CMC-1 through CMC-9). These groundwater samples were analyzed for TPHg and BTEX. Elevated hydrocarbon concentrations were detected from borings CMC-1 and CMC-7, northeast and southeast of the former tank location. (See Fig 8, Tables 5, 6)

In December 1993 the area around Tanks 4 and 5 (also referred to as Work Area #2) was excavated, removing concrete and metal debris and ~50 cy of backfill and sloughed material. Three soil samples (WA2-SW-1, SW-3, and SW-6) were collected from the excavation sidewalls, one soil sample (WA2-B-2) from the pit bottom, and one soil sample from the trench area at 2.5' bgs. Soil samples were analyzed for TPHg, TPHd and BTEX. Low to non-detectable levels were identified. (See Fig 9, Table 7)

During the overexcavation activities at Work Area #2, a 4' diameter by 11' deep sump was exposed. The sump and ~75 cy of soil were removed in September 1994. A soil sample (S-1) was collected from beneath the inlet pipe (4' bgs), two soil samples (S-4 and S-6) were collected from the sump sidewalls (~11' bgs), and one soil sample (S-3) was collected from beneath the sump (12' bgs). Soil samples S-7, S-9, and S-10 were collected from pipe trenches leading to and away from the sump. Soil samples were analyzed for TPHg, TPHd, TOG, BTEX, and five metals (Cd, Cr, Pb, Ni, and Zn). Low or non-detect levels of the above analytes were identified. Additional excavation was not required at Work Area #2. (See Tables 7, 8)

Excavation in Work Area #1 (in the area of Tanks 1, 2, & 3) took place in the months of December 1993 and January through April 1994. Approximately 12,000 cy of soil were removed, of which ~8,700 cy were impacted with hydrocarbons. The final dimensions of the excavation were 150' x 75' x 25' deep. Over 170,000 gallons of hydrocarbon impacted groundwater were pumped from the excavation into a system of activated carbon filters and discharged into the sanitary sewer. Well MW-1 was destroyed during the overexcavation activities. Confirmatory soil samples (SW-1 through SW-13) were collected from the excavation pit at ~17' bgs and analyzed for TPHg and BTEX. Select soil samples (SW-1, SW-4, and SW-5) were also analyzed for TPHd. None of the above analytes were detected. (See Figs 10, 11, Table 9)

The hydrocarbon-impacted soil from Work Areas #1 and #2 was aerated onsite. When hydrocarbon levels were low to non-detect, the soil was reused to backfill the excavations. The clean overburden was also used to backfill the excavations.

In August 1996 two new monitoring wells, MW-1 and MW-3, were installed in Work Area #1. A third well, MW-2, which was presumed destroyed during the overexcavation activities was found. These three wells were sampled in August and November 1996 and did not identify TPHd, TPHg, BTEX, or MTBE above detection limits (See Fig 12, Table 10). It appears groundwater extraction, along with soil excavation, remediated the fuel release at the site. Additional groundwater monitoring/sampling is not warranted.

In summary, case closure is recommended because:

- o the leak and ongoing sources have been removed;
- o the site has been adequately characterized;
- o no water wells, surface water, or other sensitive receptors are likely to be impacted since groundwater contamination was limited to the immediate vicinity of the USTs; and,
- o the site presents no significant risk to human health or the environment, based on RBCA Tier 1 Look-Up Table, since there appears to be little or no residual benzene concentrations in soil or groundwater.