
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

Notice of Proposed Remedial Action

For

ElectroVector
6555 Covey Road
Forestville, California

Case Number 1NSO901

Sonoma County

Notice Posting Date: **June 24, 2025**

End of Comment Period: **July 25, 2025**

A recent investigation at the referenced site found that a cleaning solvent called tetrachloroethene (TCE) had leaked into the soil and groundwater. Because the contaminated groundwater has moved offsite and reached Forestville Elementary School next door, a Remediation Action Plan (RAP) has been submitted to the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board). The RAP details how the contamination will be addressed and remediated and can be reviewed online through the [GeoTracker website](https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/getfile?filename=/esi%2Fuploads%2Fgeo_report%2F8958697795%2FSL0609742964.PDF) at:

https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/getfile?filename=/esi%2Fuploads%2Fgeo_report%2F8958697795%2FSL0609742964.PDF

The Regional Water Board will review the RAP and consider any comments submitted by the public. This notice is intended to inform interested parties about the proposed cleanup process and to invite public feedback. A public meeting is being planned in coordination with Forestville Elementary School, and the Regional Water Board will announce the date and time once it is scheduled.

Problem Description

The release of TCE occurred prior to 1992, when operations at the site ceased. Since that time, comprehensive investigations have been conducted on groundwater, soil, soil vapor and indoor air both at the site and in the surrounding area. Groundwater contamination was detected at Forestville Elementary School, prompting the Regional Water Board to mandate remediation efforts there. Extensive soil vapor and indoor air monitoring at the school have found no evidence of TCE vapor intrusion into

classrooms. Additionally, no water supply wells have been affected. The remaining contamination near the school does not present a health risk to students or the public, as the school's water is sourced from municipal supplies that have not been impacted by the TCE release, and investigations have determined that vapors from the TCE plume are not affecting the school.

Proposed Action

The Regional Water Board will review the RAP and public comments before issuing a response. This notice is to ensure that the community is aware of the proposed cleanup and has the opportunity to provide comments.

Unless significant comments are received or new information is presented regarding this site, the Regional Water Board staff plans to proceed with the review process upon conclusion of the comment period. Please contact Michael Sullivan at (707) 576-2377 or Michael.sullivan@waterboards.ca.gov with any questions or comments. Written comments may also be submitted to:

North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
Attention: Michael Sullivan
5550 Skylane Blvd, Suite A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Regional Water Board site records comprise both a paper file and an electronic file. Beginning in 2005, select file material was uploaded to the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker website and not necessarily included in the paper file. All new file material after 2014 is retained only electronically. [The GeoTracker records](#) are available at https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL0609742964.

The paper file (ElectroVector, Case No. 1NSO901) may be reviewed at the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board office from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Appointments are recommended and can be arranged by calling (707) 576-2220.

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Vapor Intrusion and Your Health

Vapors from polluted soil and groundwater can move into buildings, contaminate the indoor air, and cause health concerns.

What is vapor intrusion?

When some chemicals are spilled or dumped, they can form vapors that travel through the soil, reach under buildings, and contaminate the indoor air. Vapors can reach the indoor air through cracks in foundations, utility pipes, and sewer lines. If groundwater is contaminated, it can spread farther and affect buildings and homes at a greater distance.

What are vapor-forming chemicals?

Vapor-forming chemicals can easily move into the air and form vapors. Common ones include solvents used in dry cleaning, degreasing, gasoline and diesel fuel. Examples of toxic vapor-forming chemicals are:

- **Tetrachloroethylene**, also called **perchloroethylene** (“perc” or **PCE**): PCE is known to the State of California to cause cancer. Many dry cleaners have used PCE for decades, but this use will be phased out by 2023.
- **Trichloroethylene (TCE)**: TCE is known to the State of California to cause cancer and harm reproductive health. TCE is commonly used in industries to remove oil or grease. It’s also in some household products such as stain removers and adhesives.
- **Naphthalene**: Naphthalene is known to the State of California to cause cancer. Sources include inks, dyes, fossil fuels, mothballs, tar, tobacco smoke, and burning of wood.

