

## State Water Resources Control Board

### UST CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

#### Agency Information

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|--|---|
| Agency Name: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health | Address: P.O. Box 129261<br>San Diego, CA 92123 |
| Agency Caseworker: Mr. Craig Carlisle                            | Case No.: 9UT3817                               |

#### Case Information

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| USTCF Claim No.: 14234                | Global ID: T0607302579  |
| Site Name: All Makes Smog and Tune    | Site Address: 555 South Escondido Boulevard<br>Escondido, CA 92025 (Site) |
| Petitioner: Mr. Wayne Ogletree        | Address: P.O. Box 68102<br>Oro Valley, AZ 85737                           |
| USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$125,969 | Number of Years Case Open: 14   |

URL: [http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=T0607302579](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0607302579)

#### 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 case meets all of the required criteria of the Policy.

The release at the Site was discovered when three underground storage tanks (USTs) and the associated fuel dispensers and underground piping were removed in January 1999. The USTs had not been used since the late 1970s. No USTs are currently on-Site. The Site is currently utilized as a State of California Auto Emission Testing facility and for the sale of used cars. Nine groundwater monitoring wells, four temporary well points, and twelve vapor probes were constructed at the Site. Site investigations confirm soil and groundwater impacts generally adjacent to and beneath the building located on-Site. Due to the proximity of the building to the impacts and the concern for the integrity of the building, no additional source removal was attempted.

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 for any other designated beneficial use, and it is highly unlikely that the affected groundwater will be used as a source of drinking water or for any other beneficial use in the foreseeable future. Public supply wells are usually constructed with competent sanitary seals and intake screens that are in deeper more protected aquifers. Remaining petroleum constituents are limited, stable and declining. Any 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 criteria in **CLASS 2**. The plume of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline and benzene in groundwater are both less than 250 feet.
- Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air Criteria – Site meets **CRITERIA (2) b**. The State Water Board evaluated the Site conditions and determined that human health is protected.
- Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure Criteria – 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 because:
  - Historical soil data indicate that only one soil sample from boring AM-PPL5-2 was above the screening level identified in Table 1 of the Policy for ethylbenzene. Benzene concentration was reported below the method detection limit in the same sample.
  - Soil sample from boring AM-PPL5-2 was collected ten years ago. Natural attenuation will continue to degrade the residual ethylbenzene.
  - There are no soil samples 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% benzene and 0.25% naphthalene. Therefore, benzene concentrations can be directly substituted for naphthalene concentrations with a safety factor of eight. Benzene concentrations from the Site are below the naphthalene thresholds in Table 1. Therefore, 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.

### Recommendation for Closure

The corrective action performed at this Site ensures the protection of human health, safety, the environment and is consistent with chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code and implementing regulations, applicable state policies for water quality control and the applicable water quality control plan, and case closure is recommended.

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11/5/13

Date

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11/5/13

Date

