

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION**

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING OF FEBRUARY 6, 2004

Prepared on January 12, 2004

ITEM: 12

SUBJECT: LOW THREAT CASES

DISCUSSION

General NPDES Permit:

Discharges to Land by Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems, Order No. 97-10-DWQ

Santa Ynez Valley Presbyterian Church, Santa Barbara County, [Michael Higgins (805) 542-4649]

The Santa Ynez Valley Presbyterian Church (Discharger) occupies approximately 15 acres of land near Santa Ynez in Santa Barbara County. To prepare for growth planned over the next 20 years, the Discharger proposes to construct new on-site wastewater treatment/ disposal systems. Two on-site systems serve the existing buildings. The main system serves four buildings housing classrooms and office space, a multipurpose building, and two portable classrooms. The main system consists of two 4,500-gallon septic tanks, operated in parallel, which drain to an absorption area of just under 7,400 square feet. The secondary system serves the existing sanctuary building and includes a 3,000-gallon septic tank draining to two 85-foot leachlines.

The proposed main system will serve, in addition to the existing buildings, the following new buildings: sanctuary, office, adult classroom, seniors' classroom, and associated storage. The peak design flowrate from the existing and planned buildings is 6,100 gallons per day (gpd), increasing to 11,000 gpd each Sunday. A 20,000-gallon settling tank/equalization tank will be installed to reduce the daily discharge to the leachlines to the design flowrate rate. Using the Basin Plan's recommended loading rate of 0.8 gallons per day per square foot of leachline, the Discharger proposes to dispose of the wastewater in 16 100-

foot trenches equipped with pressurized high-capacity infiltrator trenches. The existing trenches for the secondary system will be relocated. An area equal to the proposed leachfields has been set aside for future use if necessary.

Staff concluded the proposed system likely will adequately treat and dispose of the peak wastewater flow generated by the Discharger.

The proposed system complies with the provisions of Order No. 97-10-DWQ order. Therefore, staff notified the Discharger of enrollment under this General Order on December 4, 2003.

Dorothea Lange Elementary School, San Luis Obispo County [Sorrel Marks 805/549-3695]

On December 10, 2003, Lucia Mar Unified School District submitted a Report of Waste Discharge/Application for authorization to discharge waste from a new elementary school in the Nipomo area of San Luis Obispo County. The project includes discharge of up to 13,600 gallons per day of sanitary wastewater from a treatment system consisting of septic tanks and recirculating sand filters (for nitrogen reduction). Disposal is to leachfields in sandy soils with greater than 100 feet separation to ground water. The discharge meets criteria contained in the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges to Land by Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Order No. 97-10-DWQ), which include demonstrating consistency with Basin Plan requirements for on-site wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, staff recommends authorizing the discharge by enrollment under Order No. 97-10-DWQ.

General Waste Discharge Requirements for Wineries:

Small Winery Waivers, [Matt Thompson, 805/549-3159]

On November 1, 2002, the Regional Board adopted *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste* (General Winery WDR). A component of the General Winery WDR authorizes the Executive Officer to grant waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements to small wineries that pose little or no threat to water quality. The General Winery WDR defines "small winery" as crushing less than or equal to 80 tons of grapes per year, or producing less than or equal to

5,000 cases or 13,000 gallons of wine per year. In general, small wineries generate less than 200 to 300 gallons-per-day (long-term average) of process wastewater, most of which originates from equipment (tanks, barrels, floors, etc.) cleaning. Waivers expire five years from the date granted or whenever the winery no longer meets the definition of small, whichever is sooner.

The table below identifies wineries granted Small Winery Waivers between November 1, 2003, and December 31, 2003.

