

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

19 October 2001

ITEM: 3

SUBJECT: **Executive Officer's Report**

DISCUSSION:

WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

Threatened Water Quality Impacts from Oak Woodland Land Clearing Activities, Shasta County

Staff received two complaints in early September of excessive and improperly conducted oak woodland land clearing activities in the Igo area of Shasta County. A site inspection found that the land clearing activities by a Mr. Kenneth Elwood exposed over 500 acres of erodible soils on moderately to steeply sloped land on a portion of his ranch property. The inspection also revealed that the clearing activities pose a significant threat to water quality in downstream waters including the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek. DFG staff also participated in the inspection and made similar findings. At the time of the inspection, the land clearing activities were essentially complete but best management practices for erosion control had not been implemented. Runoff in the area is directed through numerous draws in the rolling terrain and exits the area in one or two small, ephemeral drainages. Ultimately, runoff will reach Huling Creek and the North Fork Cottonwood Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River. The activity is exempt from the construction stormwater program due to its agricultural nature. The property owner stated that he plans to have the area aerially reseeded after the first several storm events. Staff believes that this erosion control measure is inadequate considering the amount of soil disturbance and steep terrain present. The NRCS was contacted by the property owner after the 500 acres was cleared. Staff met with NRCS staff and learned that they will provide funding and guidance for future range land improvement activities on other lands owned by Mr. Elwood, but noted that his previous land clearing was not done in compliance with NRCS standards and specifications. Board staff is preparing a Cleanup and Abatement order to require the land owner to implement more extensive erosion control measures, prepare an erosion control plan, and facilitate monitoring to ensure that the erosion control measures are effective.

Staff Training Course on Data Quality Assurance Project Plan

Regional Board staff held a training course on environmental data quality assurance project plans on 17 August 2001 at the Department of Boating and Waterways. This course was held to discuss the data quality objective for the Water Hyacinth Control Program. Staff presented the reasons a QAPP is needed for a project, the elements that comprise the QAPP, and the relationship of these elements to environmental samples. The QAPP discussion focused on the field and laboratory quality assurance and quality control procedures. In addition to the Department of Boating and Waterways, staff from Department of Fish and Game, Department of Food and Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture and private consultants attended this course. (SAG)

Cleanup Continues At Stowell Mine, Shasta County.

Cleanup efforts at the Stowell Mine encountered a surprise when an unknown portal was uncovered, resulting in the discharge of approximately 1,000gallon per minute of water for a short period of time. The portal, not shown on any historical maps, was buried under waste rock that was being removed to a waste containment unit. Only minor amounts of the low pH water entered Spring Creek, a stream already impacted by past mining activities. The previously unknown portal may have contributed to the discharge of acid mine drainage to Spring Creek. The portal and its discharge can now be contained to reduce discharges. It is hoped that remedial activities at the Stowell Mine, in conjunction with those activities at Iron Mountain Mine, will help restore several miles of stream to support a fisheries. (PVW)

Organophosphorus Pesticide Intensive Monitoring Studies in San Joaquin River Basin

Staff and students from the San Joaquin (SJR) TMDL Unit, in collaboration with United States Geological Survey staff, have completed the second of two intensive monitoring studies of organophosphorus pesticides in the lower

San Joaquin River Watershed on 2 August, 2001. The study area includes 23 sites in the lower SJR Basin from the SJR at Lander Avenue (near Stevinson) to the San Joaquin River near Vernalis. The first study was conducted in June 2001. The purpose of the intensive monitoring studies is to obtain pesticide water quality information over a wide area for a specific time. The data will provide information on the occurrence and distribution of pesticides in surface water relative to pesticide use, cropping patterns, and water use. (SAG, ELR)

Organophosphorus Pesticide Irrigation Season San Joaquin River Basin Monitoring

As part of San Joaquin River Irrigation Season Monitoring Plan, staff and students from the San Joaquin TMDL Unit, in collaboration with United States Geological Survey staff, have completed the field work for the 2001 irrigation season monitoring of organophosphorus pesticides in the lower San Joaquin River Watershed. This monitoring plan included weekly sampling of 12 San Joaquin River and tributary sites from April to August 2001. All samples are being analyzed using enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA) and will be confirmed using a gas chromatograph / mass (GC/MS). (SAG, ELR)

Effluent Dominated Water Bodies Stakeholder Group

The Sacramento and San Joaquin Watersheds Effluent Dominated Water Bodies (EDW) Stakeholder Group met for the fourth time on August 2, 2001. This group serves as a forum for information exchange between Regional Board staff and interested stakeholders on EDW related issues in the Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds. Staff summarized the major issues faced by NPDES permittees discharging to EDWs, and outlined possible steps that dischargers can take to address these issues. Those steps include Use Attainability Analyses (UAAs) and Basin Plan Amendments (BPAs). Staff recommended that those dischargers interested in pursuing these steps approach the Regional Board with their proposed plan. The stakeholder group was also updated on current efforts to address EDWs in Region 5. Regional Board staff is working on several projects to address EDW issues, including site specific BPAs for temperature, pH and turbidity for El Dorado Irrigation District's wastewater discharge to Deer Creek (an EDW) and basin-wide BPAs for pH and turbidity. (LBW)

ENFORCEMENT

Settlement of ACL to Morrison Homes for Storm Water Violations, Sacramento County

On 12 July 2001, the Executive Officer issue an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint to Morrison Homes for sediment discharges to Laguna Creek in Sacramento County. In response to the Complaint, Morrison Homes 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. Following acceptance of the proposed settlement by the Executive Officer, Morrison Homes submitted a check for \$60,000 to the Board on 7 September 2001. Morrison Homes also completed its SEP by sponsoring a storm water protection seminar that took place on 27 September 2001. (BLS)

Cleanup and Abatement Order Issued to the City of Sutter Creek, Amador County

The City of Sutter Creek's collection system has experienced over eighteen sanitary sewer overflow events in the past three years. Because of topography of the foothill area, many of the overflows were discharged to Sutter Creek. The spill reports submitted by the Discharger indicate the cause of the spills is due to the deteriorated condition of the collection system. In addition, staff has noted that the Discharger's lack of preventative maintenance has also contributed to several sewer overflows. The Discharger has completed some sewer line improvements; however, the Discharger has continued to discharge waste in violation its WDRs. On 21 September 2001, the EO signed a C&A requiring the Discharger to comply with its WDRs and to conduct a number of collection system improvements to prevent sanitary sewer overflows. In addition, the C&A requires the Discharger to establish a maintenance program for its collection system. (ASB)

