

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

**STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING SEPTEMBER 7, 2007**

**ITEM NUMBER: 7**

**SUBJECT: Low Threat and General Discharge Cases**

**DISCUSSION**

**General NPDES Permit for Aquaculture**

Abalone Farm, Cayucos, San Luis Obispo County [Allison Dominguez 805/549-3882]

Staff proposes to enroll the Abalone Farm under the General NPDES Permit for Discharges from Aquaculture and Aquariums, Order No. R3-2002-0076. The Abalone Farm, Inc. operates an abalone growing facility near Cayucos in San Luis Obispo County. The facility produces approximately 215,600 pounds, live weight, of abalone annually. Discharge of seawater that is pumped through the facility is currently regulated by Order No. R3-2002-0057 (NPDES Permit No. CA 0049344), which was adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on May 31, 2002. The Water Board subsequently adopted the General NPDES Permit for Discharges from Aquaculture and Aquariums, Order No. R3-2002-0076 (General Permit), on September 20, 2002. Since the Abalone Farm's individual NPDES permit is due to expire, staff proposes to rescind the individual NPDES permit and enroll The Abalone Farm in the General Permit. The proposed modified monitoring and reporting program for the General Permit contains the same requirements as the Abalone Farm's existing monitoring and reporting program. The enrollment under the General Order is conditional on the rescission of their individual NPDES permit, which is proposed as another item in this agenda.

**General WDRs for Discharges of Winery Waste**

Chalone Vineyard, San Luis Obispo County, [Tom Kukol 805/549-3689]

Regional Board staff enrolled Chalone Vineyard under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste on April 27, 2007. The facility is located at 32020 Stonewall Canyon Road, Soledad, Monterey County (Assessor's Parcel No. 417-181-030 (facility); 417-181-036 (discharge point)).

Chalone Vineyard's waste discharge is described as follows:  
Chalone Vineyard produces 75,000 cases of wine and crushes approximately 900 tons of grapes annually. During the non-crush season, average winery process wastewater flows are approximately 2,120 gallons per day. During the crush season, average winery process wastewater flows are approximately 3,900 and maximum flows are approximately 4,400 gallons per day. From the winery, process wastewater goes through initial screening and to a gravity collection system. Process wastewater then goes to two 5,000-gallon settling tanks before

entering the facultative aerated pond. Treated process wastewater is used for dust abatement and pasture irrigation. Solids are composted on the site.

Enrollment under the General WDRs requires Chalone Vineyard to comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2002-0084. Regional Board staff may begin regular inspections of Chalone Vineyard this fall to ensure continued compliance with the General WDRs.

Foxen-Dore Winery, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County [David LaCaro 805/549-3892]

Central Coast Water Board staff enrolled Foxen-Dore Winery under General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste (General WDRs) on August 10, 2007. Foxen-Dore Winery is located at 7600 Foxen Canyon Road, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County.

Foxen-Dore Winery expects to produce 20,000 cases. The process wastewater treatment and disposal system design is based on an estimated peak flow of 1,200 gallons per day (gpd) during the crush season. Winery process water will be discharged to a 2,500-gallon septic tank then to a 360 linear foot leachfield. Pomace will be placed in a material handler and spread on surrounding pastureland. The domestic wastewater discharges are separate from the winery wastewater discharges. Depth to groundwater, measured northwest of the proposed barrel room, is at least 50 feet below ground surface.

Enrollment under the General WDRs requires Foxen-Dore Winery to follow Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2002-0084 that has been modified for Foxen-Dore Winery. Modifications include deletion of sections of the General MRP that do not pertain to Foxen-Dore Winery. Regional Board staff will begin regular inspections of Foxen-Dore Winery this fall to ensure continued compliance with the General WDRs.

Wente Vineyards Arroyo Seco, Monterey County, [Tom Kukol 805/549-3689]

Regional Board staff enrolled Wente Vineyards Arroyo Seco under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste on August 10, 2007. The facility is located at 37995 Elm Avenue, Greenfield, Monterey County (Assessor's Parcel No. 109-481-004-000 and No. 109-481-007-000).

Wente Vineyards Arroyo Seco's waste discharge is described as follows:

Wente Vineyards Arroyo Seco produces 275,000 cases of wine and crushes approximately 4,000 tons of grapes annually. During the non-crush season, average winery process wastewater flows are approximately 10,900 gallons per day and peak winery process wastewater flows are approximately 17,200 gallons per day. During the crush season, average winery process wastewater flows are approximately 17,200 gallons per day and peak winery process wastewater flows are approximately 21,650 gallons per day.

