

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

30/31 January 2003

ITEM: 3

SUBJECT: **Executive Officer's Report**

DISCUSSION:

WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

1. *New USEPA Regulations for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations*

On 15 December 2002, the USEPA Administrator signed the new Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Rule. This Rule is expected to be published in the Federal Register sometime in January and will then become effective 60 days after publication. The Rule includes revisions to the existing USEPA regulations for CAFOs, including requiring large CAFOs to obtain NPDES permits. This will affect many confined animal facilities in the Central Valley. Staff is including these revised regulations in a proposed general NPDES permit for the Board's consideration at the April Board meeting. (PAL)

2. *Sediment Toxicity in the San Joaquin River Basin*

In October 2001, the San Joaquin River Watershed Unit began sediment toxicity sampling in tributaries to the San Joaquin River. While sporadic sediment toxicity was documented throughout the basin, during all four sampling events, October 2001 and May, September, and October 2002, significant toxicity was documented in Del Puerto Creek in Stanislaus County near Patterson. Survival of the test organisms ranged from zero to 61%, with the more lethal concentrations detected in the fall. Chemical analysis performed on sediment samples collected September 2002, showed concentrations of the pyrethroid pesticides bifenthrin and permethrin. Toxicity Identification Evaluations (TIEs) conducted in May and September 2002, showed multiple lines of evidence pointing to pyrethroid pesticides as the cause of toxicity. Follow up studies conducted in October 2002, indicate lethal toxicity at three stations progressively upstream of the initial site. Chemical analysis has not returned from the laboratory for these samples. Staff anticipates working with Department of Pesticide Regulation, UC Cooperative Extension, and local Resource Conservation Districts to determine the source of the toxicity and identify control mechanisms. (JLR)

3. *Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program*

In response to the current freeze on contract amendments, the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) in the San Joaquin River Basin has temporarily cut back its monitoring efforts due to the inability to pay contract laboratories. Field measurements of EC, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity are continuing along with the in-house portion of the bacteriological monitoring program. Full SWAMP monitoring will resume when and if the amendments requested in August are finalized. (CSD)

4. *Grasslands Bypass Project Water Quality Monitoring Program*

Phase II of the Grasslands Bypass Project (GBP) and the associated monitoring required by the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) began in January 2002. Although the Monitoring and Reporting Program (M&RP) of the WDR is ultimately the responsibility of the Discharger, staff, in a cooperative capacity with the Discharger and other state and federal agencies, conducts a portion of the water quality monitoring associated with load assessments and compliance monitoring. Due to a backlog in the Contracts Office, an analytical contract augmentation has not been executed and existing funds to support this effort have been exhausted. Samples continue to be collected by staff with the US Bureau of Reclamation (Discharger) funding analyses of boron and total suspended solids samples. At this time, it appears that all samples required by the M&RP have been collected and the associated data will be available for reporting in a timely manner. (PGC)

5. *Intensive Basin Program*

In December 2002, staff completed the first round of Rotational Intensive Basin Monitoring (Intensive Basin Program) in the Cosumnes, Mokelumne, and Calaveras River Watersheds, as part of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program. In addition to monitoring water quality, including bacteria, at approximately 25-sites within the three watersheds twice a month, quarterly bacteria monitoring was conducted at 30 additional sites within the San Joaquin River Basin. As part of the program, staff conducted various special studies to determine appropriate bacteria degradation curves and sampling methodologies. With completion of the first round of monitoring, staff is moving ahead with plans for expanded monitoring

in Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced River Watersheds as well as the Farmington Drainage Basin. Monitoring for the second phase of the Intensive Basin Program will begin in January 2003 and end in December 2004. Due to recent budget constraints, the extent of the program is being re-evaluated. It is anticipated that temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, electrical conductivity, turbidity and bacteria will be analyzed twice a month at approximately 25 sites. Other constituents, such as trace elements, toxicity, total suspended solids, and total organic carbon will be included when and if funding becomes available. (CLG)

6. *Petition on Confined Animal Waiver Resolution*

In early January, the State Board received a petition to review the Board's December action to adopt a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements for discharges from confined animal facilities. The petition filed was for a stay of the Board's action and a review by the State Board. The petition was filed by several environmental groups [Association of Irrigated Residents, Communities for Land, Air & Water, DeltaKeeper, a project of WaterKeepers Northern California and the Sierra Club]. To date, the State board has not requested the administrative record or Regional board comments regarding the petition. (PAL)

7. *Dream Catcher Ranch Discharges Sediment to Drainages Tributary to Fine Gold Creek, Madera County*

Ernest Merrill cleared land and graded roads across several drainage courses on more than five acres of his ranch property without obtaining authorization from the County, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the DFG, and without obtaining a General Storm Water Construction Permit. A December inspection by staff of the County, Regional Board, and DFG confirmed significant erosion and impacts to receiving waters. Enforcement is being coordinated with the other agencies. (BDE)

8. *Dogwood Creek Watershed Complaints, Bass Lake, Madera County*

Residents of Bass Lake allege that homeowners and developers discharged waste materials to Dogwood Creek that impact the lake near Old Ducey's Cove. Inspection by Board staff revealed: one homeowner placed approximately 100 bags of concrete along of the toe of Dogwood Creek's banks for a length of approximately 75 feet; a developer discharged fill material into the creek; and another developer altered the creek channel by placing rock rip-rap along the banks to prevent erosion of the banks below a home under construction. These activities occurred without the proper U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and DFG permits and without required Board water quality certification. Enforcement is being coordinated with the other agencies. (BDE)

9. *Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver*

During the December 2002 Regional Board meeting, the Board adopted a new Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waiver) for discharges from irrigated lands. This Waiver was adopted to address the legislated requirements of SB390. The following is a brief review of the Regional Board activities related to the startup of this new approach to address discharges from irrigated lands.

Assignment of staff – As a result of budget reductions in the Non Chapter 15 Program, staff became available to fill new positions in the Waiver program. New assignments include the establishment an Irrigated Agricultural Drainage Unit in the Sacramento office. This unit will consist of Bill Croyle, Senior Water Resources Control Engineer, Shakoora Azimi-Gaylon, Environmental Specialist III, Kelly Briggs, Environmental Specialist III and Molly White, Water Resources Control Engineer. This new unit will work under the direction of Bill Marshall, Supervising Water Resources Control Engineer and Jack Del Conte, Acting Assistant Executive Officer. The Fresno Office has assigned Russell Walls, Senior Water Resources Control Engineer, Annee Ferranti, Environmental Specialist II, and Peter Osmolovsky, Engineering Geologist. The Fresno staff will work under the direction of Lonnie Wass. These Waiver program staff and managers will continue to work closely with Dennis Westcot, Rudy Schnagl, Gail Cismowski and Amanda Smith as they complete the transition from existing program tasks to the Waiver program. New staff will be in place by early January 2003. Currently, various tasks and deadlines are being defined to ensure that the new assignments are completed timely, the roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and work products are under production.

Petitions of the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Resolution - In early January, the State Board received two petitions to review the Board's action to adopt a conditional Waiver. One petition was filed by environmental groups [DeltaKeeper and San Francisco BayKeeper (projects of WaterKeepers Northern California), Natural Resources Defense Council, California Public Interest Research Group, the Ocean Conservancy, and California Sport-fishing Protection Alliance]. The second petition was filed by the Agricultural Water Quality Coalition, which consists of over thirty agricultural and water organizations. To date, the State Board has not requested the administrative record or Regional Board comments regarding the petitions.

Environmental Groups File Lawsuit over Regional Board's Decision on Irrigated Agriculture - On 9 January 2003, WaterKeepers Northern California, California Public Interest Research Group, Inc., Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., and California Sportfishing Protection Alliance petitioned the Superior Court of Sacramento County to issue a Writ of Mandate ordering the Regional Board to set aside its orders adopting a Negative Declaration under CEQA and waiving Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges from irrigated agriculture. Petitioners allege that the discharge of pesticides and other pollutants from agricultural operations impair the waters of the Central Valley. Petitioners also allege that the Negative Declaration and initial study prepared by the Regional Board failed to disclose significant environmental impacts and that an environmental impact report should have been prepared.

Revised Resolution - On 6 January 2003, the Executive Officer signed an amended Resolution No. R5-2002-0201, Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Lands adopted on 5 December 2002. The Resolution was amended to incorporate the correct motion of the Regional Board that was passed in adopting the proposed Resolution. The Resolution was amended by adding the following language to the last page: "*BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Regional Board will develop a 10 year implementation program to assure water quality standards are met and will undertake an EIR process over the next two years with respect to the 10 year implementation program.*" This amended Resolution language was included in the agenda mail-out to the interested parties and posted on the Regional Board Web Page.

