
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

29 April 2013

CERTIFIED MAIL NUMBER

7012 2210 0002 1420 1487

Atlantic Richfield Company
ATTN: Legal/Environmental Affairs
c/o CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service
2710 Gateway Oaks Dr, Suite 150N
Sacramento, CA 95833

CERTIFIED MAIL NUMBER

7012 2210 0002 1420 1494

Earl W. Ford, Forest Supervisor
United States Department of Agriculture
United States Forest Service
Plumas National Forest
159 Lawrence Street
Quincy, CA 95971-6025

DRAFT CLEANUP AND ABATEMENT ORDER, WALKER MINE TAILINGS, PLUMAS COUNTY CALIFORNIA

The Walker Mine Tailings (tailings) are located in the Plumas National Forest near the Walker Mine, an abandoned copper mine located on private land in Plumas County. The mine generated the tailings. The tailings discharge metals and other wastes to waters of the state and of the United States within the Little Grizzly Creek watershed, where they impair beneficial uses and create a condition of pollution or nuisance. The tailings have been a continuous source of pollutants since the Walker Mining Company (Walker), the International Smelting and Refining Company (International) and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company (Anaconda) built and began operating the tailings in 1919. International, a subsidiary of Anaconda, owned a majority of Walker stock at the time. Anaconda became the direct majority owner upon a 1928 merger with International, and remained so until after the mine closed.

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has obtained records documenting that Anaconda, International and Walker concurrently operated the mine from 1918 through at least 1943. Anaconda operated the mine as it would have any of its directly-owned assets; Anaconda staff acting on Anaconda's behalf regularly directed specific operation and exploration activities at the mine, particularly during critical periods. Anaconda's involvement went well beyond what is normally expected of a responsible corporate parent. Anaconda was a direct operator of the mine and tailings; ARCO is liable as Anaconda's successor.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Forest Service) owns and manages the tailings, and thus is also a responsible party.

The Central Valley Water Board has prepared the enclosed draft Cleanup and Abatement Order (Order) directing ARCO and the Forest Service to investigate, characterize, and close and maintain the facility in such a way as to prevent further discharges of waste to surface and groundwater. The draft Order also requires that ARCO and the Forest Service submit a report of

ARCO
Forest Service
Walker Mine Tailings
Plumas County

- 2 -

29 April 2013

waste discharge for the tailings and sets forth a specific scope of work and enforceable time schedule for compliance.

The Regional Board intends to adopt the Order, but we offer you the opportunity to provide comments on the draft prior to doing so. Please provide any comments to this office by **20 May 2013**. If you have any questions or would like to discuss legal aspects of the draft Order before then, please contact Andrew Tauriainen, Senior Staff Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Enforcement, at (916) 341-5445. Please direct technical questions to Victor Izzo, Senior Engineering Geologist, Title 27 & Mining Unit, at (916) 464-4626.



ROBERT BUSBY, M.S., P.G., C.E.G.
Supervising Engineering Geologist

Enclosure: Draft Cleanup and Abatement Order and attachments

cc with encl.:

Victor Izzo, Regional Board, Sacramento
Andrew Tauriainen, SWRCB Office of Enforcement, Sacramento
Jeffrey Moulton, USDA, San Francisco
Dennis Geiser, USFS, Vallejo

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

CLEANUP AND ABATEMENT ORDER NO. R5-2013-XXXX

FOR

**ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE**

**WALKER MINE TAILINGS
PLUMAS COUNTY**

This Order is issued to Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) and the United States Department of Agriculture, United States Forest Service (Forest Service) (collectively Dischargers) pursuant to Water Code section 13304, which authorizes the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board or Board) to issue Cleanup and Abatement Orders and Water Code section 13267, which authorizes the Executive Officer to issue Orders requiring the submittal of technical reports.

