

## State Water Resources Control Board

### REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT – CONCUR FOURTH REVIEW – MAY 2016

#### Agency Information

Agency Name: Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board)	Address: 320 West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200 Los Angeles, CA 90013
Agency Caseworker: Jimmie Woo	Case No.: I-01983

#### Case Information

USTCF Case No: 5326	Global ID: T0603702821
Site Name: Exxon #7-2303	Site Address: 1535 North Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90063
Responsible Party: ExxonMobil Environmental Services, Attn: Sylvana M. Azana	Address: 3700 West 190TH St, NTO Torrance, CA 90504
USTCF Expenditures to Date: \$971,710	Number of Years Case Open: 25
Current Fund Budget Category: Not Identified	

To view all public documents for this case available on GeoTracker use the following URL:  
[http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=T0603702821](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603702821)

#### 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 commercial petroleum fueling facility. An unauthorized release was reported in August 1990 following the removal of four USTs in 1988. An estimated 340 to 400 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated with the UST removal in 1988. Soil vapor extraction (SVE) and air sparging (AS) was conducted from 1996 to 2000, and removed 5,300 pounds of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg). Multi-phase vapor and groundwater extraction was conducted between October 2012 and January 2015, which removed 65,000 gallons of groundwater and 687 pounds of vapor phase hydrocarbons. Since 1989, eleven groundwater monitoring wells have been installed and monitored. According to 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 within 1,000 feet of the projected plume boundary. No other water supply wells or surface water bodies have been identified within 1,000 feet of the projected 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 shallow groundwater is not currently being used as a source of drinking water, and it is highly unlikely that

the affected shallow groundwater will be used as a source of drinking water in the foreseeable future. Other designated beneficial uses of the affected shallow 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.

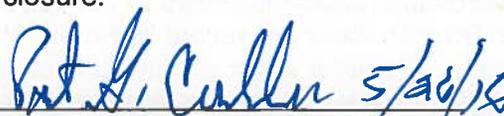
#### Rationale for Closure under the Policy

- General Criteria: The case meets all eight Policy general criteria.
- Groundwater Specific Criteria: The case meets Policy Criterion 1 by Class 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 defined 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 tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) is less than 1,000  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . The State Water Board staff has determined, based on an analysis of site specific conditions including the low groundwater recovery rates and limited contamination that under current and reasonably anticipated near-term future scenarios, the contaminant plume poses a low threat to human health and safety and to the environment and water quality objectives will be achieved within a reasonable time frame.
- Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air: This active fueling facility meets the Active Commercial Petroleum Fueling Facility Exception. Exposure to petroleum vapors associated with historical fuel system releases is comparatively insignificant relative to exposures from small surface spills and fugitive vapor releases that typically occur at active fueling facilities.
- 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 [or Residential as appropriate to your case] 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.

#### Recommendation

In an email dated May 24, 2016, the Regional Water Board staff stated it's intention to close this case. The State Water Board staff concurs with case closure.

  
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