

**MEETING OF THE GROUNDWATER QUALITY COMMITTEE
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
4040 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD, LAKEWOOD, CA 90712
12:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 2011**

AGENDA

EACH ITEM ON THE AGENDA, NO MATTER HOW DESCRIBED, SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE ANY APPROPRIATE MOTION, WHETHER TO ADOPT A MINUTE MOTION, RESOLUTION, PAYMENT OF ANY BILL, APPROVAL OF ANY MATTER OR ACTION, OR ANY OTHER ACTION. ITEMS LISTED AS "FOR INFORMATION" MAY ALSO BE THE SUBJECT OF ANY "ACTION" TAKEN BY THE BOARD OR A COMMITTEE AT THE SAME MEETING.

- 1. DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM**
- 2. PUBLIC COMMENT**
- 3. MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF FEBRUARY 23, 2011 AND APRIL 27, 2011**
Staff Recommendation: Approve the minutes as submitted.
- 4. GROUNDWATER QUALITY UPDATE – FLUORIDATION**
Staff Recommendation: For information.
- 5. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION UPDATE**
Staff Recommendation: For information.
- 6. NO COST TIME EXTENSION FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH URS CORPORATION**
Staff Recommendation: Execute a contract amendment with URS Corporation, subject to approval of form by District Counsel, for professional services for the Safe Drinking Water Program with the term of the agreement to June 30, 2012 at no additional cost to the District.
- 7. DIRECTORS' REPORTS, INQUIRIES, AND FOLLOW UP OF DIRECTIONS TO STAFF**
- 8. ADJOURNMENT**

Posted by Abigail C. Andom, Deputy Secretary, May 20, 2011.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if special assistance is needed to participate in the Board meeting, please contact Deputy Secretary Abigail Andom at (562) 921-5521 for assistance to enable the District to make reasonable accommodations.

All public records relating to an agenda item on this agenda are available for public inspection at the time the record is distributed to all, or a majority of all, members of the Board. Such records shall be available at the District office located at 4040 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 90712.

Agendas and minutes are available at the District's website, www.wrd.org.

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**MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 23, 2011
MEETING OF THE GROUNDWATER QUALITY COMMITTEE
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

A meeting of the Groundwater Quality Committee of the Board of Directors of the Water Replenishment District of Southern California was held on Wednesday, February 23, 2011 at 12:58 p.m., at the District Office, 4040 Paramount Boulevard, California. Chairperson Sergio Calderon called the meeting to order and presided thereover. Administrative Specialist Sheryll Moffat recorded the minutes.

1. DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM

Committee: Directors Sergio Calderon and Rob Katherman
Staff: Ted Johnson, Phuong Ly, Cathy Chang

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

3. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF DECEMBER 22, 2010

The minutes were approved as submitted.

4. GROUNDWATER QUALITY UPDATE – HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM

Chief Hydrogeologist Ted Johnson introduced new staff member Cathy Chang who is the Water Quality Program Manager. Dr. Chang said that Hexavalent Chromium is also known as Chromium 6 or Chrome 6. She said that staff chose Chrome 6 as today's topic because in December of 2010 the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) released a draft public health goal (PHG) for Chrome 6 of 0.02 micrograms per liter which in the future could affect the drinking water standard that applies to the District as well as the pumpers within the district area. She said that when the PHG is finalized California could be the first in the nation to have such a standard for Chrome 6.

Dr. Chang said that presently Chrome 6 is regulated as total Chromium (which includes Chromium 3 plus Chromium 6) and the State maximum contaminant level is 50 micrograms per liter. She said that the important thing to note is that the public health goal in itself is not an enforceable standard and for it to become enforceable and applicable it has to be translated into a maximum contaminant level, which is set by the California Department of Public Health, and there is a fairly lengthy process involved in translating the public health goal into a maximum contaminant level and there are many different factors involved. Typically the process takes many years and some of the factors involved include the chemical occurrence and the population exposure at the draft

maximum contaminant level and the cost to both monitor and analyze for the chemicals and the cost to reduce the chemical in water.

