

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**

10/11 JULY 2003

ITEM: 5
SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report

DISCUSSION:

GENERAL

Executive Officer Issuance of WDRs - Proposed Legislation

Water Code Section 13223 allows the Board to delegate powers and duties to the EO, with a number of exceptions. The major exceptions include basin planning, cease and desist orders, and issuance of waste discharge requirements. SWRCB has been looking at ways to reduce the workload at Regional Board meetings, and has proposed increasing the duties that could be delegated to the EO. AB 1522 (Parra) would allow the Regional Board to delegate issuance of WDRs to the EO. AB 1522 was passed by the Assembly on 4 June and is scheduled for a hearing by the Senate Agriculture and Water Resources Committee on 1 July. If enacted, the Regional Board could delegate issuance of WDRs (including NPDES Permits) to the EO. The delegation could include all WDRs, only uncontested WDRs, or any other conditions prescribed by the Board. Public hearings required for issuance of NPDES Permits would be held before the EO and Board staff. The proposed text of Section 13223 follows:

"13223. (a) Each regional board may delegate any of ~~its~~ *the* powers and duties vested in it by this division to its executive officer ~~excepting only~~ *except for* the following: ~~(1) the~~ . (1) ~~The~~ *The* promulgation ~~adoption~~ of any regulation ~~;~~ (2) ~~the~~ (2) *The* issuance, modification, or revocation of any water quality control plan ~~;~~ *or* water quality objectives ~~;~~ *or* waste discharge requirement; (3) ~~the~~ (3) *The* issuance, modification, or revocation of any cease and desist order ~~;~~ (4) ~~the~~ (4) *The* holding of any hearing on water quality control plans ~~;~~ *and* (5) ~~the~~ (5) *The* application to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement ~~but excluding~~ *except for* cases of specific delegation in a cease and desist order and excluding the cases described in subdivision (c) of Section 13002 and Sections 13304 and 13340."

WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

USFS Timber Harvest Activities Update

To date, we have received 99 USFS waiver applications with the following breakdown:
(*Staff has been in contact with USFS representatives and expects more applications.*)

Types of Projects

Timber Sales - 34
Fuels Reduction/Thinning - 25
Hazard Tree Sale - 15
Salvage Harvesting - 5

Breakdown of Project Acreage

10,000 to 13,000 acres - 8
2,000 to 6,000 acres - 15
1,000 to 2,000 acres - 10
100 to 1,000 acres - 42
3 to 96 acres - 22
Not provided - 2

Sierra Nevada Framework - On 13 June, staff attended the Interagency Team meeting for the Sierra Nevada Framework where the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) was discussed. The Draft SEIS is out for public comment and contains alternatives for amending the land and resource management plans for many of the national forests within the Central Valley Regional Board jurisdiction. The preferred alternative in the Draft SEIS contains a more active management approach for fire, including more mechanical thinning and logging of medium-sized trees (up to 30 inches in diameter) to help fund the thinning projects. Much of the increased logging is projected to be in the Plumas and Lassen

National Forests, to comply with the congressionally mandated Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act. The preferred alternative does call for nearly triple the amount of logging projected by the Record of Decision for the Framework, but it should not increase the total area of disturbance. The preferred alternative also includes revisions in the standards and guidelines that would be less protective of the meadow areas used for grazing and less restrictive for recreational use of the federal lands. Staff has requested a copy of the Draft SEIS and will review and comment on it before the 12 September deadline.

Healthy Forests Initiative – As a part of the president's Healthy Forests Initiative, there are new rules and procedures for streamlining the administrative process for getting forest and rangeland health projects approved and implemented. These new rules include requirements that interested parties must provide substantive comments on projects in order to be eligible to appeal those projects. The new rules also limit the ability of parties to appeal some of the fire-related projects and eliminate the use of a "mandatory stay" for designated "emergency" projects. These changes were effective as of the end of May, and even USFS personnel do not seem fully aware of all the changes or their implications. Staff will continue to coordinate with the USFS on the Healthy Forest Initiative and particularly their public participation process. Staff has informed the USFS that waivers will not be granted for projects that do not meet Regional Board waiver criteria regarding public participation. (SYM)

Peter Albers/Heritage Dairy, Solano County

Solano County was CEQA lead, and a mitigated negative declaration was completed. Conditional Use Permit Number U-01-06 was adopted on 19 July 2001 by Solano County. Various local citizens were not involved in the county's CEQA process and are now looking to our permitting process to mitigate their concerns. Mr. Pete Albers submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, and it was deemed complete on all phases of construction. The dairy is in operation. Cropland is being utilized for wheat and corn on a winter/summer rotation. The clay content of the soils ranged between 40% to 50% clay based on lab results from A & L Agricultural Laboratory in Modesto, California. Six groundwater-monitoring wells were installed in September 2002, and baseline samples were collected from all six wells prior to support stock animals being brought on site. Support stock animals were brought on site the week after baseline samples were collected. This dairy will be part of the new NPDES Permit process as soon as it is adopted. (RJM)

Borges Machado Heifer Facility, Solano County

The proposed Borges-Machado Heifer Facility began construction as a new heifer facility without applying for County Permits or filing a Report of Waste Discharge. Solano County Department of Environmental Management stopped construction. With the addition of a milk barn, the facilities would be a fully functional dairy. The Regional Board received a Project Notification and Request for Review document from Solano County. Board staff commented to the County on the proposed project in our role as a responsible agency. The applicant violated a county property line set back ordinance. At this time, the property owners are currently involved in a lot line adjustment. If they are successful, they will re-file with Solano County to keep the project moving forward. CEQA needs to be completed for this project; Solano County will be the lead agency. If the project is reactivated, we will request a report of waste discharge and this site will be part of the new NPDES Permit process as soon as it is adopted. (RJM)

Proposed Hank Jongsma Dairy, Solano County

Mr. Hank Jongsma submitted an application for this proposed dairy with Solano County Department of Environmental Management on 29 May 2003. Board staff has had preliminary meetings with consultants and the dairymen to assure compliance with Title 27. The Regional Board has received a Report of Waste Discharge, Nutrient Management Plan, Geotechnical Report, Wastewater and Groundwater Monitoring Plan, Geological-Hydrological Report, and revised drawing of the proposed facility. Board staff is reviewing the supplemental information for completeness. Solano County officials conducted a public workshop to discuss mega-dairies moving into their county. Dixon Mayor Mary Ann Courville and Rio Vista Mayor Marci Coglianese are considering presenting a resolution at the next Solano County Mayor's Committee meeting that would call for a moratorium on large dairies in Solano County. However, the County Planning Department cannot stop processing new Conditional Use Permit applications. As lead agency, the Solano County Planning Department will make a decision on whether an Environmental Impact Report or Mitigated Negative Declaration will be processed for this proposed dairy. Regional Board staff will review and comment on Solano County Department of Environmental Management's Project Notification and Request for Review packet upon submittal to the Regional Board. (RJM)

