

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

MEETING DATE: May 8, 2019

ITEM: 4

SUBJECT: **EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT**

EXECUTIVE OFFICER’S REPORT: *May 2019*

A Monthly Report to the Board and Public

NEXT MEETING: May 8, 2019

WEBSITE: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/>

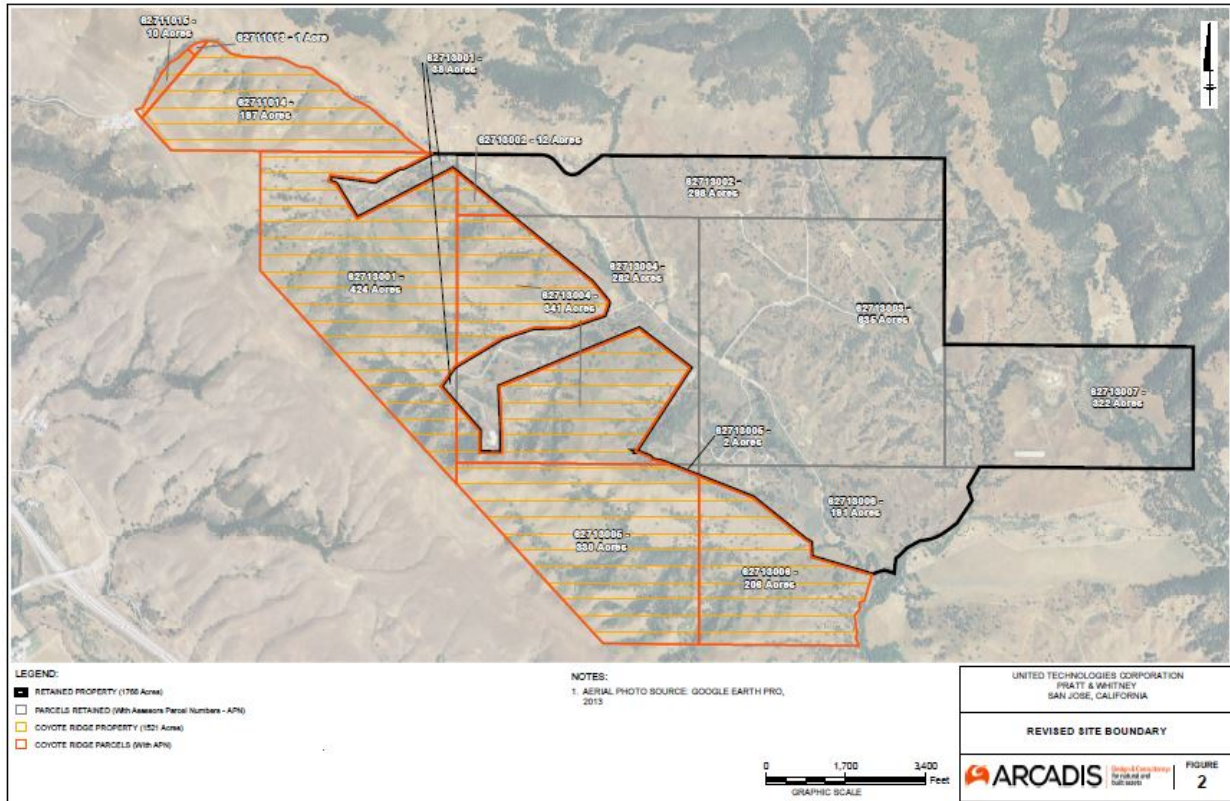
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United Technologies Corporation (UTC) San Jose site – Property Transfer (Alyx Karpowicz)

In 2015, approximately 1,831 acres on the western side of the former UTC rocket motor testing/production facility were donated to the Santa Clara County Open Space Authority. UTC is currently in the process of transferring an additional 1,521 acres of the western portion of the site, called the Coyote Ridge Parcel, to the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency (see figure 2 below). The Coyote Ridge Parcel is comprised of several steep, undeveloped canyons on the western portion of the site, and is unimpacted by chemicals from UTC operations. The land will be used as open space for the protection of endangered species, including three federally-listed animal species: Bay Checkerspot Butterfly, California Red-Legged Frog, and California Tiger Salamander. Additionally, three special-status plant species are known to be present in the serpentinite soils of the Coyote Ridge Parcel.

