



California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region



Linda S. Adams
Cal/EPA Secretary

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
Phone (213) 576-6600 FAX (213) 576-6640 - Internet Address: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

May 9, 2008

Mr. Adam Geeb
Sima/Paseo Camarillo, L.P.
115 W. Canon Perdido, #200
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (ORDER NO. R4-2007-0019, SERIES NO. 056, CI NO. 9022) PLACEMENT OF ZERO VALENT IRON AND PROCESSED PLANT CHAFF IN SATURATED ZONE FOR DEMONSTRATION OF GROUNDWATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY - THRIFTY CLEANERS, 370 N. LANTANA AVE., CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA (SLIC NO. 1189, SITE ID NO. 2040291)

Dear Mr. Geeb:

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) staff have completed our review of your application for coverage under General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) to place zero valent iron and processed plant chaff into site groundwater, in the form of Adventus EHC™ and EHC-M™ to remediate volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The Adventus EHC™ and EHC-M™ will be injected through temporary probes. We have determined that the proposed discharge meets the conditions specified in Regional Board Order No. R4-2007-0019, "Revised General Waste Discharge Requirements for Groundwater Remediation at Petroleum Hydrocarbon Fuel, Volatile Organic Compound and/or Hexavalent Chromium Impacted Sites," adopted by this Regional Board on March 1, 2007. Refer to the attached Fact Sheet for additional discharge information.

The primary contaminant in groundwater at the site is tetrachloroethene, released during dry cleaning operations.

You may begin to inject a total combined maximum of 10,000 pounds of Adventus EHC™ and EHC-M™ into the shallow aquifer between approximately 25 and 32 feet below ground surface (bgs). The injection will occur into the dissolved VOCs plume, at the Thrifty Cleaners, at Latitude: 34°, 31', 11.7" N, Longitude: 119°, 3', 14.5" W.

Enclosed are your Waste Discharge Requirements, consisting of Regional Board Order No. R4-2007-0019 (Series 056) and Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-9022. Please note that the discharge limits in Attachment A [DWR Basin No. 4-6 (Pleasant Valley)] of Order No. R4-2007-0019 are applicable to your discharge.

California Environmental Protection Agency



Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Mr. Adam Geeb
Sima/Paseo Camarillo, L.P.

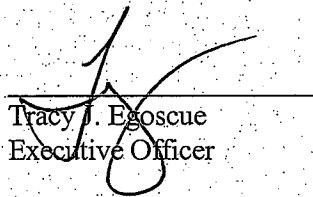
- 2 -

May 9, 2008

The "Monitoring and Reporting Program" requires you to implement the monitoring program on the effective date of this enrollment (May 9, 2008) under Regional Board Order No. R4-2007-0019. All monitoring reports shall be sent to the Regional Board, ATTN: Information Technology Unit. When submitting monitoring or technical reports to the Regional Board per these requirements, please include a reference to "Compliance File No. CI-9022", which will assure that the reports are directed to the appropriate file and staff. Also, please do not combine other reports with your monitoring reports. Submit each type of report as a separate document.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Peter Raftery at (213) 576-6724.

Sincerely,



Tracy J. Egoscue
Executive Officer

Enclosures:

- 1) Fact Sheet
- 2) General Waste Discharge Requirements, Order No. R4-2007-0019 and Standard Provisions
- 3) Monitoring and Reporting Program, CI No. 9022

cc: Mr. Mike Floyd, Division of Water Quality, State Water Resources Control Board
Ms. Jennifer Fordyce, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board
Mr. Alex Carlos, California Regional Water Quality Control Board – Los Angeles Region
Mr. David Penaro, Ventura County Watershed Protection District
Steven Hoch, Hatch & Parent, Santa Barbara
Mr. Charles Purcell, Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Irvine



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013

FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
THRIFTY CLEANERS
CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA

ZERO VALENT IRON AND PLANT CHAFF (EHCTM AND EHC-MTM) INJECTION
FOR DEMONSTRATION OF REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGY

ORDER NO. R4-2007-0019 (SERIES NO. 056)
CI-9022, FILE NO. 08-052

FACILITY ADDRESS

Paseo Camarillo Shopping Center
Thrifty Cleaners
370 N. Lantana Ave.

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

Mr. Adam Geeb
Sima/Paseo Camarillo, L.P.
115 W. Canon Perdido, #200
Santa Barbara, California 93101

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Site Background

- Thrifty Cleaners occupies a rental unit near the middle of the northernmost building in the strip mall known as the Paseo Camarillo Shopping Center. The building address is 370 North Lantana Ave, in Camarillo, Ventura County (Latitude 34° 31' 11.7", Longitude -119° 3' 14.5"). Thrifty Cleaners and the surrounding land of the strip mall (Site), include approximately 3.3 acres. The Site is currently owned by Sima/Paseo Camarillo, LP (hereafter Discharger). The Site consists of three parcels. They are Assessors Parcels Numbers 165-0-460-055, 165-0-460-065, and 165-0-460-075. Retail properties border the Site to the north and east. Lantana Street is west of the Site, and Daily Drive is south of the Site. A Site vicinity map (Figure 1), and a Site map (Figure 2) are attached. The details of the proposed remediation technology demonstration procedures were provided to the Regional Board in the *In Situ Chemical Reduction Demonstration Work Plan* (Work Plan), dated February 6, 2008. The Work Plan was approved by the Regional Board in a letter dated February 20, 2008.
- The current shopping center was built in the early 1980's. Prior to building construction the site was agricultural land.
- The contaminants released at the site are associated with the operation of a dry cleaning facility. The dry cleaners remains in operation. The contamination is believed to have resulted from improper handling of waste water, including the dumping of waste water into the parking lot north of the building. This practice has stopped and waste is now handled and disposed of properly.
- Soil, soil gas, and groundwater sampling and analyses have been conducted to assess contamination from the dry cleaners since 2003. Sample locations are shown on Figure 2. Earlier, in 2002, four shallow groundwater monitoring wells were installed on the southern part of the property to assess a contaminant plume originating at a gasoline station to the southeast of the dry cleaner site (MW-1 through MW-4). Seventeen shallow soil gas locations were sampled in 2003. These were immediately followed by three deeper soil gas samples. Soil and groundwater samples were also collected at the three deeper locations. In late 2003, six groundwater monitoring wells were installed (MW-5 through MW-10), and soil and groundwater samples were collected and analyzed. Four additional groundwater

monitoring wells were installed in 2004 (MW-11 through MW-14). Based on the results of analytical data for soil gas and soil, four, triple-nested, soil vapor extraction (SVE) wells were installed in 2004 (VW-1 through VW-4). Soil and groundwater samples were collected and analyzed during and following installation of the groundwater and SVE wells. In early 2005, triple-nested SVE well VW-5, and dual-phase extraction (DPE) wells DP-1 through DP-3 were installed. In mid 2006, triple-nested SVE wells VW-6 and VW-7 were installed.

- Dual-phase extraction and SVE pilot tests were conducted in 2006. The results indicated that SVE could effectively remove VOC contamination from soil. However, the DPE pilot test demonstrated that DPE could not effectively lower the groundwater table, would not permit remediation of the saturated zone, and did not provide a significant benefit over conventional SVE. Several alternatives to DPE were evaluated for treatment of shallow groundwater, leading to the current plan for EHC™ application.
- The primary groundwater contaminants and the maximum concentrations detected have been perchloroethylene (PCE) (610 micrograms per liter [$\mu\text{g/L}$]) and trichloroethene (TCE) (22 $\mu\text{g/L}$). A methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) plume originating from a gasoline station to the east of the site is present in the southern part of the parcel. The MTBE plume is not being addressed by the owner of the dry cleaner site.
- The nearest surface water body, Camino Lake, is approximately 1500 feet east (upgradient) of the site (Figure 1).
- For compliance with this Order, five groundwater monitoring wells will be used for monitoring the progress of groundwater remediation. They are up-gradient well MW-11, demonstration area well (to be installed) MW-15, and down-gradient wells MW-8 and (to be installed) MW-16 and MW-17 (Figure 2).

Site Geology and Dissolved Plume Details

- The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region on June 13, 1994. This Basin Plan designates beneficial uses and establishes water quality objectives for all ground water within the Region. The site is in the Pleasant Valley portion of the Ventura Central Groundwater Basin. The Basin Plan designates the existing or potential beneficial uses for groundwater in the site area as municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, and industrial service and process supply.
- The site is approximately 122 feet above mean sea level. Soil beneath the site generally consists of silty fine sand to 15 feet below ground surface (bgs), interbedded sandy silts and silty sands from 15 to 25 feet bg, fine to medium sand from 25 to 30 feet bgs, a silty fine sand from 30 to 34 feet bg, and clay and silty clay from 34 to at least 60 feet bgs.
- First groundwater is encountered between 27 and 32 feet bgs (96 to 97 feet above mean sea level) and flows toward the southwest, reflecting topography. The saturated zone where the groundwater remediation will occur is approximately 5 feet thick and is immediately underlain by a clay/silty clay interval. The calculated groundwater gradient is approximately 0.002. A recent groundwater gradient map is shown in Figure 3. The current 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) contour of the dissolved PCE plume measures approximately 400 feet by 500 feet. The recent configuration of the dissolved PCE plume is shown in Figure 4.
- The site is underlain by continental, marine, and volcanic alluvial deposits. Most produced groundwater is contained in aquifers comprised of continental gravel and sand deposits interbedded with confining, finer-grained, silt and clay units. The aquifer is considered to consist of upper and lower aquifer

systems. Both the upper and lower systems are used for water supplies. The upper aquifer system consists of the Oxnard and Mugu Aquifer zones at a depth of 150 to 450 feet bgs. The Oxnard Aquifer and Mugu Aquifer are the principal sources of water for the agricultural irrigation in the area. The lower aquifer system consists of the Hueneme, Fox Canyon, and Grimes Canyon Aquifers at depths of over 450 feet bgs. There is no potential for the proposed technology evaluation to adversely effect water supply wells.

- The nearest water supply well is approximately 2000 feet southwest of the Site (Figure 5).
- The zero valent iron and plant chaff materials, known as EHC™ and EHC-M™, to be used at the site, are granular, slow-release products sold by Adventus Intellectual Properties, Inc. (Adventus). The plant material provides a carbon source which, when mixed with groundwater and acted upon by naturally occurring organisms, results in reductive conditions. The reductive conditions promote the growth of dehalogenating anaerobic microorganisms which consume volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as PCE. The zero valent iron reacts directly with VOCs, breaking them down inorganically.
- The EHC™ will cause a temporary increase in dissolved sulfate. The dissolved sulfate may reach 200 mg/L in the treatment area. This peak is higher than might occur at some sites because groundwater flow is slow and dilution is slowed. The sulfate concentrations will decline with time and are not expected to negatively affect offsite groundwater conditions.
- The limited area of the demonstration site and limited mass of the EHC™ and EHC-M™ to be injected prevent the possibility of any significant adverse impact to surface water or groundwater quality.

