

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

**MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 13 AND 14, 2006
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA**

ITEM: 3

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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

Enclosure 1: Report on Status of Standing Items
(August/September 2006)

Enclosure 2: Executive Officer's Written Report
(August/September 2006)

Enclosure 3: Notification of Spills (Pursuant to
Section 13271, California Water
Code and Section 25180.7,
California Health and Safety Code)
(August/September 2006)

Enclosure 4: Notification of Closure of
Underground Storage Tank Cases
(Pursuant to Article 11, Division 3,
Chapter 16, Title 23, California
Code of Regulations)
(August/September 2006)

ENCLOSURE 1

Report on Status of Standing Items (August/September 2006)

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

REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS

August and September 2006

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.

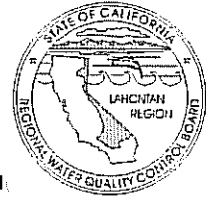
ISSUE	REPORT FREQUENCY	STATUS/COMMENT
Los Angeles County Sanitation District No. 14	Monthly	Item 2 of September 2006 Agenda
Los Angeles County Sanitation District No. 20	Monthly	Item 2 of September 2006 Agenda
Searles Valley Minerals Operations - Compliance Status	Semi-Annual	Item 2 of September 2006 Agenda
Mojave River/El Mirage Dairy Issues	Semi-Annual	Items 13 and 14 of September 2006 EO Report
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Semi-Annual	Item 5 of September 2006 EO Report
Status of Grants	Semi-Annual	Due October 2006 Board Meeting
Wetland Restoration Progress in Mono County	Annually	Due November 2006 Board Meeting
Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin	Annually	Due November 2006 Board Meeting
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	Due June 2007 EO Report

*The Municipal Permit renewal in October 2005 requires annual reports every March.

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Board Meeting Month</u>
<i>Quarterly</i>	January, April, July, & October.
<i>Bi-Monthly</i>	Varied
<i>Semi-Annual</i>	March & September
<i>Annually</i>	Varied

ENCLOSURE 2

Executive Officer's Written Report (August/September 2006)



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

August and September 2006

NORTH BASIN

1. *Wetland Delineation Training – Tobi Tyler*

Water Board staff Tobi Tyler attended a Basic Wetland Delineation Training Course during the week of July 24, 2006. This course offered by the Wetland Training Institute provided guidance and practical experience on the application of the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual used by the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). The course presented the basics for determining wetland presence in an area. The three primary field indicators for determining wetland presence are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. The course also provided methods for making jurisdictional determinations, methods to apply in disturbed areas, and recognition of problem wetlands.

Protection of wetlands under the Clean Water Act (CWA) hinges on the Corps' regulation of dredging and filling under CWA §404. CWA jurisdiction is linked to "waters of the United States" as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations. As "special aquatic sites," wetlands are granted a more rigorous level of protection than other waters. It is therefore necessary to define, for regulatory purposes, what a wetland is and to provide a delineation protocol to allow consistent field determination for wetland extent.

With the 2001 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Solid Waste Agency of*

Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (SWANCC), wetlands and other waters were denied protection under the CWA. The recent 2006 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Rapanos v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Rapanos)* may also reduce protection for wetlands and other waters under the CWA.

The State's Water Quality Certification (WQC) Program was formally initiated in 1990 in response to the requirement of Clean Water Act (CWA) §401. The Program has evolved into a wetland protection and hydromodification regulation program, in addition to its initial purpose to issue WQCs for fill and dredge discharges that require Corps permits.

2. *Climate Change in the Sierras Public Discussion – Doug Smith*

On July 13th, staff attended a public discussion on Climate Change in the Sierras organized by the Sierra Nevada Alliance, a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting and restoring the natural environment of the Sierra Nevada. Emphasis of the discussion revolved around the causes of climate change and potential impacts on Sierra ecosystems, including reduced snowpack levels, changing range of wildlife habitat, and increased fire potential. Recent efforts by regional and state agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and actions that citizens can take to reduce carbon emissions, were also discussed in detail.

Erich Simon, a staff member in the Tahoe TMDL Unit, presented information on how climate change considerations are being integrated into the Lake Tahoe TMDL. He described various climate change scenarios for the Lake Tahoe Basin and discussed how the Lake Tahoe Watershed Model will be used to evaluate potential changes in hydrology and the resultant pollutant loading by mid-century under the different climate scenarios.

Staff worked with the U.S. Geological Survey to develop the scenarios, presented in the table below, based on a comprehensive review of climate modeling efforts within the region. While there is significant variation in the climate change projections, due to the many uncertainties in modeling long-term climate change, the central projection identified from the many studies was a 2°C increase and a slight (10%) decrease in overall precipitation by mid-century. The eleven (11) scenarios to be considered form a matrix around the baseline (no change in climate) and central projection. After each scenario is run through the Lake Tahoe Watershed Model, resource managers will have a better idea how possible climate change scenarios may affect pollutant loading and what margin of safety may be needed in the final Lake Tahoe TMDL determination.

Matrix Summary of Climate Change Scenarios by the year 2050

Precipitation change	Temperature Change			
	0°C	+1°C	+2°C	+3°C
-25%	3	-	8	-
-10%	2	10	Central (1)	11
0%	Baseline (0)	5	6	7
+15%	4	-	9	-

Numbers above refer to scenario #

3. Tahoe TMDL – Status Update on Integrated Water Quality Management Strategy – Jack Landy

The Integrated Water Quality Management Strategy (IWQMS) for Lake Tahoe Clarity got underway with a kickoff meeting on June 20-21, 2006. The meeting between the Project Contractor (Tetra Tech and Environmental Incentives), Water Board staff and Nevada Department of Environmental Protection staff defined overall project goals and products. The meeting also focused on defining the roles and responsibilities of the Source Category Groups (SCGs).

The IWQMS will become the basis for the pollutant load allocations that are required by the Clean Water Act. Each SCG will focus on a specific category of pollutant sources contributing to the loss of clarity in Lake Tahoe: urban runoff, forest runoff, stream channel erosion, atmospheric deposition and groundwater. Experts will be recruited to participate in small, product-oriented working groups that will be tasked with developing an analysis report and summary spreadsheets that characterize the effectiveness and viability of pollutant control options for the Tahoe Basin. Specific interim SCG products include a Load Reduction Matrix (LRM) and a Maximum Feasible Load Reduction (MFLR) Analysis Report compiling the LRM information into a comprehensive calculation of all available pollutant load reduction opportunities.

