

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

19 July 2002

ITEM: 3
SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report

DISCUSSION:

WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

USEPA Contractor Support for Basin Plan Amendments.

Staff met with TetraTech, USEPA, and State Board to discuss the beneficial use assessment pilot project on 19 June. The contract work is being funded by USEPA. The contractor will be developing guidance for use in assessing the beneficial uses in water bodies that may currently have inappropriate use designations. The current focus is on effluent dominated water bodies that are assigned beneficial uses including municipal (MUN) and aquatic life uses of WARM, COLD and SPAWN. Regional Board staff have identified three water bodies to serve as pilot projects to test the guidance being developed. The selected water bodies are Old Alamo Creek in Vacaville, Morrison Creek in Sacramento, and Harding Drain in Turlock. TetraTech staff and Regional Board Staff conducted preliminary site assessments of the three targeted water bodies and met with staff from the City of Vacaville and Turlock Irrigation District. Staff has also been in contact with the major NPDES dischargers to Morrison Creek (Proctor and Gamble and Sacramento Cogen Authority). TetraTech will be providing a detailed scope of work in the near future. The contractor will be performing any needed scientific assessments to support any action to modify the currently assigned beneficial uses or will coordinate with staff and the dischargers to obtain the necessary data. (RLR)

Timberland Conversion to Vineyards

An increasing number of timberland conversions to vineyards are occurring within the Central Valley Region. Staff is concerned with these conversion projects due to the creation of unstable, denuded land areas that are susceptible to erosion resulting and result in the discharge of sediment to surface waters. Major problems have occurred in Lake County where wetlands were destroyed during the conversion process and sediment discharge choked watercourses. Due to the threat to water quality from these conversions Board staff have been asking for Reports of Waste Discharge from project proponents. (GDD)

Aquatic Pesticides

The San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI) has been contracted by the State Board to collect data on aquatic pesticides for two years. On June 19th the project's Science Advisory Committee (SAC) met to provide comments and recommendations regarding SFEI's proposed statewide monitoring effort for aquatic pesticides. The SAC emphasized that SFEI needs to concentrate their efforts on achievable goals for this year since a lawsuit settlement required that monitoring commence in July. The SAC therefore recommended that SFEI focus efforts on monitoring only the top three pesticides (copper, acrolein, and fluridone) and only in areas where the pesticides are most likely to be used. Staff is part of the technical advisory committee for this project. (ECA)

Rice Pesticides

On 24 May, the secondary MCL of 1.0 µg/l for the rice herbicide thiobencarb (Bolero and Abolish) was exceeded at the City of West Sacramento Bryte Bend Water Treatment Plant intake. The reported level was 1.6 µg/l. On the same date, the City of Sacramento reported a thiobencarb level of 0.91 µg/l at its Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant intake. The primary MCL for thiobencarb is 70 µg/l. Analyses were conducted by the City of Sacramento Lab. Concentrations of the rice herbicide molinate (Ordrum) were also elevated at the intakes in comparison with 2001 levels but are still well below the 20 ppb primary MCL (There is no secondary MCL for molinate). Staff has requested DPR to conduct an evaluation of the cause of the 24 May detections by September 2002, and, based on their findings, propose changes to the Rice Pesticide Program to minimize the potential for reoccurrence of this type of incident. When the Board granted approval to the Program in April 2002, it stipulated that the Program would be reviewed if the thiobencarb level at the City of Sacramento or the City of West Sacramento exceeded their respective highs in 2001. This trigger level was exceeded at both intakes and the Program will be brought before the Board prior to the 2003 rice season. (AES)

Aquatic Pesticide Monitoring Plans

In compliance with State Board's NPDES Permit for discharges of aquatic pesticides, those who applied for coverage were required to submit a monitoring plan by March 1, 2002. The plans must be reviewed and approved by Regional Board staff and implemented by July 1, 2002. As of the end of June, about 30 monitoring plans have been approved and about 30 are either incomplete or have not yet been submitted. (ECA)

UC Committee of Consultants Report on Dairy Wastes

The current state guidelines for confined animal facilities were developed based on data obtained and evaluated approximately 30 years ago by a UC Committee of Consultants. The UC Committee has been reestablished at the request of the State Water Board and the Central Valley Regional Board to help evaluate if these current guidelines are still adequate to protect water quality. The UC Committee has submitted a report of its preliminary findings. The most significant findings are that: lactating cows in California excrete 50 to 70 percent more nitrogen today than 25 years ago and considerably more than the national average; waste-borne nitrogen on dairies includes bedding as well as wastes excreted by cows; the primary route of nitrogen losses is ammonia volatilization; and current dairy waste application practices generally result in twice the amount of nitrogen being applied than is removed by crop harvests. The Committee will conduct additional work to estimate: the wastes and pollutant excretion of cows based on feed rations and milk production records; ammonia volatilization from dairies; and mineralization of dairy organic nitrogen and denitrification of soil nitrogen when dairy wastes are applied to crop land. The Committee will also evaluate strategies of dairy waste application to cropland to minimize nitrate leaching to groundwater. A final report on the evaluation will be available in May 2003. Information generated from the studies will help to formulate new guidelines for protection of water quality from dairy wastes. (PAL)

SB 390 - Discharges from Irrigated Lands

At the end of the year, the waivers of WDRs for discharges from irrigated lands will sunset. A contract with the University of California is being processed to develop additional data on water quality in agricultural drains. At the same time, staff is developing a proposal for an interim program that will be ready for Board consideration by the end of the year. Staff is also seeking resources for a full EIR to evaluate all of the options for addressing this category of discharger. Interest in the developing program continues to be high, for example on June 24th staff attended a board meeting of the Sacramento Valley Landowners Association and provided an informal briefing on activities related to the waivers. Also, on June 14 the Executive Officer attended a portion of the meeting of the California Water Quality Coalition and addressed some of the concerns of the Coalition related to SB 390. (RJS/TRP)

Bovine Tuberculosis Outbreak

Staff became aware of an outbreak of bovine tuberculosis in Tulare County through a June 5th article in the Fresno Bee. Fresno staff inspections of dairy facilities were immediately suspended. Staff resumed inspections on June 24th since data indicates the outbreak is limited to a few dairies. Staff will not visit dairies in the immediate area until the California Dept of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) gives clearance to do so. Precautions for inspectors have been developed in consultation with the State Water Board Health and Safety Office and CDFA. These precautions will help to prevent future staff exposure to bovine tuberculosis, which can be transmitted to humans, and prevent staff from transmitting the disease from one dairy to another. Sacramento and Fresno staff has been tested for tuberculosis to determine if they have been exposed and to ensure that staff has not transmitted the disease between dairies. (PAL/CLR)

National Public Radio Broadcast on Mega-Dairies in Tulare County

On June 20th, National Public Radio (NPR) had a 15-minute report on the battle in Tulare County between dairy farmers and environmentalists, who say the mega-dairies there pollute the water and air. Tulare County is the top milk-producing county in America. Many farmers in the county want to expand their dairies but no new dairy permits have been issued in Tulare County over the last three years because of environmental lawsuits.

