

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

6/7 September 2001

ITEM: 5

SUBJECT: **Executive Officer's Report**

DISCUSSION:

WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

Upcoming Phase II, Prop 13

Phase II of the grant funding cycle under Proposition 13 is being developed jointly between the State Board and CALFED, with a Request for Proposal (RFP) release date tentatively set for early September 2001. Staff is currently reviewing and commenting on the draft RFP. Although it is likely that approximately \$15-million will be available to fund water quality improvement projects within the Central Valley, as currently worded, the draft RFP appears to exclude staff and Board involvement in the final project selection process. Staff has made themselves available to work with State Board and CALFED staff to address this and other concerns prior to the release of the final RFP. (JEC)

Surface Water Monitoring in the San Joaquin River Basin

Since 1 October 2000, staff has been collecting data for numerous parameters at over 50 sites within the San Joaquin River Basin as part of the statewide Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). Parameters sampled are selected by site and may include: EC, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, full minerals, trace elements, nutrients, total organic carbon, total suspended solids, organochlorine, organophosphate and carbamate pesticides, acute toxicity, and sediment toxicity as well as bioassessment and habitat evaluation. The delay in the state budget curtailed the program in July, however, sampling resumed in mid-August. With the first year of the program nearing completion, data evaluation is underway in order to fine-tune work during the second year, set to begin 1 October 2001. All monitoring conducted for this program is being coordinated with existing programs operated by local, state, and federal agencies. (CSD)

San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL

In April 1999, the Regional Board approved the Regional Bay Protection Cleanup Plan, which formed a Steering Committee of municipal, agricultural and other local interests to oversee development of a stakeholder based control program to resolve the dissolved oxygen problem in the Stockton Deepwater Ship Channel. Their recommendations on a control program, including the allocation of loads of oxygen requiring substances and an implementation plan, are due to Regional Board staff by December 2002. When staff formulated the recommendation to the Board for formation of this Steering Committee, it was envisioned that all dischargers into the San Joaquin River and its tributaries would participate either financially and/or technically in this TMDL development process. Many of these groups have been standing on the sidelines observing the process but not actively participating. To ensure that all the groups in the basin understand the importance of the Steering Committee findings, staff sent a letter to over forty agricultural, municipal and other local stakeholders on 9 August 2001, again explaining the TMDL development process and encouraging them to either start or continue their financial and/or technical participation in the process. Independent of staff's letter, the Steering Committee mailed a solicitation to various agricultural interests requesting financial and technical participation in the planning stages for the development of the implementation plan. The Steering Committee and technical subcommittee meetings continue on a regular basis and are producing useful discussions of implementation plan alternatives and direction to CALFED funded research activities. (MJG, CGF)

Staff workshop for the Salinity and Boron TMDL

Staff will be holding a public workshop on 28 August 2001 to present an update of the Salinity and Boron Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) being developed for the lower San Joaquin River. The purpose of the workshop is to distribute information to the public and to provide an opportunity for public input to the TMDL development process. The workshop will include a discussion of the TMDL numeric targets and the pollutant load allocations needed to meet these targets. Staff anticipates that a Basin Plan amendment and implementation plan to meet the load allocations in this TMDL will be submitted to the Regional Board for consideration by June 2003. The load allocations, if approved by the Regional Board, will be used to establish load limits from pollutant sources in the lower San Joaquin River Watershed. Staff has mailed meeting notices to approximately 500 targeted agencies and individuals. We expect 50 to 100 people to attend the workshop. (EIO, LFG)

San Joaquin River Selenium TMDL

In accordance with Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act, staff has completed a technical Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Selenium in the Lower San Joaquin River. The TMDL report has been submitted to U.S. EPA for approval. The implementation component of this TMDL has already been incorporated into the Regional Board's Basin Plan through the 1996 Basin Plan Amendment for the Control of Agricultural Subsurface Drainage. Load allocations in this TMDL will be incorporated into Waste Discharge Requirements for the Grassland Bypass Project. Staff held a public workshop in May of 2001 and presented information on this TMDL. (MJM, LFG)

Statewide Aquatic Pesticide Permit Adopted

On July 19th, the State Board adopted a "Statewide General NPDES Permit for Dischargers of Aquatic Pesticides to Surface Waters" (Order N. 2001-12-DWQ). This order was in response to numerous requests by aquatic pesticide applicators in response to the recent Talent Decision in the Fifth Circuit Court that says such a permit is needed. In the interim prior to the Permit being adopted, the State Board recommended that the Executive Officer issue a Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) to all those who needed to continue their spraying until the Permit could be issued. That CAO was issued in May to 56 entities and now that the NPDES Permit has been adopted, the CAO is being rescinded. All those under the CAO are being recommended to obtain coverage under the General NPDES Permit. (DWW, ECA)

Development of Strategy to Address Unknown Toxicity Underway

Previous and ongoing studies have been of critical importance in revealing toxicity in surface waters and sediments from within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River watersheds and in the San Francisco Bay-Delta system. However, these studies often have failed to identify the contaminants responsible for the toxicity observed in these waters and sediments. Without such identification, corrective actions to eliminate toxicity are difficult to design and implement.

Based on this need, in September 2000, the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP) Toxicity Focus Group and representatives from the Bay-Delta area met to begin development of a strategy to address unknown toxicity in the Central Valley and Bay area. The current draft of the document summarizes historic toxicity data from monitoring programs in the Central Valley and Bay-Delta area, current toxicity monitoring efforts, TIE issues and data gaps. In addition, the document outlines a strategy to address unknown toxicity issues.

The group is currently drafting a proposal for CALFED funding to implement the strategy. (KLL)

OP Pesticide Focus Group's Water Quality Management Strategy for Diazinon

The Sacramento River Watershed Program's (SRWP) Organophosphate (OP) Pesticide Focus Group has completed its "Water Quality Management Strategy for Diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers". The document was delivered to EPA on August 1 and will be available to the public upon EPA approval. The strategy culminates two years of research and discussion on the OP pesticide issue and presents an implementation plan to reduce the quantity of diazinon that moves off-site during the dormant spray season. An Agricultural Implementation Group (AIG) composed of commodity boards, pesticide registrants, and farm organizations has been formed to execute the strategy. The Focus Group has also obtained CWA § 319(h), Proposition 13 and CALFED grant funds to begin implementation of management practices identified in the strategy document in selected areas of the watershed. Two of the grant projects will begin this fall. (MRM/KAB)

Western EPA Regions/States Nonpoint Source Meeting

Staff attended the Western EPA Regions/States Nonpoint Source Meeting held 31 July through 2 August. Representatives from agencies from 17 western states, four US EPA Regions, and tribes attended the meeting. The focus was on issues related to State Nonpoint Source Management Plan and TMDL implementation. Staff gave a presentation on using a watershed approach to implementing nonpoint source programs and TMDLs, and discussed the efforts of the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP) Organophosphate (OP) Pesticide Focus Group, along with issues and benefits associated with using a watershed/stakeholder approach. (KAB)

