



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

January – February 2004

NORTH BASIN

1. *Study of Declining Amphibian Populations and Pesticide Drift: Prop. 13 Grant to Sierra Nevada Alliance - Jason Churchill*

Current research indicates a strong association between declines of a number of California amphibian populations, and upwind pesticide use. Recent studies have indicated that low doses of pesticides may cause immune suppression in amphibians. Because of such research, pesticide drift has become a leading hypothesis to explain amphibian declines. However, a key piece of information to test this hypothesis is currently lacking; namely studies that could demonstrate whether there is a direct link between pesticide accumulation *in amphibian tissues*, and known population declines in specific geographic areas. The State Water Resources Control Board recently awarded a Proposition 13 PRISM (Pesticide Research and Identification of Source and Mitigation) grant to the Sierra Nevada Alliance, to conduct a study that could help supply this key information. The Lahontan Regional Board will serve as Contract Manager and coordinator for the project.

The research will be performed by Dr. Carlos Davidson (California State University, Sacramento). The study focuses on the Cascades frog, which has disappeared almost entirely in one half (Mt. Lassen area) of its historic range in the California Cascades mountains, with healthy populations remaining in the other portion (the Marble/Trinity area). Although measuring pesticide levels in non-declining populations is straightforward, it is only possible to speculate on the causes of past, and therefore observable declines. To overcome this experimental design problem, Dr. Davidson has proposed a novel approach which would examine pesticide levels in a non-declining species, the Pacific treefrog, whose populations

remain healthy in both the Mt. Lassen and Marble/Trinity areas, as well as the Sierra Nevada mountain range. In effect, the treefrog will serve as a “proxy” for the Cascades frog in areas where the latter has disappeared. Treefrog tadpoles will be collected from sites in the Lassen and Marble/Trinity areas, as well as from sites spanning the Sierra Nevada mountains; Cascades frog tadpoles will be collected from the Marble/Trinity area. Tadpoles will be analyzed for pesticide residues, and a statistical analysis will be conducted relating pesticide levels in tadpole tissue to geographic patterns of frog declines.

Staff is currently working with the Sierra Nevada Alliance and Dr. Davidson to prepare a Statement of Work. The contract may be finalized in time to allow work to begin in early summer, at the beginning of the three-month field season. Regional Board staff will share study results with other Regional Boards, especially Region 1 and Region 5, where some study sites are located.

2. *Colorado Hill Mining District CERCLA Action by U.S. Forest Service—Remediation Measures Selected, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Signed, Alpine County - Jason Churchill*

Lengthy negotiations have resulted in a signed MOU between the U.S. Forest Service Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (HTNF) and the Regional Board, to govern interactions between the two agencies with respect to the HTNF's abandoned mine remediation activities in the Colorado Hill area of Alpine County. The HTNF's activities at Colorado Hill are being conducted as a “non-time critical removal action” under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and

Liability Act (CERCLA). Those activities will address acidic, metals-laden water discharging from abandoned mine portals, and mine waste piles impacting Monitor Creek, a Clean Water Act Section 303(d)-listed waterbody that is tributary to the East Fork Carson River. Federal law requires that removal actions at CERCLA sites must attain "Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements" (ARARs), including "substantive" state requirements.

I signed the MOU on behalf of the Regional Board on November 21, 2003, and it was signed by the HTNF Regional Forester on December 11. The MOU accomplishes the following:

- Provides a formal process for Regional Board review and comment on important documents and proposed actions.
- Establishes the Regional Board's role in identifying ARARs.
- Requires that the HTNF submit biannual progress reports, and meet quarterly with Regional Board staff to review progress.
- Provides a framework for interaction, coordination, and dispute resolution between the two agencies.
- Provides that the HTNF will conduct monitoring, reporting, and pre- and post-project assessment.
- Establishes the HTNF's commitment to operation and maintenance, and to seek funding to implement appropriate remedial measures.

