

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-2007-_____

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
VINTAGE PRODUCTION CALIFORNIA LLC
KERN FRONT OIL FIELD
KERN COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Regional Water Board) finds that:

BACKGROUND

1. Vintage Production California LLC (Vintage), a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corporation (hereafter Discharger), submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), dated 16 May 2001, and applied for a permit renewal to discharge produced water under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The discharge of produced water occurs at its treatment facilities in the Kern Front Oil Field to a series of unlined ditches that ultimately converge and empty to an unlined channel. The ditches and channel are proximal to, and within, the natural drainage courses of the area and were previously considered waters of the United States (U.S.). Information supplementing the RWD was provided by the Discharger on 29 May 2001, and amendments were submitted on 28 January 2003, 3 May 2004, and 19 March 2007. On 15 August 2007, the Discharger submitted a substantially revised RWD. The discharge is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order (Order) No. 96-277 (NPDES No. CA0083852), adopted by the Regional Water Board on 6 December 1996 and administratively extended by the Executive Officer on 19 November 2001. Order No. 96-277 authorizes a combined daily maximum discharge flow of 4.0 million gallons per day (mgd). The Discharger's recent RWD requests the flow rate remain at 4.0 mgd and that salinity effluent limits reflect those authorized by the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition - 1995* (Basin Plan) for oil field discharges. Compared to Order No. 96-277, application of Basin Plan salinity limits will result (based on flow-weighted average) in a decrease of mass loading for EC and boron and an increase for chloride. Due to facility modifications, the Discharger also proposes reducing the number of discharge points from four to three.
2. The Kern Front Oil Field encompasses an area of about 8.6 square miles (5,495 acres) about three miles north of Oildale, Kern County. The oil field lies above the floor of the San Joaquin Valley in rolling foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The topographic relief ranges from 650 to 970 feet above sea level. The climate is dry with hot summers and mild winters. The upper-most aquifer (unconfined) is within the Kern River formation approximately 500 feet below ground surface (bgs). The primary land use in the area is oil production related.

3. The Discharger operates a total of 34 oil field leases within Sections 2, 10, 11, 14, 22, 23, and 26, T28S, R27E, MDB&M, as shown on Attachment A. Oil and water produced from the 34 leases are collected in a network of underground pipelines. Treatment trains consists of mechanical separation, sedimentation, and air floatation. No sumps or open storage tanks are utilized in the treatment process. The various treatment trains operated within the Kern Front Oil Field have the capacity to process up to 12.6 mgd of produced water and Vintage will ensure that all water discharged is routed through complete treatment trains prior to discharge. Separated oil is pumped via pipeline to oil storage facilities. Produced water from the oil field is either disposed via deep well injection (using Class II injection wells regulated by the California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources), routed via pipeline to Valley Waste Disposal Company's (VWDC's) Kern Front No. 2 treatment facility, and/or treated and discharged to the unlined ditches and channel.
4. Order No. 96-277 permits discharge at four locations originating from the Section 11 NTP, Robinson B, Star Robinson, and Fano leases. Since the time Order No. 96-277 was issued, the Discharger has consolidated the produced water from the Section 11 NTP lease with the produced water from the Fano lease via pipeline. This has reduced the number of discharge points from four to three. Discharges to the ditches now originate at the Fano, Robinson B, and Star Robinson leases. The distance from the discharge points at the Fano, Robinson B, and Star Robinson leases to the channel are roughly 0.8, 0.4, and 0.2 miles, respectively
5. The majority of produced water is routed via pipeline to VWDC. The Discharger historically conveyed produced water to VWDC via discharge to the unlined ditches and channel. When discharge to the unlined ditches occurs, significant water infiltrates and evaporates. The Discharger maintained Order No. 96-277 as a back-up disposal/conveyance option for times when the pipeline to VWDC is not available. The most recent RWD characterizes the discharge to the ditches as independent of the pipeline and over the amount needed for the other disposal alternatives and specifically in addition to conveyance of produced water to VWDC.
6. Several oil producers reportedly built the ditches and the channel in the late 1940's to collect produced water for agricultural supply. The channel begins in the southwest quarter of Section 22, T28S, R27E, MDB&M, as shown on Attachment B. The channel routes produced water to VWDC where produced water undergoes further treatment before it is conveyed to CWD Reservoir B.
7. The discharge from VWDC to CWD is regulated by Order No. R5-2007-0066 (NPDES Permit No. CA0081311).
8. The channel mingles with an unnamed intermittent stream (ephemeral drainage) on the north side of James Road near the Star Robinson lease. A small culvert diverts storm water that collects in the drainage from the north side of James Road to the south side of James Road. U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps dated 1954 indicate that water entering the drainage on the south side of James Road would flow southwest