Update on the 2003 Consolidated Request for Concept Proposals (Statewide)

On 19 March 2003, the State Water Board released a consolidated Request for Concept Proposals (RFCP), identifying \$138-million in grant funding available statewide for water quality improvement projects. The State Water Board received approximately 660-concept proposals before the 5 pm, May 9th deadline. Of those 660 concept proposals, approximately 240 are for projects within the Central Valley and/or Delta, and another 30 are for statewide projects. Staff is currently

conducting technical reviews and evaluating these proposals (which request over \$350-million in grant funds just for Region 5) based on the priorities identified in our Watershed Management Initiative Chapter. Staff will also participate on two separate review panels that have been organized by State Water Board staff, which will contain representatives from Regional Boards and Calfed as well as other agencies and stakeholders. These panels will develop a recommended list of concept proposals to call back for full proposals and potential funding. It is anticipated that the Request for Full Proposals will be released in early August. (JEC)

CEQA REPORTING

City of Patterson WWTF Expansion CEQA Document, Stanislaus County

The City is proposing to construct necessary improvements to increase the WWTF and collection system to accommodate future sewage flows to 3.15 mgd. The WWTF will also be constructing a gravity sewer trunk line to serve development within the Diablo Grande Specific Plan Area. The CEQA document proposed phased construction of additional advanced integrated pond systems to increase the WWTF's treatment capacity. However, due to existing groundwater impacts, and after meeting with Regional Board staff, the City indicates that it intends to propose an alternative design that incorporates oxidation ditches in lieu of the AIPs to improve and optimize treatment performance and reduce the discharge's impact on water quality. Staff commented that the EIR, when prepared, should identify and evaluate potential adverse water quality impacts as a result of continued operation of the existing WWTF in addition to the City's new proposal (oxidation ditches). We also recommended that if adverse impacts to water quality are identified, the EIR specifically identify and discuss what mitigation measure(s) the City will implement to reduce these adverse impacts to less than significant levels. (ARP)

River Ranch Estates CEQA Document, Madera County

The River Ranch Estates is a 1,650-lot development within the proposed new community of Rio Mesa immediately north of the San Joaquin River in Madera County. The project features the recycling of treated domestic wastewater in a recreational impoundment and on landscaped areas, many of which border the San Joaquin River bluffs. The draft EIR describes a two-phased construction of wastewater treatment and disposal facilities to serve the project. The proposed design capacities for the project's wastewater treatment facilities for phases 1 and 2 are 0.56 and 1.7 mgd, respectively. The project's water balances indicate over 50 percent of the wastewater flow will be disposed of by groundwater percolation and that water requirements of use area crops exceed recycled water applications in both project phases. Staff comments indicated tentative waste discharge requirements for the project would incorporate mitigation measures to reduce the project's impacts to groundwater to less than significant levels. These measures include implementation of best practicable treatment and control, establishment of a maximum effluent limitation for salinity (as electrical conductivity, or EC) of 300 μ mhos/cm over source water EC, and establishment of a maximum permeability for recycled water impoundments of 550 gallons per acre per day. (JLK)

Comments on Oak Canyon Ranch Specific Plan, Calaveras County

On 14 May 2003, staff provided comments on an April 2003 Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Oak Canyon Ranch Specific Plan. The proposed 3,250 acre community in Calaveras County would consist of 2,275 single family residential units, 1,570 acres of open space and recreation uses, a mixed village center with residential, commercial, and office uses, a destination resort, and two school sites. Wastewater treatment would occur at a new treatment plant, and wastewater would be disposed of via recycling. In addition, some lots would be served by individual septic systems. Staff informed the project proponent of the potential need for the following permits: Waste Discharge Requirements, Construction Stormwater Permit, Water Quality Certification-Wetlands, and a Dewatering Permit. (JSK)

Comments on Notice of Preparation, Clarksburg Sugar Mill Specific Plan EIR, Yolo County

On 20 May 2003, staff transmitted comments on a Notice of Preparation for the subject development. The proposed project will include up to 197 single-family residences on approximately 30 acres with 15 acres of commercial uses and 51 acres of industrial uses. Part of the industrial land would be set aside for wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. The planned Environmental Impact Report will also study lower density alternatives, which might include the use of individual septic systems. Staff's comments informed the applicant that the project would require the formation of a public entity to own and operate the wastewater treatment system and that the wastewater treatment facility would be regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements. Because of shallow groundwater conditions, the applicant was also advised that the system for the proposed development would need to provide at least secondary treatment to minimize potential groundwater degradation and that individual septic systems would not likely be adequate to protect groundwater quality. (ALO)

