

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION**

**MEETING OF JULY 13, 2011
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE**

ITEM: 9

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

DISCUSSION: The Executive Officer's report includes the following:

ENCLOSURE	Item	Bates Number
1	Discussion - Report on Status of Standing Items	09-0002
2	Executive Officer's Written Report	09-0003
3	Notification of Spills Report	09-0014
4	Notification of Closure of Underground Storage Tank Cases (No Further Action Required Letters Issued)	09-0016

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY
CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION**

REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS

July 13, 2011

The Water 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 the dates the items are due.

ENTIRE BASIN		
ISSUE	FREQUENCY	DUE DATE
Lake Tahoe Nearshore Standards	Semi-Annual	Due October 2011
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Semi-Annual	Due November 2011
Status of Grants	Semi-Annual	Due October 2011
Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin	Annually	Due April 2012
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	Due July 2011
Wetland Restoration Mitigation - Mono County	Annually	Due November 2011
City of Barstow	Quarterly	Due October 2011
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 14	Semi-Annual	Due November 2011
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 20	Semi-Annual	Due November 2011
Status of Dairies	Semi-Annual	Due November 2011
Searles Valley Minerals Operations - Compliance Status	Semi-Annual	Due September 2011



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

July 2011

NORTH BASIN

1. ***Bridgeport Rancher's Organization
May 25 Meeting, Mono County - Bruce
Warden***

Water Board staff met with members of the Bridgeport Ranchers Organization (BRO) in May, 2011 to talk about the status of actions taken in response to the current Bridgeport Valley Grazing Waiver (Waiver) which is due to expire June 13, 2012. The Waiver was developed to address water quality impairment resulting from nonpoint source pollution from agricultural grazing operations on private lands in the Bridgeport Valley.

Water Board staff lead discussion on Waiver history, Bridgeport Valley land ownership including non-enrolled properties, surface water flow management issues (irrigation and stream), water quality trends with respect to bacteria, the availability of Proposition 84 funding for agricultural management practice implementation, and considerations for renewal of the Waiver. BRO ranchers presented lessons learned from agricultural management practices they have implemented under the Waiver. The discussion revealed the BRO members have done more work implementing and evaluating management practices than is reflected in prior reports and are planning a broader

scope of agricultural management practices in the future.

As a result of discussions, Water Board staff and the Bridgeport Rancher's Organization will develop a plan to meet Basin Plan bacteria water quality objectives within the next 20 years. Water Board staff will draft a revised Waiver based on the plan and bring it to the Water Board in 2012 for consideration. Additionally, Water Board staff has prepared a list of non-enrolled livestock operations in the Bridgeport Valley and East Walker River Watershed and has contacted the owners and operators concerning required enrollment under the Waiver. To maintain consistency and fairness to the enrolled parties, all irrigated livestock operations should be enrolled under the Waiver or individual waste discharge requirements. Having all irrigated livestock operations in the Bridgeport Valley enrolled under the Waiver will provide a vehicle for the ranchers to comprehensively address the water quality impairment and achieve Basin Plan water quality objectives in the future.

2. ***Notice of Violation Issued to the USDA
Forest Service, Inyo National Forest for
Failure to Comply With Investigative Order
for the White Mountain Grazing Allotments
– Laurie Scribe***

The US Forest Service signed a Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact, in

September 2010, authorizing the renewal of four livestock grazing allotments within the Inyo National Forest (INF). In February 2011, the Assistant Executive Officer issued an Investigative Order, under Section 13267 of the California Water Code, requiring the INF to provide technical reports to investigate potential water quality impacts related to livestock grazing allotments. The allotments cover approximately 84,000 acres of National Forest System lands in the White Mountains of California and Nevada. The INF's environmental documents included substantial evidence that the grazing activities may violate the water quality objectives for fecal coliform bacteria contained in the Basin Plan for the Lahontan Region.

In March, 2011, the INF petitioned the Investigative Order to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). At the time the INF did not request a stay of the Order, but requested in its petition that the State Board set aside the Order or direct the Regional Water Board to set aside the Order.

