

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

**MEETING OF NOVEMBER 12 - 13, 2008
BARSTOW, CALIFORNIA**

ITEM: 1

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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

PART 1: October 2008

- Enclosure 1: Executive Officer's Written Report
(October 2008)
- Enclosure 2: Notification of Spills (Pursuant to
Section 13271, California Water Code
and Section 25180.7, California
Health and Safety Code)
(October 2008)
- Enclosure 3: Notification of Closure of
Underground Storage Tank Cases
(Pursuant to Article 11, Division 3,
Chapter 16, Title 23, California Code
of Regulations)
(October 2008)

PART 2: November 2008

- Enclosure 4: Report on Status of Standing Items
(November 2008)
- Enclosure 5: Executive Officer's Written Report
(November 2008)
- Enclosure 6: Notification of Spills (Pursuant to
Section 13271, California Water Code
and Section 25180.7, California
Health and Safety Code)
(November 2008)
- Enclosure 7: Notification of Closure of
Underground Storage Tank Cases
(Pursuant to Article 11, Division 3,
Chapter 16, Title 23, California Code
of Regulations)
(November 2008)

01-0001

ENCLOSURE 1

01-0002



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

October 2008

NORTH BASIN

1. **Status of Local Technical Assistance Grants - Cindy Wise**

Regional and State Water Board staff coordinate to implement the Water Boards' financial assistance programs that include loan and grant funding for watershed protection projects, nonpoint source pollution control projects, construction of municipal sewage and water recycling facilities. This is a summary of recent grant program activities, followed by a table of the 12 local technical assistance projects (totaling over \$12 million) that are currently managed by Regional Water Board staff.

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program- The IRWM Grant Program provides grants for projects intended to promote and practice integrated regional management of water for both quality and supply. The State is allocating significant water bond resources for IRWM Planning and Implementation (approximately \$380M from Proposition 50 and \$1B from Proposition 84.) In the Lahontan Region, two IRWM implementation grants were awarded from Proposition 50 funds in March 2007 (\$12.5M to the Tahoe-Sierra IRWM Group and \$25M to the Mojave IRWM.) In addition to the Tahoe-Sierra and Mojave IRWM Groups, two other groups in the Region are the Antelope Valley and Mono-Inyo (includes

Amargosa.) The Sierra Nevada Alliance (non-profit organization of conservation groups that are based or work in the Sierra Nevada region) has completed some initial launch efforts in the far north parts of the Region with future plans to help establish new IRWM groups that include watersheds in Lassen and Modoc Counties. In August, the four established IRWM groups in the Region met to discuss geographic boundary issues. Neighboring IRWM groups from outside of the Region also participated in the boundary discussion. The next IRWM solicitation to be administered by the Department of Water Resources (with input from State and Regional Water Board staff) is expected to begin with the release of draft Proposition 84 IRWM guidelines in late September. Future new IRWM funding was included in *The Safe, Clean, Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2008* introduced on August 21 by Assembly Members Huffman, Caballero, and Wolk. This includes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$9,805,000,000. Should the voters approve this Act in the November election, it would authorize \$1.5B for IRWM projects to be administered by DWR (with \$75M earmarked for Lahontan IRWM projects.) More information on the IRWM Program is available at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/funding/irwmgp/index.html>.

Proposition 84 Storm Water Grant Program

The Proposition 84 Storm Water Grant Program (SWGP) will provide \$82.35 million in matching grant funds to local public agencies for projects that reduce and prevent pollution of rivers, lakes, and streams from discharges of storm water. Assembly Bill 739 further defines the storm water provisions of Proposition 84 including the appointment of a Storm Water Advisory Task Force (SWATF) by the State Water Board. The SWATF held three public scoping meetings for the SWGP earlier this year. Based on this public input, draft guidelines for the SWGP will be discussed at the next SWATF meeting scheduled for September 15. Project solicitation is expected to begin later this year or early 2009. Future new SWGP funding was included in *The Safe, Clean, Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2008* introduced in August by Assembly Members Huffman, Caballero, and Wolk. If approved by voters in the November election, it would authorize \$300M for storm water projects to be administered by the State and Regional Water Boards. Additional information on the SWGP is available at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/funding/pr op84.html>.

Proposition 84 Agricultural Water Quality Grant Program

The State Board will administer approximately \$13.7 million in Proposition 84 bond funds to the Agricultural Water Quality Grant Program (AWQGP.) The AWQGP provides grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for projects that reduce the discharge of pollutants from agricultural operations into surface waters of the State. The State Board took action on June 17 to approve a list of concept proposals for funding from the AWQGP. The list included \$1 million for a Lahontan project titled *Grazing Management Practice*

Implementation and Assessment in One or More Targeted Watersheds in the Lahontan Region (Walker River, Carson River, Susan River and Owens River.)

The State Board directed Regional Board staff to complete, within six months, a competitive process and select a grantee for this project. Staff is currently developing the competitive process in order to select a grantee. The main elements of this project are bacterial monitoring in water bodies potentially affected by grazing operations, facilitating the implementation of grazing management practices in affected watershed(s), and additional monitoring to assess effectiveness of the implemented management practices. Staff expects to select a grantee by mid-November.

319 Nonpoint Source Implementation Grant Program

This is the federal grant program for nonpoint source pollution control projects. In April, at the conclusion of the statewide evaluation process, two new projects in the Lahontan Region were selected for funding. Both projects include management practices to help to implement the Tahoe TMDL (\$770,489 to the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency for BMP implementation and evaluation; \$650,000 to the Tahoe Resources Conservation District for a TMDL Implementation Pilot Study at Homewood.)

The solicitation for new nonpoint source pollution control projects began August 8 with concept proposals due on October 16. Between \$4.5 – 5.5 million in grants funds are available. Based on review of concept proposals by USEPA, State and Regional Water Board staff during November, selected applicants will be invited to submit full proposals due in February 2009. Following the statewide evaluation process, final grant awards will be determined in April 2009. Additional information on the program is available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/319h/index.shtml

OTHER GRANT INFORMATION

Web Site and Electronic Mailing List

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/funding/index.html> is the link from the State Water Board's web page for information on current and upcoming grants, including a monthly grants newsletter and overview of statewide grants accomplishments. http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lyrisforms/swrcb_subscribe.html is the link to subscribe electronically to the grants mailing list to receive notification of new grant information by selected program.

Grants Roundtable Meetings

This forum continues to meet every few months to discuss grant-related issues. It includes a representative from each Regional Water Board and staff from the State Water Board. The next meeting is scheduled for October 2.

