

## State Water Resources Control Board

### UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

#### Agency Information

Agency Name: Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board	Address: 73-720 Fred Waring Dr. Ste 100 Palm Desert, CA 92260
Agency Caseworker: Jose Cortez	Case No.: 7DODT22430011

#### Case Information

UST Cleanup Fund (Fund) Claim No.: N/A	Global ID: T060252734
Site Name: Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro Tank 198	Site Address: East Side of Building 197 South of Access Road El Centro, CA 92243
Responsible Party: United States Department of the Navy Attn: Mr. Robert Fischer	Address: 1605 Third Street NAF El Centro, CA 92243
Fund Expenditures to Date: N/A	Number of Years Case Open: 26

#### GeoTracker Case Record:

[https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=T060252734](https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T060252734)

#### Summary

**This case has been proposed for closure by the State Water Resources Control Board at the request of the Colorado River Basin 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. This case meets all of the required criteria of the Policy.

The site operates as an open field adjacent to a parking lot at an active Naval Base in Imperial County. The petroleum release was discovered when elevated petroleum constituents were identified during the removal of a 150-gallon diesel tank in 1993.

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East Side of Building 197 South of Access Road, El Centro, Imperial County

Total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-d) was detected in soil samples from the bottom of the excavation. In 1999 one grab groundwater sample met water quality objectives for petroleum constituents and oxygenates. In May/June 2000 a total of 30 cubic yards of impacted soil were over-excavated to nine feet below ground surface (bgs) and disposed off-site. Elevated concentrations of TPH-d were detected in confirmation soil samples collected from the bottom and north end of the remedial over-excavation. Additional soil sampling in 2008 indicated the residual petroleum impacted soil along the northern edge of the remedial over-excavation is limited in areal extent.

Residual petroleum constituents in soil is limited in areal extent. Remaining petroleum constituents are limited, stable, and decreasing. 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 2**. There is a bioattenuation zone that provides a separation of at least 30 feet both laterally and vertically between the Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid in soil and the foundation of existing or potential buildings. Concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline and diesel combined in soil are less than 100 milligrams per kilogram throughout the entire depth of the bioattenuation zone.
- 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.

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. Taken from Potter and Simmons (1998), gasoline mixtures contain approximately 2% benzene and 0.25% naphthalene. Therefore, benzene concentrations can be used as a surrogate for naphthalene concentrations with a safety factor of eight. Benzene concentrations from the Site are below the naphthalene thresholds in Table 1 of the Policy. Therefore, estimated naphthalene concentrations meet the thresholds in Table 1 and the Policy criteria for direct contact with a safety factor of eight. It is highly unlikely that naphthalene concentrations in the soil, if any, exceed the threshold.

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**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.

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Division of Water Quality



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Date