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

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2000
Prepared on August 15, 2000

ITEM: 4

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report to the Board

Brief discussion of some items of interest to the Board follow. Upon request, staff can provide more detailed information about any particular item.

Watershed Branch Reports

REGULATION SUMMARY OF JUNE/JULY 2000

[Corinne Huckaby 805/549-3504
and Maura Mahon 805/542-4642]

Orders

Reports of Waste Discharge Received	10
Requirements Pending	42
Inspections Made	116
*Self-Monitoring Reports Reviewed	412
Stormwater Reports Reviewed	190

*Tanks calculated based on 1999 data

Enforcement

Non-Compliance Letters Sent:	
NPDES Program	1
Non-Chapter 15 WDR Program	14
Chapter 15 Program	0
Unregulated	1
CAOs Issued	0
ACL Complaints	1
Notice to Comply (NTC)	2
Storm Water (NOV)	1
Unregulated (FTS's – Tanks)	0

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS

[Corinne Huckaby 805/549-3504]

Conditional Certification is appropriate when a project may adversely impact surface water quality. Conditions allow the project to proceed under an Army Corps permit, while upholding water quality standards.

The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) has given approval of the "rule making record" and proposed regulations to govern Water Quality Certification. The new regulations effect the following changes:

1. Delegate day to day certification action to the Regional Boards (EO). Multi-Region issues and water rights issues are still handled by State Board.
2. Implement a new fee structure. The new fees are: $500 for standard certification and $1000 per acre (up to 10 acres) for conditional certifications. There are three actions available, Standard Certification ($500), Conditional Certification ($1000/acre up to 10 acres), and Denial.
3. Revise the petition process to include aggrieved parties, not just the applicant.
4. Bring the program into better compliance with CEQA, permit streamlining, the Clean Water Act and Porter-Cologne.

In general, staff recommends "Waiver of Certification" when the applicant proposes adequate mitigation. Measures included in the application must assure that beneficial uses will be protected, and water quality standards will be met.

Staff will recommend "No Action" when no discharge or adverse impacts are expected. Generally, a project must provide beneficial use and habitat enhancement for no action to be taken by the Regional Board.

A chart on the following page lists applications received through August 4, 2000.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN JUNE 14 THROUGH AUGUST 4, 2000.

Date	Applicant	*Project Description*	Receiving Water	Action Taken
June 15, 2000	Calpoly	Conduct grading activities in drainage channels and wetlands	Wetlands	Inc. application
June 19, 2000	Zanoli, Charles	After the Fact Permit for Emergen y Retaining Wall Proje t	San Luis Creek	Pending
June 22	UC Santa Cruz	Drainage Restoration Proje t	Moore Creek	Pending
June 22	UC Santa Cruz	Drainage Restoration Proje t	Jordan Gul h	Pending
June 23, 2000	Hosler Residence	Vegetated Rock Slop Protection Revetment Project	West Soquel Creek	Pending
June 23, 2000	Hamilton Swift	Fill wetlands to construct 15 unit subdivision	Wetlands	Pending
June 30,	Caltrans	Huasna River retrofit project	Huasna River	Pending
July 3, 2000	Hildago Inc.	Subdivision including construct storm drain outfall into Miller	Miller Slough	Pending
July 10, 2000	Syncon Homes of California	Village collection/drainage	San Antonio Creek	Pending
July 11, 2000	City of San Luis Obispo	Repair Old Garden Creek sewer main	Old Garden Creek	Standard Certifi ation
July 17, 2000	Bureau of Reclamation	San Justo Dam Toe Drain Remediation	San Justo Reservoir/Unnamed	Pending
July 19, 2000	Land Conservancy	Restoration Projects	Stenner, East Fork, San Luis Obispo,	Pending
July 19,	Caltrans	Gifford Creek Bridge Rock Slope	Gifford Creek	Pending
July 20, 2000	Monterey Co. Water Resources	Old Salinas River Channel	Salinas River	Pending
July 21,	PG&E	Repairs to exposed pipeline	Toro Creek	Pending
July 26,	Village Glen	Build Road Crossing for Annexation	Tally Ho Creek	Standard Certification
August 1,	Jerry Romero	Installation of 12 foot span Fern	Little Llagas Creek	Pending
August 2,	Caltrans	Realign section of HWY 41 and Extend ulvert	Wetland	Standard Certifi ation
August 2,	Caltrans	Install Rockslope protection around 3 bridge piers	San Benito River	Pending
August 2,	South County Housing Inc.	Villa Ciolino Housing	Little Llagas Creek	Pending
August 3, 2000	Monterey Co. Dept. Public	Sandholdt Road Bridge Construction	Moss Landing Slough	Pending
August 3, 2000	San Benito County Public Works	Temporary Low Water Crossing on Nash Road at 2 Locations	San Benito and Tres Pinos Creeks	Pending
August 4, 2000	City of Arroyo Grande	Road widening and culvert replacement	Tally Ho Creek	Standard Certification
August 4, 2000	Clyde Saylor	Minerals extraction project	Willow Creek	Pending

(Watershed Branch Reports continued)

STATUS REPORTS

Buena Vista Mines, Inc., San Luis Obispo County, [Gerhardt Hubner 805/542-4647]

Site Conditions
Staff conducted inspections at the Buena Vista and Klau Mines on July 26th, and August 8, 2000. The inspections were made with U.S. EPA staff and their designated contractors/consultants.

Notes from the inspections:

- Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) collection, treatment and discharge from the lower pond to the NPDES sampling location (culvert at the intersection of Klau Mine and Cypress Mtn. Rd.) were observed on July 26th. No discharge from this point was observed on August 8th.
- The Mahoney Drift sump level was found to be low.
- Erosion control measures still largely intact.
- Large earthmoving equipment at the Open Pit, and Western Overburden pile areas at the Buena Vista Mine. In preparing the future mine waste repository site, excavating equipment was removing large quantities of soil from the Open Pit area, and transferring it to the Western Overburden pile slope. The soil then is being compacted, and the slope regraded. At the Klau Mine, construction trucks are transporting soil from the Buena Vista, and capping/covering many of the adits of the old mine.

U.S. EPA Actions
During the week of July 10, 2000, U.S. EPA mobilized and began earthwork operations to complete the remaining remedial actions contained in Unilateral Administrative Order issued to BVMI and Harold Biaggini. Over the next several weeks work at the Buena Vista Mine will include installing a leachate collection system at the Open Pit area mine waste repository, design and construction of an AMD treatment plant, and movement of the waste rock retort pile to the repository. At the Klau Mine, the reservoir is scheduled for draining, eliminating a potential surface recharge of the underground workings. Additional slope and erosion control features, re-grading and possible second mine waste repository is planned at the Klau Mine. U.S EPA estimates it will complete its work at both mines by November of this year.

Regional Board Directives
On January 31, 2000, staff finalized and sent out a multi-page comment letter on BVMI's Final Compliance Plan (Plan), dated September 1999. On March 1, 2000, we received a copy of a petition to the State Board filed by Sullivan and Associates, attorney for Harold Biaggini and BVMI. The petition asks for a stay of the directives and orders contained in the January 31, 2000 letter (including the April 1, 2000 submission of the Engineering Design Report). Staff responded to the petition by completing a rebuttal argument and compiling the administrative record. On July 6, 2000, staff assisted a file review request made by counsel for BVMI.

Los Osos General Wastewater Discharge Requirements, San Luis Obispo County [Sorrel Marks 805/549-3695]

At its March 31, 2000 meeting, the Board approved General Order No. 00-12, Waste Discharge Requirements for Residential On-site Wastewater Systems within the Bayview Heights and Martin Tract Areas of Los Osos, San Luis Obispo County. Since adoption of General Order No. 00-12, six single family residential projects have filed Notices of Intent (applications) for coverage under the General Order. Each of the applicants' projects complies with the criteria specified in General Order No. 00-12 and has been approved for coverage under the Order.

Los Osos Wastewater Project, San Luis Obispo County [Sorrel Marks 805/549-3695]

Following is a brief summary of issues relating to the Los Osos wastewater project since the status report was provided during the Board's July 14, 2000 meeting.
The Los Osos Community Services District (CSD) is in the process of revising its proposed wastewater project in response to results from its evaluation of collection, treatment and disposal alternatives. Significant technical improvements are expected to be incorporated into the project, however formal submittal of a revised project description has not yet been received. Complete discussion of these issues will be included in the October agenda item considering enforcement action against Los Osos CSD and/or property owners discharging waste in violation of the Basin Plan prohibition.

The Los Osos CSD has stated that it will commit by September 7, 2000, to a description of wastewater project. This commitment is critical to completing the draft EIR/S, and initiating the Federal Section 7 consultation with the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.

In order to precipitate dialogue and communication with the Los Osos CSD, staff the past two months participated in the following:

July 25th: Attended the Los CSD Wastewater Committee meeting. Discussion on Alternative Treatment Plant sites.
August 4th: Meeting with CSD staff to discuss progress with Alternatives Report.
August 11th: Meeting with CSD staff to review and discuss Treatment Alternative site(s). Also in attendance was State Coastal Commission staff.
August 17th: Attended a meeting of the Los CSD Board of Directors, Vote on Treatment Plant Site.