Description of the Remedial Approach

- The remedial approach to be demonstrated will inject approximately 3,200 gallons of 70% tap water slurry of EHC™ and EHC-M™ through approximately 38 temporary injection points. The demonstration areas measures approximately 50 by 50 feet (Figure 2). The material will be injected in the interval between approximately 25 and 32 feet bgs, at between 100 and 200 pounds per square inch. Each injection point will be grouted immediately following the injection. Injection point will be at least 8 feet from monitoring wells. The injection will be completed in less than 10 days. The Monitoring and Reporting Program, to be prepared by the Regional Board, will assure that groundwater quality is not significantly degraded.

Storm Water Issue

- The zero valent iron and processed plant chaff will be buried. It will not be exposed to the surface. It will be placed in an interval between 25 and 32 feet bgs. No impact to surface water is expected. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or other storm water permit is not necessary for the technology demonstration.

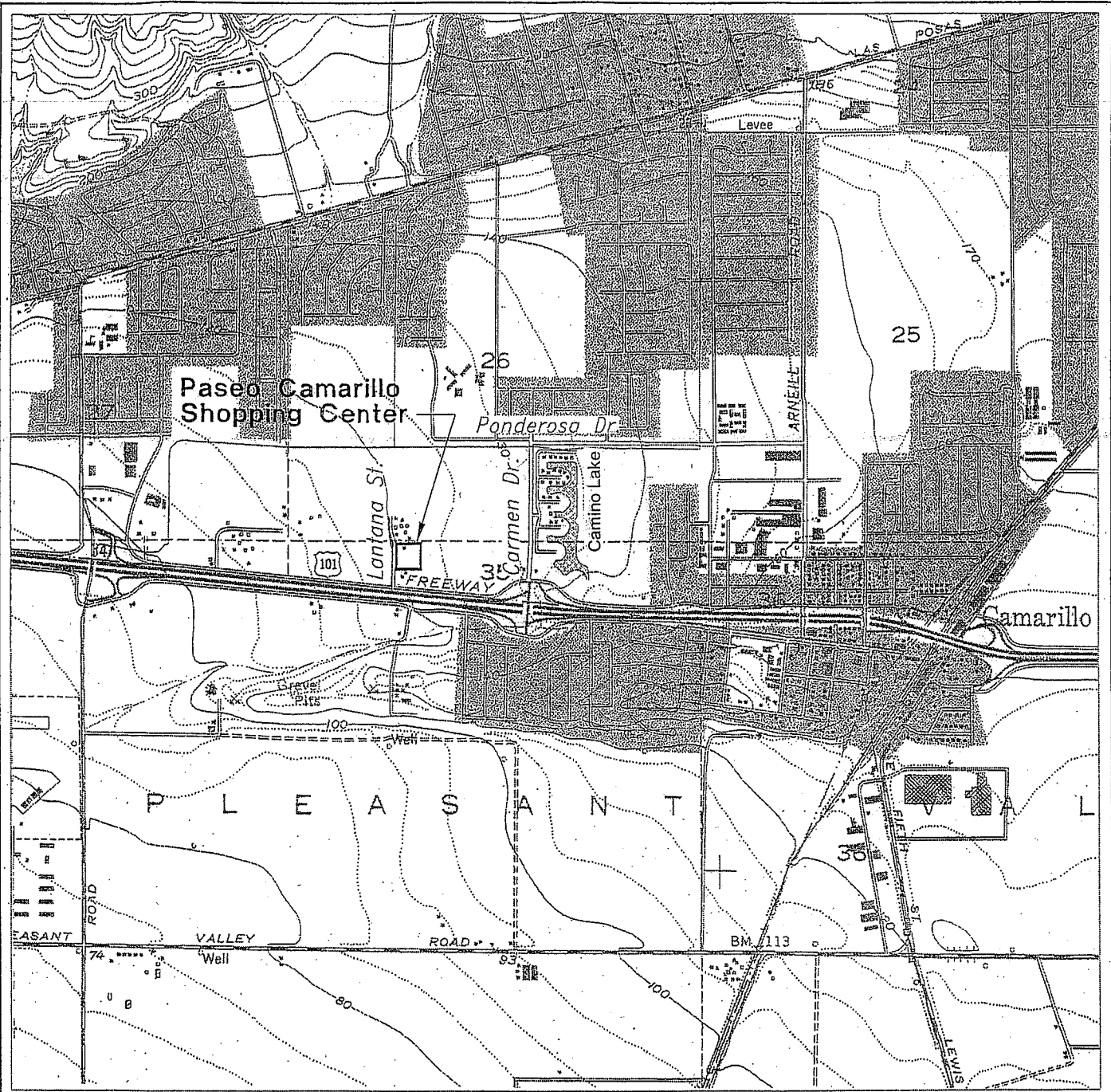
Justification for General Waste Discharge Requirements

- The proposed injection is to accelerate insitu remediation of volatile organic compounds and other contaminants. Site assessment has been completed and the proposed process satisfies all the criteria for enrollment under Board Order No. R4-2007-0019, "*Revised General Waste Discharge Requirements For Groundwater Remediation At Petroleum Hydrocarbon Fuel, Volatile Organic Compound and/or Hexavalent Chromium Impacted Sites*," adopted by this Regional Board on March 1, 2007, including:

The Discharger proposes to inject approximately 3,200 gallons of a 70% tap water slurry containing up to 10,000 pounds of zero valent iron, plant chaff, with potassium and magnesium sulfate (EHC™

and EHC-M™) through 38 temporary injection points, into a target zone at 25 to 32 feet bgs to enhance in-situ remediation using reductive degradation and physical decomposition. Zero valent iron and complex organic material are specifically noted in Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R4-2007-0019. Potassium and magnesium sulfate are not noted in the general WDR, however, ferrous sulfate is specifically noted in Order No. R4-2007-0019. The EHC™/EHC-M™ vendor indicates that the remedial processes that occur with zero valent iron, magnesium sulfate and potassium sulfate, are identical to those that occur with ferrous sulfate. The primary difference being that the iron is provided by the zero valent iron rather than the ferrous sulfate. The injection will be brief and is expected to be completed in less than 10 days. The treatment zone within the demonstration area is expected to remain approximately 99.5% soil material. The Monitoring and Reporting Program, to be prepared by the Regional Board, will assure that groundwater quality is not significantly degraded.

- **Contingency Plan** – The responsible party submitted a contingency plan to the Regional Board in correspondence (email) dated April 10, 2008. It was indicated that the by-products at numerous sites where EHC™ has been used have not caused problems. It was also stated that the planned method does not leave harmful degradation products, or mobilized metals. The planned monitoring will provide close analysis of the results of the EHC™ use. Laboratory testing using site-derived soil indicate that the single potential issue is the generation of gases as a byproduct of organic material decomposition. Dissolved gases will be closely monitored and the existing vapor extraction system will be operated if needed. If there is a significant negative impact from this approach, monitored natural attenuation will be applied.
- **Discharger must have an approved Remedial Action Plan** – The *In situ Chemical Reduction Demonstration Work Plan* (Work Plan), dated February 6, 2008, was approved by the Regional Board in a letter dated February 20, 2008. The Work Plan serves as the Remedial Action Plan for this technology demonstration.
- **CEQA requirements** → The Regional Board has prepared an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the issuance of general WDR Order No. R4-2007-0019, in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- **Discharge has a rating of 3-A** – Any potential adverse water quality impacts that may result will be localized, of short-term duration, and will not impact any existing or prospective uses of groundwater. Groundwater quality will be monitored to verify no long-term adverse impact to water quality.
- **Application/Annual Fee** – A check for \$3,380 was received on March 6, 2008.
- **Staff recommends that the enrollment of the subject case under General WDR No. R4-2007-0019 is appropriate.**



P:\CAD\024036.01 THIRTY CLEANERS\Pilot Test Rpt. Nov 2006\PTR Nov 06 Fig-Ldwg, 11/7/2006

Source: Basemap modified from
 U.S.G.S. Camarillo, California
 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
 Photorevised 1967

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants

Thrifty Cleaners
 Camarillo, California

Vicinity Map

November 2006
 K/J 024036.01

Figure 1

0 2000 4000



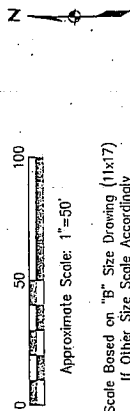
Approximate Scale in Feet



Legend

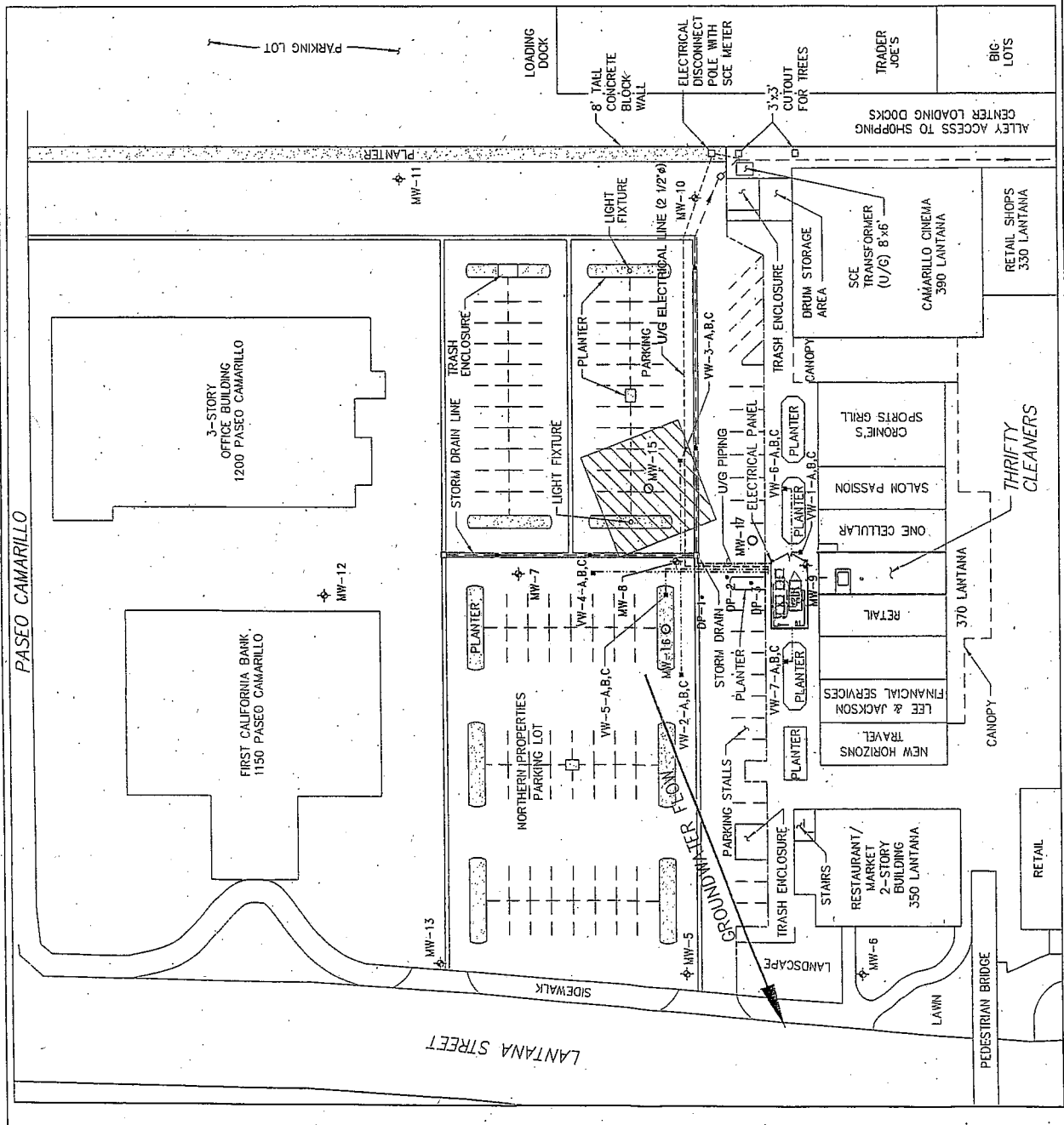
- MW-14 Monitoring Well
- VW-4 Vapor Extraction Well
- Storm Drain
- Storm Drain Line and Flow Direction
- Concrete Swale and Local Surface Flow Direction
- Sewer Line and Flow Direction; queried where approximate.
- Dual Phase Extraction Well
- Property Line
- Planter Area
- Underground
- U/G SVE Piping
- U/G Treated Water Discharge
- U/G Electrical Line (Route Approximate)
- Proposed Monitoring Well for ISCR Demonstration (1)
- Anticipated Treatment Area (1)

