

State Water Resources Control Board

UST CASE CLOSURE REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT

Agency Information

Agency Name: Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board)	Address: 3737 Main Street, Suite 500 Riverside, CA 92501
Agency Caseworker: Tom Mbeke-Ekanem	Case No.: 083000544T

Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 6091	GeoTracker Global ID: T0605900435
Site Name: USA Gasoline Station #80	Site Address: 8500 Westminster Blvd. Westminster, CA 92683
Responsible Party: USA Petroleum Corp.	Address: 1261 East 9 th Street Pomona, CA 91766
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$635,535	Number of Years Case Open: 30

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=T0605900435

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 Site is an active commercial mini market and a former commercial petroleum fueling facility. An unauthorized release was reported in October 1984 following the removal of two gasoline USTs in March 1985. Groundwater extraction was conducted between 1987 and 1992. Ozone sparging has been conducted since October 2012 for a total of 7,039 hours, which sparged 802 pounds of ozone into the subsurface. Hydrogen peroxide injection has been conducted since November 2012 for a total of 2,026 hours, which sparged 572 gallons of hydrogen peroxide into the subsurface. Since 1987, nine groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and monitored. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved except benzene.

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. The unauthorized release is located within the service area of a public water system, as defined in the Policy. The affected groundwater is not currently being used as a source of drinking water, and it is highly unlikely that the affected 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

USA Gasoline Station #80
8500 Westminster Boulevard, Westminster
Claim No: 6091

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 tert-butyl ether (MTBE) is less than 1,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$.
- Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: The case meets Policy Criterion 2b. Although no document titled "Risk Assessment" was found in the files reviewed, a professional assessment of site-specific risk from exposure through the vapor intrusion pathway was performed by Fund staff. The assessment found that there is no significant risk of petroleum vapors adversely affecting human health. The Site is paved and accidental exposure to site soils is prevented. No significant benzene groundwater contamination remains beneath Site buildings.
- 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.

Determination


The Fund Manager has determined that corrective action performed at the Site is consistent with the requirements of Health and Safety code section 25296.10, subdivision (a), and that closure of the case is appropriate.

Recommendation for Closure

Based on available information, residual petroleum hydrocarbons at the Site do not pose a significant risk to human health, safety, or the environment, and the case meets the requirements of the Policy. Accordingly, the Fund Manager recommends that the case be closed. The State Water Board is conducting public notification as required by the Policy. Riverside County has the regulatory responsibility to supervise the abandonment of monitoring wells.



Lisa Babcock, P.G. 3939, C.E.G. 1235
Fund Manager



Date

Prepared by: Kirk Larson, P.G.