The Executive Officer of the Central Valley Water Board finds:

1. The Walker Mine Tailings (tailings) are located about 15 miles northeast of Quincy in Plumas County, on lands within the Plumas National Forest under the jurisdiction and control of the Forest Service. The site includes APNs 009-010-USA, 009-100-USA and 009-110-USA within Section 12 T24N, R11E and Sections 7 and 18, T24N, R12E Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as shown in Attachments A, B, and C, incorporated by reference.
2. The Walker Mine (mine), an abandoned underground copper mine located on adjacent private lands, generated the tailings. The tailings contain about 4.5 million cubic yards of mining waste over approximately 100 acres with an average depth of about 28 feet.
3. Copper and other wastes from the tailings discharge or threaten to discharge to Dolly Creek and other waters of the state within the Little Grizzly Creek watershed, impairing beneficial uses and creating a condition of pollution or nuisance.
4. The Walker Mining Company (Walker) acquired the mine in 1915 and began mining around 1916. International Smelting and Refining Company (International) acquired the controlling interest in Walker in 1918. International was a wholly-owned subsidiary of, and in 1928 merged into, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company (Anaconda).
5. Anaconda, International and Walker concurrently operated the mine beginning in 1918. In 1919, they sought and eventually obtained a federal right of way for the tailings site and constructed an impoundment basin including levees and a flashboard dam. They deposited

tailings on the site from 1920 until ceasing production in 1941. They ceased all operations in 1943. Walker filed for bankruptcy in 1944, and its assets were sold in 1945. The tailings have been a continuous source of pollutants to the watershed from at least the time production ceased.

6. ARCO is the successor by merger to Anaconda. The Forest Service owns and manages the tailings. Both are therefore properly named as Dischargers and are legally responsible for complying with this Order.
7. The mine is subject to a separate Cleanup and Abatement Order issued to ARCO.

WATER QUALITY ISSUES AND SITE HISTORY

8. The tailings are located at the confluence of Dolly Creek and Little Grizzly Creek. The mine's main access portal, mill and concentrator facilities were located about 0.75 miles upstream on Dolly Creek. A levee separates the tailings from Little Grizzly Creek. Dolly Creek crosses the tailings in a northeast to southwest direction and discharges into Little Grizzly Creek at two locations, the "Diversion Channel Outfall" and the "USFS Dam" (see Attachment C). Dolly Creek is tributary to Little Grizzly Creek, which is tributary to Indian Creek, which is tributary to the North Fork of the Feather River. All are waters of the state and of the United States.
9. The tailings form a perched aquifer with the groundwater elevation dependent on the elevation of the USFS Dam. Groundwater elevations beneath the tailings average 8.3 feet below the surface of the tailings, ranging from 0.13 feet to 25.9 feet. Groundwater flow direction is towards Little Grizzly Creek. A groundwater monitoring network consists of seven monitoring wells (see Attachment C).
10. "Mining Waste" is defined under Water Code section 13050, subdivision (q)(1), as *"all solid, semisolid, and liquid waste materials from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals. Mining waste includes, but is not limited to, soil, waste rock, and overburden, as defined in Public Resources Code section 2732, and tailings, slag, and other processed waste materials...."*
11. The tailings contain metals, including copper, which oxidizes and become soluble when exposed to water. As such, the tailings are classified as Group B mining waste in accordance with Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, section 22480(b)(2)(B), *"mining wastes that consist of or contain nonhazardous soluble pollutants of concentrations which exceed water quality objectives for, or could cause, degradation of waters of the state;"*
12. The site is a waste management unit for the treatment, storage, or disposal of mining waste (*Mining Unit*) as defined in Title 27, section 22470.