We have amended UTC’s 2012 Site Cleanup Requirements Order to reflect the revised property boundary and the change in acreage of the former facility from 5,113 acres to 1,768 acres.



Completion of Remedial Activities at the Pacific Rod and Gun Club, San Francisco (Alan Friedman)

The Pacific Rod and Gun Club (Club) operated a skeet and trapshooting range at a 10-acre site at Lake Merced in San Francisco from 1928 to 2015. The Club operated its facility on property owned by the City of San Francisco and managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Originally, lead pellets from shotguns were discharged toward Lake Merced, but in 1994 the Board issued Site Cleanup Requirements (SCRs) that required the use of steel shot rather than lead. Clay targets containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) were used prior to 2000, at which time they were replaced with non-PAH biodegradable targets.

In June 2013, the Board revised the SCRs to require additional cleanup actions that achieve human health standards in upland soils at the Club, where a potential risk to human health associated with exposure to lead and PAHs in the upland soils was identified. The SCRs also required further evaluation of the potential risks to ecological receptors in Lake Merced sediments, and if warranted, remediation of these sediments.

Lead concentrations in upland soil at the Club ranged up to 10,000 mg/kg, and PAH concentrations were as high as 1,200 mg/kg. Pursuant to the 2013 SCRs, the PUC proposed (and staff approved) cleanup goals of 80 mg/kg for lead and 0.21 mg/kg for total PAHs. The Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the upland soil included the removal of soil containing contamination in excess of these cleanup goals, conducting excavation area soil

confirmation sampling, offsite disposal of the excavated material, and followed by backfilling with clean imported soil to restore site topography.

Following approval of the RAP, the Gun Club members vacated the Club and excavation started in the uplands area in the spring of 2015. A total of 88,000 tons of contaminated soil was excavated and removed from the Site. Confirmation sampling showed that in all locations, save for two where further excavation was not feasible, the cleanup goals were met and the site future use is suitable for residential or unrestricted use. The cleanup cost \$22 million.

The PUC also performed an ecological risk assessment to determine whether the Lake sediments posed an unacceptable risk to benthic organisms and wildlife. The Board approved a final risk report in 2014 which found no unacceptable risk to the benthic community, but that there was a potential risk due to waterfowl (diving ducks in particular) ingesting lead shot pellets that needed further evaluation. The PUC conducted a series of surveys of wildlife.

On January 31, 2019, the results of the final bird survey were submitted. This report concluded that there was no evidence of effects of lead poisoning to waterfowl from lead shot present in the shoreline and sediment at the Site.

Given that there is a minimal risk to human health left at this site, as all soil sources have been removed, and the remaining sediment has been shown to pose no significant risk to ecological receptors, the cleanup objectives of Order No. R2-2013-0023 have been met and the Order should be rescinded.

The City has approved the construction of a recreational facility at the Site. The Gun Club's lease has not been renewed and the proposed recreational facility will not include shooting facilities.

Below are some pictures of the site before and after the upland soil cleanup.

BEFORE CLEANUP:



AFTER CLEANUP:



San Vicente Creek Water Quality Improvement Plan Implementation (Farhad Ghodrati)

In May 2015, you adopted the San Vicente Creek Water Quality Improvement Plan (Plan). We developed the Plan to address the bacterial impairment of water quality in San Vicente Creek, which is located in the central coast of San Mateo County and drains to the Pacific Ocean at the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve (Figure 1).

The Plan's primary purpose was to reduce bacteria levels to meet recreational water quality objectives in the creek, especially considering the high public use near the creek mouth and tidepools located in Fitzgerald Marine Reserve (Figure 2). To accomplish this, the Plan identified bacteria sources of and implementation actions to reduce bacterial pollution. The high priority bacterial pollution sources included the following: horse waste from commercial horse facilities, pet waste, human waste from onsite wastewater disposal systems (OWTS), and municipal stormwater runoff. The implementation actions in the Plan consist of measures required by existing local, regional, and statewide regulations and Water Board orders to reduce or eliminate waste discharges from the high priority sources.