Another important development is the issuance by the HTNF on November 5, 2003 of a "Removal Action Memorandum (RAM) and Record of Decision" for Colorado Hill. The RAM is a CERCLA document establishing the HTNF's intended action plan for site cleanup. Important planned actions detailed in the RAM include construction of an infiltration gallery to infiltrate acid-mine drainage from the Lower Advance portal to eliminate the current direct discharge to Monitor Creek. Monitoring wells will be installed for pre- and post-project monitoring. Mine tailings piles adjacent to Monitor Creek will be excavated back from the creek, and the streambank will be stabilized with rock slope protection. The tailings piles will be regraded, capped with a soil cap, and vegetated. The HTNF has already awarded a

contract for engineering design work on the project. The HTNF's Federal Fiscal Year 2004 project budget for staff, design and construction is \$500,000. The HTNF completed a 2003 Monitor Creek macroinvertebrate survey, and plans a second survey in 2004 to establish baseline conditions, and post-project surveys as well as water quality monitoring to assess the effectiveness of removal actions. These achievements represent substantial progress by the HTNF towards achieving cleanup goals.

3. *Meyers Beacon Gas Station, El Dorado County - Lisa Dernbach*

In October, the Regional Board's consultant, Secor International, installed four temporary well points around the underground storage tank (UST) basin at the former Beacon Station in Meyers and injected 600 gallons of eight-percent hydrogen peroxide solution in the well points. The solution was expected to oxidize petroleum hydrocarbons in soil left from the 1997 piping release. A nearby extraction well was turned on to remove any threat to water quality should the solution flush contaminants to groundwater. Because the first injection occurred without problem, a second injection of hydrogen peroxide solution is planned for completion in late November.

The fourth quarter 2003 groundwater monitoring event, conducted in December, identified MTBE at concentrations less than the drinking water taste and order threshold of 5 ppb in all monitoring wells. Since this was the second quarter with MTBE at low concentrations, Board staff has directed Secor to cease groundwater extraction and treatment at the site. The site is now undergoing verification groundwater monitoring.

As of December, the Regional Board has spent about \$1.4 million on corrective actions at the site. The remaining \$100,000 of Emergency, Abandoned and Recalcitrant (EAR) funds will go towards verification monitoring and abandonment of some monitoring and extraction wells. I plan to negotiate to have the responsible party fulfill all other site closure tasks. If all goes well, I expect to issue a site closure letter in 2004.

4. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Releases a Draft Policy for Section 303(d) Listing and Delisting - Judith Unsicker

On December 2, 2003, the SWRCB released for public comment a statewide policy for the consistent identification of waters that do not meet water quality standards pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). The goal of the policy is to establish a standardized approach for making these determinations. Total maximum daily loads (TMDL) or other appropriate restoration mechanisms may be used to restore the waters identified under the provisions of the policy. The draft policy would result in more consistency and, in general, would provide statistical and scientific validity to the listings. I am, however, concerned with some of the provisions of the draft policy.

This draft Section 303(d) listing policy would increase demands on Regional Board staff time for assembly of data, evaluation of data quality and quantity, and documentation of the assessment process for each water body. For some of our Region's water quality objectives and for assessment of certain types of data, such as bioassessment data, the strict methods of assessment required by the draft policy are not appropriate nor does the draft policy provide flexibility to allow other valid assessment analyses. Lahontan Regional Board staff (and other Regional Board staff) have provided significant comments on various preliminary drafts of this policy, including concerns identified above, but the draft policy that has been released for public comment has not addressed many of the Regions' concerns. I plan to provide formal written comments on this draft policy.

The draft policy, an associated environmental document and a public hearing notice are available online at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/303d_listing.html. The SWRCB will hold two public hearings on the proposed policy. The first hearing is scheduled for January 28, 2004, in Sacramento, and the second hearing is planned for February 5, 2004, in Torrance (Los Angeles County). Written comments are due February 11, 2004.

