CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 10-11, 2016
APPLE VALLEY

ITEM: **8**

SUBJECT: **EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT**

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

ENCLOSURE:	ITEM:	BATES NUMBER:
1	Executive Officer's Written Report February 2016	**8-3**
2	Standing Items	**8-29**
3	Notification of Spill	**8-33**
4	Notification of Closure of Underground Storage Tanks	**8-37**
5	3rd Quarter Violation Report	**8-41**
6	Executive Officer's Written Report January 2016	**8-55**
7	Executive Officer's Written Report December 2015	**8-65**

ENCLOSURE 1

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT • FEBRUARY 2016

State and Regional

1. **Over $6.1 M in Proposition 84 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Implementation Grants to be Awarded in the Lahontan Region** - *Cindy Wise*

In November 2015, I wrote to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) offering my support for its funding recommendations for Proposition 84 IRWM implementation grants for applicants in the Lahontan Region. I am pleased to report that DWR announced that its final funding decision includes approximately $6.2 M for Lahontan IRWM Groups. These grants will provide crucial funding to help support water quality and water supply needs of Lahontan IRWM groups. Many of these projects will directly benefit disadvantaged communities in the Lahontan Region.

The funding awards focus on 17 important projects from four IRWM groups: Mojave (two projects), Inyo-Mono (six projects), Tahoe-Sierra (six projects) and Lahontan Basins (three projects). Examples of the wide range of projects include:

- Bishop Paiute Tribe, water conservation measures
- Amargosa River, comprehensive water management planning for the federally designated Wild and Scenic River
- City of Susanville, sustainable water supply, including conjunctive use
- Mojave and Indian Wells Valley watersheds: water conservation through turf removal
- Truckee River watershed, erosion control
- aquatic invasive species removal
- Sierra meadow restoration

Staff will work with grant recipients to help them accomplish project implementation and track progress towards implementation goals. Depending on the IRWM project, staff will facilitate permitting, participate on technical advisory committees and leverage the Proposition 84 awards to help secure funding for subsequent projects. More details on the grant awards can be found at DWR's website.

2. **Climate Change Adaptation Update** - *Douglas F. Smith*

At the July 8-9, 2015, Water Board meeting, staff presented an update on the status of our climate change adaptation project. Since that Board meeting, staff has assembled three Climate

Change Working Groups: 1) Wetland/Floodplains & Watersheds, 2) Infrastructure, and 3) LID/Storm Water.

Working Group goals focus on identifying climate change adaptation actions:

- Actions that are underway by the Water Board and other agencies in the region
- Actions that should be implemented by the Water Board and other agencies
- Actions that should be ceased or changed

To achieve the goals, staff from our three offices has initiated efforts by selecting an internal group manager, listing potential external agency involvement, inviting external individuals to participate on the Group, and planning an outreach strategy over the next 6 – 12 months to gather the information needed to achieve the goals. Our three Division Managers have been assigned to provide guidance and oversight to a Group. The Groups are scheduled to collectively present an update on the outreach plans at the Water Board's June 8-9, 2016, meeting in Bishop.

3. **Semi-Annual Update on Basin Planning Activities –** *Daniel Sussman*

Within the last six months, much has happened in the Basin Planning/TMDL Unit regarding basin planning priority projects. The Water Board adopted the current Triennial Review Priorities on November 4, 2015. State and federal laws require periodic review and revision of Basin Plans. The federal process is called "Triennial Review." Due to resource limitations and the complexity of California's Basin Plan amendment process, Triennial Review in California is generally limited to identification of the highest priority planning projects to be addressed over the three years between one Triennial Review cycle and the next. The 2015 Triennial Review priority list includes nine projects identified with available resources and twelve projects in need of additional resources.

Two projects from the 2012 Triennial Review list were removed from the 2015 list:

1. Pesticide Basin Plan Amendment, which replaced the pesticide water quality objective with a waste discharge prohibition on pesticides with exemption criteria. The Water Board received final approval from USEPA in September 2015.
2. 2014 Basin Plan Clean-up Amendments. The Water Board received approval from the Office of Administrative Law in October 2014. Review by USEPA is currently underway. This amendment included the following changes:
    a. Changed reference to Nondegradation Objective from a water quality objective to a policy statement and implementation measure
    b. Added mixing zone provisions
    c. Revised certain existing waste discharge prohibitions and/or exemptions to those prohibitions, delete certain existing waste discharge prohibitions and applicable exemptions, and add certain waste discharge prohibitions and exemptions
    d. Amended Chapter 5 for consistency with the updated Clean Water Act Section 208 Water Quality Management Plan (208 Plan)
    e. Corrected grammatical and punctuation errors, and address outdated policy references.

Staff anticipates working on several Triennial Review priorities during the remainder of fiscal year 2015-16 and through fiscal year 2016-17. These priorities include Program Management, Bacteria Water Quality Objective revisions, Lake Tahoe Nearshore, and evaluating appropriate

statistical methods which could result in an amendment to replace water quality objectives based on Means of Monthly Means with annual averages. Additionally, staff continues to compile a list of edits to the Basin Plan for the 2018 Triennial Review and possibly a Basin Plan cleanup amendment similar to that approved by the Water Board in July 2014.

In addition to work duties in the Basin Planning and TMDL programs, staff will continue to work on projects and programs not directly identified in the Triennial Review through the 2016-17 fiscal year. Such topics include: aquatic invasive species policy engagement and permitting, Lake Tahoe Shorezone policies and regulations, 2018 Integrated Report, training staff on responses to the pesticide prohibition exemption requests, and Climate Change Working Group involvement.

To fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Rich Booth, in December 2015, Dan Sussman was promoted to Basin Planning/TMDL Unit supervisor. This unit's responsibility has traditionally included Basin Planning and TMDL development, but is expanding to take on SWAMP duties. Carly Nilson has been diverted to work as interim SWAMP coordinator while the SWAMP coordinator is on extended leave. Similarly, Mary Fiore-Wagner works on projects that, while not listed on the Triennial Review, are supported by management. Examples include contract management in support of bacteria source studies, the upcoming Lake Tahoe Shorezone amendment and aquatic invasive species work. So, while the TMDL/Basin Planning Unit is staffed, staff resources do not wholly focus on TMDL development and Basin Planning.

In February two Alanna Misico and Kelly Huck will begin work in the unit. Though they will be available to engage in TMDL and Basin Planning work, some of their duties will be to implement SWAMP sampling and related duties. Additionally, the governor's January 8, 2016 budget includes funds for converting contracted SWAMP personnel to three permanent civil service SWAMP positions at the Water Board. Staff anticipates that this PY allocation will allow staff to engage wholly in basin planning and TMDL work.

4. **Process to Achieve Closure for Non-Petroleum Cases** –*Doug Smith*

At the May 2015 Water Board meeting, staff presented an overview of our Region's Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program. As part of the presentation, staff explained the detailed process for closing (i.e., receiving a No Further Action Required letter) a UST petroleum contamination case. That process follows the State Board's Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy (Low Threat UST Policy). We use this process for UST cases and other petroleum cases, such as an above-ground storage tank or pipeline releases, similar in size to typical UST cases.

For non-petroleum cases, which are handled in the Site Cleanup Program, we developed a nine-step process similar to the petroleum cases closure process. Within the process document, we included templates for the case summaries, responses to comments, and template No Further Action Required letters.

The case summary template includes a description of responsible party(ies), unauthorized discharge, and site setting. It also includes an evaluation of the threat to human health, safety, and the environment from the discharge via three exposure pathways: groundwater, vapor intrusion to indoor air, and direct contact and outdoor air exposure. This exposure pathway

evaluation is consistent with the Low Threat UST Policy. The case summary describes the rationale for staff's recommendation to close a site.

In developing our Site Cleanup Program closure process, we adopted two steps from the Low-Threat UST Policy to allow for stakeholder participation and ensure all site activities are complete:

1. Pre-closure notification: The pre-closure notification provides a 60-day comment period to interested parties on Staff's recommendation for closure. The interested parties include water purveyors in the release area, the local building department, and the owners and occupants of both affected property(ies) and properties adjacent to the affected property. We have found the notification period to be a valuable outreach effort at certain UST sites and therefore decided to implement this practice for our other cleanup sites.

2. Well destruction and Waste Disposal: After the 60-day comment period, and assuming no significant comments, Staff will require the responsible party to destroy all monitoring and remediation wells and properly remove and destroy investigation- and remediation-derived wastes. We have found the requirement to destroy monitoring wells prior to closure another valuable addition at UST sites. Old monitoring or remediation wells have the potential to be conduits for surface contamination and by having these wells properly destroyed prior to closure provides additional water quality protection. Upon receipt of a report documenting these activities, Staff will proceed with preparation of a standardized No Further Action Required letter for the Executive Officer's signature.

The development of this process document aligns our Site Cleanup Program closure process with State Board's UST closure process. It will help ensure consistency across units and offices, and it formalizes the practices of notifying select stakeholders and requiring well destruction and waste removal prior to closure.

Statewide Survey of Mercury in Fish-Eating Birds – *Carly Nilson*

A statewide study detected elevated mercury levels in grebes (a freshwater diving bird) at three Lahontan Region reservoirs: Topaz Lake, Bridgeport Reservoir, and Lake Crowley. In 2012 and 2013, the U.S. Geological Survey conducted a statewide survey of contaminants in wildlife as part of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program, via the Bioaccumulation Oversight Group (BOG). The recent press release is found on the Water Board's website.

The 2012-2013 Wildlife Study focused on Western and Clark's grebe bird species, sportfish, and prey fish in lakes (with a focus on the wildlife beneficial use). Grebes were the focus as the fish-eating birds are widely distributed in lakes in California and are near the top of the food chain in lakes, making them susceptible to impaired reproduction due to local mercury contamination.

The study was conducted throughout the state at 25 lakes and reservoirs which were known to have elevated methylmercury concentrations in fish tissue. The BOG previously evaluated methylmercury concentrations in fish for multiple years focusing on human health: Lakes Study (2007-2008); Coast Survey (2009-2010); River and Streams (2011). In the Lahontan Region, the 2012-2013 Wildlife Study evaluated Eagle Lake, Topaz Lake, Bridgeport Reservoir and

Lake Crowley. At Topaz Lake, Bridgeport Reservoir, and Lake Crowley, greater or equal to 50% of grebes contained blood mercury above 1.0 µg/g wet weight (ww), which generally puts birds at elevated risk of potential impairment. Of the 25 lakes and reservoirs sampled throughout the state a total of seven lakes had grebes with mercury levels above 1.0 µg/g ww.

This is the first California study to evaluate the threat of mercury concentration to wildlife. It established methods for monitoring birds and fish in lakes to estimate mercury risk to wildlife. All the data generated from this study will be recorded in the California Environmental Data Exchange Network for public access. The full report can be found at the United States Geological Survey's website.

Results of previous BOG studies are summarized below:

- 2007-08 BOG Lakes Survey:
    - At Lake Crowley rainbow trout were collected with methylmercury contamination results at 0.08 mg/kg filet ww and 0.07 mg/kg ww (both below the USEPA recommended criterion).
    - At Bridgeport Reservoir there were two samples of rainbow trout consisting of two composites (five fish per composite) collected. Neither of these composites exceeded the USEPA recommended water quality criterion for concentrations of methylmercury in fish tissue of 0.2 mg/kg ww.
- 2011 BOG Rivers and Streams Survey:
    - The East Walker River was sampled below Bridgeport Reservoir. Rainbow trout and Sacramento blackfish were collected. The average methylmercury contamination levels in individual samples (not composites) for rainbow trout was 0.17 mg/kg ww and 0.36 mg/kg ww for Sacramento blackfish. The Sacramento blackfish exceeds the USEPA recommended criterion of 0.2 mg/kg ww.

The Lahontan Region recently submitted a proposal to State Board for discretionary contract funds to perform additional sampling at Topaz Lake to develop an Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment fish consumption advisory.

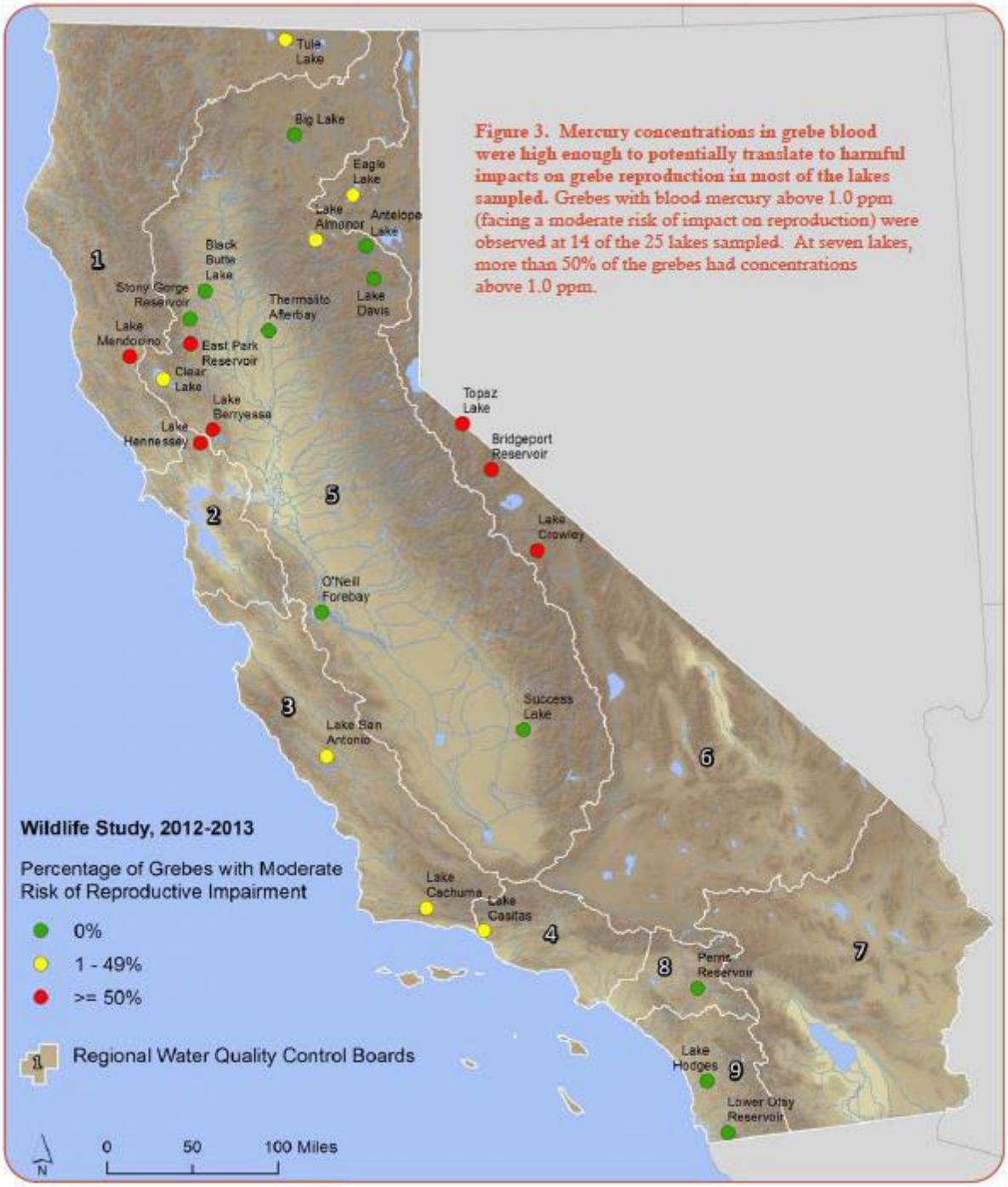


Figure 3. Mercury concentrations in grebe blood were high enough to potentially translate to harmful impacts on grebe reproduction in most of the lakes sampled. Grebes with blood mercury above 1.0 ppm (facing a moderate risk of impact on reproduction) were observed at 14 of the 25 lakes sampled. At seven lakes, more than 50% of the grebes had concentrations above 1.0 ppm.