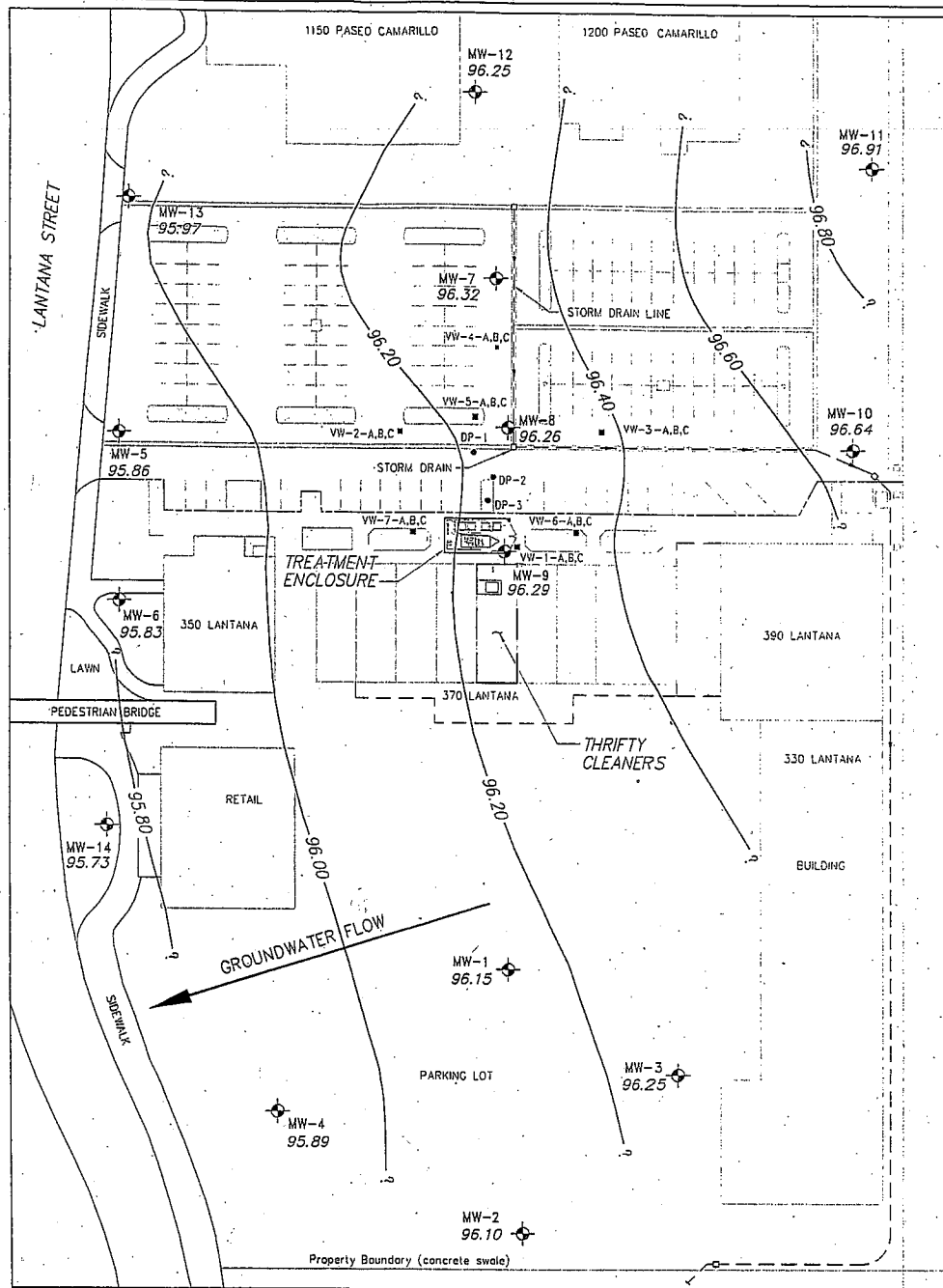
(1) Locations may vary based on field conditions.



Kennedy/Jenks Consultants
 Thrifty Cleaners
 Camarillo, California

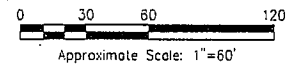
Site Map and ISCR Demonstration Anticipated Treatment Area
 February 2008
 K/J 024036.01
 Figure 2





Legend

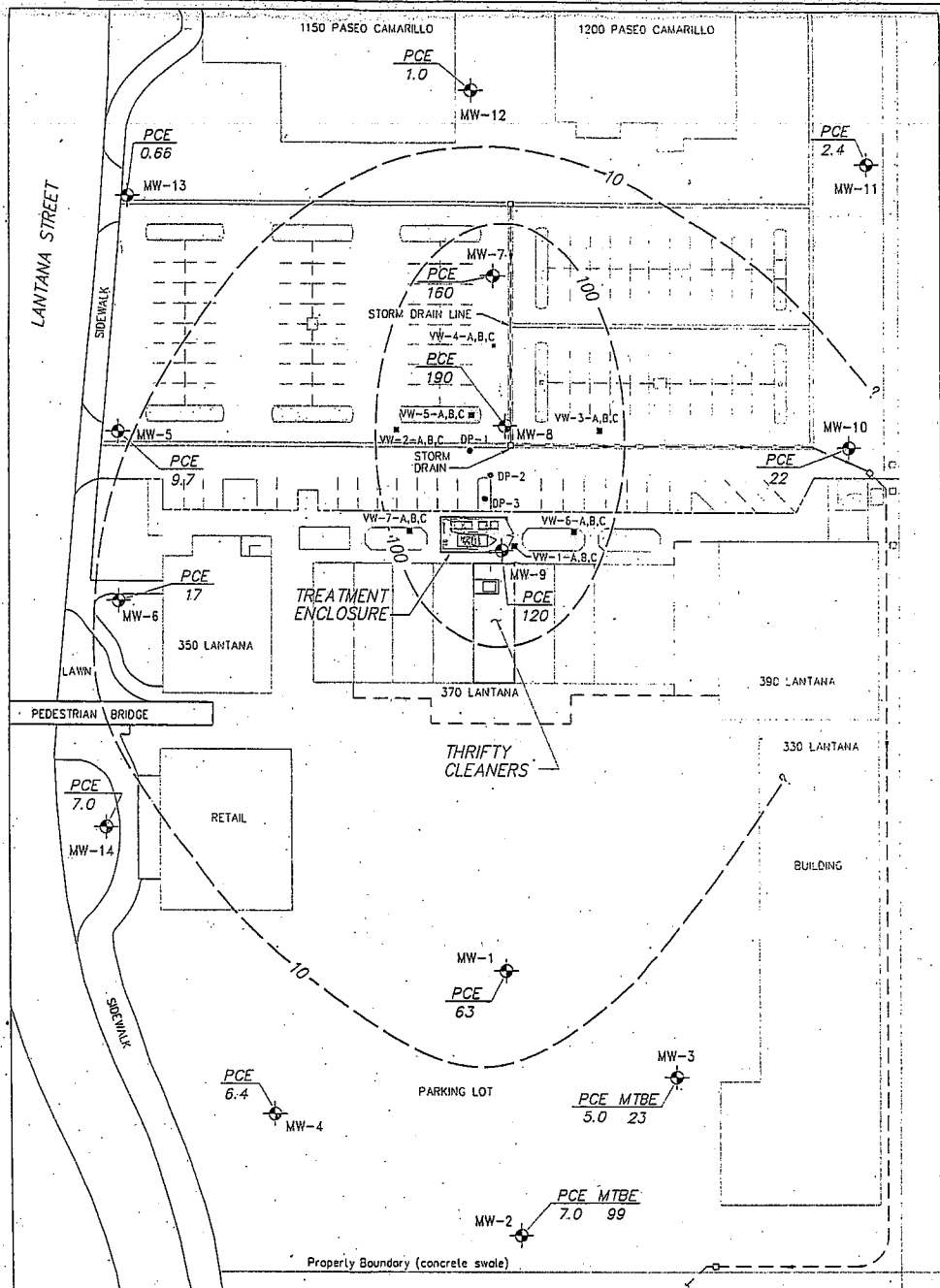
- DP-3 Dual Phase Extraction Well
- ◊ MW-14 Monitoring Well and Groundwater Elevation in feet above Mean Sea Level
- VW-4 Vapor Extraction Well
- Storm Drain
- Storm Drain Line and Flow Direction
- ==== Concrete Swale and Local Surface Flow Direction
- Sewer Line and Flow Direction, queried where approximate
- 96:80- Groundwater Elevation Contour, measured 4 December 2007



Kennedy/Jenks Consultants
 Thrifty Cleaners
 Camarillo, California
 Groundwater Elevation Contours
 4 December 2007

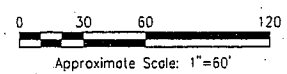
February 2008
 K/J 024036.01
 Figure 3

PAC000024036.01 THRIFTY CLEANERS Feb 2008 Feb-08 04 Fig-6.dwg 1/24/2008



Legend

- DP-3 Dual Phase Extraction Well
- ◆ MW-14 Monitoring Well and Groundwater Elevation in feet above Mean Sea Level
- VW-4 Vapor Extraction Well
- Storm Drain
- Storm Drain Line and Flow Direction
- ==== Concrete Swale and Local Surface Flow Direction
- Sewer Line and Flow Direction; queried where approximate.
- ND Not Detected
- PCE
7.0 Tetrachlorethene concentration in micrograms per liter.
- MTBE
99 Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether concentration in micrograms per liter.
- 100- Contours for PCE Concentrations



Kennedy/Jenks Consultants
 Thrifty Cleaners
 Camarillo, California
**PCE & MTBE Concentrations in
 Groundwater Samples**

Groundwater samples were collected 4 to 6.
 December 2007 from monitoring wells.