The Source Category Integration Committee (SCIC) will then compile SCG information into a comprehensive package of feasible controls that can achieve the pollutant load reductions required by the TMDL. The comprehensive package will be presented to the Regional Water Board and the Pathway Forum.

Task	Date
SCG recruitment and initiation	August 2006
Initial MFLR Analysis Report and Summary LRM	September- November 2006
Detailed investigations for Draft LRM	November 2006- May 2007
SCIC Development of IWQMS alternatives	May 2007-July 2007
Selection of Preferred IWQMS	July-November 2007
Development of Load Allocations	November 2007- January 2008
Development of Pollutant Load Reduction Tracking System	January 2007- February 2008

The IWQMS project schedule and product milestones are as follows:

The IWQMS products will be used in developing the implementation strategies for meeting the needed load reductions. These implementation strategies are required for the Final TMDL which is anticipated to be submitted to the Regional Water Board in late 2008 or early 2009.

4. Status of Development Projects Conducted by East West Partners at Northstar-at-Tahoe – Eric Taxer

East West Partners is developing several projects in the Northstar-at-Tahoe ski area on land owned by Northstar Mountain Properties, LLC. The projects are:

- Village at Northstar
- Northstar, Sawmill Heights Employee Housing
- Northstar Drive and Basque Road Intersection Improvements
- Intercept Lots, Phase I
- State Route 267 Improvements at Highlands Drive
- Highlands Drive
- Highlands Resort Hotel
- Schaffers Camp Restaurant

Each project is separately permitted under the Statewide General Storm Water Construction Permit. In addition, the Water Board issued a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the two Highlands Drive projects and for the Highlands Resort Hotel project.

Water Board staff inspected the sites (except Schaffers Camp) on June 15, 2006 and found 30 violations, some of which were for multiple days. The violations were primarily for the failure to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) required by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). In particular, a large hillside adjacent to Highway 267 with direct discharges to Middle Martis Creek had been excavated without first developing and implementing a BMP plan for the construction activities.

Staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to East West Partners on July 13, 2006 for the violations. The NOV required, among other things, the submittal of amended SWPPPs for the project sites and documentation and submittal of daily inspections.

Water Board staff re-inspected the sites (except for the Village, Basque Road, and Employee Housing) on July 5, 2006. Thirty-three counts of violation were noted, many of which were continued violations from the June 15 inspection for the failure to implement BMPs in accordance with the SWPPP. In addition, ephemeral drainage impacts were noted, and a 3-mile stretch of newly graded road surface was observed without any temporary installation of storm water controls. The representative from East West Partners stated that all controls would be installed immediately prior to a storm, and that he had sufficient supplies and crews to perform the necessary tasks. Another NOV is forthcoming for these violations.

Water Board staff and I met with the managing team and field inspectors from East West Partners on July 13, 2006. The meeting was focused on ensuring compliance with storm water protection measures. During the meeting, it was observed that BMPs were actively being installed, but it was clear that East West Management did not have the necessary manpower or materials to complete effective installation of temporary storm water controls in a single day, let alone immediately prior to a storm. In fact, it was admitted that local suppliers of BMP materials had run out of their inventory due to the demand for materials needed by East West Partners.

Water Board staff will be pursuing additional enforcement action against East West Partners for their failure to comply with storm water requirements and the conditions contained in its CWA 401 WQC.

5. *Semiannual Report on Status of Basin Plan Amendments – Judith Unsicker*

The following are summaries of the status of recent and currently active Basin Planning projects.

Removal of Municipal and Domestic Supply Beneficial Use from Owens Lake (Inyo County). This amendment, adopted by the Water Board in July 2005, received its final approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on April 17, 2006.

Squaw Creek Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) (Placer County) and NPDES Compliance Schedules/Clarification of Prohibitions (Regionwide). The administrative records for these two amendments adopted in April 2006 were submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in May. The State Water Board is expected to consider action on the amendments this fall.

The administrative record for the TMDL adopted in April 2006 was submitted to the State Water Board in May. The State Water Board is expected to consider action on the amendments this fall.

Revised Sodium-Related Standards for the Carson and Walker River Watersheds (Alpine and Mono Counties). In October 2006, the Board will be asked to consider action on Basin Plan amendments to replace surface water quality objectives for Percent Sodium with new objectives for Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR). Both types of objectives are based on criteria for the protection of irrigation water quality. No written public comments were received on the amendments during the originally noticed review period ending June 14. A notice providing additional time to submit written comments was published and sent to the Basin Plan mailing list in August.

Triennial Review. Periodic review and update of water quality standards is required by state and federal laws and regulations; the federal process is required every three years and is called "Triennial Review." In California, Triennial Review generally does not involve actual revisions of standards. Rather, it is a non-regulatory public participation process that results in adoption of a priority list of Basin Plan amendment topics to be worked upon during the three years before the next Triennial Review. A public hearing for the 2006 Triennial Review process has been noticed for the Water Board's October 2006 meeting. Copies of the notice and a draft list of staff-recommended planning priorities were sent to the Water Board's Basin Plan mailing list in August, and made available on the Internet. <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/> Copies of written public comments, staff responses, and final staff-recommended priorities will be included in the October agenda packet.

Revised Surface Water Standards, Antelope Hydrologic Unit (Los Angeles County). This topic involves development of site-specific beneficial uses and site-specific water quality objectives (SSOs) for ammonia toxicity for surface waters affected by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) No. 14 discharge. In 2004, two external scientific peer reviewers submitted comments on staff's preliminary draft amendment package that were critical of the toxicology study that LACSD's consultants used to develop proposed ammonia SSOs. LACSD staff and consultants are now developing technical justification for alternative SSOs. The new draft SSOs will require further scientific peer review. These amendments may come before the Board in 2007.

Lake Tahoe Shorezone Amendments (El Dorado and Placer Counties). This project would involve revisions to the Lake Tahoe shorezone provisions of Basin Plan Chapter 5, including a waste discharge prohibition affecting new pier construction, to make them consistent with pending revisions to the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency's (TRPA's) shorezone ordinance. There have been repeated delays in TRPA's ordinance amendment process, and the schedule for the Basin Plan amendments will depend upon TRPA's final action date.