5. Low Impact Development - Training and Guidance - Eric Taxer

Regional Board staff attended a training class on Low Impact Development (LID) in Davis, California. The class, held on January 8 and 9, 2004, was sponsored cooperatively by the SWRCB's Water Board Training Academy and UC Davis Extension. Regional Board staff assisted in initiating and developing this class.

Conventional storm water management systems rely on collection and conveyance systems to remove water safely from developed areas and to protect life, property, and health. The systems are engineered and designed according to estimates of post-development storm water flows and volumes from pervious and impervious areas.

The basic philosophy of LID is to maintain the functional relationships between the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. LID is a major shift from current practices of constructing storm water retention/detention basins and other centralized controls for treating storm water runoff from a developed area. LID incorporates conservation, impact minimization techniques, managing the time of storm water concentration in a developed area, and integrating multiple storm water runoff control strategies to maintain the functional relationships. LID techniques are used to more closely mimic the watershed's natural hydrologic functions (i.e., the water balance between runoff, infiltration, storage, groundwater recharge, and evapotranspiration).

LID storm water management systems can reduce development costs through the reduction or elimination of conventional storm water conveyance and collection systems. LID systems can reduce the need for paving, curb and gutter, piping, inlet structures, and storm water ponds by treating water at its source instead of at the end of the pipe. This is largely achieved by "disconnecting" typical storm water controls (pipes, culverts, centralized ponds, etc.), and decentralizing the storm water controls. Common integrated management practices of LID include storm water conveyance disconnectivity, bioretention, open drainage

swales, permeable and porous pavements, green roofs, cisterns, planter boxes, soil amendments (to increase absorption of precipitation), sand filters, and inlet retrofits.

Information was provided from many case studies where implementing LID on new projects consistently saved the developer money, on the order of \$1,000 to \$5,000 per lot. Plus, the lots became more desirable to the public, sold for higher dollar values, and sold more quickly. In retrofit areas, implementing LID greatly reduced and sometimes eliminated storm water runoff (and resulting pollutant discharges). Information was presented on an experiment that had been conducted in retrofitting a Seattle neighborhood. The property values on the particular street increased by such a significant amount that other neighborhoods began clamoring for the same retrofits on their streets.

LID is not a land use planning tool. Rather, it is a site planning and design strategy that uses decentralized controls to manage storm water. Therefore, LID techniques can be integrated into a wide range of developments (including high density developments) to protect water quality. LID can also be used by planners to encourage mixed-use development (Low income housing with high-end development) while still resulting in a highly profitable development that is protective of water quality.

Regional Board staff are coordinating with the Town of Truckee and with the Truckee River Watershed Council to identify opportunities for incorporating LID techniques in the Truckee River Watershed. This watershed was selected as a starting point due to the Truckee River's designation for being impaired for sediments, the high rate of growth occurring in the watershed, and the current effort to update the Town of Truckee's General Plan. Regional Board staff intend to consult with Placer County staff in a similar fashion. State Board staff responsible for updating the NPDES Statewide Storm Water Construction and the NPDES Statewide Caltrans permits also attended the class, and they will look for opportunities to incorporate these concepts in the updated permits.

6. *Lake Tahoe Fertilizer Management Workshop* - Bruce Warden

Regional Board staff worked with Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) staff in co-sponsoring the Lake Tahoe Fertilizer Management Workshop, held December 11, 2003 at the TRPA office located in Stateline, Nevada. Turfgrass and landscape managers from throughout the Lake Tahoe Basin attended the workshop, including golf course superintendents, representatives from Public Utility Districts, Unified School Districts, city and county Parks and Recreation Departments, professional landscape services, environmental organizations, and interested citizens.

Recent and historic studies suggest that fertilizers applied within the Tahoe Basin are a likely source of nitrogen and phosphorus in groundwater and stormwater runoff entering the lake. Reducing fertilizer use and improving the fertilizer management within the Lake Tahoe Basin is, therefore, a goal of Regional Board staff.

