Lahontan Regional Water Quality
Control Board

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

September 2003

NORTH BASIN

1. ***Status of Caltrans' Statewide Permit Update -*** *Eric Taxer*

   The statewide NPDES Permit that regulates Caltrans' storm discharges will expire on July 15, 2004. State Board staff is working to update the permit. As a part of the update process, a focus group of interested State and Regional Board staff from across the state has been assembled to identify issues to be addressed in the update. Focus group discussions occurred regularly from March 2003 through May 2003. Members of the focus group met with Caltrans staff on June 4, 2003 to discuss one of the more important issues that the group had identified – temporary and permanent Best Management Practices (BMPs) at disturbed areas and subsequent maintenance of BMPs to ensure effective erosion control. Caltrans staff and Focus Group members were unable to effectively resolve this issue at the meeting, and further discussions on this matter are anticipated.

   The next step will be a meeting between SWRCB staff and Caltrans on August 19, 2003 to share issues of concern to be addressed in the upcoming draft permit which will be circulated to the Regional Board's for review and comment prior to presentation to the State Board.

2. ***Spalding Community Service District, Eagle Lake -*** *T. Jerrold Peacock*

   Design of the new wastewater collection and treatment system for Spalding CSD is complete. The SWRCB did not announce the availability of grant funding in July as earlier expected, because of the budget crisis. However, grant moneys may be available this fall, and the SWRCB will provide an opportunity for applicants to be put on the priority list. The CSD must have site control of all properties in order to make application for SWRCB grant funds. Though the transfer of property from the USFS will not be completed this fall, the CSD has applied for a temporary special use permit to obtain site control, and is on schedule to complete the necessary environmental documentation to obtain the special use permit before this fall. After SWRCB small community grant funding is secured, the CSD will make the final arrangements for other grants and loans and determine the necessary local share of the improvements cost. After this is known, the CSD will ask Spalding Tract property owners to approve an assessment for the necessary local share of the improvements.

3. ***Caltrans' July 23, 2003 Discharge From the I-80 Boca Floriston Project -*** *Eric Taxer*

   On July 23, 2003 Caltrans experienced three separate discharges along its I-80 Rehabilitation, Boca/Floriston project. The events occurred as a result of an intense rainstorm that produced 0.75 inches of rain within 32 minutes, and 1.03 inches of rain within 73 minutes. Discharges of sediment-laden storm water runoff into the Truckee River occurred at Hirschdale exit, the Union Mills Bridge site, and from the Bridge 13 sediment traps. All Best Management Practices for storm water control (BMPs) were in place prior to the storm, in accordance with Caltrans' Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project. Caltrans' Storm Water Task Force had inspected the project site prior to the storm event and confirmed that all BMPs were adequately installed and were ready for a storm. During the storm, Caltrans staff and the project

contractor were moving throughout the project site to repair the BMPs as quickly as possible to reduce the amount of storm water runoff being discharged into the Truckee River.

On July 24, 2003, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) informed me that high turbidity in the Truckee River had disrupted the operations of the Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA – the drinking water supplier to the City of Reno, Nevada). The disruption occurred during the early morning hours of July 24th and was attributed to thunder showers in the watershed. TMWA had to shut down its water intake for one of its treatment plants (Glendale Plant), and had to increase its chemical dosage at another plant (Chalk Bluff Plant) to treat the high turbidity. I issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to Caltrans on July 25, 2003 for the discharge. The NOV included a request for verification that all BMPs necessary to prevent the discharge of waste earthen materials to the Truckee River have been installed throughout the project, and that such BMPs be capable of controlling runoff from summer thunderstorm events. The information was received as requested.

Board staff met with representatives from Caltrans, NDEP, and TMWA on August 1, 2003, to tour the locations where the discharges occurred, to discuss the circumstances that led to the discharges from the project site, and to evaluate what can be done to prevent similar discharges in the future. All parties agreed that appropriate BMPs were deployed prior to the storm event, and that those BMPs were overwhelmed by the unexpected amount of precipitation that occurred in such a short time frame. All attendees were satisfied with Caltrans' commitment to address storm water discharges associated with storms similar in nature to that which occurred on July 23rd. Staff will issue a follow-up letter by August 29, 2003 requesting a SWPPP amendment be submitted for the changes made.