Morro Bay National Estuary Program [Brad Hagemann 805/549-3697]

The Morro Bay National Estuary Program is pleased to announce completion of *Turning the Tide*, the Morro Bay Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, which was developed as outlined by the federal Clean Water Act. Pursuant to that Act, State Board member John Brown, acting as an ex-officio member of the Local Policy Committee, has requested Governor Davis to submit a letter of concurrence to Ms. Carol Browner, Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The Plan reflects a cooperative effort by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and our Regional Water Quality Control Board, along with dozens of other California departments and agencies, the County of San Luis Obispo, the City of Morro Bay, scores of industry and environmental groups, and hundreds of citizens. The plan has generated a remarkable degree of consensus within the community. The Plan is based on sound science, as well as on genuine grass-roots participation.

In addition to being a nationally recognized resource, Morro Bay is also a California State Estuary—a further acknowledgement of this area's importance to our State. The Plan provides an overarching strategy for maintaining and improving water quality and enhancing environmental conditions in Morro Bay and its watershed. These positive changes will not only increase the estuary's value to the natural environment, but will also benefit commercial fishing, tourism, recreation, and scientific and educational opportunities for the people of California. The Plan contains over 60 specific actions aimed at improving estuarine ecology, from slowing sedimentation and reducing pollution to enhancing conditions for the threatened steelhead trout. A wide range of government agencies, non-profit organizations and citizen volunteers will undertake these actions. We will provide an Executive Summary of the three volume, 1000 page Plan, in our next mailing to the Board.

Los Osos Creek Wetland Reserve Management Plan [Bill Hoffman 805/528-7746]

In 1989, the Morro Bay Watershed Enhancement Plan was initiated to identify solutions to the increased sedimentation problems entering Morro Bay. The enhancement plan recommended a three phase approach to combat these problems: (1) BMP installation on private property; (2) development of a sediment basin on Chorro Creek, and (3) development of a sediment basin on Los Osos Creek. Substantial progress has been made on all three phases of the plan with the installation of over 240 BMP's on private property, the

completion of the Chorro Flats project, and the acquisition of a wetland reserve easement on Los Osos Creek. The next step is the development of the Los Osos Creek Wetland Reserve Management Plan that will help define future actions at this site. The wetland reserve easement site is located on Los Osos Creek approximately one-half mile upstream of Morro Bay and consists of 111 acres. The site should provide excellent sediment trapping opportunities since it is strategically located near the confluence of Los Osos and Warden Creeks.

The State Coastal Conservancy (SCC) previously granted the Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District (CSLRCD) $20,000 for the development of the management plan. However, when the CSLRCD requested proposals for the work no firms responded. Recently, the SCC and CSLRCD received interest from a well respected consulting firm. However, additional funds are needed to secure a contract for this work and for the preparation of a detailed topographic base map. The Morro Bay National Estuary Program (NEP) is requesting the expenditure of up to $20,000 from the PG&E Consent Decree funds to allow this much needed project to proceed ahead. The completion of this management plan will help identify future needs and direct future design and construction activities.

The NEP Local Policy Committee concurred with the funding request at their August 16, 2000 meeting. Regional Board staff also agree that the project is appropriate and fundable with Consent Decree funds. If the Board has no objection staff will advise the NEP that the Regional Board concurs with the funding request.

Chateau Julien Winery, Monterey County [Tom Kukol 805/549-3689]

At the May 2000 Board meeting, the Chateau Julien Winery requested postponement of their item, a WDR update, to provide additional time to resolve technical issues at a staff level. The Regional Board granted the postponement and directed that the item be brought back for Board consideration during their September 15, 2000 meeting. Unfortunately, it appears that the technical issues cannot be resolved in time for that meeting. The Chateau Julien Winery is collecting site-specific data to further characterize the discharge. Chateau Julien proposes to continue their study through the crush season, then submit a revised report of waste discharge in December. If a complete ROWD is received in December, then updated waste discharge requirements can be proposed to the Regional Board approximately 120 days later. Concurrent with data collection, Regional Board staff and Chateau Julien consultants continue to refine technical issues via meetings, letters and telephone discussions.

Santa Cruz BioTech, Santa Cruz County [Howard Kolb 805/549-3332]

This is an update of events regarding Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc. since July 10, 2000.

On July 10, 2000, the Coastal Commission issued a letter confirming Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc. (hereafter Biotech) had conducted activities in the coastal zone without securing proper Coastal Commission permits {Section 30600(a) of the Coastal Act (Public Resources Code (PRC) 30000 et seq)}. The letter required Biotech to immediately stop all development activities on their property that required coastal development permits. In order to comply with existing Local Coastal Planning Requirements, Biotech was directed to discontinue livestock operations including: removal of a) all goats, b) all manure, and c) all material contaminated with feces and/or urine.

On July 13, 2000, John R. Stephenson, President and CEO of Biotech, responded to the Coastal Commission stating "all goats, manure, and all material contaminated with feces and/or urine" would be removed from the property on or before July 21, 2000.

At the July 14, 2000 Regional Board meeting, the Executive Officer's report included a discussion regarding the Biotech facility. The Board heard public comment and discussed what actions the Board may pursue regarding Biotech.

On July 20, 2000, Regional Board staff (Bill Arkfeld) inspected the manure application areas at Biotech facility. No significant odors were noted during the July 20, 2000 inspection. Staff observed manure from trace amounts to approximately ½ inch thickness in the manure application areas. All manure was applied to areas with slopes of less

than 10 percent. Goats were still present at the facility during this inspection.

On July 28, Regional Board staff (Chris Adair and Vern Jones) drove through the Biotech facility and observed that all goats had been removed from the facility.

On August 3, 2000, the Regional Board Executive Officer sent a letter to Matt Mullin of Biotech documenting findings from the July 20, 2000 site visit and requesting a closure plan. The key findings in the letter are listed below:

JULY 20, 2000 MEETING FINDINGS

- BARNS: manure collection was nearly finished. Scarifying compacted soil areas was on going.

- MANURE APPLICATION AREAS: During June 2000, manure was land applied to lands with less than 10% slope. On the upper terrace, the land applied manure thickness was about ¼ inch. The manure application on the lower terrace was observed to be minimal (too thin to measure). The manure application areas contained existing vegetation with a height of approximately two inches or more.

- DESTINATION OF GOATS & MANURE: As of July 20, the destination(s) of the subject goats and collected manure had not been revealed to Board staff.

CLOSURE PLAN

Regional Board staff requested Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc. prepare a "Closure Plan" in the form of a technical report, pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code. This Closure Plan shall address the following:

1. Goats: The destination of the goats, manure, and feed that were removed from the Stephenson Ranch pursuant to The Coastal Commission's July 10, 2000 letter.

2. Compacted Soil Restoration: Description of how all compacted soil areas have or will be restored.

3. Land Applied Manure: Complete details of all manure applications on the Ranch, including whether the manure was applied at agronomic rates, an evaluation of whether the land applied manure could pose a threat to ground or surface waters, and a map showing the location of all land applied manure.

4. Site Assessment: A discussion of how the possible impacts from goat manure and urine will be assessed. Monitoring of soil, ground water and surface water shall be addressed in this assessment.

5. Other: A description of all other completed and proposed activities necessary to complete closure of the subject goat grazing operation at the Stephenson Ranch.

6. Closure Plan is due **August 28, 2000**.

Several issues were raised at the July 14 Regional Board meeting. Regional Board staff suggest the following actions to address concerns raised at the Board meeting:

1) Enforcement.

Staff is evaluating enforcement need and type. As of this writing, we have not received the Closure Plan[1]. A Cleanup or Abatement Order (CAO) may be appropriate for Closure Plan[1] follow-up. To ensure implementation of the Closure Plan a remediation bond may also be an appropriate CAO requirement.

2) Monitoring

The Closure Plan requested should address monitoring (both surface and ground water) for the vacated Santa Cruz Biotech facility. Until the Closure Plan is reviewed and approved by the Board, the Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 99-007 should remain in place to ensure continued monitoring of the site.

In addition to the existing Santa Cruz Biotech facility, staff has recently discovered that the goat

[1] This EO report was prepared on August 16, 2000. The Closure Plan has not been received or reviewed. The Closure Plan may require revision or staff may add conditions to the CAO that are not covered by the Closure Plan.

operation has relocated to the Shandon area in the County of San Luis Obispo. Staff has also been informed that the new Shandon facility has been issued approximately 28 building permits.

The transfer of the goat operation from Santa Cruz County to San Luis Obispo County raises some additional issues. Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 99-007, Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements, Section C, General Reporting Requirements, item No. 7 states, "The "discharger" shall file a report of waste discharge or secure a waiver from the Executive Officer at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of discharge."

The transfer of the goat operation from Santa Cruz County to San Luis Obispo County would constitute a material change in the location of discharge. Staff has not received a report of waste discharge (ROWD), nor have we issued a waiver. Staff recognizes the difficult situation that Biotech encountered as a result of the July 10, 2000 Coastal Commission letter. Staff is aware that Biotech had a short response time in order to avoid additional enforcement actions. To address the fact that Biotech did not comply with Standard Provision and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements, staff has issued a letter requesting a ROWD by August 28, 2000.

Staff is following up with Biotech on the new Shandon facility. Once the ROWD is received staff will determine the need for waste discharge requirements or other necessary permits (e.g. storm water, water quality certification, etc.).

<u>Adventco Holding Corporation, Pasatiempo Investments, Pasatiempo II Investments and Richard S. Gregersen, the Inn at Pasatiempo, Santa Cruz County [Howard Kolb 805/549-3332]</u>

This report updates activities for Cease and Desist Order No. 99-131 since November 19, 1999.

On November 19, 1999, the Central Coast Regional Board adopted Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. 99-131, Waste Discharge Requirements 99-136, and Monitoring and Reporting Program 99-136.