Administrative Civil Liability Complaint, Yosemite Pine RV Park, Tuolumne County

Majistee Corporation owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility that serves the Yosemite Pine RV Park. The facility is regulated under WDRs No. 96-216. Board staff recently conducted two inspections: the first on 31 May 2001 and the second on 30 July 2001. During both inspections, staff found the facility to be poorly maintained, and observed several system failures and violations. These included evidence of wastewater overflow from the main lift station, a non-operational spray disposal system (resulting in standing pools of wastewater in the disposal area) and discharge of wastewater to a surface water drainage. In addition, the Discharger has not been submitting the required monthly monitoring reports. As a result of the inspections, the Discharger was ordered, pursuant to Section

13267 of the CWC, to submit a report showing that the surface water discharges had ceased and that the disposal system was operating in compliance with the WDRs. However, the reports were not received, and on 24 August 2001, the EO issued a \$10,000 ACLC. On 10 September 2001, the Discharger submitted the required report. The Discharger has since waived his right to a Board hearing on the matter within 60 days and has requested to meet with the Executive Officer to negotiate a reduction in the amount of the civil liability. (JRM)

Supplemental Environmental Project Is Finalized, Groveland Community Services District, Tuolumne County

On 16 April 2001, the EO issued a \$40,000 ACLC to the Groveland Community Services District for numerous discharges to surface waters of raw sewage and treated wastewater. The EO subsequently met with the Discharger and agreed to settle the ACLC with a \$5,000 payment and a \$30,000 Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP). On 15 June 2001, the District submitted the required payment of \$5,000. On 13 September 2001, a final Settlement Agreement, including a detailed workplan and timeline for completion of the SEP, was completed and was signed by both the Executive Officer and the Discharger. The SEP will consist of an assessment of the impact of septic systems on the First Garrotte Creek watershed. A preliminary sampling plan is due by 1 October 2001, and a final project report is due by 15 October 2002. (JRM)

Tartaric Manufacturing Corporation, Inc., Stanislaus County

The Tartaric Manufacturing Corporation (Tartaric) has not conducted manufacturing operations at its facility in Newman since April 2000 due to odor problems associated with the wastewater stored in the Class II surface impoundments at the facility. Tartaric was in violation of Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 99-714 issued by the Executive Officer on 29 April 1999, which required Tartaric to cease all objectionable odors originating from the facility forthwith. Tartaric was also in violation of the Order of Abatement issued by the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD) on 7 July 1999. The Order of Abatement prohibited Tartaric from conducting manufacturing operations in a manner which resulted in an odor nuisance and required Tartaric to remove all odiferous solid and liquid waste from the surface impoundments in the most expeditious manner possible.

Approximately 12 million gallons of wastewater remain in one of the surface impoundments (Pond 4) at the facility. Complaints of odors from the facility ceased by December 2000 after Tartaric contained all of the wastewater within, and placed a cover over, Pond 4.

The SJVUAPCD has recently drafted a permit that will allow Tartaric to resume manufacturing operations this year. Tartaric must hold a community meeting to discuss the proposed startup of operations before the SJVUAPCD will finalize the permit. Board staff are concerned about the possible startup since Tartaric has not submitted an operations plan for Board approval, the proposed operations may violate the existing Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 98-183, Tartaric has not submitted the required financial assurance for closure of the surface impoundments, and Tartaric does not have an approved plan to remove the wastewater remaining in Pond 4. If the plant operation resumes public outcry is likely because of past nuisance issues. (PAL)

Enes Dairy, Stanislaus County

On 2 August 2001, a Stipulation for Final Judgment, and a Permanent Injunction were ordered by Superior Court Judge Hurl W. Johnson in the matter of The People of the State of California vs. Maria Enes, Enes Dairy, Trustees of the Jean A. Harvey Trust and John Harvey, Stanislaus County. This action was taken as a result of a December 1999 discharge of wastewater into Union Drain, which is tributary to Dry Creek and the Tuolumne River. The amount of the fine was \$13,248, of which \$12,000 was paid in improvements. The remainder was paid to Stanislaus County, The Department of Fish and Game, and the Regional Board for partial payment of costs. LFP

Joe Avis Dairy, Sacramento County

In August 2001, Joe Avis Sr., owner and operator of Joe Avis Dairy, Sacramento County, was sentenced to four months in prison and a year of supervised release for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act. Avis was also ordered to pay a \$30,000 fine and restitution by U. S. District Judge Lawrence K. Karlton. On five occasions, between December 1995 and February 1999, Avis discharged wastewater into a drain, which is tributary to Stone Lake and the Sacramento River. LFP

SPILLS

Sewage Spill, Sacramento County Boys Ranch, Sacramento County

On 9 August 2001, plant operation staff noted a low flow condition at the wastewater treatment plant. Further investigation of the collection system found that the sewer system was surcharged and overflowing raw sewage from a manhole. The spill was contained on land. Operational staff had last inspected the wastewater plant on 6 August 2001 and the actual duration of the spill is not known. Based on an average daily flow rate of 8,500 gallons, the Discharger estimates that approximately 25,500 gallons of raw sewage spilled for the three day period. The Discharger cleared the plugged sewer line and pumped the pooled sewage. The cause of the plug was reported to be an accumulation of grease, examination gloves, socks, and potato chip bags within the sewer line. Staff are preparing updated WDRs and will require the Discharger to better maintain and inspect its sanitary sewer system. (ASB)

Yosemite West Maintenance District WWTF Spills Wastewater, Mariposa County

On 23 August Board staff inspected Yosemite West WWTF in response to a spill complaint. Mariposa County operates the WWTF. Board staff discovered that six sewage spills occurred since January 2001, whereas the County reported three.