GRANT PROJECTS CURRENTLY MANAGED BY REGIONAL BOARD STAFF

| Fund | Title | Recipient | Amount |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Proposition 13 | Pesticide Residues in Frogs and Amphibians Declines in the CA Cascades & Sierra Nevada | Sierra Nevada Alliance | \$190,000 |
| Proposition 13 | Palmdale Ditch Resource Management Plan and Program | Palmdale Water District | \$1,512,250 |
| Proposition 13 | Early Implementation of TMDLs in the Truckee River Watershed (Gray Creek Acquisition) | Truckee River Watershed Council | \$800,000 |
| 319 Nonpoint Source | Revegetation and Erosion Control for Ski Areas | Sierra Business Council | \$473,145 |
| 319 Nonpoint Source | Early Implementation of TMDLs in the Truckee River Watershed (BMP & LID workshops) | Truckee River Watershed Council | \$359,000 |
| 319 Nonpoint Source | Indian Creek Reservoir TMDL Mitigation | South Tahoe Public Utility District | \$609,166 |
| 319 Nonpoint Source | Lake Tahoe BMP Implementation and Effectiveness | Tahoe Regional Planning Agency | \$770,489 |
| 319 Nonpoint Source | Homewood Watershed Improvement/TMDL Implementation Pilot Study | Tahoe Resource Conservation District | \$650,000 |
| Proposition 40 | Perazzo Meadows Acquisition and Restoration | Truckee River Watershed Council | \$2,000,000 |
| Proposition 40 | Evaluating Lake Use Practices in Sierra Nevada Watersheds and Their Impacts on Water Quality | Sierra Nevada Alliance | \$925,000 |
| Proposition 40 | Lake Tahoe Watershed Improvement Project | Tahoe Resource Conservation District | \$3,003,779 |
| Proposition 40 | Polaris Creek/Wetland/SEZ Restoration for Tahoe TMDL, BMP Efficiency, Habitat Enhancement & Outreach | Tahoe Resource Conservation District | \$852,958 |
| Total of Current Projects: | | | \$12,145,787 |

2. Update of Summer Activities at Leviathan Mine - Laurie Scribe and Lisa Scorable

The summer field season at the Leviathan Mine site is coming to a close. The Water Board's summer treatment of acid mine drainage (AMD) contained in the evaporation ponds at Leviathan commenced on July 21, 2008. DECON Environmental, the Water Board's new contractor, concluded treatment on September 17, 2008, having successfully treated approximately three million gallons of AMD. Treated effluent will continue to discharge to Leviathan Creek until approximately September 26, 2008. DECON Environmental typically operated the treatment system Monday thru Friday during daytime hours. This contrasts with prior contractors who ran the system 24-hours per day, seven days per week. Another change from prior year's operations was the contractor's use of dry lime which was diluted and mixed on-site, as opposed to using lime slurry delivered to the site in tanker trucks. Preliminary results of effluent monitoring show that all discharges were in compliance with US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) discharge criteria.

Other field activities at Leviathan Mine included site maintenance and on-going surface water monitoring. Repairs were completed on many sections of the barbed-wire fence that encircles most of the disturbed area of the mine. This fence requires annual maintenance due to damage caused by downed trees, heavy snowfall, and wildlife. Staff continued monthly surface water quality monitoring of eleven stations in the Leviathan Creek watershed. A new multi-year contract with the US Geological Survey for flow monitoring was executed in August 2008. Implementation of this contract is currently halted due to the Governor's executive order which temporarily suspended many

contracts. The Leviathan project's other contracts for pond water treatment and laboratory services were not subject to the suspension order. A detailed summary of field activities, including monitoring results, will be presented in the Water Board's year-end report due to USEPA in early 2009.

USEPA issued an Administrative Order to Atlantic Richfield Company (AR) in June 2008 that directs AR to prepare and perform a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Leviathan Mine Site. AR conducted a scoping meeting in late August with USEPA, Water Board staff, and trustees to receive early input regarding the Data Quality Objectives (DQO) process for the RI/FS. AR is to produce a DQO report by October 22, 2008 and a RI/FS Work Plan within 60 days of USEPA's approval of DQO report. We expect to have approximately 30 days to review and comment on the DQO report once it is submitted to USEPA. The DQO report will provide details on the conceptual site model, including human health and ecological risk assessment, and present rationale for additional data collection needs for the RI/FS.

Staff member Laurie Scribe attended a two-and-a-half day introductory training on Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund in early September. This training will assist Water Board staff when evaluating risk assessment work plans and reports for the site.

3. Semiannual Status Report on Basin Plan Amendments - Judith Unsicker

The following are summaries of the status of recently adopted and in-progress amendments to the Lahontan Basin Plan.

Revised Sodium-Related Standards for Surface Waters of the Carson and Walker River Watersheds (Alpine and

Mono Counties). These amendments replaced water quality objectives for “Percent Sodium” with new objectives for Sodium Adsorption Ratio. The amendments are in effect following state approvals, but they are still under review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Revised Standards for Surface Waters of the Antelope Hydrologic Unit (Los Angeles, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties) These amendments revised designated beneficial uses and established site-specific water quality objectives for ammonia toxicity for various water bodies. State Water Board action is tentatively planned for November 2008.

Truckee River Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (Placer, Nevada, and Sierra Counties). The administrative record for the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) adopted in May 2008 is now being reviewed by State Water Board staff.

Lake Tahoe TMDL (Placer, El Dorado and Alpine Counties). An “Integrated Water Quality Management Strategy Project Report” was completed in March 2008. This report will be used in development of the TMDL implementation program. Two public scoping meetings pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) were held in July 2008, and an opportunity was provided for written comments. Related documents are available online at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/water_issues/programs/tmdl/lake_tahoe/index.shtml. Response to comments are being prepared. The TMDL is being finalized for peer review anticipated to begin in late 2008.

Lake Tahoe Shorezone Amendments. The Governing Body of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) may adopt revisions to TRPA's shorezone

ordinances in the near future. Information on TRPA's shorezone program is available at: <http://www.trpa.org>

Some Water Board staff time has been allocated during this fiscal year to develop draft revisions to the shorezone provisions of Basin Plan Chapter 5 to make them consistent with TRPA's revised ordinance language. These amendments are tentatively planned to come before the Board in late 2009.

Additional Revisions to Basin Plan Chapter 5. In 2009, staff will begin revisions to Basin Plan Chapter 5. When revised, this chapter is expected to function as the implementation program for the TMDL. The amendments are expected to come before the Water Board in 2010.