4. ***July Thunderstorms Pound Alpine County-*** *Alan Miller*

A series of summer thunderstorms occurred in Alpine County in late July. Reports and weather data indicate the storms were brief but very intense. For example, one reliable report indicated a storm in the Blue Lakes area above Hope Valley produced 2.4 inches of rainfall in 40 minutes. That storm was followed by two similar storms on July 28 and July 31. These rainstorms produced significant erosion and debris flows in the Carson River watersheds, turning the normally clear waters a muddy brown color for several days. Natural erosion was exacerbated in some areas by roadway development, especially erosion from road cuts and blocked and/or inadequate culverts at roadways that resulted in overflows and other damage.

In particular, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is in the process of widening and paving the unpaved portions of the Blue Lakes Road (BLR). This approximately seven-mile project is being conducted on behalf of Alpine County, the owner of the road easement across lands administered by the USDA/USFS-Toiyabe National Forest. Upon completion, all improvements will be dedicated to Alpine County for continued operation and maintenance. The construction activity by FHWA is regulated under the Statewide NPDES Construction Activity Stormwater Permit.

The above-cited storms caused considerable erosion damage to the BLR in some areas. The FHWA project manager has preliminarily estimated that the damage to the project could result in additional cost of as much as two million dollars over the anticipated six million dollar project cost. These added costs are associated with the need to compensate the contractor to repair the storm damage, consider project design changes, and extend the schedule to complete the project into next year. It is worth noting that much of the damage was not a result of the construction activity of the FHWA, but resulted from off-site debris and water flows from USFS land onto the project, and erosion from the pre-existing erosion-prone roadcuts that were unaffected by the project.

Regional Board staff inspected the BLR construction areas with the FHWA project manager on August 1. Staff will be issuing a notice of violation to Alpine County, FHWA and the USFS requesting the entities to

investigate and address the sources of sediment from the project or property under their control.

5. ***US Forest Service Big Meadow Violation -*** *Erika Lovejoy*

On June 27, 2003 Regional Board Staff (Staff) received a citizen's complaint regarding trail work recently completed in Big Meadow, where soil fill was placed on the trail in a wetland. The citizen said they had no previous public notification of the project and did not receive the opportunity to comment on the project. Wetlands are considered Stream Environment Zones (SEZs) according to the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan).

Staff inspected the site with a representative from the USFS-Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) on July 10, 2003 and noted that a mixed clay/silt/sand soil fill had been placed on an existing incised trail within the floodplain in Big Meadow. About 50 cubic yards of mixed soils were filled in the trail, approximately three feet wide by two feet deep, for about 100 yards. This trail section is mapped as an SEZ, is a jurisdictional wetland, and is within the 100-year floodplain of Big Meadow Creek. Holes were dug about two feet down in three locations and filled with rock to allow water to pass through the trail section during high flows.

According to the LTBMU staff, the Rim Trail Organization (RTO) placed the fill as part of the RTO trail maintenance operations. The RTO is to coordinate project design, planning, permitting and contact the LTBMU prior to trail work according to an agreement between RTO and the LTBMU. The trail work involving placement of fill in a wetland and floodplain commenced without Regional Board review and authorization.

Staff is working with the LTBMU and the RTO in correcting any immediate problems with the new fill in the wetland and is preparing a Notice of Violation (NOV) for the unauthorized activity. LTBMU staff has been cooperative and agreed to take any actions necessary to protect the meadow, and resolve communication issues with the RTO.

