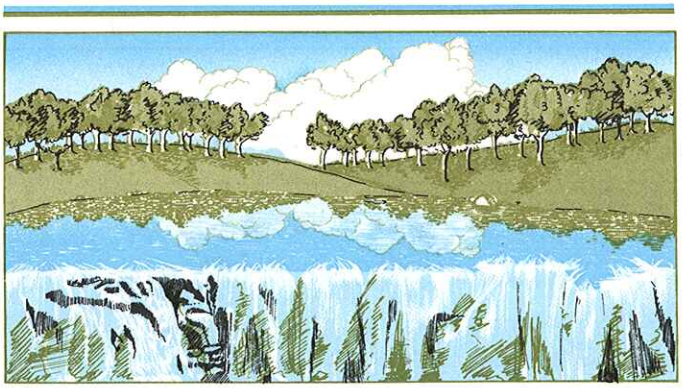
THE TEXAS



Texas Water Commission Activities Concerning

Water Quality, Water Utilities, Water Rights & Uses and Hazardous & Solid Waste

August, 1990

WaterFront

Mega Borg: TWC responds to tanker's spill

Explosions and fire rocked the supertanker, M/V Mega Borg II, shortly before midnight on June 9th.

The Mega Borg, anchored approximately 57 miles southeast of Galveston, exploded while crews were transferring its 41-million gallon cargo of light *Palanca*, Angolan crude oil onto a smaller vessel using a process called *lightering*. Three million gallons had been transferred when an explosion occured in the ship's pump room.

Within two hours of the explosion, the TWC's Emergency

(continued on p. 4)

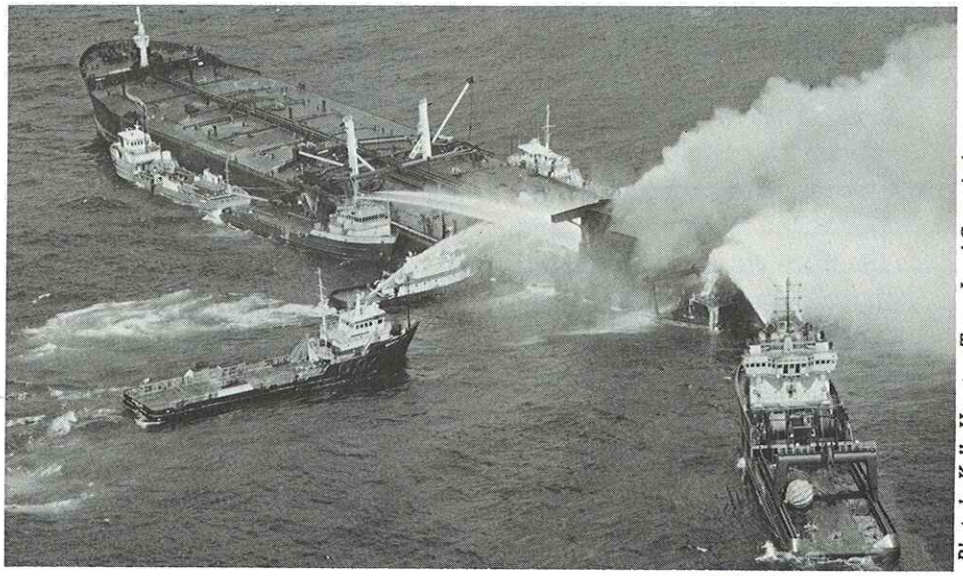


Photo by Kelly Houston, Texas Land Commission

Oil spills: TWC recommends measures

In the wake of the recent Mega Borg oil tanker disaster in the Gulf of Mexico, the Texas Water Commission recently unveiled its recommended strategy for improving the state's oil spill preparedness.

The TWC recommended a two cent per barrel fee on crude oil entering or leaving ports on the Texas Gulf Coast to pay for cleaning up oil spills.

