

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION**

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING OF OCTOBER 27, 2000

Prepared on October 4, 2000

ITEM: 4

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report to the Board

Brief discussion of some items of interest to the Board follow. Upon request, staff can provide more detailed information about any particular item.

Watershed and Cleanup Branch Reports

**REGULATION SUMMARY OF
AUGUST 2000**

[Corinne Huckaby 805/549-3504
and Maura Mahon 805/542-4642]

Orders

Reports of Waste Discharge Received	3
Requirements Pending	44
Inspections Made	31
*Self-Monitoring Reports Reviewed (WB)	106
*Self-Monitoring Reports Reviewed (CB)	56
Stormwater Reports Reviewed	218
*Tanks calculated based on 1999 data	

Enforcement

Non-Compliance Letters Sent:	
NPDES Program	0
Non-Chapter 15 WDR Program	3
Chapter 15 Program	0
Unregulated	0
CAOs Issued	0
ACL Complaints	2
Notice to Comply (NTC)	1
Storm Water (NOV)	175
Unregulated (FTS's – Tanks)	6

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS

[Corinne Huckaby 805/549-3504]

Conditional Certification is appropriate when a project may adversely impact surface water quality. Conditions allow the project to proceed

under an Army Corps permit, while upholding water quality standards.

The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) has given approval of the "rule making record" and proposed regulations to govern Water Quality Certification. The new regulations effect the following changes:

1. Delegate day to day certification action to the Regional Boards (EO). Multi-Region issues and water rights issues are still handled by State Board.
2. Implement a new fee structure. The new fees are: \$500 for standard certification and \$1000 per acre (up to 10 acres) for conditional certifications. There are three actions available, Standard Certification (\$500), Conditional Certification (\$1000/acre up to 10 acres), and Denial.
3. Revise the petition process to include aggrieved parties, not just the applicant.
4. Bring the program into better compliance with CEQA, permit streamlining, the Clean Water Act and Porter-Cologne.

In general, staff recommends "Waiver of Certification" when the applicant proposes adequate mitigation. Measures included in the application must assure that beneficial uses will be protected, and water quality standards will be met.

Staff will recommend "No Action" when no discharge or adverse impacts are expected. Generally, a project must provide beneficial use and habitat enhancement for no action to be taken by the Regional Board. A chart on the following page lists applications received through September 22, 2000.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN AUGUST 5, 2000 AND SEPTEMBER 22, 2000

Date Received	Applicant	Project Description	Project Location	Receiving Water	Action Taken
August 7, 2000	Sansome Company	Installation of Stormdrain Outlet	San Luis Obispo	Acacia Creek	Pending
August 7, 2000	Shell Exploration And Production Co	Proposed Shell Molino Flowline Abandonment Project	Gaviota	Arroyo Hondo Creek/Pacific Ocean	Standard Certification
August 8, 2000	Cotswold, LLC	Replace Existing Stormdrain Outfall Structure	Santa Clara	South Morey Channel	Standard Certification
August 9, 2000	UC Santa Cruz	Peterson Bridge Abutment Stabilization Project	East of Boulder Creek	Bear Creek	Pending
August 9, 2000	Boulder Creek Golf And Country Club	Hare Creek Restoration Project	Boulder Creek	Hare Creek	Incomplete Application Letter Sent
August 9, 2000	Lettunich Residence	Grade Control And Vegetated Rock Slope Protection Project	Corralitos	Corralitos Creek	Pending
August 9, 2000	City of Santa Cruz	Laurel Creek Improvement Project	Santa Cruz	Laurel Creek	Pending
August 11, 2000	Jewish Community Center	Road Crossing	San Luis Obispo	Unnamed Blueline Stream	Incomplete Application Letter Sent
August 11, 2000	Caltrans	Culvert Extension, Hwy 41 Realignment	Paso Robles	Morro Creek	Standard Certification
August 11, 2000	San Luis Obispo County Engineering	Seismic Remediation Work On Dam	NE of Arroyo Grande	Arroyo Grande Creek	Pending
August 17, 2000	Larwin Company	Rancho Larios Planned Unit Development	San Juan Bautista	Various	Pending
August 17, 2000	City of Carpinteria	Beach Sand Winter Protection Berm	Carpinteria	Pacific Ocean	Incomplete Application Letter Sent
August 21, 2000	Citizens Utilities Co.	Fall Creek Pump Station	Felton	Fall Creek	Pending
August 21, 2000	Santa Barbara County Parks	Removal of Temporary Rock Revetment At Goleta Beach	Goleta	Pacific Ocean	Conditional Certification
August 23, 2000	Caltrans	Waddell Bluffs Talus Disposal	South of Ano Nuevo Point	Pacific Ocean	Pending
August 23, 2000	Andy Hermreck	Fairview Housing Tract, Nipomo	Nipomo	Unnamed Tributary To Nipomo Creek	Pending
August 25, 2000	Moffatt & Nichol Engineers	Construct Dike For Winter Storm Season Protection	Goleta	Pacific Ocean	Incomplete Application Letter Sent
August 30, 2000	Santa Cruz Co. PWD	Construct Replacement Bridge On Browns Valley Road	Corralitos	Corralitos Creek	Pending
August 30, 2000	Santa Cruz Co. PWD	Construct Replacement Bridge On Soquel Drive	Soquel	Soquel Creek	Pending
August 31, 2000	San Mateo Co. Planning	Gazos Creek Phase Ii Habitat Restoration	Pescadero	Gazos Creek	Pending
September 5, 2000	Randy Bauerle	Grade Control Structure	Los Alamos	Unnamed Tributary To	Pending

				Santa Rosa Creek	
September 7, 2000	Ben Ventresca	Install septic system and rebuild bridge	Morgan Hill	Uvas Creek	Pending
September 8, 2000	Rebekah Children's Home	Parking Lot Storm Drain Outfall	Gilroy	Miller Slough	Pending
September 8, 2000	Family Service Agency	Bank Stabilization Project	Santa Barbara	Mission Creek	Incomplete Application Letter Sent
September 8, 2000	City of Solvang	Chalk Hill Road/Adobe Creek Culvert Improvements	Solvang	Adobe Creek	Pending
September 11, 2000	City of Santa Barbara	Salvation Army Hospital	Santa Barbara	Mission Creek	Incomplete Application Letter Sent
September 11, 2000	Caltrans	Realign Concrete Box Culvert	Prunedale	Prunedale Creek; Tembladero Slough	Pending
September 11, 2000	City of Atascadero	Garcia Road Bridge	Atascadero	Graves Creek	Pending
September 13, 2000	Lucia Mar School	Proposed Elementary School	Arroyo Grande	Gully	Pending
September 21, 2000	Templeton CSD	Install sewer force main	Templeton	Toad Creek	Pending

(Watershed Branch Reports continued)

STATUS REPORTS

Buena Vista Mines, Inc., San Luis Obispo County, [Gerhardt Hubner 805/542-4647]

Site Conditions

Staff conducted inspections at the Buena Vista and Klau Mines on September 6th, September 18th and September 25, 2000. These inspections were made with United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) staff and their designated contractors/consultants.