Facility Name	Facility Location	Facility Owner	Production and Discharge Description	Date Waiver Granted
Clautiere Vineyard	1340 Penman Springs Road Paso Robles	Claudine Blackwell and Terry Brady	Clautiere Vineyard produces approximately 3,500 cases of wine per year and generates up to 800 gallons per day of winery process wastewater. Wastewater is treated and disposed through a conventional septic tank and leachfield system. The disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells or water bodies. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet.	November 3, 2003
Dunning Vineyards	1953 Niderer Road Paso Robles	Bob Dunning	Dunning Vineyards produces approximately 2,000 cases of wine per year and generates up to 100 gallons per day of winery process wastewater. Wastewater flows by gravity into a relatively flat 7.8-acre vineyard adjacent to the winery. The disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells or water bodies. Historical borings indicate groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 50 feet.	November 10, 2003
Dover Canyon Winery	4520 Vineyard Drive Paso Robles	Mary Baker	Dover Canyon Winery produces approximately 2,500 cases of wine per year and generates up to 100 gallons per day of winery process wastewater. Wastewater is discharged into an adjacent vineyard. The disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells, water bodies, and ground water.	November 4, 2003
Maloy O'Neill Vineyards	4560 Creston Road Paso Robles, CA 93446	Shannon O'Neill	Maloy O'Neill Vineyards produces approximately 2,500 cases of wine per year and generates up to 500 gallons per day of winery process wastewater. Wastewater is treated and disposed through a conventional septic tank and leachfield system. The disposal area is	November 4, 2003

			greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells or water bodies. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet.	
Nadeau Family Vintners	3680 Peachy Canyon Road Paso Robles	Robert F. Nadeau	Nadeau Family Vintners produces up to 2,000 cases of wine per year and generates up to 500 gallons per day of winery process wastewater. Wastewater is treated and disposed through a conventional septic tank and leachfield system. The disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells or water bodies. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet.	November 4, 2003
Pretty Smith Vineyards and Winery	13350 North River Road, San Miguel	Lisa Pretty	Pretty Smith Vineyards and Winery produces less than 5,000 cases of wine per year and generates up to 1,000 gallons per day of winery process wastewater. Wastewater is treated and disposed through a conventional septic tank and leachfield system. The disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells or water bodies. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet.	November 4, 2003
Stephen's Cellar and Vineyard	7575 York Mountain Road Templeton, CA 93465	Steve Goldman	Stephen's Cellar and Vineyard produces up to 3,000 cases of wine per year and generates up to 500 gallons per day of winery process wastewater. Wastewater is filtered, neutralized and aerated prior to vineyard irrigation. The disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells, water bodies, and ground water.	November 4, 2003
Le Cuvier Winery	3333 Vine Hill Lane Paso Robles	John Munch	Le Cuvier Winery produces less than 5,000 cases of wine per year and generates up to 500 gallons per day of winery process wastewater. Wastewater is filtered, neutralized and aerated prior to vineyard irrigation. The disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells, water bodies, and ground water.	November 4, 2003
Flint Wine Cellars	13160 Cienega Road Hollister, San Benito County	Scott Flint	Flint Wine Cellars is a small home winery approximately 6 miles south of Hollister in the Cienega Valley. The winery currently produces approximately 1,000 cases of wine per year and generates five to six gallons of winery process wastewater per case produced. Wastewater is treated and disposed through a conventional septic tank and leachfield system also utilized for domestic use. The disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells	December 15, 2003

			or water bodies. Approximately 30 gallons per year of lees are discharged to the septic system and pumice is composted on-site for use in the vineyard. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is approximately 32 feet.	
Enz Vineyards	1781 Lime Kiln Road Hollister, San Benito County	Robert Enz	Enz Vineyards is a small to medium home winery located south of Hollister in the Cienega Valley. The winery historically produced up to 30,000 cases of wine per year. The winery has significantly decreased operations producing less than 1,000 gallons (less than 500 cases) of wine in 2002 and crushing approximately 9 tons of grapes in 2003 for other parties. Future operations will likely consist of limited custom crushing for off-site fermentation at other facilities, and grapes produced in the on-site vineyard will be sold. The limited winery wastewater produced is surface discharged to the vineyards. Lees and pumice are also composted on-site for use in the vineyard. Depth to groundwater beneath the vineyard is between 50 and 70 feet in the three on-site irrigation wells.	December 15, 2003
Cienega Valley Vineyard/ DeRose Winery	9970 Cienega Road Hollister, San Benito County	Tony Cedolini/ Pat DeRose	Cienega Valley Vineyards/DeRose Winery is located in the Cienega Valley approximately six miles south of Hollister. The winery produces about 5,000 cases of wine per year and generates up to 400 gallons per day of winery wastewater during the peak of crush season. Winery wastewater is discharged to an evaporation/disposal pond with an estimated 100,000 gallons per day capacity. Lees are distilled for spirits used in the production of port, and pumice is composted for use in the vineyard and on-site vegetable garden. Groundwater in the winery's production well (located on an adjacent property) is encountered at approximately 90 feet below ground surface.	Tentative Pending WDR rescission
Harmony Cellars	3255 Harmony Valley Road, Harmony, San Luis Obispo County	Charles Mulligan	Harmony Cellars is located at 3255 Harmony Valley Road, Harmony. Harmony Cellars produces less than 5,000 cases of wine per year and generates up to 420 gallons per day of winery process wastewater. Process wastewater is strained by drain screens, settled in a series of two 1500-gallon septic tanks, dosed to a 5' by 42' intermittent sand filter, which then flows	November 12, 2003