Over the past two years, San Mateo County (County) produced and is implementing a best management practices (BMPs) plan to reduce bacteria discharges to storm drain systems. In addition, the County and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) jointly created and are implementing a plan for managing dog waste in the San Vicente Creek watershed. The County also inspected the OWTS within the watershed to ensure compliance with local and regional regulations. Similarly, GGNRA tracks and provides information on maintenance and pump out service frequency for OWTS within their jurisdiction.

In addition, the two commercial horse facilities in the watershed have obtained coverage under the Water Board's [General Waste Discharge Requirements for Confined Animal Facilities \(CAF Order\)](#), as required by the Plan. The CAF Order requires each facility to implement a "Ranch Water Quality Plan" to manage and control potential waste discharges. Both facilities have completed and submitted their Ranch Water Quality Plans. The plans include a description of the current BMPs, a short-term improvement plan (BMPs to be implemented within 2 years), and long-term considerations for improvement. Staff has reviewed the plans and found they meet the qualifications set forth in the CAF Order.

Finally, the County, GGNRA, and horse facility operators, jointly developed and are implementing a bacterial water quality monitoring plan to help them 1) better characterize bacteria contributions from different sources/areas; and 2) evaluate effectiveness of the measures they are implementing.

To keep us informed of the progress being made, implementing parties jointly provide annual reports on the status of implementation and water quality monitoring activities. It is too early to determine if water quality has improved, but data collected in the first year, along with previous data, will form the baseline for evaluating future conditions.

To date, we have received all required plans, inspection reports, annual reports, and monitoring results from all parties. We will continue to require, receive, and review the

annual implementation and monitoring reports and work with the implementing parties to refine and focus their BMP implementation and monitoring activities as needed.

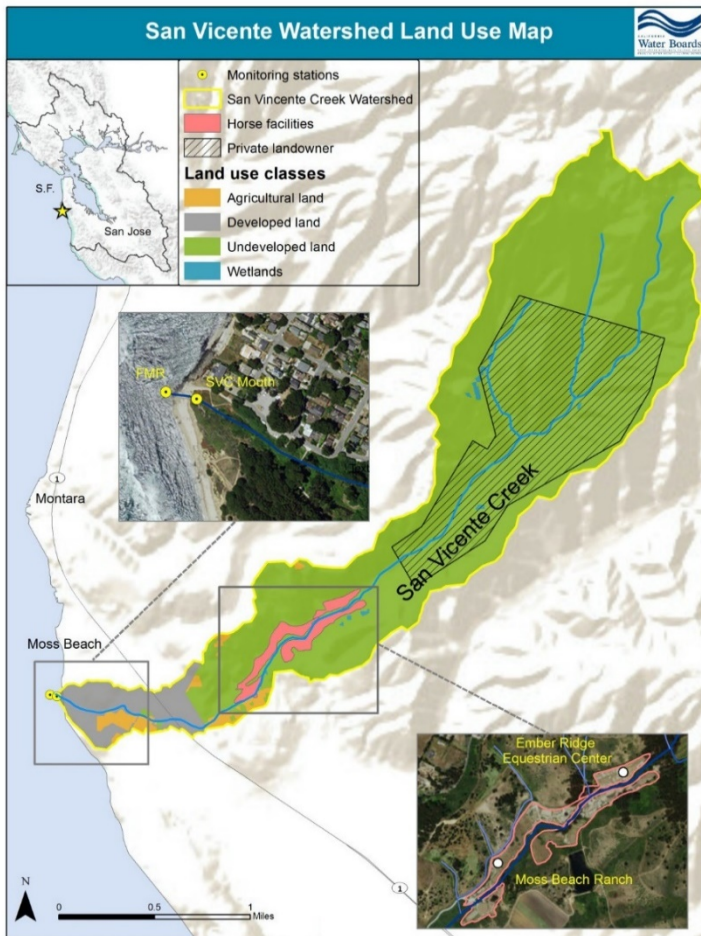


Figure 1. Map of the San Vicente Creek watershed



Figure 2. San Vicente Creek flowing into Fitzgerald Marine Reserve at the Pacific Ocean