March Board Meeting - As requested by the Regional Board, the Waiver Unit and Agricultural Regulatory Unit staff are reviewing various comments received by the Regional Board regarding the conditional Waiver and developing various recommendations to address the Regional Board's concerns and the concerns of others. These recommendations will be presented to the Regional Board for their review and comment during the March 2003 Regional Board Meeting. In addition, Fresno Waiver staff are developing a draft project statement and scope of work for the Environmental Impact Study (EIR) requested by the Regional Board. Additional discussion on the proposed project statement and the environmental review process will be discussed in more detail during the March Board meeting.

University of California at Davis (UCD) Monitoring Contract - On 23 November 2002, the Regional Board executed an interagency agreement with the UCD to conduct an evaluation of agricultural drain water quality throughout the Central Valley. Staff is working with the University to develop a monitoring plan to complete this work based on information submitted to the University. The monitoring plan should be submitted to the Regional Board by the third week in January 2003 for review and approval by the contract manager. This plan must include various monitoring criteria, including but not limited to, when, where, and how constituents will be monitored. Once the monitoring plan is approved, UCD should begin implementation sometime in February 2003. During this process the contract manager will be contacting various people to join a Technical Advisory Committee to review the project design and information developed under this contract.

Discharger Data Management - On 8 January 2003, Waiver Unit staff met with the State Board's SWIM Coordinator to discuss program data management issues related to Dischargers that will be regulated under the Waiver program. It appears that even though there may be hundreds or thousands of new Dischargers that the Regional Board must track, the existing SWIM system does have the capacity to enroll and track these Watershed Groups and individual farms. Future planned improvements to the SWIM system will be able to expand the amount and type of information presented to and tracked by the Regional Board. Water quality monitoring data management issues will need to be addressed outside of the SWIM system. Other alternative management systems for water quality data will be considered over the next year. (BC)

10. Privatization of Water, Wastewater, and Storm Water Services, City of Stockton, San Joaquin County

The City of Stockton (City) has been in the process of considering a private contractor to operate the City's water, wastewater, and storm water systems. The City has selected a joint venture of OMI and Thames Water as the preferred bidder for a 20-year contract, estimated to be worth \$600 million. There has been significant public opposition to the privatization of these crucial municipal services. A group called Concerned Citizens of Stockton collected 18,000 signatures to force the City to place a ballot initiative on the March 2003 ballot that would provide the people of Stockton the ability to approve any significant privatization contract. However, the City is proceeding with contract negotiations that could finalize the privatization contract with OMI/Thames Water prior to the March ballot measure being considered. In a recent letter dated 2 December 2002, the Sierra Club, Concerned Citizens of Stockton, DeltaKeeper, League of Women Voters of San Joaquin County, and Public Citizen requested that the City provide appropriate environmental review, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to analyze the environmental effects of privatization of municipal utilities prior to completing the contract.

The full affect privatization would have on the City's compliance with Regional Board permits is unknown. However, even

though a private contractor may operate the Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility, the City would remain liable for all violations of its NPDES permit. (JDM)

11. ***Coordinated Inspections Of Storm Water Compliance At Industrial Sites***

During the second week of December, Storm Water Section staff teamed up with US EPA contract inspectors (TetraTech) and local municipal inspectors to conduct inspections of industrial sites in El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Placer, and Yolo Counties. Forty-two sites were inspected, mostly auto dismantlers, scrap metal recyclers, cement/concrete manufacturers. Of the sites inspected, 7 received Notices of Violation and follow-up inspections (one of these sites also received a Cleanup and Abatement Order); 25 had minor paperwork violations, and 10 were found to be in full compliance. Beginning in August 2001, the US EPA inspectors started conducting industrial inspections throughout the state and, to date, they have completed 1100 inspections. The December inspections conducted in our Region were the only ones conducted during an active storm event, and Tetra Tech inspectors were surprised that the percentage of violators was no higher than that statewide. Also, they noted that two of our auto dismantlers, Roseville Auto Dismantling and BW Auto Dismantler, were among the best auto dismantling facilities they had seen. In August 2002, a similar effort was conducted out of the Redding office where follow-up letters were sent to all of the dischargers. (SYM)

TMDLS

12. ***Basin Plan Amendment and TMDL for 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 (TMDL) Steering Committee to develop components of a TMDL and implementation plan. The Steering Committee has had the opportunity to propose its own oxygen demand reduction allocations and a TMDL implementation plan to Regional Board staff by December 2002.

Status:

The Steering Committee is currently modifying a draft of its implementation plan and assurance package. Completion and delivery of this plan to Regional Board staff is anticipated at the end of January. The Steering Committee will present this plan, followed by staff comments, at the March Regional Board meeting. The draft contains description of on-going activities and studies that the Steering Committee has initiated, including:

- a. Upstream monitoring and assessment needed to support the development and selection of long-term implementation alternatives;
- b. Feasibility of aeration, and construction and operation of aeration demonstration project facilities;
- c. A commitment, through a draft assurance package, to improve oxygen levels through operation of aeration demonstration project facilities;
- d. An alternatives screening and feasibility study effort focused on non-aeration related alternatives.

On 4 December, Chris Foe and Mark Gowdy attended the monthly San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL Stakeholder Steering Committee meetings, which focused on structuring a stakeholder assurance package, updating members on congressional funding activities and developing scopes of work for a long-term planning coordinator, pilot aeration project and associated monitoring programs.

On 18 December, Mark Gowdy and Chris Foe participated in a meeting with dissolved oxygen TMDL Technical Advisory Committee members and various stakeholders to discuss the objectives and outline for a monitoring program in the upper San Joaquin River watershed that would provide the data and information necessary for the DO TMDL Implementation Plan development.

Commitments: Staff is committed to considering the Steering Committee load allocation and implementation proposals and completing a TMDL report to USEPA by June 2003 and bringing a proposed Basin Plan Amendment to the Board by June 2004. (MG, CGF, LFG)

ENFORCEMENT

13. ***Cleanup and Abatement Order Issued to Byron Sanitary District, Contra Costa County***

On 22 November 2002, the Executive Officer issued a Cleanup and Abatement (C&A) Order to Byron Sanitary District for failure to complete technical studies and facility improvements as set forth in the provisions of the WDRs. The Discharger has agreed to the scope and schedule set forth in the C&A and will complete major facility improvements to protect water quality by late 2004. (ALO)

14. *Revised Cleanup and Abatement Order for the Amador Regional Sanitation Authority's System, Amador County*

The Amador Regional Sanitation Authority (ARSA) system stores and delivers treated domestic wastewater from the City of Sutter Creek to several ranchers and the Castle Oaks Golf Course for irrigation. In July 2001, the EO issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order which required the Discharger to among other things, conduct a slope stability analysis of two reservoirs, submit a workplan to prevent spills from the Preston Forebay, prevent discharges of wastewater from the dam relief valves from entering surface waters, contain and collect wastewater discharged from the blow-off valves or during other routine maintenance, and prevent seepage from the reservoirs from entering surface waters. The Discharger completed the majority of the work in the C&A; however, the improvements to the dam embankments could not be completed within the C&A timeframe due to design review times by other agencies. Because ARSA can no longer dispose of treated wastewater at the Preston School of Industry, staff asked the Discharger to prepare a water balance. It now appears that the Discharger does have adequate disposal capacity for the Sutter Creek's permitted flows during years with greater than average rainfall. On 12 December 2002, the EO issued a revised C&A requiring ARSA to complete the structural improvements at the reservoirs and to submit a water balance that demonstrates whether or not there is adequate storage and disposal capacity within the ARSA system. (JSK)

15. *Dorsett Llamas, Sacramento County*

The Dorsett llama site is in a residential area of Fair Oaks, Sacramento County, where up to about 25 llamas had been kept for approximately 20 years. The site has prompted neighborhood complaints of off-property storm water and irrigation water discharges, and odors emanating from the Dorsett property. A Permanent Injunction and Order By Stipulation, based on zoning violations, was issued by Sacramento County in March 2002, requiring in part, limits on the number of llamas. The llama population was subsequently reduced to four animals.

A technical report, providing the results of ten soil and two surface water samples, was submitted last November by an engineering firm on behalf of the neighbors and in support of a request for action by the Regional Board. Staff review of the technical report found the levels of nitrogen and bacteria in the soil and surface water to generally be unremarkable.