Revised Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 99-136 were adopted to name Pasatiempo I, Pasatiempo II Investments (Pasatiempo II) and Richard S. Gregersen (Gregersen) as additional dischargers. This was done to ensure that all responsible dischargers were considered in CDO No. 99-131. CDO 99-131 names Pasatiempo I, Pasatiempo II, Adventco, and Gregersen as dischargers (collectively Dischargers).

Adventco Holding Corporation, (Adventco) violated Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 94-30, which incorporated CDO Order No. 95-15. The other dischargers, Pasatiempo I, Pasatiempo II, and Gregersen, are in violation of Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 99-136. All Dischargers are not in compliance with all conditions of CDO No. 99-131. CDO 99-131 requires the following (items in bold with status of each item listed below):

1. **The Dischargers shall cease and desist from discharging waste contrary to Order No. 99-136.**

The Dischargers continue to discharge from the facility. Staff continues to work with the Dischargers to achieve compliance with CDO No. 99-131.

2. **The Dischargers shall develop and implement a wastewater management plan approved by the Executive Officer. The management plan shall be completed by January 7, 2000, and submitted to the Regional Board by February 15, 2000.**

A wastewater management plan was submitted to the Regional Board on February 15, 2000. On **February 23, 2000**, a letter was sent to the Dischargers for failure to comply with CDO No. 99-131. The wastewater management plan submitted did not fully evaluate all treatment options as required by CDO No. 99-131. The letter sent February 23, 2000, required the Dischargers to comply with CDO No. 99-131 by March 8, 2000. On March 9, 2000, a revised wastewater management plan was submitted to the Regional Board. This report did comply with several specific requirements of Order No. 99-131:

3. **The Dischargers shall comply with Resolution No. 95-04 by installing enhanced onsite wastewater treatment or cease discharging by connecting to the City sewer system.**

The Dischargers are not in compliance with Resolution No. 95-04 since no enhanced onsite wastewater treatment has been installed and they continue discharging to onsite leachfields.

4. **By April 14, 2000, the Dischargers shall meet the conditions of Resolution No. 95-04 that require nitrogen control measures that achieve at least 50 % reduction in nitrogen from wastewater discharged from onsite wastewater disposal systems.**

The Dischargers are not in compliance with Resolution No. 95-04 since no enhanced onsite wastewater treatment has been installed and they continue discharging to onsite leachfields.

5. **The Dischargers shall comply with the timetable below for installation of enhanced onsite wastewater treatment system. Submittal of an engineering report addressing how The Inn will consistently comply with existing Waste Discharge Requirements and conditions of Resolution No. 95-04 is required by February 15, 2000.**

INSTALL ENHANCED ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

Task	Completion Due Date	Report Date
a. Complete Wastewater Management Plan and evaluation of wastewater treatment options.	1/14/00	2/15/00
b. Complete construction and installation of enhanced onsite wastewater treatment system or implementation of wastewater treatment measures acceptable to the Board and/or the Executive Officer.	4/14/00	5/15/00

On April 14, 2000, Regional Board staff received a letter from the Dischargers requesting additional time for design and installation of enhanced onsite wastewater treatment. The Discharger's request was based on delivery time for the enhanced treatment unit and a desire to conduct work in the driest summer months. The Discharger's April 14, 2000 letter included the following timeline:

Task	Completion Due Date
Collect and analyze additional wastewater samples	4/19/00
Submit results to Regional Board	4/28/00
Finalize system design	5/5/00
Provide proof of system purchase to Regional Board	5/5/00
Complete system installation	7/27/00

Submit system performance report to Regional Board	8/31/00

The Dischargers did collect samples and submit those results to the Regional Board. On May 5, 2000, the Dischargers did finalize system design and provide proof of purchase (purchase order and copy of check for purchase). On July 20, 2000, Regional Board staff received a progress report from the Dischargers. The progress report stated that the system would not be installed by July 27, 2000. The Dischargers hope to have all system components onsite in early August and have the system operational shortly thereafter. The Dischargers have not proposed a new fixed date for when the system should be operational. Staff has verbally requested this information.

Upon receipt of the April 14, 2000 letter, Regional Board staff and legal staff consulted regarding possible enforcement actions for failure to comply with CDO No. 99-131, concluding that the Dischargers had provided reasonable proof that they were moving forward with the project. We proceeded with an enforcement letter on **May 1, 2000,** documenting failure to comply with CDO No. 99-131.

6. **After the Dischargers install an enhanced onsite wastewater treatment system, Dischargers shall install groundwater monitoring wells by April 14, 2000 as approved by the Executive Officer or submit by January 7, 2000 a report demonstrating why monitoring wells are not necessary. If the Executive Officer determines that monitoring wells are not necessary he may waive that requirement.**

On January 20, 2000, we received a letter outlining issues as to why monitoring wells are not necessary. Staff has reviewed the letter and is withholding comment pending installation of the wastewater treatment system.

Staff has followed CDO No. 99-131 closely. Although the Dischargers have not completely complied with CDO No. 99-131, there has been considerable activity by the Dischargers. The Dischargers appear to be headed toward full compliance with the tasks of CDO No. 99-131, although they will be late.

Cleanup Branch Reports

LOW THREAT DISCHARGES

This section is for dischargers who have requested approval to discharge water that poses insignificant threat to water quality or for sites recommended for case closure (low risk sites where no further regulatory action is required). Consequently, we conditionally approved of these proposals. Conditions common to each approval are:

1. If you, the Regional Board, object to the proposal, an NPDES permit or waste discharge requirements will be prepared for the Board's consideration.

2. The discharger remains liable for any treatment system failure that results in significant discharge of pollutants.

3. We have a "low threat discharges" general permit for surface water discharges available, and the discharger may be required to file for coverage by that permit.

Site descriptions and specific conditions are listed below for each case.

Santa Barbara Public Works Dept. Road Yard, 4415 Cathedral Oaks Rd., Goleta, Santa Barbara County [Richard Aleshire 805/542-4631]

Santa Barbara County Public Works Department has been cleaning up contaminated ground water from a fuel tank leak at their Road Maintenance Yard located at 4415 Cathedral Oaks Road, Goleta. As part of the ground water cleanup, the Public Works Department was issued the Board's General NPDES Permit Order No. 96-4 (NPDES No.CAG993001), Waste Discharge Requirements, General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality for discharging the treated ground water to a drainage way off-site.

On March 24, 2000, the Regional Board's Executive Officer issued Santa Barbara County Public Works Department Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 99-116 (Revised March 22, 2000) for Santa Barbara County Public Works Department Road Maintenance Yard, 4415 Cathedral Oaks Road, Goleta – Discharge of Treated Ground Water to a Tributary of Atascadero Creek. Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 99-116, was issued in conjunction with Order No. 96-4.

In order to qualify as a low threat to water quality discharge, each of three carbon treatment units are designed to remove all contaminants in ground water between sampling events. The County's consultant, Hoover & Associates, calculated there is at least a one month capacity (at design flows and contaminant concentrations) in each 500-pound activated carbon treatment unit. Therefore, monthly sampling of the influent and effluent of the three carbon units (4 samples) appears adequate.

Board staff notified property owners within a 300-foot radius of the treated ground water discharge as directed by the Regional Board. Staff has received no objection to the notification.

<u>World Oil Marketing Company, Station #52, 16720 Monterey Highway, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County [John Mijares 805/549-3696]</u>

On August 2, 2000, staff issued a letter of authorization to World Oil Marketing Company (World Oil) to discharge treated ground water to the storm sewer and ultimately to Llagas Creek under the terms of the Waste Discharge Requirements - General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality (General Permit); Order No. 96-04, NPDES Permit No. CAG 993001. The ground water extraction and treatment system is designed to completely remove petroleum hydrocarbon contaminants including methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) from the contaminated ground water prior to discharge.

On June 22, 2000, local residents and property owners, within 300 feet of the discharge, were notified and given the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed treated water discharge and coverage under the General Permit. As of August 16, staff has not received any comment objecting to the discharge.

Petroleum hydrocarbons including MTBE have leaked to soil and ground water beneath the World Oil service station at 16720 Monterey Highway. World Oil is taking proactive measures to clean up the contaminated soil and ground water with the installation of a ground water removal and treatment system at the site. Ground water containing petroleum hydrocarbons will be removed from the subsurface via three extraction wells located onsite. Contaminants will be removed from the extracted ground water via four 1000-pound granular activated carbon vessels connected in series prior to discharge. The initial treatment system flow rate will be approximately 10 gallons per minute and may be increased in the future to assure plume containment and effective ground water removal and treatment. Treatment system redundancy, routine inspection, maintenance and confirmation sampling ensure the discharge will pose a low threat to water quality.

A site specific Monitoring and Reporting Program required by the General Permit was attached to World Oil's letter of authorization. This program requires continuous monitoring of the volume and flow rate of the discharge. The treatment system is required to be sampled weekly during the first month of operation and monthly thereafter. Representative water samples are required to be collected prior to the treatment system, between carbon vessels, and downstream of the final carbon vessel. Water samples are required to be analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-g), BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes), and MTBE. Annually, the discharge is required to be sampled in September and analyzed for pH, total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, temperature, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen. In addition, quarterly monitoring of Llagas Creek upstream and downstream of the discharge point is required for: floating or suspended matter in the water; discoloration of the water; bottom deposits; visible films, sheens or coatings; fungi, slimes, or objectionable growths; and potential nuisance conditions. Quarterly reports are required to be submitted on the 30th day of January, April, July, and October.