under Highway 65 for approximately one mile and empty into an irrigation reservoir/tail water pond. A Regional Water Board staff inspection of February 2007 found that the drainage terminates on the south side of James Road in a quarry (borrow pit). Also, the drainage segment south of James Road is now interrupted by agricultural fields and roadways. As the ditches, channel, and unnamed drainage are not hydraulically connected to any waters of the U.S., discharges thereto are not subject to regulation under the NPDES program. Therefore, NPDES Permit No. CA0083852 is being terminated with the rescission of Order No. 96-277.

9. The production areas that contribute to the discharge and the discharge points are depicted on Attachments A and B. The number, location, and name of each discharge point is as follows:

<u>Discharge</u>	<u>Treating Facility Name</u>	<u>Discharge Location</u>	<u>Contributing Leases</u>
001 (former DP1 and DP4)	Section 11 NTP and Fano	Section 23, T28S, R27E Lat: N35°30' Long: W119°02'30"	Section 2, Newhouse North, Newhouse South, Brown, Del Rey, Young Section 14, Wetmore, Fleischacker, KCL, Perseus, Section 10, Miller Fee, Section 11, Cole Section 26, Sill Section 26, McDonald, Section 14 (USL), Lenhardt, Young Section 23, Texaco Section 23, Lehmann Section 23, Ward, Strass Burger, Lightner, Grady, Kern Section 22, McDougall, and Fano
002 (former DP2)	Robinson B	Section 22, T28S, R27E Lat: N35°28'28" Long: W119°03'24"	Tegeler, Robinson A, and Robinson B
003 (former DP3)	Star Robinson	Section 22, T28S, R27E Lat: N35°28'30" Long: W119°03'39"	Star USL and Star Robinson

10. Since the time Order No. 96-277 was issued, the frequency and manner of produced water disposal practices have changed for the Discharger. In December 2001, produced water normally discharged from the Robinson B (DP2) and Star Robinson (DP3) leases were combined and rerouted to a deep injection well for disposal. In January 2002, produced water from the NTP (DP1) and Fano (DP4) leases were also routed for deep well injection. In July 2003, the Discharger completed construction of a 12-inch pipeline to transport treated produced water from the Kern Front leases to the VWDC facility. The pipeline was reported to provide the capability of transporting to VWDC all Vintage produced water that is not injected. As of August 2003, discharge to

the ditches was nearly eliminated but the option to use the discharge points was maintained for contingencies. As of the fourth quarter 2003, discharge point NTP (DP1) was eliminated and produced water from this lease was routed to and combined with the Fano (DP4) lease discharge. The combined discharge point was identified by the Discharger as DP1 in subsequent monthly monitoring reports. Beginning in November 2004, the Fano (formerly DP4, now known as DP1) discharge location was again utilized for disposal of treated produced water. Discharges were reported to occur in November 2004 and April 2005, and regular discharge from DP1 was reported to occur from February 2006 through at least December 2006. The following table provides a summary of the quality of the effluent (average values for available data) from each of the four discharge points as reported by the Discharger. The information includes the available monitoring data collected by the Discharger between January 2001 and December 2006 and provided in monthly self-monitoring reports submitted to the Regional Water Board.

Summary of Effluent Monitoring Data

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	NTP	Rob. B	Star Rob.	Fano	NTP/Fano
		<u>DP1¹</u>	<u>DP2²</u>	<u>DP3³</u>	<u>DP4⁴</u>	<u>DP1/DP4⁵</u>
Flow	mgd	0.31	0.29	0.10	0.15	0.16
EC	umhos/cm	798	1,473	1,382	918	838
Chloride	mg/L	74	64	42	75	79
Boron	mg/L	1.04	0.61	0.42	0.64	0.97
Oil & Grease	mg/L	17.8	14.2	8.0	17.1	15.8
pH	standard	7.48	7.65	7.56	7.51	7.28

1 - Average of data collected from January 2001 to July 2003.
 2 - Average of data collected from January 2001 to November 2001.
 3 - Average of data collected from January 2001 to November 2001.
 4 - Average of data collected from January 2001 to December 2001.
 5 - Average of data collected from November 2004 to December 2006.