5. **South Shore Fuel Reduction and Healthy Forest Restoration Project Annual Operations Plan, El Dorado County** – *Jim Carolan*

The Water Board adopted the South Shore Fuel Reduction and Healthy Forest Restoration Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) on April 12, 2012. The WDR will mitigate impacts from hazard fuels and ecosystem health restoration within the wildland urban interface surrounding the City of South Lake Tahoe. The US Forest Service – Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) anticipates a total of seven to ten years of projects, adding up to approximately 10,000 acres at completion.

Since 2012, LTBMU has treated about 3,000 acres of which about 2,000 acres have been thinned by hand crew operations and 1,000 acres have been mechanically treated. LTBMU has successfully burned piles in 387 acres of treated upland areas and 94 acres in treated stream environment zones. LTBMU has provided a map on page 8-20 which shows the completed, upcoming, and remaining work under the WDR.

6. **Dairy Status Report** – *Ghasem Pour-ghasemi*

There are seven dairies and three heifer ranches in operation in the Lahontan Region for a total of ten concentrated animal facilities (CAFs). Only three are regulated under waste discharge requirements (see table below). Some CAFs have cleanup and abatement orders issued to them requiring delivery of replacement water to affected residents. Three dairies have closed in the last two years, of which two were under waste discharge requirements. The waste discharge requirements for N & M Dairy will not be rescinded until site cleanup is completed.

Staff is developing a General Order that would regulate the CAFs and may prohibit unlined wash water ponds, establish criteria for applying manure and wash water to cropped areas, and establish standards for storm water management within the corrals and dairy sites. The General Order will focus on preventing further impacts to groundwater , but will not address cleanup of groundwater pollution. A stakeholders meeting was held on November 19, 2015 to introduce the CAF General Order concept. The Mojave Resources Conservation District provided written comments and concerns regarding the General Order.

Approximately 35 residents currently receive replacement drinking water from four dairies that have polluted down gradient residential supply wells. The associated enforcement orders require dairy owners to sample residential wells around the dairies every nine months. Replacement drinking water must be provided to any residents with nitrate and total dissolved solids concentrations close to and/or over the primary and secondary drinking water standards.

Staff plans to sample residential supply wells near John Van Leeuwen Dairy in Newberry Springs during January 2016 to determine if the dairy has affected nearby residential wells.

The table below summarizes the current status of all existing and recently closed CAFs:

Summary of Region 6 Confined Animal Facilities

Facility	WDRs	CAO to Provide Water	Groundwater Pollution	Status
Active Dairy				
Harmsen Dairy	No	Yes	Yes	The dairy has reduced total number of animals and is modifying its operations.
A & H Dairy	Yes	No	Yes	The dairy stopped flood irrigation of pure wash water and now mixes wash water with fresh water that is applied to crops at an agronomical rate.
Dutch Dairy	Yes	No	Yes	The dairy over applies wash water to irrigate a small pasture area. The facility will be covered under the General Order which will likely require wash water to be applied at

Facility	WDRs	CAO to Provide Water	Groundwater Pollution	Status
				agronomical rates or placed in lined ponds.
B & E Dairy	Yes	No	Yes	A draft CAO was released to the public requiring the dairy to provide replacement water. Water Board staff and dairy owner did additional discovery which indicate all residents within concerned area are connected to the Golden State Water Company with the exception of one resident. B & E sampled the resident and nitrate was below limit but TDS was around 1300 mg/L. The prosecution team requested an additional 60 days in order for the dairy to conduct additional sampling. I granted requested extension.
John Van Leeuwen Dairy	No	No	Unknown	The dairy has unlined wash water disposal ponds. Staff intends to sample nearby residential wells in January 2016.
Hinkley Dairy	No	Yes	Yes	Operating
High Desert Dairy	No	No	No	Operating
Active Heifers				
Desert View Dairy	No	yes	Yes	Dairy closed. Heifer ranch is currently operating at site.
Green Valley Farms	No	No	No	Operating
Alamo Mocho Ranch	No	No	No	Operating
Closed				
N & M Dairy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairy ceased operation as of July 2013. Site cleanup in progress.
Meadow Brook Dairy	Yes	No	No	Dairy closed and permit rescinded in June 2013.
DVD Heifer Ranch	No	Yes	Yes	Moved to DVD dairy location. Corrals and structures removed.

7. **Former George Air Force Base, Executive Officer Letter on Proposed Monitored Natural Attenuation Remedies for Groundwater Sites** - *Linda Stone*

There are four extensive groundwater plumes at the Former George Air Force Base (GAFB) that collectively cover an area of 1,800 acres. The contamination extends to a regional water supply aquifer and includes solvents (primarily trichloroethene), petroleum fuels, and pesticides (primarily dieldrin). The Air Force has proposed using Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) as a sole remedial method for all groundwater contamination at this facility. The estimates for cleanup timeframes using MNA at these sites range from hundreds to thousands of years, except for the pesticide contamination where estimated time for cleanup is very uncertain (ranging from 30 to more than 500 years). The Air Force has been unwilling to implement source control measures for the pesticide plumes or more aggressive source control for the petroleum plumes.

During January 2016, I sent a letter to the Air Force informing them that the proposed MNA remedies do not meet State and Federal requirements and guidance regarding restoration of groundwater quality. Specifically:

- The Air Force has not demonstrated that natural attenuation processes can effectively remediate the plumes and that MNA is adequately protective of human health and the environment.
- MNA will not restore the beneficial uses of groundwater in a reasonable timeframe.
- Groundwater contamination impacts or threatens a primary water supply aquifer for adjacent communities and the demand for that groundwater in the Mojave Desert is high and will probably become even greater considering drought conditions and climate change.
- There is an unacceptable level of uncertainty associated with the conditions that will affect the plumes' behavior over the cleanup timeframes.
- Source control has not been adequately implemented at all of the sites and inadequate source control will result in continued groundwater impacts.
- Active remediation technologies have not been adequately evaluated and pilot studies have not been conducted.
- The Air Force's proposed institutional controls cannot be relied on to be effective throughout the long cleanup timeframes estimated to achieve groundwater restoration via MNA.

I requested the Air Force meet with Water Board staff within 60 days of my correspondence to evaluate the use of active remediation and additional source control measures to achieve shared goals of cost-effective remedies that are protective and restore water quality in a reasonable timeframe. I will continue to update the Board on the progress with the Air Force remedial efforts at GAFB.

8. **Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts 14 - Lancaster –** *Cephas Hurr*

Please see the attached table on page 8-17 for requirements met and currently pending.

Treated wastewater effluent from the Lancaster Wastewater Reclamation Plant is authorized to be discharged to: 1) Storage Reservoirs to hold effluent for irrigating the Eastern Agricultural Site to grow fodder and grain crops, 2) Piute Ponds to support riparian habitat, and 3) Recycled water uses at various locations within the Sanitation District's service area. Currently, the Sanitation Districts and the Water Board staff are engaged over two issues related to the Lancaster plant.

In January 2015, the Sanitation Districts notified us pursuant to requirement I.A.1.f.i of Board Order R6V-2006-0051 that there was an exceedance of a calculated threshold upper confidence level value for total dissolved solids in a monitoring well near the storage reservoirs. Staff accepted the proposed action plan and requested the Sanitation Districts to inspect the storage pond liner near the well for a leak or determine some other cause by re-examining the historical groundwater data around the storage reservoirs. The results of this investigation are pending.

In August 2015, the Sanitation Districts submitted a report, as required by Board Order 2002-053A2 II.H.2, to evaluate the continued use of recycled water at the Eastern Agricultural Site. The Board Order requires that a report of waste discharge be submitted in 2020 if the Sanitation Districts plan to continue farming operations at the site using recycled water. The Sanitation Districts stated that it intends to continue farming at the Eastern Agricultural Site for the foreseeable future beyond 2020. The Board Order requires the report of waste discharge to include a groundwater degradation analysis if continued crop irrigation would likely result in eventual discharge of applied water to groundwater. The Sanitation Districts submitted the results of a computer model assessment indicating that applied effluent would not likely reach the ground-water table which is located about 90 feet below the land surface. Staff compared the model results with submitted vadose zone monitoring results and determined that while the wetting front has not yet reached deep groundwater, it is currently moving faster than predicted by the model. We will ask the Sanitation Districts to include a degradation analysis as part of the report of waste discharge.

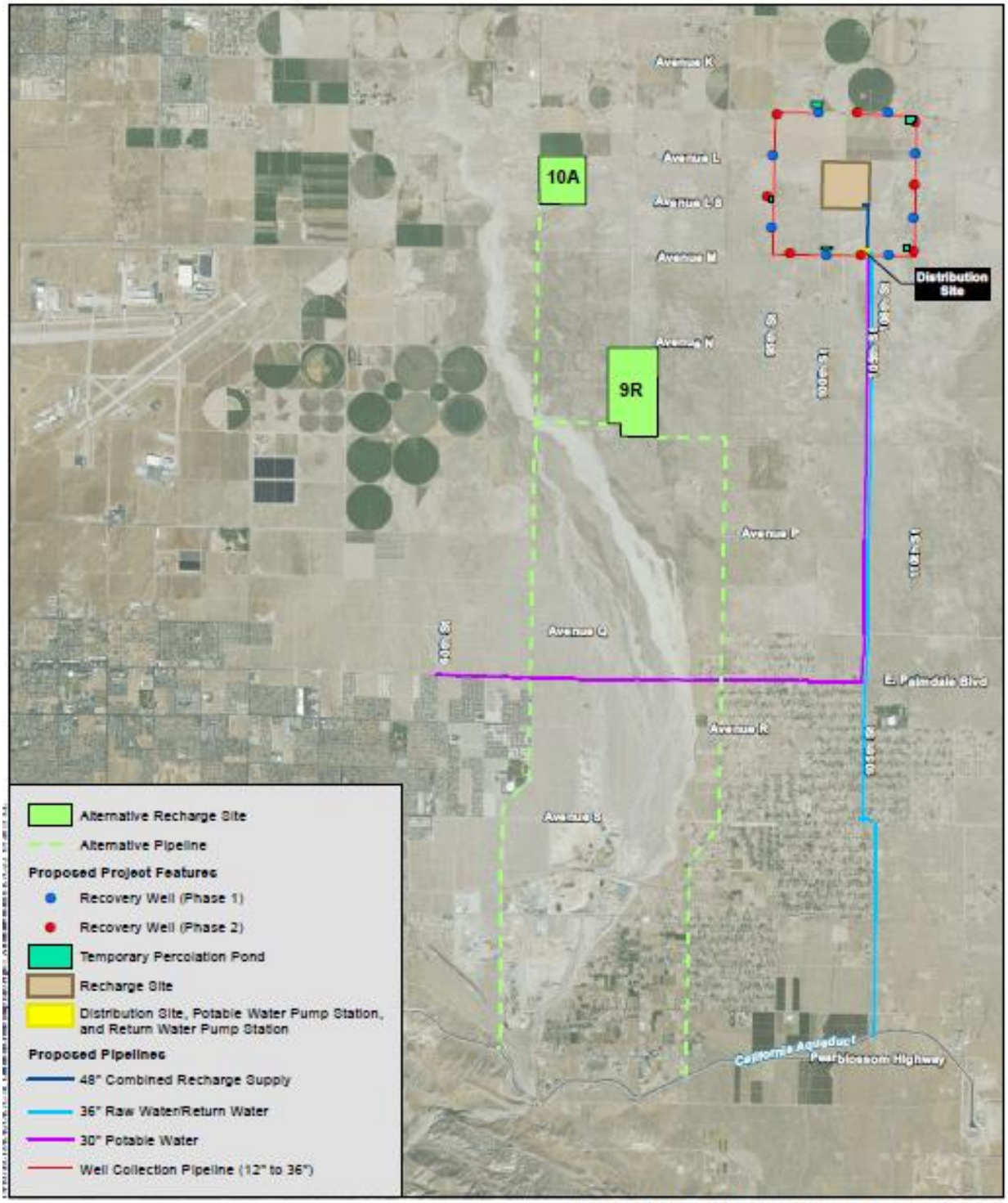
For both sites, the Storage Reservoirs under R6V-2006-0051 I.A.1.f.i and Eastern Agricultural Site under R6V-2002-053A2 I.B.2.e, the Sanitation District is required to calculate and adhere to threshold values for total dissolved solids. There have been discrepancies, or different values, reported for the baseline total dissolved solids concentration at different times. Staff is asking the Sanitation Districts to clarify and determine what total dissolved solids concentration values should represent back-ground for compliance purposes.

9. **Palmdale Draft Environmental Impact Report** – *Cephas Hurr*

In November 2015, Palmdale Water District submitted a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Palmdale Regional Groundwater and Recovery Project (Project). The project site is located in the Antelope Valley groundwater basin east of Littlerock Wash in an area that was historically used for agricultural farming. In light of the recent Antelope Valley groundwater adjudication process prompted by declining groundwater levels, the District has developed this groundwater "banking" project to meet projected future water supply demands. The proposed Project has two phases. Phase I over the first 22 years would provide 14,125 AFY and Phase II would meet demand over 50 years through 2067 by providing up to 24,250 AFY with a maximum design potential of 30,000 AFY. Source water would be provided from the State Water Project and locally produced tertiary disinfected recycled water. This would store and replenish groundwater supplies during normal years for future dry periods using State Water Project water blended with reclaimed water from the nearby Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant (Los Angeles County Sanitation District No. 20).

Water Board staff found that the Draft Environmental Impact Report is inadequate because it did not evaluate Project impacts to groundwater quality over the life of the Project. Moreover, the report did not evaluate the potential to form disinfection by-products in groundwater from using chlorinated recycled water for banking. Staff reiterated that empirical knowledge of current soil and groundwater quality conditions must be established and a groundwater anti-degradation analysis completed prior to project inception.

The following map (Figure 6-1) shows the preferred project location, pipeline distribution system, and location of the recharge percolation ponds and groundwater extraction wells.



Off-Site Alternative Locations

PALMDALE REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

HELIX Environmental Planning

0 7,500 Feet

Figure 6-1

10. **Soil Vapor Extraction Pilot Study, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow -** *Bill Muir*

In December 2014, I signed the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, Operable Unit 7 Record of Decision (ROD) which included cleanup of the Site 7 landfill. The landfill has been capped and properly closed, however residual volatile contaminants have been identified as a source of chlorinated solvents in the vadose zone which has led to groundwater pollution below the site. Groundwater monitoring wells at the site have shown low detections of trichloroethylene (TCE) downgradient of the site (maximum of 25 micrograms per liter). The agreed upon remedy is to remove the vapor phase chlorinated solvents from the vadose zone using soil vapor extraction (SVE) technology and allow the groundwater to clean up through monitored natural attenuation.

The Navy finalized a work plan for the installation of SVE wells in the fall of 2015 and began pilot scale testing in late November 2015. The SVE system will remove contaminants from the vadose zone by passing air through that unsaturated zone, volatizing the chlorinated solvents in the soil pore space and removing the contaminated vapor from subsurface using the extraction wells and associated piping. The extracted vapor is then processed through granular activated carbon canisters, removing the contaminants from the vapor before being emitted to the atmosphere. The data being collected during the pilot scale testing will be used to design a full scale system later this year. As part of the remedial action being implemented for groundwater, once the source of contaminants is removed from the soil, the groundwater will be allowed to naturally attenuate. The Navy will continue to monitor the natural attenuation process until contaminant concentrations in groundwater reach the cleanup objectives identified in the ROD.