Equiva Services LLC, Shell-Branded Service Station, 17905 North Monterey Road, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County [John Mijares 805/549-3696]

Petroleum hydrocarbons including methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) have leaked to soil and ground water beneath the Shell-branded service station at 17905 North Monterey Road, Morgan Hill. Equiva Services LLC (Equiva) is taking proactive measures to clean up the contaminated soil and ground water with the installation of a ground water removal and treatment system at the site. Ground water containing petroleum hydrocarbons is being removed from the subsurface via an extraction well located onsite. Currently, the extracted ground water is pumped to an on-site 6500-gallon storage tank, then off-hauled by a vacuum truck to the Equilon Martinez Refining Company in Martinez, California.

Instead of hauling the extracted ground water offsite, Equiva is proposing to treat the contaminated ground water onsite and discharge the effluent to the City of Morgan Hill storm sewer. The ground water treatment system consists of a 6500-gallon storage tank, silt filters, and three 1000-pound carbon vessels connected in series. Flow meters, pressure gauges, and sample ports will be installed to control and monitor system operation. A telephone auto dialer will be installed to remotely check system status and notify of automatic system shutdown events. The ground water extraction and treatment system is designed to completely remove petroleum hydrocarbon contaminants including MTBE from the contaminated ground water prior to discharge. The initial treatment system flow rate will be approximately 20 gallons per minute and may be increased or decreased in the future to assure plume containment and effective ground water removal and remediation. Treatment system redundancy, routine inspection, maintenance and confirmation sampling ensure the discharge will pose a low threat to water quality.

On July 3, 2000, Equiva submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the terms of the General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality (General Permit); Order No. 96-04 (NPDES Permit No. CAG 993001) for discharging treated ground water to a storm sewer that discharges to the City of Morgan Hill storm drain and ultimately to Llagas Creek. Based on the ground water extraction and treatment system information and submittal of a complete NOI, the General Permit for Equiva is appropriate.

On August 11, 2000, local residents and property owners, within 300 feet of the discharge, were notified and given the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed treated water discharge and coverage under the General Permit. This report was written on the same day the letters of notification were mailed. If staff receives substantial comments or objection to the discharge, before the September 15, 2000 Board meeting, these comments or objections will be reported to the Board together with staff's response and/or recommendation.

If there are no comments or objections to the discharge, staff will issue Equiva an authorization to discharge under the General Permit. A site specific Monitoring and Reporting Program will be issued as required by the General Permit. The program will require continuous monitoring of the volume and flow rate of the discharge. Equiva will be required to sample the treatment system weekly during the first month of operation and monthly thereafter. Representative water samples will be collected prior to the treatment system, between carbon vessels, and downstream of the final carbon vessel. Water samples will be analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-g), BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes), and MTBE. Annually, the discharge will be sampled in September and analyzed for pH, total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, temperature, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen. In addition, quarterly monitoring of Llagas Creek upstream and downstream of the discharge point will be required for: floating or suspended matter in the water; discoloration of the water; bottom deposits; visible films, sheens or coatings; fungi, slimes, or objectionable growths; and potential nuisance conditions. Quarterly reports will be required to be submitted on the 30th day of January, April, July, and October.

Jamina Investments, 16470 Vineyard Blvd., Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County [John Mijares 805/549-3696]

On August 9, 2000, staff issued a letter of authorization to Jamina Investments to discharge

treated ground water to the storm sewer and ultimately to Llagas Creek under the terms of the Waste Discharge Requirements - General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality (General Permit); Order No. 96-04, NPDES Permit No. CAG 993001. The ground water extraction and treatment system is designed to completely remove organochlorine pesticides (OCP) and halogenated volatile organics (HVOC) from the contaminated ground water prior to discharge.

On June 26, 2000, local residents and property owners, within 300 feet of the discharge, were notified and given the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed treated water discharge and coverage under the General Permit. As of August 16 staff has not received any comment objecting to the discharge.

OCP and HVOC have leaked to soil and ground water beneath the Jamina Investments site at 16470 Vineyard Boulevard due to the previous improper handling and disposal of pesticide-contaminated wastes and wastewater by the former Castle Vegtech, Inc. Jamina Investments, the land owner, is taking proactive measures to clean up the contaminated soil and ground water with the installation of a ground water extraction and treatment system at the site. Ground water containing OCP and HVOC will be removed from the subsurface via six extraction wells located onsite. The ground water extraction and treatment system consists of six pneumatic submersible pumps, a 300-gallon accumulator tank with an on/off float level switch, a cartridge filter, two 500-pound carbon vessels in series and a flow totalizer. The extracted ground water is stored in the accumulator tank and pumped through (controlled by on/off float level switch) the cartridge filter, two 500-pound carbon vessels in series, flow totalizer, and then into a storm drain that discharges to Llagas Creek. The average treatment system flow rate is approximately two gallons per minute and may be increased in the future to assure plume containment and effective ground water removal and treatment. Treatment system redundancy, routine inspection, maintenance and confirmation sampling ensure the discharge will pose a low threat to water quality.

A site specific Monitoring and Reporting Program required by the General Permit, was also issued to Jamina Investments together with the letter of authorization. The program requires continuous monitoring of the volume and flow rate of the discharge. The treatment system is required to be sampled weekly during the first month of operation and monthly thereafter. Representative water samples are required to be collected prior to the treatment system, between carbon vessels, and downstream of the final carbon vessel. Water samples are required to be analyzed for OCP and HVOC. Annually, the discharge is required to be sampled in September and analyzed for pH, total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, temperature, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen. In addition, quarterly monitoring of Llagas Creek upstream and downstream of the discharge point is required for: floating or suspended matter in the water; discoloration of the water; bottom deposits; visible films, sheens or coatings; fungi, slimes, or objectionable growths; and potential nuisance conditions. Quarterly reports are required to be submitted on the 30th day of January, April, July, and October.

Chevron Service Station No. 9-4909, 6325 Highway 9, Felton, Santa Cruz County; [Bob Hurford, (805) 542-4776]

Chevron Products Company requested coverage under Order No. 96-4, NPDES No. CAG993001, Waste Discharge Requirements General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality (General Permit) for discharge from a ground water extraction pilot test at the subject site during July 1999. The pilot test consisted of pumping ground water from a monitoring well (MW-2), treating the extracted water with two carbon canisters in series, and discharging the treated ground water to the storm drain. Based on the pilot test results, ground water extraction was selected as the corrective action alternative and the Discharger requests continued coverage under the General Permit after treatment system modifications. Modifications to the system include incorporating two additional wells for extraction, and one additional carbon canister in series. Due to the modifications of the treatment system extending beyond the scope of the original pilot test, public notification is required. Notification allowing for comment regarding this discharge was sent to interested parties living or owning property within 300 feet of the discharge location. We have received no objections.

CASE CLOSURES FOR ABOVE AND UNDERGROUND TANKS (UGT), AND SPILLS, LEAKS, INVESTIGATIONS AND CLEANUPS (SLIC)

This section is formatted to easily identify sites where staff is recommending case closure concurrence from the Board. Case closures generally fall into two categories - cases where cleanup goals have been met and cases where cleanup goals have not been met. In the first case, staff generally sends the responsible party a letter stating the case is now closed since cleanup objectives have been met and no further action is needed. Unless the Board objects, staff will continue to send closure letters and simply report these cases by way of the Executive Officer's report.

The second situation occurs where cleanup objectives are not yet met, but for various reasons, staff is recommending closure. These cases will be reported to the Board in more detail. For example, staff has discovered that some sites have a plume of contamination confined to a defined area. Ground water monitoring may show the plume is decreasing both in concentration and size, and does not threaten probable beneficial uses. Other specific circumstances may exist such as the plume may be confined to a shallow portion of the aquifer with no actual or expected uses of the groundwater. The reasons for staff recommending closure will be explained with each case.

We are presenting these closures in a manner similar to the way we present waivers of waste discharge requirements. That is, the case will be discussed and if the Board does not object to a case or wishes more information, the issue may be discussed at the Board meeting where we can provide clarification or the Board may reject our recommendation for closure.

Abbreviations commonly used for these cases:
TPH - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TPHd - TPH measured in the carbon range of diesel
TPHg - TPH measured in the carbon range of gasoline
BTEX - Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (components of gasoline)
MTBE - Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (gasoline oxygenate additive)
DCA or 1,2, DCA - dichloroethane (gasoline additive)
DCE - dichloroethylene (gasoline additive)
PCE -tetrachloroethylene or perchloroethylene (perc - a solvent)
TCE - trichloroethylene (a solvent)
TCA - trichloroethane (a solvent)

Staff Closed Cases

Uni-Kool, Railroad Avenue & Allison Lane, Pajaro, Monterey County [Matt Keeling 805/549-3685]