There are different options for treating Chrome 6 in water including ion exchange and oxidation reduction. Those both reduce Chrome 6 into Chrome 3 which is a much lesser toxic form of Chromium. She said that a third option is using reverse osmosis which basically helps to isolate Chrome 6 by allowing only water to squeeze through. She concluded saying she will keep the committee updated on this item.

5. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION UPDATE-DTSC CONTRACT RENEWAL

Water Quality Specialist Phuong Ly said that she will review one site in detail today, the AAD Distribution and Dry Cleaning Facility in the City of Vernon located in the Los Angeles Forebay. She said that from 1986 to 2000, AAD stored and treated perchloroethylene (PCE). Previously, the chemicals of concern in groundwater were only volatile organic compounds (VOCs) but in groundwater sampling done in October 2010 by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), perchlorate was detected at a maximum concentration of 4,400 micrograms per liter in one of the monitoring wells associated with AAD. This is significantly greater than the maximum contaminant level of 6 micrograms per liter.

Ms. Ly concluded saying that this year the DTSC has requested that WRD continue to provide funding for sampling, including a broader sweep of wells for perchlorate. The subsequent round of water level measurements and groundwater sampling of selected AAD wells as well as monitoring wells associated with up to 15 sites in the vicinity that are undergoing investigation/remediation under the oversight of the DTSC or the California Regional Water Quality Control Board will be targeted.

The Committee approved the staff recommendation to renew the agreement with DTSC and fund groundwater sampling of selected AAD wells and monitoring wells associated with up to 15 sites in the vicinity for a cost not to exceed \$35,000 with the amendment for staff to see if there are additional upgradient wells that should be included and bring this item back to the committee at a future meeting.

6 DIRECTORS' REPORTS, INQUIRIES, AND FOLLOW UP OF DIRECTIONS TO STAFF

Director Katherman requested that staff get the latest information on the Chandler Environmental Impact Report (EIR) hearing and also he inquired about putting the new Manhattan Beach #1 monitoring well on the WRD website and also doing a press release.

7. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Committee the meeting was adjourned at 2:12 p.m.

Chairperson

ATTEST:

Director

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**MINUTES OF APRIL 27, 2011
MEETING OF THE GROUNDWATER QUALITY COMMITTEE
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

A meeting of the Groundwater Quality Committee of the Board of Directors of the Water Replenishment District of Southern California was held on Wednesday, April 27, 2011, 1:24 p.m., at the District Office, 4040 Paramount Boulevard, California. Chairperson Sergio Calderon called the meeting to order and presided thereover. Deputy Secretary Abigail C. Andom recorded the minutes.

1. DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM

Committee: Directors Sergio Calderon and Rob Katherman
Staff: Scott Ota, Cathy Chang, Phuong Ly

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

3. GROUNDWATER QUALITY UPDATE – PERCHLORATE REGULATORY UPDATE

Dr. Cathy Chang, Water Quality Program Manager, provided an update on perchlorate. Dr. Chang stated that currently the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), the same as the existing public health goal (PHG). Dr. Chang stated that on January 7, 2011, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) released for public comment a draft PHG for perchlorate that proposes to reduce the existing PHG from 6 $\mu\text{g/L}$ to 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$. She noted that once a final PGH for perchlorate is established, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) will act to develop and adopt a MCL based on the PGH and several other factors, including chemical occurrence, population exposed, treatment feasibility and cost, and detection limit. Dr. Chang added that currently, the detection limit for purposes of reporting for perchlorate is 4 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and that there is no federal MCL for perchlorate.

Dr. Chang stated that as of January 2011, CDPH reported that perchlorate has been found in 273 sources in the state. She explained that "sources" include pending, inactive, and destroyed or abandoned wells, including monitoring wells and agricultural wells, many of which are near aerospace and defense sites. She stated that groundwater cannot be served to the public if the perchlorate levels exceed the MCL. If exceedances occur, the wells are either shut down or the water treated to meet State standards.