Other Planning Projects. Staff assignments during FY 06-07 will also include:

- 1) revision of the regionwide water quality objective for pesticides in surface waters;
- 2) revision of the regionwide objective for coliform bacteria;
- 3) editorial revisions to the entire plan to reflect new laws, regulations, and policies since 1995; and
- 4) further revisions to waste discharge prohibitions affecting surface waters. The exact "project descriptions" and schedules for these topics have not yet been determined. Further information will be

provided in the next semiannual status report.

6. Groundwater Management Plan Development, Olympic Valley, Placer County – Tom Gavigan

Lahontan Water Board staff participated in two recent meetings on developing a groundwater management plan for Olympic Valley (Squaw Valley). The kick-off meeting was held on June 28, 2006. The second meeting was held on August 9, 2006.

The Groundwater Management Act (Sections 10750-10756 of the California Water Code [AB 3030]) provides a systematic procedure for local agencies to develop groundwater management plans for groundwater basins identified by the Department of Water Resources (DWR). The groundwater basin underlying Squaw Creek is identified as the Olympic Valley groundwater basin (Basin No. 6-108) by the DWR. The Squaw Valley Public Service District (SVPSD) is the local agency that is leading the groundwater management plan development.

Groundwater management plans are developed to ensure a safe, reliable, and affordable water supply. They protect the groundwater resource and describe how the groundwater basin will be managed. Groundwater management plans are cooperative plans that include a requirement for stakeholder input and a forum for resolution of controversial issues. Groundwater management plans have required components, but can be general or specific in nature as guided by the stakeholder process.

The June 28, 2006 kick-off meeting discussed the need for and scope of a groundwater management plan and the role of the stakeholder advisory committee. The August 9, 2006 meeting developed draft goals and objectives of the plan.

Initial goals identified for the plan include (1) ensuring sufficient groundwater supply is available to meet current and future reasonable and beneficial uses, (2) maintaining or improving existing groundwater quality, and (3) preventing or minimizing adverse environmental impacts (including avoiding alteration of Squaw Creek streamflows that would adversely impact aquatic and riparian organisms and avoiding groundwater level changes that could reduce the area or health of mapped wetlands in the meadow).

The meetings were both well attended and included representatives from SVPSD (including Board members), Squaw Valley Mutual Water Company, the Resort at Squaw Creek, Squaw Valley Ski Corporation, the Friends of Squaw Creek, DWR, Placer County, Sena Development, and members of the community. The next meeting will be on October 11, 2006.

7. Lake Tahoe Summit - Lauri Kemper

On August 10, 2006, elected and appointed officials, federal, state, local and private partners assembled at Sand Harbor, Nevada to celebrate the accomplishments of the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program (see attachment). Speakers mentioned the importance of science in decision-making and in developing new technologies to reduce pollutant loading to Lake Tahoe. Dr. Zach Hymanson, Executive Director of the Tahoe Research Consortium, highlighted the results of the Lake Tahoe Clarity Model and emphasized the need to complete and implement a comprehensive research and monitoring plan to steer future efforts and decisions in improving Lake Tahoe's ecosystem. At the event, Secretary of Interior, Dirk Kempthorne, signed Round 7 of the Southern Nevada Lands Management Program Act, authorizing \$48 million in ecosystem restoration funding for Lake Tahoe. Approximately \$10 million of that amount will fund fuel reduction efforts. Senator

Ensign (NV) announced legislation proposing \$250 million over the next 10 years for fuel reduction efforts on federal land. Lahontan Water Board Chairperson Dr. Amy Horne and State Water Board Chairperson Tam Doduc attended. Lahontan Water Board staff presented a poster describing the Tahoe TMDL Program and the results of the watershed and clarity models.

8. Leviathan Mine Treatment Operations Completed – Richard Booth

Contractors for the Water Board completed the 2006 annual treatment to neutralize the acid mine drainage stored in ponds at Leviathan Mine on August 12, 2006. The State of California acquired the abandoned sulfur mine in 1984 to clean up water quality problems caused by historic mining. The Water Board completed a pollution abatement project at the Mine in 1985, and since 1999 has continued to actively treat acidic waters discharged from the Mine site. The USEPA regulates the remedial operations at this Superfund Site.

Contractors were onsite operating or maintaining the treatment system 24 hours a day, seven days a week from June 27 until August 12, 2006. Water Board staff provided oversight and laboratory analysis daily during the treatment operation. The treated water, which is in compliance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) directives, was discharged to Leviathan Creek at a rate of approximately 200 gallons per minute. The contractors treated approximately 12.5 million gallons of acid mine drainage, the largest volume of acid mine drainage treated in a single summer season since active treatment began in 1999. The 12.5 million gallons of treated water is in addition to the 7.5 million gallons of water treated during the emergency treatment operation this past spring. The goal of this effort is to empty the storage ponds at the mine site by the

fall so that the maximum storage capacity is available during winter 2006-07. Water Board staff and contractors met this goal by optimizing the treatment operation, diligent adherence to tight schedules, and hard work.

Acid mine drainage is low pH (high acid) water containing dissolved toxic metals such as aluminum, arsenic, copper, nickel and zinc. Acid mine drainage is collected and stored in five lined evaporation ponds at the site. Treating the acidic water helps prevent the ponds from overflowing into Leviathan Creek, a tributary to the East Fork of the Carson River, by increasing the storage capacity in the ponds. Acid mine drainage flows into the ponds constantly, but the ponds will be essentially dry going into the winter because the acid mine drainage that enters the ponds since mid-August will evaporate during the remainder of the summer. When the weather turns cold, the inflow of acid mine drainage to the ponds (approximately 15 to 30 gallons per minute) will exceed evaporation loss, and the ponds will begin filling again.

9. Storm Water Panel Workshop on Numeric Limits – Doug Smith

On July 21, 2006, staff attended a State Water Board workshop in Sacramento to hear public comments on findings of the Storm Water Panel on Numeric Effluent Limits. The Storm Water Panel was formed by the State Water Board to evaluate the feasibility of implementing and assessing compliance with numeric effluent limits in NPDES permits. The Panel issued a report on June 19, 2006 titled, *The Feasibility of Numeric Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Municipal, Industrial, and Construction Activities*.

The report identified a lack of feasibility to implement and enforce numeric limits in storm water NPDES permits based on numerous factors including inadequate

monitoring data, poor BMP design standards, and the inherent variability of pollutant concentrations during storm events. Primary reasons identified for poor storm water BMP performance include lack of maintenance and improper BMP selection and design. The main recommendations outlined in this report were to improve and increase the enforcement of BMP maintenance, and to set "upset values" or "action levels", which are clearly above normal observed variability, for storm water pollutants of concern that would focus compliance efforts on "bad actors".