The Investigative Order requires one season of water quality monitoring and reporting of fecal coliform concentrations for each grazing allotment, and required the INF to submit a Surface Water Investigation Work Plan (Work Plan) by April 30, 2011. The monitoring is necessary to document whether, and to what extent, the proposed grazing violates or threatens to violate water quality standards for fecal coliform bacteria, and to identify any additional management measures that would be necessary to maintain compliance with water quality standards.

On April 30, 2011, Water Board staff received a letter from the INF that did not contain any of the required elements listed in the Investigative Order. The

letter stated reasons why the Work Plan is not needed and is technically and financially unreasonable. Water Board staff determined that the letter could not be accepted as a Work Plan, and on June 3, 2011, the Assistant Executive Officer issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the INF for failure to submit the required Work Plan. The NOV encouraged the INF to submit a timely and fully compliant Work Plan, and reiterated that Water Board staff is available to provide technical assistance or to discuss a modification of the monitoring requirements. Water Board staff are awaiting a response from the INF and will determine if further enforcement action is needed based on the forthcoming response to the NOV.

3. ***Major Caltrans Water Quality Improvement Projects In Progress - Bud Amorfini***

Caltrans District 3 is implementing the following projects specifically being conducted to improve water quality are in construction this summer 2011 in the Lake Tahoe and Truckee area. Staff provided input on the project designs and inspects the temporary storm water pollution controls during and following construction.

Highway 28, Tahoe City to Kings Beach, Placer County – This project is scheduled to be completed by the end of this 2011 construction season. The three-year project includes installation of curb and gutter, sand traps, sand vaults, and bioswales. Storm water treatment could not be installed as planned in certain segments where there are steep driveways at the highway due to a design flaw. Additional projects must follow to address treatment in these areas.

Highway 50, Echo Summit Rock Wall, El Dorado County – This project replaces the degraded rock barrier wall at Echo Summit. Culverts will be repaired or replaced as needed and energy dissipation will be placed at outlets. The project is scheduled to be completed by mid-summer 2011.

Highway 50, Trout Creek to Ski Run, El Dorado County – This project is scheduled to last three years and began in early June 2011. The project will address a number of high-priority outfalls and includes installation of curb and gutter, drainage upgrades, sand traps, sand vaults, two Delaware Sand Filters, infiltration basins, and bioswales. The project will also include sidewalks, lighting and landscaping, as well as providing wider shoulders for bicycle traffic.

Highway 89, Luther Pass to Highway 50/89 Junction, El Dorado County – This project is scheduled to be completed by the end of this 2011 construction season. The three-year project includes installation of curb and gutter in some segments, sand traps, sand vaults, and bioswales. Road shoulders will be widened along most of the segment to accommodate bicycle traffic.

Highway 267 Slope Stabilization, Placer County – This project is just outside of the Lake Tahoe Basin from the top of Brockway Summit to the Northstar entrance. The project includes scaling back steep, eroding cut slopes and stabilizing the slopes from erosion with vegetation and rock cover. Drainage structures will also be replaced or repaired as needed. The project was scheduled for completion in 2011, but due to the unusually wet conditions this year, the start of construction will be delayed and it is likely the project will go into 2012.

4. ***“Get on the Bus” Tour of the Carson River Watershed – Richard Booth***

The Carson Water Subconservancy District (CWSD) hosted a two-day tour of the Carson River Watershed in mid-May. CWSD showed the participants a tour of the upper watershed on the first day, including South Tahoe Public Utility District's wastewater reuse facility at

Harvey's Place Reservoir in Alpine County. The second day ended in the lower watershed at the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge in Nevada. Approximately 50 speakers and attendees participated in the tour representing land management agencies, regulatory agencies, academia, and consulting firms.

The CWSD is a multi-county, bi-state agency dedicated to establishing a balance between the needs of the communities within the Carson River Watershed and the function of the river system. Granted no regulatory authority of its own, the CWSD's mission is to work within existing governmental frameworks to promote cooperative action for the watershed that crosses both agency and political boundaries.

