

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region**

26 January 2001

ITEM: 20

SUBJECT: **Executive Officer's Report**

DISCUSSION:

Notice of Violation, Sprayfield Disposal Operations, Copper Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, Calaveras County

The Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) owns and operates the Copper Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant. The facility consists of treatment by oxidation ponds and chlorination, with discharge to a storage reservoir, and disposal via on-site sprayfields. The facility has a long history of overflows to surface waters. CCWD recently constructed a tertiary treatment plant, and received a temporary NPDES permit to discharge recycled wastewater on a neighboring golf course during the summer of 2000. However, because CCWD was unable to complete final negotiations with the golf course owner, a long-term NPDES permit was not brought before the Board, and discharges to the golf course discontinued in October 2000. As a result, CCWD does not have adequate storage capacity for the upcoming wet weather season. Staff conducted an inspection of the facility on 26 October 2000, and discovered CCWD, in an attempt to reduce the volume of wastewater remaining in the storage reservoir, had been spray irrigating outside the designated sprayfield areas with no active tailwater return systems in place, had been practicing flood irrigation, had a failing tailwater return trench adjacent to the storage reservoir, and had allowed drainage to accumulate and pond in areas which would discharge offsite during peak wet weather conditions. Although not directly observed on the day of the inspection, it appeared tailwater might have flowed offsite, as evidenced by the proliferation of green vegetation in the drainage ways. CCWD was directed to return ponded wastewater to the storage reservoir and implement a tailwater return system to prevent accumulation of wastewater in these areas in the future, fix the failing tailwater return trench adjacent to the storage reservoir, and to submit a RWD if it plans on continuing to spray irrigate outside the areas designated in the WDRs. (DLM)

Notice of Violation issued to Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility, San Joaquin County

On 13 December 2000, the EO issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the City of Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility for violations of its Pretreatment Program. The violations were identified during a Pretreatment Compliance Audit (PCA) conducted jointly by Regional Board and State Board staff in August and September 2000. The violations were due in part to inadequate staffing and included: lack of adequate enforcement, lacking oversight of facilities, and poor record keeping. The NOV requires the City to prepare a technical report addressing the violations specified within the NOV and PCA. The technical report is due by 1 February 2001, at which time staff will evaluate if additional enforcement action is necessary. (RSF)

Reclamation System Violations, Tuolumne Utilities District, Tuolumne County

The Tuolumne Utilities District (District) operates a regional wastewater treatment plant which serves the Sonora area and several small communities in the vicinity. Disposal of effluent is accomplished by means of a land reclamation system consisting of over 30 parcels in the Jamestown/Sonora area. Treated effluent is applied to these parcels by either spray or flood irrigation. The reclamation system is permitted under Master Reclamation Permit No. 94-200. Because the District's storage reservoir (Quartz Reservoir) and reclamation system do not have enough capacity to store and dispose of all the effluent flow, the District has plans to add more reclamation land to their system. In order to evaluate the current reclamation system and assist the District (and any potential reclamation users) in understanding the restrictions under which the reclamation system will be operating, staff recently accompanied the District on a two-day inspection.

During the inspection, staff found several potential problem areas or conditions in violation of Order No. 94-200, including lack of signage, ponded water, insufficient setbacks from wells, direct spray irrigation onto non-permitted properties, irrigation during a rain event, tailwater runoff off-site, and seepage from storage ponds. An NOV was issued to the District on 20 November 2000, describing the violations noted and setting a deadline of 30 January 2001 for submittal of a plan and proposed timeline to make the necessary modifications to correct the violations and avoid similar problems in the future. (JRM)

Harter Packing Company, Payment of ACLC No. 5-00-531, Sutter County

Harter Packing Company (Discharger) owns and operates a peach and tomato processing facility in Sutter County. Between about 14 August 2000 and 5 October 2000, an excess of 77,251,900 gallons of process wastewater was discharged to their 120-acre onsite land application area for disposal through evaporation and percolation into soil and groundwater. In violation of WDRs Order No. 94-27, the discharge produced strong objectionable odors outside the boundaries of the waste discharge areas and exceeded the appropriate hydraulic application rates for the land application area's size and soil conditions (resulting in standing water in excess of 24 hours during much of the processing season). The Feather River Air Quality Management District documented more than fourteen odor complaints. In addition, Board staff received more than sixteen complaints from nearby residents about odors from the facility. On 1 December 2000, the Executive Officer issued ACLC No. 5-00-531 for fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) assessing liability for the intentional and/or negligent violation of WDRs. On 22 December 2000, the Regional Board received thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) from the Discharger in settlement of ACLC No. 5-00-531. The settlement amount was based in part on information provided in a 19 December 2000 meeting with the Discharger and additional written documentation, which identified mitigation measures and costs associated with actions taken by the Discharger to address the odor conditions during the 2000-processing season. (SKC)