ENFORCEMENT

C&A Order Issued For Cleanup of The Humboldt Road Burn Dump, Butte County

On 3 June 2003, the Executive Officer issued a C&A Order for cleanup of the Humboldt Road Burn Dump in Chico. The former City and County burn dump is adjacent to Highway 32 and Humboldt Road east of Chico, and is comprised of 15 individual parcels totaling 157 acres, approximately 75 acres that contain waste. Municipal and commercial waste was deposited and burned at the site from the late 1800s to 1965. In 1997, at the request of the City of Chico, the Regional Board was designated as Administering Agency for the site pursuant the Health and Safety Code, section 25260, et seq. Unified Agency Review of Hazardous Materials Release Sites. As Administering Agency, the Regional Board is responsible for administering all State and local laws applicable to the cleanup. DTSC, serving as a consulting agency, is providing expertise in toxicology and public participation. Investigation of the site revealed the predominate contaminate in soil is lead with some elevated arsenic. Shallow ground water is limited and contains minor concentrations of inorganic salts but no organic contaminants. Testing of downgradient wells did not reveal any waste constituents. Surface waters show an increase in TDS from salts leaching from the waste. The Feasibility Study (FS) proposed consolidating the waste into a 20-acre parcel and covering the waste with a cap meeting the requirements of Title 27 as the preferred alternative. Substantial community concerns have been identified during the public participation process. The predominant concern is the potential for exposure of the community to airborne lead dust during remedial activities. A Risk Assessment for the preferred remedial alternative was performed and revealed that the potential for exposure of the community to airborne lead was well within acceptable standards and fully protective of human health. Dust emissions can be adequately controlled using water and/or surfactants. Other community concerns include the development of the adjacent property if the disposal site is cleaned up and the expense to taxpayers. In December 2002, staff met with representatives of the City of Chico and community members. The City requested six months to re-evaluate the FS to see if there were other possibilities for remediation of the site that may be more acceptable to the community. Staff agreed to the six-month review, requesting a Remedial Action Plan be submitted by the first of August 2003. The City appointed an advisory committee to investigate other possible cleanup alternatives. The City, Regional Board staff, DTSC, and the local Air Quality Management District have attended the monthly meetings to answer questions and provide information on applicable laws and regulations. The committee is tasked with providing the City with a report on their findings by the end of June. The C&A formalizes a time schedule that will enable the various Responsible Parties to initiate cleanup next spring, requires each RP to either recognize the City as lead RP or to develop and submit their own individual cleanup plans to the Regional Board. (PVW)

ACL Issued To City of Red Bluff For Effluent Violations Caused By Chemical Overload

A \$9,000 ACL was issued to the City of Red Bluff for serious effluent limit violations that occurred over a 3-day period last winter. The effluent violations were the direct result of the inadvertent release of 3,400 gallons of sodium bisulfite into an influent lift station. This release was caused by a chemical delivery driver opening a valve that diverted the contents of his truck to the lift station rather than to the plant's sodium bisulfite storage tank. The 3,400 gallons of sodium bisulfite upset the biological treatment unit for at least 3 days. The City indicated they will pay the ACL in full.

Notice Of Violation Issued To City of Mount Shasta

The City of Mt Shasta operates a wastewater treatment plant that discharges recycled water to an adjacent golf course during the summer. A complaint was received from a member of the public alleging that the turbidity limits in the Permit were not being met. An inspection by staff confirmed the allegation, and revealed other significant operational problems at the plant. The violations appear to be the direct result of operator error or inactivity. As a result of the inspection, a Notice of Violation and Section 13267 Request were issued to the City. A copy of the inspection report was sent to SWRCB Operator Certification Unit and an investigation of operator conduct is pending.

Notice of Violation and Water Code Section 13267 Requirement to Submit Reports, Tulip Hill Winery – Mt. Konociti Growers, Lake County

On 1 May 2003, staff inspected the Tulip Hills Winery and determined that the Discharger was treating wastewater in a manner that violated Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2002-0727. In response, on 23 May 2003, the Executive Officer issued a Notice of Violation and Water Code 13267 Order, requiring the Discharger to submit a report showing that the illegal system had been dismantled. In addition, the Discharger had previously stated that it would apply for coverage under General Order R5-2003-0029 (for the On-Site Storage/Off-Site Disposal of Winery Wastewater), and therefore the NOV also required that the Discharger submit a Notice of Intent for coverage under the General Order. Both documents have now been received, and once the Discharger is enrolled under the General Order, staff will recommend that the Cleanup and Abatement Order be rescinded. (GJC)

Notice of Violation for Sewage Spill and Request for Reports, California Department of Forestry, Konocti Conservation Camp, Lake County

In April 2003, the California Department of Forestry, Konocti Conservation Camp was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for a number of violations surrounding mis-operation of its package treatment plant. On 1 May 2003, staff inspected the facility and determined that wastewater was also seeping from one of the four non-regulated storage ponds into a surface water drainage course. A NOV was subsequently issued on 27 May 2003. In response to the second NOV, the Discharger indicated that effluent seeping from the wastewater storage pond had been contained with sand bags, the wastewater in the ponds would be emptied, the sludge and leachate would be properly disposed, and the ponds would be demolished. On 23 May 2003, the Discharger stated that the seepage had been contained with a sand bag dam, and that it had completed the replacement of the geoflow disposal system (which had been damaged by treatment plant bypasses). The second NOV requires the Discharger to submit monthly status reports that include timelines for completion of the irrigation disposal system, removal of wastewater from the storage ponds, and demolition of the storage ponds. In addition, the Discharger is required to submit a Groundwater Sampling and Analysis Plan since they did not appear to be familiar with standard protocols for sampling groundwater monitoring wells. (GJC)

Notice of Violation, Villa Toscano Winery, Amador County

On 6 June 2003, the Villa Toscano Winery was issued a Notice of Violation for failure to submit several technical reports and monthly monitoring reports, as required by its WDRs. The outstanding technical reports included: an engineered alternative to groundwater monitoring wells around the constructed wetlands and storage ponds, a report that documents that the constructed wetlands, storage pond, and effluent disposal system were retrofitted as per the WDRs, and the report shows that backflow prevention devices have been installed to protect irrigation wells from reclaimed water. Monthly monitoring reports for the months of October 2002 through April 2003 have also not been submitted. The NOV requires the Discharger to submit the technical reports by 1 August 2003, while the delinquent monthly monitoring reports are due by 25 June 2003. The NOV states that failure to submit the reports by these dates will lead to staff recommendation of an Administrative Civil Liability. (JSK)

Notice of Violation, City of Ripon, San Joaquin County

On 22 May 2003, the City of Ripon was issued a Notice of Violation for submitting an incomplete effluent and groundwater monitoring report for the month of March 2003. The Notice of Violation is the third formal enforcement action for failure to submit monitoring reports in the last two years. Violations included failure to sample and report parameters at the correct intervals, loading rate calculation errors, and lack of supporting data for the groundwater monitoring reports. The City was advised continued failure to comply with the monitoring and reporting program will result in staff recommending issuance of an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint. (TRO)

Notice of Violation, Sysco Food Services of Sacramento, Sutter County

Sysco Food Services operates a large distribution center in Sutter County. Domestic wastewater and truck washwater are treated by an on-site package treatment plant and disposed of by sub-surface emitters. A Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued on 16 June 2003 for multiple, severe violations of the Monitoring and Reporting Program, as well as numerous effluent violations. The Discharger is required to submit two technical reports. The first is to describe the changes it will employ to ensure that complete monitoring reports are submitted, and the second is to describe the changes it will make to its treatment system to ensure that it complies with the effluent limits in the WDRs. (WSW)