The reduction in llama population combined with improved waste management practices has lowered the threat to water quality and staff plans no further action at this time. Mr. Bob Dieterich, a neighboring landowner, appeared before the Board in December, 2002, during the Public Forum, and requested a response to his concerns. Staff sent a response to Mr. Dieterich's engineer, with copy to Mr. Dieterich, dated 22 January 2003, that reflected the above information. (CKW)

16. *13267 Letter Issued to Owners of 203 J Street, Davis, Yolo County*

On 17 December, Board staff sent a letter, in accordance with Water Code Section 13267, to the owners of the property located at 203 J Street, Davis requiring submittal of technical reports describing the 1) vertical extent of trichloroethene (TCE) in groundwater and results of indoor air sampling, 2) results of groundwater monitoring well sampling, and 3) startup and initial testing of a soil vapor extraction system. Board staff concurred with a workplan for conducting the required work and producing the reports on 14 June. Staff was informed on 27 November that the work had not been conducted. (BET)

17. *Kinder Morgan Energy Partners L.P. and Balfour Properties Receive Cleanup and Abatement Order for Petroleum Pipeline Release Site, Brentwood, Contra Costa County*

On 18 December, the Executive Officer issued Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2002-0734 (CAO) to Kinder Morgan Energy Partners through its operating partner SFPP L.P. (KMEP) and Balfour Properties L.L.C. for the Balfour Road Petroleum Pipeline Release Site in Brentwood. KMEP owns the pipeline that leaked fuel constituents in 1991 and 1993 and contaminated soil and groundwater at the southeast corner of Balfour Road and Fairview Avenue. Balfour Properties owns the property and plans to construct a shopping center on it this year. The proposed commercial development may not be compatible with necessary soil remediation, so the CAO directs KMEP to clean up the soil beneath the building pads before construction begins. Other requirements in the CAO include a public participation plan, an updated health risk assessment, and comprehensive soil and groundwater cleanup plans. The time schedule in the CAO requires that the critical soil remediation be complete before, or be coordinated with, the start of grading for the commercial development. (MES)

18. *Cleanup and Abatement Order Issued for Sacramento Concrete Inc., Sacramento County*

Staff from the Regional Board, County of Sacramento, and USEPA inspected Sacramento Concrete Inc., a concrete batch plant operation adjacent to Morrison Creek on Bradshaw Road in the County of Sacramento. The inspection revealed major violations of the Industrial Storm Water General Permit that included plumes of concrete slurries, oil, grease, and turbid and sediment-laden storm water discharging directly into Morrison Creek. Concrete waste was also observed along the bottom of Morrison Creek. Regional Board staff collected water samples upstream and downstream of the facility. Field pH test results showed a pH of 7 upstream of the Facility and pH of 10.5 downstream. On 24 December 2002, the Executive Officer issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order to Sacramento Concrete Inc. The Order requires: (1) immediate installation of

adequate BMPs to prevent the discharge of polluted storm water; (2) cessation of pollutant discharge of to surface waters, (3) submission of a Cleanup and Abatement Plan; and (4) characterization of the impacts on aquatic resources and water quality. (CMP)

19. *Cleanup and Abatement Order Issued for Clayton Regency Mobile Home Park, Contra Costa County*

On 19 November 2002, the Executive Officer issued a Cleanup and Abatement (C&A) Order to Clayton Regency, LLC for failure to complete technical studies and facility improvements as set forth in the provisions of the WDRs. The Discharger has agreed to the scope and schedule set forth in the C&A and will complete major facility improvements to protect water quality by late 2004. (ALO)

20. *Continuing Problems at Mineral Resources, Butte County*

Mineral Resources in Cherokee, Butte County is regulated by the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and a Cleanup and Abatement Order for its silica mine. The permit and C&A require implementation of erosion and sediment control measures to protect downstream beneficial uses. On 6 January, staff conducted an inspection in response to a complaint that water in Morris Ravine was still turbid days after the conclusion of the December 2002 storms. Staff observed many areas of active erosion and sediment transport at the mine site. The Discharger had constructed a 19-acre storm water retention pond in 2002 to capture sediments from storm water leaving the mine site. The storm water retention pond outfall pipe discharges into Morris Ravine. At the time of inspection the outfall was not discharging but staff observed turbid water discharging from the toe of the storm water retention pond dam. Visually samples from the pond and the discharge were similar, and have been sent to our lab for analyses. Discharge of turbid water from the toe of the dam, may indicate dam safety issues. Because of our concerns with the integrity of the dam, staff contacted the Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams. Staff is waiting on receipt of sample results from Mineral Resources and our laboratory before taking further action. (SAZ)

CEQA REPORTING

21. *Comments on Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for Gold Rush Golf Resort, Amador County*

Regional Board staff first provided comments to the City of Sutter Creek regarding this proposed development in November 2002. The project will produce at least 102,000 gpd of wastewater that will be piped to the City of Sutter Creek's wastewater treatment plant. While the City has adequate treatment capacity for this increased flow, the City has not shown that there is adequate capacity to dispose of this wastewater. In fact, a recent water balance shows that the City does not have enough capacity to dispose of its current flow during an above average rainfall year. The final CEQA document failed to address staff's concerns, and on 6 January 2003, staff sent the City another letter stating that "the viability of the Gold Rush Golf Course project depends on providing adequate wastewater treatment and disposal capacity, an issue which the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration does not address." (WSW)

22. *Comments on River Islands at Lathrop Project, San Joaquin County*

On 25 November 2002, staff provided comments on the draft subsequent EIR for the proposed River Island development. This very large project would include 11,000 homes, a town center, and an employment center. Staff questioned the EIR's statements that wastewater would be treated at the existing Crossroads WWTP, as we understand that a new WWTP has been proposed for this project. In general, staff was unable to provide meaningful comments on the wastewater treatment and disposal aspects because few details were provided in the EIR. (WSW)

LAND DISPOSAL

23. *Courtland Wastewater Treatment Facility, Sacramento County*

Regional Board staff met with Sacramento County Regional Sanitation District in early January 2003 to discuss concerns about facility maintenance issues, ongoing groundwater degradation, and non-permitted surface water discharges via a French drain system underlying the facility's percolation ponds. The Discharger has agreed to complete an assessment of the degradation to determine consistency with State Board Resolution No. 68-16 and to complete facility improvements as needed to comply with the WDRs and the antidegradation policy. Upon receipt of the Discharger's proposed scope and schedule of activities, staff will prepare an enforcement order to address these issues. (ALO)

24. *Esparto Community Services District, Esparto Wastewater Treatment Facility, Yolo County*

Esparto Community Services District (CSD) has hired a new superintendent who is working with Regional Board staff to address concerns about the CSD's failure to submit technical reports and address recurring spills. Since the Executive Officer's 12 August 2002 request for reports pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code, the CSD has performed remedial facility maintenance, ordered a flow meter, submitted a groundwater monitoring workplan, and obtained USDA

grant approval for a replacement lift station. Staff will continue to work with the CSD to bring them into full compliance with the WDRs and address system capacity issues. (ALO)

25. ***ConAgra Grocery Products, Inc. Oakdale Facility, Stanislaus County***

ConAgra has been unable to identify the source of numerous odor complaints received beginning in August 2002. In addition, staff became concerned that inadequate winter storage capacity might result in serious violations of ConAgra's WDRs. Therefore, on 6 November 2002, the Executive Officer issued a request for reports pursuant to Section 13267 of the Water Code to address these issues. The Executive Officer also responded to a letter from one complainant's attorney. The complainant was concerned about the legality of the 27-million gallon wastewater storage pond, which was recently constructed on the Amaral Ranch and ConAgra's plans to construct additional wastewater storage facilities near the complainant's residence. Staff explained that the 27-million gallon pond is permitted under the CEQA document and WDRs adopted in June 2002. (ALO)

26. ***Musco Olive Products, Stormwater Bypass Criteria, San Joaquin County***

Musco Olive Products operates an industrial wastewater reclamation facility in Tracy, San Joaquin County. The Discharger wants to bypass stormwater that falls on the land treatment units and the surrounding area around the 84-million gallon wastewater storage pond, and allow it to flow into a surface watercourse and then off-site. The WDRs state that a bypass may only occur if the Discharger submits a plan containing acceptable criteria to determine if the stormwater is contaminated with wastewater constituents. Staff reviewed the 25 November 2002 Report of Stormwater By-Pass Criteria submitted by the Discharger. The report presents sample locations and data analysis comparison criteria to determine the acceptability of bypassing stormwater around the 84-million gallon storage pond. Staff expressed concern over a number of items, including the accuracy of field instruments for characterization of stormwater prior to allowing discharge, the fact that the report was not signed or stamped by a licensed engineer or geologist, and that the proposed bypass criteria did not include several analytes required by staff and communicated in a 9 May 2002 meeting and 1 July 2002 review of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. The Discharger is required to continue collecting all stormwater in the 84-million gallon storage pond until the bypass report is resubmitted and approved by the Executive Officer. (TRO)

SITE REMEDIATION

27. ***Brownfields Funding Available for Site Investigation and Cleanup***

On 24 October 2002, Wendy Cohen attended a Brownfields Funding Workshop sponsored by U.S. EPA and the California Center for Land Recycling. The workshop's purpose was to describe the EPA funding that is now available to State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations for assessment and remediation of contaminated sites. Grant applications (initial proposals) were due by 16 December, and EPA will invite final proposals in mid-January. If invited, final proposals are due by 5 March 2003. Grants are also available for State Response Programs to establish or enhance State response and/or voluntary cleanup programs, capitalize cleanup revolving loan funds for Brownfields remediation, purchase environmental insurance, conduct community and stakeholder outreach activities, and support general Brownfields activities (site-specific oversight). On 22 November, Board staff met with staff from the Department of Toxic Substances and Cal EPA to discuss a state application for these grants. EPA guidelines were to be released in December, with applications due in January.

