

## State Water Resources Control Board

### UST CASE CLOSURE REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT

#### Current Agency Information

Agency Name: State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board)	Address: 1001 I Street Sacramento, CA 95814
Agency Caseworker: Matthew Cohen	Case No.: None listed

#### Former Agency Information

Agency Name: City of Los Angeles Fire Department	Address: 200 North Main Street, Ste 1780 Los Angeles, CA 90012
Agency Caseworker: Eloy Luna	Case No.: None listed

#### Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: 4511	GeoTracker Global ID: T10000004489
Site Name: Clean King Laundry	Site Address: 5323 South Western Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90062
Responsible Party: Equilon Enterprises, LLC.	Address: 20945 South Wilmington Ave. Carson, CA 90810
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$0	Number of Years Case Open: 1

**URL:** [http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=T10000004489](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000004489)

#### 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 Site is a former commercial petroleum fueling facility. Three 10,000-gallon gasoline USTs were removed in 1991. An unauthorized release was reported in November 2012. No additional remediation has been conducted. And no monitoring wells have been installed. According to limited groundwater data, water quality objectives have been achieved or nearly achieved except in the source area.

The petroleum release is limited to the soil and shallow groundwater. According to data available in GeoTracker, there are no public water supply wells or surface water bodies within 1,000 feet of the projected plume boundary. No other water supply wells have been identified within 1,000 feet of the projected plume boundary in files reviewed. The unauthorized release is located in an area served by a public water supply, 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. 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 2. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives is less than 250 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest water supply well or surface water body is greater than 1,000 feet from the projected plume boundary. The dissolved concentration of benzene is less than 3,000 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) and the dissolved concentration of methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) is less than 1,000  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .
- Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: This case meets Policy Criterion 2b. A site-specific risk assessment of potential exposure to petroleum constituents as a result of vapor intrusion [Wayne Perry, December 2013] found that maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents remaining in soil and groundwater will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health.
- 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.

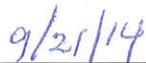
#### **Determination**

Based on the review performed in accordance with Health & Safety Code Section 25299.39.2 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. The County has the regulatory responsibility to supervise the abandonment of monitoring wells.

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

  
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Date

Prepared by: Kirk Larson, P.G.