Cleanup and Abatement Order Status, Byron Sanitary District, Contra Costa County

On 21 May 2003, staff attended a public meeting of the Byron Sanitary District (BSD) Board of Directors. The purpose of the meeting was to explain to community members why BSD needs to complete significant capital improvements and why BSD decided to connect the facility to the Discovery Bay WWTF. The citizens were very concerned about the significant rate increase required to complete the project and questioned whether it was necessary and was the cheapest solution. BSD's consultant and Regional Board staff explained the nature of the problems at the facility, the requirements of the Cleanup and Abatement Order, and the need for the District to select an alternative and move forward in a timely fashion. Since that time, BSD has held two additional public meetings to provide a forum for community members. BSD missed a 15 May 2003 deadline to submit a CEQA document for the project, and staff expects to receive a compliance plan from the Discharger in the near future. (ALO)

Contra Costa County Enforcement Against Illegal Dwellings, Salisbury Island, Contra Costa County

On 17 June 2003, the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors voted to uphold the County Code Enforcement and Environmental Health Department's decision to order demolition of 32 residential structures constructed on one parcel without permits of any kind. In addition to numerous violations of the County's building, plumbing, and electrical codes, the residences discharge raw domestic sewage to a series of shallow earthen pits that extend below the water table on the small

island. Residents will have 60 days to remove the structures and the Environmental Health Department will oversee closure of the sewage pits. (ALO)

Revised CAO Issued for Former Goss Jewett Facility, 4301 Power Inn Road, Sacramento, Sacramento County

Significant progress has been made to investigate and clean up tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in soil and groundwater at the Goss Jewett site in Sacramento County. On 17 June 2003, the Executive Officer issued a revised Cleanup and Abatement Order with a new time schedule to the former Goss Jewett Company and the current and former property owners. Goss Jewett distributed chemicals and supplies to commercial laundry and dry cleaning facilities. Mr. Edward Anselmo, the property owner during most of the time of Goss Jewett's operation, stepped forward and completed several rounds of site assessment, including a soil gas survey, sampling of downgradient domestic wells, and installation of monitoring wells. In March 2003, a soil vapor extraction system was installed, which by the end of April, had removed about 865 pounds of PCE and continues to remove about 10 pounds of PCE per day. The revised Order provides an appropriate schedule to complete the site assessment, feasibility study, and groundwater cleanup plan. (GJD)

Responsible Parties Conduct Work after CAO Proposed, Former Service Cleaners, Woodland, Yolo County

A former dry cleaning operation known as Service Cleaners previously operated at "Pad 1" of the County Fair Mall, in Woodland, Yolo County. Soil and groundwater at the site are polluted with tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Pacific Life Insurance Company (Pacific Life) currently owns "Pad 1" and acquired the property through foreclosure. County Fair Associates (CFA) owned and operated the County Fair Mall until Pacific Life's foreclosure, and Roebbelen Land Company (Roebbelen) was the general partner of CFA. Between September 1999 and 2002, Pacific Life conducted groundwater investigations and monitoring and performed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) pilot test, which showed SVE to be a feasible alternative to clean up PCE and TCE from the vadose zone. In late 2002, Regional Board staff prepared a Cleanup and Abatement Order (Order) because none of the parties was proceeding with soil and groundwater cleanup. Pacific Life asserts that California Health & Safety Code sections 25548-25548.7 (the "lender liability exemption") relieves it from any obligation under California Water Code section 13304 to perform the cleanup and abatement activities the Order requires. Roebbelen states that Pacific Life relieved it of any liability at the time of the foreclosure. Prior to the scheduled January Board hearing on the Order, Pacific Life agreed to install an SVE system to clean up soil contamination, and Roebbelen agreed to prepare a feasibility study (FS) for groundwater cleanup. As a result, staff removed the Order from the Board's agenda, and the Order was not issued. Pacific Life is currently installing the SVE system, with expected startup in mid-July. Roebbelen has submitted a work plan for the FS, which is due by 18 July 2003. (DLL)

Western Farm Service 13267 Letter, Modesto, Stanislaus County

Western Farm Service (WFS), a subsidiary of Agrium, owns and operates an agricultural chemical facility at 3348 Claus Road in Modesto. On 13 May 2003, the Executive Officer issued an Information Requirement Pursuant to Water Code Section 13267 to WFS requiring it to submit a report describing bench-scale testing results of HRC®, a revised remedial action plan, and an investigation report detailing the installing of two off-site monitoring wells. Staff had requested these documents in letters in October and November 2002. On 16 June 2003, Board staff received the revised remedial action plan, the investigation report, and a letter stating that WFS is no longer considering HRC® a viable remedial alternative. (DLL)

Western Farm Service 13267 Letter, Stockton, San Joaquin County

Western Farm Service (WFS), a subsidiary of Agrium, owns and operates an agricultural chemical facility at 1905 North Broadway Avenue in Stockton. On 15 May 2003, the Executive Officer issued an Information Requirement Pursuant to Water Code Section 13267 to WFS requiring it to submit information to complete the health risk assessment, which staff had originally requested on 5 December 2002. In addition, on 29 May 2003, staff issued a Notice of Violation because a semi-annual groundwater monitoring report had not been submitted in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2002-0826. On 16 June 2003, Board staff received the information necessary to complete the health risk assessment and the semi-annual groundwater monitoring report. (DLL)

Notice of Violation, Insufficient Disposal Capacity, City of Riverdale, Fresno County

The Riverdale Public Utilities District owns a WWTF to treat domestic wastewater from the unincorporated community of Riverdale. WDRs Order No. 85-252 allows the WWTF to discharge up to 0.25 mgd of secondary effluent to disposal ponds and to pasture for cattle grazing. An 8 May 2003 inspection documented the Discharger's failure to abate ongoing nuisance mosquito conditions in pasture effluent disposal areas that were cited in a 30 April 2002 Notice of Violation (NOV). The local mosquito abatement district sprays the pasture areas weekly to control mosquito nuisance conditions. The Discharger has reportedly been unsuccessful in finding farmers to accept WWTF effluent for recycling on agricultural crops and had considered purchasing land adjacent to the WWTF for additional effluent disposal capacity, but claims it is too expensive. Staff issued an NOV for causing nuisance conditions and requested a written report of the actions the Discharger will take to increase the WWTF's disposal capacity. (AMS)