28. ***Cleanup and Abatement Order Rescinded for former Barber Cashew Supply Corporation, Maxwell, Colusa County***

On 8 May 1997, the Executive Officer issued Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 97-705 (CAO) to Barber Cashew Supply Corporation (BCSC), a retail agricultural chemical distribution facility responsible for contaminating soil with DDT and fertilizers, and polluting groundwater with nitrate. The CAO named the Union Pacific Railroad Company (UPRR) secondarily responsible since it owned the land and leased it to BCSC. BCSC abandoned the site, and in October 1997, UPRR accepted responsibility for completing the tasks identified in the CAO. UPRR delineated pollutants in soil and groundwater, completed a pilot test for soil remediation, disposed of DDT-contaminated soil, and implemented phytoremediation for nitrogen-contaminated soil and groundwater. UPRR completed all the identified tasks in the CAO and will continue to remediate until cleanup goals are met. Therefore, on 31 December 2002, the Executive Officer rescinded the CAO. (AST)

29. ***Remedial Action Plan Approved for Barber Cashew Supply Corporation, Butte City, Glenn County***

Barber Cashew Supply Corporation (BCSC) operated an agricultural chemical distribution facility on land leased from Mr. Joel Wright. In April 1992, about 12,000 gallons of aqueous ammonia were released onto the site, and BCSC excavated about 15,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. BCSC abandoned the site in 1995, leaving soil contaminated with ammonium and nitrate beneath the former tank farm. In August 2001, the landowner, Mr. Wright, took control of the investigation. In December 2002, the Executive Officer approved a remedial action plan to remove nitrate and ammonium contamination through phytoremediation. (AST)

30. ***HRC Remediation Pilot Showing Success at John Taylor Fertilizers in Yuba City, Sutter County***

In fall 2000, John Taylor Fertilizers (JTF) implemented a pilot study using Hydrogen Releasing Compound (HRC®) to degrade nitrate, 1,2-dichloropropane (1,2-DCP), and 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) in groundwater. HRC® slowly releases a carbon substrate to stimulate anaerobic microbiological degradation of target compounds. In the first nine months, nitrate concentration declined from 70 mg/l to less than 0.2 mg/l, and in two years, 1,2-DCP and 1,2,3-TCP concentrations each declined about 1,000 ug/l per year. Components of HRC® are decreasing, indicating that the carbon substrate supporting anaerobic conditions is nearly consumed. Concurrent with HRC® decreases, other indicators of anaerobic conditions, such as elevated concentrations of dissolved manganese and iron, are also returning to pre-project conditions. (AST)

31. ***Crop Uptake and Phytoremediation Implemented for Nitrate Removal from Soil and Groundwater at TSI in Dixon, Solano County***

In February 1999, a storage tank containing ammonium polyphosphate fertilizer ruptured at TSI, a fertilizer distribution facility, discharging its contents onto the adjacent agricultural property. TSI began remediating soil using crop uptake in December 2000. Since then, ammonium concentrations have declined from 1,400 mg/kg to 250 mg/kg, and nitrate concentrations have declined from 3,900 mg/kg to 1,000 mg/kg. Although cleanup goals for soil have not yet been achieved, the reductions observed to date suggest that goals may be met this year. In December, the Executive Officer approved a Remedial Action Plan to implement crop uptake and phytoremediation for treatment of soils and groundwater in a formerly ponded area at the site. (AST)

32. ***General Order Under Preparation for Injection of Chemicals to Groundwater to Induce Reducing Conditions for Groundwater Remediation***

Pilot studies show that microbial metabolic processes can degrade a variety of compounds in groundwater. These compounds include nitrate, perchlorate, dry cleaning solvents such as PCE and its breakdown products, and other solvents such as 1,2-DCP and 1,2,3-TCP. The microbial community that is capable of metabolizing these compounds requires anaerobic conditions and a readily degradable carbon source. Pilot studies that are nearing completion in the Central Valley Region show that a single introduction of a carbon compound, such as acetate, ethanol, molasses, or the proprietary compound Hydrogen Releasing Compound (HRC®) provides the stimulus necessary to promote anaerobic degradation of nitrate, perchlorate, and solvents. Aerobic conditions gradually return when the carbon substrate is consumed. A General Order is being prepared to standardize Waste Discharge Requirements for facilities that propose to remediate polluted groundwater in situ by injecting chemicals to create reducing conditions. (AST)

33. ***Groundwater Remediation at Univar USA, Raley Field, West Sacramento, Yolo County***

Groundwater below Raley Field in West Sacramento is polluted with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Univar USA (Univar) extracts and treats VOC-containing soil vapor and groundwater using vapor phase and liquid phase granulated carbon units. The extracted groundwater is amended with sodium lactate and injected back into the treatment zone to enhance in situ biological degradation of the VOCs. Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 5-00-131 establishes conditions regulating the injection of treated and amended groundwater into the subsurface. Univar has demonstrated hydraulic capture of all injected groundwater. Since the present remediation system was activated in September 2000, VOC concentrations in the extracted groundwater have decreased approximated 80%. Univar proposed expanding the injection system because monitoring indicates that all the sodium lactate is depleted before reaching nearby monitoring wells. Univar requested to increase the amount of sodium lactate injected from 10,000 to 30,000 pounds per year and to increase the number of injection sites. The Executive Officer concurred with the proposal in November 2002. (ST)

34. ***Site Access Request, Former Dow Brands Facility, Fresno, Fresno County***

The Dow Chemical Company (Dow) has been collecting groundwater samples using the Hydropunch technique and installing permanent groundwater monitoring wells to delineate the lateral and vertical extent of chlorinated volatile organic chemicals (CVOCs, mainly PCE) in off-site groundwater. Dow estimates that contaminants extend off-site in groundwater for approximately 4,000 feet. Dow has not been successful in obtaining property access for investigation from several private property owners near the estimated toe of the plume. Upon Dow's request, staff sent letters outlining the importance of the subject groundwater characterization efforts and urging the owners to provide reasonable access to Dow. (JYH)

35. ***Tanker Truck Fuel Spill, Highway 168 and Upper Dogwood Road, Shaver Lake, Fresno County***

On 26 July 2002, a tanker truck transporting gasoline overturned on a hairpin turn resulting in the release of approximately 6000 gallons of unleaded gasoline. Since that time, remediation efforts at the site have included excavating and removing approximately 2,200 cubic yards of petroleum-impacted soil, installing seven groundwater extraction wells with an on-site sediment and carbon filtration treatment system, and installing a soil vapor extraction system using thermal oxidation and six

soil vapor extraction wells. The site is undergoing weekly monitoring, with petroleum concentrations still remaining elevated. Additionally, the site is undergoing modifications to control erosion and prepare the remediation equipment for winter conditions. Cleanup efforts continue. (GJI)

36. *Feasibility Study & Corrective Action Plan at the Former PureGro Pesticide/Fertilizer Distribution Facility, Oxalis (Dos Palos), Fresno County*

This facility has been a distribution site for fertilizers and pesticides since 1953. WDRs 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 and nitrate, with lesser dieldrin and dinoseb concentrations. No drinking water wells exist within at least one mile of the site. Soil and groundwater contamination has been defined and the discharger has proposed the placement of an asphalt cap over the primary area of 1,2-DCP soil contamination. (BEM)

37. *Westley Tire Fire Site, Stanislaus County.*

On September 22, 1999 approximately 7 million tires caught fire and burned for a period of 34 days until being extinguished by the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) contractor. The Board was part of the incident command lead by USEPA and the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Our role was to ensure that surface and groundwater were protected. Remediation work continued until October 2002 at which time all the tires and debris was removed from the site. The State removed in excess of 290,000 tons of waste for a cost of about \$17,000,000. Upon completion of confirmation sampling in October, the site was regraded and hydroseeded with native vegetation. Pond A, once a pool of pyrolytic oil and water, is now a clean sediment basin designed to collect stormwater runoff. The comprehensive groundwater monitoring report is expected January 30, 2003 with a final report on the soil confirmation sampling due in March. Groundwater monitoring shall continue for three years. At that point Board staff will review the data and determine whether further monitoring is necessary. (KAS)

38. *Ione Copper Mine, Amador County.*

Calfed Bank owns a 1.0+ acre copper mine within a 520-acre parcel of grazing land near Ione in Amador County. In the early 1980's, Amelco Exploration conducted exploratory mining activities at the site. As a result, acid generating tailings were deposited, and a 15-foot by 15-foot by 40-foot shaft was created. Surface water and rainwater were impacted by the mine tailings with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and a low pH. Calfed Bank initiated cleanup of the excavation by removing debris from shaft; amending the soils on site to neutralize the pH; and then backfilling the shaft. Once the shaft was filled and compacted, the remainder of the site's soil was also amended, regraded, and then reseeded. Consequently, the TDS has decreased and pH is neutral. On 5 December 2002, the site was inspected to evaluate the closure. It was determined that Calfed Bank has successfully completed the tasks of their closure plan and no further action is necessary. (HFH)