(continued on p. 6)

Turn the Page:

Program Activities

Water Quality Program	May Totals	FY 90 to-Date Totals
Enforcement Activities (final orders):		
Administrative penalty reports	2	40
Mandatory enforcement hearing reports	2	13
Wastewater Disposal Permits:		
Applications received	92*	301*
domestic	(74)	(229)
industrial	(14)	(58)
Applications filed with the TWC	49	213
domestic	(48)	(183)
industrial	(1)	(30)
Public Hearings Conducted	5	11
NPDES Permits Drafted & Fowarded to EPA	40	130
TWC Permit Issued	40**	168**

*total includes applications for temporary/emergency orders
**total includes temporary/emergency orders

Hazardous & Solid Waste Program		
Final Orders & Judgements:		
Enforcement Orders—TWC	2	28
(with administrative penalties)	(2)	(17)
(without administrative penalties)	(0)	(10)
Judgements—Texas Attorney General	0	0
Permit Applications:		
Submitted to TWC Staff	2	7
Issued by the Texas Water Commission	3	21

Field Activities		
Hazardous Waste Facility Inspections:		
Annual Inspections	44	330
Special Ground Water Inspections	5	28
Other Evaluations	49	547
Water Quality Inspections:		
Annual Compliance Inspections Completed	325	2104
Other Inspections Completed	94	707
Lab Quality Assurance Inspections Completed:	6	39
Complaint Investigations Completed:	224	1514

Texas weather:

Winter and Spring 1990

The heaviest spring rains in a generation sent epic floodwaters raging through most of North and East Texas, claiming 13 lives, causing hundreds of millions of dollars in property and crop damage, and forcing some 10,000 residents from their homes. Forty-six counties from the upper Red River Valley to the upper Texas coast were declared eligible for federal disaster assistance as a result of the historic flooding.

Persistent, torrential rains cascaded down the watersheds of the Red, Trinity, Brazos, and Sabine Rivers for much of the spring season. Flooding in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, and in many other locales in North Central Texas, including Brownwood, was among the worst on record. On May 17, the Trinity River sustained a record-setting release rate of 100,800 cubic feet per second. Though rainfall was not as substantial in East Texas and along the upper Texas coast, flooding in those areas was equally severe due to the subsequent cresting of rivers swollen from near-record rainfall upstream.

The spring flood-producing rains were reminiscent of the

historic rainstorms that inundated vast portions of Texas in the spring of 1957, thereby shattering the most prolonged and intense drought to afflict the Lone Star State in the modern era. Like the rainfall amounts for the spring season of 33 years ago, seasonal rainfall for many locales in the spring of 1990 could be measured in feet, not inches.

Rainfall in each of spring's three months was much above normal throughout the northeastern half of Texas. The spring sum of almost 20 inches measured at Dallas-Fort Worth was nearly double the normal, and it was the most in any spring since the spring of 1957 unleashed the gargantuan total of more than 29 inches. The winter and spring combined yielded almost as much rain (29.54 inches) as the Metroplex collects in a normal year. Wichita Falls' winter-spring aggregate of nearly 25 inches was also the most for the pair of seasons since the drought-erasing rains of early 1957.

The spring was also the wettest in at least a decade in much of the Low Rolling Plains, North Central and East Texas, and parts of the Edwards Plateau and the Upper Coast. Del Rio saw its drought severely dented with spring rains that totaled over 10 inches, the most since 1981 and the second heaviest spring sum since 1957. Beaumont-Port Arthur amassed nearly 40 inches of rain during the winter and spring of 1990, the most for any December through May period in seven years.

Observed Rainfall*

Metropolitan Area	Winter (Dec. '89–Feb. '90) Total (inches)	Winter (Dec. '89–Feb. '90) % of Normal	Spring (Mar.-May '90) Total (inches)	Spring (Mar.-May '90) % of Normal
Abilene	*4.51*	*162*	*12.06*	*181*
Amarillo	*3.32*	*218*	*4.56*	*96*
Austin	*4.97*	*81*	*8.85*	*99*
Brownsville	*2.87*	*72*	*5.08*	*120*
Corpus Christi	*5.87*	*128*	*7.63*	*130*
Dallas-Fort Worth	*9.59*	*183*	*19.95*	*193*
Del Rio	*2.14*	*110*	*10.15*	*227*
El Paso	*0.59*	*48*	*0.76*	*101*
Galveston	*7.66*	*86*	*11.52*	*144*
Houston	*9.30*	*92*	*13.55*	*117*
Lubbock	*2.82*	*204*	*3.46*	*76*
Midland-Odessa	*1.44*	*99*	*3.26*	*96*
Port Arthur	*19.40*	*156*	*19.37*	*169*
San Angelo	*3.48*	*164*	*8.99*	*178*
San Antonio	*4.21*	*88*	*12.97*	*168*
Tyler	*11.81*	*115*	*20.40*	*147*
Victoria	*4.90*	*78*	*7.82*	*93*
Waco	*6.06*	*107*	*14.30*	*136*
Wichita Falls	*7.13*	*226*	*17.34*	*190*

