



State Water Resources Control Board

UST CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY

Agency Information

Agency Name: State Water	Resources	Address: 1001 Street, P.O. Box 2231	
Control Board		Sacramento, CA 95812	
(State Water	Board)		
Agency Caseworker: Matthew	w Cohen	Case No.: N/A	

Former Agency Name: Los Angeles	Address: P.O. Box 1460
Department of Public Works	Alhambra, CA 91802
(LAPWD)	
(Prior to 7/1/2013)	
Former Agency Caseworker: John Awujo	Case No.: TT009625-009452

Case Information

USTCF Claim No.: None	Global ID: T0603704814	
Site Name: Minute Serve Dairy	Site Address: 41940 North 50th Street West	
-	Quartz Hill, CA 93550 (Site)	
Responsible Party: Minute Serve Dairy	Address: 41940 North 50 th Street West	
Attention: Mr. Fred Frakes	Quartz Hill, CA 93536-2963	
USTCF Expenditures to Date: None	Number of Years Case Open: 18	

URL: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603704814

Summary

This Site meets all of the required criteria of the State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 92-49. Fee title holders and interested parties have been notified of the proposed underground storage tank (UST) case closure. A summary evaluation of compliance with the Resolution 92-49 is shown in **Attachment 1: Compliance with State Water Board Policies and State Law.** The Conceptual Site Model (CSM) upon which the evaluation of the case has been made is described in **Attachment 2: Summary of Basic Site Information**. Highlights of the CSM upon which the evaluation of the case has been made are as follows:

The release at the Site was discovered during 1997, when three (USTs), dispensers, and associated product piping were removed. During removal activities, petroleum constituents were identified in soil samples obtained from beneath the former USTs and dispensers. The Site is operated as an active commercial petroleum fueling facility.

Soil assessment activities conducted during March 2015, indicate that petroleum constituents are limited to onsite soil in the immediate vicinity of the former USTs and dispensers. The vertical extent of the soil contamination was delineated to within 45 feet below ground surface (bgs). The lateral extent

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of the soil contamination was delineated to within 20 feet of the former USTs and dispensers. Groundwater in the area of the Site is estimated to be in excess of 200 feet bgs. Groundwater is not likely to have been affected by the petroleum release.

Corrective actions have been implemented and additional assessment would be unnecessary and will not likely change the CSM. Any remaining petroleum constituents do not pose significant risk to human health, safety, or the environment under current conditions.

Objections to Closure

The LAPWD did not object to case closure (lead agency prior to July 1, 2013).

Recommendation for Closure

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

Prepared by: Roger Hoffmore, P& No. 7660 Engineering Geologist	03/17/2015 Date
Reviewed by: Benjamin Heningburg, PG No. 8130 Senior Engineering Geologist	03/17/2015 Date

ATTACHMENT 1: COMPLIANCE WITH STATE WATER BOARD POLICIES AND STATE LAW

The Site complies with State Water Board policies and state law. Section 25296.10 of the Health and Safety Code requires that sites be cleaned up to protect human health, safety, and the environment. Based on available information, any residual petroleum constituents at the Site do not pose significant risk to human health, safety, or the environment.

The Site complies with the requirements of Resolution 92-49 as described below.