Bureau of Indian Affairs to Approve Lease for Tribal Landfill, Colusa County

During October, the Bureau of Indian Affairs issued a Record of Decision notifying interested parties that it will approve a lease between the Cortina Band of Wintun Indians and Cortina Integrated Waste Management, Inc. to construct a landfill on Indian lands in Colusa County. The Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed project was issued in September 2000. Board staff submitted extensive comments on the Draft EIS earlier this year. The Final EIS provided responses to staff's comments and comments from other agencies and interested parties. The Wintun Environmental Protection Agency, which was formed by the Cortina Band, has written solid waste regulations for the landfill that are similar to the state and federal regulations. The landfill is to be designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with all federal and tribal regulations. The Record of Decision states that because the proposed landfill is located within Indian country, the United States Environmental Protection Agency will maintain oversight and regulatory responsibility for the landfill. (WLB)

Citizen's Monitoring of Dairies

On 9 December, Clay Rodgers with Dominic Gregorio of the State Water Resources Control Board conducted a training seminar for a group of citizens interested in establishing a monitoring committee. The citizens were organized by the Center for Race, Poverty & the Environment. The meeting was also attended by two dairymen, and representatives of Western United Dairymen and Hilmar Cheese.

Fresno Adds Dairy Staff

Two additional staff have been hired in Fresno to work on confined animal sites. Ken Jones, an Associate Engineering Geologist, and Steve Hulbert, an Environmental Specialist II, will report for work in January of 2001. The additional staff will increase our ability to meet the workload for review of Reports of Waste Discharge (ROWDs) and CEQA documents for new and expanding sites, address the backlog of ROWDs, and complete a greater number of inspections.

Update on Central Sierra Watershed Committee

The Central Sierra Watershed Committee was awarded a Proposition 204 grant in 1999 to develop an application to form a resource conservation and development area (RC&D). A RC&D is a USDA program that receives permanent funding for a coordinator, clerical support and expenses. The goal of a RC&D is to conserve resources while improving economic development. In November, the Committee completed the application to form the Yosemite/Sequoia RC&D to cover Mariposa County and the eastern portions of

Madera, Fresno, and Tulare counties. The sponsors for the new RC&D include all four county boards of supervisors, the six resource conservation districts that cover the area, the North Fork Community Development Council, the Sierra Nevada Access Multiple Use Stewardship Coalition, the Mariposa County Economic Development Corporation, the North Fork Rancheria and the Big Sandy Rancheria. Four other tribal governments are considering sponsorship. While waiting for approval, the RC&D has developed bylaws. The Central Sierra Watershed Committee is working on long-range watershed plans for the four major watersheds within Mariposa and eastern Madera counties. After approval, the RC&D will help further develop and implement these plans for the major watersheds in eastern Fresno and Tulare counties. (BY)

Fresno Office Busy With Compost Facilities

The Fresno office is currently working on 11 proposed, 16 active, and two inactive composting facilities. Owners and operators of the composting facilities range from “mom and pop” to corporate entities. The size of the active sites range from less than three-acres to 170-acres. General categories for composting feedstocks consist of green waste, food processing waste, agricultural waste, paper waste, biosolids (sludges), and manures. Incoming waste volumes range from less than 500 cubic yards to 2.4 million cubic yards annually. Waste discharge requirements have been adopted for two biosolids sites. Draft waste discharge requirements are being prepared for a mixed green waste, manure, and biosolids site. A waiver of waste discharge requirements was recently issued for a green waste composting site. Staff is reviewing local agency planning documents, CEQA documents (Early Consultation and Negative Declarations), and reports of waste discharge. Draft waste discharge requirements will be prepared for the larger facilities. (RTT)

Bioassessment in Effluent and Agriculturally Dominated Water Bodies

In October and November of 2000 staff began a monitoring and assessment project in water bodies dominated by discharge from wastewater treatment plants or agricultural runoff. Staff sampled 24 sites in three effluent dominated water bodies (EDWs) in Placer County, and 18 sites in several agricultural drains in Butte, Sutter and Colusa counties. The sites were sampled using the California Stream Bioassessment Procedure (CSBP) developed by the California Department of Fish and Game. The CSBP is a bioassessment method used to assess biological and habitat conditions of small streams. Bioassessment in these effluent or agriculturally dominated water bodies will help characterize environmental conditions and evaluate the effects of wastewater discharge or agricultural runoff. Monthly water quality sampling will also be conducted at all sampling sites. This project is part of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (LBW).