Comments received from industry groups were, in general, in agreement with the Panel's findings that numeric effluent limits are infeasible at this time and supported the action level concept proposed in the report. Comments indicating the need for numeric limits or something equivalently stringent were heard from the Coastkeeper Alliance as well as from members of the Regional Water Quality Control Boards. Lack of long term maintenance commitments, liability, resources, as well as inadequate inspection and enforcement were repeatedly identified as significant issues.

Numeric limits have already been specified in the 1994 Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan). Storm water permits written for the Lake Tahoe Basin have set an implementation date of November 30, 2008 as the date to comply with the set numeric effluent limits.

SOUTH BASIN

10. ***City of Barstow – Status of Investigation to Characterize Nitrate Impacts to Groundwater Due to Effluent Discharges from the City of Barstow's Wastewater Treatment Facility – John Steude***

On October 18, 2004, I issued an Order requiring the City of Barstow (City) to conduct a groundwater investigation to identify the full extent of the impacts to groundwater quality caused by the City's treated wastewater and biosolids disposal practices. The Order also required the City to submit the results of the groundwater investigation, and a remedial action plan proposing actions intended to address the identified impacts. The Order was issued in response to groundwater monitoring data documenting elevated nitrate concentrations in the groundwater beneath and adjacent to the City's wastewater disposal sites.

The City conducted a groundwater investigation and submitted the results during 2005. Staff provided preliminary comments on the results. In May, staff met with City staff and their geologic consultants to discuss inadequacies with the groundwater investigation. Water Board staff stated that it was premature to proceed with developing a remedial action plan based upon the results of the groundwater investigation conducted to date.

On August 2, 2006, I issued a second Order requiring the City of Barstow to submit 1) a well investigation report, 2) a new groundwater investigation workplan, 3) the results of the groundwater investigation, and 4) a remedial action plan based upon the results. The Order also identified the information missing from the groundwater investigation documents

submitted to date, provided detailed guidance on conducting the groundwater investigation, and set forth a required schedule for completing the required tasks. On August 10, 2006, Water Board staff met with the City Manager, his staff, and their geologic consultants to discuss the Water Board's requirements for the groundwater investigation. City staff agreed to submit the required information, but asked for additional time to meet the required milestones. On August 16, 2006, we received a formal request and justification to extend the Order's deadlines.

I found the City's justification for an extension of time to be reasonable and have revised the schedule for submitting reports. The well investigation report and groundwater investigation workplan are now due October 2006. A final groundwater investigation report is due January 2007 and a remedial action plan is due April 2007.

11. ***City of Barstow – Notice of Violation for Unauthorized Discharge of Untreated Sewage from the City of Barstow's Wastewater Treatment Facility – John Steude***

On May 22, 2006, Water Board staff was informed that 1.5 million gallons of raw sewage had bypassed the City of Barstow (City) wastewater treatment facility and was discharged into the Mojave River during a period beginning on May 20 and ending on May 21, 2006. The cause of the spill was reported to have been due to an electrical spike caused by a storm, and the subsequent failure of an alarm company to notify the City about high water alarms. Water Board staff and enforcement staff from the State Water Resources Control Board conducted an

investigation of the sewage spill on July 13-14, 2006. The investigation determined that the sewage spill was caused by inadequate operation and maintenance of the backup electrical supply generator for the City's wastewater treatment facility. An improper voltage setting on the generator caused the influent pumps to shut off, resulting in the raw sewage discharge to the Mojave River. The investigation determined that operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment facility was inadequate to prevent similar sewage spills from occurring in the future.

A Notice of Violation and Order to submit technical information pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the City's wastewater treatment facility was issued to the City on August 3, 2006. Submittal of the required information is due August 31, 2006. Additional enforcement actions are being considered to address the unauthorized discharge of raw sewage, and improvements needed in the operation and maintenance of the facility to prevent similar discharges in the future.

12. Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority Discharge Violations – Jehiel Cass

The Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VWVRA) collects, treats and disposes of domestic sewage from four member entities: the Cities of Victorville and Hesperia, the Town of Apple Valley and two San Bernardino County Service Areas (Oro Grande and Spring Valley Lake). The annual average daily flow has increased from 8.85 million gallons per day (mgd) in 2002 to 12.19 mgd in 2005, a 38% flow increase in four years. For the first three months of 2006, the flow averaged 12.92 mgd.

The current NPDES permit, Board Order No. 6-99-58, was adopted in 1999. At that time the treatment plant had a 9.5 mgd capacity. Expansions were completed in 2002 to increase the plant capacity to 11.0 mgd and in 2004 to 12.5 mgd. To accommodate the increasing influent flow,

VWVRA has begun construction of a 14.5 mgd expansion to be completed in the fall of 2007 and an 18 mgd expansion to be completed in the fall of 2008.

In the spring of 2006, VWVRA had a series of violations of its effluent limits for Mojave River discharges. These violations are a result of the increased hydraulic and organic loading to the plant. Water Board staff issued a Notice of Violation to VWVRA and are further evaluating these violations, some of which are subject to mandatory minimum penalties. As a result of recent in-plant operational changes, the organic solids load in the plant has been reduced and the VWVRA has had no recent effluent violations.

VWVRA has a number of projects planned to accommodate the anticipated year 2020 flow of 25.6 mgd. The regional interceptor sewer system would be expanded to include two new pump stations and another Mojave River crossing. Two sub-regional treatment plants, each of 4 mgd capacity are planned for Hesperia and Apple Valley by 2009. VWVRA proposes to sell recycled water from these plants and treat the solids at the main regional plant. The Water Board has not yet received any applications for discharges from these facilities but did review a programmatic Environmental Impact Report in 2004. Additionally, VWVRA is considering plans to sell recycled water from the main treatment plant for cooling water in two local power plants.

Staff intends to propose a revised National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit for VWVRA for the Board's consideration at its November 2006 meeting.

13. A&H Dairy, San Bernardino County – Joe Koutsky

The A&H Dairy, a 3,600-animal dairy located near El Mirage Dry Lake, continues to remove all manure from the dairy and discharge washwater to croplands for irrigation of fodder crops. These waste control practices are

intended to reduce the discharge of dairy-related pollutants to groundwater.