In the NPR program, a representative of the Center on Race, Poverty, and the Environment (CRPE) claimed that the poor air quality in the San Joaquin Valley, which is about to overtake Los Angeles as the worst smog basin in U.S., is largely due to agriculture with the mega-dairies emitting as many pollutants as medium-size power plants. According to local air pollution authorities, emissions from dairy lagoons may overtake pollution from cars in a couple of years. However, as dairy farmers argue, there is currently no accurate way to measure emissions from individual dairies. The broadcast also reported that Tulare County would consider a new 14,000-cow dairy, the Hilarides Dairy, which will be one of the largest in the state. The Hilarides Dairy is proposed to be located at the site of the former Lindsay Olive Co. where there are five former brine ponds that have not been approved as closed. CRPE indicated they might appeal and litigate if this dairy is approved. (PAL/CLR)

Cal EPA Draft Document on Foreign Animal Disease in California

Cal EPA has taken the lead in drafting Regulatory Guidance for Disposal and Decontamination for Foreign Animal Disease Removal in California. All six Cal EPA departments and Boards (including the State Water Board) and the Dept of Health Services and Dept of Food and Ag have provided input into the draft document. The document discusses the environmental and human health issues resulting from the need to immediately dispose of a large number of animal carcasses exposed to a foreign animal disease and the potential regulatory conflicts. The document prescribes possible remedies that can be rapidly implemented under emergency conditions. Staff has provided comments on the May 3rd draft document. (PAL)

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs)

Staff continues to participate in the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) task force to develop revised standards for a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP). The elements to be required in a CNMP are being compiled and the task force is nearing completion of the first draft document. Future phases of this NRCS project will include peer review of the draft CNMP, and field evaluation using a small representative group of cooperative dairies. (TWB)

TMDLS***Basin Plan Amendment and TMDL for the Control of Diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers***

Background: Staff is preparing a Basin Plan Amendment that will address the control of diazinon runoff to the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. The Basin Plan Amendment will include water quality objectives for diazinon, a program of implementation, and the required TMDL elements.

Status: Staff developed two draft reports "Draft Program of Implementation Report for the Control of Diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers" and "Draft Sacramento and Feather River Diazinon Total Maximum Daily Load Report" and held public workshops to discuss those reports in May 2002. A draft Basin Plan Amendment will be prepared for peer review by July/August 2002. A public review draft will be available in Fall 2002.

Commitments: Staff has committed to completing a TMDL report by June 2002 (which is complete) and bringing a proposed Basin Plan Amendment to the Board by June 2003. (JK)

TMDL for Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos in Sacramento County Area Urban Creeks

Background: Staff is preparing a TMDL report that will address the control of diazinon and chlorpyrifos in Sacramento County area urban creeks. This TMDL is being prepared in coordination with the renewal of the Sacramento storm water permit and the adoption of the Bay Protection Toxic Hot Spot program.

Status: Staff has completed a data report on diazinon and chlorpyrifos in rainwater from a 2001 study and staff conducted additional monitoring of rainwater in the winter 2002. A draft of the TMDL report will be completed in July 2002. Whether a Basin Plan Amendment is required to establish the TMDL will be determined based on the content of the Sacramento storm water permit adopted by the Board and the Bay Protection Cleanup Plan adopted by the Board.

Commitments: Staff has committed to completing a TMDL report by June 2002 and bringing a proposed Basin Plan Amendment to the Board by December 2003. (JK)

Basin Plan Amendment for the Control of Mercury In Clear Lake

Background: Staff are in the process of developing a Basin Plan amendment to reduce mercury loads to the lake and to reduce methylmercury concentrations in fish tissue. The proposed amendment will include a methylmercury fish tissue objective that is designed to protect humans and wildlife that consume fish from Clear Lake. Higher fish consumption rates corresponds to lower fish tissue objectives. The Regional Board will be presented with several alternatives for the fish tissue objectives.

The Basin Plan amendment will also contain an implementation plan to reduce mercury loads from the local sources. Alternatives will present various options to reduce the effects of past and present discharges from the mine and evaluate the time required for improvements to occur. The plan mainly requires that loads from the Sulphur Bank mercury mine be minimized and cleanup of the highly contaminated lakebed sediments.

Status: The Clear Lake mercury TMDL technical report was submitted to EPA in February 2002. The TMDL identified the major mercury source in the Clear Lake watershed to be the Sulphur Bank mercury mine while minor sources included tributary creeks and atmospheric deposition. Through a complicated food web process, mercury in the lake has caused elevated methylmercury concentrations in fish tissue. Staff first introduced the Regional Board to the issue of mercury in Clear Lake at the June 2002 Regional Board meeting. The Board provided comments regarding some of the alternatives discussed above. Staff developed and evaluated additional alternatives and have been working with other agencies on the implementation plan.

Commitments: Staff anticipate bringing the proposed Basin Plan amendments to the Regional Board in September 2002. (PWM)

Basin Plan Amendment and TMDL for the Control of Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos in the San Joaquin River

Background: Staff is preparing a Basin Plan Amendment that will address the control of diazinon and chlorpyrifos runoff to the San Joaquin River. The Basin Plan Amendment will include water quality objectives for diazinon and chlorpyrifos, a program of implementation, and the required TMDL elements.

Status: Staff has developed a draft report "Draft San Joaquin River Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Total Maximum Daily Load Report" and will be holding a public workshop to discuss this report in July 2002. A draft Basin Plan Amendment will be prepared for peer review by September 2002. A public review draft will be available in Fall 2002.

Commitments: Staff has committed to completing a draft TMDL report by June 2002 (which is complete) and bringing a proposed Basin Plan Amendment to the Board by June 2003. (SAG, ELR, MJM, LFG)

TMDLs for Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos in the Merced, Tuolumne, and Stanislaus Rivers

Background: Staff is conducting monitoring of diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Merced, Tuolumne, and Stanislaus Rivers. This information will be used to complete the source analysis component of TMDLs for these San Joaquin River tributaries.

Status: Staff has developed a draft report "Lower San Joaquin River Basin Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Source Analysis".

Preliminary findings of this report were discussed at a public workshop in March 2002 and the draft report will be presented at a public workshop in July 2002. A public review draft will be available in July 2002.

Commitments: Staff has committed to completing a draft TMDL source analysis report for these rivers by June 2002 (which is complete). (SAG, ELR, MJM, LFG)

Outreach Continues on Pesticide Runoff TMDL

On May 16th, staff met with the Agricultural Commissioners of the San Joaquin, Merced, Stanislaus, Madera and Fresno Counties and staff from Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to discuss implementation options for the lower San Joaquin River diazinon and chlorpyrifos pesticide TMDL. Staff presented the TMDL and Basin Plan Amendment timeline and discussed the sources of pesticide loads in San Joaquin River Basin. In addition, staff presented information on the Central Valley Region's pesticide TMDLs to the Pesticide Applicators Professional Association in Tracy on May 23rd. The timeline of TMDL development and implementation was presented along with the framework of the Regional Board's legal authorities.