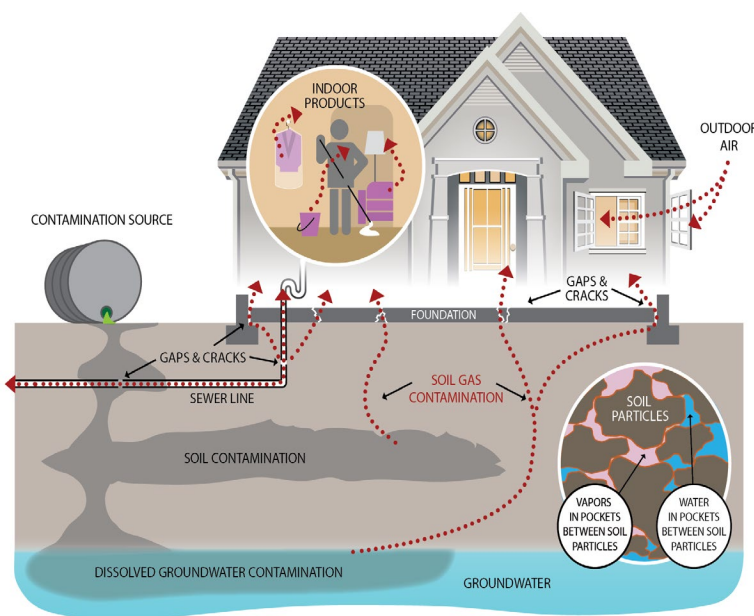
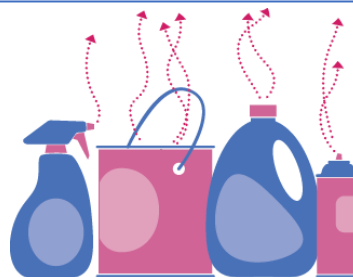


Figure 1: Toxic vapors in indoor air can come from multiple sources – underground contamination, consumer products, or outdoor air. Vapors can travel between soil particles and reach ground surface.

What are other sources of vapor-forming chemicals?

Many consumer products, such as household cleaners, furniture, adhesives and paints, contain these chemicals and can pollute indoor air. Vapor-forming chemicals in outdoor air can also enter buildings.



Is it harmful to my health?

Breathing vapor-forming chemicals can affect your health. Health effects depend on the chemical, concentration, and duration of the exposure. High concentrations, even for a short time, can be harmful. Symptoms include headache, nausea, and shortness of breath.

Breathing air with vapor-forming chemicals for extended periods can cause other health effects, including cancer and damage to liver, kidney, and other organs. For example, exposure to TCE during the first three months of pregnancy is of concern because of potential harm to the developing embryo or fetus. If you believe your health has been affected, please contact your physician.

How is vapor intrusion discovered?

When a spill is discovered, soil, groundwater, and soil vapor are sampled, usually under supervision of a local, state, or federal agency. If sampling results show high levels of contamination, the investigation may extend to nearby properties and buildings. Indoor air sampling may also be required. Samples from beneath and outside a building could be used to identify which chemicals are related to the spill and which are coming from household products and outdoor sources.

What can be done about vapor intrusion in my home or building?

There are several ways to stop or reduce vapor intrusion and decrease indoor air contamination. Cleanup at the spill site will reduce the amount of vapor-forming chemicals coming from soil and groundwater. During the cleanup process, in consultation with environmental experts, the following actions can limit exposure to protect health:

- Increase ventilation by opening doors and windows.
- Seal cracks in the building's foundation.
- Work with a technician to adjust the heating and ventilation (HVAC) system to prevent vapors from entering or accumulating inside a building.
- Use air purifiers to reduce the amount of vapor-forming chemicals in the indoor air.
- Install ventilation systems under buildings to prevent vapor-forming chemicals from getting into the indoor air (under supervision of oversight agency).

