



State Water Resources Control Board

UST CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

Agency Information

Table with 2 columns: Agency Name, Address, Agency Caseworker, Case No.

Case Information

Table with 2 columns: USTCF Claim No., Site Name, Petitioner, USTCF Expenditures to Date, Global ID, Address, Number of Years Case Open

URL: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\_report.asp?global\_id=T0601900655

Summary

The Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy (Policy) contains general and media-specific criteria, and cases that meet those criteria are appropriate for closure pursuant to the Low-Threat Policy. This Case meets all of the required criteria of the Policy. A summary evaluation of compliance with the Policy is shown in Attachment 1: Compliance with State Water Board Policies and State Law. The Conceptual Site Model upon which the evaluation of the Case has been made is described in Attachment 2: Summary of Basic Site Information. Highlights of the Conceptual Site Model of the Case are as follows:

The release at the Site was discovered during a dispenser and piping upgrade in March 1990. Five underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed in May 1998. There is currently an operating truck stop and automobile fueling facility on-Site. Soil sampling conducted between 1990 and 2008 indicated elevated levels of petroleum constituents in soil located beneath the former USTs and dispenser islands. Grab groundwater samples collected in 2008 indicated methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) concentrations were slightly above Water Quality Objectives (WQOs), while concentrations for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes are below WQOs.

The petroleum release is limited to soil and groundwater to a depth of approximately 100 feet below ground surface (bgs). The nearest surface bodies are the stormwater retention basins located approximately 2,400 feet southwest and 3,900 feet northeast of the Site. The nearest public supply wells regulated by the California Department of Public Health are located approximately 2,000 feet north and 4,000 feet south of the Site. Public water is supplied by the City of Fresno. The affected

groundwater is not currently being used as a source of drinking water or any other designated beneficial use, and it is highly unlikely that the affected groundwater will be used as a source of drinking water or any other beneficial use in the foreseeable future. Public supply wells are usually constructed with competent sanitary seals. Production intervals are in deeper protected aquifers. Remaining petroleum constituents are limited, stable, and declining. Corrective actions have been implemented and additional corrective actions are not necessary. Additional assessment/monitoring will not likely change the conceptual model. Remaining petroleum constituents do not pose significant risk to human health, safety, or the environment.

### Rationale for Closure under the Policy

- General Criteria – Site **MEETS ALL EIGHT GENERAL CRITERIA** under the Policy.
- Groundwater Media-Specific Criteria – Site meets the criterion in **CLASS 2**. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is less than 250 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest existing water supply well or surface water body 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  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .
- Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air –Site meets the **EXCEPTION**. The Site operates as an active commercial fueling facility and has no release characteristics that can be reasonably believed to pose an unacceptable health risk.
- Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure – Site meets **CRITERIA (3) b**. A site-specific risk assessment from exposure shows that maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil will have no significant risk of adversely affecting the human health.

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. The contaminated soil is covered by the service station with slab-on grade concrete. Therefore, dermal exposure and outdoor air exposure is highly unlikely unless future construction results in soil excavation. If this is the case, appropriately trained personnel should conduct the work and a community health and safety plan should be prepared.

### Objections to Closure

Regional Water Board staff objected to UST case closure because:

1. The extent of the release in soil and groundwater, and impacts to offsite properties must be defined.  
RESPONSE: Residual concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHd) and MTBE are the primary constituents of concern in soil between approximately 5 and 60 feet beneath former USTs and facility piping. Soil data indicates that residual petroleum constituents are laterally delineated. Source area borings B-102 and B-107 indicate that elevated concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons are present. However, borings advanced outside of the source area reported low to non-detectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons. Residual petroleum constituents are vertically delineated in soil to a depth of 90 feet bgs.