

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board**

**San Diego Region**

**David Gibson, Executive Officer**



**Executive Officer’s Report**

**August 9, 2017**

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**The August report for the Tentative Schedule of Significant NPDES Permits, WDRs, and Actions; Agenda Items Requested by Board Members; and the attachments noted above are included at the end of this report.**

## Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

### 1. Personnel Report

*Staff Contact: Lori Costa*

The Organizational Chart of the San Diego Water Board can be viewed at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about\\_us/org\\_charts/orgchart.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about_us/org_charts/orgchart.pdf)

#### Recent Hires

Keith Yaeger, Environmental Scientist in the Source Control Regulation Unit, began working on July 3, 2017. His duties include work in the NPDES program concerning regulation of wastewater discharges and control of water pollution. Mr. Yaeger received a Bachelor of Science degree in Aquatic Biology and a Master of Administration degree in Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology from University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB). While working at UCSB as a Graduate Student Researcher, Keith assisted in developing a monitoring program.

Mayra Estrada, Scientific Aid, transferred to the Central Cleanup Unit on July 3, 2017. Previously she worked in the Restoration and Protection Planning Unit. Her duties include program support and data management activities. Ms. Estrada received a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Sciences from UC Berkeley. Mayra also previously worked for the San Francisco Regional Water Board NPDES and storm water programs.

#### Recruitment

The recruitment process has begun to fill a Student Assistant Engineer vacancy and a Water Resource Control Engineer vacancy in the Source Control Regulation Unit.

### 2. Budget Report

*Staff Contact: Lori Costa*

On June 27, 2017, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law a \$183.2-billion budget (Budget Act of 2017). This budget provides money to repair roads and bridges, pay down debt, invest in schools, fund the earned income tax credit and provide Medi-Cal health care for millions of Californians.

The budget includes 90.5 new positions for the State and Regional Boards. The San Diego Water Board received one new position for an Environmental Scientist in the Agriculture Program.

The budget also contains salary increases conforming to existing labor agreements and general salary increases ranging from 2 to 5 percent.

### **3. Public Meeting at Magnolia Elementary School Adjacent to the Former Ametek Facility, El Cajon (*Attachment A-3*)**

*Staff Contact: Sean McClain*

The San Diego Water Board participated in a sixth public meeting with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and San Diego County Public Health Department (agencies) on June 14, 2017, at the Magnolia Elementary School (MES) in El Cajon. The meeting was conducted in an open house format with poster stations where the agencies engaged with the public one-on-one and provided updates on health risk assessments; vapor monitoring and mitigation at MES, Starlight, and Greenfield mobile home parks; and groundwater assessments and remediation (*Attachment A-3*).

The agencies held a media briefing before the public meeting to address questions on the air testing and groundwater remediation (see [inewsourc story here](#)). Approximately 40 people attended, primarily residents of the mobile home parks who had questions about the groundwater and air quality. During the meeting, AMETEK representatives offered free air testing to all residences living at the Starlight, Greenfield, and Villa Cajon mobile home parks. This was well received by most residents who thanked the agencies for their efforts on this project. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the San Diego Water Board are assisting AMETEK to obtain property access agreements for the additional air testing in the three mobile home parks.

#### **Regulatory Lead Transferred to DTSC**

Since the San Diego Water Board transferred lead regulatory oversight of this project to DTSC in February 2017, DTSC has provided guidance on the air testing, groundwater remediation, and public outreach. The San Diego Water Board will continue to consult with DTSC on the case, and provide guidance on groundwater cleanup issues.

## **Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues**

### **1. Status of Claude “Bud” Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant NPDES Permit Reissuance**

*Staff Contact: Ben Neill*

This report provides a monthly status update on the San Diego Water Board's review of [Poseidon Resources \(Channelside\) LLC's](#) (Poseidon) Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) application for reissuance of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the [Claude “Bud” Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant](#) (CDP) and the development of the draft NPDES permit.

Poseidon owns and operates the CDP subject to waste discharge requirements established by the San Diego Water Board in NPDES Permit No. CA0109223, Order No. R9-2006-0065. Order No. R9-2006-0065 expired in 2011, but remains in effect under an administrative extension until the reissued NPDES permit supersedes it.

The CDP is located adjacent to the Encina Power Station (owned by [NRG Energy](#)) on the southern shore of the [Agua Hedionda Lagoon](#) in Carlsbad, California. The CDP is the nation's largest seawater desalination plant. On November 9, 2015, the CDP began potable water production providing up to 50 million gallons of drinking water per day to customers within the [San Diego County Water Authority's](#) (SDCWA) service area. The CDP is currently designed to intake source water from Agua Hedionda Lagoon through the existing Encina Power Station intake structure.

The reissuance of the NPDES permit for the CDP is a high priority for the San Diego Water Board and the State Water Board (collectively referred to as Water Board). Following are updates on key activities since the [previous Executive Officer Report](#) update<sup>1</sup>:

1. Water Board staff met with Poseidon and the SDCWA on June 13 and June 27, 2017. At those meetings, the following items were discussed:
  - a. Poseidon and the San Diego Water Board are moving forward with the neutral third-party review of technical issues as allowed by section III.M.2.a.(1) of the *Water Quality Control Plan Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan). Topics for review were narrowed down to four:
    - i. Biological performance monitoring for the proposed mitigation project;
    - ii. Review of the calculations for the mitigation required by the Ocean Plan for stand-alone operation;
    - iii. Comparison of intake and mortality of marine life due to the proposed intake structure alternatives; and
    - iv. Assessment of impacts to marine life from the discharge of brine through flow augmentation versus a multiport diffuser.
  - b. Poseidon submitted a preliminary new intake structure design that is potentially Ocean Plan compliant by providing for placement of wedgewire screens in the lagoon at the onset of seawater withdrawal with 1) a 1.0 mm (0.04 in) screen slot size to reduce entrainment and 2) a through-screen velocity of 0.15 meters per second (0.5 feet per second) to minimize impingement. San Diego Water Board staff has asked that this proposal be further analyzed to provide information on the cost, construction impacts to marine life, operational impacts to marine life, and the potential timeframe for construction. Depending on the results of this analysis, the third-party review topics could be revised.
2. Water Board staff met with California Coastal Commission (CCC) staff on June 23, 2017 to discuss common issues regarding the permitting of the CDP including 1) required mitigation for the stand-alone operation of the CDP, 2) the status of the draft Environmental Impact

<sup>1</sup> Additional information regarding the CDP can be found in Executive Officer Reports for [June 2017](#), [April 2017](#), [February 2017](#), [December 2016](#), [November 2016](#), [October 2016](#), [September 2016](#), [August 2016](#), [May 2016](#), [December 2015](#), [September 2015](#), and [June 2015](#).

Statement for the mitigation project in south San Diego Bay, and 3) neutral third-party review of technical questions and issues using the CCC's already formed Scientific Advisory Panel.

3. On July 12, 2017, San Diego Water Board staff sent a revised version of the technical questions and issues to be reviewed by the neutral third-party to Poseidon based on Poseidon's suggested edits. Poseidon has agreed in concept with the proposal to direct the technical questions and issues to the CCC administered Scientific Advisory Panel. CCC has agreed to update the Scientific Advisory Panel scope of work to address the technical questions and issues.

The San Diego Water Board has developed a dedicated website to inform the public about the NPDES permit reissuance for the CDP:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/regulatory/carlsbad\\_desalination.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/regulatory/carlsbad_desalination.shtml)

In addition, an email list is available for interested persons to subscribe to at this website:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email\\_subscriptions/reg9\\_subscribe.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg9_subscribe.shtml).

## **2. Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program Update**

*Staff Contact: Barry Pulver*

The next milestone compliance date for the Region's commercial agricultural operations is enrollment in either the Third-Party General Order<sup>2</sup> or the Individual General Order<sup>3</sup> by 5:00 p.m. on August 7, 2017. To enroll, owners or operators of commercial agricultural operations must submit an electronic Notice of Intent and pay the one-time enrollment fee. The enrollment fee is waived for dischargers who enroll prior to the enrollment deadline.

### ***Status of Third-Party Groups***

The Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program staff reviewed and the Executive Officer approved four requests to form a Third-Party Group under the Third-Party General Order. Membership in a Third-Party Group is now available to all commercial agricultural operations located within the San Diego Region. The four Third-Party Groups and their eligible members are:

- De Luz Agriculture Group, which accepts members within the Riverside County portion of the De Luz area;

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<sup>2</sup> [Order No. R9-2016-0004](#), *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers that are Members of a Third-Party Group in the San Diego Region.*

<sup>3</sup> [Order No. R9-2016-0005](#), *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers Not Participating in a Third-Party Group in the San Diego Region.*

- Frog Environmental, Inc., which accepts members throughout the San Diego Region;
- San Diego Region Irrigated Lands Group, which accepts members throughout the San Diego Region; and
- Upper Santa Margarita Irrigated Lands Group, which accepts members in the Riverside County portion of the San Diego Region.