SPILLS

39. *Porterville Discharges to the Tule River, Tulare County*

On 6 December, Porterville reported a break in an 8-inch pressurized pipeline used to convey sewage sludge to the City's drying beds and land application area. The break occurred adjacent to an abutment of a bridge that crosses the Tule River. Sludge sprayed into a vehicle travel lane and flowed back toward the Tule River Channel. The City estimates less than 10 gallons of sludge reached the river channel, but that sludge did not reach the water flowing in the Tule River. Shortly after the break occurred, the City shut down the line, hired a septic pumping service to remove the spilled material that did not percolate into the soil, and replaced the broken section of pipeline. The pumper truck reportedly removed 500 gallons of sewage sludge from the spill area. To prevent a recurrence of the incident, the City reports that it will evaluate the integrity of the entire pipeline and modify its pumping cycles to reduce surging. (JRL)

40. *Multiple Domestic Wastewater Spills, Southeast Regional Wastewater System, Lake County*

During the month of December 2002, the Discharger notified staff that a total of five separate spills occurred at Highlands Harbor Subdivision in Clearlake. Four of these discharges consisted of raw sewage spilling from surcharged manholes and were related to periods of extremely heavy rainfall and flooding where the sewer collection system could not handle the increase in flows. Approximately 12,750 gallons of raw sewage flowed into surface waters during these four events. The fifth raw sewage spill was at a private residence, and was due to a break in an 8-inch force main. Approximately 10,500 gallons spilled into surface water before the Discharger was able to pump the sewage and make repairs to the line. The Discharger has begun designing improvements to divert flows away from this low-lying residential area and is in the process of replacing a portion of the force main. Staff is evaluating enforcement options. (GJC).

41. Domestic Wastewater Spill, Clearlake Oaks County Water District, Lake County

On 15 December 2002, the Discharger notified staff of a domestic wastewater spill at its facility. The spill was related to intermittent power outages and a backup emergency generator running out of fuel. The spill, estimated at approximately 11,400 gallons of partially treated domestic wastewater, discharged into a drainage ditch next to the treatment plant. Pumper trucks were used to transport partially treated effluent to an emergency pond until the generator was re-fueled and started. Based on visual observations, the Discharger indicated that the effluent dispersed prior to reaching Clear Lake. The Discharger will purchase and install an additional 500-gallon fuel storage tank, make repairs to the fuel gauge on the generator, and ensure that fuel is resupplied on a weekly basis. Staff is evaluating enforcement options. (GJC).

42. Domestic Wastewater Spill, Hidden Valley Lake Community Service District, Lake County

On 16 December 2002, the Discharger notified staff of a domestic wastewater spill that occurred near a private residence in Middletown. The spill was related to a power outage at a pump station, and discharged an estimated at 5,000 gallons discharged into a nearby drainage ditch connected to Hidden Valley Lake. The Discharger has not yet submitted a detailed spill report; staff is evaluating enforcement options. (GJC).

43. Domestic Wastewater Spill at El Dorado Irrigation District's Camino Heights Wastewater Treatment Plant, El Dorado County

On 16 December 2002, the Discharger notified staff that the effluent storage pond would probably overflow and spill, unless extreme measures were taken. The pond did not have enough capacity because the District had not emptied it prior to the rainy season. The District began spray irrigating 24 hours a day, spray irrigating during rain events, not collecting tailwater runoff from the spray fields, using a septic pump and haul contractor to pump wastewater out of the pond and transport it to another District wastewater treatment plant, constructing a two foot emergency berm around the pond, and constructing a diversion ditch to prevent surface water runoff from entering the pond. The Discharger is aware that spray irrigation during rain events and not returning tailwater runoff back to the pond is a violation of the WDRs. On 20 December 2002, the tailwater collection sump overflowed and spilled approximately 65,000 gallons of disinfected effluent into a surface water drainage course which flows into Weber creek. Staff is evaluating enforcement options. (JSK)

44. Raw Sewage Spill at Mule Creek State Prison, Amador County

On 2 December 2002, a plastic bag blocked a sewer line, resulting in a spill of 50,000 gallons of raw sewage to a stormwater collection ditch. The Discharger closed a containment valve in the stormwater ditch, capturing approximately 30,000 gallons of sewage which was subsequently pumped up and taken to the treatment plant. However, approximately 20,000 gallons of raw sewage percolated into the dry bed of Mule Creek. Sewer line blockages are a continuing problem, as the prisoners flush numerous items down the toilets. The Discharger was issued a Notice of Violation. (WSW)

45. Sewage Collection System Spills Update, City of Stockton, San Joaquin County

In the December 2002 EO Report, staff informed the Board of numerous sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) in the City of Stockton (City). Since the last EO Report, the City has reported 11 SSOs (nine over 1000 gallons) that occurred from November through December 2002. Due to the storm events of the last two months, seven of these SSOs were discharged to surface waters. The City has provided prompt response and clean up of the sewage spills. Staff is evaluating the need for further action. (JDM)

46. Sewage Collection System Spills, County Sanitation District No. 1, Sacramento County

On 20 November 2002 the County Sanitation District No.1 (CSD-1) reported a sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) estimated at 36,000 gallons to Chicago Creek, a tributary to the American River at Sailor Bar in Fair Oaks. The spill was due to a line breakage in a pipeline that runs down the creek channel. Due to uncertainty regarding when the breakage occurred, the spill volume may have been significantly larger. On 8 December 2002, CSD-1 reported another SSO estimated at 9000 gallons to Minnesota Creek, a tributary to the American River at Bannister Park in Fair Oaks. The spill was due to grease and root blockage in a maintenance hole. In both instances, CSD-1 conducted cleanup of the creeks to the extent feasible, and collected water samples for coliform analyses. At least 8 other significant (greater than 1000 gallon) SSOs were reported since May 2001 for the area served by CSD-1 north of the American River. Staff is evaluating the need for further action. (KYN)

47. Reclaimed Water Spills, El Dorado Irrigation District, El Dorado County

El Dorado Irrigation District (District) owns and operates a large reclamation system, which provides service to the community of El Dorado Hills. The reclaimed water is supplied from the District's El Dorado Hills and Deer Creek Wastewater Treatment Plants, and is permitted under a Master Reclamation Permit (WDR Order No. 5-01-146). The system provides irrigation water for parks, schools, commercial and residential landscaping, and construction water. Since adoption of the permit, the District has been providing a stronger presence for the oversight of reclaimed water use within the service

area. Inspections of the reclamation system revealed significant discharges to surface waters from the principal user of reclaimed water, is in violation of the Master Reclamation Permit. A Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued to the District for these ongoing spills on 18 March 2002. The NOV required the District to complete an operations plan to mitigate the spills.

In developing the operations plan, it was discovered that overflows were occurring from more than one location, and physical improvements to the facilities could not be completed before the 2002-03 winter season. An interim operations plan was developed to minimize spills, however, the reclaimed water users have failed to comply with the plan.

In working with Regional Board staff to resolve these issues, it was determined that the District lacked adequate enforcement capabilities to oversee their reclaimed water users. The District is currently developing an enforcement policy for reclamation user violations of the permit, which will be presented to the District Board on 20 January 2003. This policy will provide the District with the tools necessary to enforce the terms and conditions of the Master Reclamation Permit. (RKE)

Thomas R. Pinkos
Executive Officer
30/31 January 2003

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**

December 02 – January 03

PERSONNEL

Recruitment Efforts – December 02 – January 03

TOTAL POSITIONS	VACANCIES	GAINED	LOST
233.6	6	0	2

ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE

Staff that were affected by the program reduction have been placed in positions that had ample funding.

Staff for the new Ag Waiver unit has been selected.

SEPARATING STAFF

Stuart St Clair, WRCE, Fresno – separated from state service

Mark Bradley, Sr. WRCE, Sacramento – transfer to OSI, SWRCB

TRAINING

CLASSES GIVEN	NUMBER OF STAFF ATTENDING
Effective Presentations	2
Intrusion of Vapors into Indoor Air	4
Understanding Surface Water Monitoring Requirements	6
Presenting Data and Information	2

FACILITY UPDATE

Sacramento – The Sacramento site search is proceeding, and a low bidder for an existing building has been identified. Staff is working with General Services to conclude a lease agreement, after which final floor plans will be developed.

Addendum 2**PUBLIC OUTREACH**

On 6 November, Anthony Toto and Lonnie Wass attended the UC Drainage Water Management and Reuse Workgroup - Drainage Water Reuse Short-course. The program included presentations on 1) What is salt?; 2) Hydrology and Geochemistry of the Westside of San Joaquin Valley; 3) Drainage Water Reuse; 4) Principles of Salt Management; and 5) Rules and Regulations Affecting Drainage Reuse. Several westside valley farmers attended the program. (ALT)

On 12 November, Danna Berchtold and Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class to eight management staff from the Manteca Unified School District. The training, which was held in the City of Manteca, covered SWPPP requirements on school sites.

