

## State Water Resources Control Board

### UST CASE CLOSURE REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT

#### Agency Information

Agency Name: State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board)	Address: 1001 I Street Sacramento, CA 95814
Agency Caseworker: Matthew Cohen	Case No.: TTPR0023539

#### Former Agency Information

Agency Name: City of Long Beach (City)	Address: 2525 Grand Avenue, Suite 222 Long Beach, CA 90815
Agency Caseworker: Carmen Piro	Case No.: TTPR0023539

#### Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 18711	GeoTracker Global ID: T0603743870
Site Name: Expedite Auto Body & Paint (Former Graham Welding Supply Co.)	Site Address: 1455 East Spring Street Long Beach, CA 90806
Responsible Party: James & Della Sanford	Address: Private
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$562,490	Number of Years Case Open: 8

**URL:** [http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=T0603743870](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603743870)

#### Summary

The Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank (UST) 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. Highlights of the case follow:

This case is an active automobile body shop. An unauthorized release was reported in October 2005 following the removal of two USTs. Soil vapor extraction was conducted periodically between September 2009 and June 2012, and reportedly removed approximately 6,614 pounds of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg). Since 2008, four groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and regularly monitored. According to groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved for all constituents.

The petroleum release is limited to the soil and shallow groundwater. According to data available in GeoTracker, there are no public supply wells or surface water bodies within 250 feet of the defined plume boundary. No other water supply wells have been identified within 250 feet of the defined plume boundary in files reviewed. The unauthorized release is located within the service area of a public water system, as defined in the Policy. The affected groundwater is not currently being used as a source of drinking water, and it is highly unlikely that the affected groundwater will be used as a source of drinking water in the foreseeable future. Other designated beneficial uses of impacted groundwater are not threatened, and it is highly unlikely that they will be, considering these factors in the context of the site setting. Remaining petroleum hydrocarbon constituents are limited and stable, and concentrations are decreasing.

Corrective actions have been implemented and additional corrective actions are not necessary. Any remaining petroleum hydrocarbon constituents do not pose a significant risk to human health, safety or the environment.

**Rationale for Closure under the Policy**

- General Criteria: The case meets all eight Policy general criteria.
- Groundwater Specific Criteria: The case meets Policy Criterion 1 by Class 1. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is less than 100 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest water supply well or surface water body is greater than 250 feet from the defined plume boundary.
- Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: The case meets Policy Criterion 2a by scenario 3a. The maximum benzene concentration in groundwater is less than 100 µg/L. The minimum depth to groundwater is greater than 5 feet, overlain by soil containing less than 100 mg/kg of TPH.
- Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure: The case meets Policy Criterion 3a. Maximum concentrations in soil are less than those in Policy Table 1 for Commercial/Industrial use, and the concentration limits for a Utility Worker are not exceeded. 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 percent benzene and 0.25 percent naphthalene. Therefore, benzene 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 Policy Table 1. Therefore, the 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.

**Objections to Closure and Response**

The State Water Board staff has no objections.

**Determination**

Based on the review performed in accordance with Health & Safety Code Section 25296.39.2 subdivision (a), the Fund Manager has determined that closure of the case is appropriate.

**Recommendation for Closure**

Based on available information, residual petroleum hydrocarbons at the Site do not pose a significant risk to human health, safety, or the environment, and the case meets the requirements of the Policy. Accordingly, the Fund Manager recommends that the case be closed. The State Water Board is conducting public notification as required by the Policy. Los Angeles County has the regulatory responsibility to supervise the abandonment of monitoring wells.

*Lisa Babcock*

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Lisa Babcock, P.G. 3939, C.E.G. 1235

*9/21/14*  
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Date

Prepared by: Mark Owens, P.E. C66804