**Includes the liquid equivalent of snowfall.*

While drought was terminated in the north and dented in the south, it intensified in the west over the winter and spring. In contrast to the more than three feet of rain that fell in the far east during the winter and spring, rainfall for the same period west of the Pecos River amounted to little more than one inch! El Paso's paltry six month total of 1.35 inches was the least in any winter-spring period since 1982. Spring rainfall in the High Plains was also subpar, though only modestly so.

The spring ended with floodwaters slowing receding in the east and cracks in the ground yawning wider in the west. Seldom has Texas sustained such marked contrasts in rainfall distributions as in the early half of 1990. While Texans in the north and east grew weary of fighting rising floodwaters and being displaced from their flood-damaged houses, citizens in the west and south continued to gaze pleadingly at the skies for a soaking rain to alleviate the worsening drought conditions throughout most of the Rio Grande plain from El Paso to Brownsville. ♦

—George Bomar,
Weather & Climate Specialist

Mega Borg:

(Continued from p. 1)

Response Unit initiated a response effort that would continue for several days and involve coordination with local, state and federal government authorities, as well as three foreign nations: Norway, Mexico and France.

The 886-foot supertanker burned more than a week, spilling oil off its decks, across the listing stern, and sparking oil-on-water fires around the tanker.

Two men were killed in the explosion and two others remain missing and are presumed dead. Seventeen other crewmen were injured in the accident.

The ship's owners, K.S. Mega Borg II and Mosvold Rederi SI of Farsund, Norway, hired a private contractor to extinguish the fire, salvage the ship, and clean up any pollution.

Once the fire was extinguished and the hull allowed to cool, salvage crews transferred the remaining cargo, an estimated 34.1- million gallons of light crude, onto two smaller vessels: the Janus and the Atlantis.

Salvage crews could do nothing, however, to save the 15-year-old Mega Borg. The crippled supertanker was recently sold for scrap for approximately $2.4 million.

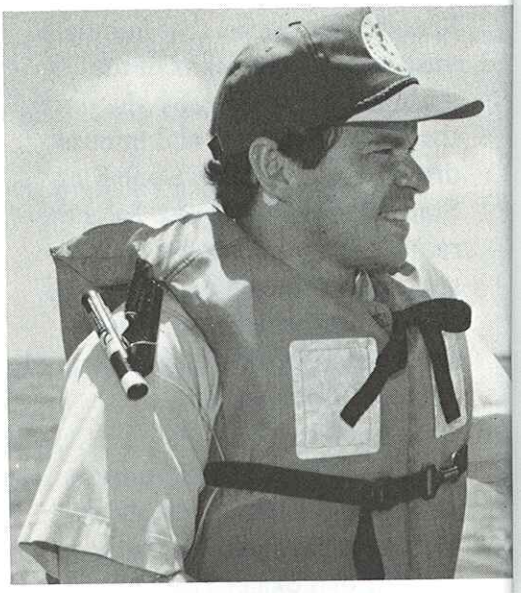
Most of the 4.3-million gallons of oil that spilled from the Mega Borg either burned, evaporated, or was recovered by skimmers.

The Texas Water Commission functions as the state's lead agency in spill response. As a member of the federal Regional Response Team, the TWC works with other state and federal agencies, as well as local entities, to take appropriate action when a spill occurs.

During the early hours of the spill, the agency's emergency response staff played a signficant role in the dispersant use evaluation and decision-making process, and in the development of the dispersant use monitoring plan. Staff members also participated in daily press conferences regarding spill response issues.