Buena Vista Mine: Work is progressing well on the excavation and relocation of the mining waste (retort) pile. Construction of the repository is complete in the Open Pit Area, and U.S. EPA's contractors have removed 93,000 cubic yards of material from the retort pile. Some water is being encountered in the lower portion. Removal of the remaining material is expected by the week of October 9th. The first lift at the repository has been capped with two feet of clay, with a french drain installed at the interface of the first and second lift. The final lift will be capped with

synthetic material and clay. Topsoil and hydroseeding will complete the cover system.

Design for the new Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) treatment facility continues. U.S. EPA is currently using baker tanks for treatment. The pH of the treatment pond was recently measured and found to be 14 pH units. Consequently U.S. EPA decided to put AMD into the pond utilizing the pond's high pH to neutralize the high acidic (low pH) of the AMD waters.

Excavations near the Mahoney Drift have encountered a significant amount of water. A pipe leading from the upper area seems to be the source. A trench will be constructed to intercept the flow from the Mahoney drift and from the upper area. This water will be captured in the collection gallery and will be pumped to the AMD treatment system. Another collection gallery is being constructed downstream of the main shaft. The existing collection wells will be abandoned and replaced.

Klau Mine: At the Klau Mine, construction trucks are transporting soil from the Buena Vista, and capping/covering many of the adits of the old mine. A second mine repository has been constructed to handle Klau mine waste. The reservoir is still scheduled for draining, and additional slope and erosion control features, regrading and hydroseeding are planned. The AMD seep and orange polluted water at the intersection of the Klau Branch and Cypress Mtn. Road is still evident.

Currently U.S. EPA and the contractors are operating equipment 12 hrs per day, 6 days per week to insure work is done before the winter rains. They still estimate completion by Thanksgiving Day. Long term operation and maintenance of the facilities still remain an issue.

U.S. EPA Actions

As detailed above U.S. EPA is continuing to complete the remaining remedial actions contained in the Unilateral Administrative Order issued to BVMI and Harold Biaggini. Staff observed at its last inspection that Mr. Harold Biaggini has posted disclaimers at the entrance to the mine properties. The disclaimer said they (BVMI and Mr. Biaggini) were not a party to the removal and were not responsible to impacts as a result of the work.

Regional Board Directives

On January 31, 2000 staff finalized and sent out a multi-page comment letter on BVMI's Final Compliance Plan (Plan), dated September 1999. On March 1, 2000, we received a copy of a petition to the SWRCB filed by Sullivan and Associates, attorney for Harold Biaggini and BVMI. The petition asks for the stay of the directives and orders contained in the January 31, 2000 letter (including the April 1, 2000 submission of the Engineering Design Report). Staff responded to the petition by completing a rebuttal argument and compiling the administrative record. On August 30, 2000, Senior Staff Counsel Jennifer Soloway sent a letter to attorneys for Harold Biaggini requesting the above referenced petition be dismissed, due to the fact that U.S. EPA actions had rendered the Engineering Design Report moot. A similar letter was sent on September 12, 2000, from Theodore Cobb, Acting Assistant Chief Counsel at State Board dismissing the petition.

In order to evaluate options for long term operation and maintenance of the facilities, staff prepared and sent a letter of interest to various environmental consultants on September 27, 2000. The letter requests that consultant(s) with institutional financial stability, and expertise in mine reclamation and long-term operation and maintenance of hazardous sites draft a response and submit a letter of qualifications to the Regional Board by November 1, 2000. However, this letter was not intended to mean that the Regional Board in any way was assuming long-term operation and liability for either of the mine sites.

Arana Gulch Wetlands Project, Santa Cruz County, [Bill Arkfeld 805/542-4627]

The purpose of this Report is to follow-up on comments raised at the September 15 meeting in Seaside. Kaufman & Broad South Bay, Inc. intends to develop a 15 home housing development project located on Muriel Drive in the Live Oak area of Santa Cruz (Arana Gulch Watershed). This project included the filling in of 0.082 acres of isolated wetlands that triggered review by the US Army Corp of Engineers (Army Corp) and the Regional Board. The Army Corp required a "one to one" wetland mitigation (i.e., creation 0.082 acres of new wetlands). Santa Cruz County did not require any mitigation for the filling of the subject wetlands.

Since there is currently no wetland mitigation project in or near the Arana Gulch, the developer offered to give the Arana Gulch Watershed Alliance money to add to an existing wetland mitigation fund. The fund is held by the Santa Cruz Harbor District and has been established for wetlands study and mitigation in the Arana Gulch Watershed. The Arana Gulch Watershed Alliance maintains complete discretion over the use of this fund. USACE accepted this arrangement.

The \$2800 offered by the developer is based on an estimated cost of \$30,000 per acre of wetland (0.082ac. X \$30,000/ac = \$2460, so the \$2800 is slightly over).

The \$30,000 estimate to restore an acre of wetland is based on an informal survey of board staff with recent experience with wetlands restoration projects region-wide. Staff intends to continue to

review other wetlands restoration projects to further evaluate wet land restoration costs. Staff is also inquiring about the feasibility of establishing one or more "wetlands banks" in Santa Cruz County.

A 401 certification was issued by the Executive Officer for this project on Sept 5, 2000.

Board Staff has contacted Patricia Matejeck to discuss the concerns she raised at the September Board Meeting. Staff agreed to keep her better informed of wetlands related issues in the Santa Cruz area. Staff has also discussed Ms. Matejeck's concerns with Bobbi Haver of the Arana Gulch Watershed Alliance.

California Toxics Rule (CTR) [Roger Briggs 805/549-3140]

There is a lawsuit against the state to prevent implementation of the California Toxics Rule (CTR), with a court hearing scheduled for mid-January. However, we will continue to use the CTR until told otherwise by a court.

Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project [Roger Briggs 805/549-3140]

The Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project is a partnership of public agencies working cooperatively to acquire, restore, and enhance coastal wetlands and watersheds between Point Conception and the International border with Mexico. Using a non-regulatory approach and an ecosystem perspective, the Wetlands Project works to identify wetland acquisition and restoration priorities, prepare plans for these priority sites, pool funds to undertake these projects, implement priority plans, and oversee post-project maintenance and monitoring.

The goal of the Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project is to accelerate the pace, the extent, and the effectiveness of coastal wetland restoration in Southern California through development and implementation of a regional prioritization plan for the acquisition, restoration, and enhancement of Southern California's coastal wetlands and watersheds. Ultimately, the Wetlands Project's efforts will result in a long-term increase in the quantity and quality of the region's wetlands.