The purpose of the tour was to “understand the Carson River.” CWSD accomplished this with presentations by invited experts at strategic stops along the River and with videos shown on the bus between stops. Participants learned how various land management agencies operate in the watershed and were able to interact with others interested in the water quality and quantity issues of the Carson River.

Highlights of the tour included a stop at the lower end of the watershed at the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge hosted in-part by the environmental manager of the Fallon Paiute/Shoshone Tribe. Of interest to the participants was the Tribe's emphasis on “permaculture principles” – a holistic approach to ecosystems that incorporates sustainability. At other stops, participants learned of early European settlements (Dangberg Ranch and Buckland Station) and their influence on the watershed, particularly irrigated agriculture engineering influence on the lower watershed. At a stop at Hangman's Bridge near Markleeville, participants learned of the Alpine Decree that regulates individual water rights in the Carson River. After the Hangman's Bridge stop, the CWSD showed a video they

produced that explained the main environmental issues at Leviathan Mine.

At Harvey's Place Reservoir in Alpine County, a speaker with South Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD) explained the wastewater reuse facility at Harvey's Place Reservoir. The tour stopped at the "end of the pipe" where tertiary treated wastewater from STPUD's treatment facility in the south shore of Tahoe discharges into the manmade reservoir under permit by the Lahontan Water Board.

The water quality of the upper Carson River (the portion of the river in California) is listed as impaired for nitrogen, phosphorus, and pathogens. During informal group discussions at various stops, Richard Booth, Chief of the TMDL/Basin Planning Unit discussed Lahontan's role in addressing these impairments and gained valuable feedback from interested parties.

5. **Bioassessment Training** - Cindy Wise

How to conduct bioassessments consistent with SWAMP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was the focus of training recently attended by staff. The Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) is a statewide monitoring effort that provides the scientifically sound data needed to effectively manage California's water resources. Bioassessment, the science of interpreting the ecological condition of a water resource from its resident biota (fish, insects, algae, plants, etc.), provides direct evidence of aquatic life condition. It incorporates measures of non-chemical stresses such as fine sediments and hydromodification as these ecological indicators provide helpful context for interpreting other water quality measures (e.g., chemistry). SWAMP has established standard methods (SOPs) for

collecting information needed in bioassessment for parameters such as benthic macroinvertebrates (e.g. aquatic insects), algae and habitat data. This training used a reach of Bishop Creek to teach staff about the SWAMP SOPs for collecting benthic macroinvertebrates, stream algae, and associated physical habitat/chemical data for ambient bioassessments.

6. **Statewide Grazing Project** - Cindy Wise

The State and Regional Boards' Management Coordinating Committee (MCC) identified opportunities to use statewide and multi-region collaboration to more effectively and efficiently address waters listed as impaired on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list by developing tools in addition to TMDLs. Initially, this collaboration is focusing on seven projects: Reservoirs Mercury TMDL, Statewide Grazing Regulatory Action, Coastal Bacteria TMDL, Mercury Water Quality Objectives, Freshwater Bacteria Water Quality Objectives, Natural Sources Causing/Contributing to Water Quality Violations, and Nutrient Water Quality Objectives. Lahontan Water Board staff is the lead on the Statewide Grazing Regulatory Action Project. The "kick-off" meeting for the Statewide Grazing Project Group was in April with subsequent monthly meetings planned. The Group is currently developing a schedule for its FY 2011-12 activities such as summary of grazing impacts statewide, evaluation of grazing management tools and other efforts underway or in the use in the Regions (such as waivers, TMDLs, financial assistance, enforcement of Basin Plan prohibitions), and identification and/or development of a suite of management tools to best address waters listed as impaired due to grazing impacts.

7. **Agricultural and Natural Resources Day in the Susan River Watershed** - Cindy Wise

In May, 120 second grade students from McKinley Elementary School (Susanville School District, Lassen County) participated in a day of interactive learning experiences

highlighting the agricultural and natural resources of their local landscape in the Susan River Watershed. The main theme of the event was to show how land uses could affect the health of the watershed and how a healthy watershed supports better agriculture. The event was planned and conducted by a partnership including staff from the Water Board, Lassen National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, CA Department of Fish and Game, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Northeastern CA Young Farmers and Ranchers, along with local agricultural producers. The day's activities focused on water pollution prevention, invasive species control, riparian health, wildlife, lifecycle of the Eagle Lake trout, forest health, wildfire prevention and local agriculture commodities including dairy products, strawberry plants and alfalfa. Students had the opportunity to milk a cow, make ice cream from the milk and ride a hay wagon drawn by a tractor.