As the state's designated trustee for Natural Resources Damage Assessment, the TWC was instrumental in working with federal trustees to develop a memoranda of understanding and agreement concerning the complex issues surrounding natural resources damage assessment.

TWC staff also designed the scientfic approach to bioremediation protocol and the shoreline protection/cleanup strategy. Additionally, the agency's field investigators inspected and evaluated contractors' equipment,

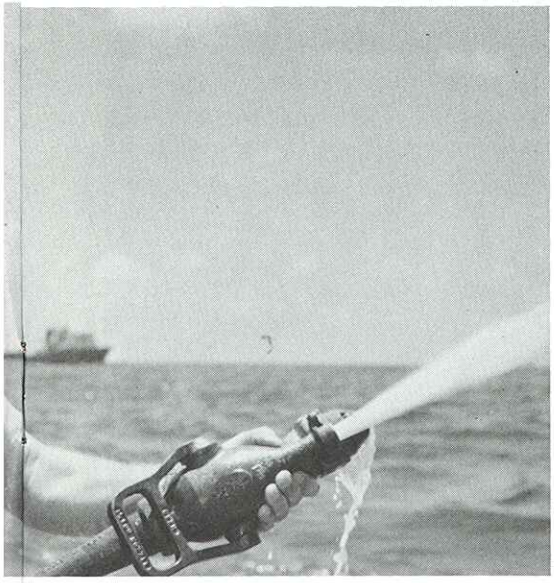


facilities, and proposals for spill response.

Most importantly, emergency response staff evaluated and worked toward a decision and contingency plan for dealing with the propect of a catastrophic failure of the vessel that would have resulted in a 39 million-gallon instantaneous release.

The swift response and cleanup efforts coordinated by the TWC in conjunction with the United States Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Texas General Land Office and other agencies, plus the volatility of the crude itself, prevented the Mega Borg spill from reaching the magnitude of the Exxon Valdez spill.

The Valdez spill of March 24, 1989, was the worst spill in U.S.



Photos by Kelly Houston, Texas Land Commission

Both TWC Chairman Buck Wynne and Texas Land Commissioner Gary Mauro took an active part in the bioremediation experiment conducted on June 15th. Left: Chairman Wynne, aboard a U.S. Coast Guard cutter, sprays oil-eating microbes on a portion of the Mega Borg oil slick. Below: Chairman Wynne (right) assists Commissioner Mauro (left) during the experiment.

history. More than 1,100 miles of shoreline in and near Alaska's Prince William Sound were fouled, and much of the rocky coast remains visibly polluted more than 17 months later.

Although the Mega Borg was carrying three times as much oil as was spilled by the Valdez, the oil spilled in Alaska was heavy crude, which doesn't dissipate nearly as rapidly as the light crude spilled from the Mega Borg.

Throughout the ordeal, TWC's emergency response staff continued to address the potentially devasting impact a spill would have on the Texas shoreline, especially the estuaries, marshlands, bays and beaches. The TWC and NOAA reached a $275,000 settlement with the owners of the Mega Borg to conduct an assessment of the spill's environmental impact on the Texas coast. Funds from this settlement also were used to relocate two threatened species of turtles that were in or near the path of the spill.

Using this fund, TWC and NOAA scientists and field personnel will continue to conduct several studies of certain key resources and ecosystems along the Texas coast to determine whether significant damage has resulted from the spill.

TWC personnel were prepared to mobilize and participate in shoreline clean up efforts. Agency staff in Galveston and Austin carefully monitored the movement of the slick and were prepared to clean up any shoreline areas fouled by oil from the crippled tanker.

Working with the General Land Office, the TWC also organized citizen volunteers for cleanup efforts. More than 12,000 volunteers from the State's Adopt-A-Beach program remained on alert, ready to clean up the beaches if tar balls from the slick washed ashore. The slick, once 45 miles long, came within seven miles of the Texas shoreline.

Cleanup crews were relieved Tuesday, June 26th, after the U.S. Coast Guard failed to find any oil along Texas beaches. However, Louisiana officials said Thursday, June 28th, that tests conducted on tar balls washing ashore in western Louisiana showed that they were from the Mega Borg. ♦

—Helen Pitts, Public Information

Oil Spills

(Continued from p. 1)

Citing the recent Mega Borg spill, TWC Chairman Buck Wynne, said: "We were lucky to have been dealing with a financially responsible spiller this time who could afford to hire the best contractor available.

