



Newsletter

Environmental Connection

Summer 2013

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Donna Kemp Spangler, Editor

Communications Office Engages Public in Solutions to Summertime Air Quality Problem

This summer, the [Department of Environmental Quality](#) is reaching out to the public to educate them on the causes and effects of ozone, the ways they can reduce their personal emissions, and how they can protect their health.

“We want to be pro-active in engaging the public when ozone begins to build before it becomes a health issue,” said Bryce Bird, director of Division of Air Quality.

As the weather turns hot and the air becomes stagnant, ozone levels begin to rise. Ozone doesn't just produce the unsightly haze that hovers over the valleys, it also presents health risks. These health impacts can affect everybody, from individuals with chronic respiratory problems to active adults who exercise outdoors.

Reducing ozone is complicated by the fact that it is not emitted directly. Ozone is created when nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) react in the presence of sunlight and heat. Summer wildfires, an increasingly common event in the arid west, can generate VOCs that lead to higher ozone levels. Since ozone can travel thousands of miles through a process known as ozone transport, regional and international air quality problems can contribute to Utah's air quality challenges.

Getting the Word Out

Increased public awareness of the air quality issues surrounding ozone is critical to tackling high summertime ozone. DEQ's summer campaign relies on three principle communication strategies: engage, inform, and collaborate.

Engage

“The awareness campaign is geared towards reaching existing and new audiences with information that gets them thinking about the issue,” said Stacey Adams, communications specialist with DEQ’s Office of Planning and Public Affairs. “Whether their focus is on health, exercise, solving the problem, or just learning more about it, there is information available for everyone and every interest.”

While regulatory measures help lower emissions from industry, the pollutants that combine to form ozone come from a number of different sources. Because individual choices and actions can contribute to the rise in ozone levels, public awareness is critical to getting individuals to understand their contributions to the problem then taking steps to reduce the emissions that lead to ozone.

To kick-off the summer campaign, DEQ asked residents to submit a 30-second public service announcement to the Department’s [Summer Ozone Video contest](#). The goals of the contest were three-fold: involve people in the creation of the message, educate them on the ways they can reduce emissions and protect their health, and provide them with a means to share their message with others.

“This kind of engagement stimulates discussion, promotes problem-solving, and generates enthusiasm about making a difference,” said Adams. “The videos DEQ received in response to were informative, humorous, and thoughtful. Many of the submissions were from young people or the parents of small children, showing that the ozone message is reaching a new generation.”

Inform

Most residents recognize that poor air quality is a seasonal problem in Utah, though many are unaware that Utah has a summer ozone problem. In addition to informing them about the sources of air pollution and individual behavior changes they can make to improve air quality the campaign is focused on educating them about the health impacts that result from ozone. Sharing this information with the general public during high summertime ozone levels is an essential component of the public awareness campaign.

To get the word out, the [Division of Air Quality \(DAQ\)](#) is teaming up with reporters and meteorologists this summer to talk about ways to provide a more consistent air quality and health message. DAQ also offers current air quality conditions on its web site, including [real-time monitoring of ozone levels](#), [forecast data to track ozone levels](#), and [trend charts over a five day period](#). These web based tools make it easy for people to check ozone levels throughout the day.

Social media tools – [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#) – will continue to be used to provide up-to-the-minute information, including ozone alerts and tips on how to reduce emissions, exercise safely, and minimize exposure to unhealthy pollution levels.

For those who are looking for more comprehensive information on ozone, DEQ has fact sheets available online that explain the causes of ozone, describe ozone standards, and outline the health impacts of ozone. The [Ozone Issues Page](#) on the DEQ web site provides links to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) data, general information on ozone, special ozone studies in Utah, and information on the contribution of summer wildfires to ozone levels.

Collaborate

Collaboration is a key component of this summer’s ozone campaign. With many local organizations working on air quality issues opportunities are available to leverage resources. DEQ is coordinating with these organizations along with local government agencies, business

groups, and stakeholders to best utilize resources and create information and distribute it to the press and the public.

DEQ continues to work closely with the [Utah Department of Health](#) and local health departments. This year the agencies have created a series of “tweetorials” to highlight the health and action alert messages pertinent to ozone. They are also creating information for new target audiences including pregnant women and those with compromised health.

