



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

March 2003

NORTH BASIN

1. ***Tahoe Basin Weed Coordinating Group, Herbicide Application Proposal - Jason Churchill***

The Tahoe Basin Weed Coordinating Group (TBWCG) was formed early last year to address the threat of invasive or noxious weeds in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The TBWCG meets quarterly to share resources and information amongst public agencies and other stakeholders, conduct public education and outreach, and develop a coordinated system to detect and control invasive weeds. Participants include the University of Nevada Reno Cooperative Extension, various California and Nevada Counties, the U.S. Forest Service, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, California Tahoe Conservancy, National Resources Conservation Service, California and Nevada State Parks, and interested citizens. Regional Board staff also attends these meetings to advise the group on water quality related issues.

The TBWCG strategy calls for using terrestrial herbicides for invasive weed control when implementing agencies deem non-chemical control measures ineffective or infeasible. No use of aquatic herbicides is proposed at the present time. (Use of aquatic herbicides requires coverage under the statewide Aquatic Pesticides General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, issued by the State Water Resources Control Board).

The TBWCG is aware that water quality objectives contained in the Lahontan Basin Plan prohibit pesticides (including

herbicides) above detectable levels in surface waters or sediments.

The TBWCG intends to prepare an herbicide-use proposal and submit it to the Regional Board for consideration. The proposal will contain a summary of toxicity and environmental fate information for three herbicides (Transline, Telar, and glyphosate) anticipated for use by implementing agencies in the Lake Tahoe Basin for invasive weed control. The proposal will also describe Best Management Practices, and propose a policy for pre-treatment consultation with the Regional Board. Under the policy, no consultation would be necessary for projects meeting the following criteria: terrestrial applications only; 25 ft. minimum distance from surface waters including wetlands; 50 ft. minimum distance from any population of the sensitive Tahoe Yellow Cress; and less than ¼ acre project area.

Proposed herbicide applications not meeting all of those criteria would require full consultation and submittal of a detailed project-specific proposal to the Regional Board. However, for new infestations requiring immediate treatment to prevent seed production, the implementing agency could request emergency 48-hour consultation with the Regional Board if the project area is less than one acre and the target weed covers less than 25% of the ground surface.

Based on staff recommendations, I will decide whether to accept or reject the proposal, or work with the TBWCG to develop a suitable alternative proposal.

2. *Dredging In the Tahoe Keys Marina - Mary Fiore-Wagner*

Dredging of the Tahoe Keys Marina East Channel and Open Channel-East commenced on October 31, 2002. A suction dredge was used to remove approximately 7,600 cubic yards of accumulated silt and sand to obtain a lake bottom elevation of 6,215 feet in both the East Channel and the open channel connecting the Tahoe Keys Marina to Lake Tahoe. The dredged material was pumped as a slurry to a settling basin where the slurry traveled through a series of sub-basins designed to remove the bulk of the sediment from suspension. Once the slurry mix reached a turbidity of 20 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs), the decant water was pumped to a nearby 18-acre meadow that provided additional water treatment. Originally the dredging operation was expected to take two weeks to complete, but inclement weather and the difficulty achieving water quality objectives prior to discharging to the meadow caused the project to run an entire month.

With the slurry mix in the sub-basins, the discharger utilized a product comprised of chitosan, a natural biopolymer derived from crab and shrimp shells, to enhance coagulation of sediment particles. By injecting the chitin-based flocculant into the waste stream and increasing the residence time in the settling basin, the slurry mix reached a turbidity that was acceptable to discharge to the meadow.

Once discharged to the meadow, the decant water spread through the vegetated meadow and additional nutrients and sediments settled out of the discharge water. After two weeks of periodically discharging to the meadow, the decant water settled in a low spot of the meadow which connected to a previously excavated channel that drained into the Upper Truckee River. Though the discharger placed a series of sand bag dams to contain the decanted water to the existing channel, some water seeped through the dams and entered the Upper Truckee River.

Water quality monitoring conducted by the discharger and Regional Board staff indicated that the seeped water degraded the

ambient water quality of the Upper Truckee River. Board staff followed up with verbal notification of the discharger of the problem and the discharger responded by attempting to control direct discharges to the river by slowing the dredge pump rate, relocating the discharge pipes in the meadow, and ceasing the daily dredging operation all together. Though the discharger was responsive, the control measures implemented were not completely successful and seep water continued to discharge into the River for the duration of the project.