Dr. Chang stated that perchlorate has been detected in several monitoring wells and groundwater production wells in the northern area of the Central

Basin. She noted that due to the proximity of these impacted wells to each other and the perchlorate concentrations detected thus far, an investigation has been initiated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and WRD to identify potential perchlorate sources. She explained that soil, soil gas, and groundwater sampling will be conducted to determine the extent of perchlorate contamination in the area. She added that WRD has been assisting in the data collection and will continue to monitor the status of the investigation.

Dr. Chang added that, since 2008, WRD has been coordinating annual perchlorate monitoring through the District's Title 22 Groundwater Monitoring Program, which includes 20 pumpers in our District service area. She noted that existing data (2008 to 2010) showed no exceedance of MCLs associated with the participating production wells.

In conclusion, Dr. Chang identified effective treatment technologies for perchlorate in water including ion exchange, bioreactors, and granular activated carbon (GAC). She stated that in the Central Basin, an ion exchange system has been operating since 2005 to remove perchlorate to below detection levels ($< 4 \mu\text{g/L}$). In this particular case, ion exchange system was chosen over other methods because it was the most cost effective at \$200 to \$250 per acre-feet.

Discussion followed. The Committee asked staff about perchlorate affected areas in the District. In response, Water Quality Specialist Phuong Ly briefly summarized the presentation she provided at the February 2011 Groundwater Quality Committee meeting. The Committee also inquired if it would be helpful to inform the pumpers in our District area on the fiscal implications of complying with the new PHG.

4. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION UPDATE

Water Quality Specialist Phuong Ly presented an update on the former TRW Space & Defense located in the City of Hawthorne and the Pemaco Superfund Site located in the City of Maywood. Ms. Ly stated that the sites are included in WRD's list of high-priority contaminated groundwater sites within District boundaries.

Ms. Ly stated that the former TRW Space & Defense site is a 17-acre site used for the design, manufacturing and testing of semiconductors from 1956 through 1992. She noted that during site operations, various chemicals were used in the manufacturing process, including chlorinated solvents, aromatic hydrocarbons, and ketones. Additionally, a wastewater neutralization pit and five underground storage tanks (USTs) containing waste solvents, fuel oil, and insulating oil were also used at the site.

acquired the property and redeveloped the site into a commercial property.

Ms. Ly stated that due to historical site activities, groundwater beneath the site is contaminated and investigation/remediation activities are being conducted under the oversight of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). She noted that constituents of concern in groundwater beneath the site are volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Ms. Ly reported that as of February 2010, no chemicals of concern have been detected in the nearest active production (drinking water) wells. She stated that remediation activities at the site consisted of soil excavation, in situ thermal treatment of soils, soil vapor extraction (SVE), and groundwater pump and treat.

The second site Ms. Ly discussed was Pemaco Superfund Site. She explained that the 1.4-acre site was occupied by Pemaco Chemical Company from the 1940s until June 1991, when the site was abandoned. She stated that Pemaco conducted chemical mixing on site, including the use of chlorinated and aromatic solvents, flammable liquids, oils, and specialty chemicals, which were stored in 31 USTs and multiple drums and aboveground storage tanks (ASTs). Ms. Ly stated that between 1991 and 1998, all stored chemicals, drums, ASTs, and USTs were removed from the site.

Ms. Ly noted that Pemaco was listed on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Priorities List (NPL) in 1999. She stated that soil and groundwater contamination has occurred at the site, and the site is actively undergoing investigation/remediation activities under the oversight of the USEPA. She noted that chemicals of concern in groundwater beneath the site are VOCs. As of May 2010, no chemicals of concern have been detected in the nearest active production (drinking water) well.

Ms. Ly stated that currently, the northern portion of the site and adjacent properties have been developed into the Maywood Riverfront Park, which is a public recreational park that was completed in June 2006. The southern portion of the site had the highest levels of contaminants and is currently uncovered. It is referred to as the Electrical Resistance Heating (ERH) area because in situ thermal treatment was conducted in soils and groundwater. She stated that remediation activities at the site consist of soil excavation, in situ thermal treatment of soils, soil vapor extraction (SVE), and groundwater pump and treat.