			to an 80,000 gallon retention pond. Treated wastewater was originally intended for landscape irrigation, but the retention pond usually dries up by summer. Nearby wells indicate depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet.	
Clos Tita Winery	4 Kendall Lane Santa Cruz	Dave Estrade	Clos Tita Winery produces less than 450 cases of wine per year. Wastewater is treated and disposed through a conventional septic tank and leachfield system. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet.	November 19, 2003
Burrell School Vineyards	24060 Summit Road Los Gatos	David Moulton	Burrell Scholl Vineyards produces less than 4,000 cases of wine per year. Wastewater is reused for vineyard and landscape irrigation. The disposal area is greater than 300 feet from any water supply wells or water bodies. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet.	November 19, 2003
Soquel Vineyards	8063 Glen Haven Rd. Soquel	Peter Bargetto	Soquel Vineyards crushes less than 50 tons of grapes per year. Wastewater is treated and disposed through a conventional septic tank and leachfield system. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet.	November 19, 2003
Gemignani Winery	22630 Hutchinson Road	Chris Gemignani	Gemignani Winery produces less than 300 cases of wine per year. Wastewater is used to irrigate vineyard and landscape. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is undetermined due to high elevation and steep terrain. No wells are located in the vicinity.	November 26, 2003
Georgio Vineyards	6986 Estrella Road, San Miguel, CA 93451	Bernard Georg	Georgio Vineyards produces less than 150 cases of wine per year. Wastewater is treated and disposed through a conventional septic tank and leachfield system. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet	December 11, 2003
Victor Hugo Winery	2850 El Pomar Drive Templeton, CA 93451	Victor and Leslie Roberts	Victor Hugo Winery produces less than 3,500 cases of wine per year. Wastewater is reused for vineyard and orchard irrigation. The disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells or water bodies. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 20 feet	December 11, 2003
Rainbow's End Vineyard and Winery	8658 Magdalena Drive, San Miguel CA 93451	Rainbow's End Vineyard and Winery, Incorporated	Rainbow's End Vineyard and Winery produces up to 2,000 cases of wine per year. Wastewater is treated and disposed through a conventional septic tank and leachfield system. Depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet	December 11, 2003

Cloninger	1645 River Road Salinas, CA 93908		Cloninger produces 3500 cases of wine per year. Solids are removed with screened floor drains and composted. The wastewater is contained in a holding pond prior to being reclaimed for use as dust control. Groundwater beneath the disposal area is approximately 30 feet.	December 17, 2003
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Chumeia Vineyards, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County [Tom Kukol 805/549-3689]

Regional Board staff enrolled Chumeia Vineyards under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste (General WDRs) on December 18, 2003. Chumeia Vineyards is located at 8331 Highway 46 East in Paso Robles. Chumeia Vineyards annually crushes up to 370 tons of red grapes, producing up to 25,000 cases of wine. Average and maximum crush-season process wastewater flows are approximately 1,375 and 2,500 gallons per day, respectively. Large solids are separated from wastewater by floor drain screens. Treatment will occur in a Techqua® T500 facultative treatment plant. Treated winery wastewater will be discharged to surrounding vineyards. Pomace, seeds, and stems will be composted and spread in surrounding vineyards. Enrollment under the General WDRs requires Chumeia Vineyards to follow Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2003-0084.

