

## State Water Resources Control Board

### UST CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

#### Agency Information

Agency Name: Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board	Address: 1685 E Street Fresno, CA 93706
Agency Caseworker: Mr. Jeffrey Hannel	Case No.: 5T20000200

#### Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 14449	Global ID: T0603900194
Site Name: Yosemite Lakes Trading Post	Site Address: 29580 Yosemite Springs Parkway Coarsegold, Madera County (Site)
Petitioner: Edward Schiller	Address: P.O, Box 337 Central City, IA 52214
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$1,430,641	Number of Years Case Open: 13

URL: [http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=T0603900194](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603900194)

#### 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 unauthorized release was discovered in March of 1999, following the removal and replacement of the three Underground Storage Tanks (USTs), associated piping, and pump island. During the removal activities, residual petroleum constituents were identified beneath the dispenser island and one of the USTs. Subsequent Site characterization indicated petroleum constituents in the soil and limited shallow perched water. It was later discovered that methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) and tert-butyl alcohol (TBA) had impacted the deep groundwater aquifer. The Site has remained operational as an active fueling facility.

A soil vapor extraction system (SVE), groundwater remediation system, and a limited pumping program were implemented. The SVE system effectively removed petroleum constituents from the soil and perched water. The groundwater remediation system and the limited pumping program have reduced deep onsite MTBE concentrations to near the primary maximum contaminant level (MCL). Normal drinking water production has removed residual petroleum constituents from the aquifer and will continue to remove the remaining residual petroleum constituents.

The release has affected the production aquifer used by the Yosemite Springs Park Utility Company (YSPUC). MTBE was detected in YSPUC wells above MCLs and as a result the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) requested production to be discontinued in four of the YSPUC wells. A California Department of Public Health (CDPH) funded MTBE treatment plant was installed to treat MTBE impacted drinking water from two of the YSPUC wells. It has been 7 years since the installation of the MTBE treatment plant and MTBE has not been detected in the influent water samples above the primary MCL since the installation of the treatment plant. Nearly 450 million gallons of water have been produced and delivered to customers from the impacted wells since the installation of the treatment plant in 2005. CDPH has indicated it will accept an application from YSPUC to discontinue the use of the MTBE treatment plant because the influent concentrations of MTBE have been below the secondary MCL since 2008.

The remaining petroleum constituents are limited, stable, and declining. Remedial actions have been implemented and the only effective remediation option available is to remove residual contamination through aquifer production. Additional assessment/monitoring will not likely change the conceptual model. Any remaining petroleum constituents do not pose significant risk to human health, safety, or the environment. The Regional Water Board concurred with the responsible party's recommendation for closure. However, the YSPUC has expressed objections to closure of this case.

#### 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 5**. Based on an analysis of Site specific conditions that under current and reasonably anticipated near-term future scenarios, the contaminant plume poses a low threat to human health and safety and to the environment and water quality objectives (WQOs) will be achieved within a reasonable time frame. Lab data was provided by YSPUC for the two previously impacted production wells. MTBE was not detected above WQOs in 148 samples collected since 2008. The extensive analytical data indicates that the corrective actions have significantly reduced the plume and the production wells are no longer threatened.
- Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air – Site meets the **ACTIVE FUELING FACILITY** exception for vapor intrusion to indoor air, 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) a**. Maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil are less than or equal to those listed in Table 1. The estimated naphthalene concentrations in soil 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.

#### Objections to Closure

The Regional Water Board staff does not object to UST case closure. However, YSPUC staff objected to UST case closure because:

1. In 2003, MTBE was detected in wells 11A and 18A above the MCL.  
RESPONSE: This was nearly 10 years ago and MTBE concentrations have been significantly reduced by active remediation and natural attenuation. These wells are not currently in use and