6. ***Step 1 of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control and Watershed Protection Grant Application Process Completed -*** *Cindy Wise*

Evaluation of requests for local technical assistance funding through grants from state and federal sources (CA Propositions 13 and 50 and Federal Clean Water Act 319h) is currently underway statewide. Working with staff from other Regional Boards, the State Board, CalEPA, CA Resources Agency and other stakeholder organizations, Lahontan staff helped to complete Step 1 of the two-step review process. As part of Step 1, all concept proposals submitted received at least three independent reviews and evaluations. Based on this information, Review Panels then met in late July to determine which of the concept proposals should be invited to submit full proposals for Step 2 of the process. Step 2 started in August and will conclude in December when the State Board takes action to adopt the list of proposals recommended for funding. In Step 1, Lahontan staff contributed by evaluating 50 concept proposals and participating in two of the four Review Panels.

Approximately $138 million is available to fund projects selected as part of this process. Due to geographic and other conditions placed on this funding, projects submitted in the Lahontan Region are eligible to compete for only about ten percent of it. During Step 1, seven of the 14 concept proposals submitted in the Region were invited to continue to Step 2 of the process by preparing full proposals for further funding consideration. Collectively, these seven projects total about $5.5 million. They propose work that includes restoration, BMP implementation, education, outreach, TMDL implementation and effectiveness monitoring in the parts of the Lake Tahoe, Truckee, Carson, Mammoth, Antelope Valley and Mojave watersheds. Staff is working with the seven project applicants to assist them in preparing their full project proposals that are due in late September. After that, staff will again participate as part of the statewide Review Panels that will continue to evaluate projects based on the full proposals and make final recommendations for project funding. Regional and State Board management will then further review these recommendations, with final action by the State Board scheduled for December.

7. ***USFS-Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Slash Pile Burning within SEZs -*** *Erika Lovejoy*

This summer, Regional Board Staff (Staff) received a complaint regarding recent pile burns in stream environment zones (SEZs) at Baldwin Beach. Staff inspected the site and observed over one dozen burn piles that appeared to have been ignited within the last two seasons. Staff has also recently observed numerous other burned, and unburned slash piles that still remain in SEZs, throughout the Lake Tahoe Basin. Some of the locations include Pioneer, Angora, Baldwin, and Ward Canyon treatment areas. Staff communicated to the U.S. Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) staff over the course of many years, both in writing and in the field, that pile burning is not acceptable in SEZs. Pile burning in SEZs can cause long-term soil damage because it results in significantly higher temperatures than broadcast burning, often kills seeds and rhizomes, and can permanently alter soil structure. SEZ soil structure and native vegetation is critical for keeping the sediment and nutrient flux low into surface and ground waters and maintaining the high quality waters of the Lake Tahoe Region.

Staff met with LTBMU staff to discuss the burned and unburned piles in the SEZs. LTBMU staff recognized that there are many unburned piles remaining within SEZs and that they understand that pile burning in SEZs is not acceptable. LTBMU staff indicated there was miscommunication amongst LTBMU staff and with subcontractors that resulted in piles being placed within SEZs and many of those piles were burned last year.

To ensure that the LTBMU addresses this problem I will request from the LTBMU several items:

1) a long-term plan for educating staff and contractors on SEZ protection
2) a plan for removing existing slash piles from SEZs
3) options for field inspections by qualified LTBMU staff to ensure SEZ protection occurs.

Staff will review the plans and will continue working with LTBMU staff who have expressed eagerness to cooperate and resolve this issue in a timely manner.

8. ***MTBE Detected in Municipal Water Supply Wells in the Meyers Area of South Lake Tahoe -*** *Richard Booth*

In June 2003, the South Tahoe Public Utility District (District) detected MTBE at a concentration of approximately 0.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L) in a groundwater sample collected from a municipal water supply well, known as the Bakersfield Well, in the Meyers area of South Lake Tahoe. Two months later, the District detected MTBE in another supply well, the Country Club Well, at about the same concentration. The State of California has established a secondary maximum contaminant level based on a taste and odor threshold of 5 µg/L as the drinking water standard for MTBE. The District, however, has a "non-detect" policy for MTBE and will not serve water to their consumers with MTBE above a detection limit of 0.2 µg/L. Consequently, the District has shut down the Bakersfield and Country Club wells and is serving water from other wells in their interconnected system.