Will corrective action performed ensure the protection of human health, safety, and the environment? The information included in this UST Case Closure Summary supports a determination that corrective action performed at this Site will ensure the protection of human health, safety, and the environment.	⊠ Yes □ No
Is corrective action consistent with Chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code and implementing regulations? The corrective action provisions contained in Chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code and the implementing regulations govern the entire corrective action process at leaking UST sites. If it is determined, at any stage in the corrective action process, that UST case closure is appropriate, further compliance with corrective action requirements is not necessary. Corrective action at this Site has been consistent with Chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code and implementing regulations and, since this Site meets applicable case-closure requirements, further corrective action is not necessary, unless the activity is necessary for case closure.	⊠ Yes □ No
Have waste discharge requirements or any other orders issued pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code been issued at this Site?	□ Yes ⊠ No
If so, was the corrective action performed consistent with any order?	□ Yes □ No⊠ NA
Are corrective action and UST case closure consistent with State Water Board Resolution 92-49?	⊠ Yes □ No
Is achieving background water quality feasible? This is a soil only case. No groundwater samples have been collected at the Site. The vertical extent of the soil contamination was delineated to within 45 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater in the area of the Site is estimated to be in excess of 200 feet bgs and Site releases have not likely affected groundwater. To remove all traces of residual petroleum constituents at the Site would require significant effort and cost. Removal of all traces of residual petroleum hydrocarbon constituents (if present) that contribute to detectable concentrations in shallow groundwater can be accomplished, but would require excavation of additional soil as well as additional remediation of shallow groundwater. If complete removal of all detectable traces of petroleum constituents becomes the standard for UST corrective actions, the statewide technical and economic implications will be enormous. Because of the high costs involved and minimal benefit of attaining further reductions in concentrations of petroleum constituents at this Site, and the fact that beneficial uses are not threatened, attaining background water quality at this Site is not feasible.	□ Yes ⊠ No

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If achieving background water quality is not feasible: Is the alternative cleanup level consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State?	⊠ Yes □ No
Groundwater in the area of the Site is estimated to be in excess of 200 feet bgs and Site releases have not likely affected groundwater. It is impossible to determine the precise level of water quality that will be attained given the uncertainties about the rates of	
dissolution and degradation. In light of all the factors discussed above and the fact that the residual petroleum constituents will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated	
beneficial uses of groundwater, an acceptable level of water quality will be attained that	
is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.	
Will the alternative cleanup level unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water?	□ Yes ⊠ No
Groundwater in the area of the Site is estimated to be in excess of 200 feet bgs and Site releases have not likely affected groundwater. Remaining concentrations in shallow groundwater beneath the Site are near water quality objectives (WQOs).	
Will the alternative level of water quality result in water quality less than that prescribed in applicable Basin Plan?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Groundwater in the area of the Site is estimated to be in excess of 200 feet bgs and Site	
releases have not likely affected groundwater. The final step in determining whether cleanup to a level of water quality less stringent than background is appropriate for this	
Site requires a determination that the alternative level of water quality will not result in	
water quality less than that prescribed in the relevant basin plan. Pursuant to State Water Board Resolution 92-49, a site may be closed if the basin plan requirements will	E+-
be met within a reasonable time frame.	
Have factors contained in title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, section 2550.4 been considered?	⊠ Yes □ No
Groundwater in the area of the Site is estimated to be in excess of 200 feet bgs and Site releases have not likely affected groundwater. In approving an alternative level of water	27
quality less stringent than background, the State Water Board considers the factors	
contained in California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2550.4, subdivision (d).	
The adverse effect on shallow groundwater will be minimal and localized, and there will be little adverse effect on the groundwater contained in deeper aquifers, given the	
physical and chemical characteristics of petroleum constituents, the hydrogeological characteristics of the Site and surrounding land. In addition, the potential for adverse	
effects on beneficial uses of groundwater is low, in light of the proximity of the groundwater supply wells, the current and potential future uses of groundwater in the	
area, the existing quality of groundwater, the potential for health risks caused by human	
exposure, the potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures, and the persistence and permanence of potential effects.	
Finally, a level of water quality less stringent than background is unlikely to have any impact on surface water quality, in light of the volume and physical and chemical	
characteristics of petroleum constituents; the hydrogeological characteristics of the Site	
and surrounding land; the quantity and quality of groundwater and direction of groundwater flow, the patterns of precipitation in the region, and the proximity of residual	
petroleum to surface waters.	

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Will the requisite level of water quality be met within a reasonable time?	⊠ Yes □ No
Groundwater in the area of the Site is estimated to be in excess of 200 feet bgs and Site	2 100 E 110
releases have not likely affected groundwater. Although WQOs may not have been met	
at the Site, the approximate time period in which the requisite level of water quality will	€
be met for constituents of concern is decades to hundreds of years. This is a	
reasonable period in which to meet the requisite level of water quality because current	
and future beneficial uses are not impaired. Impacted groundwater is not currently being	
used as a source of drinking water and it is highly unlikely that impacted groundwater	
will be used as a source of drinking water in the future. Residential and commercial	
water users are currently connected to public supply wells. Public supply wells are	
constructed with competent sanitary seals and intake screens that are in deeper more	
protected aguifers. The site conditions do not represent a substantial threat to human	
health, safety, or the environment, and case closure is appropriate.	