Though the discharge of seep water to the River continued, water quality monitoring indicated spotty violations; increasing trends in water quality degradation were not evident. I intend to issue a 13267 letter to the discharger requesting they compile and evaluate all the water quality data they collected, describe reasons for violations and propose methods to avoid water quality violations associated with future dredging operations. Based on that submittal, I may consider further enforcement action if it appears the discharge contributed a significant nutrient load to the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe.

3. *Shell Oil Company's GRASP Program - Richard Booth*

Shell has initiated a program to detect petroleum hydrocarbon releases to groundwater at selected active Shell service stations. The program is called Groundwater Assessment Program (GRASP). Shell selects service stations for the GRASP program based on distance from public water supply wells (and other criteria). Tier I stations are within approximately 1,000 feet of a well and Tier II stations are within approximately 1,000 to 3,000 feet of a public water supply well. Shell performed the fieldwork at most of the Tier I stations last year and are currently performing the fieldwork at the Tier II stations. Shell is aware that this program will result in the discovery of soil and groundwater contamination (and will require investigation and remediation) that would otherwise go undetected for months or years.

To conduct a GRASP assessment at a particular station, Shell consultants research available data about the subsurface in order to strategically place groundwater monitoring wells. Three to five wells are installed at each station: downgradient, upgradient, and cross-gradient of potential sources such as tanks and dispensers. Shell analyzes soil samples from the boreholes and analyzes groundwater samples after the wells are developed.

Shell consultants perform a field measurement on the soil samples to detect the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons. If the field measurement detects any hydrocarbons in the soil sample, the soil sample is sent to a laboratory for quantitative analysis. The laboratory analyzes the soil samples for BTEX, five oxygenates, and TPH as gasoline. Results of the laboratory analysis are sent to the local county and Regional Board staff.

Wells are sampled quarterly for one year, and samples are analyzed for BTEX, five oxygenates, and TPH as gas. TPH as diesel is analyzed if diesel was served at the station. Results of the GRASP monitoring are sent to the local Regional Board staff. After a year of monitoring, Shell and Board staff mutually agree on a monitoring program for subsequent sampling. If results of GRASP sampling indicate a release to groundwater, the site typically becomes an active Regional Board UST site.

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

Design of the Spalding Tract Sewer System is complete. An environmental impact report (EIS/EIR) for construction of the system has been prepared. It will be circulated in spring 2003 and is scheduled for certification by the Spalding Community Services District about August 2003. Studies for endangered and protected species have been completed. Additional archeology studies are being conducted at the request of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

All necessary studies and approvals for the acquisition of property from the USFS for the new sewage treatment system have been completed. The District will be able to obtain the property after completion of the EIS.

The District is expected to apply for Small Community Grant funding made available by the passage of bond issues during the last general election. This funding cannot be approved until the EIR/EIS is certified. Lassen County is considering making grants available to low-income homeowners to pay for septic tank abandonment and connection to the sewer system. However, until Small Community Grant funding is approved, the District cannot secure necessary additional funding from other sources, and cannot arrange a bond election of property owners to obtain necessary local assessments.

5. *Federal Correctional Institution, Herlong, Lassen County - T. Jerrold Peacock*

The new federal prison in Herlong is scheduled to start operation in summer 2003. The EIR for the water and wastewater facilities to be constructed by the Herlong Utilities Cooperative (HUC) was certified by Lassen County in December 2002, after a settlement was reached with local farmers regarding its adequacy. Regional Board staff are preparing waste discharge requirements for the new HUC wastewater treatment facilities. Construction of the HUC facilities will start in summer 2003 and will be covered by the State Water Board's General NPDES permit for stormwater discharges from construction. While the HUC wastewater facilities are under construction, wastewater flows from the federal prison are proposed to be transported to and treated at the existing U.S. Army Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) wastewater treatment facility. Repairs and improvements have recently been completed at the SIAD facility to ensure it can adequately treat this additional flow.