As a follow up to the implementation plan meeting held on May 16th, staff met again with the Agricultural Commissioners of San Joaquin, Merced, Stanislaus, Madera and Fresno Counties and staff from the DPR to further discuss implementation options. The meeting provided an opportunity for the Agricultural Commissioners to identify and discuss options available to them to assist in the implementation of the TMDL. (SAG)

Basin Plan Amendment and TMDL for the Control of Salt and Boron in the San Joaquin River

Background: Staff is preparing a Basin Plan Amendment that will address the control of salt and boron discharges to the San Joaquin River. The first phase of this TMDL is designed to meet water quality objectives at Vernalis. The Basin Plan Amendment will include a program of implementation, and the required TMDL elements.

Status: Staff completed a draft report "Total Maximum Daily Load For Salinity and Boron in the Lower Draft San Joaquin River" and held a public workshop to discuss this report in March 2002. A draft Basin Plan Amendment will be prepared for peer review by September 2002. A public review draft will be available in Fall 2002.

Commitments: Staff has committed to completing a draft Basin Plan Amendment staff report by June 2002 (which is complete) and bringing a proposed Basin Plan Amendment to the Board by June 2003. (EIO, LFG)

Real Time Management Review for Salt and Boron TMDL

Real time management of salt is the primary implementation option being considered to reduce salt concentrations in the SJR as part of the salt and boron TMDL. On May 25th, staff participated in a CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP) Workshop. Staff presented a proposal to the amend an existing agreement between CALFED and the Department of Water Resources, Southern District that funds the San Joaquin River Real-time Water Quality Management Program, by extending the agreement for an additional two years and augmenting the project budget with an additional \$742,000. The CALFED amendment committee was supportive of the real-time management program, but they expressed potential administrative concerns as well as concerns regarding inconsistency between the real-time program objectives and the goals of the ERP. Ultimately, the amendment committee did not recommend ERP funding. The amendment committee did, however, agree to pursue alternate CALFED funding because they recognized the utility of real-time management for improving water quality in the San Joaquin River and Delta. Staff is actively working with CALFED to obtain funding to continue the real-time program. (LFG/EIO)

Salinity and Flow in the San Joaquin River for the Salt and Boron TMDL

Staff participated in a meeting with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors (SJREC), and the U.S Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The meeting was conducted at the request of the SJREC, who are concerned about the potential effects of the Regional Boards 303(d) listing of the Lower San Joaquin River for salt and boron and the eventual development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to address the listing. During the meeting the SJREC provided background information on the events that led to the development of the Exchange Contract between historical San Joaquin River water rights holders (pre 1914) and the USBR, and how these events enabled implementation of the Central Valley Project (CVP). The SJREC asserted that the San Joaquin River is dry much of the year between the Mendota Pool and Merced River as result of CVP operations, and that implementation of the CVP pre-dates the Clean Water Act. Staff indicated that a phased approach to TMDLs is being proposed, in part, to address these issues. The first phase of the TMDL will be designed to protect water quality at Vernalis, about 50 miles downstream of the Merced River confluence. Subsequent phases of the TMDL to address upstream reaches will be based on new or revised water quality objectives now being developed under a separate Basin Planning effort. Staff believes that the current 303(d) listing for salt and boron in the Lower San Joaquin River is valid based on evaluation of water quality data and on criteria established in Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and the Code of Federal Regulations. SJREC also expressed concerns regarding the validity of the existing salinity water quality objectives contained in the State Water Board 1995 Bay-Delta Plan and stated that they will pursue this issue directly with the State Water Board. Staff will continue working with the SJREC to address their concerns to the extent that they can be addressed through the Board's authority. (EIO/LFG)

Basin Plan Amendment and TMDL for the Dissolved Oxygen in the San Joaquin River Deepwater Ship Channel

Background: Staff is working with the San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen Total Maximum Daily Load Steering Committee (Steering Committee) to develop components of a TMDL and implementation plan. The Steering Committee has the opportunity to propose its own oxygen demand reduction allocations and a TMDL implementation plan to Board staff by December 2002.

Status: The Steering Committee has completed a "Plan of Action For The Process To Develop San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL Implementation Plan" report and staff has completed two reports: "San Joaquin River Low Dissolved Oxygen TMDL: Interim Performance Goal and Final Target Analysis Report" and "Draft Strawman Source and Linkage Analysis for Low Dissolved Oxygen in the Stockton Deepwater Ship Channel".

Commitments: Staff committed to completing a draft Implementation Plan (Plan of Action) and draft Target Report by June 2002 (both are complete). Staff is committed to completing a final TMDL report by June 2003 and bringing a proposed Basin Plan Amendment to the Board by June 2004. (MG, CGF, LFG)

External Science Review of Research on DO TMDL for the San Joaquin River.

The San Joaquin River near the City of Stockton regularly experiences low dissolved oxygen in late summer and fall. The Regional Board has committed to submit a technical TMDL to the U.S. EPA by June 2003. CALFED has contributed \$2 million to fund research on the sources and causes of the problem and to begin evaluating control options. This research has been coordinated by the San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen Technical Advisory Committee. An external peer review was held in Sacramento on June 11 and 12 to evaluate the research. The Review Panel consisted of Dr Alex Horne, UC Berkeley, Dr Allen Jassby, UC Davis, Dr Steven Chapra, Tufts University, Dr David Beasley, North Carolina State University, Dr William Ritter, University of Delaware and Dr Jim Cloern, US Geological Survey. Overall, the Review Panel complimented the dissolved oxygen research team on the amount of new information acquired over the last several years. The Panel agreed with the overall conclusions of the research team that the primary cause of low dissolved oxygen was the construction of the ship channel, the reduction in San Joaquin River flows, and the high loads of oxygen requiring materials from the City of Stockton and the upper basin. The Review Panel also agreed with the level of detail and methods used to conduct this research and provided CALFED a suggested list of topics needing further research. Comments of the Review Panel can be read on the web at www.SJRTMDL.org. (MJG, CGF)

ENFORCEMENT***13267 Letters Issued to Six Aboveground Tank Facilities***

On 13 June 2002, the Acting Executive Officer sent 13267 letters to the following six aboveground tank facilities for noncompliance with provisions of the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA):

Haven Acres Marina, Lathrop, San Joaquin County
 Mossdale Marina, Stockton, San Joaquin County
 Bullfrog Landing and Marina, Stockton, San Joaquin County
 The Irrigation Store dba Rain for Rent, Stockton, San Joaquin County

Newman Trucking, Lincoln, Placer County
Paul Graham Drilling Company, Rio Vista, Solano County

These facilities have not submitted the storage statement and filing fee and/or the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan, as required by the APSA. Each facility received at least 2 letters requesting these items and did not respond. The 13267 letters require the facilities to submit a technical report by 15 July 2002 with a copy of the SPCC plan and proof that they filed the storage statement and filing fee. (GAI)

DFG Detonates Explosives in Lake Davis.