Olive Waste And Domestic Sewage Discharge Discovered Following Complaints By Concerned Citizens, Tehama County

Complaints were received on 15 November 2000 from two citizens reporting foul odors and steam in a storm drain along Fig Street and Fig Lane in the City of Corning in Tehama County. A staff inspection found that the liquid material in the storm drain was dark in color and had the smell of processed olives; however, sample analyses were not totally conclusive in identifying olive waste as the pollutant. A considerable portion of the storm drain was in culvert running underground adjacent to Bell-Carter Olive Company. Bell-Carter and the City were informed of the situation but a joint inspection failed to identify the source. Bell-Carter indicated no spills had occurred and all olive waste was being discharged to the new line that had been installed in June 2000 to transport waste to their treatment plant. Staff inspected and sampled the waste in the storm drain again on 18 December 2000 and confirmed the material was olive waste. Staff requested that Bell-Carter run a TV camera through the storm drains adjacent to Plant 1. The camera verified two discharging storm water laterals adjacent to Stonehouse Olive Oil Company, a small independent company adjacent to the Bell-Carter storage yard area. Stonehouse is connected to the City sewer system for both domestic and olive waste. However, the City put dye in the Stonehouse toilet and the dye was detected in the storm drain, positively identifying Stonehouse as the source of the contamination. Wastewater from Stonehouse was discharging to the sewer lateral but was backing up and entering the storm drain. Excavation of the lateral revealed that it was crushed by a contractor during the installation of the new Bell-Carter industrial line last June. The damage was repaired by Bell-Carter and Stonehouse is now discharging their waste to the City sewer system. (JFR)

Wastewater Spills in Yosemite National Park, Mariposa County

The National Park Service (NPS) experienced a sewer spill at the main central lift station in Wawona on 15 December. Approximately 800 gallons of untreated wastewater spilled onto the ground. The spill did not reach the nearby South Fork of the Merced River. The Wawona Utilities crew contained the spill and cleaned up the area immediately after being notified of the overflow. The NPS reports that the overflow may have been caused by failure of an automatic control at the lift station. NPS staff mechanics corrected the problem. The NPS notified the Mariposa County Health Department. No enforcement will be initiated. (JDR)

Effluent from Spray Fields Discharged to Surface Watercourses, Mule Creek State Prison, Amador County

California Department of Corrections operates a wastewater treatment plant for Mule Creek State Prison in Ione. Treated effluent is discharged to a number of spray fields throughout the property. During an inspection on 25 October 2000, staff observed that the irrigation system for Sprayfield No. 2 contained sprinklers whose spray pattern discharged directly into an adjacent surface watercourse. The sprayfield had recently been operated and the wetted area was readily identifiable. In addition, staff found evidence that tailwater runoff from Sprayfield No. 3 had been discharged outside the area of disposal described in WDRs No. 5-00-088. An NOV was issued to the Department of Corrections requiring the implementation of a tailwater control plan. (ASB)

Reclaimed Water Discharged Outside Designated Area, Preston Youth Correctional Facility, Amador County

The Department of Youth Authority operates a chlorination and filtration treatment plant for the Preston Youth Correctional Facility in Ione. The treatment plant receives secondary effluent from the Amador County Regional Outfall System. Preston uses the reclaimed wastewater to flush toilets, irrigate landscape, and supply water for fire protection. During an inspection on 25 October 2000, staff observed that the reclaimed water from irrigation runoff had been discharged into a stormwater ditch. The stormwater ditch is connected to a surface watercourse and is outside the designated area of disposal described in WDRs 94-155. In addition, the landscape and fences bordering the effluent irrigated areas, including a playground which is open to the public, did not contain signs alerting the public to the use of reclaimed water. An NOV was issued to the Preston Youth Correctional Facility requiring that irrigation runoff be maintained within the designated areas and that proper reclaimed water signage be posted. (ASB)

Inadequate Hydraulic Capacity at Woodbridge Sanitary District, San Joaquin County

During a site inspection performed on 27 June 2000, staff learned of the Woodbridge Sanitary District's plan to decommission three wastewater ponds at the District's wastewater treatment plant. These ponds had been constructed in the summer of 1997 to add storage capacity and prevent further discharges of wastewater to the Mokelumne River. Staff were concerned about the District's plan, and requested a technical report describing the hydraulic capacity. The report demonstrated inadequate hydraulic capacity at the plant without the three ponds. The District was directed to complete a workplan to address the capacity issue and prepare a winter contingency plan to prevent spills in 2001. The District has now submitted an acceptable contingency plan, and will be required to correct the capacity issue at the plant in 2001. (TRO)