"We may not be so fortunate next time, and we need a vast infusion of money to be fully prepared."

The fee would be charged until the balance in the Texas Spill Response Fund is raised from $750,000 to $50 million. After that point, the fee would be levied as needed to maintain the balance.

Approximately 560 million barrels of crude oil pass through oil loading facilities by tanker along the Texas Gulf Coast every year. According to the TWC, the fee would raise more than $11 million per year.

Because several oil and chemical companies have large plants in both Texas and Louisiana, the TWC recommended that this new funding mechanism be coordinated with Louisiana to ensure Texas' economic development is not threatened.

Interest and principal from the fund would be used to finance standby oil spill response contracts and state-owned equipment stockpiles.

Photo by Kelly Houston, Texas Land Commission

Surrounded by media representatives, TWC Chairman Buck Wynne announces plans to conduct bioremediation experiments on the Mega Borg oil spill at a press conference in Galveston.

The money also could finance a research and development program for new oil spill technology, such as the bioremediation experiment conducted during the Mega Borg spill.

Much of the Mega Borg oil was burned off or recovered by skimmers following the supertanker's explosion and fire during a lightering operation on June 9th.

Although the bioremediation experiment was not a major factor in the cleanup, preliminary laboratory results support earlier scientific findings that the microorganisms can significantly reduce the amount of oil in the water, create no toxicity, and maintain the nutrient balance of the marine environment.

At a July 12th press conference in Houston, jointly conducted by Wynne and Texas Land Commission Chairman Garry Mauro, Wynne said, "The results are encouraging in and of themselves. But they become more impressive viewed in the light of other oil spill response methods."

According to Wynne, containment booms are "virtually worthless" in swells of more than two feet and chemical dispersants do not neutralize the oil, but only cause it to sink into the water column. "The oil itself," he said, "remains in the marine environment." Skimmer vessels pick up only about 20 percent of spilled oil.

As a result of the experiment, Wynne called for further testing, using future "spills of opportunity," as proving ground for the new technology.

However, Wynne described his approach to bioremediation as tempered with a "make haste slowly" attitude. "At the Water Commission, caution is our watchword. Water is essential to life and we believe we must subject anything that might affect Texas water or the Texas environment to careful scrutiny before approving its use."

The TWC also recommended additional new oil spill measures:

* the state should examine whether constructing an offshore oil terminal would be economically feasible.

* Congress should enact oil spill legislation that sets up a federal oil spill response fund for catastrophic oil spills.

* state officials should insist that the Petroleum Industry Response Organization (PIRO) locate a fully-funded and operational regional oil spill response center along the northern Texas Gulf Coast. (If industry is willing to do this, Wynne said, it should receive credit against the fee charged to fund state oil spill preparedness.)

* the state should consider regular exercises to maintain the coordination of all state agencies involved in major oil spill and hazardous substance spill response. ♦

Bioremediation:

The Experiment

Two experiments of the bioremediation process were conducted during the Mega Borg spill.

During the bioremediation experiments, microorganisms, which had been treated to increase their activity, were sprayed onto the oil spilled on the water's surface. Under laboratory conditions, the microbes break down the oil to an emulsion of fatty acids, which can be consumed by marine life. Although bioremediation has been used in the past to treat wastewater and sewage, it has not been used to clean up a major oil spill.

The microbes were first applied on June 15th over a portion of the slick about three miles from the ship. No oil was visible in that area on the following day.

During the second test on June 18th, a controlled application was undertaken by identifying isolated areas of the slick and applying microbes to one marked area. A control area was also marked off where no application was made. Samples from both areas were collected over the course of several hours. These samples were analyzed by laboratories at the Lower Colorado River Authority.

Laboratory results indicate that the volume of the petroleum in some samples contained only 30 percent of the original volume of oil before the application of the microbes. No similar reduction was found in the control slick.

The time-consuming water column tests were not 100 percent complete at press time, but available information show virtually no oil and no toxic byproducts. The results also show levels of oxygen-depleting phosphorous and nitrogen were at or below those of the natural marine environment.