The likely source of the MTBE in both wells is the Meyers Shell service station. In 1998, the Meyers Shell station experienced a sudden release of 640 gallons of gasoline containing MTBE when a pipe connection burst. Shell promptly implemented cleanup activities, but did not prevent the gasoline from entering the groundwater beneath the station. Shell is containing and remediating the spread of the resulting groundwater contamination plume in the upper aquifer. Unfortunately, the presence of MTBE in the Bakersfield and Country Club wells indicate that MTBE has migrated into a lower aquifer that is not undergoing remediation. The Bakersfield and Country Club wells pump groundwater from the lower aquifer and are 2,800 and 3,500 feet, respectively, from the Meyers Shell station.

I have directed Shell to submit a plan that will determine the extent of MTBE contamination in the lower aquifer. The plan will include aquifer tests to evaluate hydraulic connection between

aquifers, soil samples to study the subsurface geology, and groundwater samples collected from borings and monitoring wells to determine the extent of MTBE contamination in the groundwater. Shell must implement the plan promptly so the District can use the findings to design and install an appropriate treatment system soon and minimize the downtime for the two supply wells.

The South Lake Tahoe residents are understandably concerned about the quantity and quality of their water supply. The local newspaper, the Tahoe Daily Tribune, has recently published two articles about the MTBE problem in the Meyers area. With area residents already under water restrictions (e.g., alternate days for lawn watering), groundwater quality in the Meyers area is a significant problem and will continue to be a top priority for Board staff.

SOUTH BASIN

9. ***Air Force Final Remedy for George Air Force Base (AFB) Jet Fuel Plume May Include a Ground Water Containment Zone -*** *Jehiel Cass*

The Air Force is developing the final remedy for Operable Unit Two (OU-2) at the former George AFB. An estimated 850,000 gallons of free product jet fuel (JP-4) is present on the water table beneath the main flightline with additional hydrocarbons in the interstitial soil spaces and capillary fringe. In December 2002, Board staff earlier rejected a Draft Feasibility Study because it did not select a final proposed remedy. The Air Force is now responding to agency comments in order to have the Final Feasibility Study (due this winter) accepted by the regulators.

First, a revised Risk Assessment is being completed to evaluate the threat to receptors posed by the remaining contaminants. Ten years of ground water monitoring shows that the dissolved phase plume has been relatively stable with some local movement due to a declining water table. The plume has impacted a perched Upper Aquifer and is separated from the Regional Mojave River Aquifer by a clay aquitard.

Board staff anticipates that the final proposed remedy will be: 1) continued gravity skimming of the free product, 2) continued soil vapor extraction of the vadose zone, and 3) implementation of a Ground Water Containment Zone for the dissolved phase and remaining free product. The Air Force has been informed that a Ground Water Containment Zone under State Board Resolution 92-49 requires a determination by the Regional Board that it is either technically or economically infeasible to attain water quality objectives following: 1) an actual cleanup program that was unable to meet the objectives, or 2) a demonstration that it is unreasonable to cleanup to the objectives. The Air Force has not finalized its proposed remedy. If a Ground Water Containment Zone is proposed, I will provide additional recommendations at that time.

10. ***County Sanitation District of Los Angeles County No. 20 (District), Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant - Ground Water Antidegradation Analysis Report (ADA) –*** *Hisam A. Baqai*

The District disposes of secondary effluent from its Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) by: (1) applying it to land spreading areas (where no crops are grown), and (2) irrigation of fodder crops on Los Angeles World Airports' (LAWA) property. The District has disposed of treated wastewater from its Palmdale WRP at the current and/or nearby sites now located on LAWA property over a period of approximately 50 years. Ground water well data indicates that ground water quality beneath the LAWA site has been degraded by a combination of the District's and adjacent commercial farming operations.

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the District and LAWA, adopted by the Regional Board on June 14, 2000, required submittal of a ground water ADA to evaluate the effects of past, current, and future irrigation practices. The District submitted the required ADA on August 1, 2003 and met with the Board's Victorville office staff to discuss the report.

