

## State Water Resources Control Board

### UST CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

#### Agency Information

Agency Name: County of Orange-Health Care Agency (County)	Address: 1241 E. Dyer Road, #120 Santa Ana, CA 92705-5611
Agency Caseworker: Julie Wozencraft	Case No.: 99UT011

#### Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 17363	Global ID: T0605902250
Site Name: Savala Equipment	Site Address: 16402 E. Construction Circle Irvine, CA 92606 (Site)
Petitioner: Savala Equipment Attention: Leonard Savala	Address: 16402 E. Construction Circle Irvine, CA 92606
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$276,532	Number of Years Case Open: 13

URL: [http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=T0605902250](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605902250)

#### 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 Policy. This Site 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 Site follow:

The release at this Site was discovered when the underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed in January 1999. During the USTs removal, approximately 22 tons of impacted soil were excavated. The Site is located in an industrial park and is currently used as an equipment rental and engineering construction headquarters. No USTs are currently on-site. A pump and treat test was conducted from November 2004 through January 2005 and removed approximately 43,700 gallons of groundwater and 1.1 pounds of total petroleum hydrocarbons. Peters Canyon Channel is located approximately 190 feet southeast of well MW-13 (down-gradient). The sides of the Peters Canyon Channel are concrete lined but the bottom of the channel is natural.

Based on the historical groundwater data, groundwater concentration trends for methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) and tert-butyl alcohol (TBA) have been either stable or decreasing in all wells, except for monitoring well (MW) MW-13. However, MTBE concentrations in well MW-13 have been decreasing in the last three sampling events. Historically, both total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) and

benzene have been low or non-detect in all wells since 2005. The most current groundwater sampling event in July 2010 shows that benzene is currently non-detect in 10 wells that were sampled. Benzene was not sampled in the remaining four wells since it has never been detected in these wells.

The petroleum release is limited to the shallow soil and groundwater. 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. Remedial actions have been implemented and further remediation would be ineffective and expensive. 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 – Site meets Policy Groundwater-Specific Class “5”. Based on an analysis of site-specific conditions, under current and reasonably anticipated near-term future scenarios, the contaminant plume poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment and water quality objectives (WQOs) will be achieved within a reasonable time frame.

Site conditions pose only a low threat to groundwater and Peters Canyon Channel because:

- The plume is stable.
  - Natural attenuation appears to be established as evidenced by stable or decreasing groundwater concentration trends for MTBE and TBA in all wells, except for well MW-13. However, MTBE concentrations in well MW-13 have been decreasing in the last three sampling events. Historically, benzene has been low or non-detect in all wells and TPHg has been at the WQO or non-detect in all wells since 2005. The most current groundwater sampling event in July 2010 shows that benzene is currently non-detect in 10 wells that were sampled.
  - Natural attenuation appeared to also be established in well MW-13 as evidenced by a decrease in MTBE concentrations. Concentrations of TBA are expected to decrease as natural attenuation continues to degrade residual petroleum constituents.
  - USEPA National Recommended Water Quality criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for MTBE are 51,000 µg/L (4-day average) and 151,000 µg/L (one-hour average). USEPA National Recommended Water Quality criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for TBA have not been established. From the groundwater data for the most current sampling event in July 2000, MTBE was detected at 31 µg/L in well MW-13, which is significantly lower than the criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life. Therefore, even in the unlikely event that MTBE from well MW-13 could reach Peters Canyon Channel, it is highly unlikely that the residual MTBE would impair the beneficial uses of the channel.
- Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air – Site meets Policy Class “a”.
  - Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure – Site meets the Policy Class “a”. Maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil are less than or equal to those listed in Table 1 of the Policy.