Corrective Action for Lift Station Overflows, City of Oakdale, Stanislaus County

On 6 November 2000, staff inspected the City of Oakdale's sewer lift stations after receiving a spill report from the City and complaints from community members about other (allegedly unreported) sewer overflows. The City's system is vulnerable to lift station spills during power failures and manhole overflows due to clogged sewers and lift station failures. The City has 10 sewer lift stations, all of which are near the bank of the Stanislaus River. In response to a Section 13267 letter, the City agreed to install an autodialer alarm system for each lift station to provide early warning of any power failures. The City will also retrofit selected manholes with bolted and gasketed covers, and the lift stations will be retrofitted to allow connection to an emergency generator. (ALO)

Salinity Reduction Program Planned, City of Newman Wastewater Treatment Plant, Stanislaus County

The City of Newman operates a 1.7-mgd aerated pond wastewater treatment plant in southwest Stanislaus County. Treated effluent is stored in an unlined pond and is reclaimed to irrigate agricultural lands owned by the City. The water table is very shallow and the agricultural lands are drained by a tile drain that discharges to the San Joaquin River. Because the City's water supply is very saline and the City is home to a large cheese processing facility that discharges to the POTW, the treatment plant effluent is also very saline. Pursuant to a provision of the WDRs, the City recently completed a Phase II Salinity Impact Study that shows salinity impacts in groundwater beneath the fields and water in the tile drain. The cheese processor has implemented some salinity reduction measures and plans to begin recycling low-salinity condensate generated by dewatering whey to further reduce its reliance on the City's water supply. The City will complete a Phase III Salinity Reduction Program in 2001, which will include measuring the effects of the cheese processor's reduction efforts and completing a detailed engineering feasibility study of other potential salinity reduction measures. (ALO)

Evaluation Monitoring and Corrective Action At Kiefer Landfill, Sacramento County

The Sacramento County Waste Management and Recycling Division (WMRD) recently added five additional wells to its monitoring network at Kiefer Landfill. The new monitoring wells were installed to help determine the farthest extent of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that have migrated from the unlined portion of the landfill. The wells were installed on private property 4,000 feet southwest of the landfill. The wells were constructed at two locations and screened in the upper Mehrten formation. Sample results from the wells show total VOCs in groundwater at concentrations ranging from non-detect to 2.8 µg/l in the upper water-bearing zone and from non-detect to 1.3 µg/l in the lower water-bearing zone. In response, staff has asked WMRD to submit a plan and schedule for further evaluation monitoring of the plume.

WMRD has been operating a groundwater extraction and treatment system at the landfill since 1995 to clean up VOCs. The existing system includes 14 extraction wells and two air stripper towers. At times during the past year, the system operated well below capacity because of biological clogging of the extraction wells and treatment facilities. In the past, WMRD used a batch chlorination process to clean the wells and stripper towers. After cleaning, effluent was discharged to the onsite sedimentation basin in order to monitor the chlorine residual, before resuming regular discharges to Deer Creek under an NPDES permit. In December 1999, staff advised WMRD to discontinue this practice or to install dechlorination facilities because the current permit does not include effluent limits for chlorine, and does not address discharges to the sedimentation basin. WMRD has not found an effective alternative to chlorination and is now planning to install de-chlorination facilities. Staff is approving well cleaning operations and subsequent discharges to the sedimentation basin on a well-by-well basis, pending revision of the NPDES permit. The revised permit will include appropriate effluent limits for chlorine. WMRD also recently retrofitted the stripper tower to make it less susceptible to bio-fouling, allowing it to operate at higher rates. (JDM)

Sewage Spill to Sutter Creek, Amador County

On 6 November 2000, a sewer line blockage caused the City of Sutter Creek's sewer system to overflow and discharge raw sewage into Sutter Creek. The estimated volume of the sewage spilled is approximately 400 gallons. An NOV was issued to the City requiring the implementation of a Spill Contingency Plan for preventing and controlling accidental discharges, and minimizing the effect of sewer overflows. The City has an extensive history of sewer overflows. Overflows have typically occurred during the wet season when the collection system receives significant flow increases due to inflow and infiltration (I/I) problems. The I/I problem is compounded because the City's sewer system also receives wastewater from the Martell service area which also has I/I problems. The City has recently spent an estimated \$600,000 on collection system improvements. Currently, the City is seeking grant funding to continue improvements to the collection system. (ASB)

Maintenance District No. 22A Spills Wastewater, Madera County

On 5 December, Board staff inspected the District's main pump station in Oakhurst in response to a complaint of wastewater spilling from a pipe to the adjacent Fresno River. The inspector confirmed

a spill of approximately 32, 000 gallons, but found no evidence of discharge to the river. The spill was caused by a crack in a six-inch pipe at the outlet of two pumps at the lift station and was contained by local terrain adjacent to a parking lot. The District repaired the pipe on 4 December and disinfected the spill area with chlorine solution on the morning of 5 December. Staff anticipates no further action. (HA)