Where can I learn more about vapor intrusion in California?

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

<https://www.dtsc.ca.gov/vapor-intrusion/>

Email: vaporintrusion@dtsc.ca.gov

State Water Resources Control Board

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/scp/vapor_intrusion/

Email: DWQ-vaporintrusion@waterboards.ca.gov

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/esl.html

La migración de Vapores y Su Salud

Los vapores del suelo y el agua subterránea contaminados pueden ingresar a los edificios, contaminar el aire interior y causar problemas de salud.

¿Qué es la migración de vapores?

Cuando algunas sustancias químicas se derraman o se desechan, pueden formar vapores que se desplazan a través del suelo, llegando hasta la parte inferior de los edificios y contaminando el aire interior. Los vapores pueden filtrarse hacia el aire interior mediante grietas en los cimientos, tuberías de servicios públicos y alcantarillas. Si el agua subterránea se contamina, se puede esparcir y afectar a edificios y casas a una distancia mayor.

¿Cuáles son las sustancias químicas que forman vapores?

Las sustancias químicas que forman vapores pueden filtrarse fácilmente hacia el aire y formar vapores. Las más comunes incluyen los solventes utilizados en la limpieza a seco, el desengrasado, el combustible y el diésel. Algunos ejemplos de sustancias químicas que forman vapores son:

- **Tetracloroetileno**, también denominado **percloroetileno** (“**perc**” o **PCE**): El Estado de California considera que el PCE produce cáncer. Muchas tintorerías han utilizado PCE durante décadas, pero este uso se eliminará progresivamente para el 2023.
- **Tricloroetileno (TCE)**: El Estado de California considera que el TCE produce cáncer y genera daños en la salud reproductiva. El TCE generalmente se usa en las industrias para quitar el aceite o la grasa. También se encuentra en algunos productos domésticos como los removedores de manchas y los adhesivos.
- **Naftalina**: El Estado de California considera que la naftalina produce cáncer. Las fuentes incluyen tintas, tinturas, combustibles fósiles, bolas antipolillas, alquitrán, humo de tabaco y combustión de madera.

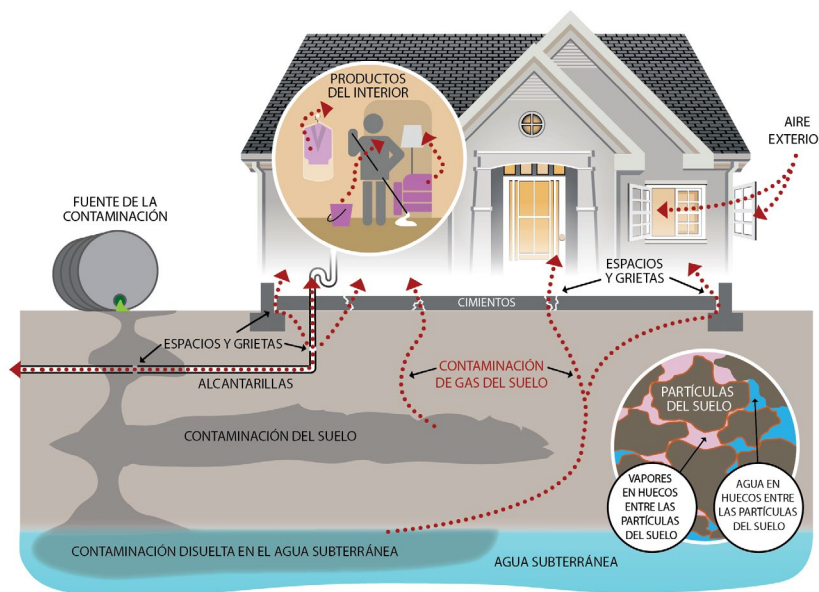
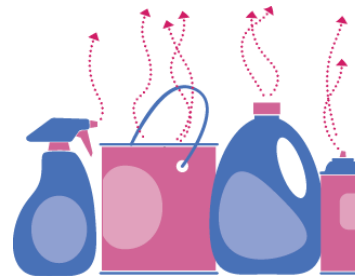


Figura 1: Los vapores tóxicos en el aire interior pueden provenir de diversas fuentes: contaminación subterránea, productos de consumo o aire exterior. Los vapores pueden desplazarse entre las partículas del suelo y alcanzar la superficie.