On 24 April 2002, DFG exploded detonation cord in Lake Davis, Plumas County. The purpose was to test the use of detonation cord for control of the northern pike population in the lake. A previous effort at pike control with rotenone was very controversial, and resulted in the imposition of an administrative civil liability of \$250,000 against DFG for violation of their waste discharge requirements. The test blast was successful as it produced minimal nuisance conditions, including turbidity and floating solids. Few pike were killed in the area of the blast, but this was expected, due to the increased activity in the Lake prior to the blast. DFG obtained information on the "kill radius" of the blast by the placement of live cars with pike at predetermined distances from the detonation cord. DFG may want to continue detonation cord use next year. The necessity of additional water quality sampling will be determined at that time. (RSD)

Plea bargain negotiated with operator of the Washington Mine, Shasta County.

The Executive Officer issued a C&A Order to the owners and operator of the Washington Mine in December 2001. Subsequent inspections by BLM, and the Shasta County and Regional Board staff revealed the discharger ignored the requirements of the C&A Order and continued to place materials, including disturbed earth and chemical reagents where they could discharge into surface waters. Requirements and regulations enforced by the BLM, who owns the property, and the County were also ignored. BLM issued a citation for five criminal charges to the mine operator. The discharger agreed to plead guilty to three of the five charges, comply with the requirements of all regulatory agencies, pay a \$30,000 fine to the BLM, and pay \$3,000 to the Regional Board for staff time. (PVW)

Notice of Violations, Confined Animal Regulatory Unit

On 25 June 2002, 60 Notice of Violation letters were issued to dairies presently under waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for failure to submit their 2001 annual report. The Sacramento Office has issued 89 WDRs to existing dairies, either under General Order No. 96-270 or individual WDRs. Annual reports for sites under the General Order were due by 30 November 2001, and sites under individual WDRs were due in January 2002. Dairies under the General Order had about 44 percent compliance and dairies under individual WDRs had approximately 20 percent compliance. (CKW)

Sacramento County Airports fills Wetlands without permit, Sacramento County

On 14 May, staff inspected wetlands just north of the Sacramento International Airport in response to a complaint. Staff found that the County had filled a portion of the wetlands without a permit for land discharge or a Water Quality Certification. Staff issued a Notice of Violation to Sacramento County requesting a copy of any permit authorizing the discharge. The County responded that it filled the wetlands without a permit. The wetlands are likely inhabited by the giant garter snake, a listed species under the Endangered Species Act. The County also removed trees with nesting Swainson's hawk. The Swainson's hawk is a State listed species protected by State law. The County has submitted a restoration plan and staff are evaluating that plan and meeting with other agencies including the State Department of Fish and Game, the federal Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine an appropriate cleanup, restoration and enforcement actions for this unpermitted filling activity. (WJM)

SPILLS

Effluent Spills to the Merced River at Yosemite National Park, Mariposa County

On 26 May, approximately 500,000 gallons of disinfected tertiary effluent discharged from a faulty irrigation line joint on the Wawona Golf Course to the South Fork of the Merced River. The joint was subsequently repaired. The treated effluent scoured a small surface channel before entering the river. The WWTF has a permit to discharge directly to the river during high flow periods. River flows were high during the spill, and coliform sampling of the river did not reveal significant impacts. The Park Service notified downstream users of the spill. Staff inspected the spill site the following day. Due to the low threat and the timely response by the Park Service, enforcement will not be pursued. (JHG)

Merced Spills Raw Sewage to Creek, Merced County

Malfunctions of Merced's "R" Street lift station and a faulty alarm system resulted in unquantified spills of raw sewage to Black Rascal Creek on 13 and 21 May. The City barricaded the affected areas, cleaned up the raw sewage, and sampled

Black Rascal Creek above and below the discharge point for total and fecal coliform. Sampling results showed elevated coliform concentrations both above and below the spill site. The City disinfected land areas with hypochlorite. The City checked the lift station frequently until the alarm system was repaired, and is changing to another alarm company. Regional Board staff is monitoring the situation and will initiate appropriate enforcement if necessary. (BLH)

Atwater Spills Raw Sewage from Manhole, Merced County

On 11 June, a lift pump failure resulted in an unquantified spill of raw sewage from a manhole at the Castle Aviation Center. The manhole is in a field north of the airstrip that is part of a restricted area secured from public access. The City repaired the pump, and due to the isolated nature of the incident and its location, staff does not intend to pursue enforcement. (BLH).

Orange Cove Spills Sewage to Orchards, Fresno County

Inadequate operation and maintenance caused headworks pumping failures and resulted in two overflows from a manhole at the WWTF. The City estimates that 100,000 gallons of raw sewage spilled on 27 May and 10,000 gallons of raw sewage spilled on 11 June. The spills flowed onto approximately one acre of adjacent olive orchards and orange groves. Staff contacted the Department of Health Services, Division of Food and Drug, to obtain recommendations regarding worker contact and crop harvesting restrictions. The 27 May spill was caused in part because the operator had disconnected the headworks high-water alarm. The City installed a new leased pump at the headworks on 11 June and reconnected the high water alarm. The City will award a contract on 19 June for new headworks pumps. Regional Board and State Water Board staff inspected the site on 29 May. The City is already under a cease and desist order, but the City has been notified by letter to identify and implement mitigations. The appropriateness of further enforcement will be evaluated after considering the City response. (BLH)

CEQA REPORTING

Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) For Tracy Gateway Annexation/Business Park, Tracy, San Joaquin County

The project proposes development of 538 acres along the western side of the City of Tracy in San Joaquin County. Development will be performed in five stages that are expected to last 10 years and will include a 365-acre research and development business park, a recreation/golf facility, commercial/office/retail space, and two hotels. The Draft EIR describes the use of tertiary treated ultra-filtered wastewater for irrigation of parks; and under some conditions, wastewater would be discharged to emitters located below paved parking areas. Staff is concerned about the potential impacts of wastewater disposal on groundwater, and pollution of storm water during construction and post construction activities. Staff has submitted comments to the lead agency regarding Regional Board permitting requirements for storm water and wastewater reclamation. (TRO/PSI)

Dairy Programmatic EIRs in Kings and Merced Counties

A public hearing regarding the proposed Dairy Element of the Kings County General Plan and the accompanying Final Program EIR was held before the Kings County Board of Supervisors on June 18th. The Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet again on July 2nd to consider certifying the Program EIR and adopting the Dairy Element of the General Plan.