USEPA Discusses Results of Hydrogeologic Investigation for Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine, Lake County

During December, staff attended a technical meeting held by USEPA to discuss the findings of their hydrogeologic investigation at the Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine located on the shores of Clear Lake. The major findings were: (1) Groundwater discharge from the mine to the lake is about 20 to 35 gallons per minute based on conductivity values and head difference between the pit and the lake. These estimates are much lower than recent tracer study estimates, but similar to observations made when the mine was active; (2) Water in Herman Pit is about half geothermal water and half young groundwater and rain. Mercury concentrations in pit water are about 1.5 parts per billion (ppb) due to the precipitation of mercury sulfide minerals, however, mercury concentrations in groundwater increase from the pit towards the lake (ranging from 50 to 350 ppb) because the redox potential or Eh of groundwater increases in that direction, causing mercury to be leached from the mine waste along the flow path; and (3) Dissolved mercury flux from the pit to the lake is about 2 to 3 pounds per year based on average mercury concentrations and average flow rates. Maximum estimates are about 10 times higher. These estimates do not consider other possible mercury emissions from the site to the lake such as storm water runoff, acid mine drainage, and air emissions.

For scheduling and investigation, USEPA views the mine and the lake separately. USEPA's schedule includes: December 2000 - release draft hydrogeologic investigation report for the mine site, with a public comment period; Feb/March 2001 - hold scoping sessions for investigation of mercury contaminated sediments in lake; and September 2001 - release draft Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for mine site. (WLB)

Gary M. Carlton
Executive Officer
08 December 2000

Addenda that follow:

1. Personnel and Administration
2. Public Outreach
3. Site Cleanup Activities
4. Completed Site Cleanups (DOD/SLIC)
5. Completed Site Cleanups (UST)
6. Report of Violations

Addendum 1

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Promotions

Gordon Boggs, Environmental Program Manager I
Patrick Morris, Senior Water Resources Control Engineer
Jeanne Chilcott, Environmental Specialist IV Supervisor
George Day, Senior Water Resources Control Engineer
Jacque Kelley, Sanitary Engineering Training Technician

New Hires

In Fresno –

Anna Carvalho, Regional Administrative Officer I
Ken Jones, Associate Engineering Geologist
Steven Hulbert, Environmental Specialist III

In Sacramento –

Emily Alejandrino, Environmental Specialist I
Brett Stevens, Environmental Specialist III
Mary Menconi, Environmental Specialist III
Dave Carlson, Environmental Program Manager I
Matthew McCarthy, Land & Water Use Analyst

Addendum 2

PUBLIC OUTREACH

On 9 November, Betty Yee and Jarma Bennett met with representatives of Tulare County to discuss flood control projects and the State Board administered grants.

On 14 November, Betty Yee met with representatives of the Panoche/Silver Creek CRMP to discuss the planning and implementation needs of the CRMP and the State Board administered grants.

On 15 November and 13 December, Betty Yee attended the steering committee meeting of the Panoche/Silver Creek CRMP to determine the status of ongoing projects and to provide information on the State Board administered grants.

On 16 November, Betty Yee met with the Crane Valley Project Committee and the Partners for Bass Lake Resources to determine the status of ongoing projects and to provide information on the State Board administered grants.

On 16 November, Val Connor and Rik Rasmussen met with representatives from the City of Roseville and their consultants to discuss the possibility of cooperatively developing a Basin Plan amendment for pH and Turbidity for the Sacramento and San Joaquin Basins.

On 20 November, Val Connor and Lori Webber attended the Toxics and Monitoring Subcommittee meeting of the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP).

On 27 and 28 November, Lori Webber and Robert Holmes attended the annual meeting of the California Aquatic Bioassessment Workgroup. Ms. Webber and Mr. Holmes gave a presentation of the Regional Board staff's bioassessment monitoring project in effluent dominated and agriculturally dominated water bodies.

On 27 November, Betty Yee met with students from the Center for Advanced Research and Technology to describe the Regional Board's role in protecting water quality.

On 29 November, Betty Yee met with the Central Sierra Watershed Committee and the Yosemite/Sequoia Resource Conservation and Development Area Steering Committee to work on a long-range plan for the watershed within Mariposa County and eastern Madera County; assess activities within Mariposa County, and eastern Madera, Fresno, and Tulare counties; and help develop bylaws for the Resource Conservation and Development Area Council.

On 29 November, Lonnie Wass attended the Kern County Dairy Technical Advisory Committee (DTAC) meeting.