SCHEDULE OF TASKS
LANCASTER WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (LWRP)
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT NO. 14 OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY (DISTRICT)

PERFORMANCE TASK	DUE DATE	STATUS
Required by Waste Discharge Requirements Board Order R6V 2002-053 Board Order R6V 2002-053A1 (Adopted 7/13/2005)		
Nitrate and TDS (Eastern Agricultural Site)		
I.B.2.e – Calculate nitrate concentrations in a ground water compliance well for Fields 1 through 20. Calculate the existing water quality in the upper 99% confidence interval.		In progress
Nuisance Condition		
II.B.4. – Complete project to eliminate nuisance condition created by effluent induced overflow from Piute Ponds to Rosamond Dry Lake	August 25, 2005	(Extended under Cease and Desist Order R6V-2004-0038A1)
Required by: Waste Discharge Requirements Board Order R6V 2002-053A2 (Adopted 3/14/2007)		
Engineering Reports (Tertiary Treatment Plants)		
II.B.1. – Acceptance of engineering report for 15-mgd tertiary treatment plant by Executive Officer.	Before discharging from plant	Report submitted, Public Health reviewing report.
II.B.2. – Acceptance of engineering report for MBR tertiary treatment plant with UV disinfection by Executive Officer.	Before discharging from UV system	Issued July 9, 2009
Farm Management Plan (Agricultural Site)		
II.C.1. – Submit farm management plant for Fields 7 & 8, and 11 – 20	Submit report nine months before irrigation in fields	Met
Vadose Zone Monitoring (Agricultural Site)		
II.D.1. – Submit vadose zone monitoring plan (if an alternate plan is proposed) for Fields 1 - 6, 9 & 10	June 14, 2007	Met
II.D.1. – Implement vadose zone monitoring plan for Fields 1 - 6, 9 & 10	March 14, 2008	Met
II.H.3. (MRP) – Submit vadose zone monitoring plan for Fields 7 & 8 and 11 – 20	One year before irrigation	Met
Groundwater Monitoring (Agricultural Site)		
II.E.1. – Complete a minimum of eight TDS sampling rounds for each monitoring well in Fields 1 to 8, calculate the existing water quality for each well, and report the results of the calculations and data used to make the calculations in the 3rd quarter 2007 self-monitoring report.	October 30, 2007	Met (Oct 29, 2007)

PERFORMANCE TASK	DUE DATE	STATUS
II.E.2.a. - Submit workplan for installing additional monitoring wells for Fields 9 through 12	April 20, 2007	Met
II.E.2.a. - Complete installation of additional monitoring wells for Fields 9 through 12	June 15, 2007	Met
II.E.2.b. - Complete a minimum of eight TDS sampling rounds for each monitoring well in Fields 9 to 12, calculate the existing water quality for each well, and report the results of the calculations and data used to make the calculations in the 4th quarter 2007 self-monitoring report.	January 30, 2008	Met (Submitted Oct 29, 2007. Results are in 3rd quarter 2007 self-monitoring report)
II.E.3.a. - Submit workplan for installing additional monitoring wells for Fields 13 through 20	Submit report one year before irrigation in fields	Met
II.E.3.b. - Complete a minimum of eight TDS sampling rounds for each monitoring well in Fields 13 to 20, calculate the existing water quality for each well, and report the results of the calculations and data used to make the calculations in the quarter report following the quarter the samplers were collected.	Complete before irrigation in fields	Met (Submitted Jan 28, 2010. Results are in 4th quarter 2009 self-monitoring report)
Abandoned Wells (Agricultural Site)		
II.F. – Submit report demonstrating that destruction of abandoned wells have been completed for Fields 13 – 20	Submit report three months before irrigation in fields	Met (Submitted Feb 7, 2011)
Run On and Run Off Controls (Agricultural Site)		
II.G.1. – Submit report demonstrating that run on and/or run off controls have been implemented for Fields 1 - 6	Submit report one month before irrigation in fields	Met
II.G.1. – Submit report demonstrating that run on and/or run off controls have been implemented for Fields 7 - 20	Submit report one month before irrigation in fields	Submitted report for Fields 11 and 12
Eastern Agricultural Site (Performance Evaluation)		
II.H.2 – If Discharger desires to continue operation after 2020, Discharger must evaluate potential for continued operations to cause discharge to groundwater. If discharge may occur, report must plan and schedule a degradation analysis	August 14, 2015	Not Met (Submitted assessment, degradation analysis pending)
II.H.3 – If Discharger intends to use site after 2020, the Discharger must file a complete Report of Waste Discharge and obtain new or amended requirements.		Not Met
Required by: Waste Discharge Requirements		

PERFORMANCE TASK	DUE DATE	STATUS
Board Order R6V 2006-0051		
I.A.1.f.i. Establish groundwater monitoring wells and calculate TDS Threshold Concentration	Submitted March 30, 2010 in Annual SMR 2009	Not Met (required s a plan of action with schedule to investigate cause of increase TDS concentrations.
II.A. - Submit workplan for installing additional monitoring wells for the proposed storage reservoirs	April 9, 2007	Met (Submitted 16 days late)
II.B.1 - Submit the final design for the proposed storage reservoirs	Before constructing the reservoirs	Met
II.B.2 - Submit a construction QA/QC program for the proposed storage reservoirs	Before constructing the reservoirs	Met
II.B.3 - Submit certification that proposed reservoirs were constructed as proposed	Before use of the reservoirs	Met (Submitted Apr 13, 2011 and accepted Dec 9, 2011)

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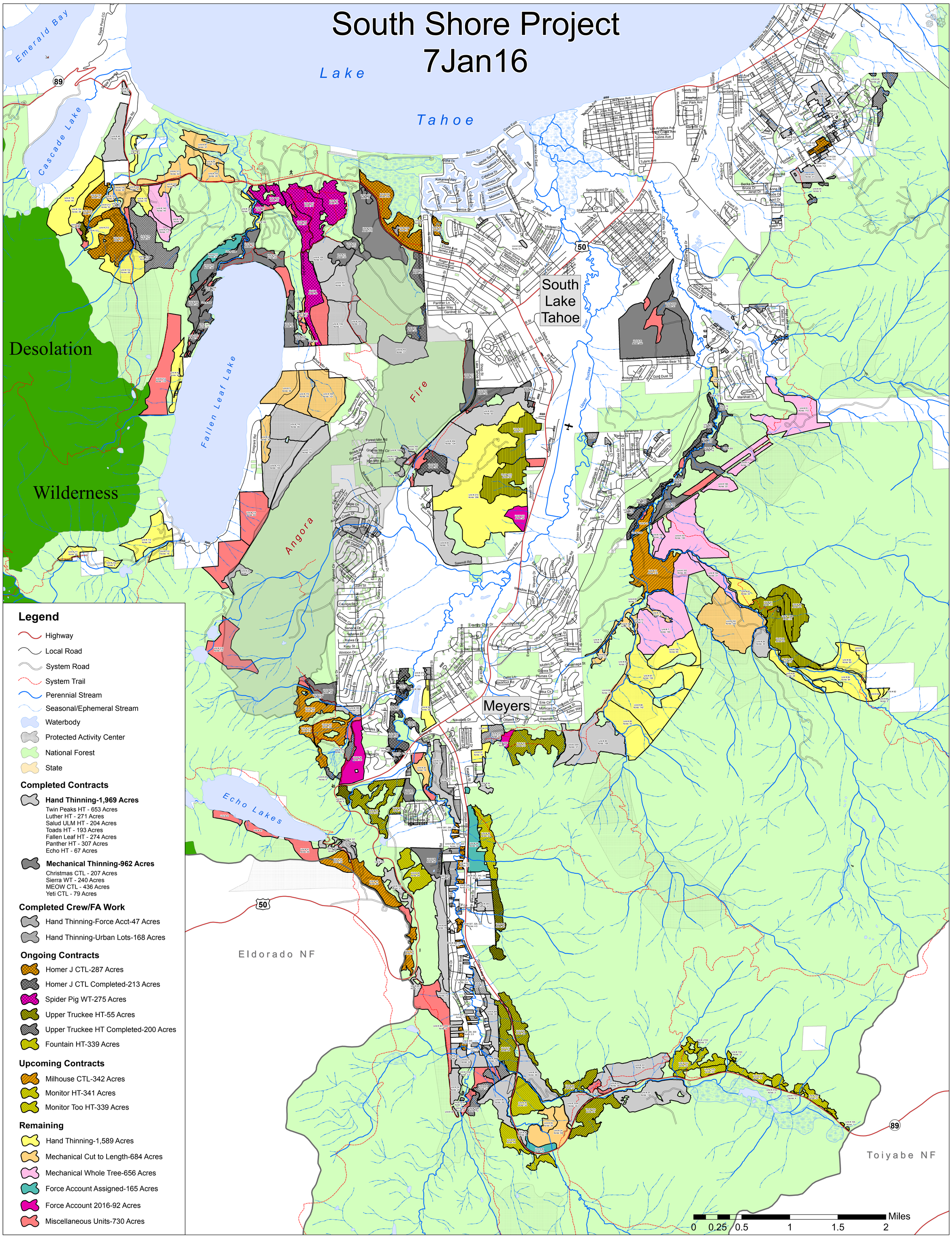
South Shore Project
7Jan16



Status of Actions for PG&E Hinkley Chromium Contamination January 2016

Enforcement

Cleanup and Abatement Order R6V-2015-0068: On November 4, 2015, the Water Board adopted the new Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO), directing PG&E to remediate chromium-contaminated groundwater within set deadlines; protect nearby drinking water wells; provide monitoring reports consistent with state and federal standards; and comply with plume capture requirements and targets to clean up the contamination. This streamlined Order consolidates the requirements from 18 previous orders into a single Order.
The final CAO is available at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/water_issues/projects/pge/index.shtml.

Investigative and Reporting Orders

1. **Chromium Plume Boundary**: The 3rd quarter 2015 chromium plume map is posted on the Water Board website at: www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan, on the "PG&E Hinkley Chromium Cleanup" page, at the bottom of page. The 4th quarter 2015 plume map is due on February 10, 2016 consistent with the reporting due dates contained in the new CAO.
2. **Chromium Plume Boundary Investigation,** Consistent with order I.V.B in the new CAO, PG&E on December 4, 2015 submitted a workplan for continuing chromium plume definition. The workplan proposes to install three monitoring wells clusters on Acacia and Dixie streets to better define the eastern boundary. Additional monitoring well locations are proposed in the northern area, pending access to private properties. Water Board staff approved the workplan in January 2016.
3. **Chromium Plume Containment:** In September, PG&E submitted a workplan proposing to continue hydraulic pilot test activities in the north area of the southern chromium plume. The purpose of the testing is to evaluate an alternate capture zone configuration south of the Desert View Dairy (DVD) for the chromium plume. This involves shutting down or reducing groundwater extraction north of the DVD and increased extraction south of the DVD to the railroad tracks. During the pilot test for winter 2015-16, PG&E is requesting relief from compliance with current capture metrics required in Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R6V-2015-0068. Water Board staff conditionally approved the workplan on December 23, 2015.
4. **Evaluation of Chromium Concentrations in MW-193S2 and Proposed Workplan**: In compliance with the new CAO, on December 7, 2015, PG&E submitted an evaluation of chromium concentrations in northern area monitoring well MW-193S2, accompanied by a workplan to address potential "hotspot" concentrations of chromium in that well. Water Board staff reviewed the evaluation of chromium data in MW-193S2, and determined that the well does not meet the definition of a hotspot at this time, due to lower re-sampled concentrations of chromium and the inactive status of a nearby

domestic well. However, staff accepted PG&E proposed workplan to purge the monitoring well to reduce chromium concentrations in the future if conditions change, and required PG&E to monitor and report on the use status of the nearby domestic well.

5. **Updated Draft Requirements for IRZs and Freshwater Injection System:** Water Board staff have written new draft requirements for PG&E's in-situ remediation zones (IRZs) and freshwater injection system. The new draft requirements set forth updated monitoring for these activities to incorporate the 2013 Environmental Impact Report monitoring and mitigation requirements, revise groundwater monitoring for IRZs, set updated byproduct contingency thresholds, and remove redundant sampling. A 30-day public review and comment period ended on August 17, 2015. The Water Board's Executive Officer is expected to issue final requirements in early 2016. Water Board Staff responses to comments received on the draft documents were released on January 13, 2016, and are available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/water_issues/projects/pge/index.shtml.
6. **Bioreactor Pilot Test:** PG&E's contractor continues to operate the bioreactor pilot test in the Central Area IRZ. The pilot test consists of two above-ground vessels (storage containers) in a fenced compound. Chromium contaminated groundwater is pumped into the first vessel where acetic acid (vinegar) and phosphoric acid are added to convert Cr6 to Cr3. Filters in the second vessel remove left over solid chromium, biomass, and byproducts, such as iron and manganese. Treated water is re-injected to groundwater in the IRZ area. Test results are expected in spring 2016.

Status of Revised Chromium Background Study

US Geological Survey staff, led by Dr. Izbicki, continue impressive progress on the background study. In the fourth quarter of 2015, significant field activities were completed as part of Task 4 (*Evaluation of local geological, hydrological, and geochemical conditions*). Twelve new groundwater flowpath monitoring wells at six sites upgradient of the compressor station were installed. The purpose of the flowpath wells is to 1) establish regional upgradient Cr(VI) concentrations, and 2) provide sample locations to estimate regional groundwater time-of-travel and flow velocities in the aquifers underlying the Hinkley area. Gravity data collection and interpretation were finalized, and work continued on the geologic framework model. Aquifer thickness information from well data and relevant geophysical data (including available seismic refraction, sonic-log, and aeromagnetic data) will be used develop estimates of alluvial thickness in the Hinkley Valley. These data will be used to refine estimates of aquifer hydraulic properties in the Hinkley Valley groundwater flow model.

Planning for a domestic well survey of Cr(VI) concentrations began in late 2015. The survey will include bringing a USGS mobile lab to the Hinkley area in late January where samples will be analyzed onsite. The data will be used to help select domestic wells to be analyzed as part of the March 2016 second-round sample collection.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
(3940—SWRCB)

Fiscal Year 2016-17 Budget Highlights
(Dollars in Thousands)

FUND SOURCE	Current Year 2015-16	Budget Year 2016-17	Change	
			Amount	Percentage
General Fund	$46,850	$47,879	+$1,029	+ 2.2%
Special Funds	$702,159	$569,903	-$132,256	-18.8%
Bond Funds	$1,854,519	$67,294	- $1,787,225	-96.4%
Federal Funds	$296,965	$307,374	+10,409	+3.5%
Other Funds*	$13,433	$13,563	+ $130	+1.0%
Total: All Funds	$2,913,926	$1,006,013	- $1,907,913	-65.5%
Personnel Years	2,069.6	2,107.9	+38.3	+1.9%

*Reimbursements

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. SWRCB activities include regulatory oversight of the State's surface, ground and coastal waters; allocation of unappropriated water; control of unauthorized water diversions; protection of water quality in watersheds and coastal waters from point source and nonpoint sources of pollution; and protection and improvement of health from water contaminants used for consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

The Governor's Budget for Fiscal Year 2016-17 provides $1 billion and 2,107.9 positions for the State and Regional Water Boards. The major changes include:

- A decrease of $1.8 billion from 2015-16 to 2016-17 due mainly to one-time bond allocations in the current fiscal year. The Board is currently working on distributing the current year bond resources.

- A decrease of $132 million from 2015-16 due mainly to year-over-year decreases in the various Underground Storage Tank Funds.

- An increase of $3,702,000 per year in expenditure authority, to a total of $19,640,000 for the Safe Drinking Water Account, to better support the Drinking

Water Program. Approval of this proposal will allow SWRCB to shift expenditures for Large Water Systems (LWS) that are currently being subsidized by federal funds and grant money to fees paid by LWS.

- An increase of $352,000 Safe Drinking Water Account for 2.5 positions to address workload associated with consolidating public water systems per Chapter 27, Statutes of 2015 (SB 88). These positions will consult with a number of agencies, conduct outreach to domestic well owners, conduct required public meetings and hearings, and order the consolidation or extension of service as appropriate.

- An increase of $498,000 ($149,000 from Waste Discharge Permit Fund and $349,000 from the Safe Drinking Water Account) and the conversion of 3.0 limited term positions to permanent positions to address the increased water recycling work load associated with the drought and the directive in Executive Order B-29-15.

- An increase of $547,000 Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund and the conversion of 5.3 limited term positions to permanent positions to implement the requirements of Chapter 289, Statutes of 2012 (AB 1492) as they pertain to the authorities and responsibilities of the Water Boards.

- 1.0 position for the Drinking Water Operator Certification Program (DWOCP) to replace a limited term position expiring June 30, 2016, to support the coordination and administration of the Operator Certifications examinations. The position cost of $110,000 will be offset by a $388,000 reduction to contracts. The net result is a reduction of $278,000 to the Drinking Water Operator Certification Special Account (0247).