### ***Electronic Notice of Intent form***

The electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) became accessible to owners and operators through the GeoTracker web portal<sup>4</sup> on July 19, 2017. The link to the GeoTracker web portal was provided to the Third-Party Groups to distribute to their Members. Staff and the State Water Board's GeoTracker staff developed the eNOI, which will reduce the time for owners or operators to enroll in the General Agricultural Orders, and for staff to review the eNOI for completeness.

### **3. Master Planned Expansion at Sycamore Landfill Delayed (*Attachment B-3*)**

*Staff Contacts: Amy Grove and John Odermatt*

Sycamore Landfill in Santee lacks waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for a master planned expansion that will ensure the long-term operation of the landfill. Instead, the San Diego Water Board has adopted four addenda<sup>5</sup> to Sycamore Landfill's WDRs during the past four years to keep the landfill operating. "Piece-mealing" the expansion of Sycamore Landfill has come at the expense of other projects at the Forster Canyon and Prima Deshecha Landfills. Although the newly permitted waste management units, Stages IV-C and IV-D, are under construction, Sycamore Landfill Inc., the owner and operator, estimates that the new units will only keep the landfill operating through the end of 2017.



<sup>4</sup><https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/enoi/>

<sup>5</sup> Addenda No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 to Order No. 99-74 have all been adopted by the Board since 2013. [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/orders1990s.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_decisions/adopted_orders/orders1990s.shtml)

Executive Officer David Gibson sent a letter<sup>6</sup> to Sycamore Landfill Inc. (Attachment B-3). in mid-July expressing his frustration and disappointment that the San Diego Water Board will not receive the revised Joint Technical Document (JTD) for the master planned expansion until August 31, 2017 at the earliest. Shortly after Mr. Gibson's letter was sent, Sycamore Landfill Inc. informed staff that the revised JTD may not be ready until the end of August or perhaps sometime in September. With the landfill running out of space, and without the complete JTD for the master planned expansion, the San Diego Water Board will not be able to issue new WDRs in time to ensure uninterrupted operation of the landfill. As a result of the delays, staff estimates that the earliest the tentative WDRs for the master planned expansion can be brought to the Board for consideration is April 2018.

#### **4. USEPA Enforcement Against Diamond Environmental and SoCo Group Inc.**

*Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) recently announced resolution of two enforcement cases that are of interest to the San Diego Water Board. In the first case, against Diamond Environmental Services, the company pled guilty to illegally disposing of wastewater from thousands of portable toilets to the sanitary sewer system. As a regular company practice, trucks full of waste pumped from portable toilets were dumped into municipal sewers at the company's various facilities in San Diego, San Marcos, Perris, Fullerton, and Huntington Park from 2012 to July 2016. By not complying with existing requirements for sampling, pre-treatment, and proper disposal, the company's discharges resulted in at least one plant upset at the North City Water Reclamation Plant, and the company avoided up to \$4.1 million in disposal fees. For more information about this case, see:

<http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/news/courts/sd-me-toilet-dumping-20170603-story.html>

In a separate case, the USEPA recently announced that it reached a settlement with The SoCo Group Inc., for the discharge of fuel to the San Diego River from a May 13, 2016 tanker truck spill. In addition to the extensive costs of cleanup, SoCo has agreed to pay \$59,387 in penalties to the USEPA. For more information about this case, see:

<https://www.epa.gov/ca/soco-group-inc-proposed-settlement-docket-no-opa-09-2017-0004>

The Water Boards are granted administrative enforcement authority for many Clean Water Act (CWA) violations, and often coordinate with USEPA to efficiently use its joint resources. In some instances, the USEPA has broader CWA enforcement authority or expertise, such as pre-treatment program violations described above. The USEPA also has the ability to issue higher penalty maximums and to conduct criminal prosecutions. The USEPA and Water Boards often determine which is the best agency to investigate the violations, prosecute an administrative,

<sup>6</sup> The letter was copied to Mr. Matthew Rodriguez, Secretary for Environmental Protection, State Senator Toni Atkins, and Assemblymember Randy Voepel who had been contacted by Sycamore Landfill Inc., or its parent company, Republic Services Inc., over concerns about staff's inability to issue WDRs in time to prevent an interruption in operation of the landfill.

civil, or criminal action, and bring the discharger back into compliance. Many regional boards participate with their USEPA counterparts in multi-agency environmental crimes task force meetings hosted by each County. And, in cases such as the SoCo spill, San Diego Water Board staff (Kelley Dorsey) was one of many agency representatives directing and overseeing the cleanup activities.

**5. Enforcement Actions for May and June 2017 (Attachment B-5)**

*Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente*

During the months of May and June, the San Diego Water Board issued 29 written enforcement actions as follows; 1 Administrative Assessment of Civil Liability Order, 1 Investigative Order Pursuant to Water Code Section 13267, 2 Notices of Violation, and 25 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each enforcement action taken is provided in Attachment B-5. The State Water Board’s [Enforcement Policy](#) contains a brief description of the kinds of enforcement actions the Water Boards can take.

Additional information on violations, enforcement actions, and mandatory minimum penalties is available to the public from the following on-line sources:

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/enforcement/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/).

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS):  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml).

State Water Board GeoTracker database: <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>.

**6. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – April and May 2017 (Attachment B-6)**

*Staff Contact: Joann Lim*

Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges from sewage collection systems and private laterals, and transboundary flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region, can contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease. SSO discharges and transboundary flows can pollute surface and ground waters, threaten public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters. Typical impacts of SSO discharges and transboundary flows include the closure of beaches and other recreational areas, inundated properties, and polluted rivers and streams.

The information below summarizes SSO spills and transboundary flows in the San Diego Region reported during **April and May 2017**:

Sewage Collection System SSO Spills	Private Lateral SSO Spills	Transboundary Flows from Mexico
Eighteen spills were reported, totaling 10,406 gallons (1,740 gallons reached	Twenty-four spills were reported, totaling 10,034 gallons (4,804 gallons	Six transboundary flow events were reported during dry weather, totaling 1,541,210 gallons (all reaching surface waters).



<p>surface waters or a tributary storm drain).</p> <p>On April 9, 2017, the City of San Diego discovered an SSO at Pump Station 33 located at 1160 Coast Blvd. Approximately 390 gallons reached the Pacific Ocean, causing a beach closure at Shell Beach.</p> <p>On April 20, 2017, the City of San Diego discovered an SSO at Pump Station 22 located at 102 Fern Glen. Approximately 1,350 gallons reached the Pacific Ocean, causing a beach closure at Windansea Beach.</p>	<p>reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain).</p> <p>San Diego Water Board staff is not aware of any closures of beaches or other recreational areas due to the reported spills.</p>	<p>Three of the six events were caused by infrastructure problems in Tijuana (power failure/outage and broken water pipe) (800,850 gallons). Two of the events were caused by an automobile accident and suicide attempt at the electrical substation at Pump Station 1 in Tijuana (736,560 gallons). The last event was caused by miscommunication between the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) and Tijuana’s public utility department (CESPT) which led to a backup in the Tijuana sewage collection system. The SSO flowed into the U.S. at Stewart’s Canyon bypassing the treatment plant flow diversion box.</p> <p>On May 7, 2017, the operation of Pump Station CILA was suspended due to the large flows resulting from precipitation in the Tijuana River watershed. Pump Station CILA resumed operations on May 12, 2017 and started to capture some of the river flow before it crossed the border into the U.S. The total amount of transboundary flow for this event was not reported.</p>
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**Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)**

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report SSO spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS)*. These spill reports are required under the [Statewide General SSO Order](#)<sup>7</sup>, the [San Diego Region-wide SSO Order](#)<sup>8</sup>, and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Federal entities<sup>9</sup> report this information either pursuant to NPDES permit requirements or voluntarily. The SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the following State Water Board webpage:

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<sup>7</sup> State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* as amended by Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC, *Amending Monitoring and Reporting Program for Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*.

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<sup>8</sup> San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

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<sup>9</sup> Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot and U.S. Navy voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS.

[https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso\\_main](https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main).

Details on the reported SSOs are provided in the following attached tables (Attachment B-7) titled:

- Table 1: April 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 2: April 2017 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region.
- Table 3: May 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 4: May 2017 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region.

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/sso/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/sso/index.shtml)

### **Transboundary Flows**

Water and wastewater in the Tijuana River and from a number of canyons located along the international border ultimately drain from Tijuana, Mexico into the U.S. The water and wastewater flows are collectively referred to as transboundary flows. USIBWC has built canyon collectors to capture dry weather transboundary flows from some of the canyons for treatment at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) located in San Diego County at the U.S./Mexico border. Dry weather transboundary flows that are not captured by the canyon collectors for treatment at the SBIWTP, such as flows within the main channel of the Tijuana River, are reported by the USIBWC pursuant to [Order No. R9-2014-0009](#), the NPDES permit for the SBIWTP discharge. These uncaptured flows can enter waters of the U.S. and/or State, potentially polluting the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary, and south San Diego beach coastal waters.