DEQ is actively involved in the [Clear the Air Challenge \(CTAC\)](#). The Challenge, issued by Governor Herbert, Salt Lake City Mayor Becker, Salt Lake County Mayor McAdams and other community leaders, is a month long competition starting July 1 that gives residents the opportunity to reduce vehicle emissions by choosing alternatives to driving alone using [TravelWise](#) strategies. [The Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce](#) is sponsoring CTAC this year and has issued a call to businesses to participate by driving down their employee and business miles during the challenge. These efforts to reducing vehicle miles traveled during the summer ozone season can make a big difference in the total precursor gases available to form ground level ozone.

“The summer ozone campaign is an example of how effective strategic communication planning helps DEQ accomplish its mission of safeguarding human health and quality of life by protecting and enhancing the environment,” said Amanda Smith, executive director of DEQ. “By engaging the public in important environmental issues, providing residents with information about issues so they can make informed choices and participate in problem solving, and collaborating with interested stakeholders, DEQ acts as a catalyst for improved environmental outcomes and a more informed populace.”

This article was written by Christine Osborne, policy analyst/communications specialists with DEQ’s Office of Planning and Public Affairs.

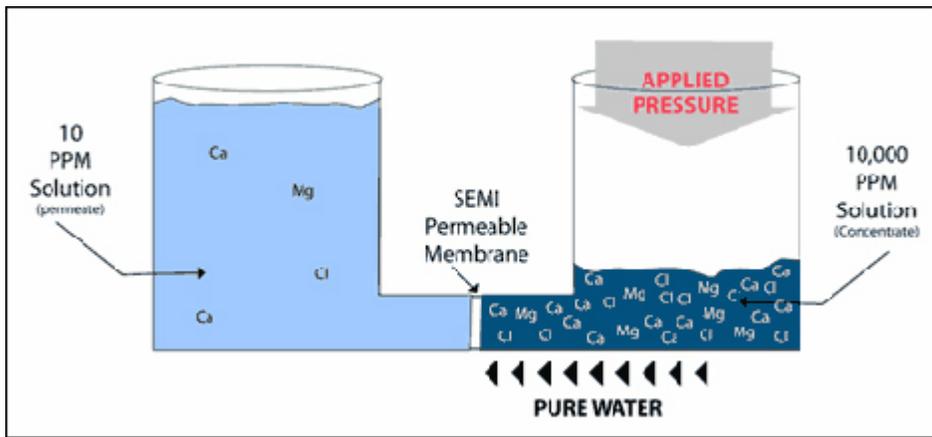
Jordan Valley Water Seeks Permit to Discharge into the Great Salt Lake

A long planned proposal to deliver drinking water to thirsty residents in the southwest portion of the Salt Lake Valley is poised to proceed after years of careful environmental study. The [Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District \(JVWCD\)](#) recently submitted a revised application for a permit from the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) that will allow the groundwater clean-up project to move forward.

JVWCD requested a Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) permit from the DWQ to discharge byproduct water via a [21 mile pipeline](#) running from its facility in West Jordan to the mouth of Gilbert Bay along the south shore of the Great Salt Lake and discharge excess shallow groundwater used in the treatment process into the Jordan River. The permit request is open for public comment through June 28.

The [Jordan Valley Water project](#) is a part of the larger groundwater cleanup under a Natural Resource Damage Claim (NRDC) filed in 1986 by the state of Utah against Kennecott Utah Copper. The claim was made for damages to two deep water aquifers from historic mining activities. The Jordan Valley Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant was constructed under the NRDC settlement agreement to treat contaminated water located in the deep water aquifer in Zone B in the southwestern Salt Lake Valley. Kennecott Utah Copper constructed a similar reverse osmosis facility to clean up contaminated water in the deep groundwater in Zone A.

The cleanup project makes use of reverse osmosis to remove total dissolved solids (salts) from the groundwater. High pressure forces contaminated water through a semi-permeable membrane. The water flows through the membrane while salts, such as sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, and sulfate, are separated from the water moving through the membrane and collected in the byproduct waste stream.



Treatment will result in three streams from the treatment plant:

- Drinking quality water distributed to areas served by Jordan Valley's existing system;
- Excess untreated shallow groundwater that will be discharged to the Jordan River; and
- Byproducts from the treatment process, including concentrated dissolved salts and trace metals, discharged to Gilbert Bay in the Great Salt Lake via a 21 mile pipeline.