- An increase of $851,000 Water Rights Fund and 7.0 positions to process applications to appropriate water (permits and registrations), petitions to change existing rights, wastewater change petitions, and licensing of water rights.

- An increase of $2.4 million State Water Quality Control Fund Cleanup and Abatement Account and 17.0 positions to augment the Site Cleanup Program cost recovery program. These resources will assist in processing new cases generated by SB445 Site Cleanup Subaccount implementation, and new cases that will be generated by redevelopment activities associated with the economic recovery.

- 1.0 position and $130,000 reimbursement authority for FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19, and FY 2019-20 to provide technical assistance and policy expertise under an Interagency Agreement with the California Department of Water Resources to support the development and implementation of the California Water Commission's Proposition 1 Water Storage Investment Program (WSIP). This position is reimbursable under an Interagency Agreement administered by

the DWR on behalf of the Commission and will be funded by the part of the bond administered by the Commission for WSIP.

- 6.0 permanent positions to be funded from a shift in contract authority from the Waste Discharge Permit Fund (WDPF) to provide field sample collection and processing, data entry, and data management services to the Regional Water Boards. This proposal requests the redirection of existing contract funds currently used for water quality monitoring tasks such as field sample collection, data entry and data management services to hire state employees to conduct this work.

- Budget trailer bill language to amend the Health and Safety Code to allow the State Water Board to adopt fee regulations by emergency actions to ensure an adopted annual fee schedule will generate sufficient revenue to support the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) annual budgetary expenditures. The total revenues collected each year through fees shall be set at an amount equal to revenue levels set for the in the Budget Act for this activity, which is yet to be determined.

- Budget Trailer Bill language to make the statutory appropriation of $3,750,000 that supports 25 Water Rights Fund enforcement positions available for encumbrance for one year, rather than the default three-year time period provided for in statutory appropriations, and add trailer bill language reverting all prior year appropriations. This technical change allow the Water Boards to better manage the Water Rights Fund, without having to continuously modify and adjust revenue needs to account for the carryover from the continuous appropriation piece currently included for each year of appropriation.

- A re-appropriation of unencumbered local assistance funds in the School District Account (SDA) from fiscal years (FYs) 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12. The State Water Board requests that the re-appropriated funds be available for encumbrance until June 30, 2019. Re-appropriating the unencumbered local assistance SDA authority in FY 2016-17 enables the State Water Board to continue providing financial assistance to eligible school districts sites with leaking USTs and fully utilize the $30 million for the cleanup of petroleum contaminated school district sites, as intended by the Legislature.

- A re-appropriation to extend the encumbering and liquidation period of the local assistance funds in the Site Cleanup Subaccount (SCS) and the Replacing, Removing, or Upgrading Underground Storage Tanks (RUST) Loan Program from the fiscal year 2015-16 Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Financing Account (PUSTFA) appropriation. The re-appropriated funds would be available for encumbrance until June 30, 2018 and liquidation until June 30, 2021.

- In a joint BCP with Resources Agency, an increase of $138,000 (General Fund) and 1.0 Attorney I position to serve an ongoing oversight role as staff lead in the facilitation and support of the sustainable management of the Salton Sea as part

of a multi-agency request which will implement the actions directed by the Governor's Salton Sea Task Force.

- 1.0 position and $540,000 (one-time $400,000 Local Assistance) from the Small System Technical Assistance Account to address the increased workload associated with implementing Senate Bill 555, which requires the State Water Board to develop regulations establishing performance standards for urban water supplier water loss and provide one-time funding of $400,000 towards procuring water loss audit report validation assistance for urban retail water suppliers.

- 1.0 position and $129,000 each year for two years from the Waste Discharge Permit Fund to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program, as required by Assembly Bill 401 (Chapter 662, Statutes of 2015). This work will culminate with the submittal of a report to the legislature in January 2018.

- An increase of $5.7 million ($5.2 million General Fund and $500,000 Waste Discharge Permit Fund) and 35 positions for the Water Boards to develop and implement a regulatory program to address the environmental impacts of medical cannabis cultivation on water quality, water supply and natural resources, including ensuring that diversion of surface water does not adversely impact stream flows and the endangered and threatened species that rely on riparian habitats.

- An increase of $21.4 million for one year for continued drought-related activities. Of this amount, $5.4 million General Fund will support water rights activities, $1.0 million Cleanup and Abatement Account will support water quality efforts, and $15 million in one-time local assistance Cleanup and Abatement Account grants will support projects that provide water systems with both interim and permanent solutions to drought emergencies..

- In a joint BCP with Resources Agency, the Water Boards an increase of $400,000 from the Lake Tahoe Science and Lake Improvement Account (1018) for contracts to implement the Lake Tahoe Nearshore Water Quality Protection Plan (Plan).

- Funding and budget Trailer Bill Language (TBL) to improve the recruitment and retention of Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) members and fairly compensate Regional Water Board members for their time. Increase Regional Water Board member per diem from $100 to $500. Establish a pool of $756,500 for the purposes of Regional Water Board member compensation (this amount is in accordance with the increased per diem payments proposed). Increase the existing annual cap of $13,500 in per diem allocated for each Regional Water Board to reflect the proposed increase in Regional Water Board member per diem.

ENCLOSURE 2

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CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

2016 STANDING ITEMS
February

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	Semi-Annual	July 2016 January 2017
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Annually	July 2016
Status of Grants	Annually	March 2016
Caltrans Statewide GeneralPermit/Tahoe Basin	Annually	July 2016
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	July 2016
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles – District No. 14	Annually	February 2016 (Item)
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles – District No. 20	Annually	February 2016 (Item)
Status of Dairies	Semi-Annual	February 2016 (Item) September 2016
City of Barstow Nitrate/Orphan Perchlorate	Annually	September 2016
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	Each Southern Board Meeting	February 2016
Leviathan Mine	Semi-Annual	July 2016 January 2017
Salt & Nutrient Management Plans	Annually	May 2016
Onsite Septic Tanks	Annually	June 2016
Grazing Update	Annually	June 2016
Bacteria Water Quality Objectives Project	Semi-Annual	May 2016 November 2016

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ENCLOSURE 3

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EO's Monthly Report
November 16, 2015-December 15, 2015
Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
COUNTY: Lassen								
Susanville Consolidated/Susanville Csd CS	195 N. Sacramento St., Susanville, CA	North	Yes	11/23/2015	110 gallons	Lateral blockage resulted in 110 gallon spill of raw sewage to paved surface.	Debris-Rags caused raw sewage to spill from lateral clean out to paved surface. No surface water affected.	Cleared blockage, restored flow, returned portion of spill to sewer system, cleaned up spill.
COUNTY: Mono								
Hilton Creek CSD/Hilton Creek Csd Package CS	Manhole at Sierra Springs Drive, Hilton Creek CSD	North	Yes	12/5/2015	15,100 gallons	Forcemain blockage resulted in 15,100 gallon spill of raw sewage to unpaved surface and surface water.	Fats, oils and grease blockage caused raw sewage to spill from manhole to unpaved surface and then to Whiskey Creek/Crowley Lake. Surface water body affected.	Cleared blockage, restored flow, cleaned debris from field. Added sewer to preventative maintenance and enforced against FOG source.
COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO								
Victorville City/Victorville SD CS	Manhole at 16711 Chalon Rd., Victorville	South	Yes	11/20/2015	73,440 gallons	Manhole blockage resulted in 73,440 gallon spill of raw sewage to unpaved surface in drainage channel.	Vandalism left debris in manhole causing raw sewage to spill from manhole near 16711 Chalon Rd. Surface water body affected.	Cleared blockage, recovered 300 gallons of spill, disinfected affected area.
Victorville City/Victorville SD CS	Air relief valve on forcemain crossing drainage channel near Mojave River.	South	Yes	12/9/2015	5 gallons	Mechanical failure in air-relief valve resulted in 5 gallon spill of raw sewage to surface water.	Mechanical failure of Air Relief Valve (ARV) caused 5.0 gallons of sewage to spill from force main under private railroad trestle to drainage channel near Mojave River. Surface water body affected.	Air Relief Valve to be replaced. Area disinfected.

*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report.
Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.

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ENCLOSURE 4

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Summary of
No Further Action Required Letters Issued
December 16, 2015 - January 15, 2016
February 2016 EO Report

State of California

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following sites poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, these cases were closed in accordance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure (Resolution 2012-016). The Policy recognizes contaminant mass often remains after the investment of reasonable remedial effort and this mass may be difficult to remove regardless of the level of additional effort and resources invested. The establishment of the Policy is an effort to maximize the benefits to the people of the State of California through the judicious application of available resources.

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Additional Information
January 6, 2016	Western Energetix Cardlock Facility	10161 Church Street Truckee, Nevada County	6T0276A	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605700187
January 11, 2016	MWTC-Site 4, Small Fuel Spill	Mountain Warfare Training Center Highway 108 Bridgeport, Mono County	6T0040A	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605100050
January 12, 2016	Airfield Fuel Farm - Fuel Product Recovery Piping	China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station North Lauristen Road China Lake, Kern County	T10000002711	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000002711

Additional links:

General Policy information: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml#policy081712

Copy of Policy: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012_0016atta.pdf

Implementation Plan http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf

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ENCLOSURE 5

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: LAHONTAN WATER BOARD MEMBERS

FROM: LAURI KEMPER
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER
LAHONTAN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

DATE: January 25, 2016

SUBJECT: QUARTERLY VIOLATIONS REPORT, 3rd QUARTER 2015

Attached is the Quarterly Violations Report for July 1, 2015 – October 31, 2015 (3rd Quarter 2015). I have included in this memo with the Quarterly Violations Report (1) a Synopsis of 3rd Quarter Violations; and (2) a Table of Pending Formal Enforcement Cases.

Synopsis of 3rd Quarter 2015 Violations

There were 159 violations entered into the CIWQS and SMARTS databases for the 3rd Quarter 2015, compared to the 86 violations entered for the previous quarter. Approximately 49 percent of the violations were associated with NPDES storm water construction and industrial stormwater permits. Approximately 18 percent of the violations associated with four facilities [Mammoth Mountain Ski Area LLC (8 violations), Cal Trans-various sites (11 violations), City of Ridgecrest Recycled Water Irrigation Site (5 violations) and USFS Bishop Creek Campground (5 violations)]. The remaining violations were widely distributed across multiple facilities.

There were six (6) Priority 1 violations. Four (4) violations are associated with the Barstow Wastewater Treatment Facility. These are violations associated with groundwater contamination (nitrates) due to historical discharge practices and are being addressed through two cleanup and abatement orders. One of the cleanup and abatement orders requires the City of Barstow to provide replacement water to a number of residents whose private wells have been adversely affected by the historical discharge practices, and the other cleanup order is addressing groundwater cleanup.

One (1) priority 1 violations associated with Victorville City Collection System 11 million gallon unauthorized discharge to surface water. Staff are working with the State Board to audit the City's Sanitary Sewer Management Plan to determine if system management and maintenance practices played a part in the high volume of the discharge. One (1) priority 1 violation is associated with Los Angeles County Sanitation District 20, Palmdale WRP due to nitrate contamination in groundwater. Palmdale WTF is currently under a CAO to investigate and delineate plume; contain plume; extract polluted and degraded ground water for agricultural reuse; modify operations to protect groundwater quality; and, report status quarterly.

There were ninety (90) Priority 2 violations, the majority of which were a result of Water Board staff inspecting construction and industrial sites for compliance with stormwater permits and water quality violations of the construction stormwater Permit. Water Board staff inspected multiple projects/facilities for construction and industrial stormwater permit compliance and largely observed minor deficiencies with best management practices. Water Board staff provided direction to correct the deficiencies, and Dischargers quickly responded. Other Priority 2 violations were associated with deficient reporting, late reports or one time effluent limit violations at wastewater treatment plants.

There were twelve (60) Priority 3 violations, forty three (43) of which were associated with failure to recertify for the Industrial stormwater permit and the rest were associated with late self-monitoring reports. State Board sent out Notice of Non-Compliance letters to facilities covered under the Industrial stormwater permit who failed to recertify.

Table of Pending Formal Enforcement Cases

Facility	Alleged Violations Summary	Schedule Action (Quarter/Year)
Spalding Tract Resident – Sheila Miner	Failure to connect or remove onsite wastewater disposal system as required by Cease and Desist Order	1st Quarter, 2016
Dutch Dairy – Helendale, San Bernardino Co.	Nitrate pollution in groundwater	1st Quarter, 2016
B & E Dairy – Barstow, San Bernardino Co.	Elevated nitrates in groundwater	1st Quarter, 2016
California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife – Hot Creek Hatchery	Exceeding effluent limitations subject to MMPs	1st Quarter, 2016
California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife – Fish Springs Hatchery	Exceeding effluent limitations subject to MMPs	1st Quarter, 2016

Desert View Dairy – Hinkley San Bernadino County	Elevated nitrates and salt in groundwater	2nd Quarter, 2016
Lake Tahoe Laundry Works, South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County	Elevated PCE in Groundwater	2nd Quarter 2016
Arimol	CAO Amendment	2nd Quarter 2016
Tahoe Queen	Unauthorized Discharge	2nd Quarter 2016
VVWRA	Effluent limitation exceedances, MMP	2nd Quarter 2016
USFS Meeks Bay Marina	Effluent Limitation Exceedances, SWPP violation, poor BMP installation	4th Quarter 2016
Susanville CSD WWTP – Susanville, Lassen Co.	Exceeding effluent limitations; subject to MMPs	3rd Quarter, 2016
Tahoe Donner	Basin Plan Prohibition, building in the floodplain.	3rd Quarter 2016

Quarterly Violations Report
July 1, 2015 - October 31, 2015

Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
1	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	999526	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	7/31/2015	Exceeded MCLs for Nitrate as N (10.0 mg/L) and TDS (1600 mg/L) in multiple wells. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1994-0026 I.B.5 & I.D.4 MRP I.D.	Nitrate as N: Well 3-4 (11 mg/L), Well 6 (12 mg/L), MW06 (12 mg/L), MW09 (17 mg/L), MW27 (15 mg/L), MW28s (12 mg/L), MW29 (18 mg/L), MW35s (29 mg/L), MW36 (14 mg/L), MW40 (21 mg/L), and MW39i (15 mg/L). TDS: Well 2-1 (2100 mg/L), Well 3-2 (1600 mg/L), Well 3-3 (1200 mg/L), Well 3-4 (2200 mg/L), and Well 6 (1200 mg/L).	Levels fall below historic maximum concentrations detected in these wells and are considered consistent with the 2nd quarter 2015 concentrations. The City has issued a RFP for the design and construction of a groundwater remediation treatment. Since then the City has found perchlorate in the nitrate plume preventing further actions.	CAO R6V-2013-0045A1	San Bernardino
1	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	999527	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	8/18/2015	Exceeded Nitrate as N (10.0 mg/L) in two wells. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1994-0026 I.B.5, I.D.4, & MRP I.D.	Nitrate as N: MW 3-4 (12 mg/L) and MW 6 (12 mg/L).	The City has issued a RFP for the design and construction of a groundwater remediation treatment. Since then the City has found perchlorate in the nitrate plume preventing further actions.	CAO R6V-2013-0045A1	San Bernardino
1	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	999528	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	9/15/2015	Exceeded Nitrate as N (10.0 mg/L) in two wells. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1994-0026 I.B.5, I.D.4, & MRP I.D.	Nitrate as N: MW 3-4 (11 mg/L) and MW 6 (12 mg/L).	The City has issued a RFP for the design and construction of a groundwater remediation treatment. Since then the City has found perchlorate in the nitrate plume preventing further actions.	CAO R6V-2013-0045A1	San Bernardino
1	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	999953	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	10/20/2015	Exceeded Nitrate as N (10.0 mg/L) and TDS in multiple wells. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1994-0026 I.B.5, I.D.4, and MRP I.D.	Nitrate as N: MW 3-4 (11 mg/L) and MW 6 (14 mg/L). TDS: MW2-1 (2200 mg/L), MW3-2 (1600 mg/L), MW3-3 (1300 mg/L), MW3-4 (2200 mg/L), and MW6 (1300 mg/L).	The City has issued a RFP for the design and construction of a groundwater remediation treatment. Since then the City has found perchlorate in the nitrate plume preventing further actions.	CAO R6V-2013-0045A1	
1	Los Angeles County Sanitation District 20	Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant	1000127	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	9/22/2015	Exceeded MCLs for Nitrate (as N) (10 mg/L), pH (9.0 SU). Violated Board Order No. R6V-2011-0012 MRP I.D.	Nitrate (as N): MW59 (16.8 mg/L). pH: MW61 (12.1 SU)	Discharger operating under CAO and providing drinking water to affected well owners.	13267 Order-LA CO SD 20 -Pal	Los Angeles
1	Victorville City	Victorville CS	996205	Water Quality -> Sanitary Sewer Overflow/Spill/	SSOMUNILRG	9/14/2015	Vandalism, debris caused blockage at manhole 143 and unauthorized discharge of 11,360,000 gallons of raw sewage at Turner Wash, tributary to Mojave River. Surface water body affected (N/A).	Site inspected by John Morales on September 14, 2015. See attached Inspection Report.	Cleaned-Up; Mitigated Effects of Spill; Contained all or portion of spill; Restored flow; Returned Portion of Spill to Sanitary Sewer System. ;N/A	null	San Bernardino
2	Bishop City	Bishop Sewage Treatment Plant	999238	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	9/30/2015	Failed to provide results for several parameters related to flow monitoring, influent quality, effluent quality, and ground water quality. Violates Board Order No. R6V-1994-0025 MRP I.A.1-6, I.B, I.C, and I.D, respectively.	The SMR was missing the flow, effluent, and ground water data for all three months, and the influent data for September. No explanation for missing data provided.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Inyo
2	Ca Dept. of Fish & Game Independence	Hot Creek Hatchery	994943	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	NPDNONMUNIPRCS	7/6/2015	Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Instantaneous Maximum limit is 15.0 mg/L and reported value was 24.9 mg/L at M-004.	null	Retraining of technician on correct sampling techniques.	null	Mono