From the winery, process wastewater goes through initial screening and to a gravity collection system. Lees will be collected in the winery and will not be a major component of the process water. From the gravity collection system process wastewater goes to one 2,000-gallon settling tank and one 16,000-gallon settling tank which provide approximately one day retention time for average crush flows. Process water will then go through a rotary screen before entering two facultative aerated ponds. Ponds are also equipped to provide storage for storm water collected on the winery processing area. Treated effluent will be used to irrigate approximately 15 acres of vineyard. Solids will be composted on the site.

Enrollment under the General WDRs requires Wente Vineyards Arroyo Seco to follow Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2002-0084 that has been modified for Wente Vineyards Arroyo Seco. Modifications include deletion of sections of the General MRP that do not pertain to Wente Vineyards Arroyo Seco. Regional Board staff will begin regular inspections of Wente Vineyards Arroyo Seco this fall to ensure continued compliance with the General WDRs.

Cambria Winery, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County [David LaCaro 805/549-3892]

Water Board staff tentatively enrolled Cambria Winery under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste (General WDRs) on August 1, 2007. Cambria Winery is located at 5475 Chardonnay Lane, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County.

Cambria Winery produces 250,000 cases of wine per year. Peak winery process wastewater flows are 63,709 gallons per day (gpd). Wastewater is treated in a lined aeration pond before flowing to two irrigation ponds. Treated process water is sprayed on approximately 230 acres of vineyards for frost protection. Additionally, treated process water is used for fire protection. Pomace is composted at the site. The domestic wastewater discharges are separate from the winery wastewater discharges. The depth to groundwater is approximately 290 feet below ground surface and the disposal area is approximately 900 feet from the nearest water supply well.

The winery is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 90-98. The wastewater discharge from Cambria Winery is more appropriately regulated by Order No. R3-2002-0084, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste* (General WDRs) adopted by the Regional Board on November 1, 2002. Enrollment under the General WDRs is contingent on Water Board approval for the rescission of Order No. 90-98, which is presented in a separate item on this agenda. Enrollment under the General WDRs requires Cambria Winery to follow Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2003-0084 that has been modified for Cambria Winery. Modifications include deletion of sections of the General MRP that do not pertain to Cambria Winery.

Small Winery Waivers, [Harvey Packard, 805/542-4639]

The Regional Board adopted Order No. R-3-2002-0084 *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste* (General Winery WDR) on November 1, 2002. The General Winery WDR includes a general waiver component which authorizes the Executive Officer to enroll small wineries that pose little or no threat to water quality. The General Winery WDR defines a "small winery" as one 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 200 to 300 gallons per day (long-term average) of process wastewater, most of which originates from equipment (tanks, barrels, floors, etc.) cleaning. Waiver enrollments expire five years from the date granted or whenever the winery no longer meets the definition of small, whichever is sooner.

The following table identifies wineries enrolled in the small winery waiver between November 20, 2006, and July 30, 2007.

Facility Name	Facility Location	Production and Discharge Description	Date of Waiver Enrollment	Regional Board Staff Contact
Chumeia Vineyards and Winery	8331 Hwy 46 East, Paso Robles	Chumeia Vineyards and Winery was previously enrolled under the General WDRs, but reduced production to 5,000 cases in October 2006 and updated their treatment system. Winery wastewater is screened for solids, goes to a Bio Reactor for pH and BOD control and aeration, then is land applied to the vineyard. The closest surface water is more than 100 feet away and the depth to groundwater is greater than 100 feet.	November 20, 2006	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Riverstar Winery	7450 Estrella Road, San Miguel	Riverstar Winery produces 2,500 cases of wine annually. Winery process water goes to a clarification tank, then to a storage tank, and is then used for vineyard irrigation. Depth to groundwater is 400 feet and the disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells or water bodies.	November 20, 2006	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Messina Winery	5620 Vineyard Drive, Paso Robles	Messina Winery produces 4,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water is treated in a septic tank and then used for dust control. Solids are composted and land applied on the site. Depth to groundwater is 100 feet and the disposal area is greater than 100 feet from any water supply wells or water bodies.	November 20, 2006	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Bella Luna Winery	1850 Templeton Road, Templeton	Bella Luna Winery produces 1,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water is used directly for dust control. Solids are collected and either fed to cattle or recycled on the vineyard. Depth to groundwater is 60 feet.	January 22, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
San Marcos Creek Vineyard	7750 North Highway 101, Paso Robles	San Marcos Creek Vineyards produces 3,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water goes to a settling tank and is land applied. Depth to groundwater is 265 feet.	February 23, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689