5. DIRECTORS' REPORTS, INQUIRIES, AND FOLLOW UP OF DIRECTIONS TO STAFF

The Committee requested an update on the saline plume be provided at the next Committee meeting.

6. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 2:15 p.m.

Chairperson

Attest:

Director



MEMORANDUM

ITEM NO. 4

Prepared by: Cathy Chang

Reviewed by: Ted Johnson

Approved by: Robb Whitaker

DATE: MAY 25, 2011

TO: GROUNDWATER QUALITY COMMITTEE

FROM: ROBB WHITAKER, GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: GROUNDWATER QUALITY UPDATE - FLUORIDATION

SUMMARY

Fluoride is added to most US municipal water systems in the form of sodium fluoride, fluorosilicic acid, or sodium fluorosilicate in levels up to 1.2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to prevent tooth decay. On January 7, 2011, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued joint announcements related to fluoride in drinking water that may potentially trigger regulatory agencies to reevaluate and possibly lower the existing fluoride Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). MCLs are often the basis for regulatory compliance standards that apply not only to drinking water systems but also to agencies, such as WRD, that discharge to surface water or groundwater with municipal and domestic water supply as a designated beneficial use. As such, a potential reduction in fluoride MCL could lower the permit standards that WRD and the pumpers in our District service area may have to comply with. Information on the sources and health effects of fluoride, regulations on community fluoridation, research underlying the regulatory announcements, and possible regulatory changes are summarized below.

In September 2010, the HSS convened a panel of scientists from across the U.S. government to review new information related to fluoride intake. The scientists reviewed the best available information on: the occurrence and trends in dental caries, water intake in children in relation to outdoor air temperature, changes in the percentage of U.S. children and adults with dental fluorosis, and the U.S. EPA's new assessments of cumulative sources of fluoride exposure and risks of children developing severe dental fluorosis. Dental fluorosis is a health condition caused when an individual receives too much fluorosis during tooth development. The critical period of exposure is between 1 and 4 years old; fluorosis can affect people of any age though children are more severely affected.

Sources of fluoride have increased since the early 1960s when drinking water and food and beverages prepared with fluoridated water accounted for nearly all of an individual's fluoride intake. Today, water is one of many sources of fluoride. Other sources include dental products such as toothpaste and mouth rinses, prescription fluoride supplements, and professionally applied fluoride products such as varnish and gels. Fluoride is also naturally occurring and found in well water and low levels in many foods (fish, meat, fruits and vegetables). Recognizing that it is now possible to receive sufficient fluoride with slightly lower levels of fluoride in water, HHS announced its proposal to change the recommendation for the optimal fluoride level in drinking water to prevent tooth decay. The new recommendation of 0.7 mg/L replaces the previous recommended range of 0.7 to 1.2 mg/L. There will be a public comment period on this proposal.

U.S. EPA made available to the public two new scientific documents and announced its intent to evaluate the MCL - the enforceable federal drinking water standard- for fluoride. The two new documents present scientific analysis of new data on adverse health impacts of excess fluoride and on the sources of fluoride exposure in the U.S. population. This analysis was conducted as part of U.S. EPA's regular review of drinking water standards and in response to a National Academy of Sciences report that U.S. EPA requested as part of this process. The evaluation could result in reduction of the current federal standard of 4 mg/L for fluoride in drinking water. In addition, the California Department of Public Health must reconcile proposed change with the current fluoride MCL, which is set at 2 mg/L.

In the case of reduced fluoride MCL in the future, attaining compliance is not expected to be problematic given effective source control- i.e. drinking water systems will be adding less fluoride in their system to comply with the 0.7 mg/L target. This, in turn, will translate into lower fluoride levels in imported water as well as in the treated wastewater effluent, which serve as source water for the District's spreading and direct injection projects. If treatment is necessary, activated alumina cartridges and reverse osmosis membrane filtration systems are the two effective methods for removing fluoride from drinking water. In general, both can remove 80 to 90 percent of the fluoride.