LAND DISPOSAL

Inadequate Background Groundwater Quality Study, Ironhouse Sanitary District, Contra Costa County

On 2 June 2003, staff provided comments on two important technical reports that Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD) submitted to comply with its WDRs. The Background Groundwater Quality Study and the Task 1 Beneficial Use Impact Study (BUIS) were required to determine whether discharges from the wastewater treatment plant have degraded groundwater quality and/or have impacted the beneficial uses of the Contra Costa Canal. Both reports were inadequate. Due to the importance of these studies, ISD was informed that the Background Groundwater Study must be revised and resubmitted and that ISD must proceed with additional site characterization work that was proposed in the approved BUIS workplan, but not completed. (ALO)

Status of ConAgra Grocery Products, Oakdale Facility, Stanislaus County

ConAgra Grocery submitted a revised work plan for its Oakdale facility in response to staff's 24 March 2003 letter requesting the work plan describe the installation of pan lysimeters as required by its Monitoring and Reporting Program. The pan lysimeters will monitor the quality and quantity of soil pore liquid released below the root zone to assess actual land treatment system performance and potential groundwater impacts. Four pan lysimeters will be installed within the land application area in locations that represent the "worst case" scenario (e.g., areas that receive largest wastewater loads or excessively pond wastewater). The Discharger proposes to install a modified pan lysimeter that uses a "wick" device to facilitate the collection of free draining liquid. Staff's preliminary review indicates the lysimeter design's wick device will be acceptable, but its use of open sample containers is not, as exposure to air may oxidize reduced compounds in the collected soil-pore liquid and render the sample nonrepresentative. (ARP)

Status of Musco Olive, San Joaquin County

Musco Family Olive Company is expanding its onsite domestic wastewater treatment and disposal system as required by WDRs Order No. R5-2002-0148. The Discharger requested the deadline for submitting the Groundwater Well and Lysimeter Installation Report be extended to 8 September 2003 to allow additional time to review soil moisture data. Staff agreed to initiate no enforcement action provided the Report is submitted by 8 September 2003. A drive-by inspection on 30 May 2003 documented objectionable odors from the Discharger's wastewater disposal fields. (AMS)

Status of Roll-In Mobilehome Park, Tuolumne County

On 8 May 2003, the Discharger submitted its conceptual plans and met with the Regional Board staff to discuss its plans. The Discharger is proposing a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) with secondary treatment levels in its existing and adjacent properties. The Discharger still is considering other treatment methods and will prepare a final design by the end of May. The Discharger also plans to complete the construction of the new WWTF by the end of September; however, the existing ponds in the WWTF will not be decommissioned by October 2004. The Regional Board staff has discussed the need to decommission the existing WWTF in a manner in which no nuisance conditions or odors will affect the surrounding residents and has required assessment of existing groundwater quality in the proposed disposal fields. The Regional Board staff also plans to prepare a tentative revised Cease and Desist Order to reflect the current plans and present it to the Regional Board for further consideration. (HA)

SITE CLEANUP

City of Tracy - Stormwater Pipeline/Groundwater Treatment Project

The City of Tracy, ChevronTexaco, and Pombo Real Estate were named as Dischargers on a General Order issued recently for the land disposal of treated groundwater from 130 dewatering wells that discharge into two stormwater detention basins and an agricultural field. Two of four treatment systems discharge to the city WWTF and are not subject to the Order. The dewatering wells lower the water table, which is approximately 5-10 feet below ground surface, allowing trench excavation and subsequent installation of the two parallel 60-inch diameter stormwater pipelines through a Tracy residential area. Soil and/or groundwater along much of the Byron Rd. portion of the project were impacted by historical leaks from two pipelines previously used to transport crude oil from Kern County to refineries in the Bay area. Shallow groundwater in the area is of poor quality and prohibited for domestic or municipal use by the City of Tracy for reasons unrelated to the presence of the crude oil. ChevronTexaco has assumed responsibility for management/disposal of impacted soil and the treatment of petroleum hydrocarbon-impacted groundwater along the Byron Road portion of the project. Four identical filtering systems treat groundwater from the dewatering wells. Treated groundwater from two of the treatment systems is discharged into two city stormwater detention basins. Significantly impacted soil is sent to the Forward landfill, the less impacted soil is used as trench backfill. The treatment systems vary slightly in size with pumping capacities ranging between 550 to 1650 gpm. The systems consist of a series of Baker settling/separation tanks, skimmers and absorbent pads, sediment filtration bag filters,

and bentonite clay/anthracite filters. Groundwater is then pumped through a series of granular activated carbon (GAC) filters to remove any remaining petroleum hydrocarbon compounds. The combined carbon filtration systems consist of approximately one hundred, 2000-pound carbon canisters, reportedly one of the largest temporary GAC treatment systems currently operating. Pilot studies, including effluent analysis, conducted to evaluate the efficiency of the treatment systems prior to full-time operation indicated that treated water was non-detect for petroleum compounds. The project is expected to be completed by the end of August 2003. (CDH)

SPILLS

Multiple Raw Sewage Spills By Tuolumne Utilities District, Tuolumne County

Sewage spills from the Discharger's collection system continue to occur. The Discharger reported two spills for May (on 9th and 11th) of less than 50 gallons each. The spills were due to root intrusion and blockages caused by debris or grease. The District effectively contained the spills, disinfected the affected areas, and flushed the affected lines. An impact from the District's 29 April spill (estimated 1,000 to 10,000 gallons) is unknown, as samples for bacteria contamination in the seasonal creek and Phoenix Lake were inconclusive. The District implemented a Quick Response Program to manage the recurring spills from its sewage collection system, which is comprised of about 85 miles of pipeline of various construction materials and age. Spills are caused primarily from root intrusion and/or grease blockages and occur predominately from sections of clay pipelines installed over 30 years ago. The Quick Response Program, which is staffed 24 hours/day, has proven to be effective at detecting and containing spills. The District is updating its collection system maintenance manual, in part, to include instructions on line flushing and lift station maintenance protocols. The District has also allocated \$100,000 this fiscal year to repair sections of its collection system identified as sources of chronic spills. It committed to submit a written report to the Regional Board describing its Quick Response Program and its plans to address the chronic nature of spills from its sewage collection system. Staff will evaluate the necessity for formal enforcement after receipt of the report. (HA)