In December, Dennis Heiman participated in the following public meetings regarding watershed outreach:

- Attended the meeting of the Feather River CRM Management Committee
- Attended the meeting of the Cow Cr. Watershed Group Technical Advisory Committee
- Met with Chico State U. and Tehama Co. to discuss potential Prop 13 projects
- Attended the meeting of the Pit River Watershed Alliance
- Met with Cherokee Watershed Group to discuss potential Prop 13 projects
- Attended the meeting of the CALFED Watershed Workgroup
- Attended the meeting of the Shasta Co. Workgroup to prioritize projects funded under the NRCS EQIP program
- Attended the meeting of the Fall River Resource Conservation District

On 1 December, Betty Yee met with representative from the Partners for Bass Lake Resources to discuss lake improvement projects suitable for the State Board administered grants.

On 5 December, Alex MacDonald attended a meeting of the Vineyard Area Planning Advisory Council (VAPAC). VAPAC requested the attendance of Mr. MacDonald to answer questions regarding 1) contamination at the Inactive Rancho Cordova Test Site and Aerojet site and 2) concerns over a proposal by Sacramento County to place new municipal supply wells in the VAPAC area to replace wells lost due to the contamination from the Test Site and Aerojet.

On 6 December, Betty Yee met with representatives of the Panoche/Silver Creek CRMP to discuss support needs of the CRMP.

On 6 December, Carole Crowe was invited to speak at the meeting of the Water Resource Managers of Shasta County. She discussed the requirements of the *General Order for Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters*, as well as typical methods used to prevent the discharge of sediment during dewatering activities. Approximately 15 managers from water supply utility companies attended the meeting.

On 6 December, Guy Chetelat participated in a review of the Cow Creek Watershed Assessment report at the Cow Creek Watershed Management Group's Technical Action Committee meeting.

On 6 December, Lori Webber attended a meeting of the Dry Creek Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) group and gave an update of the bioassessment project in Dry Creek (an effluent dominated water body).

On 7 December, Rik Rasmussen, Richard McHenry and Kyle Ericson met with Michael Bryan, EID's consultant, regarding revisions to the draft temperature FED for Deer Creek.

On 7 December, Alex MacDonald participated as a panel member at the USEPA-sponsored public meeting to present the Proposed Plan for remediation of groundwater contamination in the Western Groundwater Operable Unit at the Aerojet Superfund Site.

On 7 December, Heidi Barr and Karen Clementsen spoke at the Regional meeting of the California Independent Oil Marketers Association. Heidi gave an overview of the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act and Karen discussed Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans. Petroleum suppliers and consumers attended the meeting.

On 7 and 8 December, Val Connor attended the annual conference for POWER (Public Officials for Water and Environmental Reform). She participated on a panel discussing the role of science in water policy.

On 11 December, Kelly Briggs and Robert Holmes attended the Agricultural Practices Workgroup meeting in Woodland. Discussions were held that further identified and refined a list of management practices to reduce pesticide loading to the Sacramento River Watershed.

On 11 December, Val Connor and Lori Webber attended the Grants Subcommittee meeting of the SRWP to discuss funding for current and planned SRWP projects.

On 11 December, Karen Larsen attended the SRWP Communications Strategy workgroup meeting. The group discussed the status of the Phase II public service announcement campaign with KXTV.

On 13 December, Lori Webber attended a meeting of the Auburn Ravine/Coon Creek CRMP group and updated the group on the bioassessment project in Auburn Ravine (an effluent dominated water body).

On 13 December, Karen Larsen managed the SRWP Public Outreach and Education Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed the progress of the Resource Center and Communications contracts, the format of the next General Stakeholder's meeting, and was updated on one of the projects funded by the Education mini-grant program.

On 13 December, Clay Rodgers attended a meeting of the Kern County Dairy Technical Advisory Committee. The DTAC is nearing the end of its mission to recommend siting and operation standards for dairies to the Kern County Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors.

On 15 December, Kelly Briggs and Michelle McGraw met with Andrew Frankel, SCRSD, to discuss the SRWP OP Pesticide Management Strategy and to plan the December OP Pesticide Focus Group meeting.

On 15 December, Betty Yee met with representatives of Kern County to discuss flood protection projects for Caliente Creek and the State Board administered grants.

On 18 December, Betty Yee met with representatives of the City of Reedley to discuss constructing a parkway along the Kings River and the State Board administered grants.

On 19 December, Lori Webber met with Dominic Gregorio from the State Board and Rich Gresham from the Placer County R.C.D. to discuss coordination between staff citizen bioassessment monitoring efforts.

On 19 December, Kelly Briggs, Michelle McGraw, and Robert Holmes attended the OP Pesticide Focus Group meeting in Woodland. The Focus Group discussed their management strategy for diazinon.

On 20 December, Lori Webber attended the SRWP Monitoring Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed desired future SRWP monitoring projects and the current level of funding available.

