

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
A Monthly Report to the Board and Public

September 2006

The next regular scheduled Board meeting is September 13, 2006.
See <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/> for latest details and agenda

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Statewide Consolidated Grants Program (Susan Gladstone)

State and Regional Water Board staff are nearing completion of an ambitious process of awarding \$146 million in grant funds originating from approved state ballot propositions and the federal Clean Water Act. Known as the Consolidated Grants Program, applicants from across the state have submitted a total of 190 proposals to compete for funding under several water quality programs: Nonpoint Source Pollution Control (including separate funding for coastal areas), Nonpoint Source Implementation, Agricultural Water Quality, Integrated Watershed Management Planning and Implementation, and Urban Stormwater. Each proposal has undergone detailed technical review through a coordinated effort of the Water Boards as well as other water quality and resources agencies. The highest ranked proposals recommended for grant funding will be considered at State Board hearings in September and October.

In this Region, 35 excellent proposals are competing for funds to address our highest water quality priorities in both rural and urban areas. Projects such as determining sources

of pollution and methods of control (mercury, PCBs, sediment in impaired water bodies); restoring creeks and wetlands; implementing practices to manage agricultural activities while protecting stream habitat; creating plans for watershed management; and developing innovative stormwater diversions, are expected to receive funding through one of the grant programs.

On September 6, the State Board will be deciding on the first set of proposals, which are anticipated to have funds awarded by the end of this year. There are six Region 2 projects in this first round that are recommended for funding in the watershed implementation and planning categories: pollution control and beneficial use protection and improvement in San Anselmo Creek (Marin County), Napa River (Napa County), Pilarcitos and San Gregorio Creeks (San Mateo County), and Sausal Creek (Alameda County); and understanding chemical changes of mercury in salt pond restoration (Santa Clara County). Other Bay Area proposals will be considered in later hearings. Proposals recommended for funding will be listed on the State Board's website at:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/wksmtgs/2006/schedule.html>

Water Board staff will provide a detailed information on this and other grant programs at the October Board meeting.

Drinking Water Standard Proposed for Perchlorate (Keith Roberson and Elizabeth Allen)

On August 28, the California Department of Health Services proposed a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for perchlorate in drinking water of 6 parts per billion (ppb). MCLs are also known as drinking water standards. This proposed MCL is equal to the 6 ppb Public Health Goal that was issued by the State's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) in March 2004. An MCL is the maximum concentration of a chemical allowable in a public drinking water supply, and, unlike the Public Health Goal, is an enforceable regulatory standard. In setting the Public Health Goal at 6 ppb, OEHHA determined that long-term consumption of water containing 6 ppb or less would not pose a threat to human health, even among the most sensitive receptors (pregnant women and developing fetuses). State law requires the Department to establish an MCL for perchlorate that is protective of public health, and requires that the MCL be set as close to the Public Health Goal as technically and economically feasible.

The announcement of the proposed MCL opens a public comment period that will end November 3. Cal/EPA will issue a final MCL after considering comments received. California is the third state to propose an MCL for perchlorate. New Jersey proposed a MCL of 5 ppb in 2005 and Massachusetts proposed a MCL of 2 ppb earlier this year. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has not yet decided whether to regulate perchlorate at the national level, but has proposed a preliminary remedial goal of 24.5 ppb at Superfund sites.

While perchlorate impacts to water quality within our region are minimal compared to impacts in other regions (notably Southern California), we do oversee several sites where perchlorate has been used and released. The most significant one is the United

Technologies Corporation (UTC) site, located in a rural area south of San Jose. This Board revised the Site Cleanup Requirements order for UTC in May 2004 to address perchlorate contamination. The 2004 order set a groundwater and surface water perchlorate cleanup standard at 6 ppb, so the work UTC is performing to comply with the order will not be affected by the new proposed MCL.

Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical that occurs naturally and through manufacturing. It is commonly found in rocket fuel, explosives, fireworks, and Chilean fertilizers. When dissolved in water, it can migrate rapidly and does not readily degrade in the environment.