Inspection of Marinas by the Fresno Office

Fresno staff is conducting inspections of boat fueling systems at approximately twenty lake marinas. Information collected during the inspections are being forwarded to the SWRCB to be used as part of the process for designing new standards for building and operating marinas in California. (CM)

Redding Staff Completes Marina Fueling Surveys

On 27 October 2000, State Board requested local agency and Regional Board assistance in completing marina fueling facility inspection forms by 31 December 2001. The purpose is to help develop a materials and design standard for improved

construction and propose legislative and regulatory changes for marinas across the State. Due to seasonal operations Redding staff began marina fuel surveying on 2 May 2001 and completed all 23 marinas located in our region on 31 July 2001. (HB)

Dairies and CEQA

As part of the Costa-Machado Water Act of 2000 (2000 Bond Act), Water Code section 79114.2 appropriates \$5 million that can be used for grants to local public agencies to pay for the costs of developing ordinances, regulations, and elements for their General Plan or other planning devices to assist in providing uniform standards for the permitting and operation of animal feeding operations within their jurisdictions. On 16 August 2001, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a Resolution to provide estimated eligible costs of \$300,000, \$400,000, \$256,000, and \$350,000 to Madera, Tulare, Kings, and Merced Counties, respectively, to implement Water Code section 79114.2. (RJM, LMW)

Coordination with USDA-NRCS on Wastewater Reuse

Staff from the Confined Animal Facility Regulatory Unit attended meetings held by the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) in Davis and Woodland to discuss Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs) for confined animal facilities (CAFs). The CNMP has been proposed as a component of an NPDES permit that will be issued under the US EPA's regulatory program for CAFs. Although at the present time there is uncertainty as to how the US EPA program for CAFs will be implemented in California, Regional Board staff is maintaining liaison with USDA-NRCS to evaluate the potential need to include CNMPs in the Board's regulatory program for CAFs. (JLM)

ENFORCEMENT

ACL Issued to Morrison Homes for Storm Water Violations

On 14 February 2001, Board staff inspected Morrison Homes' Remington Estates construction site in Elk Grove. During the inspection, Board staff observed evidence of a sediment discharge from a man-made trench to the receiving water, a drainage ditch that discharges to Laguna Creek. The sediment discharge violated the conditions of the Construction Storm Water General Permit; consequently, a Notice of Violation was issued on 14 March 2001.

Owing to the significance and duration of the discharge, the Executive Officer issued an Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) that was delivered to the Discharger on 12 July 2001. The ACL proposed settlement of the violation through payment of an \$80,000 fine. In response to the ACL, the Discharger proposed payment of a \$60,000 fine and completion of a supplemental environmental project (SEP) entailing the sponsorship of a storm water protection seminar for the home building industry. An agreement to settle this ACL will likely be concluded by the end of August. (BLS)

Golden Hills Sanitation Company, Golden Hills Community Service District, and AB Land Development Company Fail to Comply with CAO, Kern County

The Executive Officer issued the subject entities a CAO in July for nuisance odor conditions in Tom Sawyer Lake. The CAO requires the entities to employ whatever means are necessary to abate further nuisance odor conditions at Tom Sawyer Lake and to submit technical reports describing interim and long term measures they implemented or intend to implement to ensure compliance. Although the entities abated nuisance odors, the required technical reports are overdue. Further enforcement may be initiated. (JDR)

Replacement of McCloud Sewer System Underway

The McCloud CSD in Siskiyou County was issued a C&D Order with connection ban on 15 June 2000 in response to numerous collection system overflows resulting from inadequate design and maintenance. The C&D Order required the Discharger to submit a collection system master plan and a proposed time schedule for implementation of the plan. The Discharger's plan recommends renovation of the entire collection system at an estimated cost of \$11.0 million. To fund the project, the Discharger applied for and has been successful in obtaining a Small Community Grant of \$3.0 million. Additional grants were received from Siskiyou County, Tobacco Tax and CDBG funds, and the State Legislature. The State Board Revolving Fund loan will cover costs not covered by grants. The project, due to its size, will be constructed in 3 phases, the first to be completed by January 2002. Completion of the first phase will greatly reduce the possibility of overflows. (JFR)

Cleanup and Abatement Order Issued to Tehama County Dairy

C&A Order 5-01-847 was issued on 10 July 2001 to Dim and Joan Warmerdam, operators of the Warmerdam Dairy, for continued discharge of manure wastewater to Rice Creek. The dairy was ordered to abate the discharge of manure wastewater to surface waters immediately, to operate the facility in compliance with California Code of Regulations, and to

submit a report prepared by a registered engineer stating what actions were required to prevent recurrence of the violations. The engineers report was to include a time schedule for implementation of the recommended corrective actions. (JFR)

SPILLS

City of Tulare Spills Wastewater, Tulare County

On 23 July, the Tulare WWTF spilled 10,000 to 15,000 gallons of secondary-treated, but undisinfected wastewater to land and a Tulare Irrigation District canal. The spill occurred from a failed pipe that conveys wastewater to adjacent reclamation areas for irrigation. The City estimates 10,000 gallons of wastewater entered the canal. The City used pumper trucks to cleanup wastewater ponded near the canal. The City contacted the Department of Fish and Game, the County Health Department and the Tulare Irrigation District. On 25 July, the City repaired the irrigation pipe. Staff is considering appropriate enforcement. (ARP)

Land O'Lakes Spills Milk Wastes to Los Banos Creek, Merced County

On 3 July, Land O'Lakes spilled approximately 1,100 gallons of non-salvageable product (cream cheese) from its Gustine Plant to Los Banos Creek via a storm water drain. It reported that its contract hauler failed to haul the waste offsite, which eventually resulted in the overflow from facility storage tanks. Land O' Lakes collected upstream and downstream samples from the Creek four or more hours after the spill occurred. The results indicate that the organic concentrations in the Creek downstream of the spill were slightly higher than the upstream concentrations. Initial impacts were likely much greater. Land O'Lakes did not conduct any cleanup activities. On 20 July, at Board staff request, Land O' Lakes submitted a letter describing procedures to avoid future spills. These included educating staff on the Facility alarm systems and hiring a backup hauling company. Staff is considering appropriate enforcement. (ARP)

National Park Service Spills Sewage from Yosemite Valley Collection System, Mariposa County

On 23 July, the NPS spilled an estimated 200 gallons of sewage from a manhole in North Pines Campground. The spill appeared to be caused by a diaper in the line. The spill was contained to land by pine needles and topography and did not enter the Merced River. The NPS responded quickly and taped the area to preclude public access, pumped up the pooled sewage, and then disinfected and deodorized the area. The Board issued the NPS an ACL in January for similar spills in violation of its C&A Order and TSO. Subsequently, the NPS met with Board staff and described the measures it is implementing to comply with its enforcement orders and to prevent and respond to Valley collection system spills. Staff is satisfied with the NPS's efforts on managing the collection system and is not considering further enforcement at this time. (JDR)

Livingston Spills Sewage to the Merced River, Merced County

On 24 July 2001, Livingston claims burrowing rodents breached a WWTF pond levee resulting in discharge of 538,000 gallons of secondarily treated, but undisinfected wastewater to the River. Board staff inspected the WWTF the following day and observed a 20-foot wide by 8-foot deep hole in one of the WWTF pond levees. Based on observations made during the inspection, staff estimates that up to 2.4 million gallons may have discharged to the river. The spill resulted in the closure of Hagman Park recreation area by the County Public Health Officer and violated the City's WDRs and CDO. Staff is currently analyzing information related to the spill and evaluating appropriate enforcement. (JDR)

LAND DISPOSAL

Engineered Alternative Cover Construction, Lebec Sanitary Landfill, Kern County

The Kern County Waste Management Department has started construction on an engineered alternative cover at the Lebec Sanitary Landfill. The final cover design consists of a 24-inch foundation layer of compacted miscellaneous soil, a geocomposite clay layer (GCL), a geonet drainage grid, and a 24-inch vegetated soil layer. As of 26 July 2001, the foundation layer had been completed and 65 panels of the GCL had been installed at the 14-acre landfill. Waste Discharge Requirements for the landfill require completion of closure by 1 October 2001. (REH)

AERA Proceeding With Wastewater Disposal Study in Kern County

AERA Energy LLC, resulting from the merger of Shell and Mobil, has been conducting a major wastewater disposal study and site investigation near the western foothills of Kern County. AERA, the largest petroleum producer in California, is searching for wastewater disposal alternatives, including a new pond site for disposal of its oilfield produced water. AERA currently has several studies underway including reverse osmosis, flash evaporation, underground injection, and an economic analysis as part of a disposal feasibility study requested by Board staff. A major hydrogeologic site characterization for a new pond location is also being conducted by a consultant. The study includes groundwater modeling supplemented by data

from continuous cores from several recently completed 600' boreholes, and geophysical logs from hundreds of oil wells in the proximity of the site. Two project focus meetings have been held with Fresno staff and a report is expected soon. (SRG)

Brine Pond Closure/Dairy Project, Tulare County

Robert Hilarides has nearly completed the closure process for 160-acres of former olive brine disposal ponds purchased from the City of Lindsay. Olive processing brine wastewater migrated from the ponds, causing a major groundwater pollution problem in the area, impacting numerous drinking water and agricultural wells. A Prospective Purchaser Agreement with the Board was not part of the property transfer. A clay cap system has been constructed, filling and capping the five former ponds. Postclosure WDRs are being prepared by staff. This is the first step in a 10,000 cow dairy proposed to be constructed on the closed site. Mr. Hilarides and others are currently in the process of developing an EIR to satisfy the requirements of Tulare County for the Conditional Use Permit. Organized opposition is anticipated from several environmental groups. (SRG)

SITE REMEDIATION

New Coop Reopens TriValley/ Oberti Olive Facility in Madera

Shelton Gray and Stuart St.Clair attended an open house at the former TriValley/Oberti olive processing facility on 1 August hosted by California Olive Growers. With only two major olive competitors left in California, the 25-member group recently purchased the TriValley/Oberti facility from the bankruptcy court for \$1 to provide a more local processing facility. Negotiations involved Cal EPA and several State and local agencies. A Prospective Purchaser Agreement limiting the environmental liabilities and containing a commitment of \$9.4 million for environmental cleanup by the coop was reached recently with the Board. A revised C&DO was adopted at the July Board meeting to ensure conformance with the agreement, allow groundwater cleanup to resume, and requesting plans and a time schedule for cease discharge and pond closure. With 20 employees, the coop plans to can black olives and develop specialty olives. (SRG)

Dow's VOC Investigation Continues, Fresno, Fresno County

Dow Brands (Dow) used the facility for the production of plastic films and plastic bags using polyethylene pellets and water-based inks beginning in 1963. S.C. Johnson (Johnson) purchased the site in 1998. By agreements between Dow and Johnson, Johnson is conducting the on-site remediation and investigation of VOCs, and Dow is addressing the off-site groundwater issues.

Johnson is using soil vapor extraction with groundwater monitoring at the source area (on-site). Dow recently completed additional off-site investigation that indicates that groundwater degradation extends off-site at least about 1,400 feet, the width is at least 1,200 feet, and the depth up to 144 feet.

Groundwater is used for municipal supply and there are 11 City of Fresno water supply wells within a 2-mile radius of the site. Several of the wells are degraded with VOCs and pesticides. The water levels in all 12 on-site groundwater-monitoring wells and other off-site wells are measured monthly to monitor the effects of the municipal pumping. Dow is currently evaluating off-site groundwater remedial alternatives. (JYH)

Hydrocarbons and PCBs in Groundwater, Madera, Madera County

An assessment conducted in 1999 of a PG&E service center used between 1929 and 1993 indicated soils were impacted by total petroleum hydrocarbons as mineral oil and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). PG&E excavated the area and installed one monitoring well adjacent to the excavated area. Floating product was discovered in one well (MW-1). Subsequent investigation determined that floating product was limited to the immediate area of MW-1. Floating product is routinely bailed from MW-1 and has decreased to less than one-inch thick.

PG&E proposes to continue monitoring all on-site MWs and the adjacent canal. To date, monitoring of sediments and water in the canal has not shown any impact. Since the product thickness has significantly reduced, PG&E proposes to remove free product in MW-1 monthly. Staff has reviewed and approved the plan. (JYH)

Lemoore Naval Station Fuel Leak, Lemoore, Kings County

In December 1987, a jet petroleum (JP-5) fuel leak was discovered at Site 17 along the eastern runway. Even though extensive free product removal has taken place over the years, one to two feet of floating product remains on top of the water table. Installation of a multi-phase extraction (MPE) system is in progress. Thirty-five extraction wells and an infiltration gallery to dispose of treated groundwater have been installed. Currently, the treatment system and surface piping are being installed. Start-up testing of the MPE system is on schedule for January 2002. Previous remedial actions included excavating fuel-saturated soil and recovering approximately 120,000 gallons of free product from two separate excavations in

1988; installing a steam injection/vapor extraction (SIVE) system in 1994 during which 100,000 gallons of free product was removed; and the installation of passive skimming pumps in two extraction wells in 1997. (GJI)

Glennville Project Underway, Glennville, Kern County

On 4 June 2001, GHH Engineering, Inc., (GHH) started the Water Supply Feasibility Study for the community of Glennville. Access agreements have been drafted and approved by Board staff and counsel. Initial geologic/hydrologic assessment has identified four potential water source areas. Field reconnaissance to verify these potential source areas will be conducted pending executed access agreements. The first Community Forum Meeting was held in Glennville on 1 August 2001 to inform residents of the scope of work and time line for the Water Supply Feasibility Study.

Board staff has prepared an Invitation for Bid (IFB) for the investigation and removal of the UST. The IFB was advertised on 3 August 2001. The anticipated contract start date for the contract is 1 October 2001. (GJI)

Status of Former Lindsay Oliver Growers Site,, Tulare County

The former Lindsay Olive Growers closed its olive processing plant and declared bankruptcy in 1993 and the Board referred the matter to the Office of the Attorney General. A series of site assessments determined the existence of groundwater pollution with chloride concentrations approximately 50,000 mg/l and TDS concentrations exceeding 100,000 mg/l due to migration of salt brine from a former mixing tank. In 1996 Console Foods agreed to purchase the plant for conversion to a vegetable processing facility. Following extensive negotiations, a Prospective Purchaser Agreement was reached and an approach for groundwater cleanup determined with Resolutions 96-158 and 96-229 being adopted by the Board. During the negotiations, the former Lindsay Olive Growers placed \$250,000 into an existing escrow account; the City of Lindsay verbally agreed to obtain \$400,000 in grant funds and Tulare County Board of Supervisors pledged \$50,000 to fund the cleanup process. Funds from Lindsay and Tulare have never been received. Console Foods operated for several months and then closed. A bank is proceeding to foreclose on the site. Staff is reviewing the issues and will be reporting to you at a later meeting. (SRG)

Occidental Petroleum/DTSC/DOE Pursue Cleanup at Elk Hills Oil Field, Kern County

Formerly owned by the U.S. DOE as part of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, the Elk Hills Oil Field was purchased by Occidental of Elk Hills, a division of Occidental Petroleum. The purchase also included portions of the Buena Vista, Asphalt, and Railroad Gap oil fields. Six WDRs regulate different areas of the oil field facilities containing sumps and landfarms. Resulting from a previously closed DOE Class I disposal facility onsite, the DTSC negotiated an agreement with DOE as part of the sale of Elk Hills, to review a list of 150 sites considered suspected threats to human health and the environment, including produced water disposal sumps, previously closed landfills, and brake linings. DOE is responsible to assess and clean up any hazardous sites under DTSC oversight. Groundwater on most of the facility is very deep and of poor quality; surface water occurs only as storm water runoff. Fresno staff recently met with the Occidental Environmental Management Group and continues working with DOE, DTSC, and Fish & Game regarding issues at the facilities, expected by DTSC to take several years. (SRG)

Cleanup Actions At Golinsky Mine Delayed Due To Fire

The U.S. Forest Service, in response to a C&A Order, began installation of concrete bulkhead seals in the portals of the Golinsky Mine in an attempt to reduce discharges of acid mine drainage to Little Backbone Creek which is tributary to Lake Shasta. The site is inaccessible by road and all equipment must be flown in by helicopter or hauled by boat. Operations were delayed several weeks due to a fire that destroyed much of the equipment during mobilization. (PVW)

Alpha Explosives Completes Aquifer Test, Placer County

Historical disposal practices at Alpha Explosives resulted in perchlorate and nitrate contamination of groundwater. Alpha continues to meet requirements prescribed by Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 5-00-842. In August 2001, Alpha conducted a pumping well aquifer test to determine the feasibility of an in-situ biodegradation pilot test at the primary source area. Results are expected by September 2001. (AST)

Crop Remediation for Nitrate and Ammonium at TSI, Solano County

As a result of a February 1999 rupture of a fertilizer tank, a 3-acre area of the neighboring field contains elevated concentrations of ammonium and nitrate. Ammonium exceeded 800 mg/kg in surface soils. TSI is undergoing a crop remediation program to consume and remove excess nitrogen from the soil. To overcome ammonium toxicity to seedlings, TSI incorporated several inches of woody mulch into the upper six inches of topsoil, which enabled an onion crop to germinate in the spring of 2001. Following harvest of the onions, sudan grass, a salt-tolerant species, was broadcast and is growing well, although some areas of slower growth are evident where ammonium concentrations were the greatest. TSI anticipates planting winter wheat and then alfalfa as soil conditions improve. (AST)

Low Temperature Thermal Destruction of Pesticides in Soil, J.R. Simplot, Courtland, Yolo County

In August 2000, about 2,700 tons of pesticide and arsenic contaminated soils were treated on-site with a mobile low temperature thermal destruction device. Of the total soil processed, 2,100 tons met target cleanup levels and 500 tons required reprocessing or amendment with organic materials to fix arsenic before cleanup levels were reached. The 2,600 tons of soil were placed back into the on-site excavations as backfill. The remaining 100 tons did not meet cleanup levels and were disposed of at a Class I disposal facility. (AST)

Groundwater Remediation at Former Hickson-Kerley Property, Contra Costa County

The former Hickson-Kerley Property consists of about 153 acres of undeveloped land in Antioch. Seven acres of the property was used for fertilizer manufacturing, which resulted in soil and groundwater contamination with ammonium, manganese, nitrate as nitrogen, and sulfate. After excavation of contaminated soils, a groundwater extraction system was installed and began operation on 2 August 2000. Extracted groundwater is discharged to the Delta Diablo Sanitation District. Step drawdown tests were performed in December 2000 to optimize the pumping rate from each of the six extraction wells. Groundwater concentrations have decreased from 820 to 530 parts per million (ppm) ammonium, 380 to 13 ppm manganese, 2,300 to 64 ppm nitrate as nitrogen, and 5,500 to 5,000 ppm sulfate. (DLL)

Groundwater Contamination at Lewis Cleaners, 670 G Street, Davis, Yolo County

Lewis Cleaners is an active dry cleaning facility. Soil and groundwater sampling at the site has revealed high tetrachloroethylene (PCE) concentrations (77,000 mg/l) in groundwater at the rear of the facility. PCE was also detected at 820 mg/l in groundwater in a residential area 400 feet southeast of the site. The plume has not reached nearby City of Davis municipal supply wells, the closest one is about a 1000 feet from the site. In late June of 2001 the city of Davis notified Board staff of an observed discharge from a garden hose that exited a north wall of the cleaners to a broken pipe on the ground alongside the building. City sampling results revealed 52 mg/l of PCE in the water in the pipe. Board staff inspected the facility and observed and sampled the discharge. On 2 July, Board staff sent the operator a Water Code Section 13267 letter requesting information on the source and disposal methods of the discharge. A group of former and current owners and operators has been working cooperatively with the Board to investigate the extent of the problem. A Workplan to define the lateral and vertical extent of PCE in soil and ground water is due 6 September. (BET)

Gary M. Carlton
Executive Officer
6/7 September 2001

Addenda that follow:

1. Personnel and Administration
2. Public Outreach
3. Completed Site Cleanups (DOD/SLIC)
4. Completed Site Cleanups (UST)

Addendum 1

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Promotions

In Fresno –

Lisa Gymer, Environmental Specialist I

In Sacramento –

Richard Loncarovich, Staff Services Manager III

New Hires

In Fresno –

Stuart St. Clair, Water Resources Control Engineer

Scott Hatton, Water Resources Control Engineer

In Sacramento –

Mark Gowdy, Water Resources Control Engineer

Catherine Hernandez, Water Resources Control Engineer

Richard Muhl, Environmental Specialist I

Kim Schwab, Associate Engineering Geologist

Addendum 2

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Animal Wastewater Guidance Prepared

University of California Cooperative Extension prepared and sent out a document titled “The Do’s and Don’ts of Manure Management and Clean Water.” The document was developed for the California Dairy Quality Assurance Program (CDQAP) and is intended to assist dairy owners and operators in understanding and complying with applicable regulations for protection of water quality. The document is a one-page fold out with pictures that show correct and incorrect waste management practices. John Menke and Louis Pratt of the Confined Animal Facility Regulatory Unit provided assistance to the Extension Service staff that developed the document. (JLM)

On 4 June, Dennis Heiman attended the meeting of the Feather River CRM Management Committee.

On 13 June, Dennis Heiman attended the Board meeting for the Deer Creek Watershed Conservancy.

On 28 June, Perry Carson (R5), Guy Chetelat (R5), and Dominic Gregorio (SWRCB) gave a presentation on available citizen monitoring support and SWAMP/205J funded monitoring of the Pit River at a public workshop sponsored by Wild On Watersheds.

On 6 July, Emilie Reyes, Joe Karkoski, Kelly Briggs, Gene Davis, Robert Holmes, Michelle McGraw, and Michelle Wood met with representatives of the Nature Conservancy to review riparian restoration projects along the Sacramento River.

On 10 July, Guy Chetelat (R5) discussed concerns about use of gold mine tailings for stream restoration at a public meeting of the Lower Clear Creek Restoration Team.

On 13 July, Dennis Heiman attended the meeting of the California Biodiversity Council’s Watershed Workgroup.

On 16 July, Christy Spector attended the Urban Pesticide Committee Education and Outreach Subcommittee Meeting in Davis. Representatives from Region 2, UC IPM, and municipalities discussed the UC Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Master Gardeners and the BIRC Pest Control Operators project proposals for reducing pesticide runoff impacts in urban settings.

On 16 July, Joe Karkoski and Kelly Briggs attended a meeting of the Organo-phosphate Pesticide Focus Group. Joe Karkoski presented a summary of the Regional Board’s draft staff report on numeric targets for diazinon and chlorpyrifos.

On 17 July, Jerry Bruns, Dennis Westcot, Joe Karkoski, Les Grober, and Kelly Briggs met with members of the Agricultural Implementation Group (AIG) and the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The AIG includes pesticide manufacturers, distributors, and commodity groups. Possible approaches for developing interim milestones for measuring progress in reducing pesticide runoff were discussed.

On 24 July, Dennis Heiman attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tehama Co. RCD.

On 26 July, Phil Crader participated in the Grassland Bypass Project Data Collection and Reporting Team meeting held by the US Bureau of Reclamation to discuss the final draft of the Water Year 2000 report and potential revisions of the current monitoring program should the project continue past October 2001. Other agencies represented included US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Geological Survey, California Department of Fish and Game, Grassland Area Farmers, and Block Environmental.

On July 27, Jay Rowan participated in a quality assurance \ quality control study with investigators involved in the San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. A presentation by Department of Water Resources staff on the operation and maintenance of the their Rough and Ready Island monitoring station in the Stockton Deep Water Shipping Channel was followed by a series of Dissolved Oxygen measurements made by the participants using their own equipment. Chlorophyll samples were also collected by several of the investigators. Participating parties included Department of Water Resources, Berkeley National Laboratory, US Bureau of Reclamation, US Geological Survey, University of the Pacific, and the City of Stockton.

On July 30, Jim Pedri attended a field review of grazing allocations in the Warner Mtn. Wilderness area in response to concerns expressed by the Wilderness Watch regarding WQ impairment.

On July 31, Abigail Smith attended a meeting at the East Stanislaus RCD to review with stakeholder's ongoing and proposed local watershed projects. The agenda included a SWRCB staff presentation on funding opportunities for local agricultural projects utilizing State Revolving Fund loans and Proposition 13 grant funds. In addition to ESRCB members, representatives from the USDA NRCS, California Department of Conservation, CSU-Stanislaus Endangered Species Recovery Program, Central Valley Farm Credit, Eastside Water District, Modesto Commerce Bank, Nature Conservancy, Patterson Irrigation District, San Joaquin Valley Conservancy, Tuolumne River Coalition, Western Farm Service, and the Western United Dairyman attended.

On 31 July, Rik Rasmussen attended the CALFED Drinking Water Quality Agency Small Group meeting. The group discussed the status of commitments contained in the CALFED record of decision and the timeline for funding of grant proposals under the Drinking Water Quality program.

On 1 August, Patrick Morris met with the Abandoned Mine Lands inter-agency workgroup. The attendees reviewed mine site investigation activities and discussed potential mine site cleanups in the Sierras.

On 14 August, Guy Chetelat (R5) gave a status report on investigations into questions regarding mercury content of dredge tailings at a public meeting of the Lower Clear Creek Restoration Team.

On 1 August, Chris Foe and Mark Gowdy of the San Joaquin River TMDL Unit participated in a dissolved oxygen stakeholder group subcommittee meeting on nutrient control held at the San Luis Canal Co. in Los Banos, CA. The group discussed agricultural drainage and wildlife refuge operations and how they might impact, and possibly control, the loading of oxygen demanding substances into the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel.

On 1 August, Les Grober attended the San Joaquin River Management Program Water Quality Subcommittee meeting to discuss issues related to real time salinity monitoring and management in the San Joaquin River.

On 2 August, Lori Webber and Rik Rasmussen hosted the fourth meeting of the Effluent Dominated Water Bodies (EDW) Stakeholder Group at the Regional Board office on Routier Road. The group discussed ongoing and potential efforts to address EDW issues in the Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds.

On 2 August, Karen Larsen attended the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP) Toxicity Focus Group meeting. The group is working on developing a strategy to address toxicity of unknown cause in Central Valley and Bay-Delta waterways. In addition, the group is drafting a proposal for CALFED funding to implement the strategy.

On 3 August, Jeanne Chilcott and Abigail Smith participated in the San Francisco Estuary Project Implementation Committee Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) Workshop. The focus of the workshop was to review CCMP accomplishments of the past 18-months, evaluate and revise the top eight priorities of the plan, and to determine methods to work more effectively within the Bay-Delta and with CALFED's Bay Area strategies and activities.

On 3 August, Matt McCarthy and Wayne Cooley attended a meeting of the Grassland Basin Drainage Steering Committee. They provided an update on the tentative Waste Discharge Requirements for the Grassland Bypass Project.

On 7 August, Lori Webber attended a meeting with the Yuba Watershed Council to discuss Proposition 13 funding possibilities in the Yuba River watershed.

On 7 August, Karen Clementsen presented information, at the Underwriters Laboratories Ad Hoc Group Meeting in Sacramento, on various types of fuel storage, piping, and dispensing systems observed during recent marina inspections. The SWRCB has contracted with UL to develop a standard for marina fueling systems.

On 8 August, Guy Chetelat (R5) discussed how dredge tailings could be utilized during restoration of Sulphur Creek at a public meeting of Sulphur Creek CRM.

On 9 August, Chris Foe and Mark Gowdy of the San Joaquin River TMDL Unit participated in a dissolved oxygen stakeholder group steering committee meeting in Stockton, CA. There were progress reports given from the various subcommittees and general discussion on the progress of the stakeholder process.

On 10 August, Dennis Westcot and Gail Cismowski met with the Project Managers of the Panoche Drainage District's Grassland Integrated Drainage Management Project at the Panoche Drainage District office. The Project Managers provided written and verbal updates of the project, maps of the project area and drainage plan, and a visit to the project area. A rough draft of the scope of work and budget was reviewed. Emphasis was placed on timely completion of contracting tasks as the window for construction and planting of 600 acres was very narrow.

On 10 August, Jeanne Chilcott and Phil Crader participated in the San Joaquin River Management Program (SJRMP) Advisory Council meeting. The council reviewed the long-term direction of the SJRMP and the program's involvement with CALFED's upcoming San Joaquin Valley Strategy and the US Geological Survey's second cycle of its National Ambient Water Quality Assessment (NAQWA) program in the San Joaquin River Basin.

On 13 August, Karen Larsen attended the SRWP Grants Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed allocation of Phase VII funding.

On 13 August, Leslie Laudon and Jim Barton attended the Rio Vista Former Army Reserve Center, Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) meeting at the City Hall in Rio Vista. The meeting was preceded by a site tour for the Base Closure Team members. The Army reported that due to the additional petroleum hydrocarbons soil removal requested by the Board, the scheduled site closure would be delayed one month until January 18, 2002. This removal action will also delay finalization of the water quality assessment and supplemental remedial investigation report. The Board also requested that the Army sample sediments in storm water traps, to assess potential water quality impacts to the Sacramento River from metals that remain in soils, as part of the site's water quality assessment. The Army opposes the sampling so Board staff plans to sample the sediment on 21 August. The Army, with the assistance of the Department of Toxic Substances Control, is preparing a Community Relations Plan. The public review process for the No Further Action closure is scheduled to begin in November 2001.

On 15 August, Karen Larsen facilitated the SRWP Public Outreach and Education Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed development of a regional resource network for assisting watershed groups in the Sacramento River watershed.

On 15 August, Jeanne Chilcott, Abigail Smith, and Gail Cismowski attended a meeting held by Community Alliance with Family Farmers (CAFF) to discuss potential impacts of the 2002 Farm Bill, Conservation Securities Act, and the Agricultural Community Revitalization and Enterprise Initiative on Central Valley growers.

On 21 August, Kelly Briggs and Michelle McGraw participated in the monthly Organophosphate Pesticide Focus Group (OPFG) of the SRWP. The group discussed plans for implementation of their Water Quality Management Strategy for Diazinon.

On 22 August, Lori Webber attended a meeting of the Monitoring Subcommittee of the SRWP. The group discussed the Annual Monitoring Report and coordination with CALFED and other large scale monitoring programs in the Sacramento River watershed.

On 5 September, Lori Webber and Rik Rasmussen attended a workgroup meeting for the basin-wide Basin Plan Amendment for pH and turbidity.

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS (DOD/SLIC)

Sutter County

Titan I-B Missile Facility, Sutter Buttes - In November 2000, the Army Corps of Engineers conducted the site investigation and closure-in-place tank abandonment activities of the former Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) TK28 (5000 gallon, fuel oil #2), TK29 (5000 gallon, fuel oil #4), TK30 (5000 gallon, fuel oil #4) and Tank #110 (32,000 gallon, rocket propellant RP-1). The investigation revealed no evidence of a release from the tanks or groundwater contamination. The tanks were emptied, steam cleaned and filled with an inert hydrated mixture of sand and cement. The Army received a closure-in-place permit from Sutter County prior to conducting the abandonment activities. The Board concurred with the No Further Action recommendation in the Tank Closure Report on 15 May 2001. (JLB)

Sacramento County

Former Mather Air Force Base, 10503 Armstrong Ave., Mather, Sacramento County

In the late 1980's, the underground storage tanks were removed from five sites at Former Mather Air Force Base. The Air Force removed a 379 gallon diesel storage tank at UST Site 27, one 3,000 gallon and five 1,500 gallon gasoline tanks at UST Site 33, one 570 gallon diesel at UST Site 40, two 10,000 gallon tanks that stored jet propellant fuel (JP-4) and diesel at UST Site 41, and a 500 gallon JP-4 fuel storage tank at UST Site 42. Contaminants detected during each removal action at UST Sites 27, 40, 41, and 42 were later over excavated and no significant contamination remained in the vicinity of the tank pits. In 2000, the Air Force conducted additional remedial activities at these sites to address potential contamination in the areas of remaining dispenser islands and product and vent lines associated with the former USTs. These additional remedial actions included removal of the dispenser islands, removal of product and vent lines, soil excavation, confirmation sampling and restoration of the sites. Data from confirmation soil sampling shows that remaining petroleum hydrocarbon contamination at these sites is limited to trace concentrations or low level concentrations below cleanup levels. The minimal residual contamination poses no significant threat to human health and safety, or to water quality. All 4 UST sites received a no further action letter. (KAB)

At UST Site 33, two areas with elevated concentrations of several petroleum hydrocarbon constituents remained in soil after removal of the dispenser islands and the product and vent lines. These areas were over-excavated to a depth of 5 feet bgs and contaminated soils were disposed of off-site. The analytical results of final confirmation samples demonstrate that adequate cleanup has been achieved in these areas of UST Site 33. Although a de-ionized waste extraction test result (DI-WET concentration) of total petroleum hydrocarbon as diesel (TPH-d) was detected slightly above the soluble cleanup level for TPH-d, the total TPH-d concentration in this sample was below the soil cleanup level. The minimal residual soil contamination does not pose a threat to the beneficial uses of groundwater. (KAB)

Kern County

Site Closure, Althouse Growers, Porterville, Tulare County

Board staff issued an 11 July 2001 closure letter to Althouse Growers for their 160-acre property southeast of Porterville at the intersection of Road 268 and Avenue 128. Petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil was excavated from five sites on the property, including two large capacity aboveground tanks, two separate fuel storage areas, and at a former underground storage tank area. Excavated soil from these five sites was reused. Pesticide impacted soil was also excavated from one additional location on the property. A total of approximately six cubic yards of pesticide-impacted soil was transported off-site and disposed of by incineration in Utah. (GJI)

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS (UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SECTION)

No Further Action Required - Underground Storage Tanks (UST)

Following are sites where Board staff determined that investigation and remediation work may be discontinued and that no further action is required. Further, any residual hydrocarbons remaining do not pose a threat to human health and safety or anticipated future beneficial uses of water. This determination is based on site-specific information provided by the responsible party, and that the information provided was accurate and representative of site conditions. Article 11, Division 3, Chapter 16, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations requires public notification when the Board determines that corrective actions have been completed and that no further action is required at a leaking underground storage tank site. This document serves to provide public notification.

For more information regarding a site, the appropriate office personnel should be contacted: Fresno (559) 445-5116, Redding (530) 224-4845, and Sacramento (916) 255-3000.

FRESNO OFFICE

Fresno County

Arco Station, 15000 Whitesbridge Road, Kerman - Four 12,000-gallon USTs were removed from the site during 1998.

Petroleum hydrocarbons, including gasoline, diesel, and MTBE were detected beneath three of the USTs and four of the dispensers. An over-excavation was performed to depths of up to 24 feet. An estimated 1,000 cubic yards of petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil were removed.

Two soil borings were drilled at the site. No petroleum hydrocarbons were detected below a depth of 48 feet. Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed. The depth to water was 63 to 64 feet. Toluene was detected at 0.54 µg/l and 1,2 dichloroethane was detected at 0.69 mg/kg in February 2000. No other petroleum hydrocarbons, fuel oxygenates or lead scavengers were detected in the monitoring wells.

There are an estimated 8 pounds of gasoline and 440 pounds of diesel in the subsurface

at the site. The closest offsite well is 625 feet north of the site. The groundwater plume is small and appears to be stable. The site was closed as low risk. (JWH)

Chevron Cardlock Station, 325 Naples, Mendota – This is an operating station. In 1991 product piping was replaced at the site. Soil samples collected beneath the product dispensers and piping detected both gasoline and diesel constituents. Excavation to remove petroleum hydrocarbons was conducted to a depth of 15 feet and approximately 1,100 cubic yards of soil were removed. Soil samples taken from the bottom and sides of the excavation contained detectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons, with the highest concentration of TPHg being 37,000 mg/kg.

Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed at the site in 1993 to depths of 40 to 50 feet. The depth to water was approximately 32 feet and the gradient northerly.

Groundwater sampling and analysis performed in 1993 confirmed impacts to shallow groundwater in monitoring wells on-site. Benzene was detected in at 1,900 µg/l, 1,2-DCA was detected as high as 34 µg/l and TBA was detected at 55 µg/l. Two additional monitoring wells were installed near the northern dispenser and about 70 feet south of the southern dispenser in March 2001. One of these wells was sampled and contained TPHg and benzene at concentrations up to 120,000 µg/l and 4,400 µg/l but no oxygenates or lead scavengers. The second well did not contain any detectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons.

There is an estimated 630 pounds of gasoline in the soil. The closest municipal wells to the site are about 1.5 miles north-northeast of the site. The shallow water at the site has conductivities of 20,000 µmho/cm to 24,000 µmho/cm and is non-potable. Since there has been no MTBE detected at the site, the TBA detected at the site appears to be anomalous. The site was closed as low risk. (JWH)

Coehlo Residence, 3150 West Mount Whitney, Riverdale - The subject site is a residence that formerly contained a 275-gallon gasoline UST. The UST was removed during 1986 and was noted to be rusty with holes. No soil samples were taken at the time of the UST removal. The UST excavation was extended to a depth of nine feet.

Three borings were drilled at the site during November 1986. Groundwater was encountered at a depth of about 23 feet.

Two soil borings were drilled at the site during 2001. Benzene concentrations in soil decreased from 110 mg/kg in 1986 to 2.6 mg/kg in 2001, indicating that natural

attenuation of residual petroleum hydrocarbons is occurring.

The groundwater gradient at other UST sites in the area is northerly. Water was encountered at a depth of about 24 feet. A water sample collected from the center boring contained BTEX and TPHg at 160 µg/l, 360 µg/l, ND, 210, and 65,000 µg/l, respectively. A water sample collected from the north boring contained BTEX and TPHg at 240 µg/l, 740 µg/l, 1,100 µg/l, 6,300 µg/l and 58,000 µg/l, respectively. No lead scavengers or fuel oxygenates were detected in any of the soil or groundwater samples.

The closest municipal well is about 1,000 feet west of the site and is perforated from 320 to 480 feet. A well about 700 feet from the site at the High School reportedly had benzene and ethylbenzene at 12 µg/l in 1986. This well was resampled during 1987 and did not contain either of these constituents. The Riverdale Public Utility District since has supplied the high school with water sometime in the 1980's and the well in question is no longer in use. Based on groundwater elevations at other sites in Riverdale, the gradient in the shallow aquifer is northerly. There are no municipal wells north of the site. There is an estimated 630 pounds of gasoline in the soil. The site was closed as low risk. (JWH)

Farmers Rice Cooperative, 15030 Dos Palos Road, Dos Palos - A 550-gallon gasoline UST was removed from the site during 1993. Soil samples collected contained TPHg and BTEX. Seven borings were drilled at the site. Three of the borings were converted to groundwater monitoring wells.

Groundwater monitoring results indicate a general decrease in petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations across the site. The direction of groundwater flow was generally

northerly. Recently sampling shows all wells are non-detect for petroleum hydrocarbons and fuel oxygenates.

There is about 180 pounds of gasoline in the soil. The closest down gradient well is a domestic well about 770 feet northeast of the former UST location. The site was closed as low risk. (JWH)

Kerman Co-op Gin and Warehouse, 14900 West Belmont Avenue, Kerman - One 500-gallon gasoline UST was removed from the site in July 1990. Soil samples collected during the removal contained TPHg as high as 6,200 mg/kg. A soil investigation was performed at the site during March 2000, which included the drilling of four soil borings to a depth of 40 feet. TPHg was detected in the borings to a depth of 25 feet. MTBE was detected to a depth of 40 feet in all four of the borings.

Three groundwater-monitoring wells were installed during October 2000. Groundwater samples were collected from the wells. No petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in any of the water samples collected from the monitoring wells. The depth to water was about 50 feet and the groundwater gradient was westerly.

There is an estimated 160 pounds of gasoline in the soil. A well survey identified 10 wells within 500 feet of the site. The closest down gradient well is about 125 feet west of the former UST location. The UST was removed in 1990 and the contamination has not reached groundwater in the eleven years that have elapsed making it unlikely that the release will impact groundwater in the future. The release appears to be very small. The site was closed as low risk. (JWH)

Mariposa County

High Sierra Petroleum (Former El Portal Chevron), 10921 Highway 140, El Portal

Three 10,000-gallon gasoline, one 10,000-gallon diesel and one 550-gallon waste oil tank were removed on 28 September 2000 and appeared to be in good condition. The site is approximately 150 feet north of the Merced River. Depth to groundwater is 22 to 27 feet bgs. The land was owned by the El Portal Mining Company, which conducted barium (barite) mining operations in the El Portal area.

An Unauthorized Release Report was filed by Mariposa County due to concentrations of TPHg, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, and MTBE in the soil samples collected beneath the USTs and dispensers. A release of diesel fuel from the waste oil tank area was excavated and a confirmation soil sample contained 100 mg/kg TPHd.

Since the concentrations of residual gasoline constituents in soil were low the site was closed with respect to UST issues. This site was referred to appropriate persons within the RB for consideration of the non-UST diesel fuel, lead, and arsenic issues. (WWG)

Kings County

J's Service, Corcoran - Three gasoline USTs were formerly onsite. Two USTs (capacities of 10,000 and 7,500 gallons) were removed in March 1993. One additional 7,500-gallon gasoline UST was abandoned in place. Depth to groundwater in onsite monitoring wells has ranged from 32 to 35 feet bgs since 1999. The site is a convenience store with retail gasoline sales.

Investigations of soil and groundwater conducted between 1993 and 2001 indicate that impacted soils are confined to an area surrounding the former gasoline UST. Approximately 530 pounds (80 gallons) of

TPH-g and 0.01 pounds of MTBE are estimated to remain in site soils. Quarterly groundwater monitoring has been conducted since December 1999. TPH-g concentrations less than 100 µg/l, benzene concentrations less than 2 µg/l and MTBE concentrations less than 50 µg/l (less than 35 µg/l confirmed by EPA 8260) were detected in down-gradient monitoring wells.

Domestic water is supplied by the City of Corcoran municipal water system. The nearest municipal water supply and domestic wells are at least 1,500 feet from the site. Shallow groundwater in the Corcoran area is generally of low quality and is not utilized for human consumption. (JDW)

Tulare County

Former Wells Fargo Property, 401 E. Tulare St., Dinuba - In the early 1970's, the service station was remodeled and three new USTs were installed. Concentrations of gasoline constituents were detected in soil samples collected near the former USTs and dispenser islands. The water table is encountered at depths of approximately 24 to 35 feet bgs and measured to flow southwesterly.

The petroleum impacted soils are of limited extent and/or have naturally degraded to low or non-detectable levels. The residual petroleum hydrocarbons in the underlying soils are not anticipated to pose a threat to the groundwater in the area. Based on the information provided, a significant release of petroleum hydrocarbons does not appear to have occurred at the Wells Fargo property that would warrant further investigation and/or remediation. Elevated concentrations of petroleum constituents that have been detected in the underlying groundwater are attributable to the identified release from the adjacent Beacon site. (DAM)

SACRAMENTO OFFICE

Amador County

Howard Properties, Old Stockton Road, Ione - One 500-gallon gasoline underground storage tank was removed in 1987 and a subsurface investigation defined the extent of soil and groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination was limited to the area around the tank basin. The soil and ground water results, site geology, and proximity to sensitive receptors including the property owner's water well all suggest this site does not pose a significant risk to public health or the environment. (KTL)

Nevada County

Tosco Bulk Plant #0248, 720 South Auburn Street, Grass Valley - On 27 September 1991 one 500 gallon heating oil underground storage tank (UST) was removed from the subject site. During removal, oil contamination was visually identified on the sidewalls of the excavation. Approximately 10 cubic yards of impacted soil was over excavated from the UST location.

Three soil borings were advanced in locations surrounding the previous UST location and completed as groundwater monitoring wells. The three wells have been monitored since April 1992. Two wells have been consistently non-detect for all constituents analyzed for except for one hit of MTBE (5.9 ppb) and minimal TPHd. All other constituents analyzed for, including MTBE, have been non-detect for all sampling events. The nearest sensitive receptor is Little Wolf Creek located approximately 150 feet southwest of the UST location. It is highly unlikely that any residual contamination remaining in the soil or groundwater from the removed UST will impact Little Wolf Creek. Due to the minimal residual soil contamination and

distance from any sensitive receptor, this site poses no significant threat to human health and safety, or to water quality. (JBM)

Tuolumne County

Sierra Conservation Center, 5100 O'Byrnes Ferry Road, Jamestown - From December 1998 through January 1999, a total of seven underground storage tanks (UST) were removed from the site. All USTs were reported to be in good condition with no visible holes. Minimal soil contamination was identified. A grab groundwater sample collected from the diesel excavation contained TPHd and xylene only. All other collected water samples were non-detect, including MTBE analysis. All excavations were backfilled, and approximately 330 cubic yards of soil that was excavated during UST removal is stockpiled on-site for future use around the site per Tuolumne County approval. A sensitive receptor survey revealed an agricultural well located approximately 1,920 feet from the UST locations, and it is currently unused. Domestic supply for the area is received from a surface water source (Lake Tullock) approximately 1.5 miles southeast. Three

closest surface water bodies are Shotgun Creek (0.5 mile northwest), and two unnamed springs (850 feet southeast and 1,400 feet southwest). Due to the minimal residual soil contamination and distance from any sensitive receptor, this site poses no significant threat to human health and safety, or to water quality. (JMB)

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

Kern County

Schwebel Petroleum Co., Inc., 900 Sacramento St, Bakersfield

San Joaquin County

Elkhorn Country Club, 1050 Elkhorn Drive, Stockton
Wells Fargo Property, 1034 Central Avenue, Tracy
Paiges Towing, 1807 Douglas Road, Stockton
Mid Valley Traylor, 2421 N. Wilson Street, Stockton

Tulare County

Musco Olives, 315 E. Tulare St., Visalia