11. The Discharger uses steam injection to assist in crude oil extraction. Increases in the price of crude oil over the past several years have made it economically feasible for the Discharger to employ steam more extensively in its oil extraction operations. Use of steam tends to leach more salts (such as EC, chlorides, and boron) out of the formations than less intensive methods and use of steaming may increase the EC, chlorides, and boron in its produced water.

BENEFICIAL USES AND WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

12. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve water quality objectives for all waters of the Basin. The requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

13. The unnamed intermittent streams in the discharge areas are considered Valley Floor Waters. For Valley Floor Waters in the Tulare Lake Basin, the Basin Plan designates the beneficial uses of agricultural supply (AGR), industrial service supply (IND), industrial process supply (PRO), water contact recreation (REC-1), non-contact water recreation (REC-2), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), wildlife habitat (WILD), rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE), and ground water recharge (GWR).
14. The known beneficial uses of the unnamed intermittent streams are AGR (in the form of livestock watering), WARM, and WILD. The ditches and channel, which are proximal to and within the natural drainage course of the area and intermittent streams, are also considered to possess the AGR, WARM, and WILD beneficial uses.
15. The beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater, as designated in the Basin Plan, are municipal and domestic supply (MUN), AGR, IND, and REC-1.
16. Basin Plan water quality objectives to protect the beneficial uses of surface water and groundwater include numeric objectives and narrative objectives, including objectives for chemical constituents, toxicity, and taste and odor. The toxicity objectives require that waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in humans, plants, or animals. The chemical constituent objectives state waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect any beneficial use or that exceed the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) in Title 22, CCR. The Basin Plan requires that prescribed Orders protect all designated beneficial uses and implement the applicable water quality objectives.
17. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 (hereafter Resolution 68-16) requires the Regional Water Board, in regulating discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the State until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water less in quality than that described in water quality policies. Resolution 68-16 requires that the discharge meet best practicable treatment and control (BPTC).
18. The Basin Plan contains water quality policies regarding disposal of oil field wastewater as follows:
 - Maximum salinity limits for wastewaters in unlined sumps overlying groundwater with existing and future probable beneficial uses are 1,000 umhos/cm EC, 200 mg/L chlorides, and 1.0 mg/L boron...
 - Discharges of oil field wastewater that exceed the above maximum salinity limits may be permitted to unlined sumps, stream channels, or surface waters if the discharger successfully demonstrates to the Regional Water Board in a public hearing that the proposed discharge will not substantially affect water quality nor cause a violation of water quality objectives.
19. As a measure of the acceptable rate of degradation, the Basin Plan establishes (as a water quality objective) a maximum annual degradation rate no greater than six (6) micromhos per centimeter (umhos/cm) per year for the Poso Groundwater

Hydrographic Unit. The Kern Front Oil Field is within the Poso Groundwater Hydrographic Unit.

DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

20. **pH:** The Basin Plan numeric water quality criteria states that pH "...shall not be depressed below 6.5, raised above 8.3, or changed at any time more than 0.3 units from normal ambient pH." Discharge specifications for pH are included in this Order and are based on the Basin Plan objectives for pH.
21. **Oil and Grease:** As described in Finding No. 17, Resolution 68-16 requires the implementation of BPTC where a discharge constituent will degrade the receiving water. This Order carries over the technology-based oil and grease limit (35 mg/L as daily maximum) and implements the minimum federal technology-based requirements of the Clean Water Act for this industry. This Regional Water Board has found this technology to be BPTC for this type of discharge.
22. **Electrical Conductivity @ 25 °C (EC):** Order No. 96-277 requires that the EC of treated produced water discharged to the ditches not exceed daily maximums of 1,000 umhos/cm at DP1 (now combined with DP4), 1,650 umhos/cm at DP2 (Discharge 002), 1,590 umhos/cm at DP3 (Discharge 003), and 1,000 umhos/cm at DP4 (Discharge 001). The effluent limitations for DP2 and DP3 exceed Basin Plan limits for discharge of oil field wastewater to sumps, stream channels, or surface waters in the Tulare Lake Basin. The Discharger requests EC limits of 1,000 umhos/cm for each of the three discharge locations (Discharge 001, 002, and 003). This Order specifies an annual average EC limit of 1,000 umhos/cm for the three discharge locations. The 1,000 umhos/cm limit for EC is consistent with Basin Plan policy for discharge of oil field wastewater to sumps, stream channels, or surface waters in the Tulare Lake Basin.
23. **Chloride:** Order No. 96-277 requires that the concentration of chloride in the discharge not exceed a daily maximum of 100 mg/L for each of the four discharge points. The Discharger requests chloride limits of 200 mg/L for each of the three discharge locations (Discharge 001, 002, and 003). This Order increases the discharge specification for chloride to an annual average of 200 mg/L for each of the three discharge locations. The 200 mg/L limit for chloride is consistent with Basin Plan policy for discharge of oil field wastewater to sumps, stream channels, or surface waters in the Tulare Lake Basin.
24. **Boron:** Order No. 96-277 requires that the concentration of boron in the discharge not exceed daily maximums of 2.0 mg/L at DP1 (now combined with DP4), and maximums of 1.0 mg/L for DP2 (Discharge 002), DP3 (Discharge 003), and DP4 (Discharge 001). Although the existing effluent limitation for DP1 exceeds the boron limit specified in the Basin Plan for discharge of oil field wastewater, discharge location DP1 has since been eliminated and is not a part of this Order. The Discharger requests boron limits of 1.0 mg/L for each of the three discharge locations (Discharge 001, 002, and 003). This Order specifies an annual average limit for boron of 1.0 mg/L for each of the three discharge locations. The 1.0 mg/L limit for boron is consistent with Basin Plan policy for