At a June 12th public hearing, the Merced County Planning Commission approved the proposed revisions to the Animal Confinement Ordinance, Zoning Code and Subdivision Ordinance and the associated Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The Merced County Board of Supervisors hearing date for certification of the EIR and approval, disapproval, or modification of the revised Ordinances and Code will be July 23rd and Aug 13th. (PAL)

LAND DISPOSAL

Status of Penn Mine Post-Restoration

EBMUD and the Regional Board completed the Penn Mine Environmental Restoration Project between June 1998 and November 1999. The project involved landfill construction, mine waste excavation and disposal, landfill closure, revegetation, and monitoring well construction. Post-restoration monitoring continues to indicate a 99% reduction in copper and a 92% to 95% reduction in zinc discharged to Camanche Reservoir compared with pre-restoration averages.

EBMUD is continuing to remove the leachate from the landfill on a weekly basis to prevent buildup of head on the liner. As of the end of May 2002, a total of 247,000 gallons of leachate have been removed from the landfill and transported to an off-site disposal facility. Leachate removal has decreased from over 10,000 gallons per week in January 2001 to approximately 1,400 gallons per week in May 2002.

During February 2002, EBMUD received funding from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be used at the Penn Mine site. EBMUD will use the money for full payment of post-restoration monitoring, site maintenance and future remedial projects at the site. Therefore, EBMUD will not invoice the Board per the cost sharing agreement for ongoing site costs during the foreseeable future. (WLB)

Fire at the City of Tulare WWTF, Tulare County

On 27 May, an anaerobic digester at the City of Tulare WWTF ignited while workers were repairing the unit. The 30.1-million-gallon capacity anaerobic digester provides primary treatment of high strength industrial wastewater from the City's major dairy processing facilities. Methane gas trapped underneath the digesters' poly-vinyl cover was ignited by a worker's equipment. It took four hours to extinguish the fire. No one was injured. The fire damaged the cover was approximately two to four feet around its perimeter, possibly disrupting the anaerobic conditions necessary for effective treatment. The City is unable to take the digester out of service because it lacks a backup unit. The digester's manufacturer indicates that the digester should be able to continue to treat the industrial wastewater satisfactorily. The City is investigating the incident and alternatives to repair the liner. (ARP)

Citizen removed from Humboldt Road Burn Dump Agency Meeting, Butte County.

Regional Board staff, as Administering Agency for cleanup of the Humboldt Road Burn Dump cleanup project in Chico, held an Agency Meeting to discuss the risks associated with cleanup. Prior to the start of the meeting, which is for agency staff only, a member of the public entered the meeting room. When requested to leave by staff, the individual refused. Staff explained that the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act allowed for agency staff to meet outside of the public eye to allow for candid discussions, coordinate the agencies responses, and review technical information. The individual stated that physical force would be necessary to remove her. In order to be fair to other community members who were not allowed to attend and keep consistent with past practices, the police were requested to escort the individual out of the meeting room. While the public is not allowed at meetings held specifically for the benefit of the agency representatives to gather and discuss information, ample opportunity is provided for public participation in the project. A public participation plan developed in conjunction with DTSC is implemented; fact sheets are sent out, and public meetings are held. Draft and final documents are placed in the public repository for everyone to review. Staff is looking at other options, including allowing a community liaison to attend the meetings to prevent recurrence of the event. (PVW)

Madera Completes Cleanup of Sludge at WWTF, Madera County

The City of Madera completed removing sludge from effluent disposal ponds at its WWTF as required by a CAO issued on 8 November 2002 and has made significant progress in investigating soil contamination from improper disposal of sludge, grit and screenings at various locations at the City's WWTF. The City's 1 May soil investigation report revealed extensive deposits of buried sludge along the perimeter of effluent disposal ponds. Nitrogen concentrations were highest at the uppermost soil profile and generally diminished with increasing depth. For example, soil taken at the 1-foot depth in the embankment between disposal ponds 5S and 6S (Boring B10) revealed nitrate and total nitrogen concentrations of 1,700 and 9,900 mg/kg, respectively. Attenuation of nitrogen with increasing depth may reflect the leaching of nitrate from soil into groundwater. The City plans to collect soil borings to the groundwater table for analysis of waste constituents and compact areas near pond embankments where sludge was buried to reduce rainfall percolation through buried sludge deposits. (JAY)

Selma-Kingsburg Fowler CSD WWTF delineates Buried Grit, Fresno County

On 11 June 2002, Selma-Kingsburg-Fowler County Sanitation District (SKF) began work to delineate the vertical and horizontal extent of buried grit at its WWTF. The work features the drilling of multiple soil borings on thirty-foot centers to define the extent of buried grit in two areas where SKF buried grit during the last 20 years. Board staff observed the initial three borings, which were completed to 6.5 feet below site grade (bsg). In one of these three initial borings, beginning at a depth of 2.5 and extending to 6.5 feet bsg, workers extracted soil that was obviously buried grit (i.e., it was black, sandy, and malodorous material). SKF plans to install lysimeters below delineated grit deposits to collect samples of soil-pore liquid following significant rain events. The results of this analysis will provide information on the potential impacts that buried grit may have on groundwater quality. (DAS)

Clovis to fill Wetlands, Fresno County

The City of Clovis intends to construct a fire station on a parcel containing a 0.5-acre artificial wetland. The wetland was created in an irrigation pond during times an adjacent farmer opened a valve on an irrigation pipeline and allowed water into the pond. The City extended the irrigation pipeline, eliminating the need for the adjacent farmer to use the City's pond. Because the only possible source of water entering the pond is the irrigation pipeline controlled by the City, no permitting requirements or compensatory mitigation to fill the pond are necessary. (BDE)

Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program issued to Lobue/Earlibest Packing House, Tulare County

On 10 June staff issued a revised monitoring and reporting program (MRP) to the Lobue/Earlibest packing facility. The revised MRP will provide better characterization of this low-threat discharge to unlined ponds. (SJK)

SITE REMEDIATION***Sulphurette Works Disposal Site Uncovered in Nevada City, Nevada County***

Board staff received a complaint from a citizen in Nevada County about some excavation work on a parcel adjacent to a fork of Gold Run Creek, a tributary of Deer Creek. Construction had begun on the site to build a large, controversial hotel project, which had been litigated for two years. While excavating boulders for the hotel foundation, the consultant uncovered a layer of purple material ranging from 10 to 30 inches thick and intercepting the water table. This layer was determined to be potassium permanganate, waste from the nearby Sulphurette Works, which processed mine rock from a large part of the County since the 1860s. Based on the location shown on an 1892 map, the Sulphurette Works itself may now be beneath State Highway 49. Staff obtained sample results from the consultant and conducted a site inspection on 31 May 2002. The contractor had constructed a berm around the excavation to prevent the groundwater seepage from leaving the site. Groundwater had filled the excavation, and samples showed elevated concentrations of arsenic and lead in the excavation and in the adjacent fork of Gold Run Creek. To prevent further inflow of groundwater and to stabilize the site, the owner pumped the impounded water into onsite storage tanks and backfilled the excavation to above the water table. Construction work has stopped while the owner prepares a work plan to define the amount of waste remaining at the site, the effects on groundwater and surface water, and how to dispose of the containerized water. (GJD)