On 12 November, Danna Berchtold and Rich Muhl met with the City of Manteca to discuss and outline Phase II requirements for the City of Manteca. Attending the meeting were the City Engineer, Phase II consultant for the City and other City staff.

On 13 November, Dani Berchtold participated in an erosion and sediment control training in Nevada County. The training, sponsored by Nevada County Resource Conservation District and the Nevada County Contractor's Association, focused on upcoming storm water Phase II Regulations, common storm water management problems and solutions, and BMP installation and maintenance.

On 18 November, Dani Berchtold and Jacque Kelley, presented an overview of storm water Phase II municipal permit requirements to El Dorado County staff. Representatives from multiple departments of El Dorado County government attended the meeting.

On 19 November, Dani Berchtold presented an overview of storm water Phase II regulations at a workshop sponsored by San Joaquin Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). The workshop, conducted in Stockton, was attended by representatives from several Phase II municipalities and special districts.

On 20 November, Rich Muhl in conjunction with the County of Sacramento and the City of Elk Grove presented a sub-contractor field-training class to Dunmore Homes. Seventy-five superintendents and subcontractors of Dunmore attended the training class, which covered installation and inspection of BMPs, subcontractor responsibilities, and general storm water rules and regulations.

On 21 November, Dani Berchtold attended a Placer County Phase II Workgroup Meeting in Auburn. Dani answered questions regarding storm water Phase II regulations and Regional Board expectations from representatives from municipalities located within Placer County.

On 21 November, Robert Reeves attended a meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board for Beale Air Force Base in Yuba City. The main topic discussed was Beale AFB's program planning for the 2002-2003 fiscal year. The Air Force presented a list of cleanup priorities and expected funding available to provide environmental cleanup for the next five years.

On 21 November 2002, Phil Crader participated in the Grassland Bypass Project (GBP) Data collection and Reporting Team meeting held by the US Bureau of Reclamation. The purpose of the meeting was for the group to approve the final draft chapters of the Water Year 2001 report and discuss the ongoing activities of Phase II monitoring program of the GBP, which applies from October 2001 to December 2009. Other agencies represented included US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Geological Survey, San Francisco Estuary Institute, Grassland Area Farmers, and Block Environmental.

On 24 November Catherine George and Leslie Laudon presented an overview of the State and Regional Boards' authority and processes for overseeing cleanup of contaminated sites to the UC-Davis Extension class Superfund, Brownfields, and RCRA Corrective Action Remediation Processes.

On 25 November, Rich Muhl held a storm water management training class for Regional Board Staff. The class, which was attended by 40 staff members, covered both Industrial and Construction storm water issues including General Permit requirements, BMPs and other storm water issues.

On 26 November, Rich Muhl conducted storm water management field training for the construction inspection division of the City of Elk Grove. The training focused on common storm water management problems, sampling and analysis, and Regional Board expectations.

On 19 November, Guy Chetelat discussed erosion control and replanting at restoration sites at a lower Clear Creek restoration team meeting.

On 19 November, Dennis Heiman attended a meeting of the Central Modoc RCD at the 319(h) funded River Center.

On 20 November, Dennis Heiman attended a meeting of the Fall River RCD.

On 20 November, Mary Menconi gave a presentation to the Glenn County Surface Water Stewardship Program in Ord Bend. The presentation covered the status of staff efforts to develop a Basin Plan Amendment for the control of diazinon runoff from orchards in the Sacramento Valley.

On 21 November, Dennis Heiman attended a meeting of the Pit River Alliance.

On 21 November Robert Reeves attended a meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board for Beale Air Force Base in Yuba City. The main topic discussed was Beale AFB's program planning for the 2002-2003 fiscal year. The Air Force presented a list of cleanup priorities and expected funding available to provide environmental cleanup for the next five years.

On 24 November Catherine George and Leslie Laudon presented an overview of the State and Regional Boards' authority and processes for overseeing cleanup of contaminated sites to the UC-Davis Extension class Superfund, Brownfields, and RCRA Corrective Action Remediation Processes.

On 26 November, Guy Chetelat participated in a discussion of watershed erosion control and enhancement priorities at the Cottonwood Creek stakeholders meeting.

On 2 December, Guy Chetelat participated in a western Shasta County watersheds issue prioritization meeting for Farm Bill EQIP funding.

On 2 December, Dennis Heiman attended a meeting of the Feather River CRM

On 3 December, Mary Menconi gave a presentation to the Sutter/Butte Chapter of the California Association of Pest Control Advisors' meeting in Yuba City. The presentation covered the status of staff efforts to develop a Basin Plan Amendment for the control of diazinon runoff from orchards in the Sacramento Valley.

On 3 and 4 December, Robert Holmes, Karen Larsen, and Lori Webber attended the Ninth Annual California Aquatic Bioassessment Workgroup (CABW) in Sacramento. The conference was partitioned among several workgroup discussions on diagnosing aquatic resource impairment using multiple lines of evidence, biocriteria development and use in implementing TMDL's, and EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP). Robert Holmes presented an overview of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) monitoring efforts in the lower Sacramento River Watershed.

On 4 December, Guy Chetelat participated in a Tehama County watersheds issue prioritization for Farm Bill EQIP funding.

On 9 December, Guy Chetelat participated in the Chico Creeks Watershed Alliance Meeting.

On 10 December, Guy Chetelat discussed RWQCB monitoring of Bear Creek and the pending combined funding RFP at the Bear Creek Watershed Group meeting.

On 10 December, Dennis Heiman participated in a Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group Board meeting.

On 10 December, Joe Karkoski gave a presentation at the Colusa County annual growers' meeting. The presentation focused on the recently adopted waiver program for return flows from irrigated agriculture.

On 10 December, Patricia Leary, Karen Nijja, and Patrick Morris attended the second mercury offset meeting for the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District. The group discussed potential types of offset projects including mercury collection programs, structures to remove mercury contaminated sediment in creeks, and reduction of mercury methylation rates in reservoirs.

On 11 December, Michelle McGraw participated in a Water Steward Research and Demonstration (WSRD) meeting in Yuba City. The WSRD is the management team for several grant projects working in coordination.

On 11 December, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Central Sierra Watershed Committee. Discussion included possible future grant opportunities for the study of water quality/quantity, and education and outreach. (PDB)

On 11 December, Dani Berchtold presented an overview of municipal storm water Phase II regulations at the Auburn Ravine/Coon Creek Watershed Group Meeting held in Auburn.

On 11 December, Rich Muhl along with the County of Sacramento presented a training class to 30 erosion and sediment control consultants. The class was designed to provide the consultants with information on tailgate training classes. Tailgate training classes are held on-site and are aimed at training the subcontractors in use of effective storm water management BMPs. Due to the increased demand for field "Tailgate" trainings, the Sacramento Stormwater Management Program (cities of Elk Grove, Citrus Height, Folsom, Sacramento and County of Sacramento) are now requesting that consultants provide the

training for contractors. To ensure that a consistent message be sent to the building community consultants that attended the class, participants will be placed on a list which will be distributed to builders and developers on request.

On 12 December, James Taylor participated in the Former McClellan Air Force Base (AFB) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting at the Dry Creek Elementary School in Rio Linda. This is a public meeting where agencies inform the public of cleanup issues at DoD facilities and enlist their comments. McClellan AFB was closed in July 2001 and is in the process of being transferred/leased to the County of Sacramento.

On 12 December, Guy Chetelat discussed erosion control issues at the Sulphur Creek CRM meeting.

On 12 and 13 December, Jay Rowan, Rudy Schnagl, Jeanne Chilcott, and Karen Larsen participated in and made presentations at the California Water Institute sponsored conference: Understanding Surface Water Monitoring Requirements. The presentations included: Bioassessment in Low Gradient, Agriculturally Dominated Water Bodies in the San Joaquin River Basin. The Purpose of Surface Water Monitoring; Quality Assurance and Quality Control for an Effective Monitoring Program; and Toxicity Monitoring Program Design, respectively. Chad Dibble and Robert Holmes also attended the conference.

On 16 December, Pam Buford attended the quarterly meeting of the Panoche-Silver Creek CRMP. Discussion included management of existing and recently awarded grants. (PDB)

On 18 December, Guy Chetelat participated in a discussion of lower Clear Creek mercury contamination at a meeting of the lower Clear Creek restoration team.

On 18 December, Dennis Heiman attended a Fall River RCD meeting.

On 18 December, Karen Larsen attended the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP) Public Outreach and Education Subcommittee meeting in Woodland. The group discussed how they could provide assistance to existing watershed groups as well as new groups formed under the Regional Board's conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements for irrigated agriculture. In addition, the group reviewed their goals and strategies for achieving them.

On 20 December, Dani Berchtold, Christine Palisoc and Arnie Inouye met with representatives from the City of West Sacramento to present an overview of storm water Phase II municipal regulations and discuss Regional Board expectations for program implementation.

On 6 January, Dani Berchtold and Brett Stevens met with representatives from the City of Ripon to present an overview of storm water Phase II municipal regulations and discuss Regional Board expectations for program implementation.