Seven underground gasoline/diesel storage tanks (UST) and associated dispensing systems were removed from the subject property on July 27, 1990. Elevated levels of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil samples collected from beneath three of the seven USTs. Approximately 663 cubic yards of contaminated soil were subsequently excavated from the three former UST locations between July 27, 1990 and February 15, 1991. Approximately 60 soil borings were drilled between August 30, 1990 and September 17, 1990, to characterize the extent of potential soil contamination. During this investigation three additional USTs were discovered and subsequently removed during October 1990. No soil contamination was detected in confirmation soil samples collected from beneath the additional USTs. Six piezometers were installed, sampled and destroyed during August and September 1990. Four of the six ground water samples collected from the piezometers exceeded water quality objectives indicating that ground water was impacted with petroleum hydrocarbons (total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline and diesel and BTEX) in the vicinity of the three former UST locations with notable soil contamination. No additional site investigation or corrective action was apparently conducted between early 1991 and 1997. Regional Board staff directed additional site characterization on February 7, 1997, with the advancement of three soil borings at locations adjacent to the former piezometers to verify ground water quality in the vicinity of the three former UST locations with noted soil and ground

water contamination. Grab ground water samples collected on May 23, 1997 from the borings indicated that ground water in the vicinity of one of the former UST (tank #6) locations was still potentially impacted with petroleum hydrocarbons. Pursuant to additional staff guidance three dedicated ground water monitoring wells were installed in the vicinity of tank #6 on November 3, 1997, and a quarterly monitoring program was implemented for the assessment of ground water quality. Depth to ground water at the site has ranged from 2.4 to 9.4 feet below ground surface and four consecutive quarters of ground water sampling conducted during 1997 and 1998 did not detect any petroleum hydrocarbons including methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). As indicated by ground water monitoring data and additional soil sampling activities directed by the Monterey County Health Department during September 1998, the remaining petroleum hydrocarbons have undergone natural attenuation and no adverse impacts of petroleum hydrocarbons currently exist beneath the site. No new USTs have been installed or operated at the subject site. Based on the above information, no further ground water investigation or action is necessary and the site poses an insignificant threat to human health or ground water quality. Therefore, staff is proceeding to close this case. The property owner has been notified of the case closure and has been directed to implement and document the abandonment of certain monitoring wells. Staff will issue a final case closure letter upon receipt of the well abandonment report documenting the proper destruction the monitoring wells.

Former Chevron Service Station No. 9-7792, 1137 Broadway, King City, Monterey County [John Goni 805/542-4628]

A fuel release was discovered at this site in 1988, during excavation for site improvements. Investigations confirmed soil and ground water degradation associated with the former tanks on this site. Soil degradation was addressed by excavation and off-site disposal in 1990. Ground water degradation was addressed by a ground water extraction and treatment system in operation from 1989 to 1992. During the three-year period, more than 11,000,000 gallons of ground water were extracted and treated. All service station buildings, three 10,000-gallon gasoline tanks, one 1,000-gallon waste oil tank, and related appurtenances were removed from the site in 1993. No underground tanks have been at the site since 1993. Ground water was monitored quarterly by nine monitoring wells from 1988 through 1996. In 1997 a review of monitoring data revealed an historic lack of contaminants at all wells except one monitoring point immediately down-gradient of the underground tank complex. Contaminants at the one down-gradient monitoring point were close to but exceeded water quality objectives for Benzene and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons. Concentrations for all other contaminants including MTBE met water quality objectives. Monitoring was then limited to semi-annual sampling of the one well from 1997 into 1999. Monitoring data from August of 1998 through January of 1999 showed compliance with all water quality objectives, including MTBE. Staff then allowed monitoring to cease. A Case Closure Summary was approved and the monitoring wells were subsequently destroyed. Staff then issued a formal closure letter. Depth to ground water at this site has varied from 23 to 30 feet below ground surface.

The landowner is aware of the former leaking underground tank case and case closure.

Former Chevron Service Station No. 9-6381, 715 Broadway, King City, Monterey County [John Goni 805/542-4628]

A fuel release was discovered at this site in 1987 following station closure. Three 10,000-gallon gasoline tanks and one 1,000-gallon waste oil tank and related appurtenances were removed from the site in 1989. Investigations confirmed soil and ground water degradation associated with the former tank complex at the site. Soil degradation was addressed with a soil vapor extraction system. More than 28,000 pounds of hydrocarbons were removed by the extraction system, in operation from June 1995 to March 1996. Ground water degradation was addressed by a ground water extraction and treatment system, and additionally by soil vapor extraction. More than 13,700,000 gallons of ground water were extracted and treated by the system, in operation from 1988 to 1993. Groundwater was monitored quarterly from 1987 through 1996 at fourteen monitoring wells, and two extraction wells. A review of monitoring data in 1996 confirmed contaminant concentrations

were attenuating, monitoring frequency was revised to semi-annual, and the number of monitored wells was reduced to five. The remaining five wells were near the former tank complex and down-gradient sentry wells. The wells no longer monitored were non-detect or well below water quality objectives for all contaminants for at least one year, with many wells none-detect for much longer. The five remaining wells were monitored into 1999, with two sentry wells and one tank complex well showing continued none-detect of all contaminants. The two remaining wells at the tank complex continued to show a declining trend of all contaminants, with one well achieving compliance with water quality objectives in 1997, and the other in 1999. With attainment of water quality objectives, including MTBE, monitoring was ceased and Staff proceeded with closure. A Case Closure Summary was approved and Staff will formally close this case upon proper destruction of the monitoring wells.

Depth to ground water has varied from 40 to 65 feet below ground surface. The landowner was informed of the leaking underground tank case and case closure.

Crosetti Lands, 225 Salinas Road, Pajaro (Watsonville), Monterey County, [Matt Keeling 805/549-3685]

A 250-gallon UST was removed from the site in June of 1992, along with approximately 35 cubic yards of contaminated soil. Soil sampling at the time of UST removal and additional soil and ground water investigation conducted between August 1992 and January 1993 indicated that ground water was potentially impacted with petroleum hydrocarbons. Three dedicated monitoring wells were subsequently installed in November of 1993 and a quarterly monitoring program was implemented to assess potential impacts to ground water as a result of the former UST. Four consecutive quarters of ground water monitoring determined that no significant impacts to ground water existed at the site and the site was recommended for case closure. In response to recent real estate transaction inquiries, Regional Board staff determined that the subject case was never formally closed and that the three site monitoring wells were still in place. Review of Regional Board files also indicated that neither soil nor ground water samples collected from the site were ever analyzed for methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). Additional ground water sampling from all three site monitoring wells for MTBE analysis was requested by Regional Board staff prior to proceeding with case closure. Subsequently, all three ground water samples collected on August 10, 2000, were non detect for MTBE as well as BTEX and TPHg.

Based on the above information, no further ground water investigation or action is necessary and the site poses an insignificant threat to human health or ground water quality. Therefore, staff is proceeding to close this case. The property owner has been notified of the case closure and has been directed to implement and document the abandonment of certain monitoring wells. Staff will issue a final case closure letter upon receipt of the well abandonment report documenting the proper destruction of the monitoring wells.

Cases Recommended for Closure

Southland Site No. 17296, 261 East Lake Avenue, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County [Matt Keeling 805/549-3685]

Pursuant to Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency tank relining requirements, four soil borings were advanced to assess soil and ground water quality at the site on October 30, 1997. Soil samples collected from the four borings were non-detect for total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). However, grab ground water samples collected from the borings contained TPHg, BTEX, and MTBE at levels of up to 29,000 parts per million (ppm), 100 ppm, 3,500 ppm, 1,500 ppm, 8,000 ppm, and 6,200 ppm, respectively. Three dedicated monitoring wells were subsequently installed in February 1998, and a quarterly monitoring program was implemented for the assessment of potential impacts to ground water as a result of the former USTs and dispenser piping. The two 10,000 gallon USTs and associated piping were later removed from the site on October 1, 1998, along with approximately 250 cubic yards of excavated soil. Two new double walled 10,000 gallon USTs and associated piping were installed within the former UST location, and

the site is currently an operating gasoline service station. Although the tanks were observed to be sound, soil and grab ground water sampling at the time of UST removal confirmed that petroleum hydrocarbons leaked to soil and ground water in the former UST vicinity. However, eight consecutive quarters of ground water monitoring conducted since February 1998 indicate no significant impacts to ground water at the site. Dissolved levels of TPHg and BTEX in ground water have been consistently below detection limits. Decreasing concentrations of MTBE have been observed sporadically in one of the down-gradient wells with a maximum detection of 110 ppm being observed during the May 11, 1998 sampling event. The most recent March 9, 2000 sampling event detected 12 ppm MTBE. High dissolved oxygen concentrations in ground water and the infrequent and decreasing trend in MTBE indicate that the attainment of water quality objectives is imminent for this site.

Based on the above information, no further ground water investigation or action is necessary and the site poses an insignificant threat to human health or ground water quality. Eight quarters of ground water monitoring from the three on-site monitoring wells has sufficiently characterized ground water beneath the site and indicates that no significant impacts of petroleum hydrocarbons exists beneath the site. Therefore, staff is recommending closure of this case. The responsible party has been notified of staff's recommendation. Staff will proceed with case closure and direct the responsible party to abandon certain site monitoring wells, provided the Board has no objections to this recommendation. Staff will issue a final case closure letter upon receipt of the well abandonment report documenting the proper destruction of selected monitoring wells.

Ken and Jennifer Soni, Former Service Station, 1402 Spring St., Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

In June 1993, Mission Federal Savings and Loan (Mission) ordered an environmental record review for the property at 1402 Spring Street, Paso Robles as part of a sales transaction. The review revealed that a former service station occupied the property from 1926 to 1973. In 1973, Mission acquired the property and constructed a bank building on the property. As follow-up to the review and in order to determine environmental effects on the property, Mission conducted environmental investigations from 1993 to1996, which included: 1) a geophysical survey to locate onsite UGTs, 2) drilling and sampling thirteen soil borings, 3) conversion of five borings into ground water monitoring wells, and 4) ground water sampling. The geophysical survey did not confirm the presence of UGTs at the site; it is presumed that the UGTs were either removed without local agency permits or abandoned in-place beneath the building's existing footprint. Soil and ground water sampling confirmed the presence of total petroleum hydrocarbon constituents in soil and ground water beneath the site.