Alpha BioSea, the product used during the experiment, was developed by Carl Oppenheimer, professor of marine science and microbiology at the University of Texas at Austin. Oppenheimer is also chief scientist for Alpha Environmental Inc., the Austin firm that supplied the product for the experiment.

The experiment cost $26,000, which included the $1,500 per pound cost of the microorganisms. TWC Chairman, Buck Wynne, has written the owners of the Mega Borg and its cargo, the Mosvold Shipping Company and Elf Aquantine, asking them to reimburse the state. At press time, the TWC had received no response. ♦

Critical areas:

Four Texas regions designated

The Texas Water Commission has designated four regions in the state as critical areas needing ground water management and protection. According to legislation passed in 1985, a critical area is a region that is experiencing ground water problems or is expected to during the next 20 years.

The designated critical areas include portions of Midland, Upton and Reagan counties; all of Swisher county, as well as portions of Briscoe and Hale counties; and a part of Dallam County. A region of the Central Texas Hill Country, which includes all of Bandera, Blanco, Gillespie, Kendall and Kerr counties, and portions of Comal, Hays and Travis counties, was also designated.

On June 3rd, the TWC ordered public hearings be conducted in three of the critical areas (Midland, Upton and Reagan counties; Swisher, Briscoe and Hale counties; and Dallam County) to determine whether an underground water conservation district should be created in those areas. In addition, the TWC gave the counties in the Hill Country critical area until September 1, 1991, to elect a management option that will appropriately manage and protect the area's ground water resources.

The purpose of designating a region as a critical area is to assure the availability of a clean and adequate supply of underground water and to adequately control land subsidence problems and waste of underground water. The designation also assures that local areas will determine the best methods for handling their underground water problems, either through the creation of an underground water conservation district or by other means, such as annexation to an adjacent, existing district.

Creation of a district is subject to an election conducted within the boundaries of the proposed district. If voters reject the recommendation of an underground water conservation district in an election, their county becomes ineligible for state aid in connection with surface or ground water projects.

The TWC based the designations on recommendations made by Commission staff upon completion of detailed studies of each area. The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) and four separate Critical Area Advisory Committees, jointly appointed by the TWC and the TWDB, assisted with these studies.

Each detailed study focused on the total water resources of each area with special emphasis on the availability, quality and related historical conditions of ground water resources. The studies also projected each area's water supply and quality for the next 20 years.

Seventeen regions in the state were initially proposed for detailed study as possible critical ground water areas in July 1986. In January 1987, the TWC and the TWDB released a revised list of ten Texas areas. Those remaining areas, which were not designated as critical areas by the TWC in June, either currently are or will be under study in the future.

To obtain a copy of each critical area's report, contact the TWC library at (512) 463-7834. ♦

—Helen Pitts, Public Information

District 7 with Lab

Construction of the new District 7 Field Office and Laboratory is complete.

The new office is located 15 miles east of downtown Houston and 2-1/2 miles north of I-10 on Beltway 8 at 5144 East Sam Houston Parkway North. Gerald Hord is District 7 manager, telephone (713)457-5191. Lab manager is Jim Busceme, telephone (713)457-5229. ♦

Rules Update

(To obtain a vendor list of Commission rules, contact the TWC Library at 512/463-7834.)

The TWC withdrew the following rules:

Chapter 334. Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks
—Subchapter I. Underground Storage Tank Contractor Certification and Installer Licensing (withdraws emergency effectiveness of new 31 TAC §§334.201-.213)

Effective date: May 23, 1990

New rules published in 2/2/90 and withdrawal notice published in 5/29/90 *Texas Register*.

Chapter 294. Underground Water Management Areas/Critical Areas
—Subchapter C. Critical Areas (withdraws proposed new 31 TAC §294.23)

Effective date: June 25, 1990

Proposed rule published in 5/4/90 and withdrawal notice published in 6/29/90 *Texas Register*.