Turley Wine Cellars, Templeton, San Luis Obispo County [Tom Kukol 805/549-3689]

Regional Board staff enrolled Turley Wine Cellars under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste (General WDRs) on December 18, 2003. Turley Wine Cellars is located at 2900 Vineyard Drive in Templeton. Turley Wine Cellars annually crushes up to 170 tons of red grapes, producing up to 8,000 cases of wine. Average and maximum crush-season process wastewater flows are approximately 400 and 800 gallons per day, respectively. Large solids are separated from wastewater by floor drain screens. Wastewater flows to a septic tank/leachfield system. Pomace, seeds, and stems will be composted and spread in surrounding vineyards. Enrollment under the General WDRs requires Turley Wine Cellars to follow Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2003-0084.

Talley Vineyards, San Luis Obispo County, [Matt Thompson 805/549-3159]

Regional Board staff enrolled Talley Vineyards under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste on January 6, 2004. Talley Vineyards was previously unregulated by the Regional Board.

Talley Vineyards' winery is located at 3031 Lopez Drive, east of Arroyo Grande, in San Luis Obispo County. Talley Vineyards produces 20,000 to 30,000 cases of wine annually. Approximately 2,000 gallons per day of process wastewater are generated during the peak of harvest. All process wastewater and stormwater from outdoor processing areas is captured in trench drains that flow to a tank with a float-activated pump. Solids are separated from wastewater by screens in the drain system. Wastewater is pumped 1,600 feet northwest of the winery to a 165,000-gallon treatment pond.

The treatment pond liner is compacted clayey soil with low permeability. Two ½ horsepower aerators continuously aerate the wastewater. Wastewater detention time in the pond is greater than 50 days. Treated wastewater is periodically pumped out of the treatment pond to a 5-acre spray field for disposal. The boundaries of the spray field are greater than 100 feet from any watercourse. Grape skins, seeds, and stems are composted and spread in adjacent vineyards.

Enrollment under the General WDRs requires Talley Vineyards to comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2003-0084. The MRP has been modified specifically for Talley Vineyards. Water supply quality, wine production, chemical usage, effluent flow and quality, and pond and disposal area monitoring are required. Groundwater and disposal area soils monitoring are not required as the treatment and disposal method presents little or no threat to underlying groundwater quality.

Staff will begin regular inspections of Talley Vineyards this fall during peak waste discharge, to ensure continued compliance with the General WDRs.

Rancho Santa Rosa Winery, Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, [Matt Thompson 805/549-3159]

Regional Board staff enrolled Rancho Santa Rosa Winery under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste on January 9, 2004. Rancho Santa Rosa Winery was previously unregulated by the Regional Board.

Rancho Santa Rosa Winery is located at 6121 East Highway 246, east of Lompoc, in Santa Barbara County. Wine production is currently 20,000 to 30,000 cases per year. Process wastewater is treated and disposed by a conventional 2,500-gallon septic tank and dual 500 lineal feet leachfields. The design capacity of the septic system is 1,920 gallons per day (gpd). The County of Santa Barbara has limited wine production to 30,000 cases annually due to the capacity of the septic system. Based on water levels in nearby water supply wells, depth to groundwater beneath the disposal area is greater than 100 feet.

In five to seven years, Rancho Santa Rosa Winery plans to begin expanding wine production up to 100,000 cases annually. The existing septic system will then be replaced by an Advanced Integrated Pond System designed by John Wallace & Associates. The Advanced Integrated Pond System includes a Flex-Rake Mechanical Screen, pH neutralization system, and an 891,000-gallon lined, aerated treatment pond. Treated wastewater will be recycled to the vineyard irrigation system.

In order to maintain enrollment under the General WDRs, Rancho Santa Rosa Winery must satisfy the following conditions:

1. Implement Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2003-0084. The MRP has been modified specifically for Rancho Santa Rosa Winery.
2. Wastewater flow to the existing wastewater system shall not exceed 1,920 gpd. Should wastewater flow ever exceed 1,920 gpd and the leachfields show evidence of overloading or failure, we will request that

the Advanced Integrated Pond System be constructed immediately.