Facility Name	Facility Location	Production and Discharge Description	Date of Waiver Enrollment	Regional Board Staff Contact
Hansen Vineyards	5575 El Pomar Drive, Templeton	Hansen Vineyards produces 1,100 cases of wine annually. Winery wastewater goes to a holding tank and is then disposed through infiltrators located 12 feet underground.	February 23, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Grey Wolf Vineyards and Cellars	2174 Hwy 46 West, Paso Robles	Grey Wolf Vineyards and Cellars produces 4,000 cases of wine annually. All cleaning is done with ozone. Pomace, lees, and process water go to settling tanks and are then evenly distributed throughout the vineyard.	March 22, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Croad Winery	3530 Las Tablas Road, Paso Robles	Croad Winery produces 1,200 cases of wine annually. Process water goes to a septic tank and is then recycled on the vineyard or goes into a leachfield. Pomace is disked into soil. Depth to groundwater is at least 150 feet.	March 22, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Eros Vineyard	14490 San Miguel Road, Atascadero	Eros Vineyard produces 300 cases of wine annually. Process water goes directly to nearby goat pasture and vegetation. Pomace is composted at the site.	April 6, 2007	Allison Dominguez 805/549-3882
Hunt Cellars	2875 Oakdale Road, Paso Robles	Hunt Cellars produces less than 5,000 cases of wine annually. Process water goes through screened floor drains to a holding tank and is then land applied to the vineyard.	April 24, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Ramaga Winery	9750 Adelaida Road, Paso Robles	Ramage Winery produces 2,300 cases of wine annually. Process water goes to a settling pond and is then used for dust control on surrounding roads. The pomace is fed to livestock or composted.	April 30, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Agnello Home Winery	681 Corralitos Bridge Road, Watsonville	Agnello Home Winery produces 240 cases of wine annually. Process water will go to a septic tank and leachfield.	May 2, 2007	Michael Higgins 805/542-4649

Facility Name	Facility Location	Production and Discharge Description	Date of Waiver Enrollment	Regional Board Staff Contact
Vines on the Marycrest	5050 Mustard Creek Road, Paso Robles	Vines on the Marycrest produces 1,200 cases of wine annually. Process water goes to a clarification tank for solids separation and is then used to irrigate the nearby almond orchard. Pomace is composted on the vineyard.	May 3, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Loma Prieta Winery	26985 Loma Prieta Way, Los Gatos	Loma Prieta Winery produces 1,000 to 2,000 cases of wine annually. Bargetto Winery crushes all Loma Prieta Winery's grapes and disposes of wastes.	June 14, 2007	Michael Higgins 805/542-4649
Riverbench Vineyard	6020 Foxen Canyon Road, Santa Maria	Riverbench Vineyard produces 7,500 cases of wine annually, but produces minimal wastewater because crushing is done off the site. Process water will go to a septic tank then leachfield.	June 22, 2007	Sorrel Marks 805/549-3695
Panna Winery	325 Chalk Mountain Road, Scotts Valley	Panna Winery produces 2,500 cases of wine annually. Process water is disposed in a leachfield.	June 29, 2007	Michael Higgins 805/542-4649
August Ridge Vineyards	8790 Hwy 41, Creston	August Ridge Vineyards produces 3,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water goes to a septic tank and then holding tank before it is recycled to the surrounding vineyard and used for dust control. Depth to groundwater is 100 feet.	July 11, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Harrison Winery	2825 Tapadero Road, Solvang	Harrison Winery will produce 1,200 cases of wine annually. Process water will be screened in floor drains, blended with potable water in a cistern, and then used to irrigate the adjacent vineyards. Depth to groundwater is greater than 100 feet. Pomace will be composted at the site and then disked into the soil throughout approximately 23 acres of vineyard.	July 30, 2007	David LaCaro 805/549-3892

**General Waiver for Waste Discharge Requirements**

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, Seaside, Monterey County [Matthew Keeling 805/549-3685]

Staff waived report of waste discharge and waste discharge requirements for the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) under Resolution No. R3-2002-0115, General Waiver for Specific Types of Discharges, on July 11, 2007. Specifically, staff waived the requirements for onsite discharges of well "backflushing" water from two existing aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells and the injection of Carmel River water (excess winter flow) into the Santa Margarita aquifer via the ASR wells as part of the MPWMD Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project in the Seaside groundwater basin. Weekly ASR well backflushing will be conducted to prevent the buildup of fines within the wells' screens and filter pack. All backflushing water will be discharged to, and contained within onsite percolation areas to prevent the offsite discharge of water and entrained sediment. This waiver is conditional on the proposed discharges being conducted in accordance with paragraph C.4 of the General Waiver.