Details on the reported transboundary flows are provided in the attached table (Attachment B-6) titled:

- Table 5: April and May 2017 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region.

According to the 1944 *Water Treaty for the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande* and stipulations established in [IBWC Minute No. 283](#), the USIBWC and the Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas (CILA)<sup>10</sup> share responsibility for addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. Efforts on both sides of the border have led to the construction and ongoing operation of several pump stations and treatment plants to reduce the frequency, volume, and pollutant levels of transboundary flows. This infrastructure includes but is not limited to the following:

- The SBIWTP, located just north of the U.S./Mexico border, provides secondary treatment for a portion of the sewage from Tijuana, Mexico and dry weather runoff collected from a series of canyon collectors located in Smuggler Gulch, Goat Canyon, Canyon del Sol, Stewart's Drain, and Silva Drain. The secondary-treated wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through the South Bay Ocean Outfall, in accordance with Order No. R9-2014-0009, NPDES No. CA0108928.

<sup>10</sup> The Mexican section of the IBWC.

- Several pump stations and wastewater treatment plants in Tijuana, Mexico.

The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA in Tijuana divert dry weather flows from the Tijuana River. The flows are diverted to a Pacific Ocean shoreline discharge point approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border, or can also be diverted to SBIWTP or another wastewater treatment plant in Tijuana, depending on how CESPT configures the collection system. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather river flows and any river flows over 1,000 liters per second (35.3 cubic feet per second).

## **Part C – Statewide Issues of Importance to the San Diego Region**

### **1. Public Meetings on Providing Affordable Drinking Water to Low Income Californians to be Held in San Diego (*Attachment C-1*)**

*Staff Contact: Julie Chan*

The State Water Board is holding a series of public meetings seeking input on program scenarios to provide affordable drinking water to low-income Californians. One of the meetings will be held at the San Diego Water Board office on August 14, from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.

State law provides that every Californian has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The State Water Board is developing a plan for a statewide Low-Income Rate Assistance Program to be released no later than February 1, 2018.

Meeting attendees should preview a slide presentation<sup>11</sup> and be prepared to address the Topics for Comment listed in the Public Notice for the meeting (Attachment C-1). If unable to attend in person, members of the public can participate online via GlobalMeet or Dial In. A link to these resources with instructions for participation is provided in the Public Notice for the meeting.

<sup>11</sup> Available at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/conservation\\_portal/assistance/docs/acwa\\_051117\\_by\\_ucla.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/assistance/docs/acwa_051117_by_ucla.pdf)

## **2. State Water Board Approves Drinking Water Standard for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane**

*Staff Contact: Julie Chan*

The State Water Board adopted a drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) for the regulation of the contaminant 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) on July 18, 2017. When the regulations take effect on October 1, 2017, public water suppliers will be required to notify their customers and take corrective action when drinking water exceeds the new standard of 5 parts per trillion. The new standard requires the more than 4,000 public water systems in the State to begin quarterly sampling for 1,2,3-TCP in their drinking water sources starting in January 2018. Compliance with the standard will be based on the average of four quarters of sampling. The State Water Board will assist water systems that violate the 1,2,3-TCP standard to reach compliance by offering technical help. Funding assistance might be available for certain communities as well through the State Water Board's regular financial assistance programs.

1,2,3-TCP is a human-made chlorinated hydrocarbon, used historically in industrial cleaning solvents and some soil fumigant pesticides. California has identified 1,2,3-TCP as a chemical known to cause cancer after long-term exposure. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has identified 1,2,3-TCP as likely to be carcinogenic in humans. There is no federal drinking water standard for 1,2,3-TCP.

1,2,3-TCP has been found in drinking water sources in 24 of the 58 California counties. Most detections were in the Central Valley. In the early 2000s, the Marine Corps detected 1,2,3-TCP at levels above the MCL in a drinking water supply well near the air station at Camp Pendleton. The Marine Corps subsequently abandoned the well. The only other wells affected within the region are five City of Oceanside wells in the San Luis Rey Valley.

The new MCL for 1,2,3-TCP is promulgated in Table 64444-A of the California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64444. The MCLs for organic contaminants in Table 64444-A are incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan as water quality objectives to support the municipal and domestic supply (MUN) beneficial use. The incorporation by reference is prospective and includes future changes to Table 64444-A as the changes take effect. Thus, staff can begin enforcing the 1,2,3-TCP MCL as a water quality objective for waters with MUN uses.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN DIEGO REGION

Significant NPDES Permits,  
WDRs, and Actions of the  
San Diego Water Board

August 9, 2017

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE  
SIGNIFICANT NPDES PERMITS, WDRS, AND ACTIONS  
OF THE SAN DIEGO WATER BOARD

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Draft Complete	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
<b>September 13, 2017</b> <i>Riverside County Flood Control District Office</i>				
Update on Enrollment in the Waste Discharge Requirements for Commerical Agriculture ( <i>Pulver</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Status Update on a Pathway to Water Quality Restoration in the Santa Margarita River Estuary ( <i>Sarabia</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Update on the Clean Water Act Section 401 Dredge and Fill Program ( <i>Becker</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Discussion of Impacts to Receiving Waters from Homeless Populations in the Santa Margarita Watershed ( <i>Ryan</i> )	Discussion Item	NA	NA	NA
Walking Tour of Storm Water Best Management Practices at the Riverside County Flood Control District Office ( <i>Ryan</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
<b>October 11, 2017</b> <i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Rescission of Order Nos. 94-45 (Los Pinos Conservation Camp), Orange County and 94-142 (Barrett Lake Mobile Home Park), San Diego County. Tentative Order No. R9-2017-0102 ( <i>Bushnell, Osibodu and Cali</i> )	WDR Rescission	95%	11-Sep-2017	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 94-104 (H.G. Fenton Material Company, Carroll Canyon Plant), San Diego County. Tentative Order No. R9-2017-0104 ( <i>Bushnell and Osibodu</i> )	WDR Rescission	95%	11-Sep-2017	Yes
Designation of Marine Corps Recruit Depot as a Phase II Storm Water Copermittee ( <i>Felix</i> )	Tentative Resolution	95%	5-Sep-17	Yes
Follow up on Environmental Justice Symposium and Identification of Projects for Inclusion in the Operational Plans for 2018 and 2019 ( <i>Jayne</i> )	Tentative Resolution	50%		No
Status Update on Restoration Efforts in Lake San Marcos and in San Marcos Creek ( <i>Mearon</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Cleanup Activites in the San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge ( <i>Samrad</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Presentation of an Alternative Analysis of Fish Consumption Data from San Diego Bay ( <i>Alo</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
<b>November 8, 2017</b> <i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. Tentative Order No. R9-2017-0109 ( <i>Cali</i> )	Master Recycling Permit Reissuance	80%	TBD	TBD