This draft permit contains limits for discharges from the Jordan Valley Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant to the Jordan River and the Great Salt Lake. The limits for discharges into the Jordan River are based on existing water quality standards. DWQ adopted a weight-of-evidence approach for discharges to the Great Salt Lake to ensure that the effluent limits in the permit meet the narrative standards for the lake and protect the beneficial uses of Gilbert Bay and its transitional waters.

“Limits in the permit, the most extensive of any we’ve ever issued, are calculated to protect the wildlife and aquatic life dependent on the Great Salt Lake ecosystem,” said Walt Baker, director of DWQ. “In addition, water treatment at the Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant benefits the Valley’s water quality by preventing the further migration of contaminated groundwater.”

Concerns about impacts from selenium and mercury in the byproduct discharge were raised during public comments several years ago. DWQ received an unprecedented number of comments, totaling 150 pages, from 50 individuals and organizations on the draft permit.

On May 9, a 31-page [Comment Response Summary](#) was sent to those who commented on the 2010 draft. After a lengthy review and analysis of the comments submitted, DWQ determined it needed to make substantive changes to the 2010 draft permit and [Statement of Basis](#). The permit has since been revised to include [supporting information](#) for the determination of the effluent limits in the byproduct discharge and additional monitoring requirements in the transitional waters of Gilbert Bay for selenium and mercury. The permit includes a reopener provision if new information resulting from effluent monitoring and study data indicates that these effluent limits need to be revised.

BizHelp Reaches Out to Oil and Gas Industry

The recent growth in oil and gas operations in Utah has intensified interest in the ways energy producers can reduce their environmental impacts. [BizHelp](#), the Department of Environmental Quality's business assistance program, has assembled a "[Top Ten Best Management Practices \(BMPs\) for the Oil and Gas Industry](#)" that offers a wide assortment of cost effective practices that oil and gas producers can use to protect air and water quality during operations and reduce the use and production of hazardous wastes.

While regulations can address many of the environmental consequences of oil and gas production, voluntary measures to prevent pollution during drilling and production, processing, storage, transmission, and distribution can complement regulations and result in more environmentally responsible development and compliance.

"Many oil and gas companies find that using BMPs cuts air emissions, reduces water use, controls erosion, reduces the amount of hazardous waste generated, and often saves companies money over the long term." said Frances Bernards, business assistance consultant for DEQ.



BizHelp has posted links on its web page that direct businesses to additional BMP information and resources, including EPA's [Natural Gas STAR Program](#) and the [Intermountain Oil and Gas BMP Project](#).

Below is a summary of some of the BizHelp BMP recommendations designed to help oil and gas operators improve their operations, protect the environment, and enhance their bottom line.

Reduce Emissions

Oil and gas operators can reduce air emissions during drilling and production by employing Reduced Emissions Completions (Green Completions) to capture gas produced during well completions. . Using enclosed tanks, vapor recovery units on storage tanks, tightening connections, and using and maintaining proper hatches, seals and valves minimize air emissions and benefit operators by capturing product.

Conserve Water

Utilizing central water treatment facilities and on-site water treatment facilities conserve water and allow for the reuse of water needed for drilling and production.

Choose and Reuse Materials

Substituting organic additives, polymers, or biodegradable additives for oil-based mud reduces the toxicity of materials used in oil and gas operations. Keeping solvents and chemicals covered, buying less volatile solvents, and lubricating parts with mineral oil and lubra-beads instead of diesel oil reduces emissions that can lead to poor air quality in oil and gas fields. Recovering and

reusing weighting materials, drilling fluids, and waste drilling mud leads to less waste and more efficient use of resources.

Use High Efficiency Equipment

Replacing high bleed valves with compressed air, electric valves, or low bleed valves and installing or converting gas operated pneumatic devices to electric, solar, or compressed air driven devices/controllers also reduces air emissions.

Develop a Monitoring and Maintenance Program

Implementing a Directed Inspection and Maintenance program to identify fugitive gas leaks from leaking compressors, valves, connectors, seals, and open-ended lines reduces air emissions and captures valuable product that would otherwise be lost.

Reduce Dust and Tailpipe Emissions

Applying water or chemical treatments to roads, restricting vehicle speeds to 10 mph, covering or reclaiming excavated or inactive storage piles, using telemetry and well automation to remotely monitor and control production, using centrally stored water piped to the well pads and fracturing facilities, and using vans and buses to shuttle employees to the work site reduces traffic, resulting in fewer dust and tailpipe emissions.