On 8 January, Rich Muhl presented a storm water management training class to American Constructors Inspectors Association (ACIA). Thirty construction inspectors and municipal agency staff attended the class, which was held in downtown Sacramento. The class focused on the top 11 storm water management problems observed on construction sites and how to avoid them.

On 8 January, Mark Gowdy and Les Grober met with CALFED staff and representatives from the Steering Committee to discuss development of a comprehensive assessment of non-point source management practices aimed at improving salt, pesticide and dissolved oxygen conditions in the San Joaquin River watershed. The usefulness of activities such as cataloguing and description of existing management practices, identification of important water use pathways impacting these water quality issues, and development and use of a model to evaluate the water quality impact of practices were all discussed. Further discussion on the topic is scheduled for late January.

On 8 January, Dennis Heiman attended a meeting of Sacramento watershed coordinators.

On 9 January, Guy Chetelat participated in a discussion of potential erosion control projects and funding at the Sulphur Creek CRM meeting.

Addendum 3**Completed Site Cleanups (DOD/SLIC UNIT)*****Harter Packing Company Cleans Up Soil in Storm Drain, Yuba City, Sutter County***

In July 2001, Harter Packing Company LLC (HPC) submitted a final remediation plan to excavate, stockpile, and collect confirmation soil samples from the Storm Drainage Project between Hooper Road and Live Oak Canal in Yuba City. The soil contained elevated arsenic levels. In June 2002, excavation of the canal was complete. Board staff's 21 August 2002 letter acknowledged that arsenic cleanup levels in the storm drainage excavation were met. On 18 December 2002, HPC sent a letter with copies of hazardous waste manifests showing that all excavated soil with arsenic concentrations above background levels was hauled to a Class II landfill and requested case closure. Therefore, on 31 December 2002, the Acting Assistant Executive Officer issued a no further action letter. (DLL)

Kinder Morgan Energy Partners Cleans Up Leak at Stockton Junction, San Joaquin County

In November 2001, Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P. (KMEP) exposed a section of piping at the Stockton Junction (at the intersection of Inland Drive and Jacobs Road in Stockton) during underground pipeline modification activities and observed hydrocarbon stained soils. On 25 February 2002, KMEP submitted a report discussing the results of confirmation soil samples collected after overexcavation activities. The soil samples did not contain detectable petroleum constituents. On 16 December 2002, KMEP submitted a report with results of confirmation grab groundwater samples, which also contained no detectable petroleum constituents and low levels of total lead, which were indicative of background levels. Therefore, on 23 December 2002, the Acting Assistant Executive Officer issued a no further action letter. (DLL)

American Rice Inc. in Maxwell Completes Cleanup of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Colusa County

In 1993, soil contaminated by releases from two aboveground tanks was excavated. Water that seeped into the pit contained several chlorinated hydrocarbons, including 1,2-dichloroethane and carbon tetrachloride. To clean up the pollution, American Rice Inc (ARI) dewatered the excavation from 1994 until 1996, and conducted a groundwater extraction program from 1998 through 2001. Treated water from both activities was discharged to the City of Maxwell wastewater treatment plant. The last groundwater monitoring event in October 2001 showed no detectable levels of pollutants in any of the monitoring wells, and the source of the pollution has been removed. Therefore, on 24 December 2002, the Acting Assistant Executive Officer issued a no further action letter. (WLC)

Karlson Trucking Site in Manteca Receives No Further Action Status, San Joaquin County

This site had been used as a truck service and switching yard, with discharges from the truck washing operation to a drainage basin. In 1998, investigations showed petroleum hydrocarbons in the soil and groundwater; groundwater contained up to 17,000 ug/l of diesel. Regular monitoring was conducted, and by June 2001, all monitoring wells except one had no detectable petroleum. That well contained about 600 ug/l of diesel, which is expected to continue to decline and reach the water quality objective of 100 ug/l. In addition, a qualitative health risk assessment showed the residual petroleum constituents in soil do not pose an unacceptable human health risk to hypothetical future residents at the site under the conditions evaluated. Therefore, the Acting Assistant Executive Officer issued a no further action letter. (WLC)

UST CLOSURES**Sacramento County**

Former McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento – The following UST sites at the Former McClellan Air Force Base were determined to be suitable for no further action during the months of June and November 2002: Building 7C (1 UST) and Building 7D (1 UST). All site characterization information and sampling data for the appropriate constituents, including MTBE, were reviewed for protection of water quality. All of the above referenced tanks have been removed. The data for these sites support a determination that no further action is necessary. (JDT)

Yuba County***Beale Air Force Base***

On 26 November, the Acting Assistant Executive Officer sent a letter to Beale Air Force Base confirming the completion of investigation and corrective action at 32 underground storage tank sites. The underground storage tanks were mostly used for storage of heating oil. The closure of these USTs brings the total number tanks closed at Beale AFB to over 950 storage tanks over the last 8 years.

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

National Car Rental, 5175 E. Clinton Ave., Fresno - In January 1998, one 12,000-gallon gasoline underground storage tank (UST) was excavated and removed from the site. Soil samples collected beneath the UST contained low levels of TPHG and MTBE. A new UST was later installed in the same location. The assessment conducted at the site suggests that the vertical extent of impacted soils is limited to the near surface soils. The residual mass of hydrocarbons remaining in the shallow soils is expected to be low, will naturally degrade, and are not anticipated to pose a threat to the anticipated use of groundwater in the area. Further investigation of the site does not appear warranted. (DAM)

Fresno County Yard No. 2, 25411 West Silveria Avenue, Tranquility - The Fresno County Department of Public Works is planning to abandon a UST in place that is beneath an equipment storage shed. A soil

boring detected TPHg and benzene in soil at a depth of 16 feet. A second soil investigation did not detect any gasoline constituents at a depth of 19 feet. Groundwater was encountered at a depth of 22 feet. Groundwater samples obtained using a Hydropunch® sampling device contained TPHg, ethylbenzene, and xylenes as high as 1,800 µg/L, 7.8 µg/L, and 72 µg/L, respectively. No other gasoline constituents, or MTBE, were detected in groundwater. An estimated 80 pounds of gasoline remain in the subsurface at the site. The site was closed as a low risk. (JWH)

Kern County

7-Eleven Store No. 21476, 1700 Brundage Lane, Bakersfield - Gasoline was detected in soil samples collected beneath three USTs removed during May 1998. Trace concentrations of MTBE were detected in soil samples collected to 150 feet. Depth to groundwater is estimated at approximately 200 feet. Monitoring well installations did not reach groundwater due to difficult drilling conditions. A soil vapor extraction

system was operated for fifty-four days from May through July 2002. An estimated eight pounds of hydrocarbons were extracted. The site was closed as low risk. (JDW)

Kings County

Chevron #7590, 110 West D Street, Lemoore

One 1,000-gallon waste oil UST was removed from the subject site during March 2000. Oil and grease, diesel, and gasoline were detected in a soil sample collected beneath the former UST. Subsequent investigation failed to identify a significant mass of contamination in soil, although low concentrations of oil and grease were detected. Less than five cubic yards of soil appears to have been significantly impacted.

Four monitoring wells were sampled in February 2002. During three monitoring events, TRPH, TPH-g, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, MTBE, and 1,2-DCA were detected at low concentrations. TPH-d, benzene, other fuel oxygenates and lead scavengers, and volatile organic compounds were not detected. Shallow groundwater is of poor quality and is not utilized for human consumption. The site was closed as low risk. (JDW)

Mariposa County

Black Oak General Store, 3460 Highway 132, Coulterville - In January 1999, three gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) and one diesel fuel UST, four fuel dispensers, and associated piping were removed from an area of bedrock and shallow groundwater. Only slight evidence of petroleum hydrocarbons was observed in soil samples. Based on a review of soil sample analytical results and site geologic conditions, Board staff estimated that significant masses of TPHd and gasoline constituents likely were not released on site. The low concentrations of hydrocarbons

detected, the absence of other indications of a significant release, and the anticipated low permeability of site soil and underlying bedrock did not warrant further investigation. As a precautionary measure, water supply wells for the site and vicinity were sampled and no analytes were detected. No significant risk to human health or the environment is apparent. (WWG)

SACRAMENTO OFFICE

Amador County

Home and Farm Kitchen Supply, 215 North Main Street, Jackson - In June 2000 seven underground storage tanks (USTs) and product piping were removed. No significant groundwater contamination exists beneath the USTs. The site poses no threat to human health and safety or the present or anticipated future beneficial use of water. (KTL)

Calaveras County

Blue Lake Springs Mutual Water Company, 491 Blue Lake Springs Drive, Arnold - In September 1998 one 2,000-gallon diesel UST was removed and three soil samples were collected from beneath the former UST. No BTEX or fuel oxygenates were detected in the over-excavation soil samples. The remaining residual hydrocarbons are predominantly heavy hydrocarbons and are unlikely to move a significant distance from the source area. There are no nearby water wells. The site poses no threat to human health and safety or the present and anticipated future beneficial use of water. (KTL)