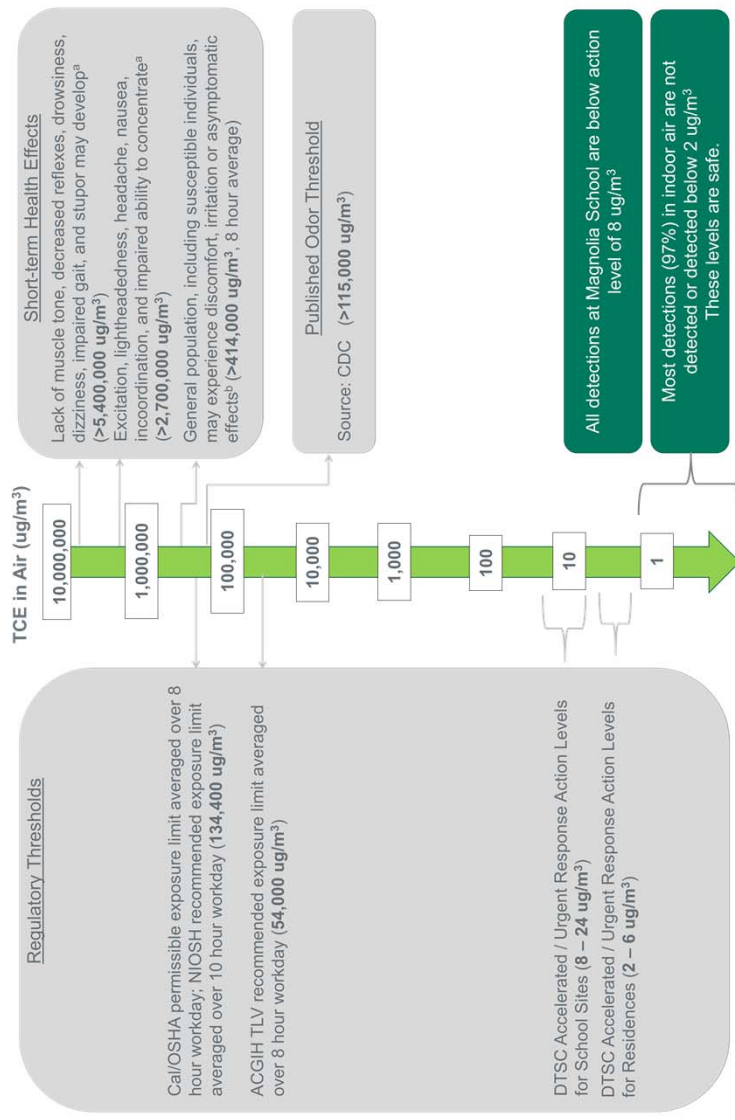
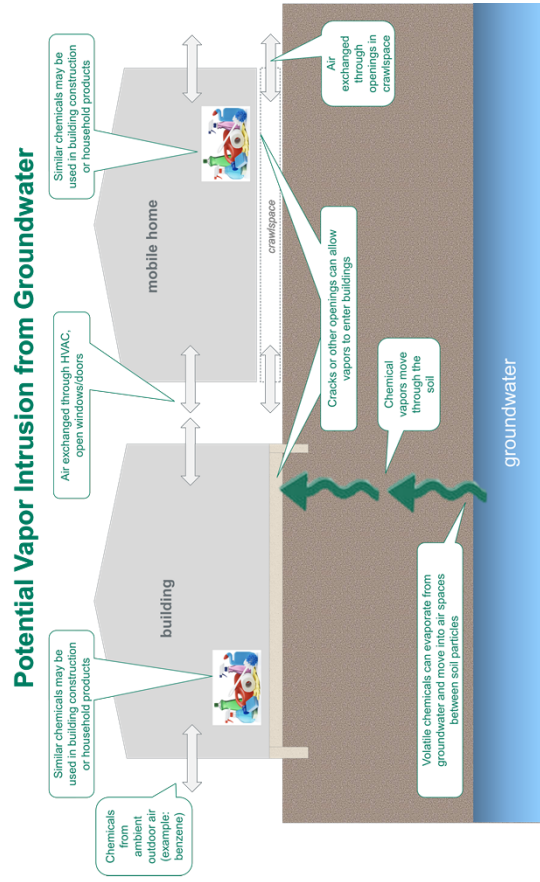
**Agenda Items Requested by Board Members**

<b>Requested Agenda Item</b>	<b>Board Member</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>June 24, 2015</b>		
Workshop on low dissolved oxygen conditions in the San Diego River	Strawn	
Information Item regarding high levels of naturally occurring elements in groundwater when they interact with other issues.	Olson	
<b>August 12, 2015</b>		
Information item regarding data supporting Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives	Olson	
<b>December 16, 2015</b>		
San Diego River restoration and land acquisition workshop	Strawn	
<b>August 10, 2016</b>		
SCCWRP Flow Recovery Project Update	Strawn	
<b>November 9, 2016</b>		
Modern Monitoring Workshop	Abarbanel	April 12, 2017 Board Meeting
<b>March 15, 2017</b>		
Update on Tijuana sewage spill into Imperial Beach	Abarbanel	
Information item regarding impacts of population dynamics on water quality	Olson	
Dynamics of Climate Science, perhaps with U.S.N. Climate Scientists	Abarbanel, Morales	
Revisit Lake San Marcos timeline	Abarbanel	November 2017 EOR
Clarify Operation of value for discharges into San Diego Bay.	Abarbanel	
<b>June 21, 2017</b>		
Follow up on results from Environmental Justice Symposium	Abarbanel	October 2017
Follow up on San Diego Unified Port District information item	Abarbanel	

# Health Risk Assessment

**A health risk assessment looks at potential pathways for exposure to volatile chemicals in groundwater:**

- The only way that people might be exposed to volatile chemicals in groundwater is by vapor intrusion into indoor air.
- “Vapor intrusion” refers to the fact that some chemicals in groundwater can form vapors in the small air spaces between soil particles (soil vapor); this vapor can move upward through the soil and into overlying buildings through cracks or other openings. Depending on ventilation of the building, these vapors may accumulate in the indoor air.
- Direct contact – Not possible because groundwater is 15 to 20 feet below ground
- Uptake by plants – Not possible because groundwater is well below the root systems of most plants and trees. Studies have shown that these volatile chemicals do not build up in fruits and vegetables.
- Drinking of contaminated water – Not possible because groundwater is not used for drinking water or irrigation. The City of El Cajon obtains its drinking water from other sources. Your drinking water is tested regularly to ensure it meets all federal and state drinking water standards
- Discharge to streams, rivers, lakes, springs – Not possible because the contaminated groundwater does not discharge to the surface

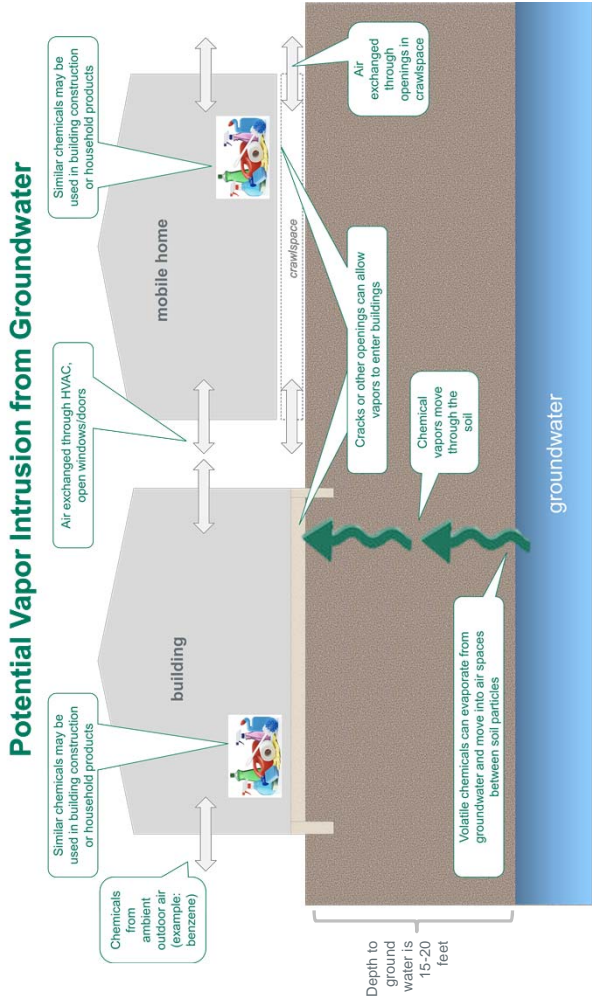


- Common sources of TCE and PCE include:**
- Dry cleaning
  - Degreasers / gun cleaners
  - Paint removers / strippers
  - Cleaning products
  - Adhesives
  - Laundry aids / spot removers
  - Rug cleaning fluids
  - Automotive products
  - Aerosols
  - Typewriter correction fluids

- Work performed:**
- Collected soil vapor and indoor air samples at MES since 1994
  - Collected soil vapor and indoor samples at Greenfield and Starlight Parks in 2016 and 2017
  - Collected soil vapor samples at Alder Woods in 2015, 2016, and 2017
  - Submitted draft human health risk assessment reports to agencies
  - Proposed additional actions – awaiting agency approval



# Assessment of Nearby Residences



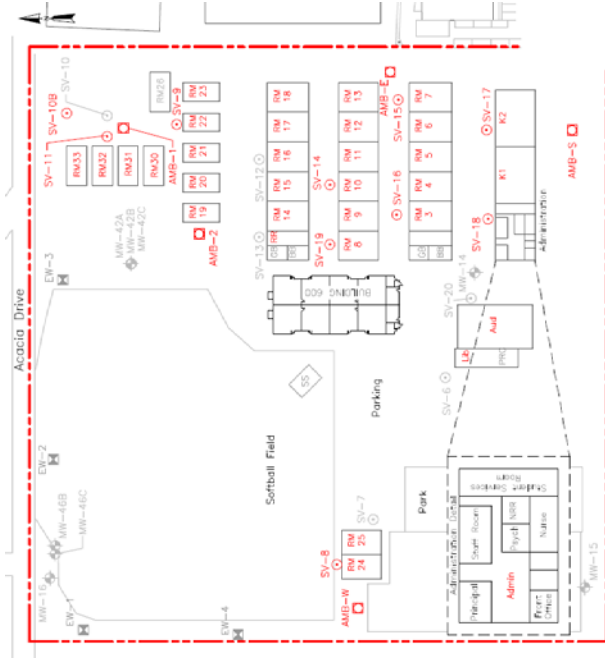
## Findings and Next Steps:

- Soil vapor sampling performed on school perimeter and in streets and open areas of mobile home parks. Samples above conservative screening levels resulted in further assessment.
- Indoor air sampling at residences, based on location of soil vapor samples above screening levels.
- At most residences, indoor air quality was at or below screening levels and consistent with ambient outdoor air.
- For six residences where results were above conservative screening levels, additional confirmation sampling was performed. Based on sample results, two residences were provided with mitigation while ongoing assessment is conducted to determine the source.