The Wetlands Recovery Project is headed by Board of Governors comprised of top officials from each of the participating agencies. The Southern California Wetlands Managers Group and the Public Advisory Committee serve as advisory committees to the Board. The Wetlands Managers Group is responsible for drafting the regional restoration plan and advising the Governing Board on regional acquisition, restoration, and enhancement priorities. The Wetlands Project has also established a panel of scientists to advise on regional goals, specific objectives, project criteria, and priorities. Governing Board meetings are public and are noticed at least 10 days prior to each meeting. If you sign up on the Wetlands Project email list, you will receive email notification of all board meetings. Minutes from previous meetings and other information about the group may be found on their website at:

www.coastalconservancy.ca.gov/scwrp/index.html

Each spring, the Wetlands Recovery Project accepts proposals for acquisition, restoration, and enhancement projects for coastal wetlands and watersheds in Southern California. The Wetlands Recovery Project Managers Group recommended a list of priority projects for fiscal year 2000-2001 to the Governing Board at the Board's June 9 meeting. The list was adopted with a minor change (a Topanga Watershed project was added). In our region (remember, it's only for wetlands south of Pt. Conception), project proponents for

- 27. Goleta Slough Tidal Restoration Study
- 28. Del Playa Vernal Pools Acquisition
- 29. Arroyo Hondo Watershed Acquisition
- 30. Summerland/Greenwell Preserve Restoration
- 31. Santa Barbara Urban Streams and Wetlands Restoration Project

were successful in being included in the workplan. A key consideration is whether projects will actually be able to use funds for on the ground work in the upcoming fiscal year. Other potential projects are entered into a database for re-consideration in the future. The Wetlands Recovery Project does not have adequate funds for all of the projects on the priority list, so it has adopted a policy of "first-ready, first-funded." A project is more than a wetland or watershed that needs help. It must be a specific action. To be considered a priority project, acquisitions must have willing sellers and restoration work must

Item No. 4
Executive Officer's Report

6

October 4, 2000

have a local agency or non-profit that can carry out the work with the assistance of the Coastal Conservancy. The Wetlands Recovery Project helps to identify and fund worthy projects, but does not carry out the work. Limited funds are available for planning. Projects closer to the coast or clearly benefiting coastal resources will receive preference. A list of the current priority projects is provided on the website as well.

Watershed Mangement Initiative Chapter [Roger Briggs 805/549-3140]

Each Regional Board has completed the process of producing a "chapter" on how that Board is implementing watershed management in the Region. The consolidated statewide chapter will become the basis for funding decisions including allocating money for monitoring, TMDL development, and grant monies disbursement. Each Region's Chapter is updated on an annual basis. Our last update was **January** 2000 and includes information on Regional Board implementation of the state's upgraded nonpoint source management program. Copies of the Central Coast Regional Board's current Chapter (as well as Appendices) and/or its Executive Summary may be obtained by contacting the Regional Board office, Lisa McCann. The document may also be sent out electronically in MSWord97 and is also available on the Regional Board's webpage under "What's New" at: www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb3

The next update of this document is scheduled for **November** of this year.

Cleanup Branch Reports

LOW THREAT DISCHARGES

This section is for dischargers who have requested approval to discharge water that poses insignificant threat to water quality or for sites recommended for case closure (low risk sites where no further regulatory action is required). Consequently, we conditionally approved of these proposals. Conditions common to each approval are:

1. If you, the Regional Board, object to the proposal, an NPDES permit or waste discharge requirements will be prepared for the Board's consideration.
2. The discharger remains liable for any treatment system failure that results in significant discharge of pollutants.
3. We have a "low threat discharges" general permit for surface water discharges available, and the discharger may be required to file for coverage by that permit.

Site descriptions and specific conditions are listed below for each case.

Chevron Products, 2194 Main St., Cambria, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

Staff recommends the discharge of treated ground water from the subject facility be regulated under Order No. 96-4, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) No. CAG993001, Waste Discharge Requirements, General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality (General Permit) adopted by the Board on October 18, 1996. The proposed discharge will comply with Regional Board standards, prohibitions, and requirements to protect water quality. Chevron Products Company (Chevron) has accepted responsibility for the discharge of petroleum hydrocarbon constituents, including the fuel additive methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE), to soil and ground water beneath and migrating from the Chevron Service Station located at 2194 Main Street, Cambria. The discharge originated from underground storage tanks (UGT) and/or associated piping at the service station facility. The discharge to ground water threatens ground water in two Cambria Community Service District (CCSD) Wells, Nos. 1 and 3, which provide supplemental water to the Community of Cambria. Chevron has proposed to contain and remediate the contaminated ground water with the installation and operation of a high vacuum dual phase (dual phase) and ground water extraction and treatment system.

Petroleum hydrocarbons contained in ground water and soil vapors will be removed simultaneously from the subsurface via eleven dual phase and up to five ground water monitoring wells. Soil vapors containing volatile petroleum hydrocarbons, tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and MTBE will be transported to a thermal/catalytic oxidizer for treatment in accordance with San Luis Obispo County (County) Air Pollution Control District permits. Extracted ground water will be transported to an onsite storage tank, then through three 2,000 pound granular activated carbon vessels connected in series. The treated ground water will be transferred to a second storage tank. The treated ground water will be pumped in batches from the second storage tank into Santa Rosa Creek via a subsurface 3-inc diameter PVC pipe located within the bank of the creek. It is anticipated that the batched discharge rate to the creek will not exceed 25 gallons per minute. Erosion controls will be installed at the pipe outfall in accordance with County building permit conditions.

Treatment system redundancy, routine inspection, maintenance and confirmation sampling ensure the discharge will pose a low threat to water quality. Staff has revised the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. 97-79 for the subject site to include monitoring and reporting requirements for the treatment system and discharge. The site specific MRP No. 97-79 will be used in conjunction with the General Permit No. 96-4 to ensure the protection of water quality. Extracted ground water will be treated to drinking water standards prior to discharge and no adverse effects are expected.

Public notification of the proposed discharge has been conducted for all property owners within a 300-foot radius of the site. Pending substantive comments by the public or Board, staff will authorize the discharge of treated ground water under the general permit. (See Attachment 1)

Shell Service Station, 1840 Main St., Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

Staff recommends the discharge of treated ground water from the subject facility be regulated under Order No. 96-4, National Pollutant Discharge

Elimination System (NPDES) No. CAG993001, Waste Discharge Requirements, General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality (General Permit) adopted by the Board on October 18, 1996. The proposed discharge will comply with Regional Board standards, prohibitions, and requirements to protect water quality.