February 2008
 K/J 024036.01
 Figure 4

P:\CARGO\365.01 - THRIFTY CLEANERS\Feb. 2008\Feb-08 GW Fig 4.dwg: 1/2/2008



Site and Receptor Map



THRIFTY CLEANERS
370 N. LANTANA AVE.
CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA

- School
- Production Wells
- SLIC Site
- Primary Street
- Secondary Street
- Rivers/ Creeks



-Scale 1:24,000
Feet

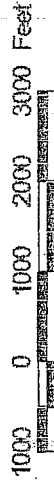
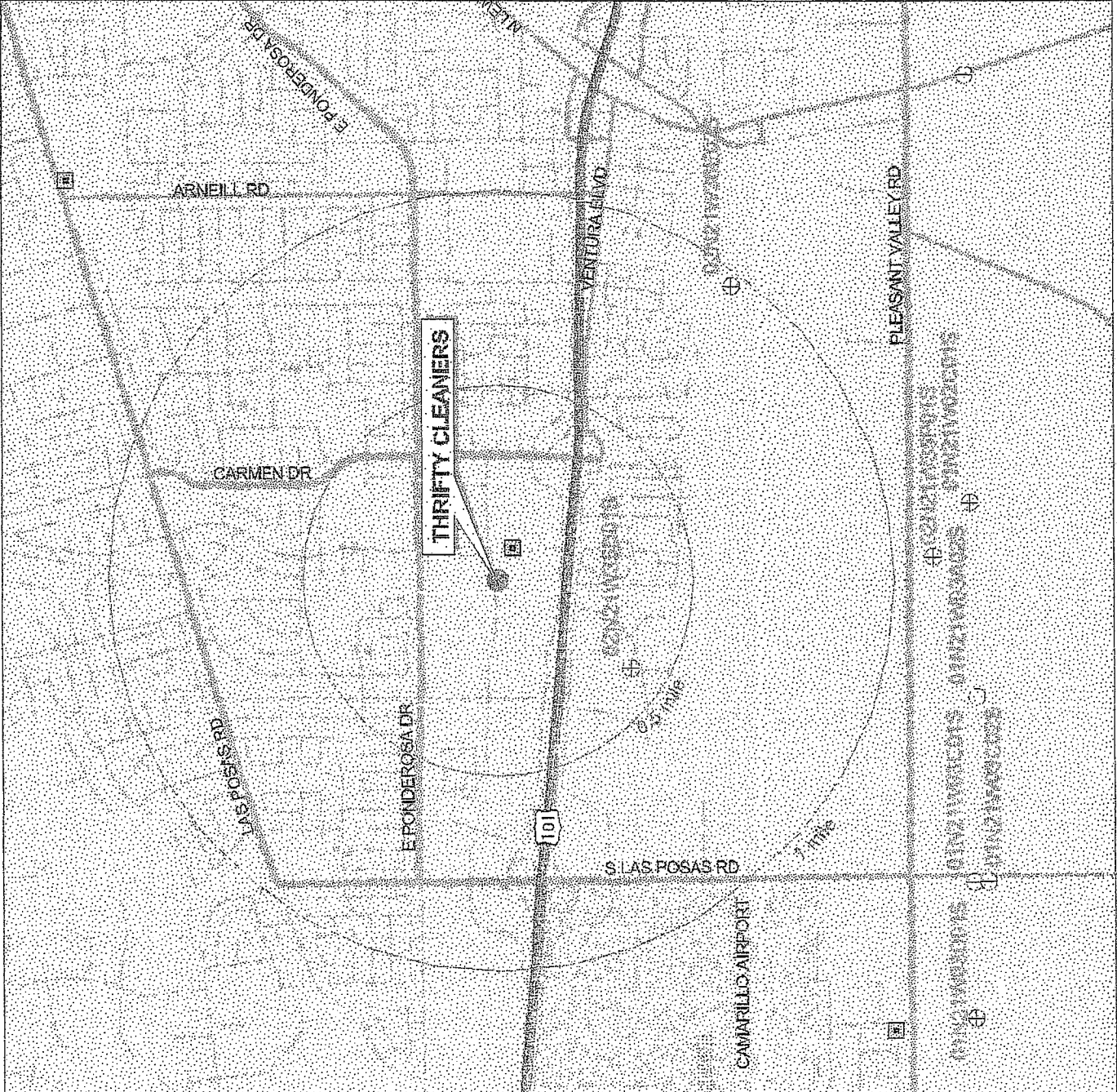
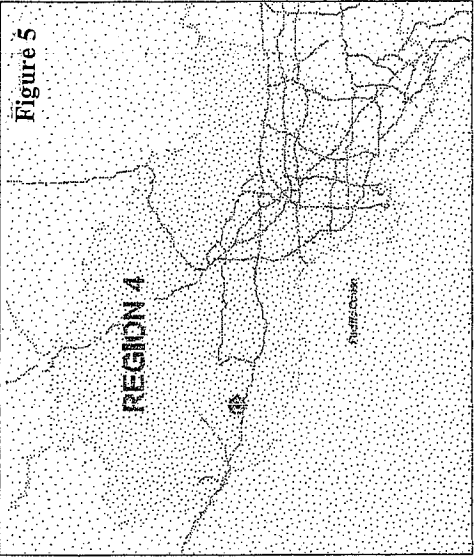


Figure 5



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. R4-2007-0019
REVISED GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION AT PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON FUEL, VOLATILE
ORGANIC COMPOUND AND/OR HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM IMPACTED SITES
(FILE NO. 01-116)

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) finds:

1. Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on January 24, 2002, adopted the General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) (Order No. R4-2002-0030) relative to the groundwater remediation at petroleum hydrocarbon fuel and/or volatile organic compound impacted sites. Subsequent to adoption of the initial general waste discharge requirements (WDRs), these WDRs have been revised to include the use of ozone as a treatment compound and the application and use of trace materials.
2. Since then, however, at sites throughout Los Angeles County, monitoring and municipal production wells have become polluted with dissolved hexavalent chromium. From the Pacoima – Sunland area in the northeastern San Fernando Valley to the basin's narrows in City of Los Angeles and from the northern edge of Central Basin to Long Beach, hexavalent chromium releases have threatened or have directly impacted monitoring or municipal supply wells.
3. Table I (Attachment A) of Order R4-2007-0019 includes a list of materials that can be used for in-situ remediation purposes. Newly added remedial compounds for in-situ reduction are calcium polysulfide, ferrous sulfate, sodium dithionite, and bioremediation agents such as molasses, lactose, cheese whey or starch and emulsified oil have demonstrated that they can effectively convert hexavalent chromium to chromium III, a less toxic and more stable compound. In addition, activated persulfate (KlozurTM) for chemical oxidation has proven to be effective for the remediation of petroleum impacted sites. The revised general WDRs are to include the above to the list of materials approved for in-situ remediation zone treatment purposes and include a brief list of tracer materials that can be utilized at sites to aid in determination of the effectiveness of clean up material application.

4. The California Water Code (CWC), section 13260, subdivision (a)(1) requires that any person discharging wastes, or proposing to discharge wastes other than into a community waste water collection system, which could affect the quality of the waters of the State, shall file a Report of Waste Discharge with the Regional Board. The Regional Board shall then prescribe requirements for the discharge or proposed discharge of wastes.
5. Section 13263, subdivision (i) of the CWC provides that a Regional Board may prescribe general waste discharge requirements for discharges produced by similar operations, involving similar types of wastes, and requiring similar treatment standards.
6. The adoption of general WDRs for in-situ groundwater remediation/cleanup or the extraction of polluted groundwater with above ground treatment and the return of treated groundwater to the same aquifer zone would: a) simplify the application process for dischargers, b) allow more efficient use of Regional Board staff time, c) reduce Regional Board time by enabling the Executive Officer to notify the discharger of the applicability of the general WDRs, d) enhance the protection of surface water quality by eliminating the discharge of wastewater to surface waters, and e) provide a level of protection comparable to individual, site-specific WDRs.
7. Petroleum hydrocarbon fuel, volatile organic compound and hexavalent chromium contaminated groundwater at various sites throughout the Los Angeles region and cause or threaten to cause adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the region's groundwater resources. Remediation/cleanup of groundwater at these sites includes the use and application of chemical, biological, and physical treatment processes, such as, chemical oxidation, chemical reduction, oxygen enhanced process, nutrient or chemical addition for enhanced biodegradation, or groundwater pump and treat technology with the return of treated groundwater to the same aquifer zone in some cases.
8. The application of any material to groundwater may result in unintended adverse impacts to groundwater quality. Any potential adverse water quality impacts that may result will be localized, of short-term duration, and will not impact any existing or prospective beneficial uses of groundwater. Groundwater quality will be monitored before addition of any materials, during treatment, and after treatment is completed to verify no long-term adverse impact to water quality.
9. The implementation of in-situ cleanup may require a small-scale pilot testing program or demonstration study prior to the design and implementation of a full-scale remediation project. The discharges from the pilot test programs or demonstration study are also covered under these general WDRs.

- 10 The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and lists the beneficial uses of groundwater in the Los Angeles region. Beneficial uses of groundwater in the Los Angeles region include, among others: municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply and groundwater recharge. Beneficial uses for individual hydrologic sub-areas are specified in the Basin Plan. See Attachment B Table 3-10 water quality objectives for selected constituents in regional groundwaters.
- 11 The release of petroleum hydrocarbon fuel, volatile organic compounds and hexavalent chromium, at many sites within the Los Angeles region affects only shallow groundwater sources. Many of the shallow groundwater zones contain general mineral content (total dissolved solids, chloride, and sulfate, etc.) in concentrations, which are considered to be naturally occurring and not the result of pollution that may exceed Basin Plan Objectives for these constituents. Treated groundwater that exhibits general mineral content that are naturally occurring and exceeds Basin Plan Objectives may be returned to the same groundwater formations from which it is withdrawn, with concentrations not exceeding the original background concentrations for the site.
12. Treated groundwater that exhibits general mineral content that is naturally occurring and exceeds Surface Water Basin Plan Objectives must be treated if discharged into surface waters under a separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.
13. The general WDRs are applicable to groundwater remediation projects at, petroleum hydrocarbon fuel, volatile organic compound and hexavalent chromium impacted sites. Depending on the Report of Waste Discharge, the Executive Officer determines the annual fee based on the threat to water quality and complexity of the discharge. The general WDRs are to regulate groundwater discharges that have a threat to water quality of Category 3 and Complexity rating of A for a combined rating of 3-A.
14. Discharges with a rating of 3-A contain pollutants that could degrade water quality or cause a minor impairment of designated beneficial uses within the application area of the receiving groundwater. The discharges covered by these requirements will have a groundwater monitoring program to comply with requirements prescribed in this Order.
15. The requirements contained in this Order were established by considering, and are consistent with, all the water quality control policies, plans, and regulations mentioned above and, if they are met, will protect and maintain the existing beneficial uses of the receiving groundwater.
16. The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16 (Anti-degradation Policy). The impact on

existing water quality will not be significant in comparison to individual WDRs, and the general WDRs will improve the quality of the affected groundwater.