Quarterly Violations Report
July 1, 2015 - October 31, 2015

Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
2	Ca Dept. of Transportation District 3 R6 Gateway	Hwy 89 Lakeside EIP	996398	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Surface Water	CERFILLEXC	9/14/2015	Turbidity was raised from approximately 8.00 NTU to 32.0 NTU due to operator error of the dewatering system. Violating the water quality objectives for turbidity of the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit.	Notice of discharge report on file in ECM with document handle number: 2030226.	Operator received further training.	null	Placer
2	Ca Dept. of Transportation District 3 R6 Gateway	Y-Cascade SR89 Rehab	995166	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Surface Water	CERDREDGE	8/21/2015	During Clearwater diversion installation, turbidity down stream (17.8 NTU) exceeded 10% of background (2.3 NTU) in violation of Standard Condition 4 of the WQC Order Number R6T-2013-0088	Temporary excursion turbidity standard during Clearwater diversion installation. Turbidity to return to background levels after diversion was installed.	Discharger continued monitoring to track potential future excursions.	null	El Dorado
2	California City	California City WTF	1000146	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	9/30/2015	No Coliform data from weekends and holiday. Violates Board Order No. R6V-00-094 MRP I.B.2.	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Kern
2	California City	California City WTF	999415	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	10/31/2015	No Coliform data from weekends and holiday. Violates Board Order No. R6V-00-094 MRP I.B.2.	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Kern
2	Caltrans District 3	1A842 Y 2 Cascade	S857526	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	7/27/2015	BMP deficiencies were noted in violation of Section VIII. of B.O R6T-2011-0019.	null	Corrective actions were implemented as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	El Dorado
2	Caltrans District 3	1A842 Y 2 Cascade	S858388	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	10/7/2015	BMP deficiencies were noted in violation of Section VIII. of B.O R6T-2011-0019.	null	Corrective actions were implemented as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	El Dorado
2	Caltrans District 3	Highway 89 Lakeside	S857537	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	8/6/2015	Few minor BMP deficiencies in violation of Section VIII. of B.O. R6T-2011-0019.	null	Corrective actions were completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Placer
2	Caltrans District 3	Highway 89 Lakeside	S857976	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	9/14/2015	Few minor BMP deficiencies in violation of Section VIII. of B.O. R6T-2011-0019.	null	Corrective actions were completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Placer
2	Caltrans District 3	Highway 89 HMA Overlay and Widen	S857538	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	8/13/2015	A few minor BMP deficiencies were identified in violation of section VIII. of B.O. No. R6T-2011-0019.	null	Corrective actions completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	El Dorado
2	Caltrans District 3	Highway 89 HMA Overlay and Widen	S857977	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	9/17/2015	A few minor BMP deficiencies were identified in violation of section VIII. of B.O. No. R6T-2011-0019. Corrective actions completed as required.	null	null	Staff Enforcement Letter	El Dorado
2	Caltrans District 3	Highway 89 Tahoma	S858052	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	9/21/2015	Few minor BMP deficiencies in violation of section VIII. of B.O. R6T-2011-0019.	null	Corrective actions were completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	El Dorado
2	Caltrans District 3	Highway 89 Tahoma	S858306	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	10/6/2015	Minor BMP deficiencies were noted in violation of section VIII. of B.O. No. R6T-2011-0019.	null	Corrective actions completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	El Dorado

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2	Caltrans District 8	CA NV Joint Port of Entry	S857484	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	SWCALTRANS	7/7/2015	The following violations of CalTrans general NPDES construction permit 2012-0011-DWQ were observed: Design and effectiveness of BMPS. Maintenance of BMP's, run on to facility not managed.			null	San Bernardino
2	CH2M Hill(+)	Fort Irwin WTF	995480	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNILRG	7/10/2015	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Other limit is 500 mg/L and reported value was 870 mg/L.	Violates Board Order 6-04-05 Section I.A. Sample collected as monthly grab sample.	Discharger did not provide corrective action for high TDS.	null	San Bernardino
2	Chevron Mining Inc. R6(+)	Onsite Evaporation Ponds	993371	Order Conditions	LNDISPOTH	7/21/2015	2,500 gallons contaminated groundwater. Violates Board Order No. R6V-2005-0011, WDRs II.A.1. and I.A.7.	Discharge of contaminated groundwater to land from a leaking P-16 seepage conveyance (bladder). system was collecting storm water infiltration at high rate, and failure to open valve, resulted in high backpressure on the bladder.	PLANNED: repair bladder, adjust upstream reclaimed area to prevent large volume of storm water infiltration, install larger capacity pumps, have re-dressed staff failure to open valve. Clean up: recover free liquid/ excavate impacted soil for disposal.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
2	CR Briggs Corporation	Briggs Mine Project	994715	Reporting -> Late Report	LNDISPOTH	7/16/2015	Submitted quarterly SMR 14 days late. Violates Board Order 6-01-33, MRP section IX.B.	Second Quarter SMR was due on 07/15/2015 and received on 7/29/2015.	Notified discharger of violation and requested all future SMRs be submitted by their due date.	Oral Communication	Inyo
2	CR Briggs Corporation	Briggs Mine Project	994710	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	LNDISPOTH	7/29/2015	Failed to provide the results of wetland piezometer monitoring. Violates Board Order 6-01-33, MRP section V.	The SMR was missing Table 8 which reportedly included the results of the wetland piezometer monitoring.	Notified discharger of violation and requested Table 8 be emailed to staff separately.	Oral Communication	Inyo
2	CR Briggs Corporation	Briggs Mine Project	998665	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LNDISPOTH	9/29/2015	Exceeded Cyanide (Weak Acid Dissociable) concentration limit (0.010 mg/L) in one well during the third quarter monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-01-33, MRP section VII and WDR section I.A.1.	WAD Cyanide: MW6 (0.14 mg/L)	Notified discharger of violation on October 20, 2015, and directed discharger to conduct resampling and analysis of MW6 for WAD Cyanide in accordance with the retesting and data evaluation procedures outlined in Board Order 6-01-33, MRP section VI.	Oral Communication	Inyo
2	Devries, Neil & Mary	N & M Dairy	998071	Enforcement Action	ANIWSTCOWS	7/1/2015	Failure to submit the technical terms of the conservation easement by June 30, 2015, as required by Paragraph 15.d, as amended, of the stipulation and order.		Discharger made the $188,000 payment as required.	Notice of Violation	San Bernardino
2	Ducommun Areostructures	Ducommun Aerostructures	994309	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LNDISPOTH	7/20/2015	Violates Board Order	Numeric exceedances of primary MCL for TCE, PCE, hex chrome, total chrome, and nitrate in multiple wells	null	null	San Bernardino

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2	Ecology Auto Parts Inc.	Ecology Auto Parts Inc.	S857560	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	INDSTW	7/28/2015	The Discharger did not provide a cover for tanks & containers that contain industrial fluids. Also, the onsite percolation pond is not an engineered structure where its berms would sustain a strong storm event. The site has a cross gutter where offsite stormwater flows through the property and then out from the property to a tributary to the Mojave River. Poor housekeeping is observed onsite.	null	null	null	San Bernardino
2	Ecology Auto Parts Inc.	Ecology Auto Parts Inc.	S857561	SW - No SWPPP	INDSTW	7/28/2015	The Discharger did not certify by uploading a SWPPP in SMARTS.	null	null	null	San Bernardino
2	Ecology Auto Parts Inc.	Ecology Auto Parts Inc.	S857486	SW - No SWPPP	INDSTW	7/16/2015	Violations noted during the July 16, 2015 site inspection. 1) SWPPP not on-site, 2) inadequate BMPs & no advanced BMPs present onsite, and 3) no samples taken after the storm event.	null	null	null	San Bernardino
2	Floriston Community of	Floriston Waste Treatment Facility	994125	Deficient Monitoring	WDRMUNIOTH	7/15/2015	No influent monitoring for MBAS, BOD or nitrate MRP section I.C. and in sufficient monitoring of Effluent MRP section I.D.1.	The parameters are required on a monthly basis, Need to reevaluate the required monitoring and recommend updating the MRP and possibly the Order as well.	null	null	Nevada
2	Hassett, Bob	Meeks Bay Resort & Marina	994977	BMP	INDSTW	7/23/2015	Violated Permit Section VII.C.3 for failure to adequately implement its SWPPP.	1. Deficient site gradient which prevents stormwater runoff from flowing into designated infiltration area. 2. Fiber rolls were not installed in accordance with the SWPPP. Fiber roll ends were not turned up (J-Hooked), fiber rolls were not appropriately overlapped, and fiber rolls were not installed along a level contour.		null	San Bernardino
2	Hassett, Bob	Meeks Bay Resort & Marina	994978	Unauthorized Discharge	INDSTW	7/23/2015	Permit Section IV.J.6 and Basin Plan Chapter 5.2 for discharge of sediment to lands below the high water rim of Lake Tahoe	null	null	Notice of Violation	El Dorado

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2	Helendale CSD	Helendale Silverlakes STP	994905	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	7/23/2015	Exceeded MCLs for Chloride (500 mg/L) and TDS (1000 mg/L) in multiple wells during the month of July 2015. Violated Board Order No. R6V-2001-0039 MRP I.E.	Chloride: MW2 (1230 mg/L), and MW4 (704 mg/L). TDS: MW2 (3630 mg/L), MW3 (1160 mg/L), and MW4 (2260 mg/L). Additional investigation is necessary to assess the dischargers impacts on groundwater TDS concentrations in relation to other potential sources of TDS in the area. Current effluent TDS concentration average 800 ppm.	None at this time.	null	San Bernardino
2	Helendale CSD	Helendale Silverlakes STP	999272	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	10/8/2015	Exceeded MCLs for Chloride (500 mg/L) and TDS (1,000 mg/L) in three wells during the October of 2015. Violated Board Order No. R6V-2001-0036 MRP I.E.	MW-2 (1160 mg/L) and MW-4 (730 mg/L). TDS: MW-2 (3690 mg/L), MW-3 (1170 mg/L) and MW-4 (2280 mg/L).	Additional investigation is necessary to assess the Dischargers impacts on groundwater TDS concentrations in relation to other potential sources of TDS in the area. Current effluent TDS concentration averages 800 ppm.	null	San Bernardino
2	Herlong Public Utility District	Sewer Interceptor	S857501	SW - No SWPPP	CONSTW	7/23/2015	No SWPPP on-site for the contractor as required pursuant to the order. Also inspection must be conducted weekly and recorded.	null	null	Verbal Communication	Lassen
2	Hesperia City	City of Hesperia CS	993336	Water Quality -> Sanitary Sewer Overflow/Spill/	SSOMUNILRG	7/20/2015	Uncapped cleanouts caused infiltration of mud and stormwater into main causing unauthorized discharge of 6900 gallons of raw sewage. Manhole at Main Street B/T Pyrite & Aqueduct to Drainage Channel. Surface water body affected (N/A).	The spill is a violation of Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, section C.1, which states, "Any SSO that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited".	Cleaned-up and contained spill; restored flow.	null	San Bernardino
2	Hilton Creek CSD	Hilton Creek CSD Package STP	999237	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOTH	9/30/2015	No Freeboard data. Violated Board Order No. R6V-2004-0018 MRP I.A.2	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Mono
2	Jack In The Box Inc.	Jack in The Box Restaurant No 3588	999928	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRNONMUNIPRCS	9/25/2015	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Instantaneous Maximum limit is 1000 mg/L and reported value was 1400 mg/L.	Violated General Order No. 97-10-DWQ-02 MRP I.C	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
2	Jack In The Box Inc.	Jack in The Box Restaurant No 3588	999927	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRNONMUNIPRCS	9/30/2015	No Influent flow data. Violated General Order No. 97-10-DWQ-02 MRP I.A.1-4	null	Flow meter head was shorted out and meter did not work. Discharger replaced head.	null	San Bernardino
2	June Lake PUD	June Lake PUD STP	999236	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNILRG	9/30/2015	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) Annual Average (Mean) limit is 30.0 mg/L and reported value was 33.4 mg/L.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-93-0019 Section I.A.2. MRP I.C	Maintain current process relative to reduced wasting activities and increased aeration utilizing the East and West brushes 12 hours per day. We have also reached out to a Brewery Business that opened in June 2014, the business is continuing to remove the yeast and residual mash from entering the sewer system once the brewing is complete. The yeast and mash are disposed of offsite from the business.	null	Mono

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2	Kern County Public Works Department	Boron Class III Landfill	998666	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	LFOPER	8/3/2015	Failed to provide results for parameters related to the Corrective Action Monitoring Program. Violates Board Order R6V-2002-052, WDR section IV.C. 1 and MRP section IV.A.1.a.	2015 Second Quarter Monitoring Report was missing tabulated historical water quality and soil gas monitoring data.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	Kern
2	Klaus N Kraemer Revocable Trust	Sequoia Apartments	999905	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNIOWTS	7/15/2015	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) Daily Maximum limit is 30.0 mg/L and reported value was 33.0 mg/L.	Violated Board Order Number R6V-1986-0092 I.A.4.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
2	Klaus N Kraemer Revocable Trust	Sequoia Apartments	999906	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNIOWTS	7/15/2015	Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) 30-Day Average limit is 1.0 mg/L and reported value was 1.1 mg/L.	Violated Board Order Number R6V-1986-0092 I.A.4.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
2	Klaus N Kraemer Revocable Trust	Sequoia Apartments	999925	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOWTS	10/14/2015	Dissolved Oxygen Instantaneous Minimum limit is 1.0 mg/L and reported value was 0.0 mg/L.	Value reported as ND. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1986-0092 I.A.6.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
2	Lac Minerals (USA) Inc.	Colosseum Gold Mine	999202	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LNDISPOTH	8/10/2015	Exceeded concentration limit for Sulfate in MW-4 (135 mg/L) during the second quarter monitoring period. Exceedance is due to a known release. Violates Board Order 6-96-11, MRP section 1.b.2.	MW-4 (160 mg/L).	The facility is currently in corrective action and working with Water Board staff to remediate the release.	null	San Bernardino
2	Lake Arrowhead Community Service	Lake Arrowhead CSD WTFS	998131	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNILRG	7/4/2015	Nitrogen, Total (as N) Daily Maximum limit is 10 mg/L and reported value was 15 mg/L.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-2009-0037 I.A.4. Water Board staff states that higher than average flows during the fourth of July weekend may have contributed to the violation. For comparison purposes, the average daily flow in May 2015 was .979 MGD. On July 3, July 4, and July 5 of 2015, the plant flow was 1.292 MGD, 1.388 MGD, and 1.130 MGD respectively.	Violation likely due to high flows and Trickling Filter inefficiency to convert ammonia.	null	San Bernardino
2	Lake Arrowhead Community Service	Lake Arrowhead CSD WTFS	998130	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	9/30/2015	No freeboard data. Violated Board Order No. R6V-2009-0037 MRP I.A.3	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
2	Lee Vining PUD	Lee Vining WTF	998078	Order Conditions	WDRMUNIOTH	10/14/2015	The septic trucks are discharging directly into Pond 2 in violation of Section I. C. 1. as it constitutes a bypass of the treatment process.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-2000-0017 MRP I.A.5 and I.B.d respectively.	null	null	Mono
2	Los Angeles City DWP	Lee Vining Creek Diversion	998834	Basin Plan Prohibition	CERFILLEXC	10/1/2015	Violates Water Code section 13376	null	null	Admin Civil Liability	Mono