Initially, maximum ground water concentrations of TPHg and benzene were detected in one ground water grab sample at 20,000 ppb and 1,010 ppb, respectively. In October 1996, a quarterly ground water monitoring and reporting program was instated; this program was later reduced to semi-annual and then to annual monitoring to document intrinsic biodegradation of the contaminant plume. Depth to ground water ranged from 15 to 18 feet below ground surface with the ground water flow direction consistently to the northeast at approximately 0.025 feet/feet.

Because water quality objectives were nearly attained, in March 2000, the monitoring program was modified so that only two down gradient wells, MW-1 and MW-5, would be sampled: MW-1 historically contained the maximum concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon constituents. During the most recent (April 14, 2000) sampling event only TPHg and benzene were detected in MW-1 at 190 ppb and 3.3 ppb, respectively. MTBE has not been detected at the site since 1998. Water quality objectives have been attained for all constituents except benzene, which has an objective of 1.0 ppb.

After considering the fact that the tanks have not been in service since 1973, the reduction of contaminant concentrations in groundwater, and that the water quality objectives for benzene are imminent and attainable: staff recommends closing this UGT case. The responsible party/property owner has been notified of Staff's recommendation. Unless the Regional Board objects, staff will request proper ground water well destruction prior to issuance of the UGT case

closure letter.

Tosco (formerly Unocal) Service Station #5876, 201 Sea Ridge Road, Aptos, Santa Cruz County [Bob Hurford 805/542-4776] (*Carried over from July 14, 2000 Board meeting)*

This site is an operating gasoline service station. A due diligence soil gas survey was performed at the site in September 1997, during the transfer of the facility from Unocal Corporation to Tosco. To follow-up the findings of the soil gas survey, three exploratory borings were drilled on December 14, 1998. No significant soil contamination was discovered. A grab ground water sample obtained from one of the borings reportedly contained MTBE at a concentration of 950 micrograms per liter (µg/L) using EPA Test Method 8020. To confirm ground water quality in this shallow perched zone, three monitoring wells were installed down to bedrock (28 feet maximum depth) in September 1999. The monitoring wells are screened between 5 and 25 feet below ground surface. Ground water was only encountered in one monitoring well (MW-1) during the first sampling event. A ground water sample taken from MW-1 did not contain detectable levels of petroleum hydrocarbons or MTBE. EPA Test Method 8260 was used for MTBE analysis. Method 8260 is a more accurate analytical procedure over 8020 and is used to confirm the presence or absence of MTBE when found using Method 8020. Method 8020 may show false positive results for MTBE in the presence of gasoline range petroleum hydrocarbons. A confirmation wet weather sampling event was performed on February 26, 2000. Ground water was found in all three wells. Sampling results indicated all ground water samples were at or below this Board's water quality action levels for petroleum hydrocarbons and MTBE. Another round of ground water monitoring was performed on May 8, 2000, and all constituents were at or below water quality objectives. Depth to shallow perched ground water at the site ranged from 6.4 feet below ground surface to greater than the bottom of the well screens, approximately 25 feet (well dry). The direction of ground water flow beneath the site varies with the season from north to east and southeast. The site is approximately 1,100 feet north of the Pacific Ocean and 2,500 feet west of Aptos Creek. No public water supply wells are located within one mile of the site. Due to insignificant soil contamination found in the soil borings, the confirmation of ground water quality

in the unused shallow perched zone at the site, and the proximity of the ocean, the site does not appear to pose a significant threat to ground water or surface water beneficial uses. Staff recommends closing this case. Tosco Marketing Company is the property owner and has been notified of this recommendation for case closure. (See Attached Vicinity and Site Maps 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D).

Approval of Corrective Action

Mobil Oil Corp., Station 318-L3C, 911 Morro Bay Blvd., Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

Mobil Oil Corporation (Mobil) proposes implementation of a Corrective Action Plan (Plan) for a service station located at 911 Morro Bay Boulevard, Morro Bay. During the 1997 underground storage tank (UGT) removal activities, Mobil over-excavated contaminated soil from the former tank pit prior to installation of new UGTs in the same area, however some contaminated soil could not be removed. Mobil's Plan proposes implementation of an air diffusion system (ADS) to promote natural biodegradation for removing hydrocarbons remaining in soil at the capillary fringe. The Plan also involves installation of three new ground water monitoring wells. Compressed air will be injected into these three new wells and three existing wells. Mobil will install the ADS system this summer during the property owner's construction of a new car wash at the service station. During remediation, quarterly progress reports will be provided to determine the system's effectiveness and ground water samples collected and analyzed prior to and during remediation for concentrations of dissolved oxygen and nitrate/nitrite, and measured for pH and oxidation-reduction potential. In addition, the ground water monitoring program will continue on a quarterly basis to further evaluate the removal of petroleum hydrocarbon constituents remaining in ground water. The property owner, Staurt's Petroleum Company, has been notified about the Plan.

STATUS REPORTS

Casmalia Resources, Santa Barbara County [Dan Niles 805/549-3355]

This status report provides the Regional Board a general overview of the history of the Casmalia Site similar to the July 14, 2000 status report. The summary below describes some of the more important regulatory history of the site and also provides a detailed description of the current layout of the site. A series of figures is included to help get a better understanding of the site's evolving configuration. On-site water management issues are also emphasized towards the end of the summary.

The second part of this status report provides the Regional Board with a summary of staff's current regulatory involvement at the site as it relates to key aspects of work performed pursuant to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (**U. S. EPA**) and Casmalia Resources Site Steering Committee's (**CSC**) consent decree.

Historic Summary

The Casmalia Site, known as the Casmalia Resources Hazardous Waste Management Facility, was an active hazardous waste disposal facility from 1973 to 1989. The Casmalia Site is located in northern Santa Barbara County immediately north and east of Vandenberg Air Force Base, and approximately eight miles southwest of Santa Maria (Attachment 2A). The site is 252 acres, all of which are part of current remedial efforts.

The Regional Board and California Department of Toxic Substances Control regulated the facility until U. S. EPA assumed lead authority on-site in 1992. Pre-existing Regional Board Orders remain in place, but have not been implemented or enforced since U. S. EPA became the lead agency.

During active facility operations, liquid and solid wastes disposed at the site included heavy metals, to organic solvents, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, petroleum hydrocarbon and oil field wastes, and minor quantities of miscellaneous wastes. Historically, the site contained numerous surface impoundments that were subsequently excavated under Regional Board orders and placed into four of six on-site landfills based on waste category (Attachment 2B). Five of the six landfills exist today (the sixth was excavated and placed into one of the remaining landfills), and are the primary focus of recent remedial efforts including plans for installing cover systems over the landfills (Attachment 2C). Contractors for the CSC constructed a cover system over the Pesticides/Solvents landfill in 1999.

Groundwater contamination containment, identification of waste sources, and landfill leachate collection and control are also key long-term remedial action measures for the site. U. S. EPA leads a multi-agency coordinated remedial action involving the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Department of Fish and Game (collectively, "the State"), and County of Santa Barbara.

Waste is no longer accepted and the Casmalia Site currently consists of the following: (Attachment 2C)

a) Five hazardous waste landfills;

b) Seven burial cells;

c) Eleven injection wells;

d) A groundwater treatment plant;

e) A series of ponds to collect storm water runoff and groundwater treatment plant discharges; and

f) Various groundwater collection trenches, a leachate collection well and sump, monitoring wells, and associated appurtenances.

In 1992, the U. S. EPA made an emergency response to stabilize deteriorating site conditions. One problem was high water levels in the RCF Pond and A-Series Pond (the two largest storm water ponds (Attachment 2C). These ponds are remnants of past surface impoundment excavation activities and are now used as default storm water runoff collection ponds. Prior to the winter of 1995/1996, the two ponds filled to near capacity and nearly overflowed. To mitigate the situation, the U. S. EPA began discharging storm water

runoff to Casmalia Creek under the State Water Resources Control Board's General Permit for Industrial Storm Water Discharges. The discharge was not treated and monitoring indicated trace levels of chlorinated organic constituents and the presence of elevated minerals and salts in pond water discharged to Casmalia Creek. The discharge was a one-time event to manage an emergency situation resulting from high water levels in the storm water ponds.

Currently, short-term and long-term water management is needed for the on-site pond systems to ensure their structural integrity. To avoid future emergency situations where pond volumes approach capacity, the Regional Board adopted a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (**NPDES**) permit in November 1999, which allows for a controlled discharge that is treated to meet water quality standards protective of beneficial uses of Casmalia Creek. The NPDES permit has not been used to date; however, it has the potential to be an integral part of effective site water management, both short and long-term.

The discharge location to Casmalia Creek is also depicted on Attachments 2A and 2D. Any discharges would be intermittent to maintain capacity of the on-site ponds during successive wet winter years with higher than average rainfall.

Status Update
The key status update items include the following:

- Interim Liquids Element of Work
- Pesticides/Solvents Landfill Corrective Action Workplan
- Pond Capacities
- NPDES Permit Revision

Interim Liquids Element of Work
U. S. EPA and the CSC continue negotiating on the requirements for the Interim Liquids Element of Work at the site. Negotiations revolve around differences in interpretation of requirements in the consent decree between U. S. EPA and the CSC. Many aspects of these requirements have yet to be worked out. As part of the negotiations, U. S. EPA has drafted several revisions to a technical memorandum to obtain agreement with the CSC for implementing an Interim Liquids program at the site. The final details of the technical memorandum are still being negotiated between the State, U. S. EPA, and the CSC. Although the State continues to work with U. S. EPA and the CSC regarding resolution of the outstanding issues, there are aspects of the negotiations where differences remain between the parties. Staff will report on the progress of this important aspect of site activities in the next Regional Board update.