17. These general WDRs are not intended to alter or supersede any existing restrictions or working arrangements relating to cleanup cases with local governmental agencies.
18. In accordance with the Governor's Executive Order requiring any proposed activity be reviewed to determine whether such activity will cause additional energy usage, this Regional Board has determined that implementation of these general WDRs will not result in a change in energy usage exceeding what would be used if site-specific WDRs were issued for cleanup at these sites.
19. The Regional Board has prepared an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the issuance of these general WDRs in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
20. The Regional Board has notified interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe general WDR's for the discharges covered under these general WDRs, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations for the requirements.
21. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the tentative general WDRs.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT dischargers authorized under this Order shall meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code, and regulations adopted here under, by complying with the following:

A. ELIGIBILITY

1. A discharger may seek coverage under this Order for:
 - a. existing and future discharges to groundwater of remediation compounds from the cleanup of petroleum hydrocarbon fuel, volatile organic compound and/or hexavalent chromium impacted sites and similar discharges.
 - b. re-injection, percolation or infiltration of treated groundwater from a pump and treat remediation system(s).
2. To be covered under this Order, a discharge must meet the following criteria:
 - a. The Executive Officer must find, based on the Report of Waste Discharge submitted pursuant to Provision C, that the groundwater discharges for which coverage under this Order are sought have a threat to water quality of Category 3

and Complexity rating of A for a combined rating of 3-A, using the rating criteria noted (see on the Regional Board website at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/html/permits/fee_schedule/fee%20schedules%20\(2004-005\).pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/html/permits/fee_schedule/fee%20schedules%20(2004-005).pdf)

b. The discharger must have an approved Remediation Action Plan (RAP). The discharger shall submit a copy of the approved RAP including any conditions of implementation with the Report of Waste Discharge for application of the general WDRs. At a minimum, the RAP shall include the following site-specific information:

- The background water quality of the aquifer of the groundwater remediation site(s) including contaminant types, total dissolved solids, sulfates, chlorides, nitrogen (NH₄, NO₃, NO₂), chemical oxygen demand, biological oxygen demand, phosphorus, pH, dissolved metals, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, dissolved carbon dioxide, methane, temperature, iron, and oxidation-reduction potential;
- Information on any potential adverse impacts to groundwater quality, and whether the impacts will be localized and short-term;
- The results of any pilot testing performed for the treatment technology to be used;
- Site-specific geology (lithology and physical parameters) and hydrogeologic parameters, hydrologic report;
- Infiltration rate;
- Characterization and extent of petroleum hydrocarbon fuel, volatile organic compound and hexavalent chromium plume(s);
- Description of the treatment system(s);
- Adequate groundwater monitoring network with historical groundwater monitoring report;
- Description of the aerial extent of the application area and identification of monitoring wells to be used to determine water quality upgradient, within the application area, downgradient from the application area and identify the compliance point;
- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) information and other product technical information for any materials to be used for cleanup;
- Application rate(s), material type(s) and applied concentrations; and
- Evaluation of loading rates for nitrogen compounds, total dissolved solids, sulfate, and chloride compounds.

- c. The General Waste Discharge Requirements would allow the following materials to be used for in-situ remediation purposes:

1. Oxidation/Aerobic Degradation Enhancement Compounds:

- Fenton's reagent (hydrogen peroxide, ferrous iron catalyst, and pH buffer)
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Potassium or sodium permanganate
- Oxygen release compound (ORC) magnesium peroxide
- Ozone
- Activated Persulfate (Klozur TM)

2. Reducing/Reductive Degradation Enhancement Compounds (Table I):

- Calcium Polysulfide (Inorganic)
- Ferrous Sulfate (Inorganic)
- Ferrous Chloride (Inorganic)
- Sodium Dithionite (Inorganic)
- Zero-valent iron (Inorganic)
- Bio-remediation (Organic) using:
 - Molasses,
 - Lactose,
 - Cheese Whey and/or
 - Starch
 - Sodium Lactate
 - Ethanol
 - Emulsified Oil
 - Corn Syrup
 - Hydrogen Release Compound (HRC)–{proprietary}

3. Inorganics/Nutrients:

- Nitrate, ammonia, phosphate, vitamins

4. Carbon Sources/Electron Donors:

- Acetate, lactate, propionate, benzoate, oleate, ethanol, propanol, methanol, glucose, complex sugars such as molasses or corn syrup, other food process byproducts such as milk whey or yeast extract, other complex organic material such as wood chips

5. Study tracer compounds:

- The tracer compounds shall be highly contrast and not reactive with current contaminants to be treated. The tracers may be chloride-based and bromide-based salts, such as sodium-flouroscein, calcium chloride, sodium chloride, calcium bromide, sodium bromide, potassium bromide, potassium, iodide, Rhodamine WT, rhodamine (D), eosine, and fluoride salts, or similar materials as approved by the Executive Officer.
3. In applying these general WDRs, the monitoring program shall address changes in geochemistry that may alter the potential occurrence of transference of chromium (III) into chromium (VI), or vice versa, during the oxidation or reduction process in the in-situ remediation under these WDRs.
 4. For the purpose of renewal of existing individual requirements with these general WDRs, provided that all the conditions of these general WDRs are met, renewal is effective upon issuance of a notification by the Executive Officer and issuance of a new monitoring and reporting program.
 5. When the individual WDRs with more specific requirements are issued to a discharger, the applicability of this Order to that discharger is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual WDRs.

B. AUTHORIZATION

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the discharger must submit a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with the requirements of Part C of this Order. Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to such a discharge and the completeness of the application package. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program. For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination and the discharger receives general WDRs to include a site specific monitoring and reporting program.

C. REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE

1. Deadline for Submission

- a. Renewal of permits of existing dischargers covered under individual WDRs that meet the eligibility criteria in Part A and have submitted Report of Waste Discharge will consist of a letter of determination from the Executive Officer of coverage under this Order.
 - b. New dischargers shall file a complete application to include all information identified in Items A1, A2 and as above at least 60 days before planned commencement of any discharge.
2. Forms for Report of Waste Discharge
- a. Dischargers shall use the appropriate forms (Standard Form 200) or equivalent forms approved by the State Water Resources Control Board or the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Regional Board.
 - b. The discharger, upon request, shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, and/or in prescribing an appropriate monitoring and reporting program.
 - c. The Report of Waste Discharge shall be accompanied by the first annual fee (if appropriate) in accordance with the current version of California Code of Regulation, Title 23, Division 7, Chapter 9, Waste Discharge Report and Requirements Article 1 fees for a discharge. The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board."

D. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of wastes other than those which meet eligibility requirements in Part A of this Order is prohibited unless the discharger obtains coverage under another general permit or an individual site specific permit that regulates the discharge of such wastes.
2. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.
3. Creation of a pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by section 13050 of the California Water Code (CWC), is prohibited.
4. The surfacing as overflow of wastes from the treatment system at any time and at any location is prohibited.

5. The disposal of wastes in geologically unstable areas or so as to cause earth movement is prohibited.

E. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

1. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the pH of the receiving groundwater at the compliance point, downgradient outside the application area, beyond the range of 6.5 and 8.5.
2. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the mineral constituents of the receiving groundwater at the compliance point, downgradient outside the application area, in excess of applicable limits given in Attachment B. In the letter of determination, the Executive Officer shall indicate the groundwater limitations in Attachment B applicable to the particular discharge, and identify the compliance point(s) for the site.
3. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the concentrations of chemical constituents and radionuclides of the receiving groundwater designated for use as domestic or municipal supply at the compliance point, downgradient outside the application area, in excess of the Maximum Contaminate Levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which are incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan: Table 64431-A of section 64431 (inorganic chemicals), Table 64431-B of section 64431 (fluoride), Table 64444-A of section 64444 (organic chemicals), and Table 4 of section 64443 (radioactivity). This incorporation by reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.
4. Waste discharged shall not cause the concentration of coliform organisms over any seven days period greater than 1.1/100ml.
5. Waste discharged shall not contain salts, heavy metals, or organic pollutants at levels that would cause receiving groundwater at the compliance point, downgradient outside the application area, to exceed the water quality objectives for groundwater or groundwater that may be in hydraulic connection with surface waters designated for marine aquatic life or body contact recreation.
6. Waste discharged shall not cause the groundwater to contain concentrations of chemical substances or its by-products in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use, outside the application area or treatment zone at the compliance point(s).

7. Waste discharged shall not cause the groundwater to contain residual taste or odor in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses, outside the application area or treatment zone at the compliance point(s).
8. Waste discharged shall not cause the groundwater to contain in amounts that cause nitrogen as nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N} + \text{NO}_2\text{-N}$), 45 mg/L as Nitrate (NO_3), 10 mg/L as nitrate-nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$), or 1 mg/L as nitrite-nitrogen ($\text{NO}_2\text{-N}$), outside the application area or treatment zone at the compliance point(s).