13. The mine and tailings together have discharged metals and acid mine drainage (AMD) into Dolly Creek from at least the time production ceased in 1941, if not earlier. The mine and tailings discharged enough metals and AMD to eliminate aquatic life in Little Grizzly Creek to the confluence with Indian Creek 10 miles downstream.
14. The Central Valley Water Board identified water quality problems associated with the tailings in at least 1958, when staff noted that the flash board dam and levees were in a state of disrepair and that Dolly Creek carried silt from the tailings into Little Grizzly Creek. The Forest Service repaired the levee and flash board dam in approximately 1980, although occasional discharges continued from the site.
15. In November 1987, pursuant to Resolution No. 86-057, the Central Valley Water Board installed an engineered concrete plug, or seal, inside the mine in order to stop AMD discharges from the underground ore zone to surface waters of Dolly Creek. The mine seal significantly reduced AMD, copper concentrations and flow in Dolly Creek upstream of the tailings.
16. In 1991, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency placed the tailings on the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The Forest Service adopted a Federal Record of Decision (ROD) for remediation of the tailings in 1994. The ROD selected remedial actions including channel erosion control, development of wetlands for passive treatment, revegetation and wind erosion control.
17. Pursuant to the ROD, the Forest Service constructed wetlands, erected wind barriers and planted trees and grasses on the tailings. The revegetation efforts were only marginally successful, however, due to poor growing conditions. Windborne transportation of tailings continues to be a source of discharge to Dolly Creek and Little Grizzly Creek.
18. In December 1999, the Regional Board proposed to name ARCO as a discharger for the tailings (tentative order revising WDRs No. 91-017), but the new WDRs were never finalized against ARCO based on ARCO's resistance and the Board's then-understanding of Anaconda's involvement at the mine. The WDRs were finalized against the Forest Service in Order No. 5-00-028, which remains in effect.
19. The Forest Service amended the ROD in 2001 to allow the diversion of Dolly Creek around the tailings to ensure the effectiveness of the wetland treatment system and to reduce the releases of metals and other constituents during heavy flows. This work was completed in 2008.
20. During a 2005 CERCLA lawsuit, the Forest Service and ARCO obtained a consent decree whereby ARCO provided \$2.5 million for future response costs involved with federal remedial activities at the tailings. The Central Valley Water Board was not a party to that action.

21. The Central Valley Water board and others have regularly collected and analyzed surface water samples from the tailings. Water quality data indicate that the tailings continue to contribute significant concentrations of copper to Little Grizzly Creek, as shown in Figures 1 through 7, attached and incorporated here. Copper concentrations discharged from the "Diversion Channel Outfall" (Figure 1) and the "USFS Dam" (Figure 2) regularly exceed water quality objectives and pose a threat to waters of the State. Copper concentrations at the downstream point of compliance generally exceed water quality objectives (Figure 3) and increase in comparison to the upstream unaffected monitoring points (Figure 4). Copper concentrations at the "Diversion Channel Outfall" exceed water quality objectives (Figure 5). Furthermore, copper concentrations increase approximately one order of magnitude as they cross the tailings and discharge from the "USFS Dam" to Little Grizzly Creek (Figures 6 and 7).
22. Groundwater monitoring data show that the tailings have impacted groundwater with copper (ranging from less than 0.5 $\mu\text{g/l}$ to 51 $\mu\text{g/l}$) averaging 4.5 $\mu\text{g/l}$ in monitoring wells W-3, W-5, and W-7.
23. The apparent source of the elevated levels of copper is leachate generated by surface water flows in Dolly Creek and run-off that comes in contact with mining waste within the tailings.
24. Since 1984, the Central Valley Water Board has spent more than \$2.6 million on the Walker Mine acid mine drainage abatement project, including monitoring activities at the tailings.