Natural Sources Exclusion Amendments (Regionwide). This project involved the update of existing Basin Plan language regarding violations of water quality objectives due to natural sources of pollutants. Water Board staff reviewed natural sources exclusion language in other states' standards and developed conceptual plan amendments for discussion with State Water Board and USEPA staff. Further work on these amendments has been suspended for the present due to issues raised by State Water Board legal staff.

Miscellaneous Basin Plan Amendments (Regionwide). Staff time has been allocated during this fiscal year for work on plan amendments that would make the exemption criteria for waste discharge prohibitions affecting 100 year flood plains in the Truckee River watershed consistent with the exemption criteria for the flood plain prohibitions for the Lake Tahoe Basin. These amendments would also update language on forest management activities in Basin Plan Chapters 4 and 5 to address current

issues such as fuel reduction. Work will begin on these amendments this fall.

Revision of Coliform Bacteria

Objective (Regionwide). Staff time has been allocated during this fiscal year for work on revision of the narrative water quality objective for coliform bacteria. This project may be affected by the State Water Board's proposed bacteria policy (see the next paragraph).

Statewide Standards Activities. The State Water Board has issued a CEQA scoping notice for proposed revisions to the State Implementation Policy for the California Toxics Rule. The revisions would adopt statewide water quality objectives for cadmium based on the USEPA's national water quality criteria. More information is available on the State Water Board's web page at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy/index.shtml. The State Water Board also began CEQA scoping for a new water quality policy that would adopt statewide bacteria objectives for inland surface waters designated for the Water Contact Recreation beneficial use.

SOUTH BASIN

4. Proposed North Los Angeles/Kern County Regional Recycled Water Project, Los Angeles and Kern Counties – Curt Shifrer

Antelope Valley agencies have teamed up to implement recycled water uses throughout the valley. In early September 2008, staff attended a workshop hosted by the County of Los Angeles Department of Waterworks District 40 for a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 as the Lead Agency prepared a Draft PEIR in cooperation with the following agencies: City of Lancaster, City of Palmdale, Rosamond Community Services District, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts Nos. 14 and 20, Palmdale Water District, Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, and Quartz Hill Water District. The proposed project is a primary backbone system for distributing recycled water to end users in the Antelope Valley. The regional recycled water distribution system will include approximately 70 miles of conveyance pipelines, storage reservoirs, and pump stations. Recycled water end uses would include municipal and industrial applications, agricultural irrigation, cooling water for power plants, and groundwater recharge. Staff is currently reviewing the Draft PEIR.

5. Gold Mining Projects in the South Lahontan Basin – Jan Zimmerman

As the price of gold soars, the prospects of activating defunct gold mines is becoming more of a reality, and processing even the lowest grade ores is proving to be more profitable than ever before. For instance, open-pit mining and cyanide heap-leaching at the Briggs Mine near Trona ceased in 2004 as economical reserves had been exhausted. However,

with the price of gold on the rise and innovative technological advances on the forefront, rinsing of the existing leach pads at the Briggs Mine has continued over the years and in May 2008 alone, over 181 ounces of gold were recovered and sold. With the market price of gold now over \$800 per ounce, plans are underway to resume production at the Briggs Mine and load new ore onto the leach pads beginning first quarter 2009. Staff is evaluating existing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) to see if they are adequate for the proposed operations of the Briggs Mine.

Staff anticipates increased requests to resume production at closed or inactive gold mines within the Lahontan Basin. These requests will result in issuance of new and/or revised waste discharge requirements. Arsenic is a common constituent in accessory minerals normally found in association with gold deposits. Naturally high concentrations of arsenic are common in groundwaters where the geologic materials contain abundant arsenic-bearing minerals. The mill and leaching processes that mobilize gold into solution also liberate arsenic. In solution, arsenic is highly mobile and is persistent, once in groundwater. Surface waters can be impacted as tailings become mobilized by either wind or water, and hazardous constituents move offsite as air borne particles and/or migrating dunes or become entrained in stormwater runoff. Engineering solutions to keep the discharge contained and in-place mitigation measures to keep tailings on site will continue to be a priority as we regulate these facilities.

6. Desert Knolls Wash – Cindi Mitton

San Bernardino County Flood Control has submitted plans to control flows in Desert

Knolls Wash in Apple Valley. Desert Knolls Wash is a major drainage that leads to the Mojave River. The wash is an ephemeral wash that over time has been surrounded by residential and business development. The proposed project is part of a three-phase project. Phase I is already complete and consists of a fully lined concrete channel. The remaining wash areas at the head and toe of the concrete lined segment are currently natural. The existing concrete channel causes high velocity flows and scouring downstream where it joins the Mojave River. The original County plans called for straightening the channel and lining it with concrete for all three phases.

Upon review of the project, staff asked that the County evaluate alternatives that would minimize impacts caused by concrete lining the channel, in compliance with the process required by the Basin Plan and state and federal regulations. Water Board staff met with representatives from San Bernardino County Flood Control and the Lewis Center last month to discuss alternatives the County may consider.

The Lewis Center is a private school that owns property crossed by the wash. The Lewis Center uses portions of its property in the area where the wash joins the River for student projects, including wetlands monitoring, and is concerned about flood control projects that would concentrate flows, thereby causing downstream erosion and potential damage to the wetlands.

During the meeting, staff and the County discussed the factors that should be quantified and considered in the alternative analysis that is being prepared by the County. The meeting was productive and the County expects to complete its analysis in the near future.

7. Chevron Mining Inc. (Formerly Molycorp Inc.) Mountain Pass Mine and Mill – New Owner/Operations Startup – Christy Hunter

Transfer of all Water Board Waste Discharge Requirements, formerly held by Molycorp Inc., was completed in October 2007. Chevron Mining Inc. (CMI) has acknowledged their liability under the four Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs) that were issued to Molycorp Inc. in 1997 and 1998 for groundwater pollution. Impacted groundwater extraction/treatment is continuing at the mine site.

In 2000, due to record lows in the rare earth elements market, mining operations were temporarily curtailed at the Mountain Pass Mine and Mill, and stockpiled product was packaged for sale. In 2005, Molycorp Inc. was acquired by ChevronTexaco. Chevron Mining Inc. (CMI) was created in 2007 when the parent company (ChevronTexaco) merged its mining operations (the former Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining and Molycorp Inc.) into one unit. In 2007, after a multi-year hiatus in operations, CMI started reprocessing ore and is currently extracting the rare earth elements out of a supply of previously stored ore at the mine site. An agreement to sell the Mountain Pass Mine and Mill to Rare Earth Acquisitions, LLC, was signed by CMI in June 2008, and the sale is expected to close by early September 2008.