Glenn County

Willows Service Center, 453 E County Rd. 49 1/2, Willows - One 10,000-gallon gasoline

UST was removed in December 1999; soil and groundwater samples contained petroleum contamination. Three groundwater-monitoring wells were installed in August 2000. Quarterly monitoring of the wells occurred over seven quarters. Low levels of MTBE were found in a down gradient well. In March 2002, a direct push investigation showed MTBE at trace levels. Twelve sensitive receptors lie within a 2,000-foot radius of the site. The nearest is a domestic water supply well 720 feet cross gradient to groundwater flow direction, and is screened from 140 to 203 feet deep. Sensitive receptors are unlikely to be affected by the release. (DMV)

Lake County

Guenoc Ranch, 22000 Butts Canyon Road, Middletown - In February 2000 the two gasoline USTs, dispensers, and product piping were removed. The consultant has estimated that approximately 85 gallons of residual petroleum hydrocarbons remains in site soils; 95% of the remaining hydrocarbons are composed of heavy petroleum components unlikely to migrate any significant distance from site. Down gradient monitoring wells contained up to 14 µg/l of MTBE in past sampling events. There are no wells within 2000 feet of this site. The site poses no threat to human health and safety or the present or anticipated future beneficial use of water. (KTL)

George's Union '76 Station, 21137 Calistoga Street, Middletown - In August 1993 one 550-gallon, gasoline, UST and product piping were removed, approximately six yards of contaminated soil was excavated from beneath the UST. The consultant has estimated that 127 gallons of

residual petroleum hydrocarbons remain in site soils; predominantly composed of heavy petroleum components unlikely to migrate any significant distance from site. Five groundwater samples collected from soil borings did not contain fuel hydrocarbons and a down gradient monitoring well has not contained BTEX or TPH-G but did contain 150 µg/l of TPH-D on one sampling event. The site is paved, limiting the infiltration of residual hydrocarbons. The remaining residual hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater are relatively immobile and unlikely to migrate from the site. The site poses no threat to human health and safety or the present or anticipated future beneficial use of water. (KTL)

Nevada County

Lee Property, 314 W. Main Street Grass Valley - In May 1992 one waste oil UST was removed from the site. In June 1998 two gasoline USTs were properly abandoned in place, located beneath a portion of the build and the adjacent sidewalk. Soil borings around the gasoline UST showed a limited, localized soil plume. Natural attenuation will be effective for cleanup at these USTs. Over-excavation was conducted for the waste oil UST. All soil data and calculated risk assessments (ASTM Tier I and II) demonstrate residual contamination at both UST locations do not pose a threat to human health and safety or water quality. No receptors were identified within 1,400 feet of the UST's locations. (MTS)

Hansen Brothers Enterprises, 11727 La Barr Meadows Road, Grass Valley - From 1989 to 2000, subsurface investigations revealed elevated concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in

soil around two diesel, one gasoline and one waste-oil tank. The soil contaminant mass is limited in extent. Contaminants were non-detect in groundwater samples. In 1999, a risk assessment showed that the remaining contamination does not pose a significant risk to facility personnel. No water supply wells were reported within 400 feet of the site. In May 2002, the tanks were properly abandoned in-place at the site by filling them with concrete slurry. MTS

Old Nevada Brewery, 102 Boulder Street, Nevada City - In September 1985, two USTs were removed from the site. Subsequent investigations revealed petroleum hydrocarbons in soil beneath the former USTs. Approximately 540 cubic yards of impacted soil were removed from the site. From 1999 to 2002, only minor concentrations of TPH-g, benzene, and ethyl-benzene were detected in groundwater samples. Seven domestic water supply wells are over 1,300 feet from the site. The remaining contamination will continue to naturally degrade. Based on the distance to receptors in the area, minimal residual contamination, and the absence of highly mobile fuel oxygenated compounds, this site does not pose a significant threat to human health and safety or groundwater beneficial uses. (MTS)

Wendt Property, 21784 Donner Pass Road Soda Springs - In September 1991, two USTs were removed from the site. Low levels of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil and groundwater samples. The tank cavity was over excavated, removing and properly disposing of 280 cubic yards of impacted soil. Water samples collected during groundwater monitoring showed low concentrations of TPH-d and MTBE. During the last

sampling event (June 2002), only minor concentrations of MTBE were detected in the monitoring wells. Two domestic wells were reported over 2,000 feet from the site. The South Yuba River, which is approximately 220 feet southwest of the property, is not threatened by the remaining hydrocarbons. As a result of the over excavation activities and the on-going natural attenuation, this site no longer poses a threat to human health and safety or ground and surface water beneficial uses. (MTS)

Coutler Residence, 13192 Brunswick Road, Grass Valley - In June 2002, one 550-gallon UST and five cubic yards of impacted soil were removed from the property. TPH-d at 1,900 mg/kg and 14,000 µg/l was detected in the confirmation soil and grab groundwater sample, respectively. A water sample from the on-site domestic well was non-detect. In October 2002, contaminants also were non-detect in soil and groundwater samples from three borings. Contaminant concentrations are below levels of concern for impacts to indoor air quality. The localized remaining contamination, which will naturally attenuate over time, poses no risk to sensitive receptors, human health, or other beneficial uses of groundwater in the area. (MTS)

Placer County

Nella Oil, Exxon #154, 2801 Sunset Boulevard, Rocklin - UST's were installed in 1965, and in June 1987 a site investigation concluded that an unauthorized release of petroleum hydrocarbons had occurred. In March 1990 the facility was demolished and all underground and surface structures were removed from the site. Multiple site investigations followed during which four-groundwater monitoring wells were

installed, a human health risk assessment was conducted, and an extensive over-excavation was completed. Subsequent groundwater monitoring indicates that only minor concentrations of any analyzed constituent remain in groundwater beneath the site, and that no detectable hydrocarbon concentrations have been found in the sites most down gradient well. The residual hydrocarbon concentrations that remain in soil and groundwater beneath the site do not justify the cost of additional active remediation or monitoring, in that they do not pose a threat to human health or waters of the state. (PRS)

Auburn Union School District Bus Barn, 55 College Way, Auburn - In August 1987 one UST was removed from the site. Several trenches, soil borings, groundwater monitoring wells, and vapor monitoring wells were advanced and representative soil and groundwater samples collected for analyses. A total of thirteen monitoring wells and four vapor wells were constructed and periodically sampled from 1988 through 2002, and all properly abandoned in October 2002. Soil and groundwater data confirm a stable, declining plume. No nearby receptors were identified within a reasonable distance of concern. Health risk assessment and quarterly monitoring confirm that this site presents no threat to human health and safety or to water quality. (PRS)

Tuolumne County

Sonora Union HS - Cassina Campus 2512 S. Barretta Street, Sonora - In June 1998 two USTs were removed from the subject site; a 1,500-gallon heating oil UST and a 1,500-gallon heating oil UST. Several soil borings around UST locations demonstrated that a minimal, localized

plume of diesel range hydrocarbons remained. Groundwater was not impacted and minimal soil contamination will naturally attenuate. The nearest receptor is 1,800 feet west of site. Due to minimal, localized residual contamination, this site presents no threat to human health and safety or to water quality. (PGM)

Yuba County

Caltrans Marysville Maintenance Station, 1001 N. Beale Road, Marysville - In June 1998, two underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed from the subject site. The USTs consisted of 1 - 10,000-gallon gasoline tank and 1 - 4,000-gallon diesel tank. Over-excavation removed a majority of the visually impacted soil. Soil borings, with associated soil and grab groundwater samples, confirmed residual contamination was minimal and localized to the immediate area of the USTs. Last groundwater sampling event was non-detect for all constituents of concern. Seven water supply wells exist within 2,000 feet of this site, but none within 500 feet from USTs. Natural attenuation will effectively degrade remaining contamination. This site presents no threat to human health and safety or the waters of the state. (MRL)

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

San Joaquin County

Former Chevron 9-2610, 200 E. Monte Vista Ave., Vacaville
Ripon Unified School District, 304 Acacia, Ripon
Former Shell, 4445 Pershing Avenue, Stockton

Stanislaus County

Leprino Transportation Company, 400 Winmoore, Modesto

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

Fresno County

Hopper Steel & Industrial, 2045 S. Van Ness Ave., Fresno
Shell Service Station, 5605 E. Kings Canyon Rd., Fresno
Shell Service Station, 2806 Floral Avenue, Selma
Texaco Food Mart, 3464 E. Ventura Ave., Fresno

Madera County

Baccas Ranch, 17085 Avenue 26, Chowchilla

Merced County

Lifetime Doors, Inc., 149 W. G Street, Los Banos
M & M Corner Mini Mart, 16490 Letteau Ave., Delhi
Merced County Roads Yard, 20925 W. Pioneer Rd., Los Banos

Tulare County

Wallace Supermarket, 30602 Road 68, Goshen
Lucky 7 Food Store, 90 E. Olive Ave., Porterville