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EXHIBIT 6 UST Case Closure Summary

This Underground Storage Tank (UST) Case Closure Summary has been prepared in support of a recommendation by the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (Fund) to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) for closure of the UST case at 2732 Citrus Road in Rancho Cordova, California (Site).

Agency Information

Agency Name: Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (SCEMD)	Address: 10590 Armstrong Avenue, Suite A Mather, CA 95655
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Case Information

SCEHD Case No: F556	Global ID: T0606793633
Site Name: Former Olympian Fueling Station	Site Address: 2732 Citrus Road, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
Responsible Party: Olympian JV	Mailing Address: 1300 Industrial Road, #2 San Carlos, CA 94070
USTCF Claim No.: 15460	USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$385,136
	Number of Years Open: 11 years

Tank Information

Tank No.	Size in Gallons	Contents	Closed in Place/ Removed/Active?
T-1	10,000	Diesel	Active
T-2	10,000	Gasoline	Active
T-3	10,000	Gasoline	Active
T-4	10,000	Gasoline	Active

Release Information

- Source of Release: UST System
- Date of Release: July 20, 1999
- Affected Media: Soil and Groundwater

Site Information

- GW Basin: Sacramento Valley Basin
- Beneficial Uses: Municipal and Domestic Water Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Service Supply (IND), and Industrial Process Supply (PRO)
- Land Use Designation: The Site is zoned commercial.
- Distance to Nearest Supply Well: According to data available in GeoTracker, there are no water supply wells within 2,000 feet of the Site.

- Minimum Groundwater Depth: 54.44 feet below ground surface (bgs) at monitoring well MW-5
- Maximum Groundwater Depth: 65.55 feet bgs at monitoring well MW-2
- Groundwater Flow Direction: Predominantly northwest with an average gradient of 0.04 feet per foot (ft/ft)
- Soil Types: The Site is underlain by intermixed gravel, sand, silt, and clay.

Monitoring Well Information

Well Designation	Date Installed	Screen Interval (feet bgs)	Most Recent Depth to Groundwater (feet bgs) (July 09)
MW-1	Jul 00	60-80	60.47
MW-2	Mar 01	60-80	61.35
MW-3	Mar 01	59-79	58.92
MW-4	Mar 01	59-79	59.04
MW-5	Mar 01	59-79	57.38

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Constituent Concentration

Contaminant	Soil (mg/kg)		Water (ug/L)		WQOs (ug/L)
	Maximum	Latest	Maximum	Latest (July 09)	
TPHg	1,200	NA	930	<50	5
TPHd	16,000	NA	1,100	<50	56
Benzene	0.82	NA	3.4	<0.5	0.15
Toluene	11	NA	46	<0.5	42
Ethylbenzene	5.3	NA	13	<0.5	29
Xylenes	34	NA	87	<0.5	17
MTBE	110	NA	6,400	<0.5	5
TBA	<1.0	NA	72	NA	12
1,2-DCA	<2.5	NA	ND	NA	0.4

NA Not Analyzed, Not Applicable or Data Not Available
 WQO Water Quality Objectives
 mg/kg milligrams per kilogram, parts per million
 ug/L micrograms per liter, parts per billion

Site Description

The Site is north of the intersection of Sunrise Boulevard and Citrus Road in Rancho Cordova, California. It currently operates as an unmanned cardlock fueling station with four, double-walled, 10,000-gallon, fiberglass underground storage tanks (USTs), seven dispenser islands, and a small storage structure.

Site History/Assessments

The Site has been an active cardlock fuel station since May 1990. In July 1999, MTBE was detected in soil during a Phase II Site Assessment. To date, five monitoring wells have been installed and monitored regularly. A Sensitive Receptor Survey was conducted in 2000. Approximately 33 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated in 2003, and soil vapor extraction was conducted from October 2007 through March 2008. A Site map showing the location of the current USTs, monitoring wells and groundwater level contours is provided at the end of this case closure summary.