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2	Luz Solar Part Ltd VIII & IV	Sags 8&9 Three Surface Impoundments & Land Treatment Unit	996045	Unauthorized Discharge	LFNONOPER	9/10/2015	Unauthorized 100 gallon discharge of heat transfer fluid (HTF) by apparent failure of double flexhose assembly.	Upon reviewing 9/22/15 report, WB staff (TG) requested additional information re: initial vs final volume estimate disparity, confirmation sampling methodology, etc.; requested follow-up report.	Cleanup initiated, est. 20 cubic yds. of soil affected. Impacted soil will be removed for treatment in onsite landfarm, and confirmation samples collected for analysis. Sampling report dated 9/22/15 states approx. 10 cy of material removed, three confirmation samples were collected from the excavation for analysis, all results ND.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
2	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area LLC	Mammoth Mtn Ski Area WTF	998903	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	7/30/2015	pH Instantaneous Maximum limit is 9.0 SU and reported value was 9.59 SU.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-2000-0017 I.A.3.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Mono
2	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area LLC	Mammoth Mtn Ski Area WTF	998904	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	8/19/2015	pH Instantaneous Maximum limit is 9.0 SU and reported value was 9.10 SU.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-2000-0017 I.A.3.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Mono
2	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area LLC	Mammoth Mtn Ski Area WTF	998905	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	8/27/2015	pH Instantaneous Maximum limit is 9.0 SU and reported value was 9.07 SU.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-2000-0017 I.A.3.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Mono
2	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area LLC	Mammoth Mtn Ski Area WTF	998906	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOTH	9/30/2015	No Freeboard or Total Phosphate data.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-2000-0017 MRP I.A.5 and I.B.d respectively.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Mono
2	Mammoth Water District	Mammoth CWD STP	999057	Deficient Monitoring	WDRMUNILRG	7/6/2015	Failed to provide sludge disposal monitoring results for the first semi-annual 2015 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-91-22, MRP section I.D.	The SMR was missing the laboratory results of dried sewage sludge disposed of at Benton Crossing Landfill. Sludge monitoring is to include the presence of roundworm cysts.	Discharger did not propose or identify corrective actions taken.	null	Mono
2	Mammoth Water District	Mammoth CWD STP	998070	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	9/30/2015	Failed to provide results related to flow monitoring.	Violates Board Order No. R6V-1991-0022 MRP I.A.5. The SMR was missing the freeboard data.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken. No explanation for missing data provided.	null	Mono
2	Mammoth Water District	Mammoth Lakes WTP Tertiary Unit	997385	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	REC	7/9/2015	Exceeded MCLs for Arsenic (0.010 mg/L), Iron (0.3 mg/L), Manganese (0.05 mg/L) in multiple wells during the fourth quarter of 2014. Violated Board Order No. R6V-2009-0035 MRP I.C.	Arsenic: Well 16 (0.31 mg/L), Well 17 (0.110 mg/L). Iron: Well 20 (0.47 mg/L). Manganese: Well 16 (0.082 mg/L), and Well 20 (0.11 mg/L).	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Mono
2	MHC Los Ranchos Limited Partnership	Los Ranchos MHP	999245	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNIOTH	7/31/2015	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) 30-Day Average limit is 30.0 mg/L and reported value was 39.5 mg/L.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-1985-0038 I.A.4.	Discharger stated, ?the 30 day BOD average limit was exceeded by 0.5 ppm due to one high sample on July 7.?	null	San Bernardino
2	MHC Los Ranchos Limited Partnership	Los Ranchos MHP	999246	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOTH	7/31/2015	No flow monitoring data. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1985-0038 MRP I.A.1.	No Total Volume data for July.	Discharger stated, ?the flow meter head unit was replaced due to overheating and erroneous readings, therefore some data is missing?.	null	San Bernardino
2	Miner, Sheila	Spalding Tract-Miner, Sheila	994058	Basin Plan Prohibition	PLNBPP	7/15/2015	Failure to connect or abandon individual onsite wastewater disposal system within Basin Plan prohibition area (Eagle Lake basin).	null	null	Cease and Desist Order	Lassen

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2	Molycorp Minerals LLC	Mountain Pass Mine & Mill Ops	994331	Order Conditions	LNDISPOTH	7/27/2015	Unauthorized discharge of 1,200 gallons of Reclaimed Wastewater to ground (Paste Plant).	Violates Board Order No. R6V-2010-0047, WDR II.A.6 and II.A.7.	Discharger reported leaking concrete secondary containment. Second occurrence of this type repair leaks, cleanup impacted soil. recovered reclaim wastewater.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
2	NATIONAL CEMENT CO	LEBEC CEMENT PLANT	S857603	SW - Late Annual Report	INDSTW	8/15/2015	Discharger has failed to submit an annual report by the 08/14/2015 due date.	null	null	Staff Enforcement Letter	Los Angeles
2	Norton Investments III LLC	Tractor Supply	S857500	SW - No SWPPP	CONSTW	7/22/2015	No SWPPP, no documents supporting that construction inspection have been occurring, no Rain event action plans , rained the day before.	SWPPP required to be on site per page 28 of Attachment A of order 2010-0014-DWQ Inspected the facility on July 22, 2015	null	Staff Enforcement Letter	Lassen
2	Obexers & Son Inc.	Obexers Marina	995529	BMP	INDSTW	7/23/2015	Secondary containment for 500 gallon-oil tank did not meet proper volume requirements in violation of Health and Safety Code § 25291.3.	Provide corrective action by implementation of proper secondary containment by August 26, 2015.	Corrective actions completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Placer
2	Oso Ave LLC	Tract 7802 Lot 155	S857788	SW - Failure to Obtain Permit	CONSTW	9/9/2015	Lack of fiber rolls around perimeter of site; noted sand and silt having washed off site into street; noted open trench with pile of sand adjacent to Apple Valley road with no BMPs to prevent sand from flowing into street.	JWC 09-11-15 - Waiver Expired because 1-yr construction period has passed. No Change of Information was submitted to extend date. Thus, site has no coverage.	null	null	San Bernardino
2	Pilot Rock CC	Pilot Rock Cons Camp Pack WTF	998899	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOTH	9/30/2015	No lab certification or signature.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-2000-0072 II.C.2 General Provisions 1.b and 3.d.iv respectively.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
2	Placer County Department of Public Works	Alpine Meadows Road Bridge Replacement Project	S857497	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	7/16/2015	Minor BMP deficiencies.	Violation of Attachment D. section E. of B.O. 2009-0009-DWQ.	Corrective actions were completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Placer
2	Placer County Department of Public Works	Lower Chipmunk and Outfall Water Quality Improvement Project	S857614	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	8/25/2015	Deficient BMPs.	Violation of Section VIII. B.O. R6T-2011-0019.	Corrective actions were completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Placer
2	Ridgecrest City	Ridgecrest Reclamation Irrigation Site	999519	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	REC	7/22/2015	Exceeded MCLs for Arsenic (0.010 mg/L) in three wells. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1993-0086 MRP I.D.2.	CR-MW01 (0.058 mg/L), CR-MW02 (0.012 mg/L), and CR-MW03 (0.011 mg/L).	The Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Kern
2	Ridgecrest City	Ridgecrest Reclamation Irrigation Site	995716	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	REC	8/31/2015	No Coliform or Chlorine Residual data.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-1993-0086 MRP I.B.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Kern
2	Ridgecrest City	Ridgecrest Reclamation Irrigation Site	997647	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	REC	9/30/2015	No Coliform or Chlorine Residual data.	Violated Board Order No. R6V-1993-0086 MRP I.B.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Kern
2	Ridgecrest City	Ridgecrest Reclamation Irrigation Site	999416	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	REC	10/31/2015	No Coliform or Chlorine Residual data. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1993-0086 MRP I.B.	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Kern
2	ROICC Bridgeport	Bridgeport	S859116	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	10/14/2015	Site was poorly managed. Several BMP deficiencies were observed in violation of Attachment D. section E. of B.O. 2009-0009-DWQ.	null	null	Staff Enforcement Letter	Mono

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Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
2	San Bernardino Cnty Airports - Dagget	Barstow/Daggett Airport WTF	998065	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	9/30/2015	No groundwater data.	Groundwater is typically not found during sampling events. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1999-0037 MRP I.C.2.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
2	Snow Valley Ski Resort	Snow Valley Ski Area Sediment	998077	BMP	WDRNONMUNIPRCS	10/21/2015	Serious erosion on many ski slopes and along unpaved access roads. Water bars full of sediment; erosion basins have not been cleared since August 20, 2015 inspection. Annual workplan by May 15 of each year for the type of work proposed, which has not been submitted.	Violates Section I. C and Section II. D. of WDR.	null	null	San Bernardino
2	Southwest Gas Corporation	Highway 50 Trout Creek to Y Main Replacement	S857572	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	8/12/2015	Minor BMP deficiencies.	Violates Section VIII of B.O. R6T-2011-0019.	Corrective actions were completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	El Dorado
2	Tahoe Keys POA	Tahoe Keys-West Channel Dredge and Beach Replenishment	995611	Reporting -> Late Report	CERFILLEXC	8/31/2015	Report submitted August 31, 2015 instead of August 21, 2015.	Violates R6T-2014-0080-A2 Condition 22.	null	null	El Dorado
2	Tennell, CR	Bear Valley Firestone	999175	Reporting -> Late Report	WDRMUNIOWTS	10/15/2015	No SMR submitted. Violated Board Order No. R6V-1988-0001 MRP II.	Property is being leased by Mr. Walker for Firestone. A Board Order Transfer form was mailed on 11/17/2015.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
2	Town of Truckee	SR89 Mousehole	S857496	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	7/15/2015	Several BMP deficiencies were noted.	Violates Section VIII. of Board Order R6T-2011-0019.	Corrective actions were completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Nevada
2	Town of Truckee	SR89 Mousehole	S857525	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	7/30/2015	A few minor BMP deficiencies found.	Violates of Attachment D of Board Order 2009-0009-DWQ.	Corrective actions were completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Nevada
2	Town of Truckee	SR89 Mousehole	S857973	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	9/9/2015	Few minor BMP deficiencies.	Violation of Attachment D of Board Order 2009-0009-DWQ.	Corrective actions were completed as required.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Nevada
2	Town of Truckee	SR89 Mousehole	S858170	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	10/1/2015	Stockpile BMPs were not maintained.	Violates Attachment D of Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ.	null	Verbal Communication	Nevada
2	US Army Sierra Army Depot	Sierra Army Depot Sewage Treatment Plant	997399	Deficient Monitoring	WDRMUNILRG	7/1/2015	Inspections reports were deficient from illegible handwriting and unclear remarks of "yes" or "no" inspected areas.	Violates R6T-01-25 MRP I. Monitoring Section C. Inspections of Disposal Area required quarterly.	Corrective actions completed as required on October 8, 2015.	Verbal Communication	Lassen
2	US Army Sierra Army Depot	Sierra Army Depot Sewage Treatment Plant	997952	Deficient Monitoring	WDRMUNILRG	10/5/2015	Inspections of Disposal Areas were illegible and deficient in violation of B.O. R6T-01-25 Monitoring and Reporting Section C.	Violates R6T-01-25 MRP I. Monitoring Section C. Inspections of Disposal Area required quarterly.	Corrective actions completed as required on October 8, 2015.	Verbal Communication	Lassen

ENCLOSURE 6

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT • JANUARY 2016

North Lahontan Region

1. Tahoe Meadows Domestic Well Monitoring – *Brian Grey*

We are pleased to report for the first time in eight years, the water supply for every residence in Tahoe Meadows meets drinking water standards.

In 2007 a resident complained of a solvent taste in their drinking water. Subsequent monitoring confirmed fifteen domestic wells contained either tetrbachloroethylene (PCE), a common dry cleaning solvent, or methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), a gasoline additive. Seven of those fifteen wells had contaminant concentrations above drinking water standards.

Since the initial discovery, Water Board staff has been conducting semi-annual monitoring of select domestic wells within the Tahoe Meadows subdivision. Staff also directed potentially responsible parties to investigate possible sources of the contamination and conducted a focused study using Cleanup Abatement Account funds, but all efforts have been unable to identify a responsible party or contamination source.

For the 2015-2016 fiscal year, staff accessed funds from the new Site Cleanup Subaccount Program to continue the semiannual sampling and reporting of select domestic wells. The affected homeowners have been appreciative of our monitoring program and our communication with them has been an important outreach effort.

During the most recent sampling event in October 2015, MTBE was not reported in any of the sampled domestic wells. PCE was detected in four domestic wells, but none of the wells contained PCE above the drinking water standard of 5 µg/L. Of the seven wells with historical levels above drinking water standards, five of those residents have since connected to the local municipal water supply system (South Tahoe Public Utility District).

Given our understanding of the contaminant distribution from the monitoring program and the location of residences currently hooked up to the municipal water supply system, new domestic well impacts are unlikely. In general, PCE and MTBE concentrations appear to be in decline. These concentration declines may be related to the lowering of the water table from years of drought conditions.

Staff expects to continue the semiannual domestic well sampling program. The forecast El Nino may produce significant groundwater recharge and increase groundwater levels. This could

change contaminant concentrations and should be evaluated. The monitoring program provides important information on the local groundwater quality so affected homeowners can continue to make informed decisions about the uses of the water from their individual supply wells.

2. Update on Bacteria Sampling in the Markleeville Creek Watershed – *Carly Nilson*

Summer 2015 bacteria levels remained high in parts of the Markleeville watershed. In 2010 staff began sampling Millberry Creek and Markleeville Creek due to elevated levels of fecal coliform and *E. coli*. Millberry Creek is a tributary of Markleeville Creek in Alpine County and is popular for trout fishing and other recreation including camping, hiking, and swimming. Other uses in the watershed include ranching and housing with septic systems.

In 2013 staff began collecting samples for microbial source tracking (MST) analysis by UC Santa Barbara Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory (SNARL) using TMDL discretionary contract funds. Microbial source tracking aids in the identification of bacterial contamination sources in surface waters MST analysis differentiates between contamination from human sources and ruminants. Limited MST analysis was performed on samples from both Millberry and Markleeville Creek under a contract that expired in 2015. The two sites evaluated at Millberry Creek were the confluence with Markleeville Creek and upstream of the Town of Markleeville. The evaluation indicated ruminant contamination sources, not human. The same was found for the three Markleeville Creek sites assessed: (1) in town; (2) just downstream of town; and (3) the USFS campground downstream of town.

This year staff collected monthly samples May through August to evaluate coliform levels. Elevated bacteria counts were found most often in Markleeville Creek in the town of Markleeville and downstream, including a popular swimming hole and a USFS campground. Millberry Creek had elevated levels upstream of the town of Markleeville. Higher fecal coliform counts occurred in June through August 2015 and in a few cases reached a thousand or more in comparison to our current standard of 20 cfu fecal coliform.