8. **Training on Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Data** – Linda Stone

In March, two staff members attended a three day class in Sacramento entitled USEPA's Unified Guidance: Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Data. The Unified Guidance is designed specifically for land disposal sites, but the methods are applicable to most groundwater monitoring programs. Based on this class, staff have a better understanding of how statistical methods can be applied to effectively evaluate groundwater monitoring data. Staff also acquired skills that will help them review the statistical analyses included in groundwater monitoring reports and the conclusions based on those analyses. The class included environmental consultants and other State regulators.

9. **Second Construction Season Begins for Meyers Landfill Cover, El Dorado County** – James Brathovde

The final landfill cap and cover system will be completed this summer on the former Meyers Landfill. The United States Forest Service (USFS) and El Dorado County completed de-winterization activities in early June, and will finish re-grading and compacting the foundation layer in preparation of installing the synthetic linear low-density polyethylene cap as part of the final cover. Construction activities were split between two construction seasons.

Toward the end of the 2010 construction season, the County's contractor unearthed an unanticipated 71,000 cubic yards of additional municipal solid waste to relocate and consolidate. The remedial design anticipated 34,000 cubic yards of waste to be placed beneath the new cap, instead, 105,000 cubic yards of waste were relocated on top of the existing 300,000 cubic yards on the 8-acre sized footprint. The construction season ended before the project could be completed. Only the 2 foot-thick foundation layer was completed before the 2010/11 winter season arrived.

CERCLA

The Meyers Landfill was operated mainly by the County between 1946 and 1971, and is entirely on USFS land. USFS is lead agency under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. The USFS finalized the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Meyers Landfill cover in November 2007 and the Remedial Design in January 2009. Remedial activities and responsibilities for the USFS and the County are ordered in the Meyers Landfill Partial Consent Decree.

Water Board staff, as a commenting agency for the ROD, provided the USFS with our Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the project. The ROD incorporated all of the Water Board's substantive and prescriptive requirements for landfills and stormwater management, including the Lahontan Basin Plan and Tahoe Basin-specific requirements, California Water Code, California Code of Regulations title 27, and State Water Board's Policies.

Stormwater BMPs

As lead agency, it is the USFS's position that the County is responsible under the Partial Consent Decree to comply with the Water Board's ARARs in its implementation of remedial action, including having a Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Erosion Control Plan and all required best management practices (BMPs) in place before storm events. The winterization process, including implementation of all needed BMPs, was not complete before the first storm event occurred in October 2010.

Stormwater and snowmelt discharges containing sediments from the newly emplaced foundation layer occurred during major storms and entered nearby Saxon Creek. All stormwater events were monitored by the USFS consultant and County staff. After every storm event, the County's contractor mobilized on-site to fix and significantly improve existing stormwater structures. The County paid the costs to install, maintain and repair stormwater/surface water controls at the site.

By the end of December 2010, the County had installed the following stormwater BMPs:

- Nearly two miles of silt fencing
- Approximately 1,000 feet of down drains with temporary cement inlets and plastic lined encroachments
- Approximately 7,500 linear feet of wattles
- Over 7,000 gravel and sand bags
- Hand placed straw over the entire deck of the landfill
- Four large infiltration basins (in addition to sandbagging the upper drop inlet in the south end, creating a fifth area)
- Silt curtains
- Check dams throughout flow lines

Saxon Creek Assessment

With concurrence by Water Board staff, the USFS will require the County to hire a consultant to conduct an assessment of Saxon Creek in the vicinity of and downstream of the landfill to determine impacts to the creek and adjacent stream environment zone from sediment discharges. The aquatic assessment will be consistent with the stream condition inventory protocols used by the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. After review of the final assessment report, restoration measures may be required by the USFS or the Water Board. Discharges from the landfill that violated storm water permit conditions or Basin Plan prohibitions will be considered by Water Board staff for potential enforcement.