F. PROVISIONS

1. The Executive Officer may require any discharger authorized under this Order to apply for and obtain individual WDRs with specific requirements. The Executive Officer may require any discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for individual WDRs only if the discharger has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual requirements, the authority to discharge under this General WDRs are no longer applicable.
2. This Order includes the attached "Tentative Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements." (Attachment C) If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein before and the attached "Standard Provisions," those provisions stated herein shall prevail.
3. Adequate facilities shall be provided to divert surface and storm water away from the application area and/or treatment system and areas where any pollutants are stored.
4. The application of materials or the re-injection of treated groundwater shall only be at a site owned or controlled by the discharger.
5. All work must be performed by or under the direction of a registered civil engineer, registered geologist, or certified engineering geologist. A statement is required in all technical reports that the registered professional in direct responsible charge actually supervised or personally conducted all the work associated with the project.
6. The discharge of wastes to or infiltration to a surface water system must be covered by separate WDRs under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

7. This Order does not alleviate the responsibility of discharger to obtain other necessary local, state, and federal permits to construct facilities necessary for compliance with this Order; nor does this Order prevent imposition of additional standards, requirements, or conditions by any other regulatory agency. Additionally, the discharger shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission of any plans to disturb the soil in order to comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines as set forth in Section 15064.5(b)(c). Furthermore the discharger is required to provide local information prior to excavation to the California Historic Resources Information Center (CHRIS). This will serve as their due diligence record search to provide proximity to Native American historical and archeological resources. The discharger shall also be required to adhere to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, CEQA Section 15064.5(d) and Section 15064.5 (f) to ensure that mitigation plan provisions are in-place to identify, evaluate and consult with your commission about the discovery and disposition of any recovered human remains or artifacts, should the occasion arise, during the remediation process overseen by this agency.
8. The discharger shall notify Regional Board staff by telephone within 24 hours, followed by written notification within one week; in the event it is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this Order due to:
 - a) Breakdown of waste treatment equipment,
 - b) Accident caused by human error or negligence,
 - c) Other causes such as acts of nature, or
 - d) Site construction or development operations.
9. Any discharger authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from coverage of this Order by applying for an individual permit.
10. In accordance with section 13263(e) of the California Water Code, these requirements are subject to periodic review and revision by the Regional Board within a five (5) year cycle.
11. In accordance with Water Code section 13263(g), these requirements shall not create a vested right to continue to discharge and are subject to rescission or modification. All discharges of waste into waters of the state are privileges, not rights.
12. The discharger shall develop a contingency plan and maintain it on site. The contingency plan shall detail appropriate actions to be taken in order to protect human health and the

environment in case of any spill or failure related to the operation or mis-operation of the treatment system.

G. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. The Executive Officer is hereby authorized to prescribe a Monitoring and Reporting Program for each authorized discharger. This program may include participation of the discharger in a regional monitoring program.
2. The discharger shall file with the Regional Board technical reports on self-monitoring work conducted according to the Monitoring and Reporting Program specified by the Executive Officer and submits other reports as requested by the Regional Board.
3. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information and data used to complete the Report of Waste Discharge and application for coverage under this Order for at least five years from the date of permit issuance. The retention period shall be extended during any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge or when requested by the Executive Officer.
4. The discharger shall maintain all sampling, measurement and analytical results, including the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement; individual(s) who did the sampling or measurement; the date(s) analyses were done; analysts' names; and analytical techniques or methods used.
5. All sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, section 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order or by the Executive Officer.
6. All chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (CDHS-ELAP) or other state agency authorized to undertake such certification.
7. The discharger shall calibrate and maintain all monitoring instruments and equipment to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both activities will be conducted.
8. In reporting the monitoring data, the discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, constituents, and concentrations are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with waste discharge requirements. Laboratory

analytical data from any soil testing and/or groundwater monitoring shall be reported in Electronic Deliverable Format in accordance with California Water Code section 13195 et. seq. requirements, if applicable.

9. For every item where the requirements are not met, the discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time and submit a timetable for correction.
10. The discharger shall file a report of any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
11. The discharger shall notify this Regional Board within 24 hours by telephone of any adverse condition resulting from the discharge; such notification shall be affirmed in writing within five working days.
12. Whenever wastes, associated with the discharge under this Order, are transported to a different disposal site, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report: type and quantity of wastes; name and address of the hauler (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and location of the final point(s) of disposal.
13. Each monitoring report must contain an affirmation in writing that:

"All analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by _____ and in accordance with current USEPA procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program."
14. Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"I declare under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who managed the system or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Groundwater Remediation at
Petroleum Hydrocarbon Fuel, Volatile Organic Compound
And / or Hexavalent Chromium Impacted Sites
Order No. R4-2007-0019

File No. 01-116

Executed on the ___ day of _____ at _____

(Signature)

(Title)"

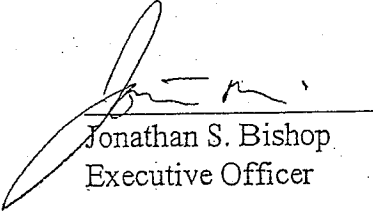
H. EXPIRATION DATE AND CONTINUATION OF THIS ORDER

This Order expires on March 1, 2012; however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until a new order is adopted.

I. REAUTHORIZATION

Upon re-issuance of a new general permit Order, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a new Report of Waste Discharge within 45 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

I, Jonathan S. Bishop, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on March 1, 2007.



Jonathan S. Bishop
Executive Officer

TABLE I			
Remediation Technologies Used at U.S. Chromium Sites			
Additive	Additive Type	Treatment Mechanism	Comments
Calcium Polysulfide	Inorganic	Sulfide oxidation causing hexavalent chromium reduction to trivalent chromium and precipitation as a sulfide	End products in aerobic conditions is sulfate and sulfide precipitate (retained by soil) and in anaerobic conditions may produce measurable concentrations of aqueous sulfide or other sulfide compounds.
Hydrogen Sulfide Gas	Inorganic		
Sodium Sulfide	Inorganic		
Ferrous Sulfate	Inorganic	Ferrous oxidation causing hexavalent chromium reduction to trivalent chromium and coprecipitation with ferric iron hydroxide	End products in aerobic conditions is ferric coprecipitate (retained by soil) and in anaerobic conditions may produce measurable concentrations of aqueous ferrous iron and trivalent chromium.
Sodium Dithionite	Inorganic	Sulfite oxidation causing hexavalent chromium reduction to trivalent chromium, excess trivalent chromium precipitates as hydroxide	End products in aerobic conditions is a hydroxide precipitate (retained by soil) and, potentially, measureable concentrations of aqueous trivalent chromium and in anaerobic conditions may produce higher measurable concentrations of aqueous trivalent chromium.
Sulfur Dioxide Gas	Inorganic		
Sodium Metabisulfite	Inorganic		
Molasses	Organic (Off-the-Shelf)	Anaerobic biological depression of ORP causing reduction of hexavalent chromium reduction to trivalent chromium, excess trivalent chromium precipitates as hydroxide	End products in aerobic conditions is a hydroxide precipitate (retained by soil) and, potentially, measureable concentrations of aqueous trivalent chromium and in anaerobic conditions may produce higher measurable concentrations of aqueous trivalent chromium and carboxylic acids (incomplete transformation of organic source).
Cheese Whey	Organic (Off-the-Shelf)		
Sodium Lactate	Organic (Off-the-Shelf)		
Emulsified Oil	Organic (Off-the-Shelf)		
Corn Syrup	Organic (Off-the-Shelf)		
Ethanol	Organic (Off-the-Shelf)		
Lactose	Organic (Off-the-Shelf)		
HRC	Organic (Proprietary)	Anaerobic biological depression of ORP causing reduction of hexavalent chromium reduction to trivalent chromium, excess trivalent chromium precipitates as hydroxide	HRC (Hydrogen Release Compound by Regenesis) is propanoic acid, also known as Glycerol Tripolylactate, a carbohydrate. It is a highly viscous material (like Honey) that dissolves slowly, typically about 18 months. End products in aerobic conditions is a hydroxide precipitate (retained by soil) and, potentially, measureable concentrations of aqueous trivalent chromium and in anaerobic conditions may produce higher measurable concentrations of aqueous trivalent chromium and carboxylic acids (incomplete transformation of organic source).
ORC	Organic (Proprietary) blended with Inorganic	Anaerobic biological depression of ORP causing reduction of hexavalent chromium reduction to trivalent chromium, potentially also direct reduction by inorganic sulfide, trivalent chromium precipitates as sulfide	ORC (Oxygen Remediation Compound by Regenesis) is the same material as HRC with an additional organosulfur to precipitate trivalent chromium as a sulfide precipitate. Like HRC, it is a highly viscous material that dissolves slowly, typically about 18 months. End products in aerobic conditions is sulfate and sulfide precipitate (retained by soil) and in anaerobic conditions may produce measurable concentrations of aqueous sulfide or other sulfide compounds and carboxylic acids (incomplete transformation of organic source).
ATTACHMENT A			

Table 3-10. Water Quality Objectives for Selected Constituents in Regional Ground Waters^a.

DWR Basin No. ^b	BASIN	OBJECTIVES (mg/L)			
		TDS	Sulfate	Chloride	Boron
	Pitas Point Area ^c	None specified			
4-1	Ojai Valley				
	Upper Ojai Valley				
	West of Sulfur Mountain Road	1,000	300	200	1.0
	Central area	700	50	100	1.0
	Sisar area	700	250	100	0.5
4-2	Lower Ojai Valley				0.5
	West of San Antonio—Senior Canyon Creeks	1,000	300	200	0.5
	East of San Antonio—Senior Canyon Creeks	700	200	50	
4-3	Ventura River Valley				
	Upper Ventura	800	300	100	0.5
	San Antonio Creek area	1,000	300	100	1.0
	Lower Ventura	1,500	500	300	1.5
4-4	Ventura Central ^d				
	Santa Clara—Piru Creek area				
	Upper area (above Lake Piru)	1,100	400	200	2.0
	Lower area east of Piru Creek	2,500	1,200	200	1.5
	Lower area west of Piru Creek	1,200	600	100	1.5
	Santa Clara—Sespe Creek area				
	Topa Topa (upper Sespe) area	900	350	30	2.0
	Fillmore area				
	Pole Creek Fan area	2,000	800	100	1.0
	South side of Santa Clara River	1,500	800	100	1.1
	Remaining Fillmore area	1,000	400	50	0.7
	Santa Clara—Santa Paula area				
	East of Peck Road	1,200	600	100	1.0
	West of Peck Road	2,000	800	110	1.0
	Oxnard Plain				
	Oxnard Forebay	1,200	600	150	1.0
Confined aquifers	1,200	600	150	1.0	
Unconfined and perched aquifers	3,000	1,000	500	—	
4-6	Pleasant Valley				
	Confined aquifers	700	300	150	1.0
	Unconfined and perched aquifers	—	—	—	—
4-7	Arroyo Santa Rosa	900	300	150	1.0
4-8	Las Posas Valley				
	South Las Posas area				
	NW of Grimes Cyn Rd & LA Ave & Somis Rd	700	300	100	0.5
	E of Grimes Cyn Rd and Hitch Blvd	2,500	1,200	400	3.0
	S of LA Ave between Somis Rd & Hitch Blvd	1,500	700	250	1.0
	Grimes Canyon Rd & Broadway area	250	30	30	0.2
North Las Posas area	500	250	150	1.0	
4-5	Upper Santa Clara				
	Acton Valley	550	150	100	1.0
	Sierra Pelona Valley (Agua Dulce)	600	100	100	0.5
	Upper Mint Canyon	700	150	100	0.5
	Upper Bouquet Canyon	400	50	30	0.5
	Green Valley	400	50	25	—
Lake Elizabeth—Lake Hughes area	500	100	50	0.5	

Table 3-10. Water Quality Objectives for Selected Constituents in Regional Ground Waters^a (cont.)