Cleanup Orders Issued by Executive Officer (Alyx Karpowicz)

The Board has delegated to the Executive Officer the authority to issue, amend, or rescind site cleanup orders pursuant to Water Code section 13304. The choice between having these orders acted upon by the Board or by the Executive Officer hinges on the degree of controversy and urgency in each case. In general, I issue, amend, or rescind these orders in situations where there is little or no controversy or when there is some urgency (e.g., cleanup action is needed promptly to address a current or imminent threat to human health or the environment). Otherwise, we bring these types of cleanup orders to the Board for its consideration and action in a public hearing.

Clover Flat Landfill (Alyx Karpowicz) – I issued an emergency Cleanup and Abatement Order on April 10, 2019 for the Clover Flat Landfill near Calistoga. The CAO followed a Notice of Violation, issued on March 29, 2019. These prompt regulatory actions were in response to information provided to Water Board staff during the last week of March about discharges of leachate and stormwater runoff that had mixed with leachate from the landfill. This mix of leachate and stormwater were flowing into the unnamed creek adjacent to the site, which is a tributary to Dutch Henry Creek (which is tributary to the Napa River). During inspections conducted jointly with the Napa County Department of Planning, Building and Environmental Services and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, staff noted several other conditions at the landfill that were out of compliance with our Waste Discharge Requirements Order, including leachate tanks that were improperly managed, pumps that were improperly maintained and not working, the presence of a black oily substance on the ground between the landfill and the creek, as well as extensive erosion of the landfill cover. The CAO required the landfill owner to immediately cease all discharges to the creek; cease spraying leachate on the landfill during rain events; control all leachate seeps from the landfill; collect and analyze samples of leachate, the black oily substance, and creek water; submit a plan to repair eroded areas; repair and update the leachate collection system; install a stormwater collection and storage system; and submit a cleanup and creek restoration plan. Weekly inspections indicate that the owner has already taken significant steps to comply with the CAO.

Shoreline Cleanup Progress at the former Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (Tina Low)

Since 2012, We continue to direct cleanup of non-radiological contamination in several areas at the former 900-acre Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (Shipyard). Of particular interest to our agency, are the shoreline and offshore areas known as parcels E, E-2 and F (Figure 1). While the Shipyard has been in the news recently due to concerns about the validity radiological testing performed by a Navy contractor, Parcels E, E2, and F are not affected by radiological testing concerns.

Parcel E

Parcel E consists of 128 acres of shoreline and lowland coast. Much of this parcel was created at the start of World War II by filling the bay margin with non-engineered fill materials. Parcel E was used as an industrial support area for the Shipyard, including a warehouse where chlorinated solvents leaked into the ground, and waste ponds where spent waste oil was dumped. Water Board staff recently reviewed work plans to address these contaminated

areas. The Navy's cleanup plans include a combination of methods: excavation, bioremediation, chemical reduction, stabilization, vapor extraction, and slurry walls, which are in-ground vertical walls made of low-permeability clay slurry that blocks groundwater flow and prevents contaminated groundwater from entering the Bay. Fieldwork for remediation activities is expected to begin later this year.

Parcel E-2

Parcel E-2 is the site of the Shipyard landfill. The Navy's remedy for the landfill includes closing the landfill in place with a prescribed low-permeability cover, conducting long-term monitoring, excavating hotspots, installing a slurry wall between the landfill and the shoreline, and constructing a shoreline revetment structure and a seawall to protect against future sea-level rise and wave-induced scouring/erosion that could undermine the landfill remedy. The Navy completed hotspot excavations in 2016 and the slurry wall, shoreline revetment, and seawall were completed in 2018. The seawall is 1,800 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 12 feet high (above mean sea level). Water Board staff visited the site last August during seawall construction and took the photo shown in Figure 2.