10. State Water Board Accepting Comments on Draft Phase II MS4 Permit - Alan Miller

In 1999 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) updated 1990 storm water regulations by promulgating the Storm Water Phase II Final Rule under authority of the Clean Water Act (CWA) § 402(p)(6). The Storm Water Phase II regulations required a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for pollutant discharges from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). Under the regulations, an MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with

drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (ii) which is not a combined sewer with sewage wastes; and (iii) which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works. The "small" MS4s designated in Phase II were generally municipal government authorities serving populations of 50,000 or more but less than 100,000, and other municipalities designated by the State or Regional Water Boards as significant contributors of pollutants to waters of the U.S. by way of storm drains.

The State Water Board, under authority delegated by USEPA, issued its first state-wide general NPDES Phase II permit in May 2003, and thereby regulated over 200 hundred small MS4s throughout the regions, including four municipal governments in the Lahontan region (Victorville, Adelanto, Hesperia and San Bernardino Co.). The Lahontan Water Board subsequently required Phase II MS4 permit coverage by designating Truckee and the portions of Placer Co. in the Truckee River watershed. That first MS4 Phase II permit technically expired in May 2008 but has been considered to be in force since that time.

The State Water Board has indicated that reissue an updated Phase II MS4 permit is among its highest priorities. This is, in part, because the reissuance is past due, but moreover because many water quality impairments are attributable to pollutants contributed from small MS4 storm water discharges. Such pollutants are to be controlled under the MS4 permits, and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Waste Load Allocations assigned through the NPDES permit program for MS4s that discharge to impaired waters for which a TMDL has been approved by the USEPA.

Accordingly, the State Water Board published a Tentative Order in early June 2011 to update the current Phase II MS4 Permit, and State Water Board staff will conduct informal workshops on the Tentative Order in June and July 2011. A public hearing on the Tentative Order will be scheduled in November 2011 with expectations for State Water Board adoption in January 2012. Public notices providing the specific dates for the workshops, public hearing, board adoption meeting and any other public notices related to this Tentative Order will be posted on the State Water Board's website.

Like the current Small MS4 General Permit, the Tentative Order includes requirements in six principle areas: Public Education, Public Participation, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, Post-Construction Storm Water Management, Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control, and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations. In addition, some of the proposed changes to the current Phase II MS4 permit are outlined below:

- Specific BMP and Management Measure Requirements
- Eliminating Storm Water Management Plan approval by the Regional Water Boards
- Electronic on-line filing of permit registration documents and Annual Reports
- Provisions to waive permit requirements in certain circumstances
- New automatic designation criteria for small non-traditional MS4s (for examples, school districts, state prisons and parks, ports)
- Compliance tiers identifying specific provisions for continuing and new Phase II MS4 permittees
- New program management requirements and Industrial/Commercial Inspection Program
- Watershed-based approach to post-construction storm water management

- TMDL implementation requirements
- Water quality monitoring and BMP assessment
- Program effectiveness assessment
- Trash reduction program

Lahontan Water Board staff assisted in the development of the Tentative Order and will continue to be involved throughout the permit reissuance process.

SOUTH BASIN

11. **Transfer of San Bernardino UST cases to Lahontan Water Board** – Tom Gavigan

San Bernardino County (SBCo) through the Hazardous Materials Division of the Fire Department regulates corrective actions to remediate underground storage tank (UST) releases as a Local Oversight Program (LOP) funded by a State Water Resources Control Board contract. Counties that operate under the LOP are responsible for overseeing the investigation, cleanup, and closure of leaking underground storage tank sites in their jurisdiction. SBCo is transitioning from being an LOP agency to a Local Implementing Agency (LIA) by the end of this fiscal year. California UST laws and regulations give LIAs authority to issue permits for tank operation and to enforce tank testing requirements within their jurisdiction. LIAs transfer sites that threaten or have contaminated groundwater to the appropriate Regional Water Board.