Equiva Services LLC (Equiva) has accepted responsibility for the discharge of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline and methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE) to soil and ground water beneath and migrating from the Shell Service Station located at 1840 Main Street, Morro Bay. The discharge originated from an underground storage tank (UGT) system at the service station facility. The discharge to ground water threatens ground water in the City of Morro Bay's (City) Morro Wellfield, which provides water to the City in the absence of State-provided water. Equiva has proposed to contain and remediate the contaminated ground water with the installation and operation of a high vacuum dual phase extraction (dual phase) system and ground water extraction and treatment system. The mobile dual phase system could be later replaced by a stationary or permanent soil vapor extraction system (SVE).

Petroleum hydrocarbons contained in ground water and soil vapors will be removed simultaneously from the subsurface via seven dual phase well and seven ground water extraction wells. Soil vapors containing volatile petroleum hydrocarbons and MTBE will be transported to a thermal/catalytic oxidizer for treatment in accordance with San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District permits. Extracted ground water will be transported to an onsite storage tank, then through three 1,000 pound granular activated carbon vessels connected in series. The treated ground water will be pumped from the treatment system via a subsurface pipeline into the storm drain located at the south end of the station property which eventually discharges to the Pacific Ocean. It is anticipated that the discharge rate to the storm drain will not exceed 100 gallons per minute, the capacity of the treatment system.

Treatment system redundancy, routine inspection, maintenance and confirmation sampling ensure the discharge will pose a low threat to water quality. Staff has implemented Monitoring and Reporting

Program (MRP) No. 00-155 for the subject site to include monitoring and reporting requirements for the treatment system and discharge. The site specific MRP No. 00-155 will be used in conjunction with the General Permit No. 96-4 to ensure the protection of water quality. Extracted ground water will be treated to drinking water standards prior to discharge and no adverse effects are expected.

Public notification of the proposed discharge has been conducted for all property owners within a 300-foot radius of the site. Pending substantive comments by the public or Board, staff will authorize the discharge of treated ground water under the general permit after Equiva's permit application is deemed to be complete. Concurrent with this permit request, Equiva is negotiating with the City to discharge to the City and Cayucos Sanitary District jointly-owned wastewater treatment plant. (See Attachment 2)

CASE CLOSURES FOR ABOVE AND UNDERGROUND TANKS (UGT), AND SPILLS, LEAKS, INVESTIGATIONS AND CLEANUPS (SLIC)

This section is formatted to easily identify sites where staff is recommending case closure concurrence from the Board. Case closures generally fall into two categories - cases where cleanup goals have been met and cases where cleanup goals have not been met. In the first case, staff generally sends the responsible party a letter stating the case is now closed since cleanup objectives have been met and no further action is needed. Unless the Board objects, staff will continue to send closure letters and simply report these cases by way of the Executive Officer's report.

The second situation occurs where cleanup objectives are not yet met, but for various reasons, staff is recommending closure. These cases will be reported to the Board in more detail. For example, staff has discovered that some sites have a plume of contamination confined to a defined area. Ground water monitoring may show the plume is decreasing both in concentration and size, and does not threaten probable beneficial uses. Other specific circumstances may exist such as the

plume may be confined to a shallow portion of the aquifer with no actual or expected uses of the groundwater. The reasons for staff recommending closure will be explained with each case.

We are presenting these closures in a manner similar to the way we present waivers of waste discharge requirements. That is, the case will be discussed and if the Board does not object to a case or wishes more information, the issue may be discussed at the Board meeting where we can provide clarification or the Board may reject our recommendation for closure.

Abbreviations commonly used for these cases:

- TPH - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
- TPHd - TPH measured in the carbon range of diesel
- TPHg - TPH measured in the carbon range of gasoline
- BTEX - Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (components of gasoline)
- MTBE - Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (gasoline oxygenate additive)
- DCA or 1,2, DCA - dichloroethane (gasoline additive)
- DCE - dichloroethylene (gasoline additive)
- PCE -tetrachloroethylene or perchloroethylene (perc - a solvent)
- TCE - trichloroethylene (a solvent)
- TCA - trichloroethane (a solvent)

Staff Closed Case

Former BP Oil Company Service Station No. 11167, 601 Canal Stl, King City, Monterey County [John Goni 805/542-4628]

A fuel release was discovered at this site when a fuel dispenser was repaired in 1987. A volume of 17 cubic yards of degraded soil was excavated. Subsequent investigations revealed and delineated a larger area of soil and ground water degraded by gasoline hydrocarbons. Subsequent ground water monitoring revealed contaminant attenuation was not occurring as hoped. A soil vapor extraction system was installed and operated from June 1994 until February 1996. Approximately 30,000 pounds of hydrocarbons were removed. Ground water was sampled at 13 monitoring wells from May of 1988 through May of 1997. Outlying wells met water quality standards throughout the sampling period of project. Interior wells established a declining trend in 1990, which

continued through the vapor extraction phase. Compliance with water quality standards was met at all wells but one vapor extraction well in October 1994. Compliance at the vapor extraction well was met January of 1996. All sampled wells maintained continued compliance with water quality standards through the last sampling event in May of 1997. Concentrations of MTBE were consistently below the water quality standard. Depth to ground water at this site varied from 26 to 41 feet below ground surface. Upon meeting water quality standards for over one year, Staff ordered a cessation of ground water monitoring and commenced closure. A Case Closure Summary was submitted and approved by Staff in 1998. Certification of proper abandonment of monitoring wells was received in 1999. The case was subsequently closed. The property owner has been notified of the case closure.

Case Recommended for Closure

Walter and Michelle Kim, Former Service Station, 600 Morro Bay Blvd.; and Vandria R. Dorand, Former Bank Building, 590 Morro Bay Blvd., Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

In November 1991, Wells Fargo Bank (Wells Fargo) ordered an environmental record review for the former bank building at 590 Morro Bay Boulevard, Morro Bay as part of a pending sale of the property to Wells Fargo from Resolution Trust Corporation (Resolution). The review revealed that a lumber company once owned the former bank property and that a former Chevron and Arco service stations historically operated at 601 and 600 Morro Bay Boulevard, respectively. In December 1991, Wells Fargo discovered petroleum hydrocarbon constituents in soil samples collected at 590 Morro Bay Boulevard. From 1992 through 1995, four ground water monitoring wells were installed by Resolution. In 1994, tetrachloroethylene (PCE) was detected in ground water samples above this Board's water quality objective for PCE (5 µg/l). Since there appeared to be no onsite source of the PCE detected in ground water, this site became a Spills, Leaks, Investigation and Cleanup (SLIC) case under the purview of this Board in 1995 and a monitoring program instated. Ground water gradient flow direction calculations suggested an offsite source for the PCE contamination in ground water to the

east-northeast.