# Magnolia School Assessment

## TESTING PROGRAM

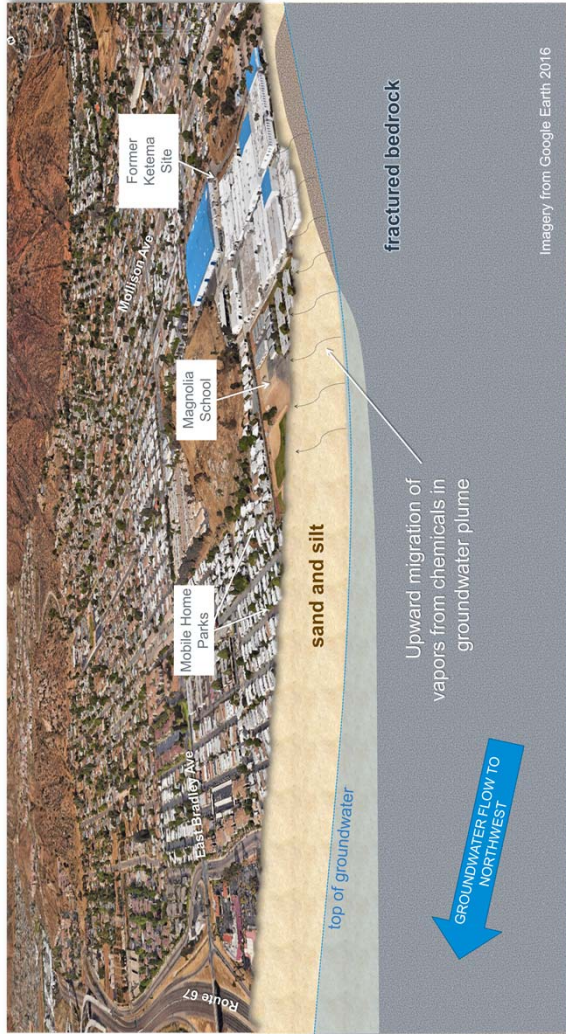
- Testing since 1994
- Testing occurs 4 times per year
- Most recent testing in February 2017
- Soil vapor testing
- Outdoor (ambient) air testing
- Indoor air testing in all classrooms, library, auditorium, and administration office



## RESULTS FROM FEBRUARY 2017

- TCE was not detected in 22 of 34 rooms sampled
- Highest TCE concentration was 1.1 micrograms per cubic meter (about 0.2 parts per billion) in Classroom 31; all other detections were below 1 microgram per cubic meter
- All results were well below the conservative DTSC screening level of 3 micrograms per cubic meter
- No other chemicals of vapor intrusion concern were detected above conservative screening levels
- Estimated potential risks are calculated using EPA methods, which are based on very conservative (protective) exposure assumptions

**DTSC has consistently concluded since 1994 that there are no unacceptable health risks from vapor intrusion to indoor air**

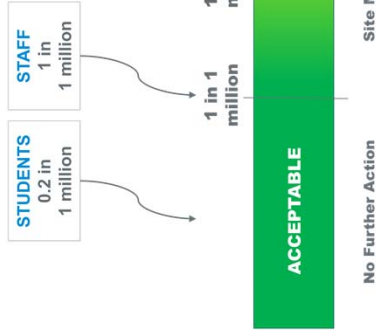


Imagery from Google Earth 2016

DRAFT

## Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk Estimate – February 2017

To be most protective, the highest concentrations across all rooms are used, and calculated risks added together as if they occurred in the same room. Individual room assessments result in lower risks



## DTSC RISK MANAGEMENT RANGE

Source: DTSC Vapor Intrusion Public Participation Advisory

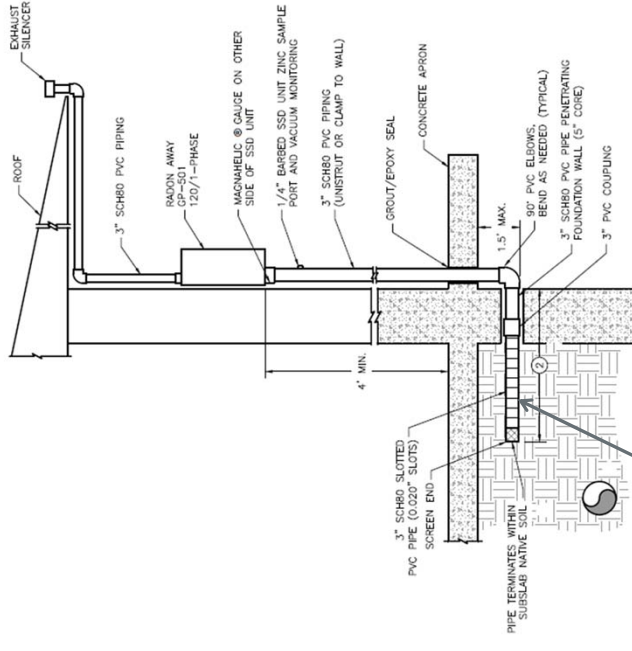
# Magnolia School – Voluntary Mitigation Activities

Sub-slab depressurization (SSD) and air exhaust system (AES) units were installed in all classrooms at Magnolia School in late 2015 / early 2016.

Active mitigation was not required by DTSC; this was done as a voluntary action in collaboration with CVUSD, as an extra precaution to help alleviate community concerns.

SSD / AES units will NOT affect the concentrations of chemicals in indoor air from building materials, chemicals used at the school, chemicals brought into classrooms, or from ambient background pollutants present in any urban environment.

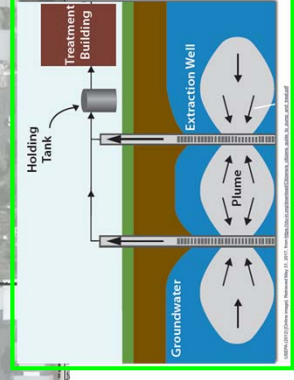
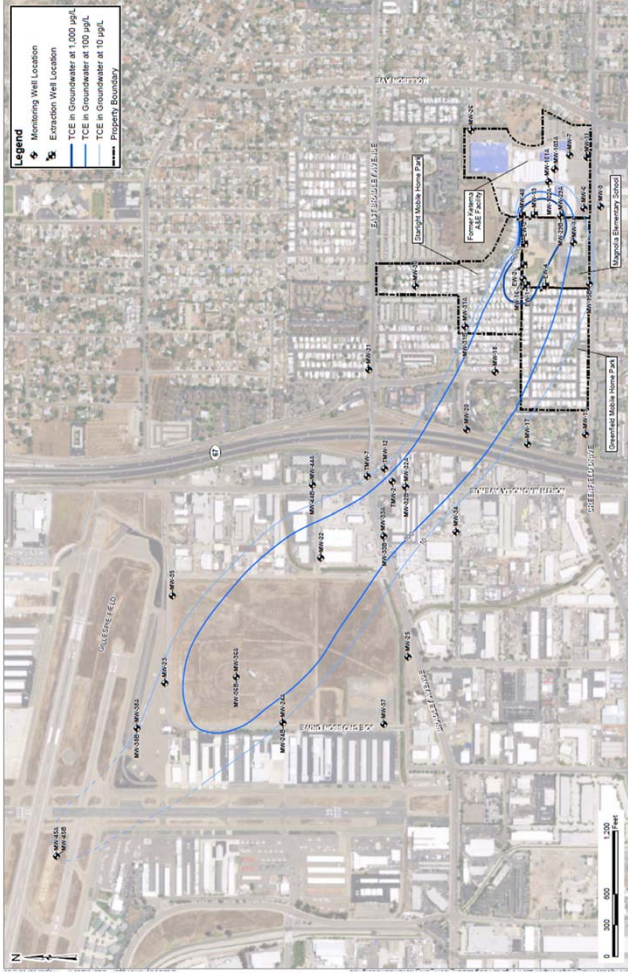
Field testing indicates units are operating as designed.