Action by the Department of Pesticide Regulation (Tom Mumley)

California's Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has initiated a regulatory review of pyrethroid pesticides, an action consistent with the diazinon TMDL and water quality attainment strategy (WQAS) for pesticide-toxicity in urban creeks adopted by this Board in November 2005. The State Board has recently opened a 30-day comment period on the TMDL and WQAS, with a hearing anticipated sometime this fall.

As part of ongoing efforts to coordinate our water quality and pesticide regulatory efforts, Dr. Tom Mumley made a presentation during DPR's Pesticide Management Advisory Committee field trip in mid-July. Highlighting the field trip's focus on urban pesticide water quality issues, Dr. Mumley's presentation reminded the group of the Water Board's 1994 discovery of widespread and recurring toxicity in urban creeks due to diazinon. He noted that the diazinon TMDL and WQAS for pesticide-toxicity in urban creeks reflected the phase-out of diazinon, and called on DPR to work with us to prevent use of emerging diazinon-replacement pesticides such as pyrethroids from causing toxicity in our creeks.

We are already seeing evidence of pyrethroid toxicity in Bay Area urban creeks. Pyrethroids are now used throughout the Bay Area by professionals and homeowners. Problem uses for our waterways include use on impervious surfaces around the outside of buildings or on lawns, where rain or irrigation washes the chemicals into storm drains and on to local creeks. In her remarks during the field trip, DPR Director Mary Ann Warmerdam announced DPR's plan and schedule for reevaluation of pyrethroid pesticide products. As part of this reevaluation process, DPR on September 1, required manufacturers to provide additional or new data and analyses of the environmental fate of their pesticide products.

The collaborative Urban Pesticide Pollution Prevention (UP3) Project (funded by a State Water Board grant to the San Francisco Estuary Project) recently released the Urban Pesticides Use Trends Annual Report 2006, which estimates use of pyrethroids in urban areas tripled in three years. The report and more information on urban pesticides and water quality can be found at the website www.up3project.org.

Draft Walker Creek Mercury TMDL Released (Jill Marshall)

A draft Basin Plan amendment and Staff Report for a TMDL for mercury in Walker Creek (Tomales Bay watershed) is out for public comment through September 18. A testimony hearing is scheduled for the October Board meeting and an adoption hearing for the

December Board meeting. The documents are on our website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/TMDL/walkermercurytmdl.htm>.

Walker Creek flows through a former mercury-mining district and into Tomales Bay. Releases of mercury-laden sediment from the inactive mercury mines have led to an interim health advisory for fish consumption from Soulejule Reservoir (located on Arroyo Sausal, a Walker Creek tributary) and impacts to aquatic life and wildlife (specifically, fish-eating birds) in the downstream reaches of the watershed.

The proposed basin plan amendment includes two new freshwater mercury water quality objectives designed to protect several species of birds (by limiting the amount of mercury in aquatic life consumed by fish the birds eat). The proposed TMDL will conserve and protect aquatic and wildlife populations in Walker Creek and its tributaries, restore beneficial uses for humans (fish consumption in Soulejule Reservoir), and minimize mercury loading to Tomales Bay. The associated implementation plan builds on ongoing efforts to minimize mercury discharges and restore healthy stream corridors in the watershed. Many actions that reduce pathogen, nutrient and sediment discharges to Walker Creek will reduce mercury discharges as well (i.e., fencing cattle from streams, developing off stream water sources, and creating riparian buffer zones.) Proposed implementation actions include:

- Development of a monitoring and action plan for Soulejule Reservoir by the Marin Municipal Water District
- Reduction in sediment discharges and methylmercury production on downstream properties
- Revised permit guidelines and associated public education by the County of Marin
- A streamlined waste discharge requirement process for landowners with mercury deposits on their properties that combines implementation actions required under pathogen, nutrient, sediment, and mercury TMDLs.