Strasbaugh, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County [Allison Dominguez 805/549-3882]

Staff proposes that the Water Board waive waste discharge requirements for Strasbaugh under Resolution No. R3-2002-0115, General Waiver for Specific Types of Discharges. The Discharger produces approximately 2,400 gallons per day of industrial wastewater, which is appropriately treated and currently discharged to onsite leachlines. The Discharger proposes to reroute the discharge from onsite leachlines to onsite irrigation. Installation of a reduced pressure backflow device on the domestic water supply line is required by San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Department. This waiver enrollment is conditional on the proposed discharges being conducted in accordance with Attachment A1.A of the General Waiver

**General Waiver for Specific Types of Discharges, Resolution No. R-2002-0115**

Canyon Hills Ranch Mutual Water Company, Monterey County [Tom Kukol 805/549-3689]

Staff tentatively enrolled the Canyon Hills Ranch Mutual Water Company under the General Waiver Resolution No. 02-0115 on June 18, 2007.

Canyon Hills Ranch Water System is located at 57440 Hwy 198, San Lucas, Monterey County (Assessor's Parcel Number 420-101-031).

The discharge at Canyon Hills Ranch Mutual Water Company is described as follows:

Canyon Hills Ranch Water System will supply well water to fourteen domestic connections. The untreated well water contains 4,450 mg/L of total dissolved salts (TDS). The water will go through a reverse osmosis nano-filtration system to reduce the TDS level to about 700 mg/L. The filtration system has the capacity to produce 14,000 gallons per day of product water. For every gallon of untreated water, 75 percent becomes product water and 25 percent is wastewater.

Wastewater, with 15.6 g/L TDS, goes to two lined evaporation ponds. The ponds are sized to accommodate rainfall and wastewater inputs. The first pond has 23,125 square feet of surface

area and storage capacity for 691,000 gallons. The second pond has 19,960 square feet of surface area and a 596,000-gallon capacity. The pond system is expected to run at 30 percent of its total capacity, allowing for maintenance on the ponds if necessary.

The ponds have capacity for approximately 946,000 gallons of salt storage, allowing the system to run for 58 years without removing the salts from the ponds. The lower limit of the pond liners' expected life is 20 years, so the salts will be harvested from the ponds every 20 years.

Ponds will be lined with Pondgard, a flexible EPDM material, manufactured by Firestone. Groundwater monitoring will ensure the effectiveness of the liners.

The depth to groundwater beneath the ponds is approximately 35 to 40 feet below ground surface (bgs).

The Canyon Hills Ranch Mutual Water Company waiver is contingent on satisfaction of the following conditions:

1. Canyon Hills Ranch Mutual Water Company shall comply with the prohibitions, recommendations, and specifications of the General Waiver Conditions (Attachment A1, Section A).
2. Significant changes to the evaporated brine disposal pond shall be subject to review and approval of the Board.
3. Significant changes to the treatment processes shall be reported in writing to the Executive Officer within 30 days.
4. All accumulated salts must be handled in accordance with all federal, state, or local regulations.
5. Discharges of Canyon Hills Ranch Mutual Water Company wastewaters to groundwater and/or surface waters are prohibited.
6. Any incidence of overflow or leaking from the wastewater system shall be reported to the Executive Officer within 24 hours.
7. Central Coast Water Board staff shall be allowed to visit Canyon Hills Ranch Mutual Water Company to ensure continued compliance with these conditions.
8. Canyon Hills Ranch Mutual Water Company shall install two groundwater monitoring wells hydraulically downgradient of the ponds and one groundwater monitoring well hydraulically upgradient of the ponds. The wells shall be screened approximately 50 to 55 feet bgs.



9. In accordance with Section A.10, Attachment A1 of the General Waiver, the discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting program R3 2007-0063 and submit annual monitoring reports.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Regional Board concur with waiving waste discharge requirements for Canyon Hills Ranch Mutual Water Company under these conditions. This conditional waiver will expire September 7, 2012.