ATTACHMENT 2: SUMMARY OF BASIC INFORMATION (Conceptual Site Model)

Site Location/ History

- Location: The Site is located on the east side of North 50th Street West in Quartz Hill. The Site is operated as an active commercial petroleum fueling facility and is surrounded by both commercial and residential land use.
- Nature of Contaminants of Concern: Petroleum constituents.
- Primary Source of Release: UST system.
- Discovery Date: August 1997.
- Release Type: Petroleum¹.
- Free Product: Not reported.

Table A: USTs

Tank	Size in Gallons	Contents	Status	Date
1	10,000	Gasoline	Removed	08/27/1997
2	10,000	Gasoline	Removed	08/27/1997
3	8,000	Diesel	Removed	08/27/1997

Receptors

- Groundwater Basin: Antelope Valley (6-44).
- Groundwater Beneficial Uses: Municipal (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Service Supply (IND), and Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH).
- Designated Land Use: Commercial/Industrial (Los Angeles Office of the Assessor).
- Public Water System: Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency, Palm Ranch Irrigation District.
- Distance to Nearest Supply Wells: Approximately 1.8 miles northwest of the Site.
- Distance to Nearest Surface Waters: Approximately 1.7 miles southwest of the Site.

Geology/ Hydrogeology

- Average Groundwater Depth: Depth to groundwater in the area of the Site is estimated to be in excess of 200 feet bgs. Additionally, no significant perched groundwater is known to exist in the area of the Site.
- Geology: Sands, silty sands, and sandy gravels from the surface to approximately 51 feet below ground surface, the maximum depth explored.
- Hydrogeology: Unconfined. No monitoring wells have been installed on-Site. The direction of groundwater flow is unknown. No water supply wells are installed within a 2,000 foot radius of the Site.

Corrective Actions

- Other than UST removal, no corrective actions were performed.
- Additional soil assessment activities were conducted during March 2015.

¹ "Petroleum" means crude oil, or any fraction thereof, which is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure, which means at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute.

(Health & Safety Code, § 25299.22.)

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Table B: Concentrations of Petroleum Constituents in Soil

Constituent	Maximum 0-5 ft. bgs (mg/kg)	Maximum 5-10 ft. bgs (mg/kg)
Benzene	<0.00035	<0.035
Ethylbenzene	<0.00015	0.65
Naphthalene	<0.00029	11
PAHs*	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed
MTBE**	<0.00029	<0.00029

^{*}Poly-aromatic hydrocarbons as benzo(a)pyrene toxicity equivalent. **MTBE= Methyl tertiary butyl ether

Groundwater Trends

Depth to groundwater is estimated to be in excess of 200 feet bgs. Site releases have not likely affected groundwater.

Evaluation of Risk Criteria

- Maximum Petroleum Constituent Plume Length above WQOs: Site releases have not likely affected groundwater.
- Petroleum Constituent Plume Determined Stable or Decreasing: NA
- Soil/Groundwater Sampled for MTBE: Yes, see Table C above
- Residual Petroleum Constituents Pose Significant Risk to the Environment: No. Residual
 petroleum constituents in soil are covered by a paved parking lot and do not pose a significant
 risk to human health, safety, or the environment.
- Residual Petroleum Constituents Pose Significant Vapor Intrusion Risk to Human Health: No –
 Petroleum constituents most likely to pose a threat for vapor intrusion were removed during soil
 excavation and over-excavation. Site conditions demonstrate that the residual petroleum
 constituents in soil are protective of human health.
- Residual Petroleum Constituents Pose a Nuisance² at the Site: No
- Residual Petroleum Constituents in Soil Pose Significant Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure to Human Health Risk of Adversely Affecting Human Health: No. Concentrations reported in soil are less than those listed in Table 1 of the Policy.

² Nuisance as defined in California Water Code, section 13050, subdivision (m).