Chevron Products Company Submits Acceptable Remedial Action Plan for Front Street Fuel Terminal, Sacramento County

Chevron Products Company (Chevron) owns the fuel distribution facility at 2420 Front Street in Sacramento. On 10 May 2002, after receiving a 13267 letter in April due to lack of submittal of a remedial action plan to clean up both on and off-site petroleum pollution, Chevron submitted the Revised Remedial Action Plan that addresses all of Board staff's comments. Therefore, on 11 June 2002, the Acting Executive Officer issued a letter approving the RAP. (DLL)

Pioneer Americas Bankruptcy Affects Monitoring Schedule at Antioch Facility, Contra Costa County

Pioneer Americas LLC (Pioneer) owns and operated the former chemical manufacturing facility at 2151 Wilbur Avenue in Antioch. On 31 December 2001, Pioneer emerged from bankruptcy into a slumping market and was focusing on cutting costs, reducing debts, and paying off creditors. Pioneer proposed suspending the monitoring required in Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. 5-01-831 for one year to utilize its limited funds for remedial efforts. Pioneer has monitored groundwater at the site since 1986, and the groundwater trends are stable. Therefore, on 24 May 2002, the Acting Executive Officer issued a letter granting a one year suspension of MRP No. 5-01-831 stating that funds were better spent towards remediating the pollution as opposed to monitoring the pollution. A work plan and time schedule are due by 26 June for the proposed cleanup actions. (DLL)

Weir Floway Expands Groundwater Remediation System, Fresno County

Weir Floway has WDRs allowing discharge of treated groundwater from its Railroad Avenue facility to an on-site injection well. Groundwater is contaminated with hexavalent chromium and volatile organic compounds. Extracted, untreated groundwater is currently discharged to Fresno's WWTF. Weir Floway retains WDRs so that if a problem occurs with its discharge to the WWTF the treatment system can be started and treated groundwater discharged to the injection well. Weir Floway recently expanded its remediation to include off-site extraction wells. This extracted groundwater is also discharged to the WWTF, but not part of the WDRs. Staff issued a letter that requires a contingency plan for treating and disposing of groundwater from these wells in case of an interruption in the ability to discharge to the WWTF. (LAG)

Groundwater Assessment, Freitas View Holsteins Dairy, Fresno County

A Notice of Violation was issued to the dairy on 5 March 2001 for over application of wastewater to cropland and ponding of silage leachate. The site is located in an area of sandy soils south of Fresno with groundwater at a depth of approximately 40 feet. Staff requested the discharger implement a groundwater monitoring program. On 31 May 2002, the results of the first monitoring event were submitted. Nitrate was detected at a concentration of 500 milligrams per liter in a monitoring well downgradient of the dairy. The data indicates that groundwater beneath the site has been impacted by dairy wastes. The discharger has been requested to submit a plan to assess the extent of groundwater degradation and a plan to prevent further releases. (CLR)

Thomas R. Pinkos
Acting Executive Officer
19 July 2002

Addenda that follow:

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

Addendum 1**PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION**

Recruitment Efforts – May & June 2002

TOTAL POSITIONS	VACANCIES	GAINED	LOST
258	17.6	1	2

TRAINING

CLASSES GIVEN	NO. STAFF ATTENDED
Whole Effluent Toxicity Workshop	11
Landfill Design and Construction	15
Computer Training (Word)	2
Sexual Harassment Prevention	162

FACILITY UPDATE

Fresno – Pre-construction meeting second week of July. Move expected October.

Sacramento – Dept. of General Services working with consultant on board room specifications.

BUDGET PROCESS

Budget not yet passed. Conference committee still in session.

Potential position reduction. Governor has indicated that he would reduce the size of government by 4,000 positions. We are not sure how many positions we will lose.

Addendum 2**PUBLIC OUTREACH*****Guest Lecturers Reach Out to the Local University***

Staff members V. Scott Moore and Dale Essary were guest lecturers at the Engineering Department at California State University, Fresno, for its Solid Waste Disposal class in April. The topic was closure and post-closure maintenance of municipal landfills. Mr. Essary acted as moderator, introducing the students to the applicable federal and state regulations for prescriptive and engineered alternative final cover designs. Mr. Moore presented a case site proposing the use of a monolithic cover, and Mr. Essary discussed prescriptive and other engineered alternative landfill cover designs. Mr. Essary finished the presentation with a hypothetical valley landfill site undergoing closure, in which the students were assigned the task of assessing the viability of several engineered alternative final cover designs. The lectures were well received by students (the homework assignment notwithstanding). (DEE)

Bureau of Land Management Oilfield Operator Seminar, Bakersfield

Fresno office staff member, Dean Hubbard, attended the BLM Federal Operator Seminar in Bakersfield on 11 June. Dean was invited in order to answer questions regarding inspections, enforcement, spill reporting, and permitting of oil field operations involving produced water disposal, on Federal oil leases. The Fresno office has waste discharge requirements that regulate approximately 10 BLM leases in Kern County. Staff works closely with BLM staff regarding oilfield related issues. Approximately 100 people were in attendance. (CDH)

Beale Air Force Base, Yuba County

Staff attended a Restoration Advisory Board Meeting in Yuba City on 20 June 2002. The main topic discussed at this meeting was a summary of recent semi-annual groundwater monitoring activities at multiple environmental restoration program sites. Additional topics that were discussed at this meeting included the proposed expansion of the soil vapor extraction system at Site 32 and findings from the recently completed remedial investigation of Site 13, which was a former landfill. Beale AFB is scheduled to complete a feasibility study report and a Record of Decision for Site 13, which will be the first Record of Decision for this Air Force base, by the first quarter of next year.

On 17 April, Ron Dykstra spoke to a class of upper division engineering students at California State University, Chico. The class is an introduction to wastewater treatment and is taught by Stewart Oakley, PhD, and Professor of Engineering at CSUC. The presentation covered the basics of the Regional Board's duties and programs, with emphasis on groundwater nitrate contamination in the Chico Urban Area.

On 24 April, Guy Chetelat attended a meeting of the Big Chico Creek Watershed Group.

On 7 May, Guy Chetelat discussed proposal development with grant applicants at a Prop 13 workshop.

On 9 May, Jeanne Chilcott participated in the Proposition 13 Phase II Request for Proposal Workshop held by CalFED staff in Modesto. The workshop covered specific requirements for submitting full proposals for review under the CalFED Watershed and CalFED Drinking Water Programs.

On 9 May, Robert Holmes attended an evening guest lecture series by the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. The lecturer, E.O. Wilson from Harvard University and winner of two Pulitzer prizes, discussed scientific and species biodiversity issues on a global perspective.(RRR)

On 14 May, Kelly Briggs gave a presentation on legal authorities related to TMDLs and implementation at the public workshop for the development of a basin plan amendment for diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers.