Napa River Pathogens TMDL (Peter Krottje)

Regrettably, staff must bring the Basin Plan amendment incorporating a TMDL for pathogens in the Napa River back to the Board for re-adoption. The Board had voted to adopt this TMDL at its June meeting. However, in the course of assembling the administrative record for the State Board's consideration of the TMDL, we learned that due to a decision taken in error by a local newspaper—and not disclosed to us—the legal notice advertising the TMDL's public comment period and hearing schedule never ran for a day in "a newspaper of general circulation", as required by law. Legal counsel has determined that we need to re-notice the proposed Basin Plan amendment and supporting staff report and open a new 45-day comment period, which is now underway. We anticipate bringing the TMDL back to the Board for adoption at its November meeting.

At issue was an invoice for \$148.75 for an earlier legal notice, paid by the State Board on our behalf and credited by the newspaper to "the wrong state account." Our accounting staff and the State Board's accounting department believed that the newspaper's ledger error had been corrected two days before the ad was to run. However, the newspaper's

accounting department made its first-ever decision to pull a government ad because it thought the invoice remained unpaid. As far as we know, no one on our staff or at State Board was ever informed that the ad had indeed been pulled, and neither were our contacts in the newspaper's advertising department.

While we are confident that everyone here did what they needed to do to see that this ad ran, our TMDL-Planning staff is working with our accounting staff to perfect communication on timely bill payment. We are also proposing to State Board that it push for a legislative fix to the out-dated requirement that such public notices appear for one day in a newspaper, when there are now more effective means of ensuring that all stakeholders are aware of their opportunity to review and comment on TMDLs and other proposed Board actions.

The Sonoma Creek pathogens TMDL that was adopted at the same June Board meeting did not have similar problems and has been forwarded to the State Board for its consideration.

NPDES Reissuance Milestones Get Another Re-alignment (Lila Tang)

USEPA recently approved another revision to our NPDES permit reissuance milestones. As reported last month, USEPA approved a small adjustment to accommodate delays in getting draft work products to us from their contractor. Because of continued delays, and more significantly, a recent loss of one of our experienced permit writers to the Central Valley Water Board, we have had to make adjustments to our permit reissuance schedule. This affects the milestone commitments the Board directed us to make with USEPA in response to USEPA's vigorous push earlier this year to have zero expired permits.

The milestone commitments are set in six month increments. The end effect of the adjustment is the postponement of four permit reissuances in the next 10 months, but we still expect to meet the original goal of no expired permits by the end of 2007. The revised milestones are below:

July - December 2006	15 permit actions
January - June 2007	13 permit actions
July - December 2007	13 permit actions

A schedule of permit issuances and reissuances and their status, updated monthly, is available at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay> under Water News.

Construction Stormwater Program Update (Keith Lichten)

On August 18, Board staff and student interns completed our annual informational mail out to the operators of the 1806 construction sites permitted in our Region. The Statewide Construction Stormwater permit requires all owners whose construction sites disturb one or more acres of soil to seek coverage under the permit. In practice, this means they must implement appropriate erosion controls, sediment controls, and site management

measures (e.g., concrete washout areas, trash storage areas, etc.) to prevent the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

Available budget resources for the construction program are at a low. To make the best use of available resources, staff are prioritizing sites to inspect and will focus on partnering with municipal inspectors and stormwater staff. Starting in mid-September and continuing into the rainy season, Board staff will be inspecting large and high-priority construction sites, as well as providing assistance to municipal inspectors, who are our first line of defense in ensuring construction site operators are implementing appropriate Best Management Practices (BMP) to prevent the release of pollution from their sites.

Staff will also be participating in several educational outreach sessions, including a workshop on September 5 sponsored by the Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District and a November 1 workshop sponsored by the San Mateo stormwater program.

Petition of Water Board Inaction for Pleasant Hill Site (Mary Rose Cassa)

In mid-August, a property owner located near the Hookston Station site in Pleasant Hill filed a petition with the State Board, citing this Water Board's failure to take actions it had previously requested. In its petition, Mayhew Center, LLC, cited its May 2006 request for the Water Board to require further site investigation at an adjacent property, Walnut Creek Manor. We disagree with all the points in the petition and will respond to the petition when requested to do so by the State Board.