discharge of oil field wastewater to sumps, stream channels, or surface waters in the Tulare Lake Basin.

25. This Order contains Receiving Water Limitations based on the Basin Plan numerical and narrative water quality objectives for Biostimulatory Substances, Chemical Constituents, Color, Floating Material, Oil and Grease, Sediment, Settleable Material, Suspended Material, Tastes and Odors, and Toxicity. As the produced water contains no pesticides or radioactivity, no limits for these constituents are necessary.
26. As no degradation is being authorized in this Order greater than what was considered for the salinity limitations authorized for oil field discharges by the Basin Plan, and these limitations are specified herein, the Order is consistent with Resolution 68-16.
27. The intent of the Basin Plan for controlling salinity degradation of both surface and groundwater is to minimize discharge of salinity to the extent reasonable considering careful use and management of water resources. It is reasonable to expect that salinity may increase in the discharge with increased oil production and/or use of steam, and that it is reasonable to implement salinity limits consistent with the Basin Plan for oil field discharges to facilitate recovery of oil. However, to the extent that salinity is controllable, it is reasonable and appropriate that it be done to meet the intent of the Basin Plan. It is appropriate that the Discharger complete a Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan to discover whether there are opportunities for salinity reductions.

GENERAL

28. Section 13267 of the California Water Code states, in part, “(a) A regional board, in establishing... waste discharge requirements... may investigate the quality of any waters of the state within its region” and “(b)(1) In conducting an investigation..., the regional board may require that any person who... discharges... waste... that could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.” The attached Monitoring and Reporting Program is issued pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267 and is necessary to determine compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger is responsible for the discharges of waste at the facility subject to this Order. Monitoring is required by this Order for the purposes of assessing compliance with permit limitations and water quality objectives and gathering information to evaluate the need for additional limitations.
29. Information in the attached Information Sheet was considered in developing the Findings of this Order. The Information Sheet, Monitoring and Reporting Program No. [REDACTED], and Attachments A through B are a part of this Order.

30. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13263(g), discharge is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.
31. The action to adopt this Order is exempt from the provisions of CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21100-21177), pursuant to Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15301, Class 1 exemption for existing facilities with no expansion of existing use.
32. The Discharger and interested agencies and persons were notified of the intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge and provided an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
33. All comments pertaining to the discharge were heard and considered in a public meeting.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. 96-277, NPDES Permit No. CA0083852, is rescinded, and pursuant to CWC Sections 13263 and 13267, Vintage Production California LLC, its agents successors and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. Discharge Prohibitions:

1. Discharge of other than treated produced water at a location and manner described in Findings No. 1 through 33 and approved herein is prohibited.
2. By-pass and overflow of untreated produced water to the three discharge locations is prohibited.
3. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous,' as defined in Section 2521(a) of Title 23, CCR, Section 2510, et seq., is prohibited.
4. Discharge of waste classified as 'designated,' as defined in CWC Section 13173, except as allowed by valid waste discharge requirements, is prohibited.
5. Neither the discharge nor its treatment shall create a condition of pollution or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code.