Remediation Summary

- Free Product: No free product was documented throughout the life of this case.
- Soil Excavation: An estimated 33 cubic yards of impacted soil were removed and disposed offsite in 2003.
- In-Situ Soil Remediation: Soil vapor extraction, conducted from October 2007 through March 2008, removed approximately 9.4 pounds of TPHg and 38 pounds of MTBE. In March 2008, the rate of removal was 0.21 pounds of TPHg/day and 0.29 pounds of MTBE/day.
- Groundwater Remediation: None conducted

General Site Conditions

- Geology and Hydrogeology: The Site is underlain by interbedded and intermixed gravel, sand, silt, and clay. The depth to groundwater varies seasonally between 54 and 66 feet bgs and the groundwater gradient is north to northwest at approximately 0.04 ft/ft. The closest surface water is an unnamed irrigation canal, located approximately 0.4 miles upgradient of the Site.
- Estimate of Hydrocarbon Mass in Soil: Prior to remediation, approximately 39 pounds of MTBE was calculated to remain in the vicinity of the USTs and 34 pounds of TPHd in the vicinity of the dispensers. (Conestoga-Rovers & Associates; Site Closure Request, Former Olympian Fueling Station; March 14, 2008)
- Water Quality Objectives: Water Quality Objectives have already been met with the possible exception of TPHg and benzene. TPHg was not detected above the reporting limit of 50 ug/L. The WQO for TPHg of 5 ug/L will be met within a reasonable period of time even if it is not currently met. Similarly, Benzene was not detected above the reporting limit of 0.5 ug/L. The WQO for benzene of 0.15 ug/L will be met within a reasonable period of time even if it is not currently met.

Sensitive Receptor Survey

A Sensitive Receptor Survey (SRS) was conducted in December 2000 by Advanced GeoEnvironmental, Consultants (AGE). A records search at the Department of Water Resources and an on-the-ground survey in the area did not identify any water supply wells or surface water receptors within a 2,000 foot radius of the Site. Drinking water at and near the Site is currently supplied by the Golden States Water Company.

Risk Evaluation

As a result of removal of approximately 33 cubic yards of soil and soil vapor extraction, there is little residual petroleum hydrocarbon in soil at the Site that would pose a threat to groundwater resources, human health, or the environment. Constituents of concern are below applicable WQO or detection limits. Since residual concentrations are low, the Site and public areas are paved with thick concrete, and the Site is currently an unmanned cardlock facility, there is little potential for hydrocarbon vapors to migrate or pose a threat to human health or the environment. There are no water supply wells or surface water receptors present within 2,000 feet of the Site.

Closure

Will corrective action performed ensure the protection of human health, safety and the environment? Yes.

Is corrective action and UST case closure consistent with State Water Board Resolution 92-49? Yes.

Is achieving background water quality feasible? No.

To remove all traces of residual petroleum constituents at the Site would require significant effort and cost. Removal of all traces of residual petroleum hydrocarbon constituents that contribute to detectable concentrations in shallow groundwater can be accomplished, but would require excavation of additional soil as well as additional remediation of shallow groundwater. The soil excavation could also entail relocation of existing utilities, demolition of existing buildings, temporary closure of existing businesses and road closures. If complete removal of detectable traces of petroleum constituents becomes the standard for UST corrective actions, the statewide technical and economic implications will be enormous. Because of the high costs involved and minimal benefit of attaining further reductions in concentrations of TPHg and benzene at this Site, and the fact that beneficial uses are not threatened, attaining background water quality at this Site is not feasible.

If achieving background water quality is not feasible:

Is the alternative cleanup level consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State? Yes.

It is impossible to determine the precise level of water quality that will be attained given the limited residual petroleum hydrocarbons that remain at the Site. In light of all the factors discussed above, and the fact that the residual petroleum constituents will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of groundwater, a level of water quality will be attained that is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.

Will the alternative cleanup level unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water? No.