Beginning in September 2010, SBCo began to transition from LOP to LIA. Their transition plan included reviewing their entire caseload, issuing no further action required letters to individual cases that meet applicable criteria, and then transferring all remaining cases to the appropriate Water Boards. SBCo's goal is to complete all transfers by the first part of

June 2011. The Lahontan Water Board currently has 50 leaking UST cases in SBCo, and we expect up to 10 more cases will be transferred by the end of June 2011.

Newly transferred cases can be a significant work load for staff. Because SBCo has made admirable efforts to evaluate and issue no further action required letters for many cases, the remaining cases transferred to the Water Board typically represent the higher priority cases. These cases often have a large paper and electronic file with numerous investigation and monitoring reports that can take considerable time for Water Board staff to become familiar with and organize, catalogue, and file appropriately. The influx of UST-related cases transferred from SBCo and other counties for fiscal year 2011-2012 is expected to be similar, but slightly less than the cases transferred during the current fiscal year 2010-2011.

12. **Fort Irwin National Training Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Groundwater Investigation, San Bernardino County** – Lisa Scorable

The Lahontan Water Board issued Investigative Order No. R6V-2010-0030 to the U.S. Army and CH2M Hill requiring the two parties to investigate the full extent of groundwater contamination caused by the

Fort Irwin National Training Center wastewater treatment facility's disposal practices. Wastewater disposal has been primarily accomplished by discharging chlorinated, secondary-treated wastewater to a percolation pond system. The wastewater effluent contained trihalomethanes due to the chlorination process and high nitrate concentrations. It is also thought that discharging large volumes of wastewater effluent to the percolation ponds caused salts to be leached out of the soil and into the groundwater. These conditions caused nitrate and total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations in the groundwater to exceed maximum contaminant levels, in addition to elevating total trihalomethane (THMs) concentrations.

Facility upgrades intended to address the groundwater contamination were originally scheduled to be operational approximately five to six years ago. However, the facility upgrades only became operational during early summer 2010. The facility upgrades are intended to reduce effluent nitrate/total nitrogen concentrations, eliminate discharges of chlorinated effluent to the percolation pond system, and increase recycled water use. Increasing recycled water use will decrease amount of effluent discharged to the percolation pond system and reduce salts and nitrogen being leached into the groundwater.

The Dischargers have responded positively to the Investigative Order. They have satisfied the first deliverable (Facility History and Upgrade Report), and submitted the second deliverable (Groundwater Investigation Work Plan) on time. Water Board staff has reviewed the Work Plan and provided comments to the Dischargers. There is general agreement between the Dischargers and Water Board staff regarding necessary Work Plan revisions.

The Dischargers are currently revising the Work Plan. The Final Work Plan will likely include adding five additional monitoring wells to the Dischargers' existing monitoring well network for the wastewater treatment facility. Some of the new wells will be nested wells in order to collect groundwater samples from different depths. Water Board staff anticipates that the investigation results will identify the lateral and vertical extent of the groundwater contamination caused by the wastewater treatment facility, provide information regarding groundwater movement, and determine what threat the contamination presents for Fort Irwin's municipal supply well system.

Field work is planned to begin in July 2011. The Groundwater Investigation Report will be submitted late November/early December 2011. Water Board staff will review the Groundwater Investigation Report and evaluate what future actions are necessary. The next step may be simply to monitor the groundwater's response to the facility upgrades and changes in wastewater disposal practices, given that the intended purpose of the upgrades was to address the existing groundwater contamination. The groundwater investigation should provide a good baseline to evaluate how effectively the facility upgrades address the groundwater contamination.

13. **Barstow Perchlorate Contamination** –
Cindi Mitton/ Tim Post

Perchlorate was discovered late last year in wells used by Golden State Water Company. Golden State Water Company discontinued use of the contaminated wells and flushed its system. Contaminated water is not being distributed through the municipal water supply. Golden State Water Company (GSWC) will also be

testing its Crooks and Arrowhead wells this summer to see if these wells can be purged of contamination and remain clean enough to be re-connected to the water supply system. The drinking water standard is 6 parts per billion (ppb) for perchlorate.