6. Cascade Erosion Control Project, El Dorado County - Robert Erlich

During summer and fall of 2002, El Dorado County Department of Transportation (EDCDOT) and the Cascade area property owners constructed the Cascade Erosion Control Project. The Cascade residential area comprises about 75 total properties, 30 of which are along the shore of Lake Tahoe. This area is nestled south of Emerald Bay between Cascade Lake and Lake Tahoe. For over 50 years, runoff from the unpaved private dirt roads carried sediment and nutrients directly into Lake Tahoe. As more of the parcels were developed and property owners sought year-round access, grading and plowing of the unpaved roadways during winter conditions increased soil disturbance and sediment movement into environmentally sensitive areas adjacent to Cascade Creek and Lake Tahoe.

More than five years of collaboration on creative planning, funding, design and implementation efforts by six public agencies and over 70 private property owners culminated in the paving of the roads, relocation of a horse trail, and the construction of erosion control, conveyance, and treatment improvements. This Cascade Project was unlike other erosion control projects in the Lake Tahoe basin (and the entire Lahontan Region) because EDCDOT used public funds to construct the slope stabilization and drainage improvements on private property while the private property owners paved all the roadways. To make this unique construction possible, the private property owners voted, through an El Dorado County General Election process, to form a Zone of Benefit (ZOB) and assess each property owner maintenance fees about \$100 annually for 20 years. Formation of the ZOB allowed EDCDOT to obtain construction and maintenance easements for the slope stabilization and drainage improvements. The roadway surface was excluded from the ZOB because the property owners wanted to keep the roads private. Each developed private property owner also paid an amount in excess of \$10,000 for their share of the costs to pave the private roads.

With funding from the California Tahoe Conservancy, TRPA, Caltrans and the Forest Service, El Dorado County constructed curb and gutter, rock-lined and vegetated ditches, and storm drains for stable conveyance, as well as sediment traps and infiltration basins to reduce pollutant loading from storm water runoff. Public funding was used to acquire parcels or easements for treatment and conveyance BMPs.

While site limitations prevented construction of treatment BMPs along steep lakefront parcels in a small section of the project area, most runoff generated from area roads will now be infiltrated in treatment basins. By cooperating with and providing funding to El Dorado County as the implementing agency, Caltrans has been able to provide treatment for runoff from a section of State Route 89 lacking suitable treatment sites adjacent to the highway. Completing this project involved years of work on complex funding, design, and acquisition issues involving local, state, and regional agencies, as well as a large number of private property owners. This type of effort will be needed to develop comprehensive solutions to storm water pollution problems throughout the Tahoe Basin. The involved agencies and private property owners are commended for their cooperatively implementing this creative solution to a difficult problem.

7. Colorado Hill Mining District CERCLA Action by U.S. Forest Service, Alpine County - Jason Churchill

The Colorado Hill area in Alpine County encompasses a number of abandoned mine sites and extensive underground mine workings. Mine tailings piles are evident at number of these sites and metals-laden acid mine drainage issues from a number of seeps and mine portals in the area. Several streams run through the area including Monitor Creek, a tributary of the East Fork Carson River. Monitor Creek is listed on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list as impaired due to metals contamination, and it is proposed for listing due to total dissolved solids and sulfate levels that exceed water quality objectives. Biological indicators also indicate impairment of Monitor Creek. This

impairment is attributable to disturbance associated with abandoned mines, as well as to naturally occurring sources in certain highly mineralized areas. There is no active mining in the area at this time and most of the land in the area is administered (owned) by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. In 1999, the USFS declared the area a cleanup site under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Since that time, staff has been working with USFS personnel to ensure that cleanup actions at the site are planned and conducted in a manner consistent with Regional Board policies and requirements. The USFS is making significant progress towards implementing pollution control strategies at the site, including the following milestones:

- A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) has been formed, and meets periodically to advise the USFS on cleanup strategies and alternatives. The TAG includes experts on abandoned mine cleanup from the University of California at Davis and University of Nevada Reno, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, representatives from other interested state and federal agencies, and stakeholders.
- The USFS has circulated a draft Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EECA) for the Zaca Mine Complex (which contains some of the abandoned mine features of greatest concern). An EECA is a CERCLA document that evaluates a range of potential cleanup technologies, on the basis of criteria such as technical feasibility, cost, and ability to achieve cleanup goals. The draft EECA was recently circulated to the TAG for review and comments. Regional Board staff provided extensive comments that will be addressed by the USFS before the EECA is finalized. The USFS will issue a CERCLA Removal Action Memorandum to officially select specific cleanup methods, based on final EECA recommendations.
- The USFS has secured \$500,000 in funding for cleanup efforts at Colorado Hill for the year 2004. The funds were secured under the USFS' Abandoned Mine Lands program through a competitive process against other

USFS projects throughout the United States. The funds will be used to implement cleanup actions based on recommendations in the EECA. The USFS has prepared a tentative schedule of actions for the site, including CERCLA administrative actions and design/implementation of cleanup measures.