#### **General NPDES Permit for Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters**

California Water Service Company, Salinas District, Station 40-01, Drinking Water Well Rehabilitation, Development, Sampling, and Ongoing Maintenance [Cecile DeMartini, 805/542-4782]

Regional Board staff received a Notice of Intent (NOI) on April 11, 2007, from the California Water Service Company (Cal Waters) regarding the rehabilitation, development, sampling, and ongoing maintenance of a drinking water supply well in Salinas (Cal Waters Well Station 40-01). According to the NOI, Cal Waters proposes to rehabilitate the existing municipal supply well due to increased water demands in the Salinas area. Municipal well Station 40-01 is located two-miles southwest of the City of Salinas limits, 1000-feet northeast of the intersection of River Road and Las Palmas Road, within Assessor's Parcel No. 139-011-018.

Municipal well Station 40-01 is a 16-inch diameter steel cased well that is constructed to a total depth of 760 feet below ground surface (bgs). The screened area spans the middle and lower (approximately 360 to 740 feet bgs) aquifers. Water generated from Station 40-01 during well development (mechanical swabbing and pumping), aquifer testing, well 'blow-off', and initial and ongoing well sampling will be discharged into the Salinas River.

Well swab development and production flow tests will produce a maximum flow rate of approximately 3,000 gallons per minute (GPM) and a total volume of approximately 1.4 million gallons per day (MGD). Maximum total volumes expected from the well will be 6 million gallons. Well swab development and production flow tests are a one-time discharge. The first flush of discharge water from the well will be retained onsite through the use of tanks or a temporary onsite lined retention pond and will not be discharged directly to the Salinas River.

Discharges will be initially directed into a tank where the pH will be adjusted to that of the receiving water body. Discharges will not occur if temperature of the water in the tank is more than 5 °F above the receiving water temperature. The discharge will cease if the difference in water temperatures at the downstream and upstream monitoring point is found to be more than 5 °F.

Sediment removal methods include multiple tanks with baffles, tank phase separator lined with poly filter fabric, bag and cartridge filter unit equipped with 10-micron filters, and/or injection of Aqua-Clear PFD, natural Site Solutions' chitosan based flocculant or cationic polymer.

Chlorine may be present in the effluent due to well disinfection. Dechlorination of extracted well water will occur within tanks prior to discharge into receiving water bodies if total residual chlorine

is detected at a concentration of 0.02 mg/L or more. Discharges will be dechlorinated using either undiluted Captor 30% calcium thiosulfate liquid or Vita-D-Chlor (ascorbic acid) tablets.

Water generated during ongoing well sampling, maintenance, and well rehabilitation is approximately as follows:

Action	Frequency	Max Total Volume/Event (MG)	Purge Rate (GPM)	Duration (Hours)
Blow-off	Weekly	0.02 to 1.5	200 to 2,000	1 to 24
Well Rehabilitation	Once every 5 years	Up to 7.2	500 to 1,000	Up to 120

Water Board staff modified Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2006-0063 to address the expected discharge.

Cal Waters has agreed to comply with the terms of the General Permit, and will implement mitigation measures to avoid or reduce significant impacts. Water Board staff notified Cal Waters of its enrollment in the General Low Threat Permit in a July 31, 2007 letter.

#### **General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges to Land by Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems Order No. 97-10 DWQ**

Mountainbrook Community Church, San Luis Obispo [Allison Dominguez, 805/549-3882]

On August 10, 2007, staff enrolled Mountainbrook Community Church in the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges to Land by Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems Order No. 97-10-DWQ (General Order), adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on November 18, 1997. Mountainbrook Community Church (Discharger) is building a new church facility on Calle Joaquin, in the southern outskirts of the City of San Luis Obispo. The Discharger is proposing to build a new onsite advanced wastewater treatment system for the facility. The Discharger proposes to treat and dispose of sanitary wastewater through an Advantex treatment system with Geoflow subsurface drip disposal. The system is designed to treat a maximum of 2,500 gallons per day (GPD) plus surge flow for Sunday gatherings. The Church is anticipating an increase in members over the years; therefore, a flow meter will be installed to monitor discharge flows to the treatment and disposal system. The system is currently designed to treat and dispose of 2,500 gallons per day. When discharge flows reach 90% of this total flow (2,250 GPD), the system will be reevaluated and redesigned to address the growth. The discharge will remain below the General Order flow limit of 20,000 gallons per day; therefore, the current proposed system and any upgrades in the future can still remain covered by the General Order.