Pesticides/Solvents Landfill Corrective Action Workplan
In 1999, contractors for the CSC constructed a cover system over the Pesticides/Solvents Landfill. U. S. EPA's on-site contractor noted deficiencies during construction as well problems after construction including erosion of the vegetative layer, ponding of water on the top part of the landfill cover (counter to design objectives), surface water drainage system problems, and extensive creep of the final cover in certain areas. U. S. EPA sent the CSC a letter describing the noted deficiencies and requested the CSC to draft a "corrective action workplan." To date, the CSC has not produced a corrective action workplan that is fully acceptable to U. S. EPA. U. S. EPA has indicated that if the CSC does not submit an acceptable plan in August 2000, then U. S. EPA would direct the CSC to correct those deficiencies that will help mitigate damage to the cover system during the coming winter season.

The reason for the mid-August timeframe is to allow adequate time for the CSC to complete construction prior to next winter. During wet weather conditions, the Pesticides/Solvents landfill is inaccessible to construction equipment because of slippery road conditions. Staff will provide the latest progress to this element of work in the next Regional Board update.

Pond Capacities
Ponds have adequate capacities in preparation for the next winter season. Given the volumes available to store runoff and groundwater infiltration, a discharge via the NPDES permit during the upcoming winter season appears unlikely. Should there be an unusually wet winter season and/or if groundwater extraction rates

increase, a discharge might be needed if the additional water cannot be fully managed on-site.

For the past two years, State has encouraged U. S. EPA to direct the CSC to implement a more aggressive water management plan at the site. In the latest continuation of these efforts, staff, in coordination with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, wrote a letter to U. S. EPA detailing the State's recommendations for both short and long-term water management at the Casmalia Site. The State has recommended a high level of on-site water treatment that would allow water uses for many applications such as irrigation over covered landfill areas and other areas of the site. Untreated water has been used throughout the site, which may lead to a build up of salts and contaminants such as metals and organic chemicals. Ideally, the State would like to see on-site water treated to meet the standards in the NPDES permit. The NPDES permit contains water quality standards protective of surface water and groundwater. Meeting these water quality standards would be compatible with short and long-term remedial goals for the Casmalia Site. On-site water management issues remain an area of on-going discussion between the State, U. S. EPA and the CSC.

NPDES Permit Revision
Lastly, the NPDES permit contains a reopener provision to incorporate revised water quality standards promulgated by U. S. EPA. Staff anticipated certain water quality standards would be revised by new U. S. EPA regulations in what is known as the "California Toxics Rule (**CTR**)." The CTR was recently approved for California and is applicable to surface water discharges regulated under NPDES permits. Accordingly, staff will be revising the Casmalia NPDES permit for the Regional Board's consideration. The target for permit revision is the first 2001 Board meeting.

Unocal Avila Beach Cleanup [John M. Robertson 805/542-4630]

Avila Beach Reconstruction
Utility installation and road and sidewalk reconstruction are nearing completion in the excavation area. Nearly all portions of the Front Street enhancement project are scheduled for completion prior to a September 16 re-opening celebration. The Avila Beach pier, restrooms, lifeguard office, yacht club, seawall, and the Avila grocery are all completed. The majority of the beach is available to recreational use. Large-scale redevelopment of individual properties within the excavation area will begin following the reopening of the Front Street corridor (See Attachment 3, Plume Locations Map).

Avila Main Plume Ground Water
Post-excavation ground water monitoring wells have been installed and sampled in Cells 1A and 1B. Results from the first monitoring event indicate hydrocarbon concentrations in ground water have rapidly decreased relative to pre-excavation concentrations, reflecting the removal of contaminated soil and the associated oxygenation of the ground water. This oxygenation has enhanced the natural degradation processes. Results from the second and third monitoring events confirm the initial results and indicate that hydrocarbon concentrations have dropped below the 1 part per million cleanup goal specified in Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 94-85. Based on this ground water data, Cells 1A and 1B are at concentrations appropriate for closure. Regional Board staff has reviewed and commented on the draft closure report for the Main Plume excavation. Following finalization of this document, closure letters will be issued for these cells.

Existing down-gradient monitoring wells and hydropunch locations will be used to evaluate ground water quality in the vicinity of the Beach Cells (Cells 2A-2E). Concentrations in the vicinity of these cells hover at, or slightly below 1 part per million. Hydrocarbon concentrations in the down-gradient portion of the beach will likely not decline as rapidly as Cells 1A and 1B, as this area was not directly oxygenated through excavation. However these areas have shown a steady downward concentration trend since the excavation project started.

Hydropunch samples for locations within Cell 3 indicate hydrocarbon concentrations have dropped below the 1 part per million cleanup goal. Very little ground water was encountered during the excavation of Cell 3, and the bottom confirmation samples from this cell indicate it is the cleanest of the major cells. Formal closure for the main

excavation may be appropriate as soon as the fall/winter of this year, following submittal of a final closure report.

Adjacent Plumes
Numerous additional smaller plumes are located throughout Avila Beach, but were not covered under the original scope of work specified in CAO No. 98-37. The cleanup requirements defined in the CAO have been carried forward for use on each of the adjacent plume excavations. Two of these additional plumes, Cell2E/west end and the former Cummings property plume (See Attachment 3, Plume Locations Map), were removed at the same time as the main plume excavation. Excavation of plumes on the former Lyon/Tognazzini and Farris/Bachino properties were completed this April.

Backfilling and compaction operations are complete at the former Cummings, Lyon/Tognazzini, and Farris/Bachino properties. Regional Board staff has reviewed and commented on draft closure reports for each of these sites. Closure letters for each of these sites will follow submittal and approval of the final closure reports, and should be appropriate as soon as the fall of this year.

Mitigation Project Review Process
This spring, Regional Board staff completed a preliminary ranking of 40 mitigation proposals. The mitigation project proposals were submitted last December and some may be funded with settlement money set aside for damages to water quality associated with the Avila Beach oil contamination. Regional Board-adopted evaluation criteria were used to screen each proposal and develop the preliminary ranking. Both the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) also received mitigation funding from the Avila Beach cleanup project and have conducted concurrent proposal review processes. Regional Board staff continues to work with both DFG and APCD by sharing proposals that cross agency jurisdictions to ensure full consideration of project proposals that might benefit water quality.

Following completion of this initial ranking, Regional Board staff joined DFG and APCD representatives in sponsoring a public office hours on July 17, 2000, and a public meeting on July 18, 2000, both in the Avila Beach area. A combined publication of each agency's preliminary grouping of proposals was mailed out to interested parties in advance of the public meeting. The meeting was used to collect preferences and opinions from interested parties for the various submitted mitigation projects. Residents from Avila Beach, Avila Valley, and San Luis Obispo County attended the meeting and their preferences for various projects were recorded. Regional Board staff will review all proposals and develop a draft mitigation project list that will be available for comment at a second Avila area public meeting tentatively scheduled for September. This draft list along with the results and information collected from all of the Avila public outreach efforts will be brought before the Regional Board at a meeting this fall.

Intertidal Plume
Unocal further characterized the intertidal hydrocarbon plume in early May. The investigation, which included near-shore and marine sediment sampling in the vicinity of the Avila Pier, seemed to adequately characterize the nature and extent of hydrocarbon contamination in the pier's vicinity. After incorporating input from the Regional Board, Department of Fish and Game, and the Port San Luis Harbor District, Unocal wrote a report detailing the investigation and results in July. Unocal and the agencies are continuing to meet to discuss additional issues that need to be addressed to take this plume to closure. Additional issues include evaluation of the applicability of the Avila Beach human health risk assessment to the intertidal area, conducting a focused ecological risk assessment, assessing the mobility of the hydrocarbon and the overlying sand/sediments, and continued funding.

Avila Tank Farm
Staff from the Regional Board, Unocal, and the Remediation Test Panel (RTP) finalized the RTP's data gap recommendations report in March. A final work plan to address the majority of data gaps is expected by mid-August. Characterization activities should begin soon thereafter.

Unocal Guadalupe Oil Field, San Luis Obispo County – Status Report[Katie Anderson – 805/549-3690]

Summary

The following is a status report on the major developments since the July 14, 2000 Board meeting concerning the Unocal Guadalupe Oil Field, San Luis Obispo County.

Site Characterization
Unocal has begun a series of bioassays to support the ecological risk assessment currently underway. The bioassays are being performed with various media from the site (e.g., surface water, groundwater, and clean and contaminated soils). We expect results from the bioassays in late September 2000.

CAO Compliance
Unocal has removed approximately 30,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the C8 South excavation, with no detections of TPH in bottom samples (detection limit of 10 milligrams per kilogram). The C8 area will be recontoured and a phytoremediation system will be installed by September 2000, to control diluent dissolved in groundwater.

Unocal is currently in the process of obtaining the final agency permits for the remainder of the beach area excavations, specifically 5X East, LeRoy 6, A2A North, A2A sump, 5X Road layers, and A1/2X. Pending approvals, the excavations should start in early October 2000, with 5X East. Unocal will be using the excavation dewatering system, which proved very effective at C8 North and South, at 5X East. (See Attachment 4, Plume Locations Map).