B. Discharge Specifications:

When discharge of treated produced water occurs at Discharge 001, 002, and 003, the following limits shall not be exceeded:

1. The combined daily maximum discharge flow shall not exceed 4.0 mgd.

- The discharges shall not contain EC, chloride, boron, and oil and grease that exceed the following limits:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Annual Average¹</u>
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	--	1,000
Chloride	mg/L	--	200
Boron	mg/L	--	1.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	35	--

¹For compliance determination, Annual Average is the arithmetic mean of daily discharge values collected for a calendar year (January 1 to December 31). For instances of multiple samples in a calendar day, daily discharge value is the mean of measurements collected within the calendar day.

- The discharges shall not have a pH less than 6.5 or greater than 8.3.

C. Applicable Receiving Water Limitations:

The discharge shall not cause the following in the receiving waters:

- Biostimulatory Substances.** Biostimulatory substances that promote aquatic growths in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Chemical Constituents.** Chemical constituents to be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Color.** Discoloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
- Floating Material.** Floating material to be present in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Oil and Grease.** Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials to be present in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Suspended Sediments.** The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters to be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Settleable Substances.** Substances to be present in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

8. **Suspended Material.** Suspended material to be present in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
9. **Taste and Odors.** Taste- or odor-producing substances to be present in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or to domestic or municipal water supplies.
10. **Toxicity.** Toxic substances to be present, individually or in combination, in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

D. Groundwater Limitations:

The discharge shall not cause greater salinity degradation of the underlying groundwater than authorized by salinity discharge specifications and provisions specified herein.

E. Provisions:

1. The Discharger shall comply with all the items of the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements," dated 1 March 1991, which are a part of this Order. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are referred to as "Standard Provisions."
2. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. [REDACTED], which is part of this Order, and any revisions thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer.
3. The treatment facilities shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
4. All technical reports required herein that involve planning, investigation, evaluation, or design, or other work requiring interpretation and proper application of engineering or geologic sciences, shall be prepared by or under the direction of persons registered to practice in California pursuant to California Business and Professions Code, Sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1. To demonstrate compliance with Title 16, CCR, Sections 415 and 3065, all technical reports must contain a statement of the qualifications of the responsible registered professional(s). As required by these laws, completed technical reports must bear the signature(s) and seal(s) of the registered professional(s) in a manner such that all work can be clearly attributed to the professional responsible for the work.
5. Exceedances of annual average and/or daily maximum effluent limitations based on results of a single sampling event may be considered violations of the requirements of this Order. The Discharger may sample more frequently than

- required by the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program to provide a more representative database and possibly lower reported average constituent values to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations.
6. As a prerequisite to consideration of any increases in the volumes or waste concentrations of discharges of oil field produced water to the ditches above what is authorized in this Order, the Discharger must conduct a study to evaluate and quantify the impacts of such discharges on both the general environment and on groundwater and demonstrate that the combined effects of such discharges comply with the Basin Plan and satisfy CEQA. At a minimum the study must:
 - a. Quantify all potential sources of waste constituents (volumes, concentrations, and loadings) discharged into the ditches;
 - b. Quantify projected concentrations of waste constituents (including EC, chloride, and boron) in groundwater underlying the ditches;
 - c. Quantify the gross annual rate of increase of waste constituents in groundwater. Projected annual increases should be based on the results of appropriate and validated mass balance/groundwater/surface water models; and
 - d. Demonstrate that the proposed discharge will result in compliance with the Basin Plan, Resolution 68-16, and CEQA.
 7. The Discharger shall report to the Regional Water Board any toxic chemical release data it reports to the State Emergency Response Commission within 15 days of reporting the data to the Commission pursuant to section 313 of the "Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act" of 1986.
 8. The Discharger shall prepare a salinity evaluation and minimization plan to address sources of salinity from the Facility and to discover whether there are opportunities for salinity reductions. The plan shall be completed and submitted to the Regional Water Board **within nine months of the effective date of this Order** for approval by the Executive Officer.
 9. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to this office.

To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Regional Water Board and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory paragraph of Standard Provision B.3

ORDER NO. R5-2007-_____
VINTAGE PRODUCTION CALIFORNIA LLC
KERN FRONT OIL FIELD
KERN COUNTY

-12-

and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved in writing by the Executive Officer.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on _____.

PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

DAM: 8/17/07