A slotted pipe installed below the concrete slab is used to vent vapors

# Groundwater Assessment & Remediation

- Chemicals in groundwater are chlorinated solvents, primarily TCE, PCE, and 1,1-DCE, and 1,4-dioxane (solvent stabilizer)
- The concentrations of these chemicals in groundwater are decreasing and the area in which they are found is not expanding
- Since 2012, more than 12 million gallons of groundwater have been extracted and treated and almost 400 pounds of chemical mass removed
- Injection of agency-approved oxidant to directly break down chemicals in groundwater, starting in 2015. Most recent injections completed in January and April of 2017



# Groundwater Frequently Asked Questions

## Is my drinking water safe?

Yes. The groundwater is not used for drinking water. The City of El Cajon is part of the Helix Water District (HWD), which obtains its drinking water from other sources. Your drinking water is tested regularly to ensure it meets all federal and state drinking water standards before it is delivered to your home. HWD is required to issue a yearly report about the quality of your drinking water; you can read it at: <http://hwd.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Water-Quality-Report-2016.pdf>

## Have you tested the groundwater?

Yes. There are over 60 groundwater monitoring wells, and the groundwater has been sampled several times per year since at least 1990.

## What chemicals are present in the groundwater and where have they been detected?

The primary chemicals detected in groundwater are tetrachloroethene (also known as PCE) and trichloroethene (or TCE). The “Groundwater Assessment & Remediation” Poster shows the area outlined in blue where these solvents have been detected in groundwater. The groundwater is located approximately 20 feet below the ground. The concentrations of these chemicals in groundwater are decreasing.

## What is being done to clean up the groundwater?

Since 1987, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) has overseen extensive investigation and cleanup efforts. Even though groundwater is not used for drinking water, the San Diego Water Board requires the chemicals to be cleaned up.

Investigation/Cleanup efforts to date have included:

- Installation and testing of more than 60 groundwater wells
- Extraction and treatment of groundwater from the former Ketema site and adjacent Magnolia Elementary School;
- Application of an oxidant injected into the groundwater at the former Ketema site to destroy chemicals in groundwater and to prevent further migration.

## Are plants, trees, and vegetable/fruit gardens safe?

Yes. The groundwater is too deep to be reached by the root systems of most vegetable plants and trees. And even if they did, studies looking at whether fruits and vegetables can accumulate TCE and PCE have shown that these chemicals do not build up in fruits and vegetables. Because these chemicals are volatile, if they actually enter fruits and vegetables, the plants will move them through leaves into the air.

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/hazardous/topics/tcegarden.pdf>



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.  
GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIGUEZ  
SECRETARY FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

July 24, 2017

Mr. Neil Mohr  
General Manager  
Sycamore Landfill, Inc. LLC  
8514 Mast Boulevard  
Santee, CA 92071

**In reply refer to/attn:**  
259845:jchan

### **Subject: Waste Discharge Requirements for the Master Planned Expansion of the Sycamore Landfill**

Mr. Mohr:

I am writing to express my disappointment and frustration that Sycamore Landfill Inc. (Sycamore) will not be providing this agency with a complete Joint Technical Document (JTD) for the master planned expansion of Sycamore Landfill before the end of July 2017 at the earliest. Let me remind you that issuing waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for the landfill expansion at the February 2018 Board meeting, and Sycamore's ability to expand solid waste disposal operations into the new Stage IV-D in order to keep the landfill open through the end of 2017, hinged upon this agency receiving the complete JTD by June 30, 2017. With this delay of at least one month, the soonest my staff can bring the tentative WDRs for the landfill expansion to the Board for consideration is now the March 2018 meeting.

The critical need for the JTD by June 30 was discussed with you at a planning meeting on March 24, 2017, with Julie Chan and John Odermatt of my staff. Ms. Chan and Mr. Odermatt explained that regulatory approvals for Sycamore to construct and put waste in an interim expansion unit to keep the landfill operating through the end of the year, and WDRs for the master planned expansion, could not be timely issued unless the complete JTD was received by June 30.

At the March 24 meeting, Ms. Chan and Mr. Odermatt gave you assurances that staff would do its part to keep the latest interim expansion project and the master expansion WDRs project on track. Since that meeting, staff has met its obligations by providing comments on the draft JTD on March 29, 2017, bringing WDRs Addendum No. 5 for the interim expansion project to the Board at the June 2017 meeting, providing comments on the Design Basis Memo for the master planned expansion within two weeks of its receipt, and reviewing and approving the Design Report for the interim expansion project.

I realize that a delay in issuing WDRs for the landfill expansion will likely compel Sycamore to divert municipal solid waste from the Sycamore Landfill to another landfill early next year. Unlike other operating landfills in the San Diego Region, Sycamore has failed to produce a JTD for the large-scale expansion that the landfill needs for long-term operation. Instead, Sycamore's approach has been to expand the landfill in relatively small units requiring the San Diego Water Board to issue addenda to Sycamore's WDRs four times since June 2013.

Mr. Mohr

- 2 -

July 24, 2017

Although inefficient, the San Diego Water Board has issued the addenda because without them, Sycamore Landfill would be unable to accept waste, and be compelled to divert waste to another landfill.

Issuing the four addenda over the last four years to keep Sycamore Landfill operating has come at the expense of other projects in the Region. Most recently, WDRs for the Forster Canyon Landfill project in Orange County were delayed for almost three years because this agency made it a priority to keep Sycamore Landfill operating. The San Diego Water Board simply does not have the resources to continue piece-mealing the expansion of Sycamore Landfill in order to keep it open.

If you have questions regarding this letter, you may contact me at (619) 521-3005 or via email at [David.Gibson@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:David.Gibson@waterboards.ca.gov). You may also contact Mr. Odermatt at (619) 521-5906 or via email at [John.Odermatt@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:John.Odermatt@waterboards.ca.gov).

Respectfully,

W-<sup>jj</sup>

David W. Gibson  
Executive Officer

cc: Mr. Matthew Rodriguez, Secretary for  
Environmental Protection

The Honorable Toni Atkins, California  
State Senate

The Honorable Randy Voepel  
California Assembly

cc via email:

Mr. Michael Lauffer, Acting Executive Director  
State Water Resources Control Board

Mr. Rob Egel, Legislative Affairs Office  
State Water Resources Control Board

Tech Staff Info & Use	
Place ID	259845
Reg. Measure ID	147420
Party ID	1302
Geotracker ID	L10009474974

### Enforcement Actions for May and June 2017

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
5/20/2017	<a href="#">Administrative Civil Liability Order No. R9-2017-0078</a>	Modern Stairways Inc., Spring Valley	Assessment of \$94,078 in penalties for inadequate Best Management Practices (BMPs), failure to submit annual monitoring report, failure to pay annual fees, and failure to recertify for permit coverage	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Industrial General Permit Order Nos. 97-03-DWQ and 2014-0057-DWQ
6/6/2017	Investigative Order Pursuant to Water Code Section 13267	Palomar Cleaners, Lemon Grove	Directive for technical reports to evaluate vapor risk from discharge of wastes at the Palomar Cleaners facility in Lemon Grove	Unauthorized discharge
05/01/2017	<a href="#">Notice of Violation No. R9-2017-0069</a>	San Diego Unified School District, Bell Jr. High Landfill, San Diego	Delinquent reporting, failure to file reports, failure to properly maintain erosion control BMPs, and elevated concentrations of volatile organic compounds in groundwater	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R9-2012-0002
5/17/2017	<a href="#">Notice of Violation No. R9-2017-0076</a>	Style Cleaners, Mission Gorge Square LLC, Mission Gorge Square II LLC Santee	Failure to collect samples and submit reports in accordance with request for technical report	Investigative Order No. R9-2016-0069
05/08/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	Murrieta City, Guava Street Bridge Project, Murrieta	Delinquent reporting	Water Quality Certification 12C-014
05/08/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	SGM Investments and Vista Villas Development, Polo Club at Vista Valley, Tract 4736, Vista	Delinquent reporting	Water Quality Certification 10C-032



### Enforcement Actions for May and June 2017

<b>Enforcement Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action</b>	<b>Entity/ Facility/ Location</b>	<b>Summary of Violations and Enforcement</b>	<b>Applicable Permit/Order Violated</b>
05/09/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Bernardo Cove LLC, Escondido	Failure to implement erosion and sediment BMPs, and failure to control runoff	NPDES Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ
05/17/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	R-FAM Investments Inc., Tualota Springs RV Park, Riverside County	Late reporting	WDR Order No. 95-84
05/17/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Eclipse Industries, Escondido	Failure to enroll in Industrial General Permit (IGP) before July 1, 2015	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
05/18/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	Barrett Lake MH & RV LLC, Barrett Lake Mobile Home Park, Dulzura	Late reporting	WDR Order No. 94-142
05/23/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Banister Iron Works, Escondido	Failure to enroll in IGP before July 1, 2015; facility did not meet No Exposure Certification (NEC) criteria	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
05/23/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	OHL USA Inc., Murrieta Creek, Temecula	Failure to implement erosion and sediment BMPs	NPDES Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ
05/25/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Freeway Auto Wrecking, Chula Vista	Deficient housekeeping BMPs and failure to update enrollment information	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
05/31/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	Outdoor Resorts of America Inc., Rancho California RV Resorts, Aguanga	Deficient monitoring	WDR Order No. 2000-0138