Water Board staff has been attempting to identify the party (or parties) responsible for a release of perchloroethylene (PCE), a solvent that was discovered in groundwater during site investigation at the Hookston Station site. The PCE appears to originate upgradient of the Hookston Station site and has mixed with different solvent originating at Hookston Station. As part of our work to identify a responsible party or parties, we have required Mayhew Center and Walnut Creek Manor to implement site investigations. Walnut Creek Manor has complied with most of our requirements, while Mayhew Center has not. We are currently evaluating our options to bring Mayhew Center into compliance.

East Bay Municipal Utility District Recycled Water Projects (Robert Schlipf)

EBMUD is pursuing two recycled water projects with petroleum refineries that would collectively save over 5 million gallons per day of potable water, thus conserving limited high-quality drinking water supplies. One project would be at the Chevron refinery in Richmond and the other at the ConocoPhillips refinery in Rodeo. These two refineries are currently EBMUD's largest users of potable water. EBMUD provides water to about 1.3 million customers within its 325-square-mile service area in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

The new projects will also involve partnerships with the West County Wastewater District, the City of Pinole, and the Rodeo Sanitary District, who may be sources of the wastewater. EBMUD has an existing recycled water project with the West County Wastewater District to provide 3 to 4 million gallons a day for cooling towers at Chevron.

The new recycled water projects would involve using high-purity recycled water to replace potable water currently used in the refineries' boilers. New treatment facilities would be necessary at each refinery and would include microfiltration and reverse osmosis. The water quality challenge is determining the most protective alternative for disposing of the reverse osmosis brine, which contains concentrated pollutants. Water Board staff has met with EBMUD and both refineries to discuss project alternatives to identify data necessary to assess the impacts. We will continue to work with EBMUD and both refineries to help these projects move forward, and resolve permitting issues.

Wastewater Systems in the Tomales Bay Watershed (Farhad Ghodrati)

In the Tomales Bay Watershed Pathogens TMDL, domestic wastewater facilities are identified as one of the potential sources of pathogens within the watershed. In September 2004, Board staff started a team project to evaluate and improve the operation and management of the eleven permitted domestic wastewater facilities (facilities) within the Tomales Bay Watershed. The main goals of this project were to: 1) ensure adequate water quality protection of the watershed; 2) evaluate compliance status of the facilities; 3) improve the management of the facilities by both the Board staff and the dischargers; and 4) carry out some of the implementation measures recommended by the TMDL.

Over the last two years, the project team has completed the project planning, conducted a thorough review of all facilities' desk files and monitoring reports, and conducted inspections at all eleven facilities. Subsequently, the team performed a comprehensive evaluation and ranking of all facilities based on the results of the desk file review and facility inspection reports. The facilities were evaluated for the relative threat they pose to water quality, and they were each assigned a score and ranked into groups of high, medium, and low priority for follow up actions. In addition to the evaluation and ranking scores, narrative findings were documented for each facility.