The TWC adopted the following new rules, amendments and repeals:

Chapter 297. Water Rights, Substantive
—Subchapter A. Requirements of Water Use Permit Application (amends 31 TAC §297.1)

—Subchapter E. Issuance of Conditions of Water Permit or Certificate of Adjudication (amends 31 TAC §297.45)

Chapter 305. Consolidated Permits
—Subchapter F. Permit Characteristics and Conditions (amends 31 TAC §305.126)

Chapter 310. Use of Reclaimed Water
—Subchapter A. Used of Reclaimed Water (new 31 TAC §§310.1- .18)

Purpose: encourage the conservation of water resources by reusing water where possible and appropriate. Reclaimed water providers and users may, after executive director approval, utilize treated domestic wastewater in accordance with the sections and without making modification to the provider's wastewater permit.

Effective date: June 25, 1990

Proposed rules published in 12/22/89 and new rules published in 6/12/90 *Texas Register*.

Chapter 334. Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks
—Subchapter A. General Provisions (amends 31 TAC §§334.1-.3, 334.5-.7 and repeals 31 TAC §334.13)

—Subchapter B. Underground Storage Tank Fees (new 31 TAC §§334.21-.23)

—Subchapter C. Technical Standards (amends 31 TAC §§334.42, .44, .47, .50 and .51)

—Subchapter F. Aboveground Storage Tanks (new 31 TAC §§334.121- .132)

Amended and new rules effective date: June 25, 1990
Repealed rule effective date: June 27, 1990

Proposed rules published in 4/6/90 and amended, new and repealed rules published in 6/12/90 *Texas Register*.

Chapter 321. Control of Certain Activities by Rule
—Subchapter B. Livestock and Poultry Production Operations (new 31 TAC §§321.42-.46)

Purpose: provide the TWC with a mechanism to identify dairy operations in the state and to determine whether they are subject to this subchapter; provide the concentrated animal feeding dairies with suggested best management practices, that if implemented, could reduce the amount of wastewater operators would have to manage; and clarify statutory requirements that all new dairies proposing to operate as a concentrated animal feeding operation as defined in this subchapter who are required to obtain a permit must first apply for and obtain a permit from the TWC before constructing waste management facilities.

Effective date: July 9, 1990

Proposed rules published in 4/27/90 and final rules published in 6/22/90 *Texas Register*.

Chapter 294. Underground Water Management Areas/Critical Areas
—Subchapter C. Critical Areas (new 31 TAC §§294.20-.22, 294.24-.25)

Purpose: designate critical areas in the form of a rule to protect and conserve the ground water of the state. The Briscoe, Hale, Swisher County Critical Area; the Dallam County Critical Area; the Hill Country Critical Area; and the Reagan, Midland and Upton County Critical Area are designated pursuant to the Texas Water Code, §§52.051-.54.

Effective date July 16, 1990

Proposed rules published 5/4/90 and final rules published in 6/29/90 *Texas Register*. ◆

Texas Water Commission

Management Activities for April and May, 1990

◆ Laboratory Quality Assurance Inspections

(Those labs analyzing wastewater, stream monitoring, and hazardous and solid waste samples. Copies of lab inspection reports are available by contacting the TWC Quality Assurance Office at 512/463-7755.)

April, 1990

*5 Star Lab, Dallas
**On-Site Analytical, Austin
**Maxim Engineers, Dallas
Scientech, Dallas
ERMI, Allen
Anachem, Allen
NDRC, Dallas
TRA, Dallas

May, 1990

APR, Houston
Southwestern, Houston
ACS, Houston
Von Analytical, Houston
AerAqua, Houston
#Motco, Texas City

**wastewater &/or stream monitoring only*
***petroleum storage tank only*
#Superfund waste only

◆ Mandatory Enforcement Hearing Reports
(Water Quality Final Orders Issued by the TWC)

Facility	Permit #	Stipulated Penalties
April, 1990		
City of Breckenridge	10040-01	no
Bolt Manufacturing of Harris County	13067-01	yes
May, 1990		
City of Bartlett	10880-01	yes
City of Donna	10504-01	yes

◆ Administrative Penalty Reports
(Water Quality Final Orders Issued by the TWC)

Facility	Permit #	Upfront Penalty	Stipulated Penalties
April, 1990			
J & P Dairy of Erath County	02997	$45,600 ($36,400 deferred)	yes
May, 1990			
City of Tyler	10653-01	$46,800 ($11,700 deferred)	yes
Formosa Plastics Corporation of Point Comfort	02436	$244,700	yes

◆ H&SW Administrative Penalties
(Final Orders Issued by the Texas Water Commission)

May, 1990

Continental Products of Texas in Odessa $8,400

Violation Summary: managing industrial solid waste or other pollutants in such a manner so as to cause the discharge of such materials into or adjacent to waters in the state without specific authorization from the Commission.