On 16 May and 27 June, Carole Crowe met with the Redding Area Phase II Storm Water Task Force to discuss the upcoming requirements of the Phase II Storm Water Permit that will become effective in March 2003. The Task Force is comprised of representatives of the City of Redding, City of Shasta Lake, City of Anderson, Shasta County, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

On 17 May, Rik Rasmussen conducted a public workshop in Sacramento to receive comments on the proposed site-specific objectives for pH and turbidity in Deer Creek in El Dorado and Sacramento Counties. No substantive comments were received.

On 20 May, Lori Webber attended a meeting of the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP) Grants Subcommittee. The group discussed the budget and funding issues.

On 20 May, Loren Harlow, Lonnie Wass, Clay Rodgers, and Pam Buford attended the Public Workshop for the Review of Waivers for Agricultural Runoff hosted by the State Water Resources Control Board and held in Tulare County.

On 21-22 May, Pam Buford attended the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) Scientific Planning and Review Committee meeting and presented an overview of the SWAMP sampling activities for Region 5 Fresno, Tulare Lake Basin.

On 21 May, Daniel McClure, Kelly Briggs and Lori Webber attended the Sacramento River Watershed Program OP Focus Group meeting. Daniel updated the group on the Sacramento and Feather River Diazinon TMDL Report. Kelly presented the draft technical memorandum on the diazinon monitoring conducted in the Main Canal basin during January through March 2001.

On 21 May, Stacy Stanish attended a meeting that discussed a proposed fish consumption study for the Sacramento River watershed. The group is refining the scope of work and selecting five counties to be included in the fish consumption survey.

On 22 May, Janis Cooke, Stacy Stanish, and Patrick Morris held a staff workshop in Clearlake to discuss plans to reduce mercury levels in Clear Lake fish. They described the mercury TMDL and discussed various alternatives for reducing mercury loads. The workshop was attended by federal and local agencies and members of local Native American tribes.

On 22 May, Lori Webber and Kelly Briggs attended the SRWP Monitoring and Toxics Subcommittees meeting. The group discussed SRWP funded monitoring in the watershed. Kelly presented the draft technical memorandum on the diazinon monitoring conducted in the Main Canal basin during January through March 2001.

On 22 May, Lonnie Wass attended an evening meeting of the Water Education Foundation's Central Valley Tour during which he briefed the participants on SB 390 and its requirement that the regional boards review waivers of WDRs, including runoff from agricultural fields.

On 23 May, Pam Buford attended the first informational and organizational meeting of the Millerton Area Watershed Coalition, which invited the public to participate in this citizen based watershed coalition. The meeting also set dates for a Visioning Workshop, to develop goals and objectives for this newly formed coalition, and a meeting to form a steering committee.

On 23 May, Phil Crader participated in the Grassland Bypass Project Data Collection and Reporting Team meeting held by the US Bureau of Reclamation to finalize the Phase II Monitoring Program. The Phase II monitoring program applies from October 2001 to December 2009. The Grassland Bypass Project Water Year 2001 Annual Report was also discussed. Other agencies represented include California Department of Fish and Game, US Fish and Wildlife Service, San Francisco Estuary Institute, Grassland Area Farmers, and Block Environmental.

On 28 May, Karen Larsen helped teach a short course on whole effluent toxicity testing for the Northern California Chapter of the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (NorCal SETAC). Other instructors included representatives from government, academia and industry.

On 29 May, Pam Buford attended a meeting of the Central Sierra Watershed Committee to develop goals and objectives for future projects focusing on water quality and quantity.

On 29 May, Jerry Bruns, Robert Holmes, Michelle McGraw, Lori Webber and Karen Larsen attended the annual NorCal SETAC meeting in Davis, CA. Robert Holmes reported the results obtained from the toxicity testing portion of a multi agency collaborative monitoring project conducted in January and February of 2000 during a presentation titled "Timing, magnitude, frequency, and duration of aquatic life toxicity in stormwater from the lower Sacramento River and tributaries, January – February 2000".

On 31 May, Rik Rasmussen attended a meeting of the CALFED Drinking Water Quality Subcommittee. The subcommittee discussed the results of a workshop held on "An Equivalent Level of Public Health Protection", potential future water bond funding, and sources of agency funding for drinking water quality programs.

On 3 June, Karen Larsen attended the SRWP Public Outreach and Education Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed allocation of funds earmarked for K-12 education, addition of subwatershed-specific information to the SRWP website, and the Phase VIII budget and workplan.

On 3-7 June, Pam Buford attended the Working at the Watershed Level Workshop held at California State University Fresno. The workshop included sessions on the Clean Water Act, Hydrologic and Geomorphic Process in a watershed, Biological Components and Interactions, Watershed Assessment, Stakeholder Involvement, TMDLs, Watershed Planning, and Funding Sources. The workshop also included field trips to the San Joaquin and Kings Rivers to apply the biological and geomorphic information learned during the classroom sessions and view restoration projects.

On 3 June Amanda Smith participated in a California Rice Commission tour of conventional and organically farmed rice fields in the Sacramento Valley. Most of the tour participants represented agencies that divert Sacramento River water for municipal water supplies.

On 4 June, Guy Chetelat discussed erosion assessment and control for shaded fuel breaks at a meeting of the Lower Clear Creek CRMP.

On 4 June, Mark Gowdy and Chris Foe participated in a Dissolved Oxygen TMDL Technical Advisory Committee to prepare for the 11 June CALFED peer-review meeting.

On 5 June, Mark Gowdy and Chris Foe participated in the monthly San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL Stakeholder Steering Committee meeting that focused on continued planning for the upcoming peer review of 2001 CALFED studies, funding sources for facilitator assistance with draft TMDL preparation, and discussions on how to structure an allocation of responsibility and assurance package.

On 6 June, Les Grober and Shakoora Azimi participated in a panel discussion on San Joaquin River TMDLs at the Working at a Watershed Level Conference in Fresno State University. Staff discussed the technical components and implementation options of the salt and boron, selenium, diazinon and chlorpyrifos, and dissolved oxygen TMDLS.

On 6 June, Rich Muhl participated in a post construction BMPs class sponsored by the City of Modesto. During the program Rich outlined SWPPP requirements for construction activities for both Phase I and Phase II communities. About 100 local engineers, consultants and City of Modesto staff were in attendance

On 10 June, Dennis Westcot, Rudy Schnagl, Chris Foe, and Les Grober met with representatives of the San Joaquin River Group Authority (SJRGGA) to discuss the authorities interest in developing a San Joaquin Valley TMDL monitoring program.

On 11 June, Kelly Briggs attended the USDA Conservation Planning State Technical Committee meeting. USDA conservation programs, and new funding and criteria for these programs under the 2002 Farm Act were discussed.

On 11 June, Guy Chetelat gave a progress report on water quality monitoring of Bear Creek to the watershed group.

On 12 June, Dani Berchtold presented an overview of storm water regulations and water quality impacts associated with highway maintenance activities to the Caltrans Statewide Maintenance Stormwater Advisory Team. The team consists of representatives from all Caltrans District offices and Caltrans Headquarters.