The District recognizes that land spreading of sewage effluent has resulted in ground water quality degradation and will continue to affect the ground water. The District's stated plan to address the problem is to shift from the practice of land spreading to direct use of recycled water for crop irrigation commensurate with agronomic rates of application.

The District proposes the following measures to reduce the amount of ground water quality degradation from the deep percolation of treated effluent.

- Reuse of Recycled Water for Irrigation of Fodder Crops
  The District proposes to increase the use of recycled water on additional land leased from LAWA for irrigation of fodder crops. The recycled water will be applied at agronomic rates for optimum uptake of nitrogen.

- Effluent Treatment
  The District currently produces 14 million gallons per day (mgd) of treated effluent from the Palmdale WRP oxidation ponds. The District proposes to remove algae from the effluent by the Dissolved Air Flotation technique, and then use the treated effluent for crop irrigation. The removal of excess algae from the effluent will reduce total nitrogen by about 25 percent. The District also intends to disinfect and dechlorinate the secondary effluent so that the types of recycled water use can be expanded. Irrigation of the Desert Aire Golf Course is also being evaluated.

- Pumping of Degraded Ground Water for Direct Use of Crops
  The District proposes to use degraded ground water pumped from the local aquifer that contains excessive concentrations of total nitrogen for use on crops during increased summer irrigation demands. The District also evaluated Pump and Treat technology for removal of TDS and nitrate by reverse osmosis. The estimated cost for such a treatment system would be around $300 million dollars, which does not include disposal costs for brine.

- Improved Secondary Treatment
  The District now recognizes that it needs to upgrade its treatment processes to produce tertiary treated effluent that can be used for irrigation of golf courses, playgrounds, and other reuses, to maximize recycled water use. The District proposes to upgrade its WRP to include activated sludge treatment for approximately 5 mgd of flow by 2009.

I intend to have these actions formalized for implementation by issuance of an enforceable order, and will be issuing a revised Monitoring and Reporting Program in the next month to require improvements in the monitoring of the groundwater at the disposal sites.

11. ***Mojave Water Agency (MWA) Status of Ground Water Salinity Model and Study -*** *Jehiel Cass*

During your February 2002 meeting, the Regional Board discussed long-term salinity increases in the Mojave River Ground Water Basin from importation of State Water Project (SWP) water to the Mojave River Watershed. The issue was whether to allow the High Desert Power Project (HDPP) to import, treat and inject SWP water into an underlying ground aquifer as a ground water bank for future extraction as needed when SWP water was unavailable. At the Regional Board meeting, the HDPP amended its Report of Waste Discharge and proposed to provide $500,000 to fund a salinity study to be managed by MWA. In addition, if the study costs more than $500,000, the HDPP will match up to 50% of the additional costs until February 13, 2007 with the remaining funds coming from other public agencies.

Currently, the MWA is updating its Regional Water Management Plan (RWMP), which will recommend alternatives that rely heavily on imported SWP water to address ground water overdraft in the Mojave River ground water basin. The MWA plans to use the HDPP funds to develop a computer ground water model that will assess regional water quality salinity changes from the various alternatives presented in the RWMP. The MWA has prepared a Scope of Work for the proposed salinity model. Board staff has reviewed the Scope of Work and

provided comments on it. An outside consultant will first collect and assess existing water quality data from various sources (regulatory agencies, water purveyors, the U.S. Geological Survey and others). Then the consultant will prepare the computer model that evaluates long-term salinity changes both spatially and over time for each alternative considered in the RWMP. The study is expected to begin before the end of the year.

In the near future, I plan to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Regional Board, MWA and HDPP regarding the funding and salinity study execution. The MOU provides for progress reports on the status of the study and contains information for submittal of reports as deliverables.