FISCAL IMPACT

None at this time.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

For information.



MEMORANDUM

ITEM NO. 5

Prepared by: Phuong Ly
Reviewed by: Ted Johnson
Approved by: Robb Whitaker

DATE: MAY 25, 2011

TO: GROUNDWATER QUALITY COMMITTEE

FROM: ROBB WHITAKER, GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION UPDATE

CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER SITES

With the cooperation and support of stakeholders such as the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (RWQCB), and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), WRD developed a list of high-priority contaminated groundwater sites within District boundaries. This list is a living document, subject to cleanup and "closure" of sites as well as discovery of new sites warranting further attention. Currently, the list includes 46 sites across the Central and West Coast Basins.

WRD has been working with the lead regulatory agencies for each of these sites to keep abreast of their status, review and provide recommendations as needed, facilitate progress in site characterization and cleanup, and provide technical and financial assistance when necessary. Below is a discussion of two sites that were recently updated with information obtained from the lead regulatory agency.

FAIRCHILD SPACE, CITY OF MANHATTAN BEACH (WEST COAST BASIN)

Between 1955 and 1992, the 9-acre site was used to design and manufacture parts for aircraft and spacecraft applications. There was an on-site plating shop that utilized a chrome acid (chromium VI) storage tank and clarifier. Additionally, chlorinated solvents were used for cleaning/degreasing operations. Until the 1980s, waste solvents were placed in an underground "waste oil sump," which was eventually found to be leaking and was subsequently removed in 1988. Beginning in 1998, the site was redeveloped into a commercial and retail shopping center. Due to historical site activities, groundwater beneath the site is contaminated and investigation/remediation activities are being conducted under the oversight of the RWQCB. Details follow regarding these ongoing investigation and remediation activities.

Constituents of concern in groundwater beneath the site are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and chromium VI. As of February 2010, no chemicals of concern have been detected in the nearest active production (drinking water) wells.

Remediation activities at the site consist of soil excavation, soil vapor extraction (SVE), groundwater pump and treat, and calcium polysulfide injection into groundwater as further discussed below.

- In April and May 1998, 2,300 cubic yards of chromium-impacted soil were removed from the site and RWQCB subsequently issued closure for chromium-impacted site soils in June 1998.
- From September 1998 through June 2000, a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system operated and removed approximately 4,500 lbs of VOCs from vadose zone soils. In July 2001, RWQCB issued closure for VOC-impacted site soils.
- From March 1999 through October 2000, a groundwater pump-and-treat system was operated to remove VOCs and chromium VI from impacted groundwater beneath the site. The system extracted and treated approximately 4.6 million gallons of contaminated groundwater.
- Since May 2004, a vapor extraction system (VES) has been operating to reduce the VOCs from soils just above the groundwater table. As of the end of September 2009, more than 17,500 lbs of VOCs have been removed from the site. The VES system is currently operating today.
- In 2008, calcium polysulfide (CPS) was injected into groundwater to reduce chromium VI and VOC concentrations. By 2010, tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and chromium VI concentrations in the wells within 200 feet of the injection points were reduced by an average of 45%, 44%, and 81%, respectively. There is also evidence of active biodegradation occurring within and around the CPS injection areas. CPS injections are planned in the near future to address "hot spot" areas with higher VOC and/or chromium VI concentrations.

WASTE DISPOSAL, INC. SUPERFUND SITE, CITY OF SANTA FE SPRINGS (CENTRAL BASIN, WHITTIER AREA)

From the 1940s to mid-1960s, a now-buried concrete-lined 42-million gallon reservoir located at the central portion of the site was used to store a variety of liquid and solid wastes, including oil field, refinery, and construction wastes. The reservoir was constructed before 1924 and was initially used for crude petroleum storage. Other wastes found on the site include organic wastes, solvents, petroleum-related chemicals, and other chemical wastes. By 1963, the reservoir was covered with fill, and by approximately 1964 disposal activities at the site appear to have ceased. Grading over the remainder of the buried wastes continued until 1966. The 38-acre former disposal site encompasses a total of 22 individual land parcels, 19 of which currently contain structures. The site is currently zoned as industrial, with approximately 35 small businesses operating on site. Typical businesses include auto shops, industrial gas distribution, machine shops, fabricators, and various manufacturing operations.