Mountain Pass Mine and Mill – Groundwater Investigations

A CAO was issued in 1998 requiring Molycorp Inc. to implement a groundwater and soil investigation and response program after groundwater pollution was

detected at the Mountain Pass Mine. The Mine and Mill generates wastes and rare earth element products that historically have been discharged into both lined and unlined waste piles, landfills, surface impoundments and tailings ponds. Delineation of pollution east (Wheaton Wash plume) and west of the property (Western Wash plume), onto U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property, has been partially completed. An interim extraction system is operating on mine property to extract polluted groundwater until the site investigation is complete and a groundwater remedy is determined (expected by late 2009).

Additional delineation is required for the plume in Wheaton Wash, which is the eastern drainage. Regulatory agencies (BLM, National Park Service [NPS], and Water Board staff) met with CMI in July 2007 to discuss possible approaches for further delineation and CMI's proposal to begin a feasibility study. Currently, Water Board staff is reviewing agency comments on the feasibility study work plan.

Old Ivanpah Evaporation Ponds

In 1980 and 1981, Molycorp Inc. constructed the Old Ivanpah Evaporation Ponds (OIEPs) on a 140-acre site located in the Ivanpah Valley, about 10 miles east of the Mountain Pass Mine, to dispose of wastewater generated at the Mine site. The OIEPs were operated from 1980 to 1987. In 1985, Molycorp Inc. detected wastewater-related impacts to the groundwater. Consequently, the New Ivanpah Evaporation Ponds were constructed about 3 miles north on the Ivanpah Dry Lake and wastewater was diverted here beginning in 1988. The OIEPs were closed in 1991. In March 1998, I issued a CAO requiring submittal of a site investigation and a feasibility study for corrective action. Impacted

groundwater at the OIEPs appears to be limited to the upper zone in the aquifer within the immediate footprint of the ponds. Detected contaminants in groundwater beneath the OIEPs include total dissolved solids, nitrate, strontium, barium, and radium at levels that exceed their respective maximum contaminant levels. Residual strontium and lanthanide metals above background levels have impacted soils within the closed ponds near the former effluent pipe discharge points.

In October 2007, Water Board staff requested CMI to revise/update cleanup standards proposed for groundwater and feasibility study for the OIEPs. A work plan has been submitted for completing a radiological survey and health risk assessment and developing soil cleanup levels (August 2008). Water Board staff, along with other federal and state agencies are reviewing these plans.

New Ivanpah Evaporation Ponds

Wastewater discharges from 1988 to 1998 created a groundwater mound and high levels of nitrate (above maximum contaminant levels) in the upper part of the Ivanpah basin aquifer beneath the New Ivanpah Evaporation Ponds (NIEPs). Sediments within the pond basins also contain lanthanides and radio-nuclides. CMI recommends: 1) closing ponds in-place by capping with soil, 2) maintaining long-term groundwater monitoring, and 3) implementing a "Strategic Aquifer Management Plan," which includes restricting groundwater access and contingencies for water supply offset. Water Board staff are currently developing a response that will request an update to CMI's feasibility study to address groundwater pollution and soil cleanup, and a revised report of waste discharge.

Status of Wastewater Pipeline Removal

In 1996, approximately 230,000 gallons of wastewater were spilled in seven separate locations along the 13-mile wastewater pipeline from the Mountain Pass Mine and Mill facility to evaporation ponds on Ivanpah Dry Lake Playa. The spills occurred during maintenance operations on the pipeline. Wastewater and pipe scale, containing elevated levels of barium, uranium, thorium and radium, were discharged to lands owned by the NPS and the BLM. I issued a CAO to Molycorp, NPS, and BLM during April 1997, requiring investigation of the pipeline spills and cleanup of pipe scale and contaminated soils. Subsequent investigations revealed two additional historical pipeline release locations, not associated with the 1996 spills, which were added to the scope of remedial activities. Most of the spill-related materials were removed from the spill locations by the fall 2000. However, segments of the pipeline containing scale remain undisturbed below grade and are awaiting removal. CMI is currently working with BLM, NPS, and other federal and state agencies to remove these remaining pipeline materials. Work began this summer and is expected to resume this fall as soon as CMI receives approval from the NPS and the CA Department of Fish and Game for land disturbance.

01-0013

ENCLOSURE 2

01-0014

EO'S Monthly Report
08/16/08 - 09/15/08
Unauthorized Waste Discharges

COUNTY: NEVADA

| Discharger/Facility | Location | Basin | Regulated Facility | Substance Discharged | Spill Date | Discharge Volume | Description of Failure | Discharge To | Status |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| PSC Trucking | Eastbound I-80 at Donner Gate | N | N | Diesel | 8/25/2008 | 80 gallons | Substance was released from big rig's saddle tanks due to a leak. | Pavement, dirt shoulder | CalTrans filled 9 drums with contained soil and diesel. No waterways were affected. No further action recommended. |

COUNTY: PLACER

| Discharger/Facility | Location | Basin | Regulated Facility | Substance Discharged | Spill Date | Discharge Volume | Description of Failure | Discharge To | Status |
|---------------------|---|-------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------------|---|--------------|--|
| State Parks | Hwy 50, Emerald Bay, Eagle Point Campground | N | N | Sewage | 8/16/2008 | Approx. 400-1,000 gallons | Pump failure at Lift Station #2 caused release from sewage station. Pump siezed up; possible problem with bearings. Discharged to campground road (approx. 1,228 feet of road) and dirt side shoulders. | Ground | Pump was replaced with onsite emergency backup pump. Pump that failed is being repaired. Once repaired, it will be left onsite as an emergency backup pump. 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 / Pad Mounted Transformer | 11718 Carson Circle, Adelanto | S | N | Non PCB Mineral Oil | 8/18/2008 | 51 gal | A pad mounted transformer failed, resulting in a spill of non-PCB mineral oil to soil in the front yard of a residence. The spill did not enter a water course or storm drain. | Ground | Southern California Edison (SCE) removed the transformer. A SCE contractor removed oil-contaminated soil and replaced it with new soil. SCE laboratory analyzed soil samples and confirmed that no PCBs were in the spilled mineral oil. Spill was confined to soil at the residence. Cleanup complete; no further action recommended. |