- USFS and Regional Board staff, with assistance from legal counsel from both agencies, have prepared a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to govern the interaction between our respective agencies on the Colorado Hill project. I am presently reviewing the draft MOU, and will be considering signing it with concurrence from the Regional Board.
- The USFS has agreed to provide annual progress reports detailing milestones achieved at the site. We received the first annual report in January. The report described extensive efforts in 2003, including water quality monitoring, mine waste characterization, and site assessment.

Staff will continue to coordinate closely with USFS personnel, and the Regional Board will be informed of further progress as the project develops.

8. *Federal Correctional Institution, Herlong, Lassen County - T. Jerrold Peacock*

The new federal prison in Herlong is scheduled to start operation in summer 2003. The EIR for the water and wastewater facilities to be constructed by the Herlong Utilities Cooperative (HUC) was certified by Lassen County in December 2002, after a settlement was reached with local farmers regarding its adequacy. Regional Board staff are preparing waste discharge requirements to govern the operation of the new HUC wastewater treatment facilities for adoption by the Regional Board. Construction of the HUC facilities will start in summer 2003 and will be covered by the State Water Board's General NPDES permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities. During the interim period while the HUC wastewater facilities are under construction, wastewater flows from the federal prison are proposed to be transported

to and treated at the existing U.S. Army Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) wastewater treatment facility. Repairs and improvements have recently been completed at the SIAD facility to ensure it can adequately treat this additional flow.

9. Update on Squaw Valley Public Service District, Water Supply Well No. 3 and the Opera House UST Diesel Contamination, Placer County - Tammy Lundquist

Squaw Valley Public Service District (SVPSD) re-activated its Municipal Supply Well No. 3 in September 2002. SVPSD shut down well No. 3 in 1998 when diesel contamination in groundwater was detected nearby during removal of an underground storage tank on the Squaw Valley Ski Corporation (Ski Corp) property.

Although TPHd contamination has never been detected in SVPSD's Well No.3, Regional Board staff required Ski Corp to begin a testing program. Regional Board staff directed Ski Corp to collect groundwater samples from Well No. 3 daily for two weeks following re-activation, then bi-weekly for a period of 50 weeks. The bi-weekly sampling is scheduled to be complete at the end of September 2003. Quarterly sampling will begin thereafter. Analytical results for the groundwater samples collected, to date, revealed no detectable Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHd).

We are pleased that the analytical results of groundwater showed non-detect for TPHd. Based on these groundwater analytical results, the threat of TPHd contamination to Well No. 3 is minimal. Therefore, this will be the last update on this item, unless site conditions change. We appreciate the efforts of Ski Corp and SVPSD in the re-activation of Well No. 3.

10. Waters of the United States – Chuck Curtis

In January 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in a case that brought to the forefront the issue of what waters are considered waters of the United States, that is, waters

with federal jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The case is known as *SWANCC* (“swank”) for the *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Army Corps of Engineers*.

In *SWANCC*, the Court ruled that the Corps overstepped its authority when it attempted to regulate some ponds in a former gravel pit based on the Corps’ “migratory bird rule.” The migratory bird rule essentially said that if migratory waterfowl used a waterbody, then the water body was a water of the United States. The Court held that the Corps’ interpretation was unreasonable that the term “waters of the United States,” as used in the CWA, included waters whose exclusive connection with interstate commerce was the presence of migratory waterfowl.

The *SWANCC* case and future federal rulemakings that provide further definition of waters of the United States have significant bearing on certain waters in the Lahontan Region. Waters of the United States have traditionally included waters affected by the tides, navigable waters, tributaries to navigable waters, interstate waters, and other waters with a nexus to interstate commerce. Although the Region has interstate waters such as the Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers that are clearly waters of the United States, many of our waters are isolated, non-navigable, and intrastate. Certain other Lahontan Region waters may be navigable by limited types of watercraft, such as small boats or rafts, and it is not clear whether those waters are considered navigable for purposes of federal jurisdiction. The Court was not clear on the definition of navigable waters. It is also not clear what degree of interstate commerce nexus is needed for a water to be considered a water of the United States; it is only clear that migratory waterfowl alone are not enough.