Topics presented were:

- Recommendations on fertilizer use and applications rates and timing, by Dr. Wayne Johnson, University of Nevada, Reno;
- Tahoe fertilizer sales regulations – brochures, recommendations, by Larry Benoit, TRPA;
- Fertilizer phosphorus issues in Tahoe by Dr. Rick Susfalk, Desert Research Institute. Participants discussed pluses and minuses of "Lake Friendly Fertilizer" (low or no phosphorus).

Attendees provided input concerning the scope and content of monitoring programs and annual reporting requirements, as well as standardization of forms and reporting format. Specific details of the standardized report forms are being ironed out by TRPA and Regional Board staff. Attendees concurred that fertilizer users should be categorized into two tiers

depending on size: Tier (1) large fertilizer users with one acre or more managed turf and landscape - typically included in this category would be golf courses, parks, recreational ball fields, school playgrounds, and large commercially-managed landscapes; and Tier (2) small fertilizer users such as small business turf

and landscapes and residential turf and landscapes. Tier 1 fertilizer users are required by TRPA to develop detailed site-specific fertilizer management plans. Tier 2 users are to comply with and sign a TRPA approved standard form covering good fertilizer management practices.

SOUTH BASIN

7 . *Edwards Air Force Base, Perchlorate Treatment System at Site 285 - Cindi Mitton*

Perchlorate treatment using ion exchange technology for treating perchlorate-contaminated ground water began at a pilot site at Edwards Air Force Base (EAFB) last March. Since then, nearly 8 million gallons of water have passed through the system, which reduces perchlorate from an average inlet concentration of 400,000 parts per billion to non-detectable levels. Perchlorate has been detected in many areas throughout the state and treatment technologies for this pollutant are still being developed. Board staff has requested Department of Defense facilities to gather and report data regarding sources of this pollutant.

Solid-fuel propellant development and rocket testing resulted in perchlorate contamination at EAFB. In addition to the plume at the treatment site, perchlorate has been detected in ground water at various other sites on base. All the perchlorate contamination at EAFB is found in shallow ground water that contains relatively high levels of naturally occurring total dissolved solids (TDS). No drinking water aquifers are threatened.

The treatment system has a design flow rate of 60 gallons per minute (gpm) with average flows of about 35 gpm. The current treatment system will run long enough to evaluate the various aspects of operation. Capitol costs were approximately \$800,000 for installation of this site specific treatment system. Data developed from the system will be shared publicly and used to help design future cleanup systems.

8 . *Hein Hettinga, A&H Dairies, El Mirage - Joe Koutsky*

The owner of A&H Dairies #1 and #2 in El Mirage has recently installed three new ground water monitoring wells bringing the total number of monitoring wells on A&H Dairy #1 to five. Two monitoring wells were installed in 2002, pursuant to orders in Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). The Discharger recently submitted data from these wells showing concentrations of nitrate (as N) at 5.62 to 59.0 mg/L and TDS at 1,570 to 4,560 mg/L. Preliminary results suggest a stormwater retention basin is the source of the nitrates and TDS. Upgradient nitrate and TDS concentrations are 6.0 mg/L and 2,620 mg/L, respectively. Generally, background nitrate concentrations in El Mirage are less than 1 mg/L and the primary maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate (as N) is 10 mg/L.

The discharger has submitted a proposal to construct liners for the five stormwater ponds to mitigate the infiltration to ground water of water containing nitrate and TDS. Board staff will be meeting with the Discharger to discuss the details of implementing a plan for using dairy wastewater to irrigate crops to achieve some nitrate removal.

9 . *Molycorp Cleanup and Abatement Order Compliance Status Update - Curt Shifrer*

As required by existing WDRs, Molycorp has filed information constituting a partial Revised Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) for closure of the North Tailings Pond (P-16). The existing WDRs requires Molycorp to complete construction for closure by October 1, 2004. In 2000, San Bernardino County (County), the lead

agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) adopted CEQA documents for closure of P-16. The CEQA documents addressed the remaining active life, closure and post-closure of P-16. Regional Board staff received numerous adverse comments on the initial draft WDRs prescribing closure requirements. Once the issues raised are adequately addressed the Regional Board will be asked to consider adoption of the draft WDRs.