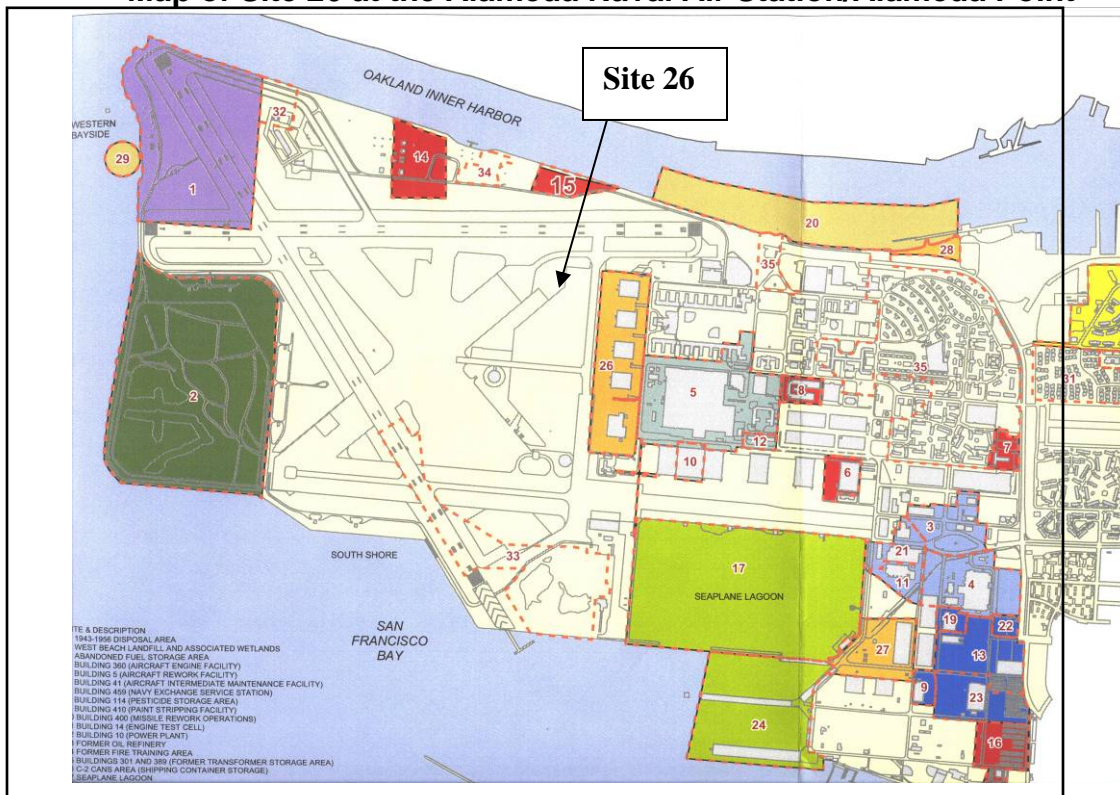
In July 2006, staff sent out Staff Enforcement Letters to all eleven facilities, informing them of the positive aspects of their facilities and operations as well as those areas of their facility and operation that need improvement. Each of the eleven dischargers are expected to submit a response letter to the Board by September 30, 2006, identifying proposed activities and associated timelines needed to address the improvements which staff's review noted as necessary. We will update you as the project progresses.

Record of Decision for Former Alameda Naval Air Station (Judy C. Huang)

I signed the Record of Decision (ROD) for Alameda Point (the Former Alameda Naval Air Station) Site 26 on August 7, 2006. This ROD focuses on ecological and human health impacts caused by industrial solvents (cis-1,2 DCE, TCE, and vinyl chloride) in soil and groundwater. The site is rectangular in shape and comprises approximately 32 acres. It is covered by concrete and asphalt pavement, four former aircraft hangars, a building that formerly housed paint and finishing operations, and several ancillary buildings. The unpaved areas account for less than 1 acre of the site and are generally landscaped strips along the east side of the buildings. Based on potential future land uses, results of the

site investigations showed that the soil of the site does not pose a potential risk to human health and ecological receptors, and the groundwater at the site does not pose a potential risk to ecological receptors. However, the groundwater poses a potential risk to human health from volatile organic compounds in the groundwater through inhalation of vapors in indoor air. Therefore, the ROD proposes no further action for soils at Site 26 and active remediation of the groundwater by injecting chemicals and bacteria to break down the solvents in the ground, short-term institutional controls, and confirmation sampling. These actions should achieve the remedial goals which would protect human health by preventing exposure of potential residents and occupational workers to these solvents. Staff concurs with this assessment. The proposed future reuse for Site 26 includes mixed use residential developments.

Map of Site 26 at the Alameda Naval Air Station/Alameda Point



Record of Decision for Mare Island Naval Shipyard (Agnes Farres)

A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in early August for Investigation Area H1 (H1), a 230-acre site located within the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo. A non-hazardous landfill and associated hazardous waste landfill within H1 were used for the disposal of shipyard waste from the 1940's through 1989. Other sites within H1 include an Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant, waste oil sump, lead oxide storage area, and areas used for the disposal of construction debris and other general waste. In 2004, a

groundwater containment barrier system was completed as an interim fix to stop the migration of contaminated groundwater and landfill waste.