Regional Board staff and the Board’s legal counsel have been researching the waters of the United States issue for the purpose of bringing to the Board a recommendation on which water bodies in the Region should be considered waters of the United States and which should not. On January 10, 2003, the

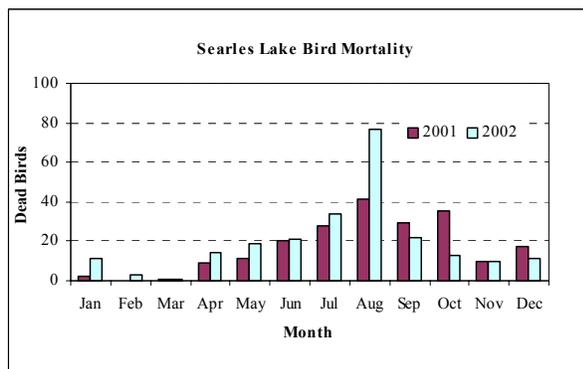
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Corps jointly issued an "Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on the Clean Water Act Regulatory Definition of 'Waters of the United States.'" Because this proposed rulemaking will provide a definition of waters of the United States, I no longer intend to bring this issue before the Board. If there is a critical reason to make a determination for a specific water body, I will recommend placing an item on your agenda for your consideration of that specific water body. Absent that need, staff will not be preparing an agenda item for either a general discussion of this issue or recommendations for determining which water bodies in the region should be considered Waters of the U.S.

SOUTH BASIN

11. *IMC Chemicals Inc., (IMCC) - Kai Dunn*

Compliance Status

The Argus plant injection brine exceeded the interim effluent limit for total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH) twice during the month of December 2002. The causes were due to the mechanical problems of crystallizers and the injection system was shut down. Eleven bird deaths were reported during the same period and most of them were waterfowl. The total birds picked up in the year 2002 were 432 with 236 dead and 196 alive. The dead birds reported in the years 2001 and 2002 are shown in the figure below.



Improving Technology

The new Argus skimmer project is proceeding on schedule. Staff approved IMCC to proceed with the initial construction phase of the new Argus skimmer as well as implement its Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project. The project is expected to be complete by July 2003.

12. *County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County Scoping Meeting for a Revised Facilities Plan Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant - Hisam A. Baqai*

On January 9, 2003, the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD) held a scoping meeting to receive public input for the contents of an EIR/EIS that will need to address environmental affects of a revised Facilities Plan (Plan) for the Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant. Hisam A. Baqai, Division Manager, Lahontan Basin, represented the Regional Board staff at the meeting.

Approximately 40 people out of the approximately 100 attendees spoke at the meeting. Many of the speakers were from the State legislature, and other local agencies. Senator Pete Knight, his assistant Rex Moen, Assembly Woman Sharon Runner, and the City of Lancaster Mayor Frank Roberts opposed any discharge of waste onto Rosamond Dry Lake on Edwards AFB property. Many members of the public made similar comments. Some people commenting felt that the EIR/EIS should be expanded to include additional alternatives such as ground water recharge of tertiary treated effluent, constructed wetlands and evaporation ponds. Many people commenting felt that the treatment plant should be upgraded to tertiary treatment level so that more water recycling throughout the City of Lancaster could take place. Board staff provided verbal comments at the meeting and more comprehensive written comments were also sent to the district.

13. *June Lake Proposed Development - Cindi Mitton*

Intrawest has submitted an initial proposal to the Mono County Community Development Department for the planning and development of a large residential and commercial project in the June Lake area. Mono County is currently collecting input for future use in an EIR analyzing the impacts of this proposed development. The project proposes 888 dwelling units on 87 acres on property on the northeast intersection of Highway 158 and North Shore Drive. Intrawest proposes to divide the project into six areas. Area one will contain a 50,000 square foot commercial/retail space containing recreation facilities and a total of 614 dwelling units. The 614 dwelling units will be a mix of single-family, multi-family, hotel and resort hotel condominiums on 24 acres. Area two consists of over 5 acres with 18 dwelling units. Area three will have 88 dwelling units on 14 acres. Area four is 17 acres with 48 dwelling units. Area five is proposed to contain 38 dwelling units on 8 acres. Area six proposes 52 dwelling units on about 19 acres. Board staff provided input to Mono County regarding the need for the EIR to thoroughly evaluate potential water quality impacts associated with wetlands impacts, potential sediment discharge, stormwater management and sewage disposal.