OPERATOR LIABILITY

25. In 1987, ARCO conveyed the Anaconda Geological Documents Collection to the University of Wyoming. The Anaconda Geological Documents Collection is a publicly accessible database containing hundreds of documents related to the Walker Mine. The database became available online sometime after 1999. Central Valley Regional Board staff recently obtained and reviewed relevant documents from the database and other sources.
26. The record shows that Anaconda, International and Walker concurrently operated the mine and tailings from 1918 through at least 1943. Anaconda operated the site as it would have any of its directly-owned assets; Anaconda staff acting on Anaconda's behalf regularly directed specific operation and exploration activities at the mine, particularly during critical periods. Anaconda's involvement at the mine went well beyond what is normally expected of a responsible corporate parent. Documents showing Anaconda's direct operation of the mine are contained in Attachment D, which is incorporated herein.
27. Anaconda was a direct operator of the mine and ARCO is liable as Anaconda's successor.
28. In the alternative, ARCO is liable as Anaconda's successor because Anaconda operated Walker as a corporate alter ego. The record reveals that Anaconda, through International,

financed the indebtedness of Walker from at least 1922 through 1944. Moreover, Anaconda, through International, carried the costs of exploration and development during periods when Walker was not profitable, in part because Anaconda believed that Walker would eventually become profitable, and because Walker supplied copper concentrate to International's Tooele smelter.

LEGAL PROVISIONS

29. Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to identify waters not attaining water quality standards (referred to as the 303(d) list). Dolly Creek and Little Grizzly Creek below the mine and tailings have been identified by the Central Valley Water Board as an impaired water bodies because of high aqueous concentrations of copper and zinc.
30. Once a water body is identified as impaired and added to the 303d list, the CWA requires the states to develop a Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) for the water body. The Central Valley Regional Board will develop a TMDL for Dolly Creek and Little Grizzly Creek by 2020, unless the cleanup action proposed herein results in the attainment of the water quality objectives.
31. The Central Valley Water Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, 4th Edition* (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses of the waters of the State, establishes water quality objectives (WQOs) to protect these uses, and establishes implementation policies to implement WQOs. The designated beneficial uses of the North Fork of the Feather River and its tributaries are municipal and domestic supply; hydropower generation; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; cold freshwater habitat; spawning, reproduction and/or early development; and wildlife habitat.
32. The beneficial uses of underlying groundwater, as stated in the Basin Plan, are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.
33. Because the site contains mining waste as described in Water Code sections 13050, closure of the Mining Unit(s) must comply with the requirements of Title 27 California Code of Regulations sections 22470 through 22510 and with such provisions of the other portions of Title 27 that are specifically referenced in that article.
34. Affecting the beneficial uses of waters of the state by exceeding applicable WQOs constitutes a condition of pollution as defined in Water Code section 13050, subdivision (l)(1).
35. Water Code section 13304, subdivision (a) states in part that:

"Any person who has discharged or discharges waste into the waters of this state in violation of any waste discharge requirement or other order or prohibition issued by a Regional Water Board or the state board, or who has caused or permitted, causes or permits, or threatens to cause or permit any waste to be discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged into the waters of the state and creates, or threatens to create, a condition of pollution or nuisance, shall upon order of the Regional Water Board, clean up the waste or abate the effects of the waste, or, in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance, take other necessary remedial action, including, but not limited to, overseeing cleanup and abatement efforts. Upon failure of any person to comply with the cleanup or abatement order, the Attorney General, at the request of the board, shall petition the superior court for that county for the issuance of an injunction requiring the person to comply with the order. In the suit, the court shall have jurisdiction to grant a prohibitory or mandatory injunction, either preliminary or permanent, as the facts may warrant."