Molycorp hopes to file a RWD with the Regional Board for a New Tailings Disposal Facility by the first half of 2004. The County is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that addresses the New Facility. The County issued the Draft EIR for public review on April 14, 2003. It evaluates two alternatives for tailings disposal. Both alternatives involve lined disposal facilities that would meet or exceed the performance standards for liner leakage, which are promulgated in the State's regulations. County staff indicated it has received a number of comments on the Draft EIR including Board staff's May 22, 2003 comments. The Planning Commission hearing for the Draft EIR has not yet been scheduled.

Molycorp has still not obtained necessary approvals for the proposed Offsite Investigation required by the Cleanup and Abatement Order. The Offsite Investigation includes drilling of monitoring wells on U.S. Government land to delineate the extent of ground water impacted by mining wastes. U.S. Department of Interior (USDOI) agencies (Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and National Park Service (NPS)) have not granted Molycorp Right-of-Way Permits (ROW Permits) to conduct the Investigation on U.S. Government land that those agencies administer. As discussed in previous Executive Officer Reports, Molycorp initially sent ROW Applications (including a Biological Evaluation) to those agencies on August 1, 1998 (more than five years ago). Delays in obtaining the ROW Permit are related to concerns of USDOI agencies about the impacts to biological resources (Desert Tortoise, an endangered species). The USDOI agencies

are the BLM, NPS, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). During recent telephone conversations, USDOI staff indicated to Board staff that it is close to issuing the ROW Permits to Molycorp.

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

Compliance Status

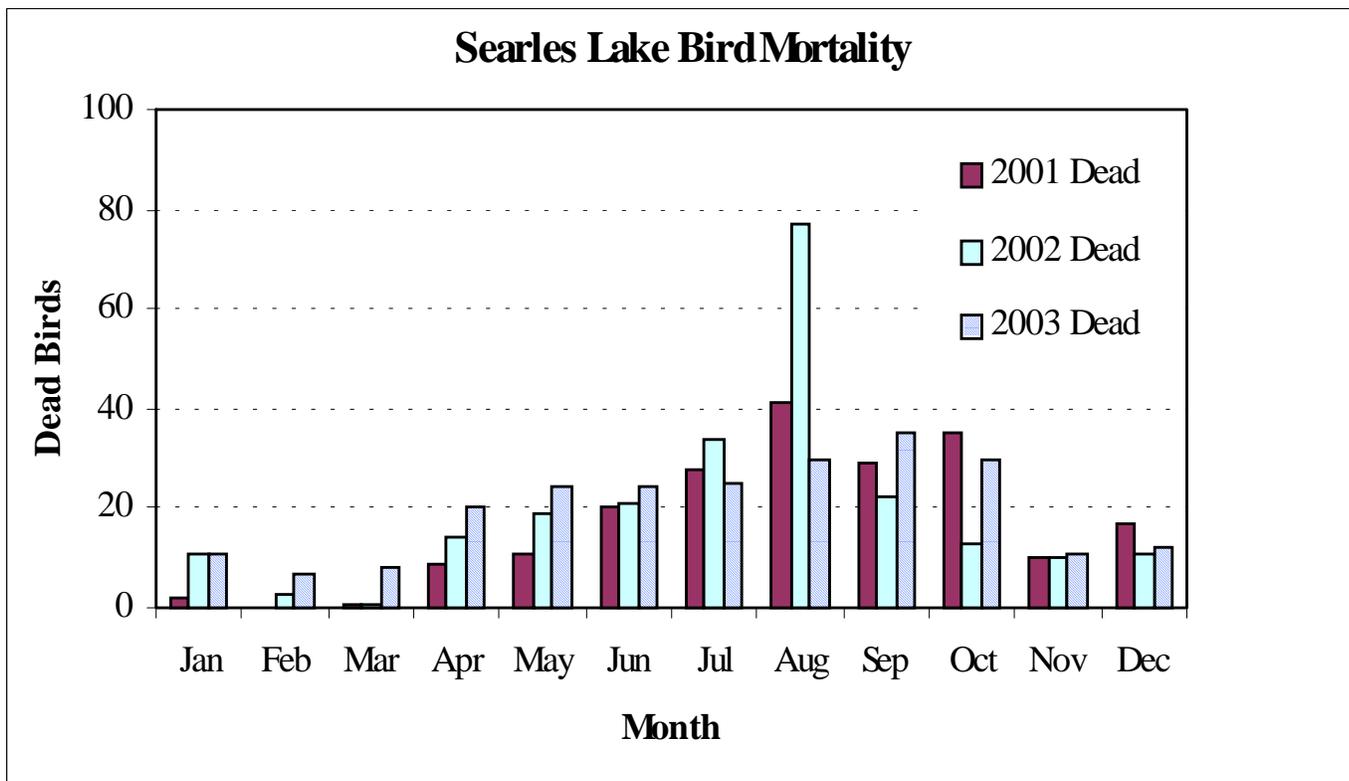
Daily reporting data from IMCC shows that the interim effluent limits set forth in the WDRs have not been exceeded during the month of December 2003. Thirty-two birds were reported during the same period; twelve of them were found dead. The total birds found up to this year through the month of December were 452 with 237 dead and 215 alive. The dead birds reported in the years 2001, 2002, and 2003 are shown in the figure below.