As part of a sales transaction, Vallicorp Holdings, Inc. (Vallicorp) performed an environmental records search and subsurface investigation in July 1995 for the property located at 600 Morro Bay Boulevard, located approximately 40 feet east of the former bank building at 590 Morro Bay Boulevard, Morro Bay. A former Arco service station once operated at the Vallicorp property from the late 1950's to 1984 and previously contained four underground storage tanks (UGTs): three for fuel and one for used-oil. During the subsurface investigation, soil samples were collected from twelve soil borings. Three borings were later converted to ground water monitoring wells and three borings converted into vadose zone extraction wells. Petroleum hydrocarbon constituents were detected in soil and ground water samples and a monitoring program instated. In December 1995, the property was sold to Walter and Michelle Kim, the current property owners.

From July 1995 until April 1996, ground water samples were collected from the former Arco's onsite wells and from one down-gradient well (WFS) located at the former bank building and analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbon constituents on a quarterly basis. Ground water monitoring was reduced to a semi-annual basis in June 1996. From June 1997 until March 1998, a soil vapor extraction system operated at the former Arco service station and recovered approximately 600 pounds of volatile organic compounds from the vadose zone. In December 1997, PCE, TCE, and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) were included in the monitoring program after PCE was detected during routine ground water monitoring. The property owner and consultant believed that the PCE originated from an offsite, unknown source and was migrating onto their property.

Approval of Corrective Action

City of San Luis Obispo Public Works Department, Former S&S Auto Electric, 1960 Santa Barbara Street, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

The City of San Luis Obispo (City) Public Works Department (Public Works) proposes implementation of a Corrective Action Plan (Plan)

at a former auto repair facility located at 1960 Santa Barbara Street, San Luis Obispo. As part of a property transaction in 1997 after the sale of the property to the City, Kleinfelder Associates determined that two underground gasoline storage tanks were removed from the property in 1986. Further subsurface testing indicated that petroleum hydrocarbon was detected in soil at concentrations above City Fire Department action levels. In May 2000, SECOR International Inc. performed further investigation in conjunction with the City's planned redevelopment of the property as the Railroad Transportation Center. Petroleum hydrocarbon constituents were detected in three of the four ground water grab samples at concentrations above this Board's water quality objectives. Public Works proposes to excavate and dispose contaminated soil at the appropriate landfill. Upon completion of the excavation activities, Public Works will install a minimum of three ground water wells to further evaluate the degraded hydrocarbon plume in ground water. Ground water samples will also be analyzed for fuel oxygenates and lead scavengers at this time. Based on the ground water sample analysis, a corrective action plan to remediate ground water could also be required.

Chevron Products Company, Former Service Station #9-2565, 9540 Castillo Drive, San Simeon, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

Chevron Products Company submitted a Workplan for Limited Site Remediation (Plan) for a former service station located at 9540 Castillo Drive, San Simeon. The Plan proposes installation of an Oxygen Releasing Compounds (ORC™) sock in monitoring well MW-A. The sock is designed to increase oxygen in ground water in an effort to stimulate bioremediation for removal of petroleum hydrocarbon contaminants.

Historically, persistent high concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbon constituents have been detected in MW-A compared to five other monitoring wells. In November 1993, excavation of contaminated soil from beneath the removed underground storage tanks and fuel dispensers was performed. In April 1997, two borings located near MW-A indicated that residual hydrocarbons remained in the capillary fringe in the vicinity of

this well, which is located near the former tanks.

Initially, dissolved oxygen will be measured in all wells on a quarterly basis to monitor the effectiveness of the socks. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 91-58 was changed to add new monitoring well MW-F(R) installed in January 2000 and include existing well MW-B. Well MW-B is located between MW-A and an upgradient production well approximately 600 feet away. Ground water monitoring will continue to be performed on a semiannual basis to evaluate the removal of petroleum hydrocarbon constituents remaining in ground water.

Equiva Services LLC, Texaco Service Station, 3 Santa Rosa Street, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

Equiva Services LLC's (Equiva) proposes a Corrective Action Plan (Plan) for Texaco service station located at 3 Santa Rosa Street, San Luis Obispo. Equiva plans use of bioremediation treatment technology (BioRemedy) at the subject site. The proposed treatment includes the installation of an interceptor (a.k.a. bio-barrier trench) along two sides of the station property, down-gradient from the underground storage tanks and fuel dispenser islands. Six ground water monitoring wells will be installed: three wells within the trench and three wells on the outside of the trench, downgradient from the ground water flow direction. A mixed bacterial culture, developed from petroleum refinery sludge(s), will be injected into the bio-barrier trench to "eat" methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) in ground water. Dissolved oxygen will also be injected into the trench to promote culture growth. In a 1998 pilot study using BioRemedy at Pt. Hueneme, California, a 95% removal of MTBE in ground water was measured. Other in-situ application is ongoing at a Shell service station in Tahoe City, California, and in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut. During the first six months of treatment, ground water will be measured for dissolved oxygen concentration, pH, specific conductivity, and oxidation reduction potential in addition to analysis for petroleum hydrocarbon constituents to evaluate the effectiveness of the BioRemedy program. Based on the results, quarterly ground water sampling will proceed thereafter.

The Cheda Revocable Family Survivors Trust, Former John's Auto Clinic, 1095 Marsh Street, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

The Cheda Revocable Family Survivors Trust (Cheda Family) proposes implementation of a Corrective Action Plan (Plan) at a former auto repair facility located at 1095 Marsh Street, San Luis Obispo. After the sale of the property to the City of San Luis Obispo in 1999, Earth Systems Pacific (Earth Systems) determined that the subject site was a service station from approximately 1942 to 1991. In 1991 four underground storage tanks (UGTs), three gasoline and one used-oil UGTs, fuel dispensers, and associated piping were removed from the site. Subsurface testing by Earth Systems in January 1999 determined that petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil above City Fire Department action levels. In January 2000, Earth Systems performed further investigation in conjunction with the City's planned redevelopment of the property as the park. Petroleum hydrocarbon constituents were detected in three of the four ground water grab samples collected above this Board's water quality objectives. Ground water samples did not contain the fuel additive methyl tertiary-butyl ether. The Cheda Family proposes to excavate and dispose contaminated soil at the appropriate landfill. Upon completion of the excavation activities, the Cheda Family will install a minimum of three new ground water wells to further evaluate the contamination plume in ground water. The City of San Luis Obispo Fire Department concurred with the Plan and will oversee the excavation activities. The City of San Luis Obispo, the new property owner, was notified about the Plan.

