

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 WEST 4TH STREET, SUITE 200, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90013**

**FACT SHEET
FOR
RANCHO CAMULOS MUSEUM
(FILE NO. 06-039)**

FACILITY ADDRESS

**5164 E. Telegraph Road
Piru, California 93040**

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

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Piru, California 93040**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

On August 17, 2005, Mr. Karl Novak, with the County of Ventura Public Works Agency, submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RoWD) for domestic wastewater discharges from the Rancho Camulos Museum (Museum). Ventura County Public Works Agency is acting as project manager for the construction of new restrooms and septic disposal system at this park and historic site owned by the Mary Burger Trust. The Museum is located east of the City of Piru, and just south of Route 126 (also known as Telegraph Road). The location was originally a Native American village called Kamulos, and later part of Mission San Fernando. The Ranch and the hacienda were granted to Antonio Del Valle in 1839, and remained in the Del Valle family for several generations. Rancho Camulos gained fame as the setting for Helen Hunt Jackson's novel "Ramona". The main adobe hacienda is the heart of the Museum. Other historic buildings include a detached chapel, a school house, a brick winery, a cookhouse, a bunkhouse, and a barn. Although, Rancho Camulos is a private museum, Ventura County Public Works Agency has designed and will construct the public parking and public restrooms adjacent to the hacienda. The new restrooms will have 3 toilets, 1 urinal, and 2 lavatory sinks totaling 32 Fixture Units (F.U.).

The historic parcel on which the Museum is located has a total of 12 buildings, and after completion of the new public restroom, there will be 13 septic disposal systems. Rancho Camulos is classified as part of the Ventura Central Basin located in the Santa Clara - Lower Piru Creek east of Piru Creek sub-basin, DWR Basin No. 4-4, and Hydrologic Sub-Area (HSA No. 403.31). Rancho Camulos, is a working ranch dating from the 1800's. With the exception of potta-potties for the fruit stand/market, the new restroom to be constructed will be the only sanitary facility with public access. Once the public restroom is completed, this portion of Ranch Camulos will have an estimated wastewater discharge of 1740 to 1800 gallons per day (gpd). The Museum is located about 2 ¼ mile east of Piru, an unsewered area of unincorporated Ventura County, between the towns of Piru and Valencia. The municipal sewer in Piru is located 2.25 miles away, and Valencia is more than 10 miles to the east. There are no plans to install a municipal sewer system in this isolated rural area.

VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE:

Outlined below is a tabular summarization of the septic systems located on the "Historic 40-acre

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parcel” that is known as Rancho Camulos:

Building	Septic Systems	Septic Capacity	Disposal Method
# 3 ranch house	1	1500 gal. tank	Seepage pit
# 4 ranch house	1	1500 gal. tank	Seepage pit
# 5 ranch house	1	1500 gal. tank	Seepage pit
# 6 ranch house	1	1500 gal. tank	Seepage pit
# 7 ranch house	2	1500 gal. tanks	Seepage pit
Bunkhouse	1	~1000 gal. rock lined cistern	Cess-pool
Office (located in bunkhouse)	1	~1000 gal. rock lined cistern	Cess-pool
Small adobe	1	~1000 gal. rock lined cistern	Cess-pool
Main Adobe	2	~1000 gal. rock lined cistern	Cess-pools
School house	1	1500 gal. tank	Seepage pit
Winery	0	-----	-----
Fruit Stand	0	-----	Potta-potties
New Museum Public Restroom	1	1500 gal. tank	Leachfield

An estimated discharge volume of 1740 to 1800 gpd of domestic wastes will be discharged to on-site sewage disposal systems. The sewage discharge from the new public restrooms is estimated at 700 gpd. The Museum location is Latitude: 34. 4056 ° N, and Longitude: 118. 7567 ° W. The new sewage disposal system will consist of a 1500-gallon septic tank and three 90 foot leachlines. The nearest blue line stream is the Santa Clara River located approximately 1200 feet south of the proposed public restroom. At the site of the proposed leachfield, a boring was made to a depth of 15 feet below ground surface (bgs), and found no groundwater. This site has at least 11 feet separation between the bottom of the proposed leachline trench and groundwater.