City of San Jose Family Camp Spills Wastewater, Tuolumne County

On 25 May, the Discharger estimates 20 gallons of raw sewage reached the Middle Fork of the Tuolumne River near the Family Camp site. The spill was from a manhole in the collection system about 150 feet upstream of the wastewater treatment facility lift station and 30 feet from the river. The spill was reportedly due to a blockage in the sewer line caused by grease and debris. The Discharger notified the county health department and, due to delays in completing repairs to the sewer line, closed the Camp for several hours. The Discharger disinfected the spill area with bleach solution. Regional Board staff anticipates no further action. (HA)

Multiple Sewer Overflows, Lake County Sanitation District Southeast Wastewater System, Lake County

On 6 June 2003, Lake County Sanitation District was issued a Notice of Violation for three domestic sewage spills that occurred during the April and May 2003 at different locations within the City of Clearlake. The spills ranged from approximately 300 gallons to 1,880 gallons, and with the exception of the 300 gallon spill, each of the spills was the result of blockage in the sewer line from roots and/or grease accumulations. The 1,880 gallon spill was the result of a lift station malfunction. The spill reports indicated that each overflow entered either a storm drain or tributaries connected to Clear Lake. Due to numerous previous spills, the Discharger was already required to prepare and submit a "Sanitary Sewer System Operation, Maintenance, Overflow Prevention, and Response Plan" by 1 November 2003. The Discharger has stated that it will also perform routine inspections and cleaning of the manholes and collection lines, begin an educational program with the commercial food establishments in the City of Clearlake to address grease issues, and replace Lift Station No. 5 in 2004. The NOV requires that the Discharger submit monthly status reports describing the progress of implementing corrective actions. (GJC)

Effluent Overflow at Southeast Geysers Effluent Pipeline, Lake County Sanitation District Southeast Wastewater System, Lake County

On 12 June 2003, Lake County Sanitation District was issued a Notice of Violation for an overflow of a mixture of 372,000 gallons of treated effluent and Clear Lake water from the Southeast Geysers Effluent Pipeline (SEGEP). Treated wastewater from several communities around Clear Lake is discharged to the SEGEP, from which it is pumped to the Geysers area for reinjection. The overflow occurred between 16 January 2003 and 11 April 2003, on a road approximately three miles south of Lower Lake. The overflow discharged into a pipe trench and then into a culvert that is connected to Copsey Creek, which is a tributary to Cache Creek. The Discharger was notified of a potential water leak on 16 January 2003, but excavations were inconclusive. A tracer dye test was performed on 18 March 2003. The Discharger then discovered that the pipeline was leaking on 11 April 2003 based on the presence of tracer dye in the trench backfill. The NOV requires that the Discharger include a discussion of the SEGEP in its previously required "Sanitary Sewer System Operation, Maintenance, Overflow Prevention, and Response Plan", and that it submit a separate report that describes actions to be taken by the Discharger to correct the spill detection program. (GJC)

Domestic Wastewater Overflow, Calpine Geysers Company, Lake County

On 11 June 2003, Calpine Geysers Company was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for an overflow of treated wastewater from the Southeast Geysers Effluent Pipeline on 20 May 2003. The spill was estimated at 1,200 gallons and was from a structural failure in a stainless steel float when the Unit 13 power plant was being depressurized for a lock-out at the pump station. The wastewater entered a storm drain and flowed into a tributary connected to Anderson Creek. Calpine has stated that it will perform more frequent observations of the valves during the draining and filling operations, and that similar valves in the areas of previous releases will be inspected for similar structural failure. In addition, Calpine will investigate the redirection of the wastewater drain basin away from the storm drain and surface watercourses. Because the spill report did not include sufficient information pertaining to the proposed corrective actions a revised spill report must be submitted by 15 July 2003. (GJC)

Thomas R. Pinkos
 Executive Officer
 10/11 July 2003

Addenda that follow:

1. Personnel and Administration
2. Public Outreach
3. Completed Site Cleanups (UST)

Addendum 1

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Recruitment Efforts – June and July 2003

| TOTAL POSITIONS | VACANCIES | GAINED | LOST |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|------|
| 229.6 | 11 | 0 | 0 |

SEPARATING STAFF

None

TRAINING

| STAFF CLASSES GIVEN | NO. OF STAFF ATTENDED |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| EPA Water Quality Standards | 8 |
| Field Safety Training | 3 |
| Sexual Harassment Prevention Training | 5 |
| Leadership and Communication | 2 |
| Written Communication | 1 |

FACILITY UPDATE

Sacramento – Plans are being put in place. A tentative move date has been set to move the three office for three weekends beginning October 19.

BUDGET UPDATE

With one month remaining we are projected to expend 99% of our personal services budget. We expect the FY 03/04 fiscal year to be just as tight as this year if not worse. Sixteen Region 5 staff were recently notified that they were possible layoff candidates. We have been working with these individuals to provide as much information about the layoff process as possible and help them understand their rights in this process. This layoff is contingent upon the Administration and Legislature implementing an additional 10% reduction to our personal services. At this point there has been no movement on the budget.

Addendum 2**PUBLIC OUTREACH**

On 29 March, Devra Lewis was one of several presenters at the day-long Young Engineers Session, sponsored jointly by the Society of Women Engineers and the Girl Scouts. Eleven Girl Scouts ranging in age from 12 to 14 enjoyed activities focused on transportation, mechanics of motion, and wastewater treatment. Devra helped with the latter activity and spoke to the girls about focusing on math and science so they can pursue technical careers later on.

On 6 May, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Cantua Salt Creek CRMP. Current grant contracts and a concept proposal were discussed.

On 8 May, Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP class in conjunction with Premier Environmental for Forecast Homes in the City of Ceres. The class which was attended by site superintendents, subcontractor personnel covered installation and inspection of BMPs, subcontractor responsibilities, and general storm water rules and regulations.

On 15 May, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Panoche Silver Creek CRMP. There was a lengthy discussion of the upcoming changes in personnel of the Westside Resource Conservation District that administers grants for the Panoche Silver Creek CRMP.

On 22 May, James Taylor participated in the Former McClellan Air Force Base (AFB) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting at the F.C. Joyce School in North Highlands. This is a public meeting where agencies inform the public of cleanup issues at DoD facilities and enlist their comments. The main topic for the meeting was a budget and cleanup priorities presentation on the 2004 Environmental Restoration Program.