California Youth Authority, El Paso de Robles School for Boys, 4545 Airport Road, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County [Sheila Soderberg 805/549-3592]

The State of California Youth Authority (CYA) proposes implementation of an Interim Corrective Action Plan (Plan) at the El Paso de Robles School for Boys located at 4545 Airport Road, Paso Robles. In May 1997, four unleaded gasoline underground storage tanks (UGTs) were removed from the subject facility and petroleum

hydrocarbon constituents were discovered in soil above San Luis Obispo County Division of Environmental Health action levels. During UGT removal, approximately 30 cubic yards of soil was excavated and disposed of at an appropriate landfill. In February 1999, further subsurface testing indicated that petroleum hydrocarbon constituents, including methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), were detected in ground water beneath the site. During the January 2000 sampling event, MTBE was detected at 710,000 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$) in monitoring well MW-5, which exceeds this Board's water quality objective (5 $\mu\text{g/l}$) for MTBE in ground water. While CYA continues their investigation to determine the extent of the MTBE plume in the shallow and deep ground water-bearing zones, CYA proposes to excavate petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil from the UGT area as an interim corrective action measure. As part of their Plan, contaminated soil will be excavated and disposed of at an appropriate landfill. After delineation of the MTBE is completed, CYA will then prepare another plan to remediate residual levels of contaminants remaining in ground water.

Del Monte Shopping Center, 1410 Del Monte Shopping Center Drive, Monterey, Monterey County; [Matthew Keeling - (805) 549-3685]

On March 15, 2000, Regional Board staff directed Del Monte Regional Mall, LLC to proceed with the implementation of an extensive corrective action plan (CAP) prepared by ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller (ARCADIS), for the remediation of chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons (solvents) at the Del Monte Shopping Center. This site has been a Regional Board case since 1993. The Del Monte Shopping Center is a retail mall encompassing an area of approximately 47 acres located adjacent to Highway 1 and Munras Avenue in Monterey. Don Dahvee Creek runs parallel to the site between Munras Avenue and the western boundary of the shopping center. Chlorinated solvents consisting of tetrachlorethylene (PCE) and its dechlorination daughter products, trichloroethylene (TCE), dichloroethylene (DCE) and potentially vinyl chloride (VC) are present in the soil and shallow ground water beneath the site. Chlorinated solvent contamination is primarily localized in the southwest corner of the site as a

result of the release of PCE from a former dry cleaning facility. The dissolved chlorinated solvent ground water plume is approximately 1,350 feet long and 540 feet wide with PCE, TCE and DCE concentrations of up to 8,900 parts per billion (ppb), 200 ppb and 590 ppb, respectively, detected in the source area during the May 11, 2000 sampling event. The site ground water monitoring well network consists of 24 designated monitoring wells and 15 pilot test wells. Depth to ground water at the site ranged between 2.65 to 27.19 feet below ground surface (bgs) during the May 11, 2000 sampling event.

ARCADIS' CAP consists of combined source removal and soil vapor extraction (SVE) along with an enhanced in-situ reductive dechlorination (bioremediation) treatment zone for the remediation of chlorinated hydrocarbon contaminated soil and ground water. Active source removal was conducted to the extent practicable with the excavation of chlorinated hydrocarbon contaminated soil beneath drainage areas within Building 9 associated with the former Country Club Dry Cleaners. Following excavation and soil sampling activities, a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was installed beneath the building to remediate contaminated soil that could not be feasibly removed. The SVE system consists of seven shallow (2 feet bgs) and two deep (15 feet bgs) extraction points piped to a granular activated carbon treatment system behind the building. The SVE system was started on June 21, 2000, with the approval of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District. Based on indicators of intrinsic biological degradation (presence of PCE dechlorination daughter products TCE and DCE) and the success of the in-situ enhanced reductive dechlorination pilot test conducted in 1998, 104 two-inch diameter injection wells were installed at the site for the stimulation of chlorinated hydrocarbon biological reductive dechlorination. The wells were installed on a grid pattern in and around the existing buildings and are placed on 20-foot centers. Batch injection of a carbohydrate/electron donor remediation mixture was initiated on August 28, 2000. The carbohydrate/electron donor remediation mixture consists of a 10:1 dilution of food grade cheese whey (high lactose whey) containing primarily lactose sugar, digestible proteins, nutrients and trace minerals. The lactose will serve as the

primary electron donor for the stimulation of indigenous anaerobic microorganisms which will sequentially dechlorinate PCE to TCE, DCE, VC, and ultimately ethylene. The presence of trace nutrients and minerals will aid in the microbial processes needed to carry out the transformation of PCE. Extensive monitoring will be conducted to assess enhanced reductive dechlorination within the chlorinated hydrocarbon plume in-situ treatment zone. The requirement for additional injections will be based on the evaluation of selected remediation evaluation wells, and the injection volumes will be approximately 1% of the volume of the water bearing zone at each injection point. The leading edges of the plume and areas characteristic of lower dissolved chlorinated hydrocarbon concentrations outside of the enhanced bioremediation zone will be monitored for natural attenuation and plume migration.

Unocal Avila Beach Cleanup, San Luis Obispo County [John Robertson 805/542-4630]

Avila Beach Reconstruction – Unocal opened large portions of the Front Street area to the public on the weekend of September 16, 2000, with an accompanying re-opening celebration. The pier, restrooms, lifeguard office, yacht club, seawall, and the Avila grocery are all essentially complete. The majority of the beach is available to recreational use. With the exception of the Avila grocery store, Front Street still lacks any development. However, redevelopment of many of the parcels in the Main Plume area is in the County planning and permitting processes (See Attachment 3).

Avila Main Plume Ground Water – Unocal has installed and sampled post-excavation ground water monitoring wells in Cells 1A and 1B. Results from each of the first three monitoring events have yielded total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) concentrations at or below the 1 part per million (ppm) cleanup level specified in Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 94-85.

Unocal will use existing down-gradient monitoring wells and hydropunch samples to evaluate ground water quality in the vicinity of the Beach Cells (Cells 2A-2E). Concentrations in the vicinity of these cells hover at or slightly below 1 part per

million. Hydrocarbon concentrations in the down-gradient portion of the beach will likely not decline as rapidly as those in Cells 1A and 1B as this area was not directly oxygenated through excavation. However, these areas have shown a steady downward concentration trend since the excavation project started.

Hydropunch samples for locations within Cell 3 indicate hydrocarbon concentrations have dropped below the 1 part per million cleanup goal. Very little ground water was encountered during the excavation of Cell 3 and the bottom confirmation samples from this cell indicate it is the cleanest of the major cells.

Avila Beach Main Plume closure - Regional Board staff reviewed and commented on Unocal's draft closure report for the Main Plume excavation. Unocal's consultants are currently conducting ground water sampling and analysis. Pending these results and finalization of the closure report, it appears that the Main Plume excavation area will be suitable for closure. If that is the case, the Executive Officer will issue closure letters for parcels located within the excavation area. Staff anticipates this will occur in November 2000.

Adjacent Plumes - Numerous additional smaller plumes are located throughout Avila Beach which were not covered under the original scope of work specified in CAO No. 98-37. The cleanup requirements defined in the CAO have been carried forward for use on each of the adjacent plume excavations. Unocal removed two of these additional plumes, Cell2E/west end and the former Cummings property plume (See attached map), at the same time as the main plume excavation. Unocal completed excavation of plumes on the former Lyon/Tognazzini and Farris/Bachino properties this April.