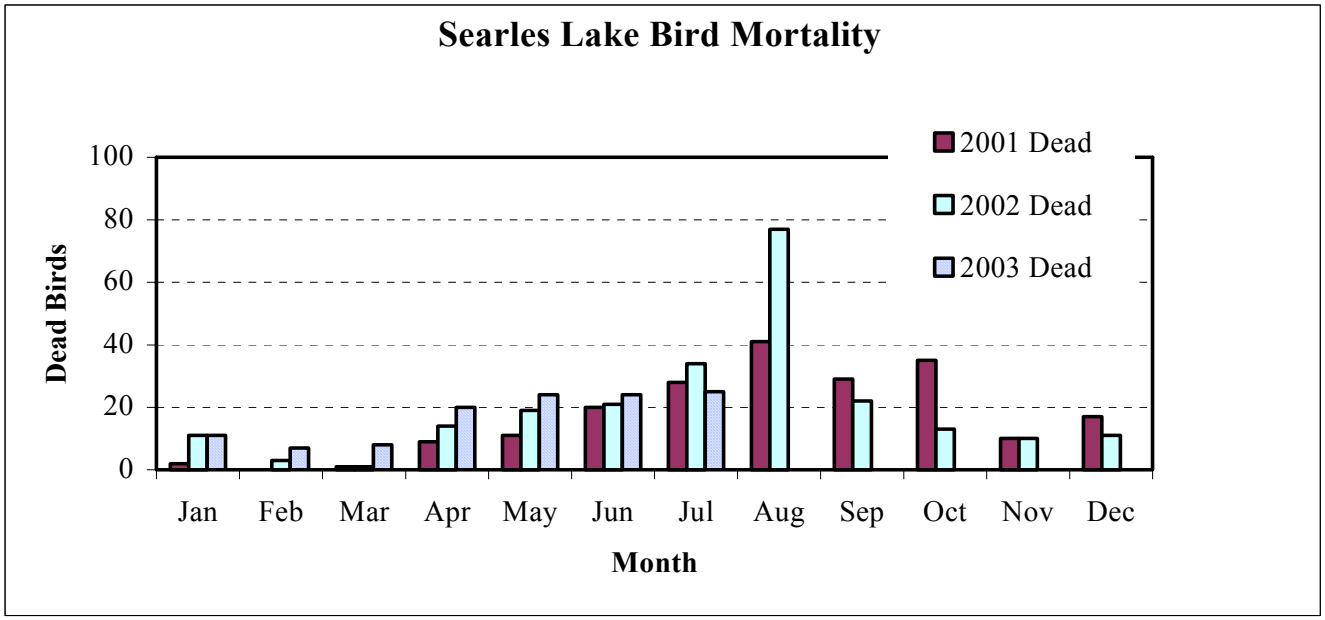
12. ***IMC Chemicals Inc., (IMCC)*** *– Kai Dunn*

Compliance Status

Daily reporting data from IMCC shows that interim effluent limitations set forth in the WDRs have not been exceeded during the month of July 2003. Thirty-three birds were reported during the same period with twenty-five found dead. Most of the dead birds were waterfowl. The total birds found this year through the month of June were 174, with 119 dead and 55 alive. The dead birds reported in the year 2001, 2002, and 2003 are shown in the figure below.

New Argus Skimmer Status

The new Argus skimmer is operating. IMCC has submitted a status report of the skimmer installation and operation. A vacuum truck is currently being used as the hydrocarbon recovery device for the skimmer. The surface hydrocarbons generally move around with the wind. IMCC will install booms on the skimmer ponds to direct the surface hydrocarbons to a localized area and make vacuuming more efficient. IMCC is reviewing the skimmer performance data and evaluating selection of a permanently installed hydrocarbon recovery device.



CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS
September 2003

The Regional Board has requested that it be kept informed of the status of a number of issues. The following table lists the items, the reporting frequency and where the report can be found.