After the contamination was discovered, there was concern that private residential wells in the area bounded by Old Highway 58, Leona Road, the Mojave River and the I-15 Freeway might be affected. Since last November, Water Board staff has tested 35 private residential wells in this area. Results from testing conducted in April and May indicate perchlorate is still present in two private domestic supply wells near the suspected source area and in three monitoring wells near the city's sewage treatment plant. Perchlorate has not been detected in groundwater wells in the area north of the Mojave River and east of the I-15 Freeway. All well owners who had their wells tested by the Water Board have been provided copies of the results.

EPA conducted a site assessment this March by drilling 28 soil borings at and adjacent to the suspected source area of the contamination, the residence at 30433 Poplar Lane. Sample results showed perchlorate contamination at levels up to 590,000 parts per billion in soils beneath the site. The highest concentration of perchlorate (60,000,000 parts per billion or 6% perchlorate) was found in material sampled at the ground surface near an old, rusted container. A geophysical survey of two adjacent five-acre parcels bordered by Poplar Lane to the north; did not indicate any buried containers.

Perchlorate was detected for the first time in March in water from the private well located at the suspected source residence; however, the value was below the drinking

water standard. Previous samples from this well did not detect perchlorate. Both EPA and the Water Board will continue work on the site this summer. EPA is reviewing the latest data, and plans to continue with additional assessment activities and may remove contaminated material from the site. On June 20, the Water Board received \$99,000 from the Cleanup and Abatement Account to conduct a groundwater investigation, planned to start in July or August. This will involve installing borings and groundwater monitoring points at the Poplar Lane property and at adjacent properties in the direction of groundwater flow, to determine how far the perchlorate contamination extends. The exact locations will be determined after the field work is underway, but will generally extend in the Soapmine Road area both west and east of the I-15 Freeway.

14. **Regional Board Proctored Qualified Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Developer and Qualified SWPPP Practitioner Exam, Victorville – Jan Zimmerman**

The Statewide General Construction Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (General Construction Permit) regulates stormwater runoff from construction sites with one acre or more of soil disturbance. The General Construction Permit was renewed by the State Water Board in September 2009 and contained significant changes over the previous version of the permit. In particular, the General Construction Permit now requires that all stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) be written, amended, and certified by a Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD). In addition, persons responsible for implementing the SWPPP must be a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP).

Effective September 2, 2011, all QSD and QSP professionals must have attended a State Water Board sponsored or approved QSD and/or QSP training course and must have passed a certifying exam. The trainings are provided by outside vendors in coordination with State or Regional Water Board staff. The exams are offered through the Water Boards Training Academy and are often coordinated and proctored by Regional Water Board staff.

In May, 2011, Water Board staff proctored a QSP/QSD exam in Victorville for potential QSD and QSP candidates in the south basin. A total of 24 seats were available and reserved for the examination. The candidates ranged from county and municipality staff responsible for reviewing and enforcing SWPPP requirements, to private consulting individuals responsible for preparing SWPPPs and implementing SWPPP requirements. Water Board staff are prepaid to proctor additional exams if there is sufficient interest as the certification deadline approaches.

EO'S Monthly Report
5/16/11 - 6/15/11
Unauthorized Waste Discharges

COUNTY LASSEN

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Susanville Sanitary District / 45 South Roop St., Susanville, CA	4th St., Susanville, CA - Manhole L11	<input type="checkbox"/> N	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	Sewage	5/29/2011	300-400 Gallons	The District had responded to a complaint and released a blockage in the sewer. The release caused another debris blockage down gradient with the release from the manhole.	Ground	Removed blockage of debris and grease.

