

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 th Street Los Angeles, CA 90013
Agency Caseworker: David Bjostad	Case No.: 900480134

Case Information

UST Cleanup Fund (Fund) Claim No.: 17582	Global ID: T0603780422
Site Name: Picasso Auto Body	Site Address: 8355 West 3 rd Street Los Angeles, CA 90048 (Site)
Responsible Party: Matrix Collision Repair Facility Attention: Behrouz (Bob) Zaman	Address: 1016 South La Cienega Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90035
Fund Expenditures to Date: \$1,486,140	Number of Years Case Open: 23

GeoTracker Case Record: <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/?gid=T0603780422>

Summary

The Picasso Auto Body site is currently a vacant lot. The site formerly operated as a fueling station and auto repair facility. Naturally occurring tar is present beneath the site and migrates upward through fractures or other openings within the subsurface. Oil production wells (Garbutt Well # 5 and Chevron Well #117) are located on and near the site but are no longer active. In 1998, three gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) and one waste oil UST were removed. The gasoline USTs were reported to be corroded, and there were visual and odorous evidence of soil contamination noted.

The following remedial efforts were implemented at the site:

- 1) December 2004, dual-phase extraction (DPE) pilot test. Sixty-six pounds of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons gasoline and 685 gallons of petroleum-impacted groundwater were removed.
- 2) June 2008 through July 2013, DPE was conducted intermittently. Approximately 9,867 pounds of vapor-phase petroleum hydrocarbons and 331,000 gallons of groundwater were removed.

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

- 3) December 2014 and April 2015, in-situ chemical oxidation pilot test occurred in six soil borings around monitoring well GW4. It was reported that this pilot test was ineffective due to the clay soils.
- 4) February 2018 to present, absorbent socks were used to remove remaining free product in six wells. Approximately 9.76 gallons of free product was removed.

Despite significant remedial efforts, petroleum impacts to groundwater remain both on- and offsite. Residual petroleum impacts are comingled with naturally occurring tar making further corrective action impracticable. Light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) is still present in offsite monitoring well GW7A. However, the presence of naturally occurring tar in the vicinity of the site makes further LNAPL recovery unlikely to affect human health exposure for site users. Continued LNAPL recovery from GW7A is infeasible due to the low recovery rate (less than half a gallon per semi-annual event). Vapor intrusion exposure for the occupants of the neighboring businesses is considered to be a low threat based on vapor samples collected from the nearby vapor monitoring wells. In addition, this area has a bioattenuation zone which further assures that nearby businesses will not be affected by petroleum vapors.

The remaining groundwater contaminant plume is defined, has remained stable over for at least four years, and is less than 450 feet laterally. The groundwater plume is deep enough that direct contact with groundwater is not likely. There are no drinking water wells or surface water bodies within 2000 feet of the plume and the groundwater beneath the site is not suitable for drinking water due to the presence of the naturally occurring petroleum.

The remaining petroleum impacts in soil pose a low threat to the surrounding environment and human health. Petroleum-impacted soil concentrations are generally below the standards set in the Policy at 5 to 10 feet bgs. Naphthalene in soil exceeded residential screening value for volatilization to outdoor air (9.7 mg/kg) in offsite monitoring wells MW19 and SV11 at around 10 feet bgs, with concentrations of 14.4 mg/kg and 32.1 mg/kg, respectively. However, these monitoring wells are located near wells that were “plugged” by the natural occurring tar. It is likely that this tar contributed to the observed naphthalene concentrations at MW19 and SV11.

Soil vapor samples taken at the site indicate the presence of a bioattenuation zone, with oxygen percentages greater than 4 percent in the top 5 feet of soils. Soil vapor sample results are less than or equal to those listed in Scenario 4 of the Policy.

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 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 (a), Scenario 4**. The concentrations of benzene, ethylbenzene, and naphthalene in soil gas are less than the Policy limits as it applies to the bioattenuation zone, land use, and existing or planned future building structures at the Site.
- Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure – Site meets **Criteria 3 (b)**. Maximum concentrations of petroleum constituents in soil are less than levels that a site-specific risk assessment demonstrates will have no significant risk of adversely affecting human health.

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:

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3/17/2022

Date

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4/14/2022

Date