System Design

Using directional drilling to drill multiple wells from a single pad eliminates the need to construct separate well roads and pads, reducing surface disturbance and vehicle traffic.

Construction and Reclamation

Using diversion dikes, containment diking, and curbing reduces the exposure of storm water runoff to cuttings and other waste storage areas. Segregating stormwater drainage from liquid storage, loading/unloading facilities and operations areas protects unimpacted areas. Reducing sediment loss and runoff contamination and accelerating site reclamation minimizes surface disturbance and water contamination.

This article was written by Christine Osborne, policy analysis/communications specialist with DEQ's Office of Planning and Public Affairs.

Listing Will Make Resources, Funding Available for Clean-Up Eastside PCE Plume Added to Superfund National Priorities List

In a move supported by the Department of Environmental Quality, [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#) announced on May 22 that the Eastside PCE [Plume \(700 South 1600 East PCE Plume\)](#) in Salt Lake City has been placed on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) of contaminated sites. Investigations and reports by DEQ's Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) funder Superfund helped formed the basis for EPA moving forward with the designation.

"Listing of the site on the EPA's National Priorities List will allow further investigation of the plume and hopefully lead to a cleanup decision," said Brent Everett, director of DERR.



The 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume site is located near the George E. Wahlen Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center on the east side of Salt Lake City. The preliminary investigation area is bounded on the west side by 900 East, on the north at 500 South, on the east at 1600 East, and on the south by Yale Avenue.

Sampling and investigations conducted by the state and EPA indicate that groundwater in the area is contaminated with tetrachloroethylene, commonly known as PCE. The groundwater plume, first discovered in 1990 during routine sampling of the irrigation well for the Mount Olivet Cemetery, contains levels of PCE above federal health based standards. In 2010, sampling conducted to determine the extent of possible contamination from the 2010 Red Butte oil spill detected additional PCE contamination in natural springs fed by groundwater in the area.

Monitoring wells have turned up groundwater concentrations of up to 320 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) in some areas. The drinking water standard is 5.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. In 2004, PCE was detected in a Salt Lake City municipal drinking water well at levels below this standard, but the city chose to remove the well from service as a precaution. The discovery of PCE at the East Side Springs Site indicated that the plume was migrating. The contamination now covers approximately 300 acres. If left unchecked, the plume could continue to migrate and put other public drinking water supplies at risk.

PCE is widely used in dry cleaning and metal degreasing. A former dry cleaning facility at the Salt Lake City Veterans Affairs Medical Center is the suspected source of this PCE contamination. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has identified PCE as “reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen”. In addition to concerns about contamination of drinking water, PCE in groundwater volatilizes easily and its vapors can move through soils and enter basements through cracks in the foundations. This can result in vapor intrusion into homes and buildings, leading to high indoor concentrations of PCE. Acute, short-term inhalation exposure to PCE can cause dizziness, nausea, headache, and confusion. Long term exposure may cause liver, kidney, or neurological damage.

Following the 2010 discovery of PCE downgradient of the initial plume, the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) conducted a [Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation](#) under CERCLA authority from EPA.

Based on these studies, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, with the support of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Salt Lake County Health Department, Salt Lake City, and the Department of Veterans Affairs proposed the site for Superfund designation in September 2012. The finalized East Side Springs Site Inspection report confirmed the presence of PCE in the springs and shallow groundwater and concluded that the contamination is likely connected to the 700 South 1600 East PCE plume.

This article was written by Christine Osborne, policy analyst/communications specialist with DEQ's Office of Planning and Public Affairs.

Indoor Radon legislation

Division of Radiation Control Puts Radon Bill Into Action

The prevalence of radon gas in homes, schools, and other buildings (both public and private) is a significant issue in Utah, and one that the Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Radiation Control (DRC) takes seriously. Although radon education has been provided through

DRC’s Indoor Radon Program for decades, state lawmakers agreed during the 2013 legislative session that radon education needs to be more extensive and widespread in Utah.

To accomplish this enormous task, the Legislature passed [SCR 11 Concurrent Resolution on Radon Gas](#). Effective April 1, 2013, the resolution urges “business owners and managers, landlords, real estate licensees, home inspectors, home builders, mortgage lenders, real estate appraisers, trade organizations, government agencies at local and state levels, community groups, schools, colleges, universities, the medical establishment, and outlets in print media, television, and radio to educate the citizens of the state in protecting themselves from the dangers of elevated radon gas levels; and urges the citizens of the state of Utah to take steps to protect themselves from the dangers of radon exposure.”