Conclusions from the 2015 MST analysis are based on a limited data set. Initial speculation suggests the bacteria source is predominately ruminants, and not septic systems. For further support, SNARL will analyze additional samples collected by staff in 2014 and 2015 under a supplemental TMDL discretionary contract.

MST analysis results are expected from SNARL in June 2016. Staff plans to evaluate the final results and determine the next course of action. Staff has concluded sampling until the new results are available and will communicate results to the county and the Alpine Watershed Group once all data is evaluated.

3. Lake Tahoe Nearshore Program Status (Standing Item) – *Robert Larsen*

In response to public concern that Lake Tahoe's nearshore environment is changing, the Water Board and its agency partners continue to evaluate nearshore conditions and assess monitoring and water quality policy needs. As part of ongoing work to share program information with stakeholders and resource managers, the Tahoe Interagency Executive Steering Committee (TIE-SC) included a report and discussion of nearshore program status on its December 3, 2015 meeting agenda.

The agenda item began with a robust discussion of agency executives' perceptions of the "nearshore issue". The consistent theme was one of uncertainty – it is unclear what the problem actually is, it is unknown what impact resource management policies have, and the area of concern is not sufficiently defined.

Dan Segan, with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), presented to the TIE-SC on behalf of the Nearshore Agency Working Group. The group is comprised of Water Board, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, TRPA, and U.S. EPA staff. Mr. Segan's presentation summarized existing program and monitoring documents and reviewed existing monitoring findings. In short, the uncertainty noted by TIE-SC is also prevalent in available data. Mr. Segan outlined a program decision matrix (see attached decision flow chart) that emphasizes the need to (1) identify whether change has occurred; (2) if change *is* detected, identify the cause; and (3) if change *isn't* detected, determine if appropriate monitoring metrics or methods are being used.

The presentation concluded with a recommendation to develop a Nearshore Resource Allocation Plan to guide future expenditures. The Water Board expects to continue receiving nearshore monitoring funds in the coming years, and a prioritized allocation plan will help inform what monitoring project to fund in the future and what research is most needed to better understand the nearshore condition at Lake Tahoe.

Staff plan to update the Water Board at its May 2016 meeting on a variety of Lake Tahoe issues, including the nearshore program.

4. Briggs Mine in Panamint Valley, Inyo County, Filed for Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Protection – *Patrice J. Copeland and Jan M. Zimmerman*

ATNA Resources, Ltd. (ATNA), parent company of CR Briggs Corporation (CR Briggs), filed voluntary petitions for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado (Bankruptcy Court) on November 18, 2015. CR Briggs operates a gold and silver mining facility where cyanide heap leaching is used to extract the precious metals. The facility consists of an open pit mine, waste rock disposal areas, heap leaching facility with surface impoundments, gold recovery plant, and ancillary facilities. The Water Board regulates this mining facility under Board Order No. 6-01-33, which complies with California Code of Regulations, title 27.

The Bankruptcy Count assigned ATNA Case No. 15-22848. ATNA intends to restructure its business and, through this restructuring, ATNA hopes to be able to explore alternatives to strengthen the company, while addressing such financial challenges. ATNA will continue to operate its business as a “debtor in possession” under the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court.

In an email received on December 4, 2015, James Hesketh, President and CEO of ATNA, assures Water Board staff that their financial assurance instruments, water and reclamation bonds, remain valid and current. Mr. Hesketh explained that production disruptions at another mine location (Pinson Mine) caused significant production shortfalls, forcing the company into rapid chapter 11 filing. While they have been struggling with low gold prices for several years, they did not foresee the rapidity of this event. Mr. Hesketh further stated that they remain committed to meeting their obligations under their permits as well as to the environment. Water Board staff will continue to work cooperatively with CR Briggs staff during these proceedings.

5. City of Victorville – 11 Million Gallon Raw Sewage Spill – *John Morales*

In September 2015, the City of Victorville (City) experienced vandalism on an existing sewer manhole located within an ephemeral wash tributary to the Mojave River. Initially, the size of the spill was estimated at 80,000 gallons of raw sewage, but after further evaluation, the City determined that it was actually 11 million gallons.

A diurnal graph provided by the City indicates that the spill began eight days before it was detected when City staff noticed wastewater flowing in the Wash. Water Board staff responded to the spill immediately upon receiving notification.

The effects of vandalism can be observed in the photo as water is seen pouring out from the base of the pole and tire arrangement that vandals inserted in the manhole.

The City sewer pipelines tie into the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority's (VVWRA) interceptor that transports wastewater to the VVWRA Regional plant. There are six existing flow meters that measure City flow into VVWRA's interceptor. City staff and VVWRA staff are discussing ways to improve communication between the two agencies to share flow meter data that, if earlier identified, would have resulted in a quicker spill response time.

After learning of this large spill, the State Water Board staff offered to assist Water Board staff in conducting a Sanitary Sewer Management Plan audit of the City's sewer system. The audit on the City's sewer collection system was completed in early December 2015.

The audit report is pending. State Board staff verbally expressed its concerns of the sewer system to City staff as follows.

- The City's Capital Improvement Program for the sewer system appears underfunded.
- There is insufficient staffing for the size of the City's sewer system.
- The City has not effectively used a closed circuit television (CCTV) to assess the condition of its sewer lines.
- Future capacity and current bottlenecks issues in the sewer system need to be addressed.
- Due to a number of recent vandalism related events, specific measures should be employed to address vulnerable areas of the sewer system.

A separate sewage spill of about 70,000 gallons occurred to surface water in late November 2015 that was also caused by vandalism. We will provide the City with the final audit results when completed by State Board.

EO's Monthly Report
December 16, 2015-January 15, 2015
Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

COUNTY: LOS ANGELES								
Discharger/Facility	**Location**	**Basin**	**Regulated Facility?**	**Discharge Date**	**Discharge Volume**	**Description of Failure**	**Additional Details**	**Status**
Lancaster City/City Of Lancaster CS	Manhole at 702 West Ave. J, Lancaster, CA	North	Yes	1/12/2016	1250 gallons	Manhole blockage resulted in 1250 gallon spill of raw sewage to stormdrain.	Grease Deposition (FOG) blockage caused 1250.0 gallons of sewage to spill from manhole at 702 West Avenue J to Separate Storm Drain. No surface water body affected.	Cleared blockage; restored flow; contained spill; cleaned-up spill; returned all spill to sanitary sewer system.
COUNTY: Nevada								
Discharger/Facility	**Location**	**Basin**	**Regulated Facility?**	**Discharge Date**	**Discharge Volume**	**Description of Failure**	**Additional Details**	**Status**
Single vehicle/Caltrans I-80	Interstate 80 westbound west of Hirschdale	North	No	1/6/2016	35 gallons	Single vehicle roll over on WB I-80 released 35 gallons of fuel into the Truckee River.	Fuel discharged into the Truckee River. Surface water body affected.	Caltrans spill-response contractor deployed booms in the river while vehicle was being removed. Booms were left in place until the spill was no longer visible.

*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report.
Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.

Summary of
No Further Action Required Letters Issued
December 16, 2015 - January 15, 2016
January 2016 EO Report

State of California

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following sites poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, these cases were closed in accordance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure (Resolution 2012-016). The Policy recognizes contaminant mass often remains after the investment of reasonable remedial effort and this mass may be difficult to remove regardless of the level of additional effort and resources invested. The establishment of the Policy is an effort to maximize the benefits to the people of the State of California through the judicious application of available resources.

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Additional Information
November 30, 2015	Clay Street Properties	2033 Avenue J Lancaster, Los Angeles County	6B1900036T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603700229
November 30, 2015	Verizon Quartz Hill	42727 50th Street West, Quartz Hill, Los Angeles County	6B1920026T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000007306
November 30, 2015	Northrop Grumman Building 410	3520 East Columbia Way Palmdale, Los Angeles County	6B1920028T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000007350
November 30, 2015	Northrop Grumman Building 460	3520 East Columbia Way Palmdale, Los Angeles County	6B1920027T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000007341
December 2, 2015	Former Everest Economy Gas	610 West Avenue I Lancaster, Los Angeles County	6B1900843T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603700385
December 10, 2015	Searles Valley Minerals Site 10, White Road Site (Salt Equipment Storage Area)	Searles Valley Minerals Trona, San Bernardino County	T10000002376	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000002376
December 10, 2015	Searles Valley Minerals Site 28 Westend Scrap Pile	Searles Valley Minerals Trona, San Bernardino County	T10000002394	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000002394

Additional links:

General Policy information: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml#policy081712

Copy of Policy: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012_0016atta.pdf

Implementation Plan http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf

ENCLOSURE 7

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Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

December 2015

NORTH

1. Third Annual Monitoring Report for the Silver King Creek Paiute Cutthroat Trout Restoration Project, Alpine County – *Bruce Warden*

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) submitted its third Annual Report for rotenone treatment within the Silver King Creek Project area in November 2015.

CDFW conducted rotenone treatments in late August 2015 in compliance with the NPDES permit conditions. CDFW has no plans for further rotenone treatment. CDFW will restock Silver King Creek with Paiute Cutthroat Trout from source populations following monitoring as recommended by the CDFW Paiute Cutthroat Trout Genetics Management Plan.

During the August 2015 treatment, CDFW found three rainbow trout carcasses in the lower gorge below the SK7 drip station in the lower project area, about .5 mile above the neutralization station. The three rainbow trout are suspected to be survivors of the past treatments, having likely found a spring or seep of untreated water to escape the prior rotenone treatments. Discovery of these fish led to two additional backpack sprayer rotenone treatments of the lower gorge at SK7 on August 27 and 29. No live fish were observed in the treatment area waters following completion of the treatment, nor during observations made days and weeks later.

CDFW collected water quality samples for rotenone during the 2015 Project and did not detect rotenone within the Project area two weeks post-treatment. All water samples were non-detect for rotenone at the lower Project boundary. No purple color was observed at the two-mile downstream site, indicating that the permanganate neutralization station was successful.

Benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring will continue as specified by the Project's NPDES permit Monitoring and Reporting Program. CDFW must submit a report authored by a fisheries biologist or related specialist from CDFW by August 29, 2017, certifying that beneficial uses associated with benthic macroinvertebrates have been restored in the treatment area. The Project will be considered completed upon written acceptance by the Executive Officer.

2. Briggs Mine in Panamint Valley Going Idle – *Jan M. Zimmerman*

ATNA Resources, Ltd., parent company of CR Briggs Corporation, is in the process of idling the Briggs Mine in Panamint Valley with the hope that the price of gold will rise to a marketable level in the near future. The Water Board issued Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) to CR Briggs Corporation in 2001. While active mining ceased at the site in July 2015, the focus has shifted to the recovery of remaining in-process gold inventory from the leach pad and scaling back operations. It is estimated that 12,400 ounces of gold still remain to be recovered through cyanide heap leach processes, which are scheduled to continue through June 2016. The bulk of the equipment fleet has been sold or moved to other mine sites, and the crushing plant is in the process of being dismantled and prepared for storage.

As the site transitions, Water Board staff organized a multi-agency meeting with Briggs management to discuss potential regulatory implications. The meeting was held on October 22, 2015, at the Briggs Mine and attended by staff from the California Department of Conservation Office of Mine and Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and Inyo County. Based on the information provided at the meeting, CR Briggs is at a decision point to either continue active mining at the site or lay idle until the price of gold is profitable. Since the leach pad has nearly reached full permitted capacity, continued active mining will require the Water Board revise the existing WDRs to allow for discharge to additional leach pad area. If mining operations are to cease, Briggs Corporation is required to submit a Final Closure Plan a minimum of 180 days prior to any partial or final closure activities or at least 120 days prior to discontinuing the use of the site for waste treatment, storage or disposal, whichever is greater. The anticipated final application of cyanide solution to the leach pad in June 2016 will constitute partial closure activities and trigger the submittal of a Final Closure Plan to the Water Board in January 2016.

Briggs management has seen this scenario before. From 1998 through 2008, active mining at the site was idle while the management staff prepared for an increase in gold prices. During that time, the Water Board authorized an expansion to the existing leach pad, which nearly doubled the capacity of the mine. As gold prices soared to over $1,600 per ounce, active mining resumed in 2008 and continued through July 2015. Briggs management admits that a restart in the future is supported by the uniqueness of the resource and the considerable reserve that remains untapped. However, under existing regulatory requirements, the restart potential for the mine requires a gold price of $1,300 per ounce or higher. Major components associated with a restart include Water Board authorization to expand the permitted leach pad, upgrading the existing crushing plant, upgrading the electrical generation plant or installing a power line connection, investing in new fleet equipment, performing additional environment review, and revising existing local, state and federal permits. Briggs management estimates $20-$30

million in capital costs will be needed for a restart, but remains optimistic that favorable conditions will return and active mining at the Briggs Mine will resume. From the Water Board's perspective, January 2016 will be a pivotal point in the future of the Briggs Mine; we are expecting the submittal of either a Final Closure Plan to close the mine site or a Report of Waste Discharge to expand the leach pad and allow for future mining.

3. Barstow Area Groundwater Nitrate and Perchlorate Funding Meeting – *Cindi Mitton and Jehiel Cass*

State Board staff from the Division of Financial Assistance met with City of Barstow to discuss its preliminary application submitted for grant funding to address the Barstow area groundwater issues. Meeting attendees included City staff and consultants, Golden State Water Company, Division of Drinking Water, and Lahontan Water Board staff. Jonathan Bishop, State Board Chief Deputy Director, clarified that for Barstow groundwater contamination issues, Proposition 1 and Senate Bill 445 grant funding may only be used to address perchlorate cleanup and may not be used to address nitrate cleanup which is the City's responsibility. Grant funds cannot be used for long-term operations and maintenance programs. Grant funding priorities are for projects that actually achieve clean up in the shortest amount of time and return safe and secure water supplies to as many residents as possible.

Groundwater nitrate pollution is the result of the City's disposal of wastewater treatment plant effluent and sludge to fields north of the Mojave River and south of Interstate 15 (I-15) in the area known as the Soapmine Road area. In 2004, the Board adopted a Cease and Desist Order requiring the City to cease further waste sludge biosolids disposal in its north field and upgrade its wastewater treatment plant for nitrate removal. In 2007, a Cleanup and Abatement Order required the City to supply replacement water to residents whose wells were affected with nitrate. In 2013, a Cleanup and Abatement Order required the City to clean up polluted groundwater.

In November 2010, perchlorate was found in groundwater northeast of the City's nitrate plume. When perchlorate was found comingled with nitrate, in 2015, I amended the Order to allow the City to explore funding options to address both plumes. The City is not responsible for the perchlorate discharged by a responsible party no longer solvent.

State Board staff used the meeting to obtain additional information regarding two preliminary grant applications submitted (one by the City and one by the Lahontan Water Board) to address perchlorate.

The City needs to differentiate the cost to treat nitrate separate from treating the comingled nitrate and perchlorate. Where a single treatment alternative addresses both nitrate and perchlorate, grant funds to address perchlorate may be used and would be allocated based on the pro-rated cost to treat only the perchlorate portion.

State Board staff identified potential funding sources:

- Dissolved phase nitrate and perchlorate could be treated using a combination of Proposition 1 grant

funds (for perchlorate) and State Revolving Loans (for nitrate).

- Source area perchlorate could be treated using Senate Bill 445 grant funds, followed by Proposition 1 grant funds.
- Source area nitrate could be cleaned up using State Revolving Wastewater Loans.
- Permanent replacement water for wells affected with perchlorate and nitrate may come from the State Revolving Fund loans.
- Golden State Water Company could apply for Proposition 1 funds to treat perchlorate at the wellhead and the Soapmine Road Well could be used to increase water supply.

State Board staff stressed that all grant funding will be on a competitive basis. Projects that achieve multi-benefits have priority. The more limited Senate Bill 445 funds will be released before the larger Proposition 1 funds. State Board staff hopes to finalize the Proposition 1 guidelines by the spring 2016 with the initial phase of Proposition 1 funds released in fall 2016 or early 2017. Senate Bill 445 funds are planned for award in early 2016.