Parcel F

Parcel F is the portion of San Francisco Bay sediment surrounding the former Shipyard. It is sometimes referred to as the offshore parcel or submerged land. Parcel F sediment is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from past Shipyard activities together with soil erosion and runoff. As a result, parcel F sediments require remediation. Water Board staff is currently reviewing the cleanup plan, which will likely involve a combination of excavation (i.e., dredging), carbon amendments to stabilize the PCBs, and capping. We anticipate the approved remedy will be memorialized in the Navy's Record of Decision for parcel F before the end of the year.

Next Steps for Transfer of Parcels

The Shipyard consists of 14 parcels, 5 of which have been cleaned up and transferred to the City of San Francisco for reuse. The next parcel scheduled for transfer to the City of San Francisco is Parcel G. However, due to the ongoing radiological issues, the timeline for transfer of future parcels is uncertain. The Navy has prepared a radiological re-test work plan for Parcel G, which is under review by the U.S. EPA, DTSC, and CDPH.

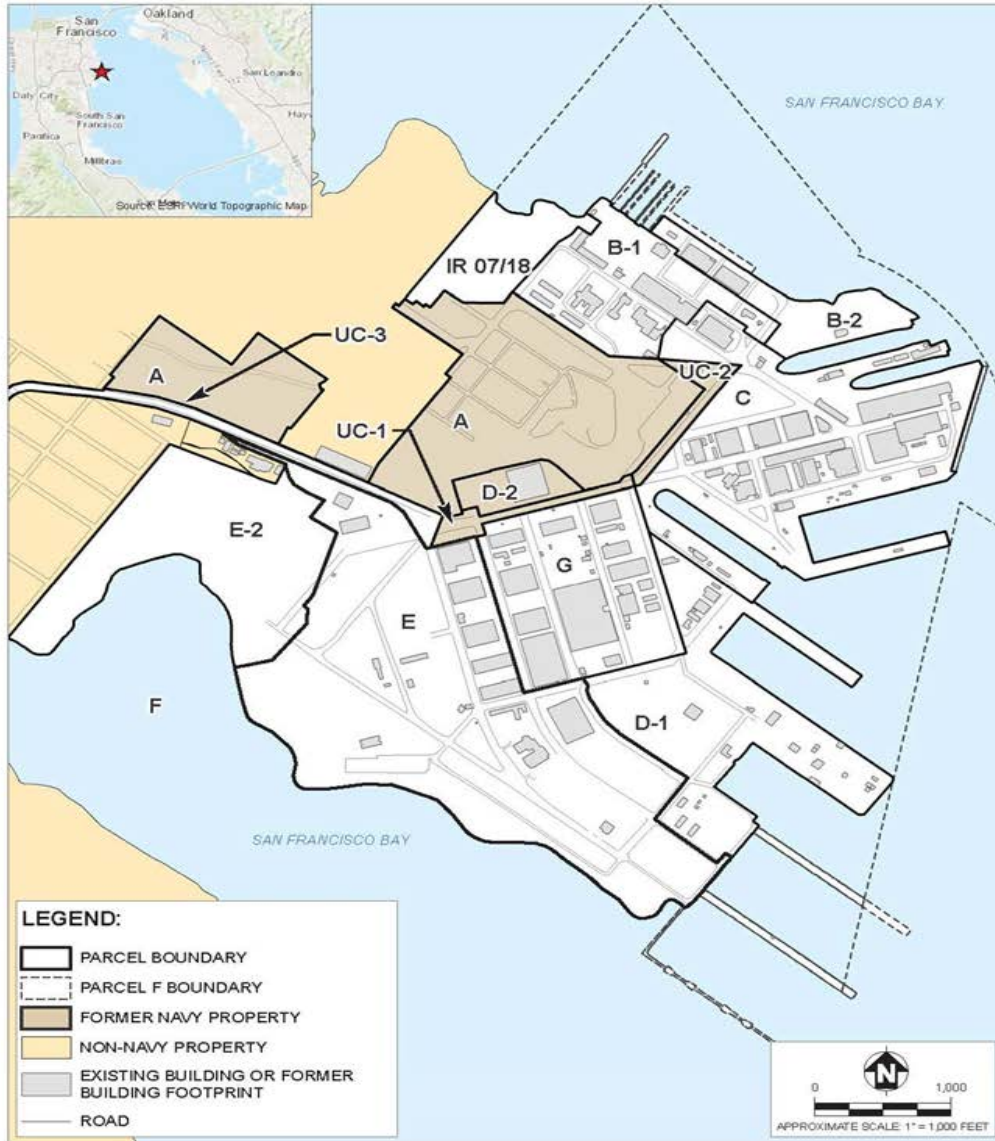


Figure 1. Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Parcel Map



Figure 2. Construction of the parcel E-2 seawall and revetment (August 30, 2018)

In-house Trainings

There were no in-house trainings this month.

Enforcement Actions (Jessica Watkins and Brian Thompson)

The following table shows proposed enforcement actions since last month's report. In addition, enforcement actions are available on our website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/public_notices/pending_enforcement.shtml

Proposed Settlements			
The following are noticed for a 30-day public comment period. If no significant comment is received by the deadline, the Executive Officer will sign an order implementing the settlement.			
Discharger	Violation(s)	Proposed Penalty¹	Comment Deadline
3000 Broadway SPE, LLC	Discharge limit violations.	\$3,000	April 26, 2019
Mt. View Sanitary District	Discharge limit violations.	\$3,000	May 6, 2019
Stanford University	Discharge limit violations.	\$6,000	May 6, 2019

MedPlast Fremont	Failure to submit an annual industrial stormwater discharge report for 2017/2018.	\$1,000	May 7, 2019