On 12 June, Rich Muhl presented a field demonstration short course, which outlined storm water regulations, typical Best Management Practices for construction activities, and other requirements for storm water management on construction sites. About 35 contractors, subcontractors and agency staff attended the training class that was held in at the Winncrest Homes subdivision within the West Lake Community. The Sacramento Storm Water Management Program sponsored the class.

On 13 June, Dani Berchtold was a luncheon guest speaker at the Tri-Counties Utilities Meeting. Dani presented an overview of Phase II storm water regulations to an audience comprised of representatives of municipal government and public utilities located in Placer, Nevada and El Dorado Counties.

On 13 June, Dennis Heiman attended the meeting of the Pit River Alliance, a collaborative watershed management organization for the upper Pit River.

On 17 June, Catherine Graham participated in the Merced River Stakeholders monthly meeting. The group discussed issues concerning water hyacinth, GIS mapping capabilities, current USGS monitoring in the Mustang Creek sub watershed, and preparing an inventory of grants and projects on the Lower Merced River. Catherine presented an update on monitoring within the watershed related to the statewide Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program.

On 18 June, Eric Oppenheimer and Les Grober participated in a San Joaquin River Management Program Water Quality Subcommittee meeting in Modesto. The purpose of the meeting was to begin development of a Final Report for the CALFED funded San Joaquin River Real-time Water Quality Management program, which will be completed this summer. Staff has been working as a subcontractor to the Department of Water Resources on this project over the past three years and will assist in developing the final report. Meeting participants also discussed the future of the program and how the program could be expanded to include local and regional real-time management implementation projects.

On 18 June, in Sacramento and 21 June in Riverside, Karen Larsen helped teach a toxicity testing workshop to Regional Board, State Board and US EPA staff. Other instructors included representatives from UC Davis and US EPA.

On 18 June, Robert Holmes participated in a meeting to discuss the draft report "Status and Future of Bioassessment in California" by Tetra Tech. The group discussed the contents of the report and made suggestions to authors about additional content that would be useful to State Board Staff and Regional Board Staff. Bioassessment is a water quality monitoring tool that Regional Board Staff are using across California in addition to toxicity and chemical monitoring.

On 19 June, Betty Yee and Lori Webber attended a meeting of the Nonpoint Source Program Inter Agency Coordinating Committee. The group is working on California's 5 Year Plan to address Nonpoint Source Pollution.

On 19 June, Phil Woodward presented a talk to the Redding Chapter of the Association of Civil Engineers on work conducted at the inactive copper mines in Shasta County.

On 19 June, Dennis Heiman attended the annual Steering Committee meeting of the Feather River Coordinated Resource Management (CRM) Program.

On 19 June, Emilie Reyes and Les Grober attended a small group meeting in Sacramento organized by the San Joaquin River Group Authority (SJRG). The purpose was to discuss the development of a San Joaquin Valley TMDL monitoring program. Included were discussions of existing monitoring programs in the San Joaquin basin, considerations of monitoring needs and a potential framework for assessing water quality monitoring issues. Attendees included irrigation district representatives and other agricultural interests.

On 19 June, Mark Bradley presented an overview of the State and Regional Boards at the Regional Council of Rural Counties' (RCRC) Board of Directors Meeting. RCRC provides legislative and regulatory representation at the State and Federal levels for its member counties. Mark focused on the Regional Board's enforcement activities and fielded questions on a number of topics.

On 19 June, Catherine Graham and Jeanne Chilcott participated in the Tuolumne River Technical Advisory Committee meeting held at Turlock Irrigation District. Catherine and Jeanne presented a summary of the statewide Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program and information on related monitoring occurring in the Tuolumne River Watershed.

On 19 and 20 June, Les Grober participated in a discussion with State and Regional Board staff to discuss framework for developing TMDL guidance documents.

On 19 and 20 June, Rik Rasmussen met with representatives from Tetra Tech, US EPA, and State Board to discuss a pilot project on beneficial use assessments in selected Central Valley creeks. Site visits were made to Old Alamo Creek, Harding Drain and Morrison Creek.

On 20 June, Greg Marquis and Patrick Morris met with the Sierra-Trinity Abandoned Mine Lands inter-agency workgroup. The group discussed proposed remedial activities at the Sail Flat and Boston Pit hydraulic mine sites.

On 20 June, Dani Berchtold and Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class to the project managers and upper management of Centex Homes. The class covered all aspects of storm water management on construction sites.

On 20 and 21 June, Dennis Heiman helped organize and participated in a two-day field review of restoration projects implemented by the Feather River CRM over the past 15 years.

On 21 June, Jon Marshack of the Program Support Unit met with staff of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) and two visiting Russian scientists, Dr. Nina Barysheva from the Russian Federal Nuclear Center, Institute of Technical Physics and Dr. E. V. Polyakov from the Institute for Chemistry of Solids of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. These scientists are part of a team studying one of the most contaminated locations in Russia, the city of Karabash in the Chelyabinsk region. Karabash, a city of about fifteen thousand people in the Ural Mountains, is the site of hundred-year-long copper-smelting operations. During that time, about twelve million tons of hazardous wastes have been released to the atmosphere and about 30 million tons of tailings have accumulated in the city. Heavy metals pollute the area's air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and biota and pose substantial human health risks to the residents of Karabash. Environmental and health risk characterization at the site is being jointly funded by the European Union and the United States government through the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC), Moscow. At the LLNL meeting, Drs. Barysheva and Polyakov presented summaries of their studies on the Karabash problem, planned remedial activities and health risk reduction methods. Jon Marshack presented information on water resource protective waste classification and environmental assessment methods used by the State and Regional Water Boards. The Russian visitors are currently gathering information on environmental methodologies applicable to their project and region, and the information obtained from Dr. Marshack was appreciated by the scientists.

On 25 June, Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class to public works inspectors in Calaveras County regarding storm water management on construction sites. The class was tailored to the generally high slope and rural storm water problems typically occurring within Calaveras County.

On 27 June, Dani Berchtold and Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class to building inspectors within the City of Roseville. The class covered all aspects of storm water management and focused on common storm water management problems observed during inspections by the Regional Board.

Addendum 3

Completed Site Cleanups (DOD/SLIC UNIT)

Former Karlson Trucking Site, Manteca, San Joaquin County

The site was used in part as a truck service and switching yard. Investigations conducted during 1998-2001 identified total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHd) in soil and groundwater. Monitoring well (MW) 4 had concentrations of up to 17,000 ppb TPHd in 1998. In 2001, all MWs had nondetectable concentrations of TPHd except MW-4, which had 600 ppb. This shows the residual TPHd in soil is not providing a continuing source of pollution to groundwater, and the TPHd in groundwater is expected to continue to decrease and reach the water quality objective of 100 ppb. Therefore, the site was granted No Further Action status. (WLC)