4. Snow Valley Ski Area Erosion Problems – *Tom Browne*

Water Board staff inspected the Snow Valley Ski Resort in the San Bernardino mountains to continue follow-up on deficiencies in slope maintenance, poor erosion control best management practices (BMP), lack of vegetation on ski runs, and correspondence regarding their plans to comply with a Notice of Violation issued in February 2015.

Sediment run-off in the spring 2014 resulted in a complaint to Cal-EPA from a local resident concerned about silt contamination running off the ski area and through the parking lot into the south fork of Deep Creek. The October inspection found many locations with serious erosion problems. The sedimentation basin down gradient of the parking lot, which serves as the last catch for silt run-off, was completely full. Snow Valley staff shared draft plans and a schedule for repairs and installment of permanent BMPs. The schedule called for immediate repair of all problem areas identified in our inspections continuing through 2015. The most important best management practice, a permanent sedimentation basin on the west side of the parking lot, will not be installed until next spring. The following photographs illustrate some of the erosion problems found in October 2015.

10/15 - Erosion on “Big Bowl” slope

10/15 - Erosion exposing water line between a reservoir and storage tank for snow making

Snow Valley staff agreed to submit progress reports every other week to the Water Board. The November 6 report showed they are making progress on slope repairs (see the photographs below) and have stocked up on fiber rolls and jute matting to be ready for run-off events. Jute matting is an excellent BMP for erosion control on steeper slopes. Water Board staff will continue to monitor progress following review of the recently submitted Erosion Management Plan.

11/15 - Re-installed water bar near top of Chair 12

11/15 - Soil compaction and new water bars on "Mambo" slope; seeding is planned to be done before opening of their season

5. Modifications to Improve Nutrient Reductions at Wastewater Treatment Plants – *John Morales*

On October 15, 2015, staff attended an EPA-sponsored webcast on *Case Studies on Implementing Low-Cost Modifications to Improve Nutrient Reduction at Wastewater Treatment Plants*. EPA wants to demonstrate nutrient reduction performance at existing wastewater treatment plants using low cost techniques.

Biological treatment has been commonly used for over a century to stabilize and reduce the biodegradable organic matter of domestic wastewater. Alternatively, this is called secondary treatment and various configurations are used in plants large and small. Most plants constructed before today were not designed for nutrient removal (nitrogen and phosphorous). In recent decades, we are increasingly aware that nutrients from wastewater discharges and other sources have a profound impact on receiving waters. Nutrients in surface waters contribute to oxygen depleting algae that suffocates aquatic life and excessive nitrogen in groundwater may impact drinking water.

Modifying existing biological treatment systems to achieve biological nutrient removal is achieved by managing aerated (aerobic) zones to nitrify ammonia to nitrate, followed by anoxic (anoxic) zones to convert nitrate to nitrogen gas.

Recent modifications to the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VVWRA) plant was one of the four case studies discussed. This plant discharges to both surface and groundwater. Before optimization, the plant effluent total nitrogen was 8.93 mg/L and following the upgrades, reported as 6.83 mg/L, a 24 percent reduction. This was achieved primarily through aeration and process modifications and resulted in an overall 10 percent operational cost savings.

VVWRA – New Aeration Basin Air Diffusers

Aeration modifications - Air control throughout the aeration basins was improved to establish and maintain aerobic and anoxic treatment zones. Aeration is the single largest power demand in a wastewater treatment plant because of power consumption to drive air compressor blowers. New diffusers and air blowers optimize the anoxic conditions that support denitrification for biological nutrient removal.

VVWRA – New Process Control Equipment

Process modifications - New return activated sludge pumps for internal recycling and on-line monitoring equipment were added to improve process control. New on-line monitoring equipment was installed allowing real-time adjustment to the correct amount of microorganism food supply and oxygen delivered, thereby optimizing treatment throughout the basins.

The VVWRA spent $1.1 million dollars in improvements instead of $80 million dollars to replace its treatment plant system.

6. **Summary of the High Desert El Nino Cooperators Meeting, San Bernardino County Fire Office of Emergency Services** – *Christy Hunter*

On October 28, 2015, at least 100 participants representing local, County, State, and Federal agencies gathered in Victorville to share information regarding strategic preparations and emergency contingency plans. These plans are designed to ensure public safety and protect property and public infrastructure in response to floods that are likely this 2015/2016 winter season. The meeting provided a forum to facilitate exchange of information and encourage shared resources for public safety programs and services as a high priority. With public safety in mind, it is hoped that this meeting (which is one of many meetings scheduled throughout San Bernardino County) laid the groundwork for cooperative working relationships.

Alex Tardy, Warning Coordinator Meteorologist from the National Weather Service's San Diego office, presented an overview of this winter's long-range weather prognosis and potential weather-related impacts to public safety. He discussed California's historical El Niño-related and non El Niño-related damaging floods, as well as the current California drought situation. Mr. Tardy explained that this year's developing El Niño weather pattern is now among the strongest (of past El Niños) on record. Water temperatures in the Equatorial Pacific Ocean are nearly 6 degrees above average with the prognosis that it will likely influence weather and climate patterns by bringing the jet stream down from northern areas into Southern California. He noted that the recent, off-seasonal

storms have been influenced by the warmer-than-normal ocean temperatures that have developed since May of this year. He stated that above-average rainfall is equally likely along the coastal, mountains, and inland/desert areas in Southern California and is expected to start in December, peak in January, and possibly continue through the spring (Figure 1). Mr. Tardy highlighted the fact that the higher than average rainfall and snowfall this winter will not provide relief for California's drought condition, which in terms of the seasonal rainfall budget, shows California has a rainfall-deficit equivalent to 2-2.5 season's worth of precipitation. Mr. Tardy's message was a sobering reminder that the time to prepare for damaging flood events is ***now*** and not when these storms are upon us.

Doug McElvain, Superintendent of Hydro-Electric Plant Operations, California Department of Water Resources, presented information on the Cedar Springs Dam, which forms Silverwood Lake, and the downstream Mojave Forks Dam built to reduce peak-inflow rates from releases from Silverwood Lake and two other tributaries of the West Fork of the Mojave River. These structures are all within the catchment area of the headwaters of the Mojave River. Silverwood Lake reservoir, with a capacity of 73,000 acre-feet, is part of the State Water Project aqueduct system providing water for the San Bernardino Mountain and Mojave Desert areas and operated by the California Department of Water Resources. The Mojave Dam was designed to moderate design inflow rates of 94,000 cubic feet per second to a maximum outflow of about 23,500 feet per second to the Mojave River. The Mojave Dam is an ungated flood control structure that can impound a net capacity of about 78,000 acre-feet of water (at the spillway crest) and is operated and maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Stream gages at several locations upstream of the Mojave Dam are monitored. During high-flow releases through the Mojave Dam outlet, San Bernardino County Flood Control District and the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services are notified, who in turn notify the public in affected areas along the Mojave River using the county's Telephone Emergency Notification System (TENS). Tim Franke, Dispatch Supervisor, San Bernardino County Communications Center, mentioned that it only takes minutes for information to go from initial release-notification to affected agencies. Mr. McElvain noted that water has never flowed over the spillway of the Mojave Dam.

Brendon Biggs, Deputy Director of Operations, San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, provided an update to their contingency plans and highlighted key sites where flood control preparedness and debris management work is underway in the High Desert. Mr. Biggs mentioned that meetings among U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Boards, and other agencies have been conducted in anticipation of flooding conditions.

Information on ongoing preparations, road/highway construction projects, and staged resources that will be available to the public and other agencies in anticipation of damaging floods this winter was provided.

Figure 1. Taken from the Coast to Cactus Weather Examiner, National Weather Service – San Diego, Volume 22 No. 4. Weather.gov/sandeigo, Winter Outlook – NOAA story.

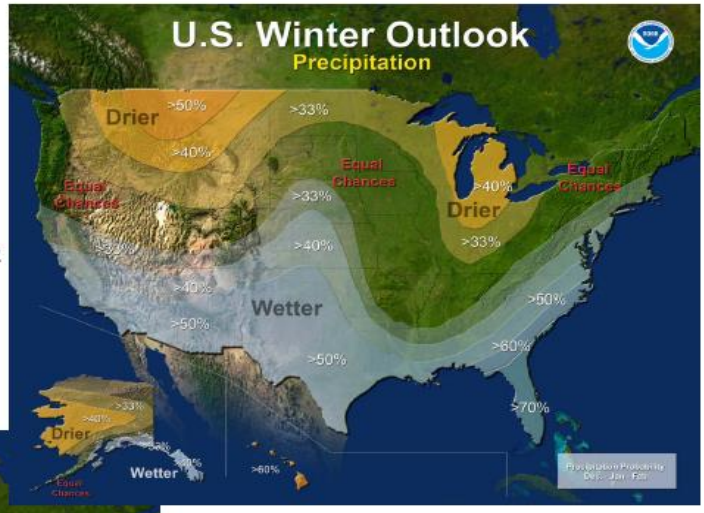
The 2015 U.S. Winter Outlook (December through February)

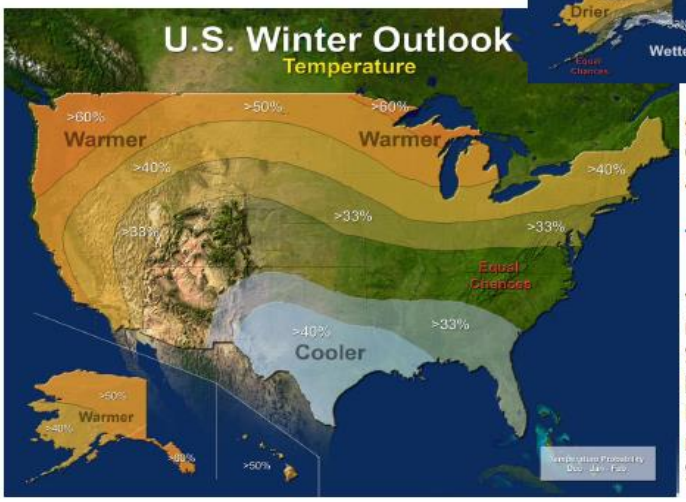
Precipitation Outlook:

Wetter-than-average conditions most likely in the Southern Tier of the United States, from central and southern California, across Texas, to Florida, and up the East Coast to southern New England. Above-average precipitation is also favored in southeastern Alaska.

Drier-than-average conditions most likely for Hawaii, central and western Alaska, parts of the Pacific Northwest and northern Rockies, and for areas near the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley.

It's important to note that the greater share of precipitation in Southern California is expected in January, February and March.





Temperature Outlook:

Above-average temperatures are favored across much of the West and the northern half of the contiguous United States. Temperatures are also favored to be above-average in Alaska and much of Hawaii. Below-average temperatures are most likely in the southern Plains and Southeast.

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7. Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Small Arms Range Site, SR401 George Air Force Base - *Linda Stone*

The Air Force is proposing a cleanup (removal action) for a small arms range site, SR401, at the former George Air Force Base. The goal of the removal action to excavate and remove all soils that exceed risk-based screening levels so that the site can be closed without any restrictions on future uses (such as institutional controls).

SR401 is a 9-acre site that was used for rifle and pistol practice when the Base was still an active facility (1942 to 1992). Investigations of the site found that bullet fragments have resulted in lead contamination in soils to depths of about four feet. To a lesser extent, aluminum, antimony, copper, and zinc are also present in soils. All of these metals were detected at concentrations above risk-based screening levels for the protection of human health. The estimated volume of contaminated soils that will be removed is approximately 4,000 cubic yards. Because of the low mobility of the metals and the significant

depth to groundwater (i.e., approximately 140 feet), the metals at this site are not considered a threat to groundwater.

The Air Force will conduct the cleanup as a “non-time critical removal action” under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). To support this proposed action, the Air Force has submitted an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for the site. The EE/CA documents the evaluation of the remedial alternatives, and analyzes the effectiveness and feasibility of the proposed action. After the EE/CA has been finalized, the Air Force will submit a Technical Memorandum, which serves as the decision document under CERCLA’s non-time critical removal action process. Lahontan Water Board staff will work with the Air Force and review the removal action for protection of human health and the environment.

8. Hinkley Background Study Technical Working Group Meeting - *Anne Holden/Lisa Dernbach*

Work on the Hinkley chromium background study is progressing at an impressive pace. At the November 5, 2015 Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting, Dr. John Izbicki of the US Geological Survey provided updates on ongoing work, including drilling new wells near the Mojave River for groundwater flow-path investigations; collecting and analyzing core samples to understand depositional environments in the Hinkley Valley; depth-dependent sampling in four existing wells, and additional gravity data analysis to better define aquifer thickness. Some of the new data is already being used to refine and update the Hinkley aquifer groundwater model. A draft of the USGS fact-sheet style report introducing the background study was provided to TWG members for review and comment. Plans for upcoming work, including well selection for the second round of groundwater sampling in March 2016 were discussed.

Prior to the meeting, USGS and Project Navigator staff hosted a field trip to see the USGS mobile lab, new groundwater flow-path wells, and to inspect and discuss sediment cores taken from those wells. Local community and TWG members were in attendance, showing a high level of engagement and interest.

Summary of
No Further Action Required Letters Issued
October 16 - November 15, 2015
December 2015 EO Report

State of California

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following sites poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, these cases were closed in accordance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure (Resolution 2012-016). The Policy recognizes contaminant mass often remains after the investment of reasonable remedial effort and this mass may be difficult to remove regardless of the level of additional effort and resources invested. The establishment of the Policy is an effort to maximize the benefits to the people of the State of California through the judicious application of available resources.

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Additional Information
November 12, 2015	TOSCO Bulk Plant No. 0769	702-190 Johnstonville Road Susanville, Lassen County	SL0603554229	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL0603554229
November 12, 2015	Plant 10, Building 617	1011 Lockheed Way Palmdale, Los Angeles County	6B1920021T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000006375

Additional links:

General Policy information: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml#policy081712

Copy of Policy: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012_0016atta.pdf

Implementation Plan http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf

EO's Monthly Report
October 16, 2015 - November 15, 2015
Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

COUNTY: EL DORADO								
Discharger/Facility	**Location**	**Basin**	**Regulated Facility?**	**Discharge Date**	**Discharge Volume**	**Description of Failure**	**Additional Details**	**Status**
South Tahoe PUD/So. Tahoe Public Utility Dist. CS	Manhole No.534, 924 Emerald Bay Rd., South Lake Tahoe	North	Yes	11/11/2015	1,000 gallons	Manhole blockage resulted in 1,000 gallon spill of raw sewage to paved and unpaved surface	Grease deposition (FOG) caused 1,000 gallons of raw sewage to spill froma manhole to storm drain; paved and unpaved surface. No surface water body affected.	Cleared blockage, cleaned-up spill; recovered 700 gallons of spill, disinfected affected area.
COUNTY: LOS ANGELES								
Discharger/Facility	**Location**	**Basin**	**Regulated Facility?**	**Discharge Date**	**Discharge Volume**	**Description of Failure**	**Additional Details**	**Status**
Ca Dept of Corrections/California State Prison, Los Angeles County CS	Four manholes behind building C5-4, 44750 60th St W, Lancaster, CA 93536, USA	South	Yes	10/20/2015	1,950 gallons	Manhole blockage resulted in 1,950 gallon spill of raw sewage to paved surface	Debris from construction caused raw sewage to spill from 4 manholes behind building C5-4 paved surface; No surface water body affected.	Cleared blockage, recovered 100 gallons of spill, disinfected affected area, added the line to the preventative maintenance propgram.
COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO								
Lake Arrowhead Community Service/Lake Arrowhead Csd CS	Lateral clean out at 27822 Greenway Dr., Lake Arrowhead	South	Yes	10/25/2015	400 gallons	Lateral cleanout blockage resulted in 400 gallon spill of raw sewage to paved and unpaved surface.	Debris-rags caused raw sewage to spill from lateral cleanout to paved and unpaved surface on Greenway Dr.. No surface water body affected.	Cleared blockage, contained the spill using dirt dikes, recovered 400 gallons of the spill and contaminated soil, disinfected the area.

*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report.
Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.