

State Water Resources Control Board

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

Agency Information

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| Agency Name: Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board) | Address: 320 West 4 th Street, Suite 200 Los Angeles, CA 90013 |
| Agency Caseworker: Noman Chowdhury | Case No.: I-10257 |

Case Information

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| UST Cleanup Fund (Fund) Claim No.: 2371 | Global ID: T0603703598 |
| Site Name: World Oil #61 (Former) | Site Address: 10970 South Street Cerritos, CA 90703 (Site) |
| Responsible Party (RP): World Oil Company Attention: Mr. John Hundley | Address: 9302 South Garfield Avenue South Gate, CA 90280 |
| Equilon Enterprises LLC dba Shell Oil Products US Attention: Ms. Andrea Wing | 20945 South Wilmington Avenue Carson, CA 90810 |
| Fund Expenditures to Date: \$1,495,000 | Number of Years Case Open: 33 |

GeoTracker Case Record: <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/?gid=T0603703598>

Summary

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 because they pose a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. The Site meets all of the required criteria of the Policy and therefore, is subject to closure.

The Site is a former commercial petroleum fueling facility that is currently being used as a parking lot. The unauthorized release from the USTs at the Site was reported in September 1988 based on the results of a leak detection assessment performed in April 1986. A pipeline leak was detected and repaired in 1995. Approximately 6 to 10 cubic yards of contaminated soil was removed during the repair. Five gasoline USTs were removed and replaced with three USTs in 1998. Approximately 2,225 tons of

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

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contaminated soil were removed during replacement of the USTs. In 2001, the petroleum fueling facility was decommissioned and converted to a parking lot. The remaining USTs and 845 tons of contaminated soil were removed.

In addition to the soil excavated during UST removal and other activities described above, the following active remediation has been performed:

- Free product removal was performed from approximately 1986 to 1998 and removed between 2,500 and 3,000 gallons of free product. Measurable free product has not been observed since 1999.
- Dual-phase extraction between 2000 and 2003, removed approximately 2,900 pounds of vapor-phase petroleum hydrocarbons and approximately 386,000 gallons of groundwater containing an estimated mass of approximately 28 pounds of petroleum hydrocarbons.
- Air sparging-enhanced soil vapor extraction (AS/SVE) performed between 2008 and 2013 removed approximately 2,700 pounds of vapor-phase petroleum hydrocarbons.
- Groundwater overpurguing events between December 2016 and March 2017 removed approximately 3,000 gallons of contaminated groundwater.

The remediation activities listed above demonstrate that secondary source has been removed to the extent practicable. While elevated dissolved benzene continues to be detected in monitoring well (MW-20), significant active remediation has been performed which has reduced the benzene concentration in MW-20 by more than an order of magnitude from its historic maximum. Based on more than 30 years of groundwater monitoring data, including several years since active remediation ceased, the plume is shrinking in areal extent and does not pose a threat to any water supply wells or surface water bodies.

Concentrations of gasoline constituents in soil gas samples collected near the adjacent building were elevated. However, the RP's consultants performed a series of risk assessments using both the soil gas and groundwater sample data. Results of the risk assessments demonstrated that the residual impacts beneath the building do not pose a significant risk to the building occupants.

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 **meets the criteria in Class 5**. The regulatory agency determines, based on an analysis of Site-specific conditions that under current and reasonably anticipated near-term future scenarios, the

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contaminant plume poses a low threat to human health, safety, and to the environment and water quality objectives will be achieved within a reasonable time frame.

- 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.

Recommendation for Closure

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

Prepared by:



William Brasher
Water Resource Control Engineer

6/18/2021

Date

Reviewed By:



Matthew Cohen, PG No. 9077
Senior Engineering Geologist

6/18/2021

Date