Addendum 3

SITE CLEANUP ACTIVITIES

Site Investigation at Former PG&E Service Center, Madera, Madera County

Past operations at the site included the storage of oil-filled transformers and other electrical equipment on a concrete pad. Past work indicates that this equipment leaked oil containing PCBs to ground adjacent to the pad. These wastes have migrated to at least 15 feet below ground surface and PCBs have been detected in shallow groundwater. In addition, approximately 1 foot of free product (containing PCBs) was found in a monitoring well. PG&E has implemented interim remedial measures including removal of some impacted soils and bailing of free product from the well. Shallow groundwater may be influenced by flows in an adjacent canal. PG&E proposes to install additional wells to define the areal extent of wastes in groundwater and help determine whether or not shallow groundwater is localized. Staff has requested that PG&E also collect sediment samples along the canal to verify whether or not runoff from contaminated soil has been discharged into the canal. (ESB)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Agrees to Investigate Area 13-1 at Old Hammer Field, Fresno County

The Old Hammer Field Steering Committee (OHFSC), composed of Boeing, the City of Fresno, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), is overseeing cleanup of soil and groundwater at what is now the Fresno Yosemite International Airport. A site identified as Potential Waste Site 13-1 was listed as an alleged area of buried materials in the Preliminary Assessment and the Site Operations History documents. According to the documents, PWS 13-1 is a potential area of concern based on reports that hospital wastes, ordnance, chemical warfare materials, and aircraft supplies had been disposed of in burial trenches. An eyewitness recalled seeing Army trucks dumping aircraft parts, engines, and 55 gallon drums into excavation trenches.

Board staff requested that a workplan and time schedule for investigating the suspected burial area be submitted prior to 31 March 2000. Staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the OHFSC on 3 November 2000. USACE agreed to take responsibility for investigating the possible burial area; and, following issuance of the NOV, obtained funding to conduct an investigation this fiscal year. (DDT)

Status Report for Kern Oil and Refining Company, Bakersfield, Kern County

Past operations have affected groundwater and soils at the site. Based on the time schedule specified in a 1995 CAO, Kern Oil has completed defining the lateral and vertical extent of groundwater degradation with installation of more than 30 monitoring wells. The results indicate that there are two separate bodies of free product near the two tank farms with surrounding dissolved petroleum hydrocarbon plumes.

Free product removal and natural biodegradation with groundwater monitoring are being used to remediate groundwater. During the last six-month period, approximately 2,200 gallons of free product were removed from a total of nine wells near the two tank farms. Kern Oil has been conducting semi-annual groundwater monitoring since 1996 to verify the occurrence and sustainability of natural biodegradation of dissolved petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater. A relatively consistent decrease in BTEX levels has been observed in monitoring wells.

In July 2000, Kern Oil installed four additional groundwater monitoring wells near the two tank farms to further delineate the free product and to restore some monitoring wells that were not suitable for groundwater monitoring. The results of the soil borings for the monitoring wells indicate free product approximately 800 feet further south than previously identified. Two of the newly installed groundwater monitoring wells will be incorporated into the site-wide free product recovery program.

Through a feasibility test conducted in August 1999, Kern Oil concluded that the highly contaminated subsurface soils near the two tank farms could be remediated using soil vapor extraction (SVE). Kern Oil recently submitted a proposal (currently under review) to install a SVE system at the site. (JYH)

Josten Printing and Publishing Facility, Visalia, Tulare County

Soils up to about 15 feet bgs in the vicinity of a former sump are highly affected with toluene and xylenes. Contaminant levels drop drastically at about 20 feet bgs, but low levels of toluene and xylenes were detected persistently to 70 feet bgs near the sump. Three rounds of groundwater monitoring detected trace to ND concentrations of BTX in groundwater. Josten's consultant conducted a risk-based corrective action evaluation for the impacted soils. Josten concluded (based on current site use) that the contaminants remaining under the site do not pose a threat to underlying groundwater and/or human health. Josten will pave the impacted soil area to minimize the infiltration of water. Staff concur that contaminants remaining under the site do not pose a significant threat to the beneficial uses of underlying groundwater or human health and safety. Any remaining contaminants will continue to naturally degrade. (JYH)

TOSCO Distribution Company, California Aqueduct, Merced County

Crude oil has been discovered in soil and groundwater adjacent to the California Aqueduct. The source of the oil leak is a 16-inch transfer pipeline owned by TOSCO Distribution Company. Interim remedial measures have included soil excavation, product bailing, and an on-site pump and treat system. Treated groundwater is discharged to an adjacent ephemeral creek. The discharge is regulated by NPDES Permit No. CAG915001. Staff is currently working with the discharger to delineate the extent of the plume and is coordinating all work with the Department of Water Resources. (AM)