Ballard Canyon Landfill, Santa Barbara County [Hector Hernandez 805/542-4641]

Site Investigation Status
Santa Barbara County has completed its landfill waste characterization activities. Ground penetrating radar and confirmatory trenching effectively delineated the landfill's waste boundaries and characterized the contact zone between the Careaga and Sisquoc Formations along the landfill's southern edge. Remaining site assessment activities include installing five additional ground water monitoring wells. The County's consultants (Dames & Moore) are scheduled to begin drilling operations on August 21, 2000. A final site assessment report must be submitted no later than October 1, 2000.

Site Cleanup
The County provided an implementation schedule for the installation and startup of an interim cleanup system (gas recovery system). The County is required to construct and operate the system by **April 1, 2001**. The extended schedule is due to contracting requirements.

Pursuant to Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-12, within three months of Executive Officer approval of the final site assessment report, the County is required to submit a feasibility study for corrective action. However, the County recommended and Regional Board staff agreed it is appropriate to evaluate the effectiveness of the gas extraction system prior to studying the feasibility of the various alternatives for ground water corrective action.

Nevertheless, there is no need to delay other parts of the feasibility study that are not dependent on the gas collection system. Staff believes it is reasonable and appropriate to separate the feasibility study into two parts. Therefore, the County is now required to perform two separate feasibility studies for corrective action and submit two separate feasibility study documents for Executive Officer approval: 1) a feasibility study report addressing closure alternatives and 2) a feasibility study report addressing existing ground water pollution. This procedure will expedite implementation of a landfill closure alternative while also providing the County sufficient time to install the gas recovery system and evaluate its effectiveness prior to performing a feasibility study addressing ground water pollution.

Air Quality Issues and Outside Agency Support
To ensure all health and safety concerns are adequately evaluated and addressed, the County is required to provide a written response addressing comments received from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the Integrated Waste Management Board (Waste Board) concerning landfill gas monitoring. The County must also propose a gas-monitoring network for the entire landfill. Regional Board staff intends to work closely with OEHHA, the Waste Board and the local enforcement agency to establish an effective gas-monitoring system.

Off-Site Pumping

In response to a Regional Board directive, the County is studying off-site groundwater pumping in the immediate landfill vicinity. Based on information provided by Mr. Greg Erickson and Larry Robertson, the Chase/Erickson well is pumped at approximately 1000-2000 gallons per week. The pump is operated daily and the water is used for landscape irrigation, dust control on the road, and washing of decks, vehicles, and driveways. The Robertson well is pumped at 50,000 gallons per week. The pump is operated on a bi-weekly basis and the water is used for irrigation of all types of landscape, oak trees, lawn, nursery operations, and dust mitigation. Water is also used for livestock (i.e., horse, dogs, cats, and birds). The County intends to utilize the information provided to evaluate the affects of potential migration.

The County has provided trucked-in water to the Erickson and Robertson homes to replace the domestic uses of the wells in question. The County is also pursuing a permanent alternative water supply to replace all domestic and irrigation uses of these wells. Recently, the County has reached agreement with a property owner to provide an alternative water source. The County is now designing the infrastructure to deliver the water to the Erickson and Robertson properties as well as the two parcels the County obtained through settlement negotiations with the Brantner and Chase Property owners. Assuming that Mr. Erickson grants permission, the County also plans to repair and/or replace the storage tank and add a meter to monitor water usage. Currently, the County's consultant is preparing a letter to address the questions the County was unable to answer without the assistance of the property owners. Based on the information provided by the well owners, additional corrective measures may be planned.

Larner Domestic/Irrigation Well

In accordance with a Regional Board directive, the County installed a replacement water supply well on Mr. Larner's property. The well is approximately 140 feet deep. When the well was first drilled County consultants believed it would adequately replace Mr. Larner's existing well that is threatened with landfill contamination. However, a recent report prepare by the driller (Hoffman Associates) indicates that due to loss of efficiency, the well may only be pumped at approximately 30% capacity (30 GPM). Since Mr. Larner's existing well is pumped at up to 90 GPM, the replacement well may not adequately replace it. The County indicated it would pursue this matter further by contacting its consultants and will ensure that the short and long-term water needs concerning Mr. Larner's water supply are adequately addressed. (See Attachments 5A, Site Location Map, and 5B, Well Location Map)

Underground Tanks Summary Report dated July 20, 2000 [Jay Cano 805/549-3699]

See Attachment 6.

List of Underground Storage Tank Sites with MTBE in Groundwater (revised) [Bob Hurford 805/542-4776]

At the June 2, 2000 meeting, the Board requested a list of underground storage tank (UST) sites where MTBE has been found in ground water. A first-cut list was provided to the Board at the July 14, 2000 meeting. Attachment 7 is a revised list that now includes information from Santa Barbara County as well as other updated information. Santa Barbara County sites were not included in the first list because that County administers the UST program under the local oversight program and collects MTBE information separate from the Regional Board. Nonetheless, the updated list shows by County (among other information) the site name, address, date of latest MTBE analysis, MTBE concentration, distance to nearest well, and its ranking. The distance to nearest well is based on newly created GIS data information so it needs to be field verified. As such, the actual distance may be off approximately 100 feet according to the accuracy of GIS data. Rankings A, B, and C are based on recent State Board developed guidelines that establish priority of response timing. For example, Priority A is the highest priority, meaning that cleanup is to be initiated no later than one year after determining its priority. While these are intended to help staff prioritize its resources, some cases may require different timing for various reasons. Some cases posing an immediate threat to a supply well will require cleanup sooner than a year; therefore the Boards have discretion to accelerate the schedule. Such cases may be

required to initiate interim cleanup action while investigation continues.

Former Ft. Ord Base Cleanup, Monterey County [Grant Himebaugh 805-542-4636]

The Executive Officer is scheduled to sign a Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer (FOSET) this September or October. Formally known as FOSET 2, this document transfers numerous parcels in the housing and garrison areas at the former Ft. Ord. Unlike most transfer documents, it contains a covenant to restrict the use and access of ground water beneath the transferred parcels. The covenant is necessary due to the presence of trichloroethene (TCE) contaminated ground water from the Operable Unit 2 and Sites 2/12 plumes. The Executive Officer does not normally sign parcel transfer documents, although inclusion of the ground water covenant suggests that in this case his signature would be appropriate. A parcel transfer document containing a similar ground water covenant has been signed by the Central Valley Region Executive Officer.

Regional Monitoring [Karen Worcester 805/549-3333]

We have completed a preliminary report on Salinas regional monitoring results and submitted it to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It is currently being converted into web accessible format and will be on the Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) website soon. Monitoring of the Santa Maria watershed for monthly conventional water quality continues, and we sampled sediment for organic chemicals and metals just prior to the end of the fiscal year, making good use of the remaining funds in the regional laboratory contract.

We have merged data collected in the Salinas watershed into the CCAMP master database and conducted quality control work on the entire dataset to prepare it for uploading to STORET, U.S. EPA's data management system.

Staff participated in meetings with the State Board, Regional Boards, and the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to discuss how DPR funds ($800,000) will be allocated for various pesticide monitoring projects in the state in FY 2000-01. Funds will not be allotted to our Region this year; ongoing statewide projects and urban pesticide TMDL development have priority. We held a meeting s in Moss Landing to work with State Board staff and scientists from the Marine Pollution Studies Laboratory on toxicity studies for FY 2001-02. Staff is working on ways to utilize DPR's Pesticide Use Database as a tool for assessing pesticide loading for TMDL development. We are interested in determining what, if any, correlation exists between instream water column chemical concentrations and toxicity, with application rates in associated watersheds.

We gave a presentation on CCAMP monitoring activities to a diverse group of Monterey area agencies, organizations, and individuals interested in monitoring. This meeting was done in conjunction with presentation and review of the Monterey Bay Area Dischargers proposed ocean monitoring plan, presented by Dane Hardin of Applied Marine Sciences.

The Statewide Monitoring and Assessment Roundtable is currently discussing how to best use new monitoring dollars (approximately $310,000 for our region). Portions of the money will be spent through a Master Contract with Fish and Game, other portions will be contracted out at the Regional level. Major issues that need to be resolved include how data will be managed on a statewide basis, how quality control will be ensured, and to what extent protocols will be standardized between Regions. At this point, each Region is proceeding with its own study design; with no overriding statewide approach. The Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program will continue monitoring major watershed areas on a five-year rotation, and will add monthly coastal confluence monitoring beginning this fiscal year. We will also continue to work towards a coordinated statewide approach.

Proposition 13 Funding Update [Lisa McCann 805/549-3132]

The Proposition includes approximately 28 new staff positions in addition to the various funds for projects. The positions will be distributed amongst the State and Regional Boards. No decisions have been made yet on this distribution. The

distribution of staff resources depends, in part, on whether the State Board manages the project funds and associated contracts, or these functions are distributed out to each Regional Board. State Board staff has not specified the time frame for making these decisions, but we anticipate they will within the next few months

ATTACHMENTS

1A - Tosco Vicinity Map
1B - Tosco Potentiometric Map dtd 5/8/00
1C - Tosco Potentiometric Map dtd 2/26/00
1D - Tosco Dissolved Hydrocarbon Concentration Map
2A - Casmalia Site Location Map
2B - Casmalia Historic Waste Disposal Map
2C - Casmalia Current Site Configuration Map
2D - Casmalia Current Site Features Map
3 - Avila Beach Plume Locations Map
4 - Guadalupe Plume Locations Map
5A - Ballard Canyon Landfill Site Location Map
5B - Ballard Canyon Landfill Well Location Map
6 - Underground Tanks Summary Report
7 - List of Underground Storage Tank Sites with MTBE in Groundwater (revised)