14. *Cal Trans Proposes State Route 58 Realignment Potentially Affecting PG&E Hinkley Ground Water Remediation System - Joe Koutsky*

On Wednesday, January 8, 2003, Board staff met with representatives of Cal Trans District 8 (San Bernardino) and PG&E to discuss the proposed realignment status of State Route 58 through Hinkley.

The proposed route does not appear to impact any existing extraction or monitoring wells. The location of future monitoring or extraction wells necessary for remediation of the site will need to be selected in light of the proposed State Route 58 realignment.

Board staff asked Cal Trans to propose a family of Best Management Practices (BMPs) appropriate to the project in compliance with the statewide Caltrans National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

15. *Radioactive Waste Constituents at Class III Landfills - Joe Koutsky*

As a result of State Water Resource Control Board request, I directed certain landfills within the Region to submit monitoring reports. The purpose of the monitoring was to establish basic information on radioactivity in leachate and groundwater beneath these landfills.

There were only three landfills within the Region that were required to sample wastes for certain radioactive waste constituents. Information from all the three landfills, Kern County, Boron Landfill, San Bernardino County (Barstow Landfill) and the Eastern Landfill has been received. These reports are being evaluated on a statewide basis to determine further course of action.

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

**REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS
March 2003**

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

ISSUE	REPORT FREQUENCY	STATUS/COMMENT
IMC Chemicals - Compliance Status	Monthly	Item No. 11 of March 2003 EO's Report
Eagle Lake Spalding	Semi-Annual	Item No. 4 of March 2003 EO's Report
Los Angeles CSD #14	Semi-Annual	Item No. 12 of March 2003 EO's Report
Vulnerability of Wells in Squaw Valley to Contamination from USTs	Semi-Annual	Item No. 9 of March 2003 EO's Report
Meyers Beacon UST Site	Quarterly	Due April 2003 Board Meeting
Mojave River/El Mirage Dairy Issues	Quarterly	Due April 2003 Board Meeting
Progress of Cleanup at Molycorp	Quarterly	Due April 2003 Board Meeting
Searles Lake Beneficial Uses-IMCC	Quarterly	Due April 2003 Board Meeting
Town of Mammoth Lakes	Quarterly	Due April 2003 Board Meeting
Caltrans-General Permit	Annually	Due September 2003 Board Meeting
Caltrans-Tahoe Basin	Annually	Due November 2003 Board Meeting
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	Due November 2003 Board Meeting
Wetland Restoration Progress in Mono County	Annually	Due November 2003 Board Meeting

Quarterly — July, October, January & April.

Semi-Annual — September & March

Annually— Varied

CASE CLOSURE REPORT-MARCH 2003

State of California

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Case Type	Remaining Groundwater Concentrations above Water Quality Objectives (in micrograms per liter)	Remaining Soil Concentrations (in milligrams per kilogram)	Distance from Site to Nearest Receptor	Remedial Methods Used
Dec. 9, 2002	Swanson Property	15780 Donner Pass Road, Truckee	T6S027	SLIC	none	TPHg: 1.0	Supply well greater than 1 mile	Excavate and dispose 75 cubic yards of soil
Dec. 9, 2002	Lassen Community College	478-200 Highway 139, Susanville	6T0359A	UST	none	TPHmo: 140 Lead: 37	Supply well 1,100 feet upgradient	Excavate and dispose 20 cubic yards of soil
Dec. 10, 2002	Tyree Spill	Lounsberry Road, Milford	T6S020	SLIC	none	TPHd: 5.9	20 yards away from perched water table spring	Excavate and dispose 20 cubic yards of soil

Notes:

WQOs = water quality objectives

UST = underground storage tank program

TPHmo=total petroleum hydrocarbons as motor oil

TPHd=total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel

SLIC - spills, leaks, investigations and cleanup program

mg/kg=milligrams per kilogram