UST CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

Agency Name: Orange County Health Care Agency	Address: 1241 East Dyer Road, Suite 120 Santa Ana, CA 92705
Agency Caseworker: Shyamala Sundaram	Case No.: 90UT246

Case Information

USTCF Claim Nos.: 10152, 18065	Global ID: T0605900320
Site Name: Texaco	Site Address: 8520 Warner Avenue Fountain Valley, CA 92708 (Site)
Responsible Party: Shell Oil Products US Attention: Marvin Katz	Address: 20945 South Wilmington Avenue Carson, CA 90810
USTCF Expenditures to Date: $0	Number of Years Case Open: 23

URL: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605900320

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 in November 1990 during dispenser modifications. In 1994, the dispenser islands and product piping were replaced and an unknown quantity of contaminated soil was disposed off-Site. Between 1997 and 2003, a soil vapor extraction remediation system operated at the Site and removed approximately 36,526 pounds of petroleum hydrocarbon. Between 2004 and 2006, a groundwater extraction system removed and treated approximately 551,217 gallons of contaminated groundwater. Between 2004 and 2007, oxygen was injected into groundwater beneath Newland Street to promote degradation of petroleum constituents in the off-Site portion of the contaminant plume. In 2011, new underground storage tanks (USTs) and dispensers replaced the existing structures at the Site. At that time, the existing convenience store was destroyed and a new convenience store and car wash were constructed in the southeast corner of the Site.

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. Remedial actions have been implemented and further remediation would be ineffective and expensive. 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 criterion in **CLASS (2)**. The plume of petroleum constituents in groundwater that exceed water quality objectives is less than 250 feet in length as defined by monitoring wells MW-2, MW-7, MW-9, MW-12, and MW-20 (WPI, 2013). The closest active supply well is approximately 500 feet east and is upgradient of the Site. The closest active downgradient supply well is approximately 3,600 feet west of the Site.

- Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air Criteria – Site meets the **EXCEPTION**. The Site is an active petroleum fueling facility and has no release characteristics that can be reasonably believed to pose an unacceptable health risk. In addition, a Site-specific soil vapor survey and risk assessment was performed in 2010 and no human health risks were identified.

- Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure Criteria – Site meets **CRITERIA (3) a**. Maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil are less than or equal to those listed in Table 1 of the Policy. 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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