The dairy regularly submits semi-annual monitoring reports under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) that the Water Board adopted in April 2002. Concentrations of nitrate and other salts in groundwater beneath the dairy have continued to show improvement since that time.

The results of the most recent semi-annual sampling are shown below and are compared with historical monitoring data.

**A&H Dairy
 Groundwater Monitoring**

	May 2006		November 2002	
	Avg (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Avg (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)
TDS ¹	2,330	1,210 – 3,370	2,205	1,400 – 3,010
NO ₃ -N ²	33.9	4.14 – 59.8	42.5	6.28 – 78.8

¹ The MCLs for a municipal water source for TDS are 500 mg/L (the California Recommended Maximum Secondary MCL) and 1,000 mg/L (the California Upper Maximum Secondary MCL).

² The Primary MCL for Nitrate (as N) is 10 mg/L.

The groundwater depth beneath the dairy range from 40 to 60 feet below the ground surface (bgs), and groundwater generally flows to the northwest.

14. N&M Dairy, San Bernardino County – Joe Koutsky

The N&M Dairy, a 6,000-animal dairy located on the southern bank of the Mojave River in Helendale continues to remove all manure from the dairy and discharge washwater to croplands for irrigation of alfalfa. These waste control practices are intended to reduce the discharge of dairy related pollutants to groundwater.

The dairy submits semi-annual monitoring reports as required by WDRs adopted in June 2001. The continued improvement of the concentrations of nitrate and other salts in groundwater beneath this dairy is believed to be a result of the use of Best Management Practices (e.g., exportation of manure and the land application of

wash water to nearby alfalfa fields) that reduce pollutant discharges to the groundwater.

The results of the most recent semi-annual sampling are shown below and are compared with historical monitoring data.

**N&M Dairy
 Groundwater Monitoring**

	May 2006		February 2004	
	Avg (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	Avg (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)
TDS ¹	1,818	513 – 4,950	2,242	869 – 6,230
NO ₃ -N ²	23.6	10.9 – 37.8	26.1	18.1 – 42.8

¹ The MCLs for a municipal water source for TDS are 500 mg/L (the California Recommended Maximum Secondary MCL) and 1,000 mg/L (the California Upper Maximum Secondary MCL).

² The Primary MCL for Nitrate (as N) is 10 mg/L.

The groundwater depth beneath the N&M dairy range from 8 to 45 feet bgs and groundwater generally flows to the southeast.

15. Searles Valley Minerals, Compliance Status (February 16, 2006 – July 30, 2006) - Kai Dunn

Compliance Status

Reporting data from Searles Valley Minerals (SVM) shows that the discharge from Trona, Argus, and Westend Plants complied with the effluent limits set forth in the WDRs during the time period February 16, 2006 – July 30, 2006.

Bird Report

During the time period January 1 through July 30, 2006 (seven months) 83 dead birds were collected at the SVM operation areas on Searles Dry Lakebed. The International Bird Research Rescue Center was on site daily to observe and monitor birds during this period. A chart showing accumulated bird mortality between January and July of each year is included at the end of this report.

Supplemental Environmental Projects

Off-site Bird Mitigation Project

As described in Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Order No. R6V-2002-0025,

SVM was allowed to implement certain supplemental environmental projects (SEPs) to satisfy the ACL. The Off-site Bird Mitigation Project (Project) is identified as a SEP to mitigate historic and future bird losses. The Project is also governed by a separate agreement between SVM and the California Department of Fish Game (DFG). SVM fully funded the escrow account required in the ACL for the project. On August 12, 2005, DFG approved the Project and also requested the first draw on the escrow account.

The Project consists of a 120-acre area that includes ponds for bird habitat at the south end of Owens Lake known as Dirty Socks Duck Club. A surveying error discovered late in December 2005 caused construction delays. A new survey was conducted and completed in the spring of 2006. DFG approved the new design from the new survey in May 2006 and is working on the Easement Agreement from the landowner. The construction will begin once the Easement Agreement is finalized, and that is expected in August 2006.