City of Turlock Submits Groundwater Management Plan for Downtown Dry Cleaners, Stanislaus County

The City of Turlock (City) has submitted a Groundwater Management Plan (Plan) in accordance with the 1994 Agreement for PCE Investigation and Removal in Turlock between the City, the Board, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This Agreement marked a new approach to regional PCE plumes by managing water resources while optimizing removal of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) from the groundwater, without costly and time-consuming litigation. The Plan proposes to enhance the natural attenuation of PCE and associated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using Hydrogen Release Compounds caused by the Downtown Turlock Dry Cleaners. The Plan also recommends implementation of the Department of Health Services' Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program and adoption of an addendum to the AB 3030 plan for the Turlock Groundwater Basin. Based on staff comments on the City's Plan, it has submitted a revised Plan and work plan to conduct a pilot study to test the effectiveness of enhanced NA, the selected remedy. Staff has approved the work plan, which was implemented in early January 2001. (PSI)

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Receives Approval for Remedial Action Plan at Former Manufactured Gas Plant, Grass Valley, Nevada County

The former manufactured gas plant operated from 1862 through 1946 on a 1.3-acre site near the center of Grass Valley. These operations resulted in soil and groundwater pollution by petroleum hydrocarbon constituents and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). In 1994, part of the site was paved with reinforced concrete and the remainder with asphalt. The pavement serves as a cap for the site. Since 1996, PG&E submitted a feasibility study (FS), conducted several additional investigations, and submitted a human health and ecological risk assessment report, which found that the site posed no threat to human health or ecological receptors. The final FS recommended a remedy, which includes maintenance of the cap, a deed restriction on the property, and monitored natural attenuation. Based on site conditions, staff approved this course of action. (PSI)

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS (DOD/SLIC UNIT)***The Termo Company, Brentwood Oil and Gas Field, Contra Costa County***

The Termo Company operated oil and gas production wells in Brentwood and discharged treated process wastewater under an NPDES permit. The treatment system included a series of sumps and ponds. In 1999, Termo discontinued oil production operations, closed the ponds and sumps, and installed monitoring wells to determine if any groundwater degradation had occurred. Four quarters of monitoring showed that the groundwater does not contain detectable concentrations of the contaminants of concern, which are total petroleum hydrocarbons in the diesel and motor oil range. Prior to construction activities for the residential development of the site, soils associated with the tank farm, sumps and ponds were excavated and disposed off site. A no further action letter has been issued for this site. (MES)

Former Mather Air Force Base, Site34 Former AAFES Fuel Station

Five former underground storage tanks (USTs), fuel islands, and associated piping were removed in 1993 from three separate areas. These areas were over-excavated in three phases of fieldwork to address petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations greater than 100 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) in soil. An estimated total of 1,030 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated and removed from Site 34. A bioventing system consisting of one injection well and soil vapor monitoring points was installed and tested. The system operated for 19 months to address total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-g) and petroleum based volatile organic compounds (VOCs) remaining at relatively low concentrations in the vadose zone beneath the former fuel islands. A summary of the analytical data shows that site-specific cleanup criteria have been achieved. This site no longer poses a threat to the beneficial uses of groundwater. (KAB)

Former Mather Air Force Base, Cleanup of the base sanitary landfill LF-02; site13, a drainage Ditch, and Site 65, a former oil-water separator, Sacramento County

The Air Force submitted the comprehensive closure reports summarizing the remedial actions completed at Sites LF-02, 13, and 65 as part of the overall cleanup and closure process at the Base. Site LF-02 was reportedly the main sanitary landfill for the Base from 1942 to 1950. The landfill material was excavated and consolidated into Landfill Site 4. The groundwater monitoring results have shown no impact to groundwater quality related to Site LF-02. Site 13, drainage Ditch No. 1, received storm water runoff from off base and may have received runoff from an oil-water separator associated with aircraft wash racks. Cleanup was completed at this site in 1997. Site 65 was the former location of oil-water separator 6910 that served the Aerospace Ground Equipment shop at Building 7009. Contaminated surface and shallow soils were excavated and cleanup levels were achieved. No further action was required at Site 65. Once this Remedial Action Report is completed for each site, the Air Force can submit a final closure report for the Base.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento County

The following UST sites at McClellan Air Force Base were determined to be suitable for no further action during the month of November 2000: 252A, 252D, 4708, 1439, 252F, 870, 929, 1092, 251, 900E, BW 11-1, and BW 11-2. All site characterization information and sampling data for the appropriate constituents, including MTBE, were reviewed for protection of water quality. All of the above referenced tanks have been removed. The data for these sites support a determination that no further action is necessary. (JDT)