The sixth spill, which generated the complaint, occurred from 10 August until the morning of 13 August. A bypass constructed to facilitate pond maintenance failed, resulting in a discharge of raw wastewater to land. County staff estimate 7,000 gallons spilled. The County stopped the spill by rerouting the influent to the lower pond. The surface water drainage near the WWTF is to the Indian Creek and then to the Merced River. Board staff is continuing to investigate for enforcement. (HA)

LAND DISPOSAL

Chevron Proceeding With Wastewater Disposal Study, Kern County

Chevron USA Production Company has been conducting a major wastewater disposal site investigation near the western foothills of Kern County. Chevron, one of the three largest petroleum producers in California, is searching for wastewater disposal alternatives for their current volume of 45,000 barrels per day with proposed increases up to 150,000 barrels per day, including a new pond site for disposal of its produced water from the Lost Hills Oilfield area. Chevron's consultant is working to complete a major hydrogeologic site characterization for a new pond location. The study includes groundwater modeling supplemented by data from continuous cores and geophysical logs from several recently completed boreholes, supplemented by geophysical logs from numerous oil wells in the proximity of the site. Three borings were completed as groundwater monitoring wells. Two project focus meetings have been held with Fresno staff and a preliminary report has been submitted. (SRG)

Safety-Kleen's Big Dig, Kern County

Safety-Kleen, owner/operator of the Buttonwillow Class I Waste Disposal Facility, is in the process of constructing the first 12-acre module of what is planned as a 90-acre WMU. With 3:1 slopes, the base of the excavation is 90 feet below grade. Two 3-ft. clay liners and two 80 mil HDPE liners will line the excavation. A GCL liner system will be substituted for the primary clay 20 ft. up the sidewalls into the anchor trench. Construction quality assurance and control is by GeoSyntech. When finished the WMU will result in a waste capacity of 10,700,000 cubic yards. (SRG)

ConAgra Requests Temporary Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements, Stanislaus County

ConAgra's Oakdale tomato-processing plant currently operates under an NPDES permit which allows direct discharge of certain process wastewaters to surface water, use of wastewater for irrigating pasture, and discharge of tailwater pond overflow from the irrigated pastures to surface water. The Discharger has not consistently complied with the effluent limitations set forth in the NPDES permit, and submitted a RWD to expand the land disposal sites in lieu of renewing the NPDES permit. The RWD is not yet complete, but the Discharger has reportedly made contractual commitments to deliver water to the proposed expansion property. Therefore, the Discharger has requested that the EO allow a temporary discharge of the waste, as described by Regional Board Resolution No. 82-036, which allows a waiver of WDRs for food processing wastes discharged to land under an approved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan. At staff's request, the Discharger has submitted the O&M Plan, and staff has inspected the proposed disposal area. The O&M Plan is not yet complete, and staff expects that the waiver letter

will be accompanied by a Water Code Section 13267 letter requiring both the submittal of a complete RWD within a specified timeframe and extensive monitoring and reporting during the waiver period. (ALO)

Continued Nuisance Odors, Hatler Industrial Park, Tuolumne County

On 27 July 2001, staff received a complaint regarding continuing nuisance odors in the vicinity of the Hatler Industrial Park wastewater ponds. On 30 July, staff followed up with a field inspection and verified the validity of the complaint. On 16 August, the Assistant EO issued an Order for Reports pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code, and ordered the Discharger to submit a design plan for improvements to the aeration cell/stabilization pond system by 27 August 2001. On 6 September 2001, the Discharger called staff to indicate that they had completed wastewater pretreatment modifications to the Diestel Turkey Ranch wastewater system in order to correct some problems they were having; and had repaired part of the pond aeration system and also added more aerators. The Discharger also stated that he had hired an engineer to prepare a report describing the upgrades completed, and a plan for evaluation of the upgrades and measures to be implemented should the improvements be found to be inadequate. On 21 September, the Discharger's engineer called to indicate that his report/plan was almost complete and should be submitted to the Board by 26 September. (JRM)

SITE REMEDIATION

Investigation of Groundwater Beneath Inactive PG&E-Kern Power Plant Continues, Kern County

The most recent round of groundwater sampling for hexavalent chromium at the inactive Kern Power Plant returned values ranging from nondetect to 20 µg/L. A triple-nested monitoring well to define the petroleum hydrocarbon plume migrating beneath the PG&E site from the adjacent World Oil refinery was installed in June and returned nondetect results for the three aquifer zones, suggesting that vertical and downgradient hydrocarbon plume definition was complete. World Oil is currently installing two new air sparge/vapor extraction wells in the core of the groundwater plume and two additional monitoring wells in the northern plume. The potential sale of the power plant for re-operation is under review by the Public Utilities Commission. (BEM)

Soil and Groundwater Investigation at Former PureGro Pesticide/Fertilizer Facility, Fresno County

This facility in Dos Palos has been a distribution site for fertilizers and pesticides since 1953. Waste Discharge Requirements were adopted in 1972 to regulate pesticide rinse water at the site. The discharge of this waste ceased in 1980 and WDRs were rescinded in 1997. The discharger's former operations resulted in degradation to underlying groundwater, primarily with 1,2-DCP. The discharger is defining the boundaries of affected groundwater around the southern rinsewater pond and is defining soil and groundwater degradation at a former tank washout pad and associated evaporation cells in the northern portion of the site; fieldwork for both is being conducted during September 2001. (BEM)

Off-Site Groundwater Remediation System Begins Operation, Fresno County

Aramark Uniform Services has operated an industrial laundry in east central Fresno since 1967. Early operations included some dry cleaning, which ceased in 1980. Previous investigations have shown that prior dry cleaning operations and other activities resulted in PCE, TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, and toluene degradation of site soils and underlying groundwater. This groundwater plume is encroaching on the TCE plume associated with the Old Hammer Field (DOD site). Aramark has been remediating affected soils through soil vapor extraction (SVE) since August 1994. In addition to SVE, Aramark has been extracting and treating affected groundwater (via carbon adsorption) since 1996. Construction of an off-site 100-gpm groundwater extraction and treatment system (air stripping/carbon adsorption/re-injection) began in September 2001. This addition should fully capture the plume toe and increase the volume of extracted and treated groundwater by 300%. (BEM)

Progress Report — Investigation and Cleanup Activities, Old Hammer Field (Fresno-Yosemite International Airport), Fresno County

The major chemicals of concern associated with the site, a former WWII training base, are TCE and PCE. The downgradient extent of the groundwater plume emanating from the Hanger P3/Building T282 source area was recently defined. The plume of chlorinated solvents exists at depths greater than 300 feet below ground surface (bgs) and extends approximately two miles from the source area. In August 2001, two exploratory boreholes were advanced and grab groundwater samples were collected at depths of up to 400 feet bgs at the anticipated downgradient and lateral plume margins. Results were mostly nondetect, with one sample returning values at the detection limit.