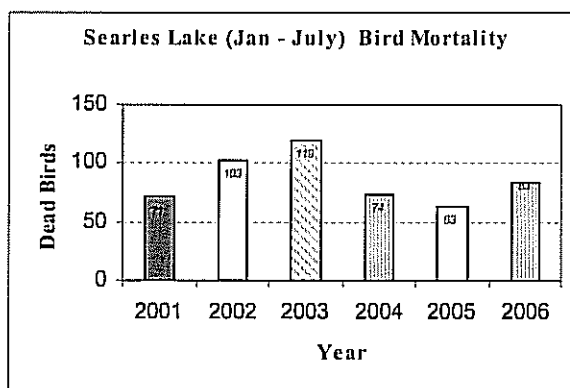
Collection Tanks at Trona

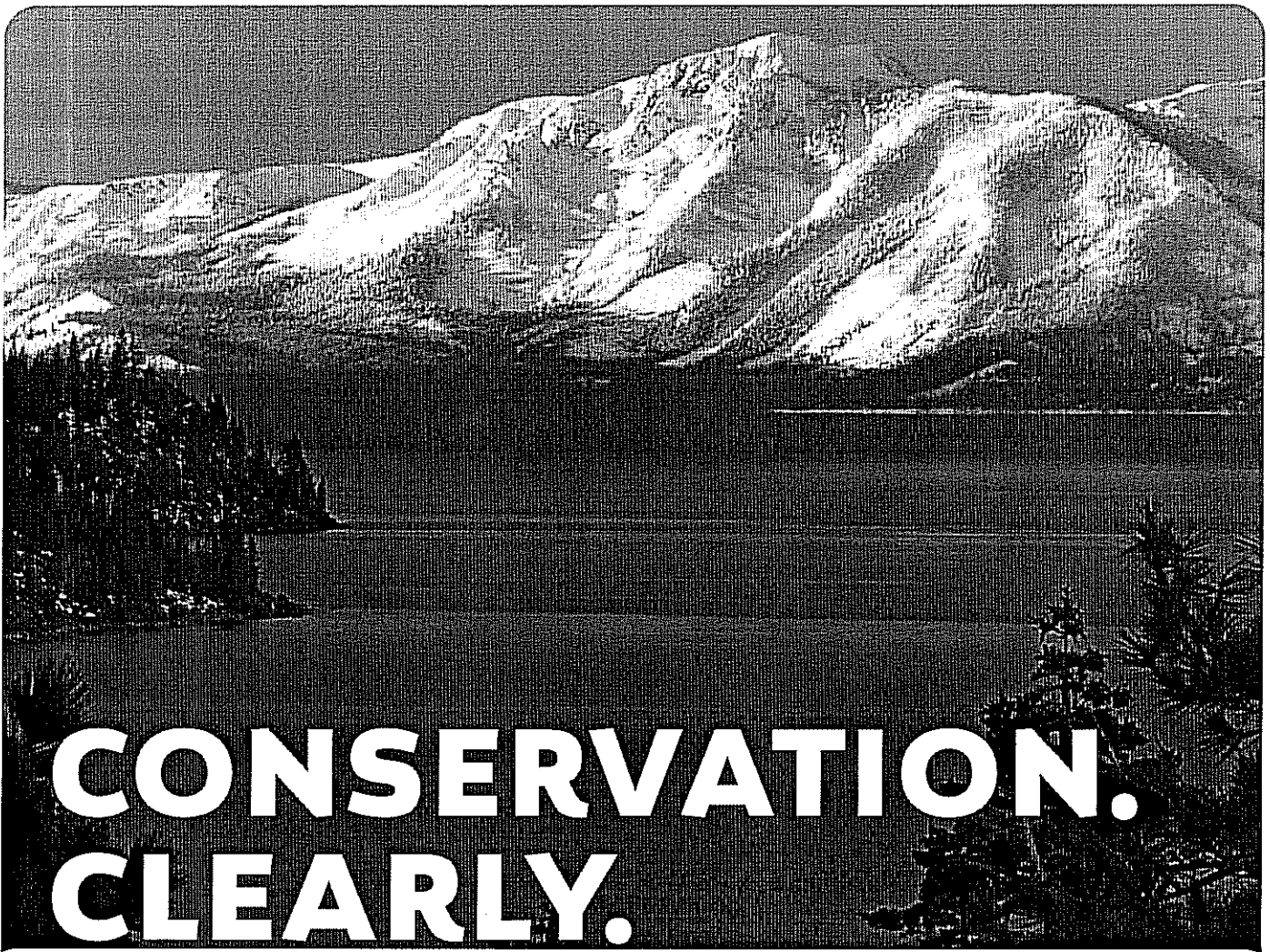
The ACL requires SVM to install and implement collection tanks in the Trona plant by December 31, 2006 to improve the reliability of the hydrocarbon removal system. San Bernardino County issued a

public notice for the project in May 2006 and will be issuing a building permit later this year. SVM believes the scheduled completion date can be met with start up by the end of 2006.

Argus In-Plant Skimmer Repair

In February 2006, SVM reported that the top layer of the lining (double liners) on one of the Argus In-Plant Skimmers had developed a leak. There are no indications of a leak in the lower liner. SVM is repairing the leaking liner. During the repair period, the Argus interim lake skimmers will be available as backup to the in-plant skimmers. SVM is expecting to complete installation of a new liner to replace the leaking liner and have the in-plant skimmer back in full service by the end of August 2006.





CONSERVATION. CLEARLY.



LAKE TAHOE

**ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

The Lake Tahoe Basin's extraordinary mountain beauty is a national treasure. The Lake itself is one of the largest and deepest in the world and the startling clarity of the water has drawn people to its shores for centuries.

Over the last 40 years, our enjoyment of this special place has caused changes in the ecosystem. The lake has lost an average of 1 foot per year of water clarity since the 1960s because of manmade development.

More than 50 public and private organizations joined together nearly 10 years ago to save Lake Tahoe. This report explains our progress to date.

Summer 2006

03-0016

The Environmental Improvement Program is a strategy to achieve the environmental goals for the Lake Tahoe Basin by healing past environmental damage, one project at a time.

LAKE TAHOE'S TURNING POINT: THE EIP

The American public has made an important commitment — to protect, preserve and enhance the Lake Tahoe Basin by supporting the Environmental Improvement Program. This commitment benefits not only the environment, but also the social and economic health of the region. Most importantly, it ensures the future of Lake Tahoe for the enjoyment of generations to come.

Our commitment to the Lake's conservation takes shape in the form of EIP projects. These projects repair damage to water and air quality, forest health, fish and wildlife, recreation and scenic views. Cooperation and contributions from the federal, state, local and private sectors make the EIP, and the American public's commitment, a reality.



RECENT SCIENTIFIC REPORTS SHOW LAKE CLARITY GOALS ARE ACHIEVABLE WITH SUSTAINED INVESTMENT.



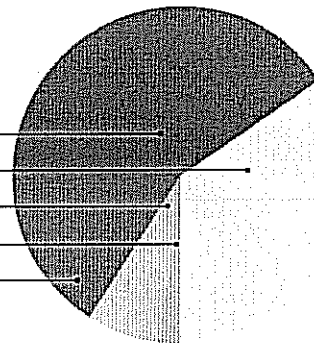
STEWARDS OF THE LAKE TAHOE BASIN

The 1997 Lake Tahoe Presidential Forum was a turning point in our history. The event inspired renewed commitment to the Tahoe environment and spurred the creation of the EIP. The EIP outlined a 10-year program of investment in the Tahoe Basin totaling \$908 million. Adjusted for inflation, the target is equivalent to \$1.2 billion in today's dollars. As of 2006, \$1.1 billion has been invested by Congress, the California and Nevada state legislatures, local governments and the private sector to implement the EIP.

The following chart illustrates how commitments that total \$1.1 billion have been made, by funding sector.

EIP INVESTMENT BY FUNDING SECTOR

● Federal	\$449.7 million
● State of California	\$380.9 million
● State of Nevada	\$82 million
● Local	\$22.9 million
● Private	\$179.1 million



Accomplishments in Conserving Lake Tahoe

Watershed Improvements

- Acquired more than 2,968 acres of sensitive land
- Improved over 27,450 acres for wildlife habitat
- Restored more than 367 acres of sensitive stream zones
- Treated more than 1,000 acres of storm water runoff
- Treated or removed 286 miles of dirt road in forests

Public Access and Recreation

- Constructed more than 76 miles of new trails
- Constructed or rehabilitated 75 public facilities

Vegetation and Fire Fuels Management

- Reduced fuels and fire hazards on approximately 19,000 acres
- Streamlined Forest Practice Rules to facilitate "fire safe" projects while protecting water quality
- Completed Community Wildfire Protection Plans throughout the Tahoe Basin

Air Quality Improvements

- Constructed eight facilities to increase transit ridership
- Reduced over 3.4 million pounds of emissions via alternative-fueled vehicles and transit system investments

Research/Monitoring and Technical Assistance

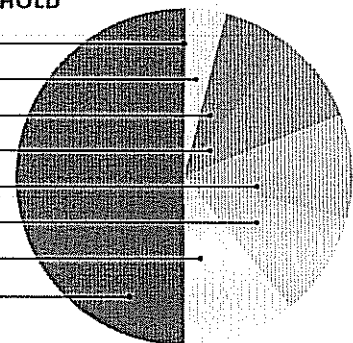
- Funded over \$47 million in research and monitoring projects
- Established the Tahoe Science Consortium to better inform agency decision-making
- Federal agencies have provided \$8.7 million in technical assistance to EIP partners.