Lakebed Cleanup

Cleanup at the old Argus skimmer and Serpentine Channel area resulted in IMCC removing approximately 100 cubic yards of petroleum contaminated soil in the channel. The material is being contained onsite and will be disposed of in a facility permitted to receive the wastes. IMCC also relocated 150 cubic yards of arsenic contaminated soil to a concrete-lined area of the old skimmer. IMCC will close the unit by back filling the channel and oil separator structure with a suitable local material. A topsoil cover will be graded to conform to the surrounding land contour and drainage patterns.

New Argus Skimmer Status

IMCC researched problems associated with the new Argus skimmer since it came on line. In order to improve performance in the field, the settling basin was modified to more efficiently collect solids. Daily removal of solids by vacuuming began in November 2003 at the settling basin and skimmer. Skirted booms will be installed upstream of the effluent manifolds, as well as around the manifolds to divert and isolate the manifolds from suspended materials. Monitoring data indicate no violations over the last 30 days.



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

**REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS
February 2004**

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. 10 of January/February 2004 EO's Report
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts #14 & #20	Monthly	See Items No. 9 & 10 of February 2004 Agenda
Meyers Beacon UST Site	Quarterly	Item No. 3 of January/February 2004 EO's Report
Mojave River/El Mirage Dairy Issues	Quarterly	Item No. 8 of January/February 2004 EO's Report
Progress of Cleanup at Molycorp	Quarterly	Item No. 9 of January/February 2004 EO's Report
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Semi-Annual	Due March 2004 Board Meeting
Eagle Lake Spalding	Semi-Annual	Due March 2004 Board Meeting
Town of Mammoth Lakes - Erosion Control	Semi-Annual	Due March 2004 Board Meeting
Caltrans-General Permit	Annually	Due September 2004 Board Meeting
Caltrans-Tahoe Basin	Annually	Due November 2004 Board Meeting
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	Due November 2004 Board Meeting
Wetland Restoration Progress in Mono County	Annually	Due November 2004 Board Meeting

Frequency Board Meeting Month

Quarterly July, October, January & April.
Semi-Annual September & March
Annually Varied