Allied Transport Company of Tyler..... $95,680.00

Violation Summary: managing industrial solid wastes and other pollutants in such a manner as to cause the discharge or imminent threat of discharge of such materials into or adjacent to the waters in the state without obtaining specific authorization for such discharge from the TWC; failure to perform a hazardous waste determination to determine whether that waste is hazardous as defined under 40 CFR Part 261.

♦ H&SW Permit Applications

Applications received by TWC:

May, 1990

Western Waste Industries of Conroe (TWC Regis. #39001), storage, processing, disposal

Eco-Tech, Inc. of Amarillo, (TWC Regis. #50331), storage

Final permits issued by TWC:

Champlin Petroleum Co. of Corpus Christi (TWC Regis. #50160), post closure care

Champlin Refining Co. of Corpus Christi (TWC Reg. #37385), post closure care

Safety-Kleen Corp of Lubbock (TWC Regis. #62018), storage

Texas Water Commission

Management Changes:

Randy Palachek has been named the Unit Head of the new Water Quality Toxicity Evaluation Unit in the Wastewater Permits Section of the Water Quality Division. Palachek holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Aquatic Biology from Texas A&M University and a Master of Science degree in the same field from Southwest Texas State University. He has worked for the TWC since February 1986.

Previously, Palachek worked in the Water Quality Standards and Evaluation Section as the principle aquatic toxicologist in the development and implementation of water quality standards. He has also been active in developing state/EPA toxic control strategies and controlling toxic substances in the Gulf of Mexico.

Ann C. Dobbs is the new Section Chief of the Enforcement Section in the Hazardous and Solid Waste Division. As Section Chief, Dobbs is responsible for ensuring that the TWC provides consistent and timely enforcement action throughout the state, and also for ensuring that the state's ground water resources are protected through various permitting functions.

Dobbs has been employed by the TWC for six and one-half years. During that time she has been an Enforcement Unit Head and Enforcement Coordinator in the Hazardous and Solid Waste Division, as well as a District Inspector in the TWC Deer Park Office.

Dobbs holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Science from Sam Houston State University and a Master of Science degree in Environmental Management from the University of Houston. ♦

Public Hearing Schedule

The following list contains hearings scheduled in advance of press time and is not necessarily complete. For current schedule information, contact the Office of Hearings Examiners at 512/463-7875.)

Applicant:
Mobay Corporation,
permit #01499
3:00 p.m. on August 15, 1990
Stephen F. Austin State Office Building, Room 118
1700 North Congress Avenue, Austin
Application for a Temporary Order

Applicant:
Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation,
permit #CP-50076
10:00 a.m. on August 21, 1990
City of Texarkana's Southwest Center, Study Room
3222 West 7th (Highway 67), Texarkana
Application for an amendment to a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility compliance plan

Applicant:
BP Chemicals Inc.,
permit #HW-50143
9:30 a.m. on August 29, 1990
Port Lavaca City Council Room
101 North Virginia, Port Lavaca
Application for a hazardous waste storage, processing, and disposal facility permit amendment

Applicant:
Virdell W. Johnson,
permit #12893-01
9:00 a.m. on August 29, 1990
Longview City Hall, Council Chambers
300 West Cotton, Longview
Application for a waste discharge permit renewal

Applicant:
Pilgrims' Pride Corporation
permit #03017
9:00 a.m. on August 30, 1990
Titus County Courthouse, 2nd Floor Commissioner's Courtroom
At the corner of Jefferson and 1st Streets, Mount Pleasant
Application for a waste discharge permit amendment ♦

TEXAS WATER COMMISSION

P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

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The Texas WaterFront is edited by the Office of Public Information, Telephone: 512/463-8028; William E. Colbert, Editor; Renee Carlson, Managing Editor; Helen Pitts, Associate Editor.