36. Water Code section 13304, subdivision (b), authorizes the Central Valley Water Board to perform cleanup, abatement, or remedial work where necessary to prevent substantial pollution, nuisance, or injury to waters of the state. Water Code section 13304, subdivision (c), authorizes the Central Valley Water Board to seek reimbursement from the Discharger for the costs associated with such cleanup, abatement or remedial work.
37. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has adopted Resolution No. 92-49, *Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges Under CWC Section 13304*. Resolution No. 92-49 sets forth the policies and procedures to be used during an investigation or cleanup of a polluted site and requires that cleanup levels be consistent with State Board Resolution No. 68-16, the *Statement of Policy With Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*. Resolution No. 92-49 and the Basin Plan establish cleanup levels to be achieved. Resolution No. 92-49 requires waste to be cleaned up to background, or if that is not reasonable, to an alternative level that is the most stringent level that is economically and technologically feasible in accordance with Title 23, section 2550.4. Any alternative cleanup level to background must: (1) be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state; (2) not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water; and (3) not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the Basin Plan and applicable Water Quality Control Plans and Policies of the State Board.
38. Chapter IV of the Basin Plan contains the *Policy for Investigation and Cleanup of Contaminated Sites*, which describes the Central Valley Water Board's policy for managing contaminated sites. This policy is based on Water Code sections 13000 and 13304, California Code of Regulations, title 23, division 3, chapter 15; California Code of Regulations, title 23, division 2, subdivision 1; and State Board Resolution Nos. 68-16 and 92-49. The policy addresses site investigation, source removal or containment, information required to be submitted for consideration in establishing cleanup levels, and the basis for establishment of soil and groundwater cleanup levels.

39. The State Board's Water Quality Enforcement Policy states in part: "*At a minimum, cleanup levels must be sufficiently stringent to fully support beneficial uses, unless the Central Valley Water Board allows a containment zone. In the interim, and if restoration of background water quality cannot be achieved, the Order should require the discharger(s) to abate the effects of the discharge.*" (Water Quality Enforcement Policy, p. 35).
40. Water Code section 13267 states, in part:
- "(b)(1) In conducting an investigation, the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or, discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region . . . shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports."*
41. The Dischargers are named in this Order because through their actions and/or by virtue of their ownership of the tailings, they have caused or permitted waste to be discharged or deposited where it has discharged and threatens to discharge to waters of the state and has created a condition of pollution or nuisance.
42. In accordance with Water Code section 13304, the Dischargers must take all actions necessary to clean up and abate the discharge and threatened discharge of all mining waste (including the ongoing monitoring and maintenance of the seal) and restore the affected waters to background conditions (i.e., the water quality that existed before mining activities began).
43. In accordance with Water Code section 13267, the reports required herein are necessary to formulate a plan to remediate the wastes at the mine, to assure protection of waters of the state, and to protect public health and the environment.
44. Failure to comply with the remedial provisions of this Order may result in enforcement action(s), which may include the imposition of administrative civil liability pursuant to Water Code section 13350 (up to \$5,000 per day of violation) or 13385 (up to \$10,000 per day of violation). Failure to comply with the reporting provisions of this Order may result in enforcement action(s), which may include the imposition of administrative civil liability pursuant to Water Code section 13268 (up to \$5,000 per day of violation).
45. The issuance of this Order is an enforcement action taken by a regulatory agency and is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21000 et seq.), pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15321, subdivision (a)(2). The implementation of the Order is also an action to assure the restoration of natural resources and/or the environment and is exempt from the

provisions of CEQA in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14 sections 15307 and 15308. This Order may also be classified as a minor action to prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate or eliminate the release or threat of release of hazardous waste or substances, and is exempt from the provisions of CEQA in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15330.

DRAFT

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED pursuant to Water Code Sections 13304 and 13267, that the Dischargers, their agents, successors, and assigns, shall investigate the discharges of waste, clean up the waste, and abate the effects of the waste, forthwith, from the Walker Mine Tailings. The work shall be completed in conformance with Title 27 California Code of Regulations, sections 22470 through 22510, State Board Resolution No. 92-49 and with the Central Valley Water Board's Basin Plan (in particular the Policies and Plans listed within the Control Action Considerations portion of Chapter IV), other applicable state and local laws, and consistent with California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, chapter 6.8. "Forthwith" means as soon as is reasonably possible. Compliance with this requirement shall include, but not be limited to, completing the tasks listed below.