Under the ROD, a multilayer cap will be installed and maintained over the landfills in order to eliminate direct contact with waste material, rainfall infiltration, and potential contaminant migration into groundwater. Soil gas vents are included in the cap design to safely vent methane gas generated by the buried waste. In the spirit of sustainability, soil and sediment from localized areas containing elevated levels of contaminants will be removed and consolidated in the landfill prior to capping. The total cost of remediation, including operation and maintenance and regulatory oversight, is \$35 million.

In addition to the landfills, H1 contains wetland areas that provide habitat for the endangered salt marsh harvest mouse. A trapping and relocation program for the salt marsh harvest mouse was implemented in July 2006 prior to remediation activities. Non-tidal wetlands disturbed by remedial activity will be restored and 8.25 acres of pickleweed marsh habitat and seasonally ponded areas will be created to compensate for the loss of existing wetland habitat. The Mare Island Reuse Plan establishes the future land use at H1 as open space, so that the non-tidal wetland areas within H1 can continue to provide important habitat for the salt marsh harvest mouse, shore birds, migratory waterfowl, and other wildlife.



Salt marsh harvest mouse captured during trapping and relocation program at H1, Mare Island Naval Shipyard. The mouse is held by one of the few biologists permitted to handle this federally endangered species.

Wetland Tracker (Andree Breaux)

The Wetland Tracker is a web-based GIS database, which was developed by the San Francisco Estuary Institute, with direction from state and federal agencies involved with the San Francisco Bay Wetland Restoration Program. This includes watershed staff at the Water Board. The database contains records from the Water Board's compensatory mitigation projects (defined as those required to replace lost wetland values and functions) and wetland restoration projects. The database is intended for uses such as:

- Planning watershed strategies that contain wetlands;

- Determining overall net loss and gain for the region by wetland type; and
- Providing necessary information to track the success or failure of mitigation projects.

Inadequate project tracking, which includes the lack of reliable location data as well as the difficulty in getting information on permit conditions and performance criteria, has long been recognized as a problem in fully implementing both national and state "no net loss of wetland" policies. Locating compensatory wetland mitigation projects and the reports to determine success of those projects is often difficult and sometimes impossible, many years after the permits have been issued and the projects implemented.

Wetland Tracker is a pilot program in our region to require permit applicants with mitigation or restoration projects to fill out the form that will provide specific GIS locations and project performance criteria. The form also requires information on monitoring, project site figures, and overall wetland losses and gains by specific habitat type.

The Wetland Tracker form and instructions are now available for downloading at the Water Board's website address <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/> under "401 Certifications" "Wetland Tracker Form" and "Instructions for Wetland Tracker". Also, the form and the instructions can be mailed by calling 510-622-2324. The Instructions provide useful information for completing the form, which can be emailed to wetlandtracker@waterboards.ca.gov (or mailed to the Water Board office). Project information will be made available at www.wetlandtracker.org.

Fish Friendly Farming in the Napa Valley (Sandi Potter, Mike Napolitano)

On August 23, Board TMDL staff participated in a field trip tour of Napa Valley vineyards led by the Napa County Resource Conservation District and Laurel Marcus, program director of Fish Friendly Farming.

The Fish Friendly Farming (FFF) Program is a voluntary certification program for grape growers who implement land management practices that restore and sustain fish habitat on their property. The program's rigorous compliance standards are based on state water quality laws, the Clean Water Act, the federal Endangered Species Act, state Fish and Game code and local regulations. The FFF Program sponsored the field trip to encourage buy-in from regulators and to recruit more landowners.

Field trip attendees included State Board Members Tam Doduc and Gary Wolff, San Francisco Bay Board staff, North Coast Regional Water Board Executive Officer and staff, representatives of the California Land Stewardship Institute, the Napa County Grapegrowers Association, the National Marine Fisheries Service and staff from the state Department of Pesticide Regulation.