ISSUE	REPORT FREQUENCY	STATUS/COMMENT
Caltrans-General Permit	Annually	Item No. 1 of September 2003 EO's Report
Eagle Lake Spalding	Semi-Annual	Item No. 2 of September 2003 EO's Report
IMC Chemicals - Compliance Status	Monthly	Item No. 12 of September 2003 EO's Report
Meyers Beacon UST Site	Quarterly	Due October 2003 Board Meeting
Mojave River/El Mirage Dairy Issues	Quarterly	Due October 2003 Board Meeting
Progress of Cleanup at Molycorp	Quarterly	Due October 2003 Board Meeting
Town of Mammoth Lakes	Quarterly	Due October 2003 Board Meeting
Caltrans-Tahoe Basin	Annually	Due November 2003 Board Meeting
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	Due November 2003 Board Meeting
Wetland Restoration Progress in Mono County	Annually	Due November 2003 Board Meeting

Frequency	**Board Meeting Month**
Quarterly	July, October, January & April.
Semi-Annual	September & March
Annually	Varied

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK/SLIC CLOSURE REPORT

State of California
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Date *"No Further Action Required"* Letter Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Case Type	Remaining Groundwater Concentrations above Water Quality Objectives (in micrograms per liter)	Remaining Soil Concentrations (in milligrams per kilogram)	Distance from Site to Nearest Receptor	Remedial Methods Used
July 18,2003	Former Sierra Mountaineer	10019 Jiboom Street, Truckee	6T0335A	UST (heating oil)	none	TPHg: 60 TPHd: 6.4 Xylene: 0.33	First groundwater at 10 feet bgs. Municipal well 1,600 feet away	Excavated and disposed 8.5 cubic yards soil
July 25, 2003	Former Ed's Auto Body	2314 Lake Tahoe Boulevard, South Lake Tahoe	6T0302A	UST (gasoline)	none	TPHg: 51 Xylene: 6.3	First groundwater at 13 feet bgs. Municipal well 320 feet away, no vertical migration through clay aquitard	Tank cemented in place beneath building. Pumped 600,000 gallons of groundwater through carbon filtration.
August 1, 2003	Barstow-Daggett Airport Fuel Depot UST 722-C5	39500 National Trails Highway, Daggett	6B36000518T	UST (gasoline, aviation gasoline, waste oil)	none	TPHg: 12 TPHd: 6,560	First groundwater at 130 feet bgs. Municipal well 3,000 feet away	Soil removal and disposal. Maximun depth of remaining hydrocarbon in soil is 13 feet bgs

Notes:
UST = Underground storage tank program
TPHg = total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline
TPHd = total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel
bgs = below ground surface

EO'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2003

UNAUTHORIZED WASTE DISCHARGES

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REG. FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZARDOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
**COUNTY - Inyo												
LADWP	Aqueduct	Near Owens Dry Lake	S	N	Aqueduct water & fish	N	7/31/2003	<1000 mgals	Routine action (release of aqueduct water) to drainage channels to prevent washout of aqueduct during storm. Fish killed as a result of incident.	Ground	N	Fish deposited on ground died. LADWP to submit complete report. Recommendation regarding further action pending report review.
**COUNTY - Lassen												
Ed Staub Energy	Ed Staub Energy	508-510 Stony Lane, Eagle Lake	N	N	Diesel Fuel (heating oil)	N	8/8/2003	~300 gals	The spill occurred sometime in late 2001. Private well (45 ft from spill) was contaminated 7/4/03. Subsequent testing by Henrici Lab (& others) confirmed.	Ground	N	Will request a Section 13267 investigation of the extent of contamination.
**COUNTY - Nevada												
Caltrans Dist. 3	Caltrans Dist. 3	Trout Creek along Red Rock Road Trout Creek along Red Rock Road	N	Y	Sediment-laden storm water	N	7/31/2003	Unknown	15" flash flood caused BMPs to become overwhelmed along the east abutment slope drain inlet. Additionally, run-pn from TDPUD site contributes sediment loads to Caltrans project site.	Trout Creek	N	BMPs refurbished. The east slope drainage system will be protected with gravel bag. BMP throughout remainder of construction. No Further Action Recommended.
**COUNTY - San Bernardino												
Lake Arrowhead CSD	Sewer	676 Rhine Road & Grass Valley Road	S	Y	Raw sewage	N	7/25/2003	500 gals	Overflow at manhole resulting from operator miscommunication during sewer hydroflushing operation.	Grass Valley Lake	N	Cleanup complete. Lake not used for swimming or as a source of drinking water. Recommendation for Action pending completion of Region Board staff investigation.