Impacted groundwater is not used as a source of drinking water or any other beneficial use currently. It is highly unlikely that the impacted groundwater will be used as a source of drinking water or any other beneficial use in the foreseeable future.

Will the alternative level of water quality exceed water quality prescribed in applicable Basin Plan? No.

The final step in determining whether cleanup to a level of water quality less stringent than background is appropriate for this Site requires a determination that the alternative level of water quality will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the relevant basin plan. Pursuant to State Water Board Resolution 92-49, a Site may be closed if the basin plan requirements will be met within a reasonable time frame.

Have factors contained in Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 2550.4 been considered? Yes.

In approving an alternative level of water quality less stringent than background, the State Water Board considers the factors contained in California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2550.4, subdivision (d). As discussed earlier, the adverse effect on shallow groundwater will be minimal and localized, and there will be no adverse effect on the groundwater contained in deeper aquifers, given the physical and chemical characteristics of petroleum constituents, the hydrogeological characteristics of the Site and surrounding land, and the quantity of the groundwater and direction of the groundwater flow. In addition, the potential for adverse effects on beneficial uses of groundwater is low, in light of the proximity of the groundwater supply wells, the current and potential future uses of groundwater in the area, the existing quality of groundwater, the potential for health risks caused by human exposure, the potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures, and the persistence and permanence of potential effects.

Finally, a level of water quality less stringent than background is unlikely to have any impact on surface water quality, in light of the volume and physical and chemical characteristics of petroleum constituents; the hydrogeological characteristics of the Site and surrounding land; the quantity and quality of groundwater and direction of groundwater flow, the patterns of precipitation in the region, and the proximity of residual petroleum to surface waters.

Has the requisite level of water quality been met? Yes, with the possible exception of TPHg and benzene. TPHg was not detected above the reporting limit of 50 ug/L. The WQO for TPHg of 5 ug/L will be met within a reasonable period of time, if it is not currently met. Similarly, Benzene was not detected above the reporting limit of 0.5 ug/L. The WQO for benzene of 0.15 ug/L will be met within a reasonable period of time, if it is not currently met.

Objections to Closure and Response

The SCEMD objects to UST case closure for this case because the Responsible Party has 1) not submitted a conceptual Site model acceptable to the SCEMD, and 2) investigated whether offsite petroleum contamination is present down gradient from the Site.

The Fund Manager does not believe that any potential residual petroleum hydrocarbons at this Site represent a significant risk to human health and safety, and the environment. As a result of soil excavation and soil vapor extraction, there is little residual petroleum hydrocarbon in soil at the Site. Any residual petroleum hydrocarbons, if present in the groundwater down gradient from the Site, would be at very low concentrations and would continue to attenuate. In addition, there are no domestic or public water supply wells within 2,000 feet of the Site. Water in the vicinity of the Site is provided to water users by the Golden States Water Company.

The Fund is conducting public notification and the SCEMD has the regulatory responsibility to supervise the abandonment of monitoring wells.

Summary and Conclusion

A leak was identified in July 1999 during a Phase II Site Assessment. Since 1999, five monitoring wells have been installed, 33 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated, soil vapor extraction was conducted for approximately six months and a sensitive receptor survey was conducted. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or contaminants are below detection limits. To date, \$385,136 in corrective action costs have been reimbursed by the Fund. The nearest water supply wells are more than 2,000 feet from the Site. Any impacted groundwater is not currently being used as a source of drinking water or other beneficial uses and water is provided to water users near the Site by the Golden States Water Company. It is highly unlikely that any impacted groundwater will be used as a source of drinking water or other beneficial use in the foreseeable future. Based on available information, the residual petroleum hydrocarbons at the Site do not pose significant risks to human health, safety, and the environment, and the Fund Manager recommends that the case be closed.