DWR Basin No. ^b	BASIN	OBJECTIVES (mg/L)			
		TDS	Sulfate	Chloride	Boron
4-4.07	Eastern Santa Clara				
	Santa Clara-Mint Canyon	800	150	150	1.0
	South Fork	700	200	100	0.5
	Placerita Canyon	700	150	100	0.5
	Santa Clara-Bouquet & San Francisquito Canyons	700	250	100	1.0
	Castaic Valley	1,000	350	150	1.0
	Saugus Aquifer	--	--	--	--
4-9	Simi Valley				
	Simi Valley Basin				
	Confined aquifers	1,200	600	150	1.0
	Unconfined aquifers	--	--	--	--
	Gillibrand Basin	900	350	50	1.0
4-10	Conejo Valley	800	250	150	1.0
4-11	Los Angeles Coastal Plain				
	Central Basin	700	250	150	1.0
	West Coast Basin	800	250	250	1.5
	Hollywood Basin	750	100	100	1.0
	Santa Monica Basin	1,000	250	200	0.5
4-12	San Fernando Valley				
	Sylmar Basin	600	150	100	0.5
	Verdugo Basin	600	150	100	0.5
	San Fernando Basin				
	West of Highway 405	800	300	100	1.5
	East of Highway 405 (overall)	700	300	100	1.5
	Sunland-Tugunga area *	400	50	50	0.5
	Foothill area *	400	100	50	1.0
	Area encompassing RT-Tujunga-Erwin-N. Hollywood-Whithall-LA/Verdugo-Crystal Springs-Headworks-Glendale/Burbank Well Fields	600	250	100	1.5
	Narrows area (below confluence of Verdugo Wash with the LA River)	900	300	150	1.5
	Eagle Rock Basin	800	150	100	0.5
4-13	San Gabriel Valley				
	Raymond Basin				
	Monk Hill sub-basin	450	100	100	0.5
	Santa Anita area	450	100	100	0.5
	Pasadena area	450	100	100	0.5
	Main San Gabriel Basin				
	Western area †	450	100	100	0.5
	Eastern area †	600	100	100	0.5
Puente Basin	1,000	300	150	1.0	
4-14 8-2 ^c	Upper Santa Ana Valley				
	Live Oak area	450	150	100	0.5
	Claremont Heights area	450	100	50	--
	Pomona area	300	100	50	0.5
	Chino area	450	20	15	--
	Spadra area	550	200	120	1.0
4-15	Tierra Rejada	700	250	100	0.5
4-16	Hidden Valley	1,000	250	250	1.0
4-17	Lockwood Valley	1,000	300	20	2.0
4-18	Hungry Valley and Peace Valley	500	150	50	1.0

Table 3-10. Water Quality Objectives for Selected Constituents in Regional Ground Waters^a (cont.)

DWR Basin No. ^b	BASIN	OBJECTIVES (mg/L)			
		TDS	Sulfate	Chloride	Boron
4-19	Thousand Oaks area	1,400	700	150	1.0
4-20	Russell Valley	1,500	500	250	1.0
	Russell Valley	2,000	500	500	2.0
	Triunfo Canyon area	2,000	500	500	2.0
	Lindero Canyon area	2,000	500	500	2.0
	Las Virgenes Canyon area	2,000	500	500	2.0
4-21	Conejo-Tierra Rejada Volcanic area ^h	—	—	—	—
4-22	Santa Monica Mountains--southern slopes ⁱ	1,000	250	250	1.0
	Camarillo area	1,000	250	250	1.0
	Point Dume area	2,000	500	500	2.0
	Malibu Valley	2,000	500	500	2.0
	Topanga Canyon area	2,000	500	500	2.0
	San Pedro Channel Islands ^j	—	—	—	—
	Anacapa Island	1,100	150	350	—
	San Nicolas Island	1,000	100	250	1.0
	Santa Catalina Island	—	—	—	—
	San Clemente Island	—	—	—	—
	Santa Barbara Island	—	—	—	—

- a. Objectives for ground waters outside of the major basins listed on this table and outlined in Figure 1-9 have not been specifically listed. However, ground waters outside of the major basins are, in many cases, significant sources of water. Furthermore, ground waters outside of the major basins are either potential or existing sources of water for downgradient basins and, as such, objectives in the downgradient basins shall apply to these areas.
- b. Basins are numbered according to Bulletin 118-80 (Department of Water Resources, 1980).
- c. Ground waters in the Pitas Point area (between the lower Ventura River and Rincon Point) are not considered to comprise a major basin, and accordingly have not been designated a basin number by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) or outlined on Figure 1-9.
- d. The Santa Clara River Valley (4-4), Pleasant Valley (4-6), Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley (4-7) and Las Posas Valley (4-8) Ground Water Basins have been combined and designated as the Ventura Central Basin (DWR, 1980).
- e. The category for the Foothill Wells area in previous Basin Plan incorrectly groups ground water in the Foothill area with ground water in the Sunland-Tujunga area. Accordingly, the new categories, Foothill area and Sunland-Tujunga area, replace the old Foothill Wells area.
- f. All of the ground water in the Main San Gabriel Basin is covered by the objectives listed under Main San Gabriel Basin – Eastern area and Western area. Walnut Creek, Big Dalton Wash, and Little Dalton Wash separate the Eastern area from the Western area (see dashed line on Figure 2-17). Any ground water upgradient of these areas is subject to downgradient beneficial uses and objectives, as explained in Footnote a.
- g. The border between Regions 4 and 8 crosses the Upper Santa Ana Valley Ground Water Basin.
- h. Ground water in the Conejo-Tierra Rejada Volcanic Area occurs primarily in fractured volcanic rocks in the western Santa Monica Mountains and Conejo Mountain areas. These areas have not been delineated on Figure 1-9.
- i. With the exception of ground water in Malibu Valley (DWR Basin No. 4-22), ground waters along the southern slopes of the Santa Monica Mountains are not considered to comprise a major basin and accordingly have not been designated a basin number by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) or outlined on Figure 1-9.
- j. DWR has not designated basins for ground waters on the San Pedro Channel Islands.

STANDARD PROVISIONS
APPLICABLE TO WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. DUTY TO COMPLY

The discharger must comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. A responsible party has been designated in the Order for this project, and is legally bound to maintain the monitoring program and permit. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Board orders or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Board. [CWC Section 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13300, 13301, 13304, 13340, 13350]

2. GENERAL PROHIBITION

Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall create a pollution, contamination or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code (CWC). [H&SC Section 5411, CWC Section 13263]

3. AVAILABILITY

A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. [CWC Section 13263]

4. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

The discharger must notify the Executive Officer, in writing at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage to a new discharger containing a specific date for the transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the current discharger and the new discharger. This agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the existing discharger is liable for violations up to the transfer date and that the new discharger is liable from the transfer date on. [CWC Sections 13267 and 13263]

5. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE

In the event of a material change in the character, location, or volume of a discharge, the discharger shall file with this Regional Board a new Report of Waste Discharge. [CWC Section 13260(c)]. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) Addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the Waste.

November 7, 1990
WDR

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

- (b) Significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment which would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste.
- (c) Significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems.
- (d) Increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.
- (e) Increase in the area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements. [CCR Title 23 Section 2210]

6. REVISION

These waste discharge requirements are subject to review and revision by the Regional Board. [CCR Section 13263]

7. TERMINATION

Where the discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Report of Waste Discharge or submitted incorrect information in a Report of Waste Discharge or in any report to the Regional Board, it shall promptly submit such facts or information. [CWC Sections 13260 and 13267]

8. VESTED RIGHTS

This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, do not protect the discharger from his liability under Federal, State or local laws, nor do they create a vested right for the discharger to continue the waste discharge. [CWC Section 13263(g)]

9. SEVERABILITY

Provisions of these waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provision of these requirements are found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected. [CWC Section 921]

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. [CWC Section 13263(f)]

11. HAZARDOUS RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous substance or sewage to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State toxic disaster contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 8574.7) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and immediately notify the State Board or the appropriate Regional Board of the discharge. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than a reportable quantity as provided for under subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 13271 of the Water Code unless the discharger is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control plan. [CWC Section 1327(a)]

12. PETROLEUM RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) such person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than 42 gallons unless the discharge is also required to be reported pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or the discharge is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control Plan. [CWC Section 13272]

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

13. ENTRY AND INSPECTION

The discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- (a) Enter upon the discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
- (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
- (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. [CWC Section 13267]

14. MONITORING PROGRAM AND DEVICES

The discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports; such reports shall be submitted in accordance with specifications prepared by the Executive Officer, which specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted. [CWC Section 13267]

All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year, or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. Annually, the discharger shall submit to the Executive Office a written statement, signed by a registered professional engineer, certifying that all flow measurement devices have been calibrated and will reliably achieve the accuracy required.

Unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Board Executive officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. The Regional Board Executive Officer may allow use of an uncertified laboratory under exceptional circumstances, such as when the closest laboratory to the monitoring location is outside the State boundaries and therefore not subject to certification. All analyses shall be required to be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" [40CFR Part 136] promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [CCR Title 23, Section 2230]

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

15. TREATMENT FAILURE

In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the discharger that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the discharger shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost. [CWC Section 13263(f)]

16. DISCHARGE TO NAVIGABLE WATERS

Any person discharging or proposing to discharge to navigable waters from a point source (except for discharge of dredged or fill material subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and discharge subject to a general NPDES permit) must file an NPDES permit application with the Regional Board. [CCR Title 2 Section 22357]

17. ENDANGERMENT TO HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any such information shall be provided verbally to the Executive Officer within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected; the anticipated time it is expected to continue and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Executive officer, or an authorized representative, may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. The following occurrence(s) must be reported to the Executive Office within 24 hours:

- (a) Any bypass from any portion of the treatment facility.
- (b) Any discharge of treated or untreated wastewater resulting from sewer line breaks, obstruction, surcharge or any other circumstances.
- (c) Any treatment plan upset which causes the effluent limitation of this Order to be exceeded. [CWC Sections 13263 and 13267]

18. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and record of all data used.

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement;
 - (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;
 - (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (e) The analytical techniques or method used; and
 - (f) The results of such analyses.
19. (a) All application reports or information to be submitted to the Executive Office shall be signed and certified as follows:
- (1) For a corporation – by a principal executive officer or at least the level of vice president.
 - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship – by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- (b) A duly authorized representative of a person designated in paragraph (a) of this provision may sign documents if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision.
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. [CWC Sections 13263, 13267, and 13268]"

20. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants and privately owned facilities regulated by the PUC, used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial waste shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations Section 3680. State Boards may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. In lieu of a properly certified wastewater treatment plant operator, the State Board may approve use of a water treatment plant operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Health Services where reclamation is involved.