Unocal has completed backfilling and compaction operations at the on the former Cummings, Lyon/Tognazzini, and Farris/Bachino properties. Regional Board staff has reviewed and commented on draft closure reports for each of these sites. The Executive Officer will issue closure letters for each of these sites after Unocal submits suitable final closure reports.

Mitigation Project Review Process - This spring, Regional Board staff completed a preliminary

ranking of 40 mitigation proposals. The mitigation project proposals were submitted last December and will be funded with settlement money set aside for damages to water quality associated with the Avila Beach oil contamination. Regional Board-adopted evaluation criteria were used to screen each proposal and develop the preliminary ranking. Both the Department of Fish and Game and the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District also received mitigation funding from the Avila Beach cleanup project and have conducted concurrent proposal review processes. Regional Board staff continues to work with Fish and Game and the air district by sharing proposals that cross agency jurisdictions to ensure full consideration of project proposals that might benefit water quality.

Following completion of this initial ranking, Regional Board staff joined Fish and Game and air board representatives in sponsoring public office hours on July 17, 2000, and a public meeting on July 18, 2000, both in the Avila Beach area. A combined publication of each agency's preliminary grouping of proposals was mailed out to interested parties in advance of the public meeting. The agencies used the meeting to collect preferences and opinions on the various submitted mitigation projects from interested parties. Residents from Avila Beach, Avila Valley, and San Luis Obispo County attended the meeting and their preferences for various projects were recorded. Regional Board staff then developed a draft mitigation project funding plan which was available for comment at a follow-up Avila area public meeting on September 12, 2000. Following this third public meeting, and closing of the written public comment period on October 12, 2000, staff will review and revise the draft funding plan as appropriate. Staff plans to bring this item before the Regional Board at the November 29 meeting.

Intertidal Plume - A consultant selected by Unocal and the oversight agencies (Regional Board, Department of Fish and Game, and the Port San Luis Harbor District) conducted an investigation to further characterize the Intertidal hydrocarbon plume in the vicinity of the Avila pier in early May. The consultant finalized a report detailing the investigation and results in July. The agencies continue to meet with Unocal to discuss additional issues that need to be addressed to take this plume to closure. Additional issues include

evaluation of the applicability of the Avila Beach human health risk assessment to the Intertidal area, conducting a focused ecological risk assessment, and assessing the mobility of the hydrocarbon and the overlying sediments. Unocal and the agencies are seeking input from consultants and additional agencies to help with the initial scoping of work plans to address these issues.

Avila Tank Farm – Staff from the Regional Board, Unocal, and the Remediation Test Panel finalized the panel's data gap recommendations report in March. A work plan to address the majority of data gaps is expected to be finalized in early October. Characterization activities, which include ground water monitoring well and soil monitoring probe installation, as well as aquifer testing, should be completed in December.

Unocal Guadalupe Oil Field Cleanup, Santa Barbara County [Katie Anderson 805/549-3690]

Summary - The following is a status report of Unocal's Guadalupe oil field cleanup. This information was current on September 25, 2000.

Site Characterization - Unocal recently completed an initial investigation of a representative selection of oil-well sumps. The objective of the work was to characterize the extent and makeup of a few sumps to generate data that can be used for site-wide sump characterization efforts. The sumps generally contain crude oil, drilling muds, and debris.

Unocal is also pursuing upland well pad restorations, required as part of the County of San Luis Obispo's land use permit. Unocal has focused efforts on three pad locations, and will submit a workplan for pad restoration by November 2000.

Work continues on ecological and human health risk assessments.

CAO Compliance – Unocal has obtained final agency permits for the remainder of the beach area excavations, specifically 5X East, LeRoy 6, A2A North, A2A sump, 5X Road layers, and A1/2X. Unocal has begun site preparation activities for A2A North excavation. This includes removal of

vegetated overburden and sheet pile installation. The excavation is projected to take approximately two weeks, and will be followed immediately by 5X East. Unocal will complete this set of excavations by March 2001.

Unocal has submitted an application for a full-scale facility to treat diluent-contaminated soil. Staff is currently reviewing it for completeness and preparing draft waste discharge requirements. (See Attachment 4)

Ballard Canyon Landfill, Santa Barbara County [Hector Hernandez 805/542-4641]

The following status report was updated on September 25, 2000.

Site Investigation Status – Santa Barbara County has completed its site assessment activities. A final site assessment report summarizing the results of all site assessment activities performed is required by October 1, 2000. However, considering that the installation of the five last ground water monitoring wells was delayed (due to contracting and Regional Board approval delays) for several weeks, Regional Board staff will consider granting an extension to the deadline, if necessary. An extension may be necessary if ground water data collected from the newly installed wells are not available prior to the October 1, 2000 deadline.

Site Preparation for the Winter – The County has begun preparing the site for the rainy season. The County has provided soil material and is filling in low spots. Staff will keep the Board apprised of progress concerning winter preparedness.

Site Cleanup – The County is required to construct and operate an interim cleanup system (gas recovery system) by April 1, 2001.

Pursuant to Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-12, within three months of Executive Officer approval of the final site assessment report, the County is required to submit a corrective action feasibility study. However, the County recommended and Regional Board staff agreed it is appropriate to evaluate the effectiveness of the gas extraction system prior to studying the

feasibility of the various alternatives for ground water corrective action.

Nevertheless, there is no need to delay other parts of the feasibility study that are not dependent on the gas collection system. Staff believes it is reasonable and appropriate to separate the feasibility study into two parts. Therefore, staff has required the County to perform two separate feasibility studies for corrective action: 1) a feasibility study addressing landfill closure alternatives and 2) a feasibility study addressing ground water degradation. This procedure will expedite implementation of a landfill closure alternative while also providing the County sufficient time to install the gas recovery system and evaluate its effectiveness prior to performing a feasibility study addressing ground water pollution.

Air Quality Issues and Outside Agency Support

– To ensure that health and safety concerns are adequately evaluated and addressed, staff required the County to provide a written response addressing comments received from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the Integrated Waste Management Board (Waste Board) concerning landfill gas monitoring. The County must provide a stand-alone gas-monitoring plan for Executive Officer approval by October 13, 2000. Regional Board staff intends to work closely with OEHHA, the Waste Board and the local enforcement agency to establish an effective gas-monitoring system. Staff intends to revise the existing monitoring and reporting program to reflect all existing monitoring points (ground water and gas) and include a specific monitoring and reporting protocol.