Categories of Investment

The environmental and ecological value of the Basin is expressed in terms of nine categories called the "Environmental Thresholds." Of the \$1.1 billion committed, \$512 million has been invested in constructed projects.

EIP INVESTMENT BY ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD

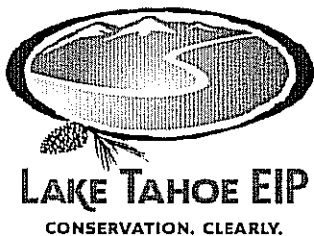
● Fisheries	0.4%
● Wildlife	4%
● Vegetation	6%
● Recreation	9%
● Air Quality/Transportation	10%
● Scenic Resources	10%
● Soils/Stream Zones	11%
● Water Quality	50%





What's ahead?

Significant accomplishments have been made in improving the Tahoe Basin and we know more will need to be done. An update of the Environmental Improvement Program is underway in anticipation of the 10th anniversary of the Tahoe Presidential Forum. The update will be complete in early 2007 and will coincide with the work underway to update the management plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin. Program improvements, revised estimates and targets will be shared with the public and community who treasure this valuable resource.



Breakdown of Projects Conserving Lake Tahoe

Of the \$1.1 billion committed, \$512 million has gone toward the construction of 269 Environmental Improvement Projects and more than 9,100 private parcel water quality improvements throughout the Tahoe Basin.

PROGRESS TO DATE

Projects Constructed in Nevada

Largescale private projects (14) = \$7.9 million

Public projects (80) = \$80.1 million

Private parcel water quality improvements (5,110) = \$28.2 million

Total: 5,204 projects = \$116.2 million

Projects Constructed in California

Largescale private projects (59) = \$117.7 million

Public projects (64) = \$163.2 million

Private parcel water quality improvements (3,996) = \$23.3 million

Total: 4,119 projects = \$304.2 million

Projects Constructed on Federal lands throughout the Lake Tahoe Basin

Public projects (52)

Total: 52 projects = \$91.8 million

The Commitment and the Challenge

The Environmental Improvement Program allows us to be part of something larger than ourselves—the conservation of an irreplaceable icon.

Substantial progress has been made since the EIP was created in 1997. Lake-saving projects are on the ground. Meadows and streams have been restored. Transportation has improved. We've established a culture of cooperation and mutual support essential to streamlining the current and future implementation of the EIP. However, we're just getting started.

As the 10-year funding horizon comes to a close, new commitments must be made. While the 1997 funding targets have been achieved, escalating construction costs are raising the bar for the 10-year EIP target. \$500 million is still needed to complete projects currently in design. To ensure the health of the Lake Tahoe Basin, continued cooperation among funding and implementing entities is essential to completing projects identified in the EIP project list.

The future looks bright for Lake Tahoe. Recent science indicates that lake clarity can be achieved with sustained investment. The past decade of research will guide our policy choices to ensure the Tahoe legacy. The Environmental Improvement Program is the key to repairing past damage and minimizing today's impacts.

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

P.O. BOX 5310 • Stateline, Nevada 89449-5310

775.588.4547 phone • 775.588.4527 fax

www.trpa.org • trpa@trpa.org

03-0019

ENCLOSURE 3

Notification of Spills (Unauthorized Waste Discharges)

Attachment 1: August 2006 report

Attachment 2: September 2006 report

EO'S Monthly Report
August 2006 (6/16/06 - 7/15/06)
Unauthorized Waste Discharges

COUNTY: ALPINE

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Vehicle	3 miles from junction of Hwy 89 and Hwy 4	N	N	Gasoline	6/16/2006	Approx. 2 gallons	Vehicle accident was cause of release of gasoline. Vehicle rolled and landed in Heenan Lake Creek (below Heenan Lake) which flows into the Carson River. Gasoline released from a can that was in the back of the vehicle.	Heenan Lake Creek	Dennis Lampson of Alpine County inspected the site on 6/21/06 and could not find any visual impacts of the spill. No further action recommended.
Tractor trailer	SR 88, just east of Hope Valley	N	N	Diesel	7/11/2006	Approx. 50 gallons	Truck left road and overturned, puncturing diesel saddle tanks and spilling cargo contents onto access road above W. Carson River.	Ground	Impacted soil excavated and disposed off-site. Shredded redwood bark (from cargo) was removed to the extent practical. Staff will evaluate results of soil sampling conducted after excavation activities by Caltrans. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: EL DORADO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
South Tahoe PUD	South Lake Tahoe Airport, past tower	N	N	Raw sewage	7/13/2006	1,000 gallons	Sewer line backed up and spilled out onto airport property. No run-off from area, but occurred in an SEZ (stream environment zone).	SEZ/wetland	Sewer line blockage and surface debris removed. Blockage was from grease and roots. Monitoring cleanup and awaiting final report. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: INYO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Caltrans / Hwy 395	Post Markers 52.2 to 52.9 Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water soluble asphalt emulsion oil	6/28/2006	400 gallons	Rain washed newly applied oil off of roadway into dirt median while contractor was in the process of applying seal.	Ground	Oil and contaminated soil removed. Cleanup complete. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: KERN

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Edwards Air Force Base / NASA Facility	Sewer Pipeline	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Raw sewage	6/22/2006	1,000 gallons	Blockage in sewer pipeline resulted in spill.	Ground	Cleanup complete and area disinfected. Sewer line maintenance frequency will be increased to prevent future spills. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: LASSEN