Each plan shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the operation and maintenance manual prepared by the municipality through the Clean Water Grant Program [CWC Title 23, Section 2233(d)]

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS' ADEQUATE CAPACITY

21. Whenever a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will reach capacity within four years the discharger shall notify the Regional Board. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. The discharger must demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The discharger shall submit a technical report to the Regional Board showing flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding capacity, or how capacity will be increased, within 120 days after providing notification to the Regional Board, or within 120 days after receipt of notification from the Regional Board, of a finding that the treatment plant will reach capacity within four years. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the Regional Board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the Executive Officer, and longer extensions may be granted by the Regional Board itself. [CCR Title 23, Section 2232]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-9022
FOR
THRIFTY CLEANERS
CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA

ORDER NO. R4-2007-0019 (Series No. 056)
FILE NO. NO. 08-052

I. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Sima/Paseo Camarillo L.P., (hereinafter Discharger) shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this enrollment (May 9, 2008) under Regional Board Order No. R4-2007-0019. Monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted within 3 weeks following the monitoring month's end, for the first 3 months following injection. Following 3 months of monthly reporting, quarterly reporting will begin. Quarterly reports will be due the 15th of the month following the end of the quarter. The month beginning the quarters will be based on the month of first injection of EHCTM and EHC-MTM, rather than calendar quarters.

- A. If there is no discharge or injection, during any reporting period, the report shall so state. Monitoring reports must be addressed to the Regional Board, attention: Information Technology Unit.
- B. By March 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual summary report to the Regional Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous calendar year. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned, which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
- C. Within 90 days following the completion of this demonstration of groundwater treatment using in situ chemical reduction technology, the Discharger shall submit a final report and comprehensive remedial action plan to the Regional Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the technology demonstration, conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the technology, and recommendations/plans for full-scale implementation of groundwater remediation activities.
- D. The Discharger shall comply with requirements contained in Section G. of Order No. R4-2007-0019 "*Monitoring and Reporting Requirements*" in addition to the aforementioned requirements.

II. Discharge Monitoring

- The Discharger may use existing data for background groundwater characteristics. For ongoing monitoring the Discharger shall sample from five wells. They are up-gradient well MW-11, demonstration area well MW-15 (to be installed), and down-gradient wells MW-8 and (to be installed) MW-16 and MW-17 (Figure 1). Sampling and analytical requirements are:

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	TYPE OF SAMPLE	MINIMUM FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS ⁽¹⁾
Total gallons EHC™ and EHC-M™ amendment injected and % EHC™ and EHC-M™ by weight	Gallons	Not Applicable	Daily during placement
Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (EPA Method 8260B)	µg/l	Grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline prior to injection • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Methane, ethane, and ethene (RSK-175)	µg/l	Grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Volatile fatty acids (EPA 300.0M)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Total Organic Carbon (EPA Method 9060 Modified)	µg/l	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Total dissolved solids and Total suspended solids	mg/l	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Turbidity	NTU	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
pH	pH units	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Oxidation-reduction potential	millivolts	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Temperature	°F/°C	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Groundwater Elevation	Feet, above mean sea level (msl) and below ground surface (bgs)	In situ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Dissolved Oxygen	µg/l	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Major Anions (bromide, chloride, sulfate, nitrate, nitrite, O-phosphate, and sulfide)	µg/l	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Major Cations (barium, calcium, magnesium, manganese, potassium and sodium)	µg/l	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter
Metals in Priority pollutant scan as listed in attachment A, plus hexavalent chromium	µg/L	grab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly first through third months • Quarterly thereafter

All groundwater monitoring reports must include, at minimum, the following:

- a. Well identification, date and time of sampling;
- b. Sampler identification, and laboratory identification;
- c. Observation of groundwater levels, recorded to 0.01 feet mean sea level and groundwater flow direction for all site monitoring wells.

III. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document, including all attachments and supplemental information, was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

Executed on the _____ day of _____
at _____

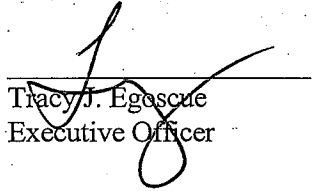
(Signature)

(Title)"

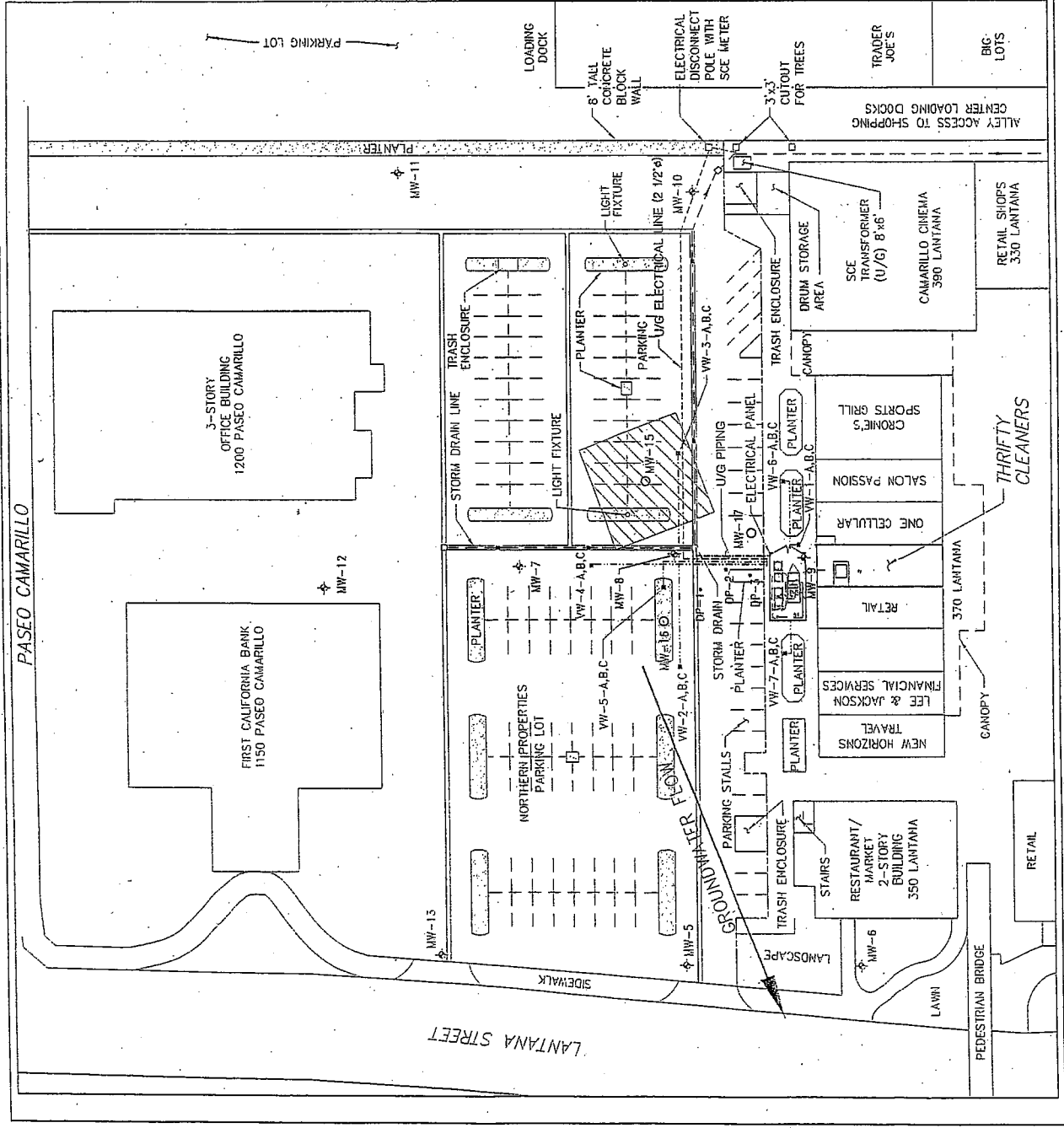
IV. MONITORING FREQUENCIES

Specifications in this monitoring program are subject to periodic revisions. Monitoring requirements may be modified or revised by the Executive Officer based on review of monitoring data submitted pursuant to this Order. Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted to a less frequent basis or parameters and locations dropped by the Executive Officer if the Discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.

All records and reports submitted in compliance with this Order are public documents and will be made available for inspection during business hours at the office of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, upon request by interested parties. Only proprietary information, and only at the request of the Discharger will be treated as confidential.

Ordered by: 
Tracy J. Egoscue
Executive Officer

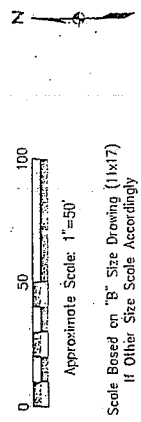
Date: May 9, 2008



Legend

- MW-14 Monitoring Well
- VW-4 Vapor Extraction Well
- Storm Drain
- Storm Drain Line and Flow Direction
- Concrete Swale and Local Surface Flow Direction
- Sewer Line and Flow Direction; queried where approximate.
- Dual Phase Extraction Well
- Property Line
- Planter Area
- Underground
- U/G SVE Piping
- U/G Treated Water Discharge
- U/G Electrical Line (Route Approximate)
- Proposed Monitoring Well for ISCR Demonstration (1)
- Anticipated Treatment Area (1)

(1) Locations may vary based on field conditions.



Kennedy/Jenks Consultants
 Thrifty Cleaners
 Camarillo, California

Site Map and ISCR Demonstration Anticipated Treatment Area
 February 2008
Figure 1

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Metals

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Selenium
Silver
Thallium
Zinc

Miscellaneous

Cyanide
Asbestos (only if specifically required)

Pesticides & PCBs

Aldrin
Chlordane
Dieldrin
4,4'-DDT
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDD
Alpha-endosulfan
Beta-endosulfan
Endosulfan sulfate
Endrin
Endrin aldehyde
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Alpha-BHC
Beta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
Delta-BHC
Toxaphene
PCB 1016
PCB 1221
PCB 1232
PCB 1242
PCB 1248
PCB 1254
PCB 1260

Base/Neutral Extractibles

Acenaphthene
Benzidine
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachloroethane
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
2-chloronaphthalene
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene
1,2-diphenylhydrazine
Fluoranthene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Isophorone
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Butyl benzyl phthalate
Di-n-butyl phthalate
Di-n-octyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
Benzo(a) anthracene
Benzo(a) pyrene
Benzo(b) fluoranthene
Benzo(k) fluoranthene
Chrysene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
1,12-benzoperylene
Fluorene
Phenanthrene
1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene
Pyrene
TCDD

Acid Extractibles

2,4,6-trichlorophenol
P-chloro-m-cresol
2-chlorophenol
2,4-dichlorophenol
2,4-dimethylphenol
2-nitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
2,4-dinitrophenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol

Volatile Organics

Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
1,2-dichloroethane
1,1,1-trichloroethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
Chloroethane
Chloroform
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
1,2-dichloropropane
1,3-dichloropropylene
Ethylbenzene
Methylene chloride
Methyl chloride
Methyl bromide
Bromoform
Dichlorobromomethane
Chlorodibromomethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl chloride
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether
Xylene