01-0015

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

| Discharger/Facility | Location | Basin | Regulated Facility | Substance Discharged | Spill Date | Discharge Volume | Description of Failure | Discharge To | Status |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| City of Victorville / Sanitary Sewer System | 400 ft east of Ninth Ave and Winona St, Victorville | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Raw sewage | 8/25/2008 | 3,200 gal | Asphalt chunks and wood debris caused blockage in an 8-in sewer collector, and raw sewage emerged from a manhole 400-ft east of Ninth Ave. and Winona St. Soil north of the manhole served as a barrier and helped contain the spill. | Ground | The City installed a portable sewer bypass, cleared the blockage, and then disconnected the bypass. The City removed pooled sewage with a Vactor truck, sprayed the spill area with disinfectant, and posted the spill area. The spill did not enter a storm drain or surface water. Cleanup complete. Notice of Violation issued Sept 19, 2008. |
| BNSF / Barstow Yard | West end of Auxiliary Yard, Barstow | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lube oil | 8/26/2008 | 100 gal | A locomotive tagged-out for a blown crank case cover was accidentally started. The engine sprayed 100 gal of lube oil over an area 47-ft by 55-ft. About 75% of the spill area was concrete surface and 25% was soil surface. | Impervious surface and ground | Cleanup contractor pressure washed concrete surface and collected oil residue. Contractor removed oil-contaminated soil and replaced it with uncontaminated soil. Contractor collected and analyzed soil confirmation samples to assure complete oil removal. Cleanup complete; no further action necessary. |

01-0016

ENCLOSURE 3

01-0017

CASE CLOSURE REPORT
October 2008
 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 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|--|---|---|
| September 23, 2008 | Beck Oil Shell | 16617 D Street, Victorville | 6B3600505T | UST | NA | 3,260 TPHg 500 TPHd | Victor Valley Water District Well #33 1,400' southwest | excavation, groundwater extraction, monitored natural attenuation |

Notes:

TPHd = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel
 TPHg = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline
 TRPH- Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons
 NS-Not sampled
 NA-Not Applicable

01-0018

ENCLOSURE 4

01-0019

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

REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS

November 2008

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 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Timber Policy Update | Every Northern Meeting | Due Jan. 2009 Board Meeting |
| City of Barstow | Quarterly in the South | EO Report Item 6 |
| Searles Valley Minerals Operations - Compliance Status | Semi-Annual | EO Report Item 9 |
| Mojave River/El Mirage Dairies | Semi-Annual | Due Feb. 2009 Board Meeting |
| County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 14 | Semi-Annual | EO Report Item 10 |
| County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 20 | Semi-Annual | EO Report Item 11 |
| Status of Basin Plan Amendments | Semi-Annual | Due April 2009 Board Meeting |
| Status of Grants | Semi-Annual | Due April 2009 Board Meeting |
| Wetland Restoration Mitigation - Mono County | Annually | EO Report Item 6 |
| Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin | Annually | Due March 2009 Board Meeting |
| Tahoe Municipal Permit | Annually | Due July 2009 Board Meeting |

01-0020

ENCLOSURE 5

01-0021



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

November 2008

NORTH BASIN

1. ***Streamlining the Remediation of Underground Storage Tank (UST) Releases*** - Richard Booth

The State Water Board is hosting four public meetings throughout the state to invite discussions on how to improve the overall process of cleaning up petroleum hydrocarbon releases from USTs. Information from these discussions will be used to determine how best to update the 1989 California Leaking Underground Fuel Tank (LUFT) Manual.

The 1989 LUFT Manual was introduced as an attempt to describe the best procedures for investigation and remediation of groundwater contamination caused by releases from USTs and has been used extensively since its publication. The LUFT revision will incorporate many of the lessons learned during the past 19 years of investigations and cleanups.

Richard Booth of the South Lake Tahoe office's Cleanup and Site Investigation Unit attended the first public meeting, that was held in Sacramento on October 2nd. There were approximately 50 attendees. About half were regulators from Water Boards and counties, and about half were consultants. There were a few representatives of major oil companies. The format of the meeting was primarily breakout groups discussing such topics as consistent site closure criteria, developing site conceptual models, chemical analysis interpretation, and new remediation technologies. Meeting

facilitators recorded all the salient comments for consideration.

The revised LUFT manual is envisioned as a guidance document and is not meant to supersede existing regulations on cleanup levels, regulatory processes, or other directives. The revised Manual will provide up-to-date guidance that should help expedite cleanup of UST sites.

2. ***Alpine Creek Day*** - Hannah Schembri and Carly Nilson

About 100 local residents volunteered to work at the 7th annual Alpine Creek Day in Markleeville on September 27th. Volunteers of all ages completed storm drain stenciling, trash removal and tree planting along Markleeville Creek, and noxious weed identification and removal at Grover Hot Springs State Park.

The volunteers enjoyed the beautiful fall weather while also learning about their valuable watershed. Water Board staff hosted an interactive educational booth with a focus on the children at the event. Staff demonstrated a watershed model simulating non-point source pollution and prevention techniques and a "constructed" wetland that allowed the kids to get their feet wet. Additional activities at the event provided fun for everyone with fly tying demonstrations, GPS instruction, a raffle to raise money for the non-profit Alpine Watershed Group, live music, arts and

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crafts, face painting, and a free lunch for all volunteers.

The Alpine Watershed Group, which hosted the event, works to protect the headwaters of the Carson, Mokelumne, Stanislaus, Upper Truckee, and the American rivers – providing clean water to Western Nevada and California's central valley. The Markleeville community is supportive and active in this group, with 18 dedicated volunteer monitors who evaluate the water quality in the Carson River watershed on a quarterly basis. The Sierra Nevada Alliance distributed funding to the Alpine Watershed Group in support of their volunteer water quality monitoring program. The funding came from the state of California Proposition 40 grant, which is managed by Water Board staff. For more information on the Alpine Watershed Group, contact Chris Katopthis at watershed@alpinecountyca.com.

3. ***Asian Clams in Lake Tahoe – Douglas F. Smith***

Habitat and Characteristics

Scientists from the University of California at Davis and University of Nevada at Reno's Desert Research Institute verified this late summer and early fall the presence of the Asian clam, *Corbicula fluminea*, in Lake Tahoe. The scientists mapped the clam in several near shore locations along the southeastern part of the lake: Marla Bay, Zephyr Cove, Nevada Beach, El Dorado Beach, and Timber Cove areas.

The Asian clam prefers sandy substrate in 3 – 20 meter depth of water and clam beds commonly are in lake bottom depressions. The clams range in size from less than one millimeter in length up to about 28 millimeters long and the clams can tolerate a wide range of varying water conditions. Though the clams reproduce quickly, many die and the shells pile up on the lake bottom.

Problems with Asian Clams

Piles of dead clam shells have doubled or tripled the calcium concentration in the water immediately surrounding the shells. The increased calcium concentration is high enough to support a possible infestation of zebra and quagga mussels, though no such mussels have been found in Lake Tahoe. Scientists believe the typical calcium concentration in Lake Tahoe water, without the dead clam shells, may not be high enough to support mussel growth.

