

## State Water Resources Control Board

### UST CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

#### 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: Mr. Ahmad J. Lamaa	Case No.: 908040070A

#### Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: None	Global ID: T0603713058
Site Name: Mobil #18-M1A	Site Address: 4770 East 7 <sup>th</sup> Street Long Beach, CA 90504 (Site)
Responsible Party: ExxonMobil Environmental Services Attention: Ms. Sylvana M. Azana	Address: 3700 West 190 <sup>th</sup> Street, NTO Torrance, CA 90504
USTCF Expenditures to Date: N/A	Number of Years Case Open: 12

URL: [http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=T0603713058](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603713058)

#### Summary

**This case has been proposed for closure by the State Water Resources Control Board at the request of the Regional Water Board, which concurs with the closure.**

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 when low concentrations of petroleum constituents were identified during a baseline assessment in November 2003. In January 2004, the service station was abandoned and three gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs), one waste oil UST, associated piping, and product dispensers were removed from the Site. Over-excavation was performed to 16 feet below ground surface (bgs) and removed 85 cubic yards of petroleum impacted soil.

A vapor risk assessment to evaluate potential vapor intrusion human health risks along the southern boundary of the Site was conducted in 2009. Results of the vapor risk assessment indicated that petroleum constituents do not pose a risk to human health via vapor intrusion to indoor air pathways along the southern boundary of the Site. Multi-phase extraction was conducted at the Site in 2011, 2012, and 2013 and removed 8,342 gallons of groundwater and 6.7 pounds of petroleum vapor. The Site is currently operated as a strip mall.

Mobil #18-M1A  
4770 East 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Long Beach, Los Angeles County

The average depth to groundwater is 14 feet bgs. The nearest existing water supply well and surface water body are greater than 1,000 feet from the Site. Additional corrective action will not likely change the conceptual site model. Residual petroleum constituents pose a low risk to human health, safety, and 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 criteria in **CLASS 5**. The contaminant plume that exceeds water quality objectives (WQOs) is less than 250 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest existing water supply well or surface water body is greater than 1,000 feet from the defined plume boundary. The regulatory agency determines, based on an analysis of Site-specific conditions, which 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 WQOs will be achieved within a reasonable time frame.
- Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air Criteria – Site meets **CRITERION 2 (a) - Scenario 4**. Total petroleum hydrocarbons are less than 100 mg/kg. Benzene, ethylbenzene, and naphthalene soil gas concentrations are less than the thresholds specified in the Policy.
- Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure Criteria – Site meets **CRITERION 3 (a)**. Maximum concentrations of residual petroleum constituents in soil are less than or equal to those listed in Table 1 of the Policy. The estimated naphthalene concentrations are less than the thresholds in Table 1 of the Policy for direct contact. 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% 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. Although poly-aromatic hydrocarbons were not analyzed, there does not appear to be a significant release associated with the former waste oil UST that would result in concentrations in the soil exceeding concentrations listed in Table 1 of the Policy.

### Recommendation for Closure

The corrective action performed at this Site ensures the protection of human health, safety, and 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.



George Lockwood, PE No. 59556  
Senior Water Resource Control Engineer

4/15/2015

Date

