

## State Water Resources Control Board

### UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

#### Agency Information

Agency Name: Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board)	Address: 320 West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200 Los Angeles, CA 90013
Agency Caseworker: Mr. Nhan Bao	Case No.: 908150152

#### Case Information

UST Cleanup Fund (Fund) Claim No.: 7187	Global ID: T0603701992
Site Name: Tosco – 76 Station #4432	Site Address: 2103 Bellflower Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90815 (Site)
Responsible Party: Chevron Environmental Management Company Attention: Mr. Ted Moise	Address: 6101 Bollinger Canyon Road San Ramon, CA 94583
Fund Expenditures to Date: \$0	Number of Years Case Open: 25

**URL:** [http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=T0603701992](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603701992)

#### Summary

**This case has been proposed for closure by the State Water Resources Control Board at the request of the Los Angeles Water 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 is currently an active fueling facility. The release was discovered when petroleum constituents were detected in soil samples collected at the Site following the removal of three USTs in September 1989. A total of 135 cubic yards of impacted soil were removed and transported off-site for disposal at that time. The product piping and dispensers at the Site were upgraded in February 1998.

Three 24-hour dual-phase extraction (DPE) events and ten 72-hour DPE events were conducted at the Site between February 1999 and November 2006, removing 4,184 pounds of vapor-phase petroleum constituents and 72,440 gallons of impacted groundwater. Soil vapor extraction was conducted at the Site between February 2009 and July 2011, removing 40,870 pounds of vapor-phase petroleum constituents. An ozone injection system operated at the Site between February 2009 and January 2012, delivering 711 pounds of ozone to groundwater beneath the Site.

The plume that exceeds water quality objectives (WQOs) is less than 100 feet in length. There are no existing water supply wells or surface water bodies identified within 1,000 feet of the Site. The affected groundwater is not currently used as a source of drinking water, nor is it expected to be used as a source of drinking water in the foreseeable future. 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 1**. The contaminant plume that exceeds WQOs is less than 100 feet in length. There is no free product. The nearest existing water supply well or surface water body is greater than 250 feet from the defined plume boundary.
- Petroleum Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air – Site meets the **EXCEPTION** for vapor intrusion to indoor air. Exposure to petroleum vapors associated with historical fuel system releases are 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 – 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 samples 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 the Health and Safety Code, implementing regulations, applicable state policies for water quality control and applicable water quality control plans. Case closure is recommended.

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

10/20/2015

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Date