Asian clams feed on phytoplankton and excrete nitrogen and phosphorus as part of their metabolism. The excreted nutrients in ammonia form are readily available and may be the reason for algae blooms this summer in Marla Bay and El Dorado Beach. The bright green, filamentous algae was seen always directly above the Asian clam beds but not attached to the clams.

Management Issues

Scientists have not searched all sandy shorezone areas of Lake Tahoe for the Asian clam, so the full infestation extent is not known. The scientists do not know how the Asian clam fits into or affects the lake ecology, but the Asian clam is a common mollusk found worldwide. Efforts to eradicate the Asian clam elsewhere have not been successful since the clam typically releases larva if disturbed.

The Lake Tahoe Aquatic Invasive Species Coordination Committee (Committee) continued to meet with the scientists to discuss options for addressing the clam infestation. The scientists believe the clam may be in an early infestation stage and suggest that it may be better and easier to implement control measures sooner before the infestation expands. The clams may not reproduce during November through February when the water temperature is typically lower than in the summer or early fall. The Committee and the scientists are developing a proposal that may involve first applying a bottom barrier to "suffocate" the

clams then vacuuming the shells off the bottom.

I recently discussed these findings with scientists and other Tahoe Basin executives. We agreed to develop a strategy focusing on near-term efforts and monitoring. It will take a collaborative effort to address the challenges posed by these findings. Given the water quality implications of a large-scale infestation, the Water Board has a role in implementing the strategy. Monitoring the effects and effectiveness of management efforts is critical to an adaptive approach. The State Cleanup and Abatement Fund may be a source of dollars to support this effort.

4. **Status of October 15 Grading Prohibition Variances Lake Tahoe Watershed - Bud Amorfini**

As of October 17, 2008, staff processed 15 variances for the October 15 to May 1 grading prohibition. In general, the variances expire after approximately two weeks. Three variances were issued to the USFS to allow fuels reduction, hazard tree removal, and stream restoration activities to continue during dry weather and low stream flow conditions. Nine variances were issued to public agencies that are implementing erosion control and infrastructure repair projects. The variances allow these agencies to complete certain drainage improvements and stabilize disturbed areas before the wet season. Three variances were issued to ski areas that are in the process of completing facility improvements or maintenance projects and will allow the dischargers to stabilize disturbed areas for the wet season. Staff will track and identify priority sites for follow-up inspections if storm events occur during the variance periods.

5. **Forest Plan Revision Public Workshop – Douglas F. Smith**

The U.S. Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) held a workshop in South Lake Tahoe to gather

public input on its proposed Forest Plan revision. The current Forest Plan dates back to 1988, and the National Forest Management Act (NMFA) requires an update to the Forest Plan every 15 years.

Many of the goals in the 1988 Forest Plan are still applicable and are proposed to be rolled into the revised plan. Also, the revision is needed because the science governing forest management has made significant advances since 1988. The scope of the revision focuses on five thematic topics:

1. Restoring degraded watersheds
2. Reducing hazardous fuels and restoring forest health
3. Recreation management
4. Land use – suitability of areas
5. Planning and adaptive management

Water Board staff attended the workshop and requested the LTBMU to consider the following items in its Forest Plan revision:

- a. Evaluating both positive and negative potential impacts of fuel hazard reduction projects and consider opportunities to decrease the loading of fine sediment particles and nutrients to Lake Tahoe from added roads, landings, and disturbance in the forest.
- b. Increasing collaboration and cooperation with all stakeholders and agencies regarding planned projects and activities.
- c. Adding goals in the Forest Plan revision about controlling and reducing fine sediment particle loading and nutrient loading to Lake Tahoe to support efforts to restore Lake Tahoe's historic clarity.

The LTBMU will gather public input through December 2008, then will publish and release a draft plan in Spring 2009. Following a formal 90-day public comment period, the LTBMU anticipates the Forest Supervisor will make a final decision on the Forest Plan revision in late 2009.

6. **Status of Wetland Restoration Efforts in Mono County**—Cindy Wise

Starting in 1997, the Board asked its Executive Officer for an annual progress report on mitigation for loss of wetlands from the construction of single-family homes in Mono County. In the first of these reports, staff noted that, between 1997 and 1999, the estimated amount of wetland impacts from construction of single-family homes (approximately 1.65 acres from construction of 24 homes) appeared to be offset by wetland restoration activities in that same two year timeframe. These restoration activities included the purchase of a 180-acre parcel with jurisdictional wetlands, and the purchase of other parcels for the creation of "oxbow" wetlands and riparian floodplain. Since then, staff has been coordinating with Mono County to develop a wetland tracking system as part of its watershed planning efforts.

In 2003, staff helped the County to secure about \$400,000 in grant funding for watershed planning. As a result of work completed in April 2007, watershed assessments and plans are now available (at www.monocounty.ca.gov) for the West Walker River, Upper Owens River and Mono Lake watersheds. These include summaries of wetland and riparian resources, description of risks to these resources, description of restoration efforts and identified possible wetlands mitigation bank sites. The plans included main elements that would be needed to track wetland restoration efforts.

The County now uses a building permit tracking database. The database shows that since 1999, 70 building permits for single-family homes have been issued with 29 for parcels with wetlands. Due to building pad placement to avoid the wetland sites and other County requirements such as a 30 foot setback from streams, impacts to wetlands occurred on only three of the 29 parcels with a combined wetland disturbance of one-half acre.

Wetland restoration and conservation activities in the County during this same period (from 1999 to the present) have been numerous and will offset the one-half acre of wetland impacts from the construction of single-family homes. Notable examples of these activities include:

Adobe Valley Conservation Easement (managed by CA Department of Fish and Game)

Thirteen (13) acres of wetlands preserved. Three and one-half (3 ½) acres of wetlands created.

Eastern Sierra Land Trust (501c3 nonprofit organization)

Secured over 6000 acres with approximately 400 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Planned restoration activities will increase the amount of wetlands on these properties. For instance, about 300 of the 900 acre Benton Hot Springs Valley Conservation easement that was purchased in 2008 were wetlands (wet meadows, springs, seeps, ponds) impacted by historic grazing practices. Implementation of a completed conservation plan for this property will restore the function of those 300 acres of wetlands.

Walker River Corridor (Mono County)

Purchase in 2007 of about 40 acres of wetlands/riparian area along the Walker River. Intended purposes of the purchase are preservation, restoration and handicapped fishing access.