The field trip provided an opportunity for growers and regulatory agency staff to observe erosion control best management practices in action on hillside, rolling hill, and valley-floor vineyard sites. It was especially useful to have DPR staff on hand to discuss pest management strategies and pesticide use with both landowners and resource agency

staff. We also discussed the controversial issue of stream buffer zones in Napa County, as well as exotic species eradication and water conservation.

The field trip was timely in light of current efforts by Board staff to develop the TMDL for sediment in the Napa River Watershed, which the Board will hear about at a testimony hearing this month.

Stream and Wetlands System Protection Policy Field Trip (Ben Livsey)

Board staff is organizing a field trip for Stream and Wetlands System Protection Policy (Policy) stakeholders interested in learning about the water quality effects of urbanization, watershed science, and stream protection. This half-day field trip will take place sometime near the end of September and offer participants an opportunity learn Policy concepts while visiting three stream sites in El Cerrito and Richmond. The tour will include stops at:

- A highly degraded urban stream reach showing bank erosion and stream encroachment causing water quality and flooding problems
- An innovative residential stormwater project on Baxter Creek demonstrating how daylighting can be an alternative to an expensive storm drain repair project
- A multi-objective floodplain project on Wildcat Creek illustrating how flood management, water quality enhancement and habitat protection can be achieved based on natural river science principles as opposed to a conventional channelized flood control project.

More information on the Policy field trip will become available on the website at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/streamandwetlands.htm>.

Toxics Cleanup Division Accomplishments (Stephen Hill)

For last fiscal year (July 2005 thru June 2006), the Toxics Cleanup Division made significant progress on site cleanup:

- Took on 30 new Brownfield cases consistent with Cal/EPA's interagency memorandum of agreement
- Issued 9 site cleanup requirements (most following Board hearing and order adoption), as well as several hundred directives pursuant to Water Code section 13267
- Closed 56 low-risk cases (fuels and non-fuels sites)
- Met SLIC program workplan commitments and substantially met UST program workplan commitments
- Publicized this region's Environmental Screening Levels at an all-Water-Board cleanup roundtable in April
- Expanded public participation efforts at cleanup sites, particularly those with public interest or significant offsite contamination
- Hired 4 new staff into the division

Toxicologist Hired (Stephen Hill)

In June, we hired Elizabeth Allen as a toxicologist to assist us with reviewing risk assessments, updating our environmental screening levels document, providing risk assessment training to staff, conducting public meetings, and participating in state-wide task forces. Elizabeth has an environmental toxicology degree from UC Davis, a biochemistry degree from UC Berkeley, and has 15 years of consulting experience as a toxicologist. She will primarily support the two groundwater divisions in their oversight of soil and groundwater cleanup cases. She has already helped us on several cases and we are very happy to have her on board.

In-house Training

We had no in-house training in August. Our September training will be an 8-hour health and safety refresher, something that many of our staff are required to take in order to conduct field work. Brownbag seminars included an August 30 session on vapor intrusion mitigation systems.

Staff Presentations and Outreach

On August 7, Carrie Austin's poster titled "California Mercury Mine TMDLs" was presented at "Mercury 2006: Conference on Mercury as a Global Pollutant, Toward Integration of Science, Policy and Socioeconomics," a biennial international conference held this year in Madison, Wisconsin. Although Board staff were unable to attend due to the State's out-of-state travel restrictions, four San Francisco Estuary Institute staff attended the conference and will share what they learned with us.

On August 16, Wil Bruhns spoke to about 50 members of the Petaluma Valley Rotary Club. He described water quality problems, and their causes, in San Francisco Bay and the Petaluma River.

On August 31, Mary Rose Cassa and Student Intern Erin Fleming represented the Board at an annual job fair at San Francisco State University. The event takes place on a busy outdoor walkway during mid-day, when hundreds of students are passing through. Held during the first week of classes, the event enables students to identify opportunities to help finance their education for the remainder of the semester. Mary Rose and Erin explained the work we do and collected names and contact information for 64 students, whom we will contact as student assistant positions become available. Our agency represents one of very few employers attending the event who can offer part-time paid employment in the science and engineering fields. In the past, several student assistants have gone on to become permanent staff at the Board.