



# **State Water Resources Control Board**

# UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

#### Agency Information

| Agency Name:                               | Address:                                   |
|--|--|
| Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control | 320 West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200 |
| Board (Los Angeles Water Board)            | Los Angeles, CA 90013                      |
| Agency Caseworker: Noman Chowdhury         | Case No.: I-13131A                         |

#### Case Information

| UST Cleanup Fund (Fund) Claim No.: N/A | Global ID: T1000003293            |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Site Name:                             | Site Address:                     |
| Alta-Dena Dairy                        | 17637 Valley Boulevard            |
|  | City of Industry, CA 91744 (Site) |
| Responsible Party:                     | Address:                          |
| Alta Dena Certified Dairy, LLC         | 2711 North Haskell Avenue         |
| Attention: Mark Longmier               | Dallas, TX 75204                  |
| Fund Expenditures to Date: N/A         | Number of Years Case Open: 20     |

## URL: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile report.asp?global id=T10000003293

## Summary

This case has been proposed for closure by the State Water Resources Control Board at the request of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, which concurs with 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 Site currently operates as a dairy operations and transportation facility. The release was discovered upon the removal of six USTs in 1999. Post-excavation soil samples revealed elevated levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) in Site soils, which resulted in the offsite disposal of a reported 100 tons of petroleum-impacted soil. Soil borings advanced in 2017 reported TPH concentrations below laboratory detection limits. A groundwater sample from 2017 indicated the presence of chloroform at a concentration well below applicable screening levels.

The low concentrations of volatile organic compounds detected in residual petroleum at the Site pose low threat via direct contact, vapor intrusion, and groundwater pathways. Shallow impacted soil has been disposed offsite and the 2017 borings indicate a thickness of greater than 20 feet thick exists between residual petroleum detected below the former USTs and depth of groundwater. Petroleum constituents were not reported above laboratory detection limits in a

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



2017 groundwater sample from beneath the former UST area. 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 (b). A Site-specific risk
  assessment for the vapor intrusion pathway was conducted under the Policy and
  demonstrates that human health is protected to the satisfaction of the regulatory agency.
- 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 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, 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

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