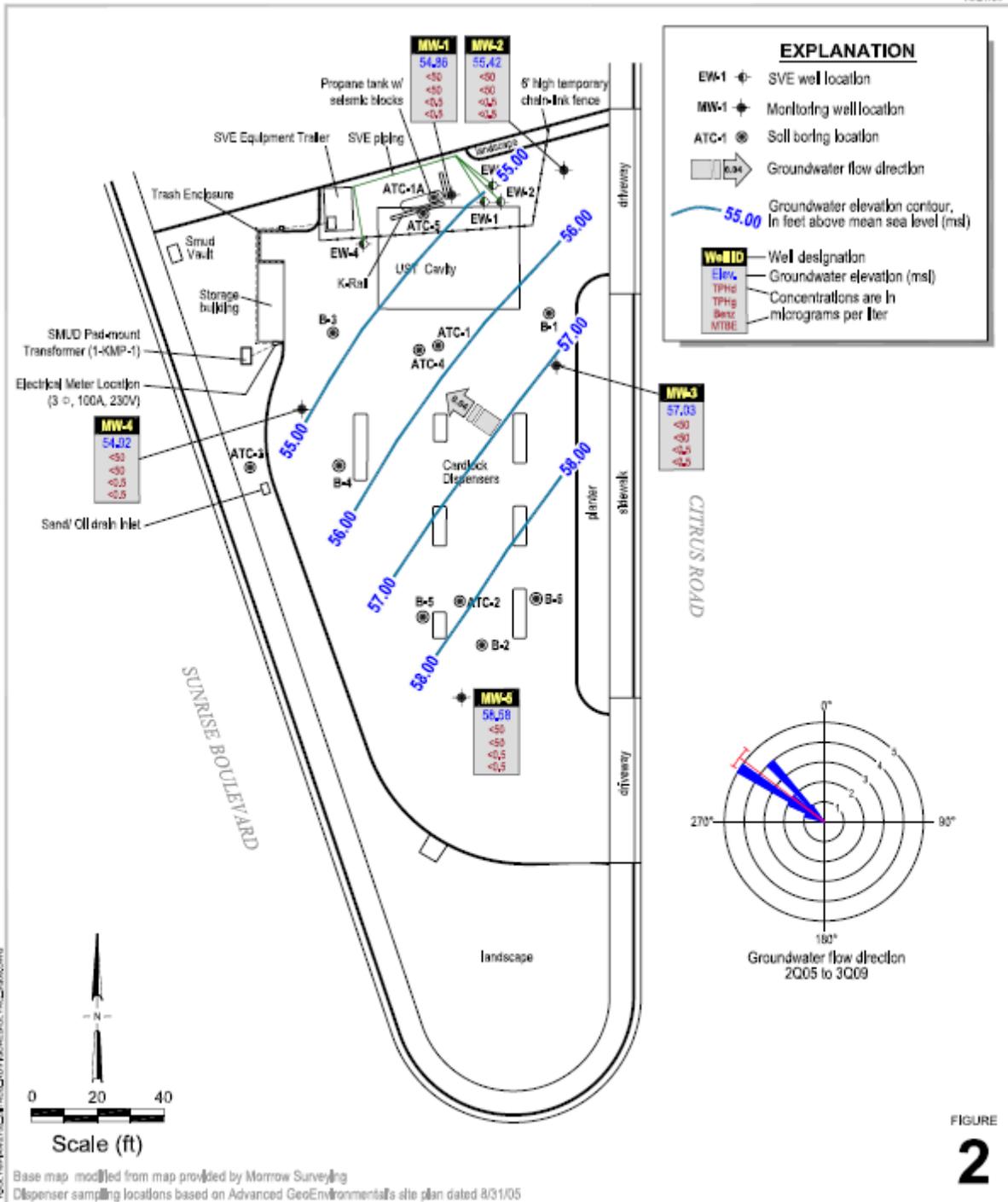
John Russell

John Russell PG No. 8396

August 2, 2010

Date

10/21/09



Former Olympian Fueling Station
 2732 Citrus Road
 Rancho Cordova, California



**Groundwater Elevation Contour and
 Hydrocarbon Concentration Map**
 July 13, 2009