On 25 May, Loren Harlow met with representatives of the food-processing industry to discuss their proposal to create a working committee to develop guidelines for the land application of food-processing wastewater for Regional Board consideration.

On 27 May, Guy Chetelat discussed mercury sampling and potential mercury sources at a Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group meeting.

On 28 May, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Central Sierra Watershed Committee. The committee was updated on the Fresno River Monitoring Project, which is being funded by a 205(j) grant, and implemented by the California Water Institute at CSU Fresno.

On 28 May, Lori Webber and Karen Larsen attended the Monitoring Subcommittee meeting of the Sacramento River Watershed Program. The group discussed the current funding issues, recommendations for activities in the next phase of funding, and the long term objectives of the subcommittee.

On 28 May, Kim Schwab attended the Groundwater Resources Association Legislative Symposium and Lobby Day at the Sheraton Hotel in Sacramento. Morning speakers included Honorable Carol Liu, 44th Assembly District, Chair, Select Committee on Groundwater Quality and Availability; Honorable Nell Soto, 32nd Senate District who is authoring numerous bills on water quality and perchlorate right-to-know bills this session; David Spath, Chief of the Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management, State Department of Health Services; and John Gaston, CH2MHill, Vice President. The luncheon speaker was Honorable Mike Machado, 5th Senate District, Chairman, Senate Agriculture and Water Resources who provided some insights into the budget process and his long-term commitment to water quality issues.

On 2 June, Guy Chetelat participated in the Chico Creeks Watershed Forum.

On 3 June, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Cantua Salt Creek CRMP.

On 3 June, Wendy Wyels presented information regarding the Regional Board's process for permitting wastewater discharges at wineries at a seminar entitled "Navigating the Regulatory Crush" which was hosted by the law firm Morrison & Foerster.

On 4 June, Rich Muhl presented a field SWPPP class to 21 municipal inspectors and staff from the County of Stockton, City of Lodi, City of Tracy, City of Manteca, City of Ripon, and the City of Lathrop. The class covered summer storm water management issues, common storm water problems, storm water management BMPs, and Regional Board expectations and

requirements. The purpose of the class was to improve consistency in enforcement of storm water regulations in San Joaquin County.

On 10 June, Guy Chetelat participated in Delta Tributaries Mercury Council meeting concerning USGS studies of mercury distribution in the Clear Creek watershed.

On 10 June, Guy Chetelat discussed the conditional Ag waiver at a Bear Creek Watershed Group meeting.

On 11 June, James Taylor, project manager on the former McClellan Air Force Base (AFB) Cleanup Project, gave a presentation for the Sacramento Branch of the Groundwater Resources Association of California. The presentation topics were Passive Diffusion Bag (PDB) Samplers and a Case Study on the use of PDB Samplers at the Former McClellan AFB (2 August 2000). James is a member of the Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council's (ITRC) Diffusion Sampler Workgroup. The ITRC's mission is to reduce compliance costs and help states maximize resources by using new environmental technologies.

On 12, 13 and 24 June, Central Valley Regional Board Storm Water Program staff participated in Phase II Municipal Permit workshops presented by State Board staff. Approximately 125 participants attended the workshops, conducted at the Sacramento Regional Board office.

On 20 June, Danna Berchtold was the guest speaker at the regular luncheon meeting of the Engineers Association of Nevada County. Danna presented the group with an overview of Phase II Storm Water Regulations and answered questions regarding the implementation of Phase II requirements.

On 20 June, Danna Berchtold was the guest speaker at the regular breakfast meeting of the Placer County Association of Engineers, Geologists and Surveyors. Danna presented the group with an overview of Phase II Storm Water Regulations and answered questions regarding the implementation of Phase II requirements.

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS

Addendum 3

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

Selma Arco, 10610 East Mountain View Avenue, Selma - Five USTs and dispensers were removed from the site in July 1999. Petroleum hydrocarbons, including MTBE, were detected in soil samples. Six groundwater monitoring wells were installed at the site, and high concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were found in groundwater near the former tanks. Soil vapor extraction was performed at the site from November 2002 through April 2003. TPH-g concentrations in the vapor stream decreased to none detectable levels by March 2003. TPH-g and BTEX were not detected in any of the groundwater monitoring wells during March 2003. MTBE was detected in all of the groundwater monitoring wells at low concentrations. The release at the site was not large, and soil vapor extraction appears to have successfully removed the majority of petroleum hydrocarbons in the subsurface. JWH

7-Eleven Store #25585, 1170 N. Clovis

Avenue, Clovis - In July 2001, low concentrations of MTBE were detected in shallow soil beneath fuel dispensers that were being replaced. In 2002, two soil borings were completed. Only slight traces of MTBE were detected in soil – none below a depth of 43 feet. The regional depth to groundwater is about 100 feet. USTs remain in service at this facility. Only a small release of petroleum hydrocarbons occurred at the site. Approximately 60 feet separates the deepest soil detection of MTBE and the water table. No significant risk to human health or the environment is apparent. WWG

Madera County

Ahwahnee Quick Mart, 42566 Highway 49, Ahwahnee - A 500-gallon gasoline UST was removed from the site in March 1994, and a 1,500-gallon gasoline UST was removed from the site in January 1999. Over-excavation of the tank pits removed soil containing petroleum hydrocarbons to a depth of 14 feet. In June 2000, five soil borings were drilled, and three groundwater monitoring wells were installed. Groundwater was encountered at nine feet

below ground surface. Minimal concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil samples; however, TPHg was detected in groundwater as high as 17,000 µg/L. BTEX concentrations were minimal in a monitoring well installed near the former dispenser location. Trace concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the other wells. No MTBE was detected in any groundwater samples. The wells went dry, and three additional monitoring wells were installed at the site during March 2002. Only trace concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in groundwater during September 2002 and December 2002. No petroleum hydrocarbons have been detected in any on-site or off-site domestic wells. Based on the concentration of petroleum hydrocarbons detected in soil in 1994, up to 150 pounds of gasoline may still be present in shallow soils at the site. Natural biodegradation of the residual gasoline is expected to occur, and there is little or no risk to the nearby domestic wells from the remaining hydrocarbons. JWH.