CASE CLOSURE REPORT
 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
December 11, 2003	City of South Lake Tahoe	1700 D Street, South Lake Tahoe	6T0324A	UST (gasoline and diesel)	none	TPHd: 1,100 TBA: 0.67	Municipal well 1,400 feet away	Soil excavation and on-site aeration (360 yds ³)
December 11, 2003	Heafey Residence	3180 Edgewater Drive, Tahoe City	6T0363A	UST (heating oil)	none	TPHd: 7	Municipal well > 1 mile	Soil excavation and disposal (34 yds ³)
December 16, 2003	North Tahoe Public Utility District	7010 Lake Boulevard, Tahoe Vista	6T0209A	UST (diesel)	TPHd: < 100	MTBE: 11 TPHg: 35 TPHd: 110 Xylene: 210	Lake Tahoe 100 feet away	Soil excavation and disposal (183 yds ³)

Notes:

UST = Underground storage tank program
 SLIC = Spills, Leaks, Investigation and Cleanup Program
 MTBE = Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether
 TPHg= total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline
 TPHd = total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel
 TBA= tertiary butyl alcohol
 mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram
 ug/L = micrograms per liter
 yds³ = cubic yards

CASE CLOSURE REPORT
 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
January 5, 2004	Former Flying J Gas Station	1905 Main Street Susanville	6T0239A	UST (gasoline & diesel)	none	MTBE: 1.6 TPHd: 532 TPHg: 24,400 Xylene: 1,970	Municipal well 1 mile away	soil excavated and disposed (1,030 tons)

Notes:

UST = Underground storage tank program
 TPHd = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel
 TPHg = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline
 MTBE = Methyl tert-Butyl Ether
 ug/L = micrograms per liter
 mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

**EO'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR
JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2004
UNAUTHORIZED WASTE DISCHARGES**

****COUNTY -**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
Unknown motorist(s)	Unknown motorist(s)	SR88 east of Woodfords	<input type="text" value="N"/>	<input type="text" value="N"/>	Gasoline	<input type="text" value="N"/>	11/17/03	26 gals	Released after traffic accident, 90% of fuel burned up.	Roadway	<input type="text" value="N"/>	CHP is lead agency. No Further Action Required.

****COUNTY -**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
South Tahoe PUD	South Tahoe PUD	Trout Creek Meadow near Black Bart Ave.	<input type="text" value="N"/>	<input type="text" value="N"/>	Sewage	<input type="text" value="N"/>	1/3/04	Unknown	Pump failure at the Trout Creek Pump Station caused ~30,000 gals of wastewater to overflow into Trout Creek Meadow. Alarm failed to sound due to an electrical short.	Land	<input type="text" value="N"/>	Alarm circuitry has been re-wired to tie into the telemetry system to ensure maximum reliability. No Further Action Recommended.

****COUNTY -**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
CR Briggs	CR Briggs	8 miles north of Ballarat	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text" value="Y"/>	230 mg/L cyanide solutions	<input type="text" value="Y"/>	12/8/03	30,000 gals	Pipeline rupture caused release. Written report received. Regional Board staff & other agencies to inspect on 12/19/03.	Channel	<input type="text" value="N"/>	Soil excavated & placed in lined WMU. Cleanup completed. Recommendation for Further Action pending results of inspection.

****COUNTY -**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
Kemiron, Inc.	Kemiron, Inc.	Mojave	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text" value="N"/>	Ferric Chloride Solution Ph=0.5	<input type="text" value="Y"/>	12/29/03	24,000 gals	AGST Tank ruptured. Overflowed secondary containment. 20,000 gals recoverd & returned to process. Contaminated soil being hauled to Class I site.	Ground	<input type="text" value="N"/>	Board staff requested evaluation of secondary containment adequacy. Proposed actions to prevent recurrence & results for soil cleanup confirmantion samples.

****COUNTY - Lassen**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
Walt Sphar Trucking	Walt Sphar Trucking	US 395 ~4 miles N. of Hallelujah Junction	N	N	Diesel	Y	12/10/03	240 gals	Release due to vehicle accident, release from a vehicle's saddle tanks.	Ground/pavement	N	Cleanup by CHP. Coordinate with Lassen Co. Environmental Health to determine potential impact to groundwater quality.

