

State Water Resources Control Board

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

Agency Information

Agency Name: Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (SCEMD)	Address: 11080 White Rock Road, Suite 200 Rancho Cordova, California 95670
Agency Caseworker: David Von Aspern	Case No.: B588/RO 778

Case Information

UST Cleanup Fund (Fund) Claim No.: N/A	Global ID: T0606700513
Site Name: Max's Service STN (Vacant)	Site Address: 3617 Marysville Boulevard Sacramento, CA 95838 (Site)
Responsible Parties: Emad A Abdallah Mohammed Adelzadeh Amy Adelzadeh	Address: 9727 D Street Oakland, CA 94603 [emadtuneup@sbcglobal.net] 7735 Madison Avenue Citrus Heights, CA 95610 3606 Broken Branch Court, 136 Sacramento, CA 95834
Fund Expenditures to Date: N/A	Number of Years Case Open: 31

GeoTracker Case Record: <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/?gid=T0606700513>

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 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.

E. JOAQUIN ESQUIVEL, CHAIR | EILEEN SOBECK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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The Site formerly operated as a service station and is currently a vacant lot in a mixed-use community. The release was discovered in March 1991 during the removal of three gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) when elevated levels of petroleum constituents were encountered in site soils. In November 1991, dispensers and piping associated with the former USTs were removed from the Site, and confirmation soil samples revealed additional petroleum impacts in the dispenser area. In March 1992, over-excavation of the tank pit and dispenser areas commenced, and soil was stockpiled onsite. Excavation activities were halted due to contracting issues and the excavation was left open from March 1992 until December 1994 when remedial activities resumed. At this time, the over-excavation was completed, confirmation samples were collected, and the stockpiled soil was aerated then used to backfill the excavation. An estimated 58.5 pounds of weathered petroleum constituents remain in the subsurface at the site.

The site is currently vacant, and the residual petroleum impact is limited to the top 10 feet of soil with approximately 75 feet of clean soil present between the deepest reported impacts and the estimated depth to groundwater. Benzene and methyl tertiary butyl ether have not been reported in soil samples above detection limits and the lateral extent of soil impacts were primarily limited to the vicinity of the former dispensers. Impacted soil was aerated prior to returning to the excavation and confirmation soil boring samples have indicated that residual petroleum impacts represent a low risk to human health and the environment.

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 releases **Have Not Likely Affected Groundwater**. Soil does not contain sufficient mobile constituents (leachate, vapors, or light non-aqueous-phase liquids) to cause groundwater to exceed the groundwater criteria in this Policy.
- Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air – Site meets **Criteria 2 (a), Scenario 1**. There is a bioattenuation zone that provides a separation of at least 30 feet vertically between the Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid in groundwater 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

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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.

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.



Matthew Cohen, PG No. 9077
Senior Engineering Geologist

5/24/2022

Date