3. Basket strainers must be installed in all winery drains as soon as possible.
4. Notify staff 90 days prior to construction of the Advanced Integrated Pond System, so the MRP may be revised accordingly.

Staff will begin regular inspections of Rancho Santa Rosa Winery in Fall 2004 to ensure continued compliance with the General WDRs.

Clendenon-Lindquist Vintners, San Luis Obispo County [Matt Thompson 805/549-3159]

Regional Board staff enrolled Clendenon-Lindquist Vintners' under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste on January 12, 2004. The winery was previously unregulated by the Regional Board.

The winery is located at 4665 Santa Maria Mesa Road, east of Santa Maria, in southern San Luis Obispo County. Wine production is currently 80,000 cases per year. Process wastewater flows range from 6,000 to 10,000 gallons per day (gpd) during the harvest season.

The wastewater treatment system consists of a rotary drum screen to remove large solids, pH neutralization, and a 145,000 gallon lined pond with a 7.5 horsepower aerator. Treated wastewater is periodically pumped out of the treatment pond into a percolation bed for disposal. The percolation bed is located on well-drained alluvial soil adjacent to the Cuyama River. Grape skins, seeds, and stems are hauled to the Engel & Grey composting facility.

Enrollment under the General WDRs requires compliance with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2003-0084. The MRP has been modified specifically for Clendenon-Lindquist Vintners. Water supply quality, wine production, chemical usage, effluent flow and quality, and pond and disposal area monitoring are required. Staff will begin regular inspections of Clendenon-Lindquist Vintners in Fall 2004.

Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements**Melville Winery, Lompoc, Santa Barbara County [Matt Thompson, 805/549-3159]**

Staff tentatively enrolled Melville Winery under General Waiver Resolution No. 2002-0115 on November 17, 2003. Melville Winery is located at 5185 East Highway 246, near Lompoc, Santa Barbara County. Melville Winery currently produces 12,000 cases of wine per year, but is projected to produce up to 20,000 cases per year. Melville Winery reports they will generate a maximum of 800 gallons per day (gpd) of winery process wastewater. However, widely accepted wastewater generation factors suggest the winery will generate greater than 800 gpd at the projected wine production of 20,000 cases per year. Process wastewater is screened by floor drain filter screens; settled in a 1000-gallon tank followed by a 1200-gallon septic tank, and filtered prior to disposal in dual 107-foot long infiltrator-type leachfields.

Melville Winery's waiver should be contingent on satisfaction of the following conditions:

1. Melville Winery shall comply with the Prohibitions, Recommendations, and Specifications of the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste.
2. Due to limited settling volume, winery process wastewater flow rates shall be no greater than 1,100 gpd.
3. Winery process wastewater flow rates shall be monitored weekly during harvest. Daily process wastewater flow rates shall be reported to the Executive Officer in a written tabular format by December 31 of each year.
4. Pomace (grape skins and seeds), bentonite, and lees (wine sediment) shall be excluded from the septic system to the extent practicable.
5. Any incidence of overflow from the wastewater system shall be reported to the Executive Officer within 24 hours.
6. Staff shall be allowed to visit Melville Winery in the future to ensure continued compliance with these conditions.

This discharge should present little threat to water quality. This conditional waiver will expire February 6, 2009. Staff recommends the Regional

Board concur with waiving Waste Discharge Requirements for Melville Winery.

Pietra Santa Winery, Hollister, San Benito County [Matt Keeling, 805/549-3685]

Regional Board staff tentatively enrolled Pietra Santa Winery under General Waiver Resolution No. R3-2003-0115 on December 16, 2003. Pietra Santa Winery is located in the Cienega Valley approximately six miles south of Hollister. The winery is situated on a 455-acre portion of the former Almaden Vineyard and consists of an approximately 150-acre vineyard and five-acre olive orchard. Pietra Santa Winery is a certified organic winery that produces approximately 47,000 cases of wine per year and generates up to 1,000 gallons per day of winery process wastewater during the crush season. The winery also produces approximately 3,000 gallons of olive oil per year. Winery and olive oil process wastewater is screened, filtered and separated (to remove olive oil) in a tank prior to treatment in a 10,000-gallon septic system. Septic tank effluent is disposed in a 1,840 square foot pressure dosing leachfield located beneath one of the vineyards. The septic and leachfield disposal system is designed to handle 1,825 gallons per day. Pomace and lees are collected and composted off-site at a Waste Management composting facility. The winery's 200 foot deep production well is located over 300 feet from the disposal area and depth to groundwater is approximately 120 feet. Stormwater is collected in a decorative/irrigation pond adjacent to the winery. No identifiable surface water or drainage is adjacent to the winery. The winery and vineyards are located in an open canyon above and west of Cienega Road. The canyon drains to unnamed drainage way southeast of the winery, which ultimately empties in to the San Benito River approximately 10 miles to the southeast.