¿Qué otras fuentes de sustancias químicas que forman vapores existen?

Muchos productos de consumo, como los limpiadores para el hogar, los muebles, adhesivos y pinturas, contienen estos químicos y pueden contaminar el aire interior. Además, las sustancias químicas que forman vapores en el aire exterior pueden ingresar a los edificios.



¿Es perjudicial para mi salud?

Respirar sustancias químicas que forman vapores puede afectar su salud. Los efectos en la salud dependen de la sustancia química, la concentración, y el tiempo de exposición. Las altas concentraciones, incluso durante un periodo breve, pueden ser perjudiciales. Los síntomas incluyen dolores de cabeza, náuseas y dificultad para respirar.

Respirar aire con sustancias químicas que forman vapores durante periodos prolongados puede causar otros efectos en la salud, como cáncer y daños en el hígado, los riñones, y otros órganos. Por ejemplo, la exposición al TCE durante los tres primeros meses del embarazo es motivo de preocupación debido al posible daño que puede sufrir el embrión o el feto en desarrollo. Si piensa que su salud se ha visto afectada, consulte a su médico.

¿Cómo se descubre la migración de vapores?

Cuando se descubre un derrame, se toman muestras del suelo, el agua subterránea y el vapor del suelo, generalmente bajo supervisión de una agencia local, estatal o federal. Si los resultados de las muestras indican niveles altos de contaminación, la investigación se puede extender a las propiedades y edificios cercanos. También puede pedirse una muestra del aire interior. Las muestras obtenidas de la parte inferior y exterior de un edificio se pueden usar para identificar qué sustancias químicas están relacionadas con el derrame y cuáles provienen de productos domésticos y fuentes exteriores.

¿Qué se puede hacer con respecto a la migración de vapores en mi casa o edificio?

Hay distintas maneras de detener o reducir la migración de vapores y disminuir la contaminación del aire interior. La limpieza en el lugar del derrame reducirá la cantidad de sustancias químicas que forman vapores provenientes del suelo y el agua subterránea. Durante el proceso de limpieza, con el asesoramiento de expertos en medio ambiente, las siguientes acciones pueden limitar la exposición para proteger la salud:

- Aumentar la ventilación abriendo las puertas y ventanas.
- Sellar grietas en los cimientos del edificio.

- Trabajar con un técnico para ajustar el sistema de calefacción y ventilación (HVAC) para evitar que los vapores ingresen o se acumulen en un edificio.
- Usar purificadores de aire para reducir la cantidad de sustancias químicas que forman vapores en el aire interior.
- Instalar sistemas de ventilación debajo de los edificios para evitar que las sustancias químicas que forman vapores se filtren en el aire interior (bajo supervisión de una agencia de control).

¿Dónde puedo aprender más sobre la migración de vapores en California?

[Enlace al sitio web del Departamento de Control de Sustancias Tóxicas \(DTSC, siglas en inglés\)](https://www.dtsc.ca.gov/vapor-intrusion/)

<https://www.dtsc.ca.gov/vapor-intrusion/>

Correo electrónico: vaporintrusion@dtsc.ca.gov

[Enlace al sitio web de la Junta Estatal de Agua \(SWRCB, siglas en inglés\)](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/scp/vapor_intrusion/)

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/scp/vapor_intrusion/

Correo electrónico: DWQ-vaporintrusion@waterboards.ca.gov

[Enlace al sitio web de la Junta Regional de Agua de la Bahía de San Francisco](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/esl.html)

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/esl.html