Any person signing a document submitted under this Order shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my knowledge and on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

1. The Dischargers shall submit a report on **XX July 2013** describing measures taken to jointly manage the site for remedial purposes.
2. The Dischargers shall reimburse the Central Valley Water Board for reasonable costs associated with oversight of the investigation and remediation of the tailings, pursuant to Water Code section 13305, subdivision (c)(1). Within **30 days** of the effective date of this Order, the Dischargers shall provide the name and address where the invoices shall be sent. Failure to provide a name and address for invoices and/or failure to reimburse the Central Valley Water Board's oversight costs in a timely manner shall be considered a violation of this Order. If the Central Valley Water Board adopts Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), review of reports related to writing of the WDRs and all compliance measures thereafter would be subject to the fees required by issuance of the Order and the reimbursement for associated costs under this requirement would no longer apply.
3. The Dischargers shall investigate, identify, and classify all sources of mining waste in compliance with Title 27 section 22480. This would include at a minimum all mining waste associated with surface impoundments, waste piles, tailings and leachate associated with mining at the site. The Discharger shall submit the following reports related to characterization of the mining waste:
 - a. **By XX September 2013**, submit a work plan to identify all mining waste as defined in Water Code section 13050, subdivision (q)(1) at the site. This work plan shall include a strategy/plan to characterize and classify the mining waste in compliance with Title 27 section 22480 and the extent to which the site is degrading water

quality above background concentrations. This work plan shall also include a method to establish a Water Quality Protection Standard (Water Standard) per Title 27 section 20390.

- b. **By XX December 2013**, submit a characterization report that identifies all mine waste locations and basis for classification of mine waste at each location per the work plan submitted above. All the laboratory data shall be submitted with the characterization report. This report shall also include the establishment of the Water Standard.
4. **By XX April 2014**, submit a work plan and Time Schedule to close and maintain the tailings in compliance with Title 27 sections 22470 through 22510 and to remediate the site in such a way to prevent future releases of mining waste (copper and other pollutants) to surface and ground waters.
5. **By XX June 2014**, submit a Report of Waste Discharge with a complete characterization of the waste discharged in accordance with Water Code section 13260, subdivision (k). The Report of Waste Discharge shall also be in compliance with Title 27 section 21710 et seq., and include a short and long term monitoring plan per Title 27 section 22500. The mine waste units shall meet the construction standards in Title 27 section 22490, and the closure and post closure maintenance requirements in Title 27 section 22510.
6. **Beginning 90 Days after Regional Board approval of the Work Plan and Time Schedule defined in item 5. above**, submit regular quarterly reports documenting progress in completing remedial actions.
7. **By 31 December 2016**, complete all remedial actions and submit a final construction report.
8. Responsibilities for the water quality problems associated with the tailings shall end when the tailings no longer poses a threat to water quality.

REPORTING

9. When reporting data, the Dischargers shall arrange the information in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner as to illustrate clearly the compliance with this Order.
10. Fourteen days prior to conducting any fieldwork, the Dischargers shall submit a Health and Safety Plan that is adequate to ensure worker and public safety during the field activities in accordance with Title 8, section 5192.
11. As required by the California Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1, all reports shall be prepared by a registered professional or their subordinate and signed by the registered professional.

12. All reports must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board as both paper and electronic copies. Electronic copies of all reports and analytical results are to be submitted over the Internet to the State Water Board Geographic Environmental Information Management System database (GeoTracker) at <http://geotracker.swrcb.ca.gov>. Electronic copies are due to GeoTracker concurrent with the corresponding hard copy. Electronic submittals shall comply with GeoTracker standards and procedures as specified on the State Water Board's web site.
13. The Dischargers shall notify Central Valley Water Board staff at least five working days prior to any onsite work, testing, or sampling that pertains to environmental remediation and investigation and is not routine monitoring, maintenance, or inspection.

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday (including mandatory furlough days), the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day.

Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality or will be provided upon request.

This Order is effective upon the date of signature.

Ordered by:

PAMELA C. CREEDON Executive Officer

(Date)