COUNTY LOS ANGELES

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Joshua Mobile Home Park / Septic Disposal System	6150 E. Ave. T, Palmdale	<input type="checkbox"/> S	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Sewage	6/2/2011	1,000 Gallons	Sewage overflowed from an access manhole to a septic tank at the park. The discharge flowed on the ground and percolated through the soil. Sewage was not overflowing through the manhole when City representatives arrived to respond to the spill.	Ground	Mobile home park employees removed spill debris and disinfected the area. No further action recommended.
LA County DPW	22201 Big Pines Hwy, Liano	<input type="checkbox"/> S	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Gasoline	6/6/2011	800 Gallons	The County facility was burglarized. Thieves placed a garden hose in a fuel tank and fuel released until hikers noticed and shut it off by bending the hose in half.	Ground	Spill stopped. Contaminated soil excavated. Soil samples collected to confirm cleanup. No further action recommended pending review of cleanup report.
City of Lancaster Public Works / Sanitary Sewer System	829 West Ave. J1, Lancaster	<input type="checkbox"/> S	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	Sewage	6/15/2011	1,400 Gallons	Roots and rags caused a blockage in an 8-inch sewer collector. Sewage flowed over street pavement to stormwater catch basin.	Storm Drain	All sewage was recovered. City contained sewage in the storm drain using sand bags about 300 feet from the receiving basin. Affected area disinfected. No further action recommended.

00014

COUNTY MONO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
SCE / Large Pad-mounted Transformer	Hwy 120 near Ellery Lake Road, Lee Vining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral Oil (non-PCB)	6/7/2011	480 Gallons	A power outage resulted in suspected release.	Ground	Area is covered with snow. Responsible party is in process of investigating release. Further action pending results of site investigation data.

COUNTY SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Department of Water Resources / California Aquaduct	US Hwy 395 & Aquaduct, Victorville	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diesel Fuel	5/18/2011	100 Gallons	A traffic accident resulted in a release of diesel fuel.	Ground near Aquaduct	Spill cleaned up by soil excavation. No further action recommended.
Lake Arrowhead CSD / Cedar Glen Water Treatment Plant	201 North Cumberland Road, Lake Arrowhead	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Treatment Backwash	5/19/2011	700 Gallons	During startup of the drinking water treatment plant for the summer, a RP's operator observed water beginning to overflow from the backwash tank overflow pipes. The operator shut off all flow to the tank within a minute. This action stopped the overflow. The overflow contained lake water and alum. Alum is commonly used in water treatment plants.	Emerald Creek and Lake Arrowhead	RP found a bad connection to a transducer, which caused the level transducer in the tank to read lower than the tank's gauge level. RP repaired the transducer. RP sampled Lake Arrowhead downstream of Emerald Creek's point of entry, and found aluminum to be non-detect. No further action recommended.
Molycorp Minerals / Mountain Pass Mine	Processing Plant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	204 Mining Process Wastewater	6/10/2011	400 Gallons	During construction activities, an excavator hit the top pipeline flange. Material spilled was 204 mining process wastewater.	Ground	Soil excavation in process. Oral enforcement pending review of spill report.

**Summary of
No Further Action Required Letters Issued
May 16-June 15, 2011
July 2011 EO Report**

State of California
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Case Type	Groundwater Concentrations above Water Quality Objectives (in ug/L) [date sampled]	Residual Soil Concentrations (in mg/Kg) [date sampled]	Distance from Site to Nearest Receptor	Remedial Methods Used	Comments
June 2, 2011	Former Gene's Texaco	110 Main Street, Bridgeport	6T0238A	UST	4,100 TPHg 74 Benzene 0.97 Toluene 98 Ethylbenzene 62 Xylene [12/2010]	1,950 TPHg [4/1996]	Walker River is ~400' to the northeast (down-gradient)	Excavation, Hydrogen Peroxide Injection, Dual Phase Extraction	Limited contaminant mass remains following remedial actions. Groundwater contaminant concentrations are anticipated to reach background within a reasonable amount of time.
June 7, 2011	Former Lakeside Mobil	3433 Lake Tahoe Boulevard, South Lake Tahoe	6T0013A	UST	260 TPHg [10/2009]	57 TPHg [6/1987]	Beverly Motel well is ~600' to the east (cross gradient)	Excavation, Groundwater Extraction, Dual Phase Extraction	Limited contaminant mass remains following remedial actions. Groundwater contaminant concentrations are anticipated to reach background within a reasonable amount of time.

Notes:
 TPHg - Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline
 ug/L - micrograms per liter
 mg/kg - milligrams per kilogram
 Receptor- surface water, private drinking water wells and municipal supply wells, etc.
 UST-Underground Storage Tank
 ~ - Approximately