Mariposa County

Fish Camp Chevron, 1195 Highway 41, Fish Camp - Following a failed UST tightness test, the USTs were removed and a site assessment conducted from March to November 2000. Moderate gasoline constituent concentrations (including MTBE) were identified in granular soils and shallow groundwater on site, and low concentrations were detected in off-site surface water. No water supply wells were identified within 2,000 feet of the site. Site remediation included extraction of approximately 19,200 gallons of water from the UST pit and excavation of approximately 25 cubic yards of soil and rock near the dispenser island. A total mass of 1.21 kilograms (Kg) TPH-g and 0.06 Kg MTBE is estimated to remain in site soils.

Final groundwater monitoring detected only 5.3 ug/L MTBE. The remaining hydrocarbons pose little risk to human health or the environment. WWG

Merced County

None

Tulare County

Porterville Forest Fire Station, 26488 Avenue 140, Porterville - In November 1999, two USTs (one 500-gallon gasoline and one 550-gallon diesel) were removed from the site. Elevated concentrations of TPH-d were detected in soils directly beneath the diesel UST. Further assessment found that the vertical extent of impacted soils is limited to near surface soils and the immediate area of the former UST. The residual mass of hydrocarbons remaining in the shallow soil is low. Further investigation of the site does not appear warranted. The residual petroleum hydrocarbons in the underlying soil will naturally degrade and do not appear to pose a threat to the anticipated use of groundwater in the area. DAM.

REDDING OFFICE

Shasta County

Anderson-Cottonwood Disposal, 8592 Commercial Way, Redding - Two 10,000 gallon diesel USTs were removed and replaced with a 12,000-gallon aboveground storage tank. Groundwater was encountered during excavation at 11 feet below ground surface. TPH-d was detected in a groundwater sample. Nine domestic wells are located within 2,000 feet of the site. Three monitoring wells were installed. Additional soil was excavated in October 2000. Since the excavation, groundwater analyses have been non-detect, along with samples from an on-site domestic well. (HB)

PG&E Service Center, 3600 Meadowview Drive, Redding - Three USTs were removed in October 1998. Groundwater was found approximately 12 feet below ground surface at the time of excavation. Analytical results of soil and groundwater revealed the presence of petroleum constituents. A preliminary site assessment included data from thirty-six soil borings, three shallow monitoring wells, and three deep monitoring wells. In shallow groundwater, monitoring showed that MTBE has decreased from 44 µg/L to below detection limits. Samples from the remaining wells did not yield petroleum constituents above detection limits. The site poses no threat to human health and safety or present or anticipated future beneficial use of water. (KB)

Plumas County

Beckworth Nervino Airport, 82357 Highway 70, Beckworth - In 1999, one 500-gallon aviation UST was removed, and two 3,000-gallon aviation USTs were closed in place. A 12,000-gallon aviation UST remains in operation. Soil and groundwater samples showed petroleum constituents, including MTBE and TBA. A total of twelve soil borings were installed; five were completed as monitoring wells. Three monitor wells were destroyed during road resurfacing. Over time, petroleum constituents have shown a decreasing trend and are now below detection limits in the remaining two monitor wells. These monitoring wells have been properly destroyed and the site closed due to its minimal threat to human health and the environment. (HB)

SACRAMENTO OFFICE

Glenn County

Former Flying J Truck Stop, 6412 County Road 27, Orland – In July 1996, six USTs (three 20,000-gallon diesel, two 12,000-gallon gasoline, and one 6,000-gallon gasoline) were removed from the site. TPH-d, TPH-g, and BTEX were detected in soil during the tank pulls. MTBE was found in stockpiled soil. Ten soil borings and four groundwater monitoring wells were installed in March 1997. In August 1998, the diesel and gasoline tank pits were over-excavated. From fall 1998 through summer 1999, contaminated stockpiled soil was treated on-site by aeration and augmentation with ammonium nitrate in water. Although petroleum constituents were found in the initial groundwater samples from MW-3, constituents in groundwater samples collected between August 1997 and February 2002 were below method detection limits. A domestic water supply well is on-site, but groundwater samples from the well were non-detect. The site is adequately characterized, low-risk, and suitable for closure. DMV

Nevada County

Heidelmann Lodge, 19880 Donner Pass Road (Old Hwy 40), Norden - In August 1994, two diesel tanks were removed from the site. TPH-d as high as 250 mg/kg was found. In September 1994, the tank pits were over-excavated, removing approximately 35 cubic yards of impacted soil. Following over-excavation, four confirmation samples were collected from the tank pits. TPH-d at 14 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg was detected in two of the four soil samples. Groundwater was not encountered during the tank removal or over-excavation activities. Groundwater is estimated to be more than 50 feet below ground surface. No water supply wells were reported within 2,000 feet of the site, and the nearest surface water body (North Yuba River) is approximately 300 feet south of the

property. The remaining soil contamination, which should naturally attenuate over time, poses no or minimal risk to human health or beneficial uses of groundwater beneath the site. (MTS)

Placer County

Long Ravine Campgrounds, Rollins Lake Road, Colfax - In April 1995, three USTs and associated product lines were excavated and removed from the site. Soil sampling confirmed that an unauthorized release of hydrocarbons had occurred. Four groundwater monitoring wells were installed; however, no analyzed constituents were ever detected in groundwater beneath the site. Nine domestic wells are down-gradient of the site; however, they are all over 900 feet away and are separated from the site by part of Rollins Lake. Excavation activities appear to have removed a significant amount of source area

contamination, natural attenuation will reduce residual soil concentrations. The remaining soil hydrocarbon concentrations are unlikely to pose a threat to human health or waters of the state and do not justify the cost of any additional active remediation. (PRS)

Local Agency UST Closures with Concurrence of Board Staff Review

San Joaquin County

City of Lodi Public Safety, 230 Elm Street, Lodi

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

Kern County

*Riverview Fire Station #64 (Kern Fire Station #64), 101 E. Roberts Lane, Bakersfield
White Lane Texaco (Former Texaco Stn. #121017), 2601 White Lane, Bakersfield
Harbaugh/Slater Property, Renfro Road and Rosedale Highway, Bakersfield*

Madera County

Logoluso Farms, 28569 Avenue, Madera

Merced County

Ultramar-Beacon #614, 1975 Childs Avenue (at Motel Drive), Merced

Tulare County

*C&E Feed and Auto Parts, 3878 S. Pratt, Tulare
Tulare County Road Yard #2, Elm & Park Avenue, Tulare*