### Enforcement Actions for May and June 2017

<b>Enforcement Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action</b>	<b>Entity/ Facility/ Location</b>	<b>Summary of Violations and Enforcement</b>	<b>Applicable Permit/Order Violated</b>
05/31/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	Kkottongane Inc., Kkottongnae Retreat Camp, Temecula	Deficient monitoring and exceedances of discharge specifications for iron and Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAs)	WDR Order No. 93-43
06/01/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	Caltrans District 11, Descanso Maintenance Station, Descanso	Delinquent report	WDR Order No. R9-2006-0063
06/08/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	Caltrans District 11, Tecate Truck Inspection Station, Tecate	Delinquent report	WDR Order No. R9-2007-0148
06/08/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Freeway Auto Wrecking, Chula Vista	Deficient housekeeping and secondary containment BMPs	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
06/12/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	San Clemente City, City of San Clemente Water Reclamation Plant, San Clemente	Deficient monitoring reports, and multiple exceedances of discharge specifications for fluoride, manganese, total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, and chlorine	WDR Order No. R9-2003-0123
06/12/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Greatsoil LLC, Escondido	Failure to enroll in IGP before July 1, 2015	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
06/20/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	Rainbow Municipal Water District, Oak Crest Mobile Estates Inc., Fallbrook	Exceedance of daily maximum TDS discharge specifications	WDR Order No. 93-69
06/20/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	Ramona Unified School District, Hanson Elementary School, Ramona	Exceedances of daily maximum and 12-month average nitrate discharge specifications	WDR Order No. R9-2004-0409

### Enforcement Actions for May and June 2017

<b>Enforcement Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action</b>	<b>Entity/ Facility/ Location</b>	<b>Summary of Violations and Enforcement</b>	<b>Applicable Permit/Order Violated</b>
<b>06/22/2017</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Otay Truck and Dismantlers Corporation, San Diego	Deficient BMP implementation	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
<b>06/26/2017</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Banister Iron Works, Escondido	Failure to enroll in IGP before July 1, 2015; facility did not meet NEC criteria	NPDES Industrial Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
<b>06/26/2017</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	GEM Enterprises, Escondido	Failure to enroll in IGP before July 1, 2015	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
<b>06/26/2017</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	NAPRODIS Inc., Escondido	Failure to complete NEC enrollment under the IGP	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
<b>06/26/2017</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Blaze Tile and Stone, Escondido	Failure to enroll in IGP before July 1, 2015	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
<b>06/26/2017</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Idel Designs Inc., Escondido	Failure to enroll in IGP before July 1, 2015	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
<b>06/26/2017</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Joel Johnson, Olympic Coating, Escondido	Failure to enroll in IGP before July 1, 2015	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ

Table 1: April 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume <sup>1</sup>	Total Recovered <sup>2</sup>	Total Reaching Surface Waters <sup>3</sup>	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered <sup>4</sup>	Total Discharged to Land <sup>5</sup>	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered	Percent Discharged to Land	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area	
														(Gallons)
Encinitas City	City of Encinitas CS	5,000	5,000	0	0	5,000	100%	0%	0%	100%	4.0	123.0	36,100	
Imperial Beach City	City of Imperial Beach CS	3	3	0	0	3	100%	0%	0%	100%	4.4	39.5	26,337	
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	25	25	0	15	10	100%	0%	60%	40%	9.0	86.0	18,000	
Oceanside City	City of Oceanside Collection System, La Salina WWTP	150	150	0	0	150	100%	0%	0%	100%	35.6	439.7	171,455	
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	1,350	0	1,350	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%				
		204	204	0	0	204	100%	0%	0%	100%				
		390	0	390	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	145.0	3,032.0	2,207,591
		45	45	0	0	45	100%	0%	0%	100%				
San Diego County Department of Public Works	County of San Diego CS	200	200	0	0	200	100%	0%	0%	100%	10.0	408.0	151,500	
Valley Center MWD	Woods Valley CS	10	9	0	0	10	90%	0%	0%	100%	0.0	5.2	675	
US Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	USMC Base, Camp Pendleton CS	10	0	0	10	0	0%	0%	100%	0%				
		800	25	0	0	800	3%	0%	0%	100%	35.0	122.0	85,000	
	Totals for Public Spills	7,377	5,636	1,740	15	5,622								
	Totals for Federal Spills	810	25	0	10	800								

<sup>1</sup>Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>2</sup>Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>3</sup>Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

<sup>4</sup>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

<sup>5</sup>Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

Table 2: April 2017 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume <sup>1</sup>	(Gallons)			Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land <sup>4</sup>			Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land			Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
			Total Recovered <sup>2</sup>	Total Reaching Surface Waters <sup>3</sup>	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land <sup>4</sup>	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land		
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	10	10	0	10	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	69,420	22,000	
		2	0	0	2	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%			
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo OO CS	50	50	0	50	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	142,000	53,848	
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	60	60	0	60	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	18,000	6,650	
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	20	10	0	20	50%	0%	100%	0%	100%	67,000	20,680	
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Padre Dam CS	67	67	0	67	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	69,957	15,131	
Poway City	City of Poway CS	456	280	176	280	61%	39%	61%	39%	61%	44,507	12,212	
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	80	80	0	80	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	2,207,591	267,237	
		325	115	0	325	35%	0%	100%	0%	100%			
		163	163	0	163	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%			
Santa Margarita Water District	Santa Margarita Water District CS	960	900	60	900	94%	6%	94%	6%	94%	155,000	55,300	
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	70	0	50	20	0%	71%	0%	71%	29%	42,000	14,762	
Vallecitos Water District	Meadowlark CS	50	0	0	50	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	97,481	22,047	
	Totals	10	10	286	10	100%	286	100%	0%	100%			
		2,323	1,745	286	2,037								

<sup>1</sup>Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>2</sup>Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>3</sup>Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

<sup>4</sup>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and total amount reaching land.

Table 3: May 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume <sup>1</sup>	Total Recovered <sup>2</sup>	Total (Gallons)			Percent (%)			Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area	
				Total Reaching Surface Waters <sup>3</sup>	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered <sup>4</sup>	Total Discharged to Land <sup>5</sup>	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered				Percent Discharged to Land
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	1,250	1,250	0	1,250	0	100%	0%	100%	0%	3.4	503.0	265,070
Escondido City	HARRF Disch to San Elijo OO CS	400	0	0	0	400	0%	0%	0%	100%	10.7	370.0	142,000
		440	440	0	440	0	100%	0%	100%	0%			
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	129	129	0	0	129	100%	0%	0%	100%	145.0	3,032.0	2,207,591
		795	550	0	0	795	69%	0%	0%	100%			
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	15	15	0	0	15	100%	0%	0%	100%	3.0	138.0	42,000
US Navy Southwest Division	NAVFAC Southwest Utility CS	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	3,000	75%	25%	0%	75%	not available		
		Totals for Public Spills	7,029	5,384	1,000	1,690	1,339						
	Totals for Federal Spills	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	3,000							

<sup>1</sup>Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>2</sup>Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>3</sup>Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

<sup>4</sup>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

<sup>5</sup>Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

Table 4: May 2017 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume <sup>1</sup>	(Gallons)				Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land <sup>4</sup>			Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
			Total Recovered <sup>2</sup>	Total Reaching Surface Waters <sup>3</sup>	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land <sup>4</sup>	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land			
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	50	50	0	50	100%	0%	100%	265,070	49,532	
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1 Oceanside of CS	990	190	800	190	19%	81%	19%	23,000	4,683	
		3,600	100	3,500	100	3%	97%	3%			
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	1,000	800	200	800	80%	20%	80%	58,244	13,000	
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	25	25	0	25	100%	0%	100%	67,000	20,680	
		50	0	0	50	0%	0%	100%			
National City	City of National City CS	20	2	18	2	10%	90%	10%	58,697	8,000	
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	25	25	0	25	100%	0%	100%	2,207,591	267,237	
		1,625	1,625	0	1,625	100%	0%	100%			
	Totals	326	326	0	326	100%	0%	100%			
		7,711	3,143	4,518	3,193						

<sup>1</sup>Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>2</sup>Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>3</sup>Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

<sup>4</sup>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and total amount reaching land.