The General Order implements applicable Regional Board standards, prohibitions, and requirements to protect water quality. Enrollment in Order No. 97-10-DWQ requires the discharger to comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 97-10-DWQ (MRP), which has been modified specifically for this discharge. The MRP requires monitoring for all applicable constituents, with weekly monitoring for salts and nitrogen series for the first nine months of start up of the advanced system. This monitoring frequency may be reduced to monthly after the Discharger demonstrates the new system is performing properly.

### **Staff Closed Cases**

7-11 Store No. 32232, 1461 Main Street, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, [John Mijares 805-549-3696]

The site is currently an operating 7-Eleven store and fueling station. On August 14, 2003, SECOR performed soil sampling from six borings under the fuel dispensers during a fuel line upgrade. Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) was detected in soil samples at concentrations ranging from 0.05 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) to 0.76 mg/kg, which exceeded the generally applied soil cleanup goal of 0.05 mg/kg.

Because of the detection of MTBE in soil samples, the responsible party commissioned installation of four groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-4) to verify whether groundwater beneath the site had been impacted with petroleum hydrocarbons and MTBE. Results of groundwater sampling indicate that petroleum hydrocarbons and MTBE have not been detected above groundwater cleanup goals from August 2004 to the most recent monitoring in December 2006 in wells MW-1 through MW-3. MTBE was detected in MW-4 at a maximum concentration of 240 µg/L in January 2005; however, it has been on a declining trend since, and has not been detected during the latest groundwater monitoring in the third and fourth quarters of 2006.

The depth to groundwater is approximately 42 to 52 feet below ground surface and flows to the northwest at a gradient of 0.003 feet per foot. An abandoned domestic well is located approximately 1,000 feet south of the site.

Based on the soil and groundwater sampling data, the groundwater is not impacted and no further investigation or cleanup is necessary. We have notified the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency, the property owner and other interested parties of our plan to close this case. We have not received comments or objections to the planned closure of this case. The responsible party has been directed to destroy all monitoring wells. Water Board staff will close this case, and the Executive Officer will issue a final case closure letter, upon receipt of a well destruction report documenting the proper destruction of all monitoring wells.

76 Station #3741, 676 E. Lake Avenue, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, [John Mijares 805-549-3696]

In June 2005, ConocoPhillips commissioned a Phase II site assessment to determine baseline conditions for property transfer purposes. Six soil borings were advanced, using direct-push drilling equipment, to collect soil and grab groundwater samples. Petroleum hydrocarbons, benzene, methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA) were detected in soil at maximum concentrations of 0.260 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), 0.005 mg/kg, 0.0093

mg/kg, and 0.290 mg/kg, respectively. TBA was the only contaminant that exceeded the generally applied soil cleanup goal of 0.12 mg/kg.

Groundwater results from grab groundwater samples collected from the borings indicated petroleum hydrocarbons up to 44,000 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ), benzene up to 28  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , MTBE up to 110  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , and TBA up to 1,800  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . On March 29 & 30, 2006, TRC oversaw the installation of three onsite monitoring wells to reassess groundwater quality and flow direction in the vicinity of the underground storage tanks and dispenser islands. Petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in soil samples collected during drilling activities. Petroleum hydrocarbon constituents including MTBE were also not detected in initial groundwater samples collected from the three wells. Only TBA was detected at 6.9  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , which is below the groundwater cleanup goal of 12  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . There were four subsequent groundwater sampling events conducted between April 2006 and October 2006 and petroleum hydrocarbons and fuel oxygenates (including TBA) were not detected in any of the monitoring wells. The initial concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons and fuel oxygenates from the original grab groundwater samples appear to be anomalous and not representative of natural groundwater conditions.

The depth to groundwater is approximately 7 to 11 feet below ground surface and the flow direction varies from southeast to southwest at a gradient of 0.003 feet per foot. A municipal supply well is located approximately 5,000 feet southwest of the site.

Based on the soil and groundwater sampling data, the groundwater is not impacted and further investigation or cleanup is not necessary. We have notified the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency, the property owner and other interested parties of our plan to close this case. We have not received comments or objections to the planned closure of this case. The responsible party has been directed to destroy all monitoring wells. Water Board staff will close this case, and the Executive Officer will issue a final case closure letter, upon receipt of a well destruction report documenting the proper destruction of all monitoring wells.