This resolution also encourages all Utahns to take responsibility to inform the public about the dangers and health risks associated with radon exposure and provide information about testing and remediation options. Below is a summarization of how the resolution affects individuals and groups:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Utah property owners: 	Have their structures tested for radon gas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business owners and managers: 	Have their properties tested for radon exposure, make available radon test kits at a reasonable price to the public and to provide staff who are informed on radon testing issues.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community groups 	Take on the cause of informing the public about the dangers associated with radon exposure and provide information about testing and remediation options.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies at the local and state levels 	Provide information and resources to educate the public on the issues of radon exposure and create programs and policies to help property owners test for radon and remediate elevated levels of radon gas, including distributing a copy of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's radon awareness pamphlet at the time that a building permit is issued.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home builders: 	Inform buyers of the dangers and risks of radon exposure, encourage remediation options where needed, use new radon-resistant construction methods, and make these remediation options available and affordable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home inspectors: 	Become informed on the issues related to radon exposure and testing and inform their clients about the dangers and risks of radon exposure, encourage testing and remediation, and offer reasonable options to radon testing in their services.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords : 	Have their rental properties tested for radon exposure and remediate any affected properties.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print media, television, and radio outlets: 	Responsibly report on the issues related to radon exposure, testing, and remediation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real estate licensees: 	Use their access to buyers and sellers of real estate to inform them, by use of a radon-specific Buyers

	Disclosure and Acknowledgment form, of the dangers and risks of radon exposure, encourage testing and remediation, and educate the public about the dangers of radon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real estate professionals, including mortgage lenders and appraisers: 	Inform buyers and sellers of real estate of the danger and risk of radon exposure by using the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's radon awareness pamphlet at the time that a contract is signed by the purchaser, and encourage purchasers and sellers of real estate to conduct radon concentration tests.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools, colleges, and universities 	Actively participate in educating the public about the dangers associated with radon exposure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade organizations: 	Actively educate their members regarding the dangers of radon exposure, the need for radon testing, and to use their resources to help educate the public on radon exposure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical establishment 	Take every effort available to inform the public of the health risks associated with radon exposure, including the commissioning of studies, publications, and outreach programs.

“The implementation of this new legislation is critical,” said Rusty Lundberg, director of DRC. “Although there’s a likelihood of federal funding cuts to the states’ radon programs, DRC is committed to find ways to expand its educational outreach to all citizens, groups, and businesses.”

“Home builders, realtors, and inspectors are a vital component to the educational process,” added Radon Program Coordinator Christine Keyser. “As they become better informed and educated about radon they, in turn, become more effective in educating their clients. With proper tools and support, local health departments, schools, and medical establishments can effectively reach individuals throughout the state. Likewise, trade organizations and community groups such as the Utah Cancer Action Network, Cancer Survivors against Radon, and the Utah Radon Policy Coalition can provide strong partnerships.”

Radon is a naturally occurring, radioactive, cancer-causing gas that comes from the uranium in the earth and it is not going away—it is in all soils. But, the good news is people do not have to expose themselves to elevated levels of radon in their homes, schools, or offices. Radon can be mitigated or fixed. The U.S. Surgeon General warns that radon exposure causes lung cancer and all homes should be tested. Testing for radon is simple and easy. There are several options for testing for radon: 1) hire a certified measurement provider, 2) purchase a reliable do-it-yourself, short-term test kit (minimum 48 hours), or 3) purchase a reliable long-term test kit (90 to 365 days).

For more information about the Concurrent Resolution, a list of certified radon measurement providers and certified mitigators, or to purchase a do-it-yourself long-term or \$7 short-term radon test kits, please go to DRC’s radon website: www.radon.utah.gov or call 800-458-0145. Test kits may also be purchased at any local retail hardware store.

This article was written by Christine Keyser, radon program coordinator.

E-Waste Disposal Saturdays throughout August **Samsung Helps Get Rid of Old Electronics**

Not sure what to do with old electronics? Samsung is making it easy by sponsoring a series of free Saturday electronic waste recycling events each month in Salt Lake City throughout August. The events are free to Salt Lake City and County residents.

Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste couldn't be more pleased.