****COUNTY - Los Angeles**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
LACSD#20 (Palmdale)	LACSD#20 (Palmdale)	Palmdale Blvd. & 5th Street E	S	Y	Raw sewage	N	11/29/03	22,000 gals	Plumber's hose brokeoff inside sewer causing a clog & overflow. District completed investigation to find owner of hose. Owner not found.	Ground	N	Cleanup completed. No Further Action Recommended.

****COUNTY - Nevada**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
Truckee Donner PUD	Truckee Donner PUD	Prosser Village Road	N	Y	Diesel fuel	Y	11/24/03	20-25 gals	Diesel fuel was discharged into the ground when an above-ground fuel tank was overfilled. Some excavation occurred. Standing water around & under drill rig.	Soil	Y	Awaiting Spill Report from TDPUD. Inspect the site.
Caltrans Dist. 3	Caltrans Dist. 3	I-80 near Union Mills	N	N	Water, scouring	N	1/12/04	300 - 500 gals	Hydrotec was expanding a culvert liner with water. The plug blew & 300 - 500 gals of water were released into unlined v-ditch. Scouring may have occurred.	Land	N	No Sediment plume observed in snow. No water reached the river. Awaiting Spill Report on 1/26/04.

****COUNTY - Placer**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
North Tahoe PUD	North Tahoe PUD	3810 Forrest Ave	N	N	Sewage	N	11/22/03	50-80 gals	Grease blockage casued sewage to overflow from a manhole.	Land	N	Blockage was cleared, all sewage on surface removed with a Vacto. Affected area lightly chlorinated.
TCPUD	TCPUD	15 Tahoma Road, Dollar Point	N	N	Sewage	N	11/23/03	<100 gals	Blockage in lateral caused overflow onto ground; no surface water affected. Suspected root intrusion caused blockage.	Ground	N	TCPUD cleaned area, shoveled sewage & debris, disinfected area. Blockage cleared. No Further Action Recommended.

****COUNTY - Placer**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
Squaw Valley Ski Corp	Squaw Valley Ski Corp	Gold Coast Maintenance Facility	N	N	Diesel fuel	Y	11/29/03	10 gals	Gasket failure on day tank.	Soil	N	Escavated contaminated soil by hand into 55-gal drum, pending disposal by Rumos. No Further Action Recommended.
North Tahoe PUD	North Tahoe PUD	435 Nightengale Road	N	N	Sewage	N	1/7/04	~100 gals	Line blockage caused a manhole to overflow. Blockage caused by grease.	Street and seasonal drainageway	N	All surface sewage was removed by Vactor. Blockage was cleared, line will be put on an accelerated annual cleaning schedule. No Further Action Recommended.

****COUNTY - San Bernardino**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR-DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
City of Victorville	City of Victorville	Arrowhead & Hughes	S	N	Raw sewage	N	11/16/03	7000 gals	Clogged sewer caused overflow.	Ground	N	Cleanup completed. No Further Aciton Recommended.
Lake Arrowhead CSD	Lake Arrowhead CSD	377 Dolly Varden	S	Y	Raw sewage	N	11/24/03	3600 gals	Bark-Beetle contractor knocked lid off manhole & debris into manhole. Spill occurred. Affected lake area posted. Spill report received.	Lake Arrowhead	N	District to notify contractors of correct procedures by 1/8.Recommendation for Further Action pending district's actions to prevent recurrence.
Lake Arrowhead CSD	Lake Arrowhead CSD	344 Hwy 173, Emerald Bay area	S	Y	Raw sewage	N	1/1/04	12,000 gals	Manhole overflow caused by grease buildup. Area posted. Cleanup complete.	Lake Arrowhead	N	Written report received. Increasing sewer cleaning frequency from once to twice per year. NOV issued. Need for further enforcement being evaluated.