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Truck	Rest stop Hwy 44 north of Susanville, just after Hwy 365	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sodium hydroxide	7/14/2006	1/2 - 1 gallon	Substance was release from a leaking drum.	Ground	Caltrans used absorbent pads used to clean up spill. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
UPRR / Yermo Rail Yard	2nd St and Union Pacific Rd. Yermo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Citric acid	6/19/2006	100 gallons	A crack from a weld failure resulted in leak from a rail car.	Ground	Cleanup complete. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Reliant Energy / Daggett Cool Water Generating Station	Daggett	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Boiler water	6/22/2006	600 Gallons	Drain lines had not been used for a prolonged time, and debris accumulated in them. When flow was resumed, drain line between plant and evaporation pond was clogged and overflowed.	Ground	Investigation complete. Line maintenance will be increased. No further action is recommended at this time.
Los Angeles County Public Works / Pump station	57th Street Lancaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Raw sewage	7/3/2006	400 gallons	There was an electrical failure. The pump station failed. Crew was notified of overflow at 11:00 am and arrived on-site at 11:20 am.	Ground and storm-drain	Cleanup complete. No further action recommended.
Home Town America, Los Ranchos MHP / Package Waste Water Treatment Plant Los Ranchos MHP	Dale Evens Rd Apple Valley	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Raw sewage	6/29/2006	600 gallons	Operator error resulted in spill. Wastewater overflowed the treatment plant. Most of the wastewater was pooled within the fenced area of the treatment plant, but some spilled along road.	Ground	Spill area was treated with lime on June 29. Standing wastewater was pumped on Monday July 3. Remaining dried sludge will be cleaned. Further action pending review of report.

03-0005

EO'S Monthly Report
September 2006 (7/16/06 - 8/15/06)
Unauthorized Waste Discharges

COUNTY: EL DORADO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Private lateral / 1224 Ski Run Blvd	1224 Ski Run Blvd, S Lake Tahoe	N	N	Raw sewage	7/31/2006	5-10 gallons	Lateral sewer line was leaking.	Storm drain	Water shut off by STPUD. Storm drain vacuored. Area was lightly chlorinated. No further action recommended.
Private apartment complex / 1154 Bowers	1154 Bowers, S Lake Tahoe	N	N	Raw sewage	8/9/2006	50-150 gallons	New apartment management had discontinued monthly service to clean sewage lateral. County Health contacted to get water turned off to stop flow until owner can be contacted.	Meadow area/SEZ	STPUD authorized to shut off water. Staff issued NOV to owner, noting spill to SEZ and recommending monthly service of sewer line be reinstated.

COUNTY: LASSEN

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
West Coast Carriers	Northbound Hwy 395 at Sage Hen Summit, near Madeline	N	N	Diesel	8/13/2006	50 gallons	Release from the fuel tank of a tractor trailer involved in a traffic accident.	Ground	Cal Trans responded to accident. No further action recommended.

03-002A

COUNTY: MONO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Vehicle	Borough Patch Area near Hwy 108, 4 miles from Hwy 395, near Bridgeport	N	N	Transmission fluid	7/17/2006	30 gallons	Broken line from vehicle caused release.	Ground	H2O Environmental dug up contaminated soil leaving no observable staining or odor. Soil was hauled off-site. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: NEVADA

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Tractor trailer	Westbound I-80, 1 mile east of Dick Joseph Fish Pond, near Truckee	N	N	Diesel w/oil	7/21/2006	Approx. 10 gallons	Release from a tractor trailer that was on its side.	Ground	Caltrans soaked up spill with pads. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Southern California Edison / Pole top transformer	561 Francis Drive Barstow	S	N	Mineral Oil with 43 ppm PCB	7/17/2006	1 gallon	Pole top transformer overheated and leaked.	Ground	Cleanup complete. No further action recommended.
Elementis Specialties / Hector Mine	27575 Hector Rd Newberry Springs	S	N	Diesel Fuel	7/16/2006	85 gallons	Mechanical failure resulted in spill.	Ground	Excavated contaminated soil and put it on a cement slab pending disposal. Cleanup complete. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
BNSF / Rail yard waste water treatment facility	200 N H St. Barstow CA	S	N	Wastewater with 5% oil	7/24/2006	3,800 gallons	Mechanical failure at pretreatment facility compounded by alarm failure resulted in release of untreated train engine wash water.	Ground	Cleanup by contractor complete. Contaminated soil excavated. Contractor to recommend corrections to alarm and sensor system. No further action recommended.
City of Victorville Public Works / Sewer system	Behind residence at 16400 Orick near Enramada Victorville	S	N	Raw sewage	7/23/2006	5,300 gallons	Vandals removed cover and filled manhole with rocks. Collection system became clogged and overflowed. Release entered a wash. Flow was bypassed and damage was repaired.	Dry wash	Rocks were removed and manhole was repaired. Soil was disinfected. No further action recommended.
City of Victorville Public Works / Sewer system	Intersection of 12315 Wedgwood Lane and Hiddenwood Lane	S	N	Raw sewage	7/30/2006	366 gallons	Tree roots grew into a manhole and an overflow resulted. Flows went into the street and a wash area.	Dry wash	Roots were trimmed, and manhole will be repaired within one week. Area sprayed with spectracide. No further action recommended.
Quality Rail Services / Rail road	200 N H St. Barstow	S	N	Diesel	8/6/2006	200 gallons	Possible cause was a failure in the fueling process when an engine was being filled. A 100 ft X 8ft wide area of soil was contaminated with fuel.	Ground	Soil excavated. Cleanup by contractor. No further action recommended.

ENCLOSURE 4

Notification of Closure of Underground Storage Tank Cases

Attachment 1: August 2006 report

Attachment 2: September 2006 report

CASE CLOSURE REPORT
August 2006
 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 ug/L)	Remaining Soil Concentrations (in mg/Kg)	Distance from Site to Nearest Receptor	Remedial Methods Used
7/27/2006	Former Dollar Hill Shell Service Station	3205 North Lake Boulevard	6T0097A	UST	6.4 MTBE	500 TPHg (July 1999)	>1/2 mile	excavation, soil vapor extraction, oxygen release compound

Notes:

TPHd = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel
 TPHg = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline

CASE CLOSURE REPORT

September 2006

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 ug/L)	Remaining Soil Concentrations (in mg/Kg)	Distance from Site to Nearest Receptor	Remedial Methods Used
7/12/2006	Kwik Mart	1001 Main Street Susanville	6T0366A	UST	None detected	TPH extractable at 390 (March 2005)	Approximately 2,600 feet	None