Allan Moore, manager of DEQ's Hazardous Waste Generator program, presented a letter to Samsung, recognizing Samsung as a partner in promoting electronics recycling in Utah.

"DEQ applauds Samsung's efforts to provide Salt Lake City residents with an opportunity to dispose of electronics in a responsible way," said Moore. "These free events continue to be a popular, effective way to safely recycle e-waste."

E-waste collection events are hugely successful, preventing electronics from being dumped illegally or in landfills. E-waste collected at the City events will be recycled by Metech, a certified e-Steward recognized for their environmentally responsible recycling practices.

A total of 21,604 pounds of electronics were collected during a four-hour e-waste drive held at the University of Utah in April, organized by the Salt Lake Valley Health Department.

E-waste accepted at the community collection events include: computers, computer parts, televisions, cellphones, printers, scanners and cameras. The event is for household waste, not businesses. Additional weekday summer collection events will be hosted by the Salt Lake County Health Department. For more information: <http://www.slcgov.com/slcgreen/electronics>.

Responsible recycling of e-waste is important to conserve natural resources and protect the environment, according to Moore. Many common electronics contain toxic chemicals, including lead and mercury, which can be released into storm drains and groundwater if not handled properly.

For additional information on how to safely recycle e-waste, go to DEQ's Recycling Electronics Responsibly Webpage at: http://www.deq.utah.gov/Pollution_Prevention/electronics.htm

This article was written by Frances Bernards, business assistance consultant for DEQ

Willard Bay Recovering from Diesel Fuel Spill

Two months after a diesel spill sent emergency response crews to Willard Bay to halt the flow of fuel to the reservoir, recreationists are out on the water and kicking back in the campgrounds – thanks to the cleanup efforts overseen by the Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ).

"While we continue to oversee the remaining clean-up efforts, there have been 'non-detect' readings for diesel-related organics in the Bay and decreased readings in soil samples, which means the spill site is on the road to recovery," said Chris Bittner, toxicologists for DWQ.

Anatomy of a Spill

On March 18, fuel released from a break in a Chevron diesel pipeline near Willard Bay traveled to a drainage ditch connected to the reservoir through a series of wetlands/channel chains. Diesel fuel accumulated in the drainage ditch and wetlands, contaminating an environmentally sensitive area in North Willard Bay State Park. The fuel drenched six beavers living in the area and eventually found its way to the reservoir shoreline. Soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination in the vicinity of the spill site required extensive containment and clean-up measures.



Chevron placed booms approximately 10 feet from the shoreline to contain the diesel and prevent it from entering the main portion of the reservoir. It placed hard booms and check dams along the drainage ditch leading to the reservoir and installed underflow dams (weirs) at the north and south ends of the beaver pond. Once it became apparent that the spill had also contaminated shallow groundwater, the company installed a French drain along the beach to intercept diesel in the perched groundwater flowing towards the Bay. Vacuum trucks were deployed to recover the fuel and take it offsite for processing. Contaminated soils adjacent to the fuel leak were excavated and removed.

The Division of Water Quality (DWQ) began water sampling on March 19, coordinating with EarthFax for split sampling at five locations. A split sample, used to measure precision of sample results, is a single sample that is divided equally into two containers and analyzed at different labs. DWQ and EarthFax continued daily split sampling until March 21st, when DWQ took responsibility for sampling.

While trace concentrations of diesel-related contaminants (DROs) were detected in water in the treatment area, those concentrations have steadily declined since the spill. Sampling data continues to indicate there is no long-term or short-term threat to human health, or the environment in Willard Bay. [Sampling data results](#) are posted as they become available. Analytical results from fish samples taken in Willard Bay on May 9 show no diesel contamination to fish from the diesel spill.

The Utah Division of Water Quality issued a [Notice of Violation and Compliance Order \(NOV/CO\)](#) on April 12 to Chevron Pipeline Company asking the company to provide a report on cleanup activities and its response plan.

On May 3, Chevron successfully completed hydrostatic testing of the pipeline near Willard Bay State Park and received permission from the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) to place the line back in service under terms of the [Corrective Action Order](#) issued to CPL by PHMSA. The pipeline resumed operations at a reduced capacity on May 4.

The North Marina at Willard Bay remains closed, with buoys prohibiting access to the contaminated beach area. The South Marina, including boat launch ramps, camping, and day use areas, is open.

This article was written by Christine Osborne, policy analyst/communications specialist with DEQ's Office of Planning and Public Affairs.