Although Pietra Santa Winery does not fall within the definition of a 'large' winery (producing greater than equal to 100,000 cases per year) it also does not qualify for a Small Winery Waiver under General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste (Order No. R3-2002-0084) due to its size alone. Surface and groundwater conditions in conjunction with the winery's wastewater treatment system indicate the winery poses no significant threat to water quality.

As a condition of the waiver, Pietra Santa Winery must:

1. Comply with the Prohibitions, Recommendations, and Specifications of the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste.
2. Allow staff to visit the winery in the future to ensure continued compliance with these conditions.

This waiver will expire December 15, 2008. Staff recommends that the Regional Board concur with the enrollment of Pietra Santa Winery in the General Waiver. .

Byron Winery & Tasting Room, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County [Matt Thompson 805/549-3159]

Staff tentatively enrolled Byron Winery & Tasting Room under General Waiver Resolution No. 2002-0115 on January 13, 2004. Byron Winery & Tasting Room is located at 5230 Tepusquet Road, East of Santa Maria, in Santa Barbara County. Although the facility is permitted by County of Santa Barbara to process up to 220 tons of grapes (or approximately 15,000 cases of wine) per year, the facility is currently only used for storage and tasting. All Byron wine is now produced at a new facility nearby, which was enrolled under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Wineries on October 30, 2003. Winery process wastewater is screened by floor drain screens, settled in a 1500-gallon septic tank, and filtered by a septic tank effluent filter prior to disposal in a 225 lineal foot leachfield. Pomace, seeds, and stems are composted and spread in surrounding vineyards.

Byron Winery & Tasting Room's waiver is contingent on satisfaction of the following conditions:

1. Compliance with the Prohibitions, Recommendations, and Specifications of the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Wineries;
2. Due to limited settling volume, winery process wastewater flow rates shall be no greater than 750 gallons per day.
3. Pomace (grape skins and seeds), bentonite, and lees (wine sediment) shall be excluded from the septic system to the extent practicable.

4. Any incidence of overflow from the wastewater system shall be reported to the Executive Officer within 24 hours.
5. Staff shall be allowed to visit the facility in the future to ensure continued compliance with these conditions.

Staff recommends the Regional Board concur with waiving Waste Discharge Requirements for Byron Winery & Tasting Room under these conditions. This conditional waiver will expire February 6, 2009.

Olin Corporation, 425 Tennant Avenue, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County – General Waiver[David Athey – 805/542-4644]

Olin has installed a groundwater containment system at its site in Morgan Hill, consisting of three extraction wells. Extracted water will be filtered through an ion exchange system and routed to Morgan Hill's storm drain leading to the Butterfield retention pond. The extraction system is capable of removing up to 260 gallons per minute. The Butterfield pond is owned by Morgan Hill, and the city will have the ability to shut down the extraction system during heavy rainfall to ensure adequate stormwater capacity. The ion exchange system will reduce perchlorate concentrations in the effluent to less than 4 parts per billion.

On December 8, 2003, the Executive Officer enrolled Olin in the general waiver for low threat discharges to land. This enrollment is subject to Olin's compliance with conditions contained in Resolution No. R3-2002-0115.

More information regarding the extraction system is found in the Olin status report under the Cleanup Cases: Perchlorate item in this agenda.

