UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

Agency Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Name:</th>
<th>Address:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board)</td>
<td>3737 Main Street, Suite 500 Riverside, CA 92501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency Caseworker: Kyle Wright</td>
<td>Case No.: 0833000466T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UST Cleanup Fund (Fund) Claim No.: 11146</th>
<th>Global ID: T0606500047</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name: Arco #1924</td>
<td>Site Address: 785 North Main Street Corona, CA 91720 (Site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Party: Tesoro Environmental Resources Company</td>
<td>Address: 301 East Ocean Blvd, Suite 1600 Long Beach, CA 90802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attention: Daniel Monson</td>
<td>Fund Expenditures to Date: $0 Number of Years Case Open: 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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GeoTracker Case Record: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/?gid=T0606500047

Summary

This case has been proposed for closure by the State Water Resources Control Board at the request of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, which concurs with closure.

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 because they pose a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. The Site meets all of the required criteria of the Policy and therefore, is subject to closure.

The Site is an active service station, consisting of a retail mini-mart building, three USTs, and two dispenser islands. The unauthorized release was reported on April 27, 1987 after petroleum hydrocarbons were identified in soil and soil vapor in the vicinity of the USTs during a site renovation investigation. On March 19, 1987, three 4,000-gallon gasoline USTs, one 6,000-gallon gasoline UST, and one 275-gallon waste oil UST were
removed from the Site. Petroleum hydrocarbons were reported in soil samples collected beneath the USTs.

A groundwater pump and treat system utilizing biosparging operated at the Site from July 1989 through March 1995 and approximately 300,000 gallons of impacted groundwater were extracted, treated, and discharged to the storm drain. Vacuum truck extraction events in 2003 and 2004 removed approximately 168 gallons of impacted groundwater and approximately 0.6 pounds of hydrocarbons.

Soil vapor extraction (SVE) pilot tests were conducted during May 1990 and February 1996. An SVE system operated onsite between October 2002 and September 2007, removing a reported total of approximately 10,570 pounds of petroleum from the vadose zone. A rebound test in February through May 2008 indicated secondary source had been removed to the extent practicable and confirmation borings confirmed effective removal of petroleum mass. The most recent maximum concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil samples were less than those listed in Table 1 of the Policy. Maximum soil vapor concentrations were less than those listed in Appendix 4 Scenario 4 of the Policy. Benzene concentrations in groundwater have shown a decreasing trend and the plume is less than 100 feet in length and is shrinking in areal extent. Depth to groundwater at the Site is >30 feet below ground surface, and groundwater gradient to the southwest is relatively flat.

The residual petroleum constituents remaining in soil and groundwater are limited in extent and occur at such depth that they pose a low risk via the petroleum vapor intrusion or direct contact pathways. The plume of impacted groundwater is well defined and petroleum constituent concentrations in monitoring wells have decreased, indicating the plume is stable.

Remaining petroleum constituents are limited in concentration and areal extent. Additional assessment would be unnecessary and will not likely change the conceptual model. Any remaining petroleum constituents do not pose significant risk to human health, safety, or the environment under current conditions.

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 1**. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is less than 100 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest existing water supply well or surface water body is greater than 250 feet from the defined plume boundary.
- Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air – Site meets **Criteria 2 (a), Scenario 4**. The concentrations of benzene, ethylbenzene, and naphthalene in soil gas are less than the Policy limits as it applies to the bioattenuation zone, land use, and existing or planned future building structures at the Site.
Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure – Site meets Criteria 3 (a). Maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil from confirmation soil samples are less than or equal to those listed in Table 1 of the Policy.

Recommendation for Closure

The corrective action performed at this Site ensures the protection of human health, safety, and the environment. The corrective action performed at this Site is consistent with chapter 6.7 of division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, implementing regulations, applicable state policies for water quality control and applicable water quality control plans. Case closure is recommended.

Reviewed By:

Matthew Cohen, P.G. No. 9077
Senior Engineering Geologist

6/4/2021