



## Department of Toxic Substances Control

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January 26, 2009

Mr. Sam Joumbat  
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Intermodal Container Transfer Facility Joint Powers Authority  
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### INITIAL STUDY/NOTICE OF PREPARATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE INTERMODAL CONTAINER TRANSFER FACILITY EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Dear Mr. Joumbat:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received your submitted Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) for a subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) No. 507 for the above-mentioned Project. The following project description is stated in your document: "The proposed Intermodal (truck and rail) Container Transfer Facility (ICTF) Modernization and Expansion project involves the development of the existing ICTF to enhance the efficient flow of intermodal cargo through the Port of Los Angeles (POLA) and the Port of Long Beach (POLB) while reducing environmental impacts associated with the operation. The project would increase container-handling capacity by reconfiguring existing and adding new train tracks within the ICTF, and replacing the existing diesel-fueled rubber tired gantry (RTG) cranes with electric-powered wide-span gantry (WSG) cranes. A new gate is proposed at Alameda Street to be used by trucks for entrance (only) to the ICTF and truck traffic exiting the ICFT would continue to use Sepulveda Boulevard, through a reconfigured gate. The ICTF is a rail yard designed and operated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company (UP). The existing ICFT operational core is located on 148 acres of POLA land subleased by UP within the City of Los Angeles. Adjacent supporting uses are located in the City of Carson on approximately 15 acres UP purchased, and another approximately 74 acres UP leased from the Watson land Company." DTSC has the following comments:

- 1) The EIR should identify the current or historic uses at the project site that may have resulted in a release of hazardous wastes/substances, and any known or

potentially contaminated sites within the proposed Project area. For all identified sites, the EIR should evaluate whether conditions at the site may pose a threat to human health or the environment. Following are the databases of some of the pertinent regulatory agencies:

- National Priorities List (NPL): A list maintained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA).
  - Envirostor: A Database primarily used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, accessible through DTSC's website (see below).
  - Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS): A database of RCRA facilities that is maintained by U.S. EPA.
  - Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS): A database of CERCLA sites that is maintained by U.S.EPA.
  - Solid Waste Information System (SWIS): A database provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board which consists of both open as well as closed and inactive solid waste disposal facilities and transfer stations.
  - Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) / Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanups (SLIC): A list that is maintained by Regional Water Quality Control Boards.
  - Local Counties and Cities maintain lists for hazardous substances cleanup sites and leaking underground storage tanks.
  - The United States Army Corps of Engineers, 911 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, 90017, (213) 452-3908, maintains a list of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).
- 2) The EIR should identify the mechanism to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation for any site that may be contaminated, and the government agency to provide appropriate regulatory oversight. If necessary, DTSC would require an oversight agreement in order to review such documents. Please see comment No. 12 below for more information.
- 3) All environmental investigations, sampling and/or remediation for the site should be conducted under a Workplan approved and overseen by a regulatory agency that has jurisdiction to oversee hazardous substance cleanup. The findings of any investigations, including any Phase I or II Environmental Site Assessment Investigations should be summarized in the document. All sampling results in

which hazardous substances were found should be clearly summarized in a table.

- 4) Proper investigation, sampling and remedial actions overseen by the respective regulatory agencies, if necessary, should be conducted at the site prior to the new development or any construction. All closure, certification or remediation approval reports by these agencies should be included in the EIR.
- 5) If buildings or other structures, asphalt or concrete-paved surface areas are being planned to be demolished, an investigation should be conducted for the presence of other related hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints or products, mercury, and asbestos containing materials (ACMs). If other hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints or products, mercury or ACMs are identified, proper precautions should be taken during demolition activities. Additionally, the contaminants should be remediated in compliance with California environmental regulations and policies.
- 6) Project construction may require soil excavation or filling in certain areas. Sampling may be required. If soil is contaminated, it must be properly disposed and not simply placed in another location onsite. Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) may be applicable to such soils. Also, if the project proposes to import soil to backfill the areas excavated, sampling should be conducted to ensure that the imported soil is free of contamination.
- 7) Human health and the environment of sensitive receptors should be protected during the construction or demolition activities. If it is found necessary, a study of the site and a health risk assessment overseen and approved by the appropriate government agency and a qualified health risk assessor should be conducted to determine if there are, have been, or will be, any releases of hazardous materials that may pose a risk to human health or the environment.
- 8) If it is determined that hazardous wastes are, or will be, generated by the proposed operations, the wastes must be managed in accordance with the California Hazardous Waste Control Law (California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5) and the Hazardous Waste Control Regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5). If it is determined that hazardous wastes will be generated, the facility should also obtain a United States Environmental Protection Agency Identification Number by contacting (800) 618-6942. Certain hazardous waste treatment processes or hazardous materials, handling, storage or uses may require authorization from the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Information about the requirement for authorization can be obtained by contacting your local CUPA.

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- 9) If during construction/demolition of the project, the soil and/or groundwater contamination is suspected, construction/demolition in the area should cease and appropriate health and safety procedures should be implemented.
- 10) DTSC can provide guidance for cleanup oversight through an Environmental Oversight Agreement (EOA) for government agencies, or a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA) for private parties. For additional information on the EOA or VCA, please see [www.dtsc.ca.gov/ SiteCleanup/Brownfields](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Brownfields), or contact Ms. Maryam Tasnif-Abbasi, DTSC's Voluntary Cleanup Coordinator, at (714) 484-5489.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Rafiq Ahmed, Project Manager, at [rahmed@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:rahmed@dtsc.ca.gov) or by phone at (714) 484-5491.

Sincerely,



Greg Holmes  
Unit Chief  
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