Table 5: April and May 2017 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region

Location	Start Date	Total Volume	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details
Tijuana River	4/24/2017	143,000	0	143,000	0	100	Due to power failure at the CILA Pump Station, flows in the Tijuana River were not diverted and continued North into the U.S. The Tijuana River was ponding in the U.S. and likely did not make it to the Pacific Ocean.
Stewart's Drain	4/24/2017	12,850	0	12,850	0	100	Due to the electrical power outage at Mexico's PB-1 pump station, there was an overflow from the pump station into Stewart's Canyon. The flow was greater than the available capacity for Stewart's Drain Canyon Collector, which is located on the U.S. side of the border and operated by the U.S. section of the International Boundary and Water Commission. The excess flow that was not captured by Stewart's Drain Canyon Collector flowed to the Tijuana River.
Goat Canyon	4/30/2017	645,000	0	645,000	0	100	Due to a broken water pipe just west of main channel for Goat Canyon in Tijuana, water flowed across the border, just west of the Goat Canyon Collector. The water flowed through the Goat Canyon Sediment Ponds and presumably made its way to the Pacific Ocean.
Stewart's Drain, Silva Drain, and Canon del Sol	5/21/2017	1,560	0	1,560	0	100	Due to an automobile accident, an air purge valve on the sewage force main broke and overflowed with raw sewage. The raw sewage flowed into the U.S. through Stewart's Drain, Silva Drain and Canon del Sol. Each of these three canyons has a canyon collector on the U.S. side of the border. The flow was greater than the available capacity for Stewart's Drain Canyon Collector. The excess flow that was not captured by Stewart's Drain Canyon Collector flowed to the Tijuana River. To reduce the flows to the broken sewage force main, the CILA Pump Station was shut down and flows in the Tijuana River were not diverted and continued North into the U.S.
Tijuana River	5/21/2017	400,000	0	400,000	0	100	Due to miscommunication between staff for the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) and Mexico's public utilities department, regarding flow controls at Pump Station No. 1 in Tijuana and the SBIWTP Influent Pump Station, raw sewage backed out of the Tijuana collection system into Stewart's Drain. The flow was greater than the available capacity for Stewart's Drain Canyon Collector. The excess flow that was not captured by Stewart's Drain Canyon Collector flowed to the Tijuana River.
Stewart's Drain	5/24/2017	3,800	0	3,800	0	100	Due to a suicide attempt at the electrical substation at Pump Station 1 in Tijuana, power was shut down briefly to Pump Station No. 1 and the SBIWTP took the sewage flow from Tijuana's collection system upstream of Pump Station No. 1. One of the pumps at Pump Station CILA was also shut down, causing flow in the Tijuana River into the U.S.
Tijuana River	5/25/2017	335,000	0	335,000	0	100	Due to a suicide attempt at the electrical substation at Pump Station 1 in Tijuana, power was shut down briefly to Pump Station No. 1 and the SBIWTP took the sewage flow from Tijuana's collection system upstream of Pump Station No. 1. One of the pumps at Pump Station CILA was also shut down, causing flow in the Tijuana River into the U.S.
Total Dry Weather		1,541,210	0	1,541,210	0	100%	
Tijuana River	5/1/2017	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	On May 7, 2017, the operation of Pump Station CILA was suspended due to the large flows resulting from precipitation in the Tijuana watershed. The Pump Station CILA resumed operations on May 12, 2017. Due to the amount of flow in the river, not all flow was diverted by the pump station. Some flow passed into the U.S. No transboundary flow amounts were reported.
Total Wet Weather		n/a					

1 - Order No. R9-2014-0009 requires monthly reporting of all dry weather transboundary flows.

2 - Order No. R9-2014-0009 does not require monthly reporting of wet weather transboundary flows. Any information provided regarding these flows is voluntary.



## PUBLIC NOTICE

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) will hold a second series of public meetings seeking input on program scenarios to provide affordable drinking water to low-income Californians as mandated by AB 401 (2015). The program scenarios and cost estimates are available on the Board's [website](#) under section 2017 Presentations: [Program Scenarios](#).

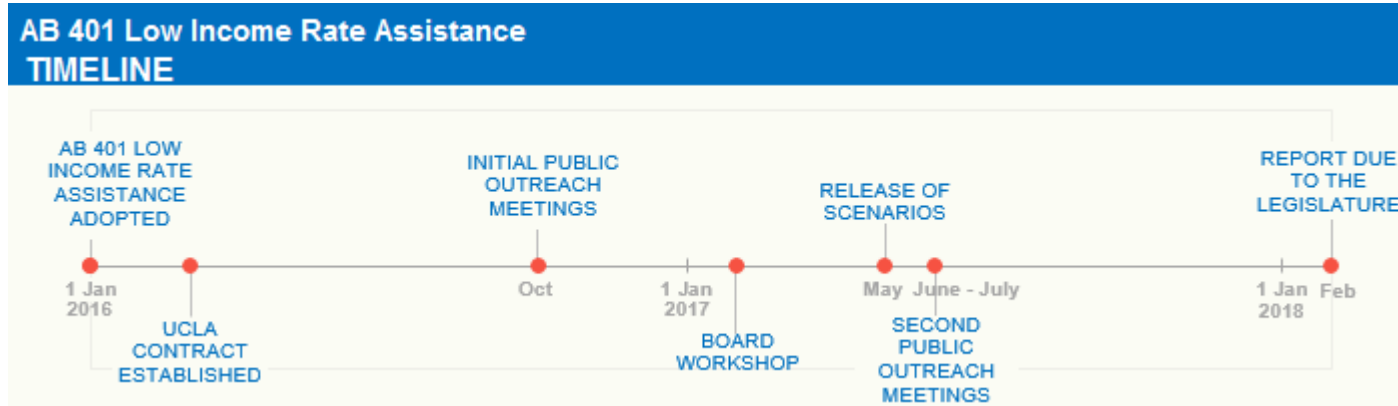
**Dates and locations of Public Meetings are listed below:**

<b>Public Workshop</b>	<b>Scheduled Date &amp; Time</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Riverside</b>	June 20, 2017 6:00-8:00 pm	<b>Reid Park- Ruth Lewis Center</b> Reid Multi-Purpose Room 701 Orange St Riverside, CA 92501
<b>Salinas</b>	June 27, 2017 6:00-8:00 pm	<b>Millennium Charter High School</b> Santa Lucia Room, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Fl 940 N Main Street Salinas, CA 93906
<b>Oakland</b>	June 28, 2017 6:00-8:00 pm	<b>Ira Jinkins Recreation Center</b> Meeting Room 9175 Edes Ave Oakland, CA 94603
<b>Sacramento*</b>	July 10, 2017 4:30-6:30 pm	<b>CalEPA Building</b> Klamath Room 1001 I St Sacramento, CA 95814 <a href="#">*GlobalMeet/ Dial In</a>
<b>Los Angeles</b>	July 12, 2017 1:00-3:00 pm	<b>Los Angeles City Hall</b> 1070 Committee Room, 10 <sup>th</sup> Fl 200 N Spring St Los Angeles, CA 90012
<b>Fresno</b>	August 10, 2017 6:00-8:00 pm	<b>Ted Wills Community Center</b> 770 N San Pablo Ave Fresno, CA 93728
<b>San Diego*</b>	August 14, 2017 6:00- 8:00 pm	<b>San Diego Regional Board</b> 2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100 San Diego, CA 92108 <a href="#">*GlobalMeet/ Dial In</a>



## Background

State law provides that every Californian has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The State Water Resources Control Board is developing a plan for a statewide Low-Income Rate Assistance Program, which is required by A.B. 401 (2015, Dodd) to be released no later than February 1, 2018.



## Topics for Comment

### Topics for Comment at Public Meetings Summer 2017

1. Which of the four scenarios presented by UCLA do you prefer, and why?

See slides 9 through 17, posted at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/conservation\\_portal/assistance/docs/acwa\\_051117\\_by\\_ucla.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/assistance/docs/acwa_051117_by_ucla.pdf)

2. Are the estimated costs shown on slide 17 for these four scenarios reasonable and acceptable? Note that they do not include estimated administrative costs, which will depend on the structure of the program and other factors. Note also that slide 19 presents costs for existing LIRA programs.
3. Should additional scenarios be considered, such as those shown on slide 23 at the above link?
4. Should the LIRA program be available to non-metered households such as multi-family apartments and mobile home parks?
  - a. If so, how would the program be administered since rates are not paid directly by the low-income households?
5. What state agency (or agencies) should be responsible for administering the LIRA program?

Also, comments are still welcome on the questions posed at the first series of public meetings, held during Fall 2016.

See page 2 at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/conservation\\_portal/docs/ab401\\_public\\_notice.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/docs/ab401_public_notice.pdf)

Comments already received are posted at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/conservation\\_portal/assistance/docs/summary\\_meetings\\_fall2016.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/assistance/docs/summary_meetings_fall2016.pdf)

**Submission of Comments**

Please send written comments to Mary Yang at [Mary.Yang@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Mary.Yang@waterboards.ca.gov) or (916) 322-6507. Comments on these scenarios will be accepted until August 25, 2017.

*(Document last edited June 29, 2017.)*