Off-Site Pumping – In response to a Regional Board directive, the County continues to study off-site groundwater pumping in the immediate landfill vicinity. Based on information provided by Mr. Greg Erickson and Larry Robertson, the County believes that the current level of pumping in the Chase/Erickson well is not significantly affecting contaminant migration. The County contends that the relatively low use of this well and the fact that ground water gradients have not changed significantly over the period of the last three monitoring events indicates that the use of this well does not significantly affect ground water gradients. Staff is reviewing this information.

Information from the Robertson well indicates that while long-term observations show an increase in contaminant mass from the landfill into the area of the well, data indicates that pumping impacts on off-site migration are relatively low. The County is performing an additional evaluation of the potential impacts that pumping this well may have on plume migration. Staff has required that the County complete its evaluation and submit a complete summary of the evaluation results by April 30, 2001. The evaluation summary must include recommendations for corrective measures if necessary and a reasonable implementation schedule for all proposed activities and actions.

Larner Domestic/Irrigation Well – In accordance with a Regional Board directive to control migration of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in ground water towards the Larner well, the County installed a replacement water supply well on Mr. Larner's property. The County proposed to achieve compliance with the Regional Board directive by providing Mr. Larner with a comparable water supply for irrigation and domestic uses so he would not have to pump the original well. When the replacement well was first drilled County consultants believed it would adequately replace Mr. Larner's existing well that is threatened by landfill contamination. However, recent pumping information indicates that the well may only be pumped at approximately 30 to 40 gallons per minute (GPM). Since Mr. Larner's existing well is pumped at up to 90 GPM, the replacement well may not be adequate.

Based on several recent conversations and close coordination between Regional Board and County staff, the County has agreed to seek other viable

alternatives to achieve compliance with the Regional Board directive. By October 20, 2000, the County will provide a detailed plan to achieve full compliance with the Regional Board directive. Once the County provides Mr. Lerner with sufficient water supply, Regional Board staff direct Mr. Lerner to cease pumping his well. (See Attachments 5 and 6)

Underground Tanks Summary Report dated September 21, 2000 [Jay Cano 805/549-3699]

See Attachment 7.

Regionwide Reports

Regional Monitoring [Karen Worcester 805/549-3333]

New funds are available to Regions through the State Board's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). The Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program will be utilizing most of these funds through a Master Contract with the Department of Fish and Game to conduct sediment chemistry analysis, tissue bioaccumulation, and Rapid Bioassessment. We have been consulting with CDFG technical experts regarding our planned study design. CDFG is investigating whether the CCAMP data management approach (Excel-based) will be appropriate for their use in managing statewide monitoring data prior to its input to STORET (the Oracle-based U.S. EPA data management system). We will be presenting this approach both at an upcoming EPA STORET workshop and at a SWAMP technical workshop in October, and are currently updating the STORET upload feature of our software.

Budget planning for the upcoming year continues. We anticipate use of funds set aside from the Avila UNOCAL settlement for use in several monitoring activities in 2001. Ten percent of these settlement funds were set aside for regional monitoring purposes (\$100,000). \$30,000 will be used this year to conduct chemical analysis of dead sea otter tissue. We have been working closely with the Department of Fish and Game to learn more about how pathogens and bioaccumulating chemicals contribute to sea otter mortality. We plan to provide funds on a continuing basis to ensure that workup of all freshly dead otters includes tissue analysis for chemicals. For this year only, those funds are proposed to come from the Avila

settlement. Additionally, \$20,000 of the settlement funds are proposed for use to conduct water chemistry analysis in conjunction with the Granite Canyon Marine Laboratory's toxicity studies in Region 3. Toxicity monitoring is being conducted in coordination with CCAMP ambient watershed assessment activities, and as part of a special study to assess toxicity and chemical runoff associated with pesticide applications on agricultural fields.

The Monterey Bay Area Dischargers (MBAD) ocean monitoring plan for Monterey Bay is nearing completion and is being prepared for distribution to the public for comment. This plan was developed by Applied Marine Sciences through funding provided by five Monterey area ocean dischargers. The plan recommends restructuring of receiving water monitoring programs to provide a better assessment of overall ambient conditions in the Bay, while still addressing compliance needs. Current discussions with dischargers primarily concern how to fairly allocate program costs among participating parties.

CCAMP staff met recently with researchers involved in the Partners for the Interdisciplinary Study of Coastal Oceans (PISCO) program. This program includes long term monitoring of intertidal and nearshore biodiversity and population dynamics, and includes a number of sampling sites in the Central Coast Region. We are exploring ways to dovetail coastal ambient monitoring needs of the CCAMP program with this tremendous monitoring resource.

Initial planning has begun for the fourth watershed rotation area sampling, scheduled to begin in January, 2001. This area includes the Santa Barbara coast, Santa Ynez, and San Antonio watersheds. Fish bioaccumulation data has already been collected at several sites in the southern part of the Region. We have scheduled a meeting with interested parties in the Santa Barbara area, including the City, County, University of California, State Parks, Vandenburg Air Force Base and others, to request input related to potential contaminants of concern, sites of interest, and other existing data sources.

We presented details of the CCAMP program, particularly with regard to biomonitoring activities, at the University of California Long Marine Laboratory to a group of academics, agency staff, and the general public.

Administrative Reports

Governor Signed Legislation [Roger Briggs 805/549-3140]

Governor Davis signed legislation affecting our business in the following areas:

AB 885 - Jackson - Requires the State Board to develop requirements for septic tanks. We already have such criteria in our Basin Plan, most regions do not.

AB 2117 - Wayne - Selected watersheds will be evaluated for effectiveness of watershed management efforts, and assessed for potential improvements.

AB 2886 - State Board Sponsored - eliminates the sunset date for the Regional Board staff to use Notice to Comply enforcement actions.

SB 2746 - O'Connell - Pollution controls for cruise ships.

SB 2165 - State Board Sponsored - to clarify

SB709 (Migden Mandatory Penalties) and provide for some Regional Board flexibility. See attached analysis. (Attachment 8)

The State Board's Office of Legislative and Public Affairs will be providing a complete list with descriptions of all the bills affecting us within the next few weeks, and we will forward that document to the Board.

Proposition 13 [Roger Briggs 805/549-3140]

The State Board is about to send out Requests For Proposals for Proposition 13 eligible projects:

Watershed Protection Program \$8.4M
NPS Pollution Control \$9.2M Coastal NPS Control \$2.2M (this means we - projects in our region - have a double shot at NPS funding). See the attached notice. (Attachment 9) Additional information will be on the State Board web site soon (link from our site).

ATTACHMENTS

1. Chevron/Cambria -Authorization to Discharge
2. Shell/Morro Bay - Authorization to Discharge
3. Avila Plume Locations Map
4. Guadalupe Site Location Map
5. Ballard Canyon Site Location Map
6. Ballard Canyon Well Location Map
7. UGT Summary Report dated 9/21/00
8. SB 2165 Analysis
9. Proposition 13 Notice