Agricultural Conservation Easements (American Land Trust)

Purchase of approximately 900 acres in the Bridgeport Valley with a good portion likely wetlands.

In addition to the building permit tracking database and the completed watershed assessments, Mono County now has in place a number of other means of identifying and mitigating wetland impacts. All parcels in Mono County are on a web-based GIS system that displays all waterways. Wetland maps have been

created for most of the County. Prior to the start of any construction, trained building officials inspect the parcels for wetlands. The County is also in the process of developing Limited Impact Development (LID) regulations for inclusion in the General Plan update scheduled for December 2008. In collaboration with the Bureau of Land Management, the County is a partner in the Land Tenure project to identify all undeveloped properties in the County appropriate for either release or preservation, potentially resulting in trading/releasing some BLM properties for development in exchange for preserving other more environmentally sensitive private properties. The County continues to sponsor and manage the Collaborative Planning Team (CPT.) The CPT includes federal, state and local government plus tribes that meet bi-monthly to address land and development matters of mutual interest. The County also participates in regular meetings of the Regional Planning Advisory Committees. Each community in the County has such a committee that advises County staff on planning issues.

SOUTH BASIN

7. **City of Barstow Compliance with Enforcement Orders – Ghasem Pourghasemi**

This item describes actions by the City of Barstow (City) to comply with orders to conduct a groundwater investigation to address pollution caused by past disposal practices, to provide water to affected private well owners and to improve effluent quality.

The City is implementing its Revised Final Compliance Plan for wastewater treatment improvements to meet its permit requirements. At this time, the City does not require greater operating capacity. Rather, it is only proposing to make process changes to its wastewater treatment plant. The City's proposed enhancements will result in nitrification and denitrification thereby reducing nitrate concentration in its discharge.

Since July 2007, the City has been in compliance with the effluent limits contained in its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and the interim effluent limit for total nitrogen.

The City has proposed a pilot scale groundwater recovery and treatment system to pump and treat groundwater with high nitrate concentrations in the North Field area. Groundwater will be pumped from an existing groundwater monitoring well. Other wells will be monitored to evaluate system performance. The pumped groundwater will be treated with a new pilot system located at the wastewater treatment plant site. Following treatment, the water will be pumped to an existing percolation pond for disposal.

The proposed pilot nitrate water treatment system will consist of a fluidized sand bed reactor. Within the reactor, microorganisms metabolize a methanol solution, utilizing oxygen and nitrate contained in the feed

water as electron acceptors. Nitrate is converted to inert products such as nitrogen and carbon dioxide in the process. The anticipated effluent concentrations of nitrate after treatment will be 5 milligrams per liter (mg/L) nitrate (as N) or less.

The City continues to conduct sampling of the 41 residential drinking water wells in the Soapmine Road area. Currently, the City is supplying 31 residences with uninterrupted replacement water service (bottled water) where nitrate has been detected at concentrations at or exceeding 5 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen. The results of the third quarter 2008 monitoring event show one additional well with detected nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceeding 5 mg/L. A table showing the status of compliance is shown at the end of this report.

8. **Molycorp Inc., Supplemental Environmental Projects, Status Report – Christy Hunter**

The June 2004 Consent Judgment between Molycorp Inc. and the State of California required Molycorp Inc. to fund \$1.0 million in Supplemental Environment Projects (SEPs). The Water Board approved funding for six SEPs in February 2005, and the cooperative agreements (Memorandum of Understanding [MOU]) for all six are in place. The final deadline for work completion deliverables is December 31, 2008. The project proponents and projects are:

- 1) California State University, San Bernardino: Hydrogeologic Study of the Mountain Pass Area;
- 2) ENSR: Numerical Groundwater Flow Model for the Ivanpah Valley Groundwater Basin;
- 3) San Bernardino County: Litter Abatement and Illegal Dumping Eradication;
- 4) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS): Chromium-Nitrate Occurrence in the

Unsaturated Zone and Water Table -
El Mirage Area;

- 5) USGS: Defining Arsenic Distribution in Groundwater, Antelope Valley; and
- 6) U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Horse Thief Springs Riparian Restoration and Public Safety Protection.

Almost 70 percent of funds for this SEP have been disbursed to the individual project managers – for a total of \$675,673.44. This item summarizes work done on each of the six projects to date. Final deliverables have been submitted for two projects; of these, one has submitted a final invoice. Funds remaining, out of the \$1,000,000 budgeted for these SEPs, will be deposited in the State Cleanup and Abatement account established by Water Code section 13304 as agreed to in the Consent Judgment.

California State University, San Bernardino-Hydrogeologic Study of the Mountain Pass Area

Dr. Erik Melchiorre, lead investigator, has completed 100 percent of this SEP. The final presentation was provided to Water Board staff in October 2008. The Final phase of this project incorporated stable isotope analyses of the groundwater with the previous geologic mapping and rock geochemical analyses. Dr. Melchiorre's interpretation of this data includes a geologic description of the Mountain Pass rare earth element ore body. It begins with the progressive precipitation of rare earth element carbonate minerals within the dominant faults and fractures that cross the ore-body. These calcareous minerals were deposited as millimeter-to centimeter-thick layers, probably over thousands of years by heated mineralized groundwater, a process Dr. Melchiorre considers to be a secondary enrichment process similar to some copper deposits. Within the faults and fractures, minerals precipitated outward from the wall rock forming layers. Assuming the relative age of these layers, Dr Melchiorre measured a trend of increasing

concentration of lanthanide and other metal minerals over time. One interpretation is that this reflects the gradual unearthing of the source rock material as uplift and erosion progressed. Progressively deeper sections of the faults show less rhythmic banding, reflecting a fluid source that was more consistent in character and less subjected to seasonal variation. Calcite becomes more dominant as the carbonate phase, and barium, strontium, and rare earth elements decrease in abundance. The fault zones are thinner at these depths, and near the water table there is little carbonate at all. This suggests periods of post-fault mineralization water table fluctuation that remobilized soluble elements in the lower portion of the faults. Included in the final report are groundwater stable isotopic data collected from selected mine groundwater wells and surrounding springs.

Using the isotopic signature of the groundwaters, Dr. Melchiorre interpreted they could fall into three groups: Regional groundwaters, "Evaporated" waters, and "Exotic" waters. The regional groundwaters have an isotopic signature that is consistent with respect to elevation, following the trend observed for regional springs. Exotic waters most likely result from the rapid transmission of high-elevation precipitation recharge to lower elevation by large permeable structures (faults), though additional work will be required to confirm this. Pit water appears to be recharging from one of these structures with a lag time of about 4 days, as evidenced by the isotope dilution of the evaporated pit water. Evaporated waters most likely originate from surface impoundments, but may also result from well waters that have been imported from lower elevation. Spatial relations indicate potential sources at P-1, P-16, and P-30, with the P-16 impoundment evaporative plume suggesting local groundwater movement of 100 feet per year. This additional data, in combination with the detailed geologic work that Dr. Melchiorre and his students have produced, will aid in determining groundwater

movement and source within a geologically complex environment.