A chemical oxidation pilot study using a potassium permanganate (KMnO₄) solution was initiated in September 2001 with the installation of a single injection well within the area showing the highest upper zone COC concentrations. Three multilevel observation wells were also installed downgradient of the injection well. Permanganate injection should occur in October 2001, after a 2-week baseline monitoring period. Groundwater monitoring will continue for 18 weeks after injection. Pilot study results will be incorporated into the Area 1 Feasibility Study.

Letters were recently sent to landowners prompting their approval of site access (initial requests denied) to conduct a geophysical survey of suspected buried debris in Area 13 of the Old Hammer Field site. The responsible parties were issued an NOV in November 2000 for failure to initiate this investigation. Fieldwork should begin within two months of receiving site access.

Negotiations continue between the Old Hammer Field Steering Committee and RWQCB and DTSC personnel regarding trigger levels for an alternative water supply for Bakman Water Company wells impacted by the TCE plume. We anticipate agreement on proposed values of 2.3 ppb for TCE and ½ the MCL for other COCs. (BEM)

California Olive Growers Restarts Groundwater Extraction, Madera County

California Olive Growers, new owners of the former TriValley/Oberti olive facility in Madera, started the groundwater extraction pumps resuming removal of the saline groundwater in the area. COG's current chloride concentration targeted for cleanup is 140 mg/l, a concentration determined not to be deleterious to grape leaves if applied by overhead irrigation. Grapes are the most sensitive irrigated crop in the area. The cleanup level still needs to be confirmed by the Board. (SRG)

Remedial Investigation Report Submitted for Humboldt Road Burn Dump, Butte County

The Regional Board, as Administering Agency for cleanup of the Humboldt Road Burn Dump, along with DTSC and representatives from Butte County regulatory agencies attended a workshop sponsored by the City of Chico to discuss the results of the site investigation. Several community members were present who expressed their concerns over the site and received information on how the site would progress towards cleanup, including submittal of a Risk Assessment, Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan. Board staff later attended a meeting of the Chico City Council where the same information was presented for their consideration. The site investigation revealed that the site is typical of most burn dumps in that the primary concern is lead contamination. Significant concentrations of other hazardous materials were not found at the site which was a major concern expressed by local citizens at previous public meetings. (PVW)

Crow's Landing Naval Auxiliary Field, Stanislaus County

On August 20, the Navy announced it will proceed with a groundwater cleanup by treating contaminated groundwater in-situ by injecting a substrate at the NASA Crows Landing Flight Facility. Staff requested the Navy submit information necessary to issue requirements for injection of a commercial compound into the aquifer to promote bioremediation. The Navy believes that it is exempt as the federal lead agency from any waste discharge permit. Board staff plans to recommend enforcement action if the Navy proceeds to inject substrate into the aquifer without a permit. (JLB)

Investigations and cleanup continues at the Westley Tire Fire Site, Stanislaus County. Since the tire fire of September 1999, the CIWMB (lead), DTSC and RWQCB have coordinated investigation and cleanup activities. Operations have included removal of contaminated water and soil from four ponds, installation of groundwater monitoring wells, and sampling and classification of the waste (e.g., ash, burned and unburned tires, metal scraps) in the six remaining debris piles. Recently, staff participated in the collection of background soil samples. Evaluation of the data will aid in determining cleanup goals for soil beneath the debris piles.

Removal of the debris piles is scheduled to begin 5 November 2001, soon after CIWMB approval of a new contract. It is estimated that cleanup and reclamation will take about 18 months. Approximately 158,000 cubic yards of nonhazardous material and 20,600 cubic yards of hazardous material will be removed. Surface and groundwater monitoring will continue until it is determined that there is no longer a threat to water quality. (KAS)

Beale Air Force Base (AFB), Yuba County

During July and August 2001, Beale AFB conducted site characterization at several on-base sites. Field activities included construction of more than 30 ground water monitoring wells and soil vapor extraction wells. These activities will enable the Air Force to expedite soil cleanup efforts at several major source areas located near the flightline area (Site 32) and a former jet engine test cell site (Site 10). Confirmation soil sampling activities were also completed at approximately 20 Underground Storage Tank sites, which will enable to Air Force to close these USTs and add to the list of over 900 USTs already closed at this facility. (RRR)

General Electric, Former Kendall Facility, Merced County

General Electric Co. (GE) previously owned the Former Kendall facility in Merced. As a result of past GE operations, groundwater in seven aquifer zones is contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE). TCE was detected in 1985 in a city municipal well CW-10A. The well was abandoned by GE and replaced with a new well (CW-10B) at approximately the same location, but screened in a lower zone (350-foot). Two monitoring wells were also installed as guard wells approximately 70 feet upgradient of the new municipal well and screened in 250- and 350-foot zones respectively. TCE was first detected in the new municipal well in June 1994 at 0.8 µg/l which increased to 3.4 µg/l. GE has determined that the two guard wells are acting as conduits for TCE migration to deeper zones.

The Board has requested that the City and/or GE abandon the monitoring wells and replace the newest municipal well to remove the downward gradient, which is spreading the TCE contamination. The City and GE are negotiating cost sharing for replacing the municipal well and abandoning the guard wells. Board staff met independently with GE representatives and Merced's Acting City Engineer. Both parties expressed a desire to work out the details without Board intervention, and a commitment to complying with Board requests.

Groundwater cleanup is ongoing and discharge of treated groundwater is regulated under an NPDES permit. Groundwater is presently extracted from wells and treated by granular activated carbon. GE recently conducted an optimization study and will be installing additional extraction wells, and removing some existing wells from the extraction network. (BET)

Natomas Air Park Investigation Underway, Sacramento County

Between the 1940s and 1980s, local crop dusters and pesticide applicators were based at the Natomas Air Park, a small private airport in North Natomas. Soil and groundwater investigations from 1985 and 1994 identified DDT, toxaphene and other organochlorine compounds in soil, and petroleum constituents in groundwater. In August 2001, one of the three property owners completed a follow-up investigation on three of the six parcels comprising the Air Park. Although many of the constituents detected in 1985 and 1994 are no longer present, DDT and toxaphene remain in concentrations of concern in shallow soils. The remaining two property owners are using the results of this investigation to revise the scope of the work plans submitted. New subdivisions are under construction on adjacent property. Discussions are underway with the City of Sacramento to consider changing the zoning designation for the Air Park from Residential to Industrial. (AST)

Dupont Chemical Company Uses Innovative Method to Clean up Site in Oakley, Contra Costa County

The DuPont Chemical Company began operating a chemical manufacturing facility in Oakley in 1955, with the manufacturing operations occupying about 180 of the Site's 400 acres. By November 1999, only an automotive paint warehouse was still in operation. There are three identified plumes at the Site: Plume 1 from the former Freon manufacturing area, Plume 2 from the former tetraethyl lead disposal ponds, and Plume 3 from the former titanium dioxide manufacturing area. Dupont operated a pump and treat system from 1990 until May 2001, but due to the size of the contaminated area, proximity to the San Joaquin River, and presence of dense nonaqueous phase liquids, it was not effectively capturing the plumes or significantly decreasing concentrations. In March 2001, Dupont installed a 100-foot long permeable reactive barrier of iron within Plume 1, parallel to the river to achieve reduction and destruction of groundwater contaminants. Using hydraulic fracturing, the barrier was installed to 120 feet below ground surface and is approximately six inches thick. Initial results show a decrease in carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, Freon 11, and Freon 113 on the downgradient side of the wall. Levels of breakdown constituents, such as methylene chloride, have remained unchanged. Based on the initial results, DuPont intends to expand the barrier to 500 feet long using 32 fracture injection wells. (DLL)

Seven Dry Cleaner Sites, City of Merced, Merced County

Groundwater beneath seven dry cleaner sites in the City of Merced is polluted with tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and other volatile organic compounds. At least seven municipal water supply wells and/or domestic wells have been

polluted with PCE. Board staff have been actively overseeing investigation at several of the sites. Because of litigation between the City and the dry cleaners, much of the technical information was withheld from the Board. The City settled the litigation in 1999, but subsequently sought and received in April 2001, a federal court order enjoining the Board from taking certain actions. The court let the injunction expire and the City and Board agreed to work in good faith to address the Board's concerns with the City's proposed remediation program and that the Board would notify the City prior to taking any enforcement actions.

Since that time, the City and Board have met on several occasions, and the Board has been provided the opportunity to comment on the City's proposed pilot-test soil vapor extraction (SVE) workplans. The City has provided some of the Board-requested information, but has yet to provide appropriately constructed plume maps or a monitoring schedule. The City is proceeding with implementing the SVE pilot tests, despite Board objections to certain components. Despite the expiration of the injunction, the City is still contesting the Regional Board's authority to oversee the sites and any enforcement action will likely result in further litigation. (BET)

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

In 1998, the Air Force prepared an off-base Water Supply Contingency Plan (Contingency Plan) to address the potential impact to public water supply wells from groundwater contamination migrating from Former Mather AFB to the west and off of Mather's property. The Contingency Plan was prepared as a result of a past informal dispute between the State and the Air Force over the Air Force's responsibilities to provide alternative water supply. The Board issues a Cleanup and Abatement Order and subsequently a Time schedule Order to the Air Force to achieve an acceptable Contingency Plan. The Contingency Plan was recently revised by the Air Force, resulting again in a disagreement regarding the trigger for supplying alternative water. In January of this year, the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Process was initiated, in lieu of invoking the more formal dispute process presented in the Mather Federal Facility Agreement, to facilitate resolution of these issues.

Six issues that could not be resolved at the Remedial Project Managers Level were elevated to unit supervisors in a Joint Issues Statement. The core issue is the supply well water concentration (trigger value) that would require the Air Force to either implement wellhead treatment or an alternate water supply when a drinking water supply well is impacted by any one of the major Mather constituents of concern (carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), or trichloroethylene (TCE)). Application of the narrative toxicity standard in the Basin Plan, results in 10-6 cancer risk, human health based criteria as the trigger values (CCl₄: 0.1 mg/L; PCE 0.06 mg/L; TCE 0.8 mg/L). The Air Force is proposing to take action at ½ the primary drinking water standard: ½ MCLs to protect against exposure of the public to drinking water having concentrations above the MCLs (½ MCLs: PCE = 2.5 ppb, TCE = 2.5 ppb and CCl₄ = 0.25). The unit supervisor level discussions will determine which of these and the other issues will be elevated further.

Status of Formal Dispute Over Groundwater Cleanup Levels at the Former McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento County

An interim groundwater extraction and treatment system is in place for a large portion of the groundwater plumes at the former McClellan Air Force Base (AFB), a federal Superfund site, as an interim cleanup measure that was agreed to by the Air Force, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the Board. The final plume cleanup level will determine how this interim system is expanded and operated in the long run, to meet these cleanup levels. Solvents or volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contamination are in the groundwater and are also present in the soil as soil gas. Several soil vapor extraction (SVE) systems have been installed and others are being proposed to clean up sources of solvent contamination in the soil.

On April 24, 2000, the State of California invoked dispute resolution over a March 24 2000 VOC Proposed Plan submitted by the Air Force to clean up VOC contaminated groundwater and soil at the base. The State asserts that specific state requirements, Resolution 92-49 as well as a narrative toxicity standard in the Basin Plan, are requirements that the Air Force must consider in determining groundwater and soil cleanup levels. According to the State these requirements are applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) in the federal superfund process. The Air Force disagrees, asserting that, as interpreted by the State in this dispute, neither Resolution 92-49, nor the Basin Plan is a potential ARAR because neither is promulgated, as that term is defined in the National Contingency Plan. The EPA largely agrees with the Air Force position.

The State's interpretation of Resolution 92-49 and the Basin Plan results in a cleanup standard at McClellan of 2.3 parts per billion (ppb) for trichloroethylene (TCE), the most prevalent contaminant in the ground water. There are additional VOCs of concern in the groundwater. The Air Force asserts that as the lead agency under CERCLA, it has the authority to interpret the state provisions and the appropriateness of a particular cleanup standard. The Air Force determined that the appropriate cleanup level for TCE is 5.0 ppb, the federal Safe Drinking Water Act maximum contaminant level (MCL).

In an attempt to avoid formal dispute, the parties (the State, US EPA, and the Air Force) agreed to postpone the start of formal dispute and to use an informal Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process to resolve the issues. ADR was successful in resolving the soil cleanup level by agreeing to a cleanup strategy that meets in substance the State's requirements without the Air Force agreeing to the applicability of Resolution 92-49 or the Basin Plan. However, the ADR group was unsuccessful in resolving the two core issues of whether or not Water Board requirements apply to the groundwater cleanup at the former McClellan AFB and, if they do, how they should be interpreted to determine an appropriate groundwater cleanup level. The parties have agreed to elevate the issues for resolution through the formal dispute process. DTSC has designated the Board as the State representative in this dispute. If resolution is unattainable at the EPA Regional Administrator and EO level, the dispute has the potential to be resolved by the EPA Administrator. This could have State-wide implications (JDT)

Gary M. Carlton
Executive Officer
19 October 2001

Addenda that follow:

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

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Promotions

In Sacramento –
Polly Lowry, Sr. Engineering Geologist

PUBLIC OUTREACH

On 8 August, Annee Ferranti attended the Pollution Prevention subcommittee meeting for the central San Joaquin Valley.

On 13 August, Dennis Heiman attended the meeting of the Feather River CRM Management Committee.

On 15 August, Pam Buford attended the Panoche/Silver Creek CRMP steering committee meeting.

On 15 August, Devra Lewis and Wendy Cohen attended a meeting of the Community Advisory Group for the DuPont Chemical Company in Oakley, Contra Costa County. DuPont is undertaking a comprehensive soil and groundwater remediation program and preparing plans for redevelopment of this 600-acre site adjacent to the San Joaquin River.

On 16 August, Dennis Heiman attended the meeting of the Lake Almanor Water Quality Workgroup to participate in discussion of local agency and homeowner concerns about existing and potential lake quality issues.

On 20 August, Lonnie Wass attended the opening meeting of a “Functional Analysis Team” charged by the Bureau of Reclamation to reevaluate drainage from the San Luis Unit. Lonnie presented information about federal and state water quality laws and regulations during the team’s information gathering session. The team of Bureau staff plus a facilitator met through the week and will be presenting its findings.

On 21 August, Janis Cooke attended a meeting of the Delta Tributaries Mercury Council. The group discussed atmospheric deposition of mercury and its contribution to mercury loads

On 21 August, Guy Chetelat (R5) attended a Delta Tributaries Mercury Council public meeting where sampling of gold mine dredge tailings for mercury was discussed.

On 23 August, Guy Chetelat (R5) attended a Butte Creek Watershed Conservancy meeting where the Butte Creek Watershed Floodplain Management Plan was discussed.

On 23 August, Phil Crader participated in the Grassland Bypass Project Data Collection and Reporting Team meeting held by the US Bureau of Reclamation to discuss potential revisions to the current monitoring program should the project continue past October 2001. The Grassland Bypass Project Annual Report was also discussed. Other agencies represented included US EPA, US Fish and Wildlife Service, San Francisco Estuary Institute, Grassland Area Farmers, Panoche Drainage District, and Block Environmental.

On 24 August, Dennis Heiman met with University of California Cooperative Extension staff to discuss recent problems with discharges of wild rice irrigation waters and to plan for a public information meeting on this issue.

On 27 August, Guy Chetelat (R5) participated in a public and agency tour of restoration efforts on lower Big Chico Creek.

On 28 August, Guy Chetelat (R5) participated in a Cherokee Watershed Group meeting where Prop 13 and CalFed funded projects were discussed.

On 29 August, Pam Buford attended the Central Sierra Watershed committee meeting.

On 30 August, Emily Alejandrino and Rudy Schnagl gave presentations on the general NPDES permit for discharges of aquatic pesticides at a meeting sponsored by the Sutter County Agricultural Commissioner's office. The meeting focused on aquatic weed control issues and was set up to provide information for irrigation district representatives and pest control advisors.

On 5 September, Mark Gowdy attended the monthly San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL Stakeholder Steering Committee meeting. Topics discussed at the meeting included an update on status of CALFED-funded research studies, development of administrative procedures for stakeholder group decision making, and development of a job description for a technical subcommittee chairperson.

On 6 September, Janis Cooke participated in a meeting of the Mercury Strategic Planning Workgroup, a subcommittee of the Delta Tributaries Mercury Council. The group continued work on drafting a Strategic Plan for reducing mercury in the Sacramento River Watershed and for identifying candidate pilot project sites. Janis shared her progress thus far on developing numeric targets for mercury.

On 7 September, Dennis Heiman met with CALFED staff and landowners on Stony Creek (Glenn Co) to discuss application for CALFED funding of stream restoration projects.

On 7 September, Lori Webber and Betty Yee met with Nevada County representatives, citizen stakeholders and other state representatives to provide input for the continuing closure of the South Yuba River due to pathogens.

On 10 September, Dennis Heiman met with Sierra Co RCD to discuss status of their 205j grant application (for watershed assessment) and to field review the ongoing Carman Valley restoration project (Prop 204 funded).

On 10 September, Karen Larsen and Kelly Briggs attended the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP) Grants Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed allocation of Phase VII funds and revisions to the Phase VI workplan.

On 11 September, Lori Webber attended a meeting of the Yuba Watershed Council Monitoring Subcommittee. The group reviewed monitoring data and discussed ongoing bacteria monitoring in the Yuba River watershed.

On 12 September, Dennis Heiman attended the monthly meeting of the Cow Cr Watershed Group Bd. of Directors.

On 13 September, Dennis Heiman attended the meeting of the Pit River Alliance to report on status of Regional Board water quality monitoring on the Pit River.

On 13 September, Mark Gowdy attended a Nutrient Control Subcommittee meeting for the San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL Stakeholder Steering Committee. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss future studies of best management practices for nutrient control.

On 18 September, Wendy Cohen was interviewed by Bridge Media as part of a training video being prepared for Charles Webster and Associates, a communications-training firm. The audience for the training is staff of environmental remediation groups and companies'

On 18 September, Storm Water staff held a workshop for municipalities who must obtain a Phase II storm water permit. Over seventy people attended the workshop, which featured speakers from the State Board, Regional Boards, CALTRANS, and several Phase I municipalities. Topics included Phase II regulations and requirements, Phase II designation criteria, construction site runoff controls, post construction stormwater runoff controls, stormwater public education and outreach programs, municipal stormwater pollution prevention measures, and illicit discharge detection and elimination. Phase II municipalities must be permitted by March 2003.

On 18 September, Karen Larsen facilitated the SRWP Public Outreach and Education Subcommittee. The group discussed how to transition from the current SRWP structure to the not for profit organization (slated for the December 2001), planning for the next General Stakeholder's Meeting, and the format for the Regional Resource Network for assisting local watershed efforts.

On 19 September, Dennis Heiman attended the monthly meeting of the Fall River RCD to participate in a discussion of a potential Prop 13 proposal to fund purchase of conservation easements along Fall River.

On 20 September, Phil Crader participated in the Grassland Bypass Project Data Collection and Reporting Team meeting held by the US Bureau of Reclamation to discuss potential revisions to the current monitoring program should the project continue past October 2001. The Grassland Bypass Project Annual Report was also discussed. Other agencies represented included US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Geological Survey, San Francisco Estuary Institute, Grassland Area Farmers, and Block Environmental.

On 21 September, Emily Alejandrino gave a presentation on the requirements of the general NPDES permit for discharges of aquatic pesticides at a meeting sponsored by the Association of California Water Agencies. The meeting was held specifically to provide information on the new permit to representatives of water agencies in the San Joaquin Valley.

On 25 September, Les Grober and Eric Oppenheimer met with the Exchange Contractors and wetland managers from the CA. Department of Fish and Game, the Grassland Water District, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to discuss the salt load allocations developed for the Lower San Joaquin River Salinity and Boron TMDL. This meeting was a follow-up to a TMDL public workshop held on 28 August 2001 and provided an opportunity for staff to explain the salt allocation methods in greater detail and to get feedback from watershed stakeholders on the TMDL analysis.

On 25 September, Michelle McGraw and Kelly Briggs attended a meeting of the SRWP OP Pesticide Focus Group. The Group discussed overall monitoring needs, future plans of the Agricultural Implementation Group and the outcome of DeltaKeeper's petition to rescind the waste discharge requirement waiver for irrigated ag return flow.

On 26 September, Lori Webber and Michelle McGraw attended a meeting of the SRWP Toxics and Monitoring Subcommittees. The Toxics Subcommittee hosted a discussion of pesticide use patterns in the Central Valley. The Monitoring Subcommittee discussed current monitoring data and reviewed the monitoring strategy for next year's monitoring.

On 26 September, Rudy Schnagl gave a presentation on the requirements of the general NPDES permit for discharges of aquatic pesticides at a public works-vegetation management seminar sponsored by Western Farm Service. Most of the 250 participants at the seminar appeared to be pest control advisors involved in aquatic weed and insect control projects.

On 27 September, Dennis Heiman attended to semi-annual meeting of the North Cal-Neva Resource Conservation and Development Council.

On 28 September, Dennis Heiman attended the monthly meeting of the CALFED Watershed Workgroup.

On 2 October, Shakoora Azimi presented and discussed the status of the Organophosphorus Pesticide Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and the numeric target component of the TMDL being developed for the Lower San Joaquin River at the Merced County Agriculture Commissioners office. The presentation was part of a continuing education class for pesticide applicators sponsored by the University of California Cooperative Extension Services and Merced County Department of Agriculture

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS (DOD/SLIC)

B&R Esparto (Spiva) Property, Yolo County

B&R Esparto is a fertilizer distribution center in Esparto, which stored bulk fertilizer transfer trailers on the adjacent property owned by Spiva. Fertilizer products were augered out of the trailers into distribution trucks, and incidental spills of fertilizer resulted in nitrogen contamination of shallow soils. Spiva implemented a crop remediation strategy in 1994, successively planting crops to utilize the excess nitrate. By 2000, nitrate was reduced from 600 mg/kg to between 5 and 50 mg/kg, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen was reduced from 2,000 mg/kg to between 700 and 1,600 mg/kg, which is typical for background TKN values in this agricultural community. Therefore, on 11 May 2001, staff sent Mr. and Mrs. Spiva a letter stating that no further action was required. Investigation into the extent of nitrate and ammonium in groundwater at the adjacent B&R facility has recently been concluded, and the Discharger will discuss remedial action alternatives with staff in October. (AST)

Fredericksen Tank Lines, Alta Sierra Gasoline Spill, Nevada County

On 30 July 2001, Board staff issued a no further action letter to Fredericksen Tank Lines for the Alta Sierra Spill along Highway 49 and Beeman Road in Nevada County. This release site was the result of a fuel tanker truck accident. Petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil and groundwater were remediated using soil vapor extraction and natural attenuation. (MES)

OXY USA Enea Capital 2-8 Oil and Gas Lease, Contra Costa County

On 20 August 2001, Board staff issued a no further action letter to OXY USA and Glenn Springs Holding Company for the Enea Capital 2-8 oil and gas lease site along Deer Valley Road in Contra Costa County. Enea Capital 2-8 was the site of a petroleum production wellhead that was generally part of the Brentwood Oil and Gas Field. Soil removal occurred as part of the wellhead decommissioning and groundwater pollution attenuated through natural processes. (MES)

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS

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

Susan Simon (L.H.&M. Terzian Trust) Property, 1473 N. Thesta St., Fresno - In February 1991, two 550-gallon gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) were excavated and removed from the site. TPHg and BTEX were detected beneath one of the USTs. Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected to a depth of 94 feet, in December 1991. Groundwater was encountered at a depth of approximately 92 feet bgs and contained TPHg and benzene. A total of seven groundwater monitoring wells were installed during 1996 and 1997.

Soil vapor extraction was performed at the site between July 1999 and July 2000. The latest sampling event conducted March 2001 detected low concentrations of benzene in two wells. MTBE was detected at concentrations of 32 µg/L and 11 µg/L. The site was closed as a low risk site. (DAM)

REDDING OFFICE

Butte County

Frost's Moneysaver, 2049 Fair Street, Chico, Butte County – Eight USTs were removed in 1998. One-thousand cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed from the site. Five monitoring wells were installed at the site and sampled six consecutive quarters. One of the wells contained relatively minor amounts of MTBE during the first three quarters. No contaminants were detected during the last three quarterly monitoring events. (RDJ)

Shasta County

Hopps Property, 1535 Branstetter Lane, Redding, Shasta County – Two tanks were removed in 2000. Soil and groundwater samples from the excavation contained TPHd. Three monitoring wells were installed near the former tank pit. No petroleum contaminants were detected in ground water. (EJR)

SACRAMENTO OFFICE

El Dorado County

Caltrans Echo Summit, Hwy 50, Echo Summit - In August 1987, two 300-gallon waste oil tanks were removed. Soil samples collected following removal revealed a release of petroleum hydrocarbons and metals. No volatile compounds (BTEX) were found in any of the soil samples. In October 1987 contaminated soil was over-excavated to a depth of one foot below the original UST excavation depth. In October 1994, two additional USTs (1 - 2,000 gallon gasoline and 1 - 10,000-gallon diesel) were removed from a separate location at the subject site. Approximately 375 cubic yards of impacted soil were removed from both areas and disposed of at Forward Landfill. Eight monitoring wells were installed and sampled from 1988 - 2000. Diesel contamination was the predominant contaminant found; minimal gasoline or BTEX were detected. MTBE was detected in one sampling event. No supply wells have been identified within 2,000 feet and the nearest surface water body is Benwood Creek, approximately 1,000 feet south of the site. This site does not pose a significant threat to human health or waters of the state. (JBM)

Sam Gordon Family Trust, 232 Main Street, Placerville - A limited subsurface investigation was undertaken as part of a real estate transfer. The investigation revealed petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in grab groundwater samples, and resulted in additional work being required. In August 2000, a total of four soil borings were advanced, sampled, and converted to groundwater monitoring wells. Soil samples had low concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons as motor oil and gasoline. Groundwater sampling was conducted for four quarters with no analytes detected. Due to the minimal residual soil contamination, no detections of groundwater contamination and distance from any sensitive receptor, this site does not pose a significant threat to human health or water quality. (PGM)

Nevada County

Bear River High School, 11130 Magnolia Road, Grass Valley - In November 2000, two 1,000-gallon tanks were removed from the site. TPHg at 3,600 µg/kg, benzene at 29 µg/kg, and low concentrations of toluene, ethyl-benzene, and xylene were detected in soil samples from the tank excavation. Excavated soil was remediated and used on site for a school library parking lot sub-base. Groundwater was not encountered during excavation activities. The tank rinsate was sampled, and no MTBE was detected in water samples. Seventeen water supply wells are within 2,000 feet of the former tanks. The nearest wells are over 1,000 feet cross or up-gradient of the site. The entire site is covered with asphalt, which limits any vertical migration of contaminants. The contamination remaining does not pose a significant risk to sensitive receptors, human health, or water quality in the area. (MTS)

Henning Residence, 18392 Oak Tree Road

Nevada City - In March 1994, one 550-gallon tank was removed from the site. TPHg, benzene, and low concentrations of toluene, ethyl-benzene, and xylene were detected in groundwater samples from the tank excavation. In July 2001, three borings were installed at the site. TPHg was detected in a groundwater sample from vicinity of the former tank. All other constituents, including fuel oxygenates, were non-detect. Samples from an on-site irrigation well and a natural spring also were non-detect for petroleum hydrocarbons. Sixty-five wells are within 2,000 feet of the site; however, they do not appear threatened by the petroleum contamination at this site. (MTS)

Placer County

Sierra Pine Ltd., 4300 Dominguez Road, Rocklin - In August 1986, two underground storage tanks (USTs) were excavated and removed; a 1,000 gallon gasoline UST and a 1,000 gallon diesel UST. Soil samples collected from the base of the excavation contained TPHg, and TPHd. No benzene was detected. Hydrocarbon concentrations in soil drop off significantly in samples collected outside the excavation. Recent groundwater samples were non-detect for all analyzed hydrocarbon constituents. The only sensitive receptor, a domestic supply well is located over 500 feet up gradient. Sampling results indicate that any residual petroleum constituents are not a threat to human health or waters of the state. (PRS)

Yamashiro Property, 1511 Sisley Road, Penryn - In November 1993, a single 550-gallon underground storage tank (UST) was excavated and removed. Approximately 330 cubic yards of soil was removed during excavation and remediated onsite. Between 1996 and 2001 six soil borings were advanced within and outside the former tank pit. All soil and

groundwater samples were non-detect for all analyzed constituents. A sensitive receptor survey identified two domestic groundwater wells within 500 feet of the site. No petroleum hydrocarbons have been detected in either well. Excavation activities appear to have removed contamination from the source area. Sampling results indicate that any residual petroleum constituents are not a threat to human health or waters of the state. (PRS)

Yolo County

Washington School Bus Yard, 176 Grande Vista Avenue, West Sacramento - The site is used for school bus parking and maintenance. In January 1997 a 6,000-gallon and a 1,000-gallon UST, used to store diesel, and the dispensers located above the USTs were removed from the site. Soil results from the tank removal showed non-detect to low concentrations of TPHd, ethylbenzene, and xylenes. Very low concentrations of gasoline and diesel hydrocarbons were detected in a water sample from the tank pit. Approximately 50 tons of contaminated soil and 15,800 gallons of groundwater were removed from the tank pit and appropriately disposed. Subsequent soil and groundwater investigation showed petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in soil and low concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons (MTBE was non-detect to 5 micrograms per liter) in groundwater. A sensitive receptor survey showed there are no water supply wells within 2,000 feet of the site. Results of investigations showed hydrocarbons do not represent a threat to groundwater quality. (DFS)

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

San Joaquin County

Town & Country, 13336 E. Highway 88, Lockeford

Hansen Property, 200 S. Cherokee Lane, Lodi

Inland Paint Company, 117 West Harding, Stockton

Stockton Golf and Country Club, 3800 West County Club, Stockton

Tracy Auto Stereo, 10 West Grantline Road, Tracy

Sears Roebuck Company, 5110 Pacific Avenue, Stockton

Wickland Oil, Regal Station #603, 6425 Pacific Avenue, Stockton