The site was placed on the National Priority List (NPL) on July 22, 1987. Due to historical site activities, soil/soil vapor beneath the site is contaminated with VOCs, metals, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Remediation/monitoring

activities are being conducted under the oversight of the USEPA. Details follow regarding these ongoing remediation and monitoring activities.

The site is situated in a heavily industrialized area and within the Santa Fe Springs Oil Field. To date, there have been no indications of site-related groundwater contamination. However, VOCs have been detected in groundwater beneath the site, which appears attributable to a regional VOC plume, i.e. related to off-site sources. Since at least 1980s, the nearest drinking water well is contaminated with VOCs and currently has a wellhead treatment system.

The primary source of contamination at the site is a landfill, including the reservoir in the central area and waste materials in the surrounding area. Remediation at the site therefore incorporates a landfill-based approach, including containment, collection and treatment of gases, collection and removal of site liquids, as summarized below.

- RCRA Subtitle C-Equivalent Cover: This multi-layered cover for hazardous waste was installed over the existing reservoir. This cover consists of geosynthetic materials (geosynthetic clay liner, HDPE geomembrane, geocomposites, and geotextiles) below a vegetative soil layer.
- Engineered Capping Systems: These capping systems were installed in waste disposal areas outside the reservoir and include asphalt, concrete paving, and/or building foundations.
- Subsurface Gas Collection, Extraction, and Treatment System: This system was installed beneath the RCRA C-equivalent cover over the reservoir to collect, remove, and treat subsurface gases by granular activated carbon (GAC).
- Liquids (Leachate) Collection System: Four liquid collection points in the reservoir monitor, collect, and extract leachate and free liquids for treatment and disposal at an off-site facility.
- Passive Bioventing Wells: Passive bioventing wells were installed for soil gas migration control along portions of the waste perimeter outside of the reservoir area and near existing buildings. These wells allow inflow of oxygen to the subsurface in order to enhance degradation of contaminants in soil.

FISCAL IMPACT

None at this time.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

For information.



MEMORANDUM

ITEM NO. 6

| | |
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| <i>Prepared by:</i> | Charlene King |
| <i>Reviewed by:</i> | Ted Johnson |
| <i>Approved by:</i> | Robb Whitaker |

DATE: MAY 25, 2011

TO: GROUNDWATER QUALITY COMMITTEE

FROM: ROBB WHITAKER, GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: NO COST TIME EXTENSION FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH URS CORPORATION

BACKGROUND

The District administers the Safe Drinking Water Program (SDWP) to assist basin purveyors in sustaining active production from contaminated wells. Wells are evaluated for assistance based on factors such as water quality data and production history. When assistance is deemed necessary, WRD and the groundwater producer jointly develop a treatment solution for the subject well.

The District has been using the services of URS Corporation for engineering and design services for projects in the Safe Drinking Water Program. The firm was contracted to provide planning, design, construction management assistance, and inspection services for the Vernon project wells and two additional approved project wells. Activities are still in progress for the Vernon project and the additional wells are in the early stages of development. It is desired to have URS Corporation continue to assist with these Safe Drinking Water projects.

The existing contract with URS Corporation expired April 29, 2011 with \$141,000 remaining as unexpended. Staff recommends extending the term of the contract at no additional cost to WRD to continue to use the services of URS Corporation to June 30, 2012.

FISCAL IMPACT

This was budgeted in the 2008/09 budget. No additional funds are being sought for this contract.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Execute a contract amendment with URS Corporation, subject to approval of form by District Counsel, for professional services for the Safe Drinking Water Program with the term of the agreement to June 30, 2012 at no additional cost to the District.