Refund Recycle Center LLC	Failure to submit an annual industrial stormwater discharge report for 2017/2018.	\$1,000	May 7, 2019
Kerry Inc	Failure to submit an annual industrial stormwater discharge report for 2017/2018.	\$1,000	May 7, 2019
Hanson Aggregates	Discharge limit violations.	\$3,000	May 8, 2019
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Hanson Aggregates	Discharge limit violations.	\$12,000	May 8, 2019
Hanson Aggregates	Discharge limit violations.	\$21,000	May 8, 2019
M10 Development, LLC	Discharge limit violation.	\$3,000	May 9, 2019
Lehigh Southwest Cement Company and Hanson Permanente Cement, Inc.	Discharge limit violations.	\$6,000	May 15, 2019
East Bay Municipal Utility District	Failure to comply with monitoring requirements and a total chlorine residual discharge violation.	\$120,100	May 17, 2019

¹ Includes \$43,000 to supplement Regional Monitoring Program studies and \$60,050 towards an Enhanced Compliance Action. The Regional Monitoring Program is managed by the San Francisco Estuary Institute to collect water quality information in support of management decisions to restore and protect beneficial uses of the region's waters.

401 Water Quality Certification Applications Received (Abigail Smith)

The table below lists applications received for Clean Water Act section 401 water quality certification from March 13 through April 9, 2019. A check mark in the right-hand column indicates a project that may be in BCDC jurisdiction.

Project Name	City/Location	County	May have BCDC Jurisdiction
Arroyo Mocho Medeiros Reach Floodplain Restoration	Livermore	Alameda	
Arroyo Mocho Stanley Reach Stabilization	Livermore		
Desilting Miner Road Culvert at Lauterwasser Creek	Orinda	Contra Costa	
Installation of New Boat Lift at 27 Bellevue Avenue	Belvedere	Marin	✓
Corte Madera Four-Acre Tidal Marsh Restoration	Corte Madera		✓
San Geronimo Creek - Restoring Coho Salmon	San Geronimo		

Pilot Study of Thin-layer Sediment Placement in Tidal Marsh	Sausalito		✓
Colgin Cellars Llc Stream Crossing Project Along Agricultural Road	St. Helena	Napa	
Dark Gulch Creek Crossing Stabilization	Loma Mar	San Mateo	
Emergency Log Jam Removal at Pescadero Creek Road	Pescadero		
San Mateo 101 Managed Lanes Project SM-PM6.3-20.8	San Mateo		✓