Unocal Corporation, Guadalupe Oil Field, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg, 805/549-3592]

On November 26, 2003, Unocal submitted a report of waste discharge and fee for enrollment in the general waiver Resolution No. R3-2002-0115. The application is for surface discharge of clean purge water generated during an aquifer test of a deep well in the P3 area. The well was drilled several years ago, and Unocal is now testing it to

determine if it can be used as a water supply well. The well is screened in the deeper hydrostratigraphic units of the site. Monitoring since 1996 has not detected contaminants of concern in the deeper units. The discharge will be directed to a low spot in the dunes and allowed to infiltrate. Unocal will implement energy dissipation and erosion control measures at the discharge point.

On December 8, 2003, the Executive Officer enrolled Unocal in the general waiver. This enrollment is subject to Unocal's compliance with conditions listed in Resolution No. R3-2002-0115.

San Luis Obispo County Farm Supply Company, Paso Robles [Tom Kukol 805/549-3689]

The Regional Board adopted Order No. R3-2002-0015 (waste discharge requirements) to regulate a retail business's bulk handling of dry and liquid fertilizers. Since that time, the discharger removed the bulk liquid fertilizer storage tank and sold the bulk liquid fertilizer property. Farm Supply continues to operate the dry fertilizer operation on another property. Since the bulk liquid fertilizer storage tank facility no longer exists, staff recommends rescinding Order No. R3-2002-0015 (see separate staff report later in this agenda). However, the Regional Board normally waives waste discharge requirements for dry bulk fertilizer operations, so staff also recommends waiving waste discharge requirements for this facility, conditioned on continued use of best management practices. If the Regional Board concurs, staff will send a letter to Farm Supply notifying them of this conditional waiver.

Case Closures for Underground Tank Sites:

Case Recommended for Closure:

Toro Regional Park, Maintenance Facility, 501 Highway 68, Salinas [John Goni, 805 542-4628]

Toro Regional Park is a 4,700 acre Monterey County maintained public outdoors park, including picnic grounds and outdoor recreation areas within the El Toro Creek basin. Two 2,000 gallon underground storage tanks were removed in September of 1999. Groundwater samples taken from the tank pits at the time of tank removal showed the presence of gasoline range hydrocarbons and MTBE at both locations.

Contaminants were not-detected in soil samples. Subsequent investigation of groundwater contaminants showed gasoline hydrocarbons were not present in reportable concentrations, and MTBE was present adjacent to the former tank pits at a concentration of 29 parts per billion (ppb). Continued groundwater monitoring has confirmed gasoline range hydrocarbons are not present. The most recent sampling event (April 14, 2003) has shown MTBE has attenuated to 6.0 ppb at the down-gradient monitoring well. Given the absence of gasoline hydrocarbons at the site, and decline of MTBE concentrations to near the water quality objective of 5.0 ppb, staff believes closure is appropriate. Staff has directed abandonment of the monitoring wells, and unless the Board directs otherwise will proceed with formal case closure upon receipt of certification the monitoring wells been have properly abandoned. The site is owned by the County of Monterey. Depth to groundwater is approximately 11 feet. Monterey County Department of Environmental Health agrees with site closure.

Staff Closed Cases:

Former Shell-Branded Service Station, 1301 Broadway, King City [John Goni, 805 542-4628]

In March 2001, three 12,000 gallon underground storage tanks and dispensing appurtenances, a 550 gallon waste oil tank, an oil-water separator, and hydraulic hoists were removed from this former service station site. A grab groundwater sample from the tank pit revealed the presence of MTBE at 0.87 parts per billion. Soil samples collected from under the removed facilities, detected total petroleum hydrocarbons at 17,000 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg), benzene at 0.10 mg/kg, and MTBE at 12 mg/kg. Over-excavation of degraded soil was subsequently performed, under the direction of the Monterey County Health Department, to remove contaminants found in soil. The final excavation was 47 feet by 35 feet, and up to 20 feet deep, and removed approximately 1,100 cubic yards of soil. Confirmation soil sampling was performed in April, 2003, and demonstrated action levels were met for all contaminants in soil. Groundwater sampling was also performed in April 2003, using Geoprobe technology, and confirmed compliance with Regional Board water quality objectives. MTBE was not detected in any

groundwater sample. The Monterey County Environmental Health Department has concurred with the case closure and Regional Board staff subsequently closed the site. The land owner has been notified of the case closure.

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