Final invoices for this project have not been submitted. Of the \$75,823 approved for this project, \$43,055 has been paid.

ENSR-Numerical Groundwater Flow Model for the Ivanpah Valley Groundwater Basin

This numerical groundwater model provides a regional analysis of the water balance for the Ivanpah Valley groundwater basin, which extends into Nevada. The lead investigator, Dr Robert Berry, evaluated groundwater recharge and associated land development and provided a model that could be used to manage the water resources of the Ivanpah Valley. This model could then be used to estimate the impacts of surface land use (waste discharge) on groundwater or surface water resources. The model shows that mountain front recharge is occurring along the alluvial fans at the Ivanpah basin margins. Coincidentally, these areas are also seeing most of the population increases and land development. The model demonstrates these recharge areas are most vulnerable to groundwater contamination from development, which in turn could affect the primary shallow drinking water aquifer in this area. Groundwater modeling predicts that the dominant basin groundwater flow would tend to carry contaminants introduced along the basin edges to the central part of the basin, where water quality is naturally poor due to dissolved salts. The final report and other electronic files for the groundwater model are available to the public and are posted on the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board webpage.

The final report was submitted in June 2008 satisfying all of the tasks as agreed under this SEP MOU. Final payment was approved for this project. Out of the total \$162,800 approved for this project, \$161,636 has been paid.

San Bernardino County-Litter Abatement and Illegal Dumping Eradication

Current accomplishments under this SEP have been a new San Bernardino County illegal dumping ordinance, installation of mobile GPS equipment, and over 94 surveillance cameras set up at dumping sites in the unincorporated areas of the County. The County has also developed a Geographic Information System (GIS) as part of this project. This GIS aspect of the project has allowed County code enforcement staff to more effectively identify illegal dump sites, and track dumping patterns. The County also launched a public awareness campaign that includes a "WETIP" hotline telephone number for reporting illegal dumping. Since this program began, County staff reported several cases of successful enforcement follow-up to illegal dumping incidents. As of the spring of this year, 70 dump sites have been cleaned up, 185 illegal dump sites have been identified as a result of public tips, and 4 citations have been issued for illegal dumping. Although this is still a new program, it appears these efforts have already increased public involvement in illegal dumping prevention.

The final invoice has been approved for payment and a final report is expected before December 31, 2008. Out of the total \$172,877 approved for this project, \$72,980 has been paid, and the remainder of the funds will be returned to the Cleanup and Abatement Account.

USGS-Chromium-Nitrate Occurrence in the Unsaturated Zone and Water Table, El Mirage Area

John Izbicki, lead investigator for this project, has completed about 75 percent of the tasks as agreed to under this SEP MOU. Preliminary conclusions indicate that the mobilization of high-chromium groundwater (concentrations greater than the maximum contaminant level [MCL]) from the unsaturated zone to the water table may occur in the presence of high-sulfate, high-nitrate dairy wastewater.

Anthropogenic chromium (Cr) released to the environment from industrial activity has a Cr isotopic composition of 0‰. If background chromium isotopic compositions in native groundwater are known, then the extent of Cr (VI) anthropogenic can be determined—even in areas having high background Cr (VI) concentrations. Care must be used in interpretation of data from contaminated sites because reduction of Cr (VI) to Cr (III) within plumes can produce positive (heavier) isotopic chromium compositions that overlap the range in native groundwater. In such cases it may still be possible to use chromium isotopic compositions in conjunction with hydraulic, major-ion, or stable isotope (deuterium and oxygen) data to determine the extent of Cr contamination. Perhaps the greatest benefit of chromium isotopes in contaminant studies will ultimately be in understanding processes that occur within chromium plumes. In areas where chromium isotopic data suggest rapid reduction of Cr (VI) to Cr (III), natural remediation and monitoring may be suitable management options to control plume migration. In other areas where chromium isotopic data suggest slow reduction of Cr (VI) to Cr (III) and mixing processes predominate, more aggressive management activities such as pump-and-treat or in situ remediation may be required to control plume migration.

The final report and invoice are expected before December 31, 2008.

Out of the total \$280,000 approved for this project, \$220,000 has been paid, with the USGS contributing an additional \$45,000.

USGS-Defining Arsenic Distribution in Groundwater, Antelope Valley

Peter Martin and Tracy Nishikawa, lead investigators, incorporated the data collected during this SEP into an existing three-dimensional geologic model of the Antelope Valley. This project is essentially complete; however, the final report is in preliminary format and awaiting final USGS

internal review before submittal to the Water Board in satisfaction of the final deliverable under this SEP. Preliminary results show that in general, naturally occurring, arsenic-laden groundwater (greater than the MCL) in the Lancaster-Palmdale area of the Antelope Valley can be avoided if water supply wells do not draw from the lower aquifer system. Wells that have been drilled in these deeper zones and are impacted by arsenic may be modified using the techniques tested during this project. The results of this work provide a tool to maintain and manage the current water supply wells in a way that avoids producing high-arsenic groundwater without implementing a costly well destruction and replacement program.

The final report and invoice are expected by December 31, 2008.

Out of the total \$130,000 approved for this project, \$90,000 has been paid, with the USGS contributing an additional \$30,000.

BLM - Horse Thief Springs Riparian Restoration and Public Safety Project

This project proposed to restore of Horse Thief Springs riparian area, to provide for appropriate land use, and to educate the public about the site. This site is located on BLM-owned land in the Mesquite hydrologic watershed about 30 miles north of Mountain Pass Mine in San Bernardino County. Ranching and other public overuse of the site has caused soil erosion and wetland contamination. Previous soil investigations indicated some residual petroleum-contaminated soil may be present. To date, about 70 percent of this project has been completed, which includes waste removal, erosion control, septic tank remediation, and installation of a primitive campground and educational kiosk. The BLM has completed soil sampling at this site in order to characterize potential contaminated soils. The final soil analyses and contaminant characterization results and invoices are expected to be submitted before December 31, 2008.

Out of the total \$178,500 approved for this project, \$88,000 has been paid to date.

9. **Annual Fee Increases** – Joe Koutsky

The Water Code requires each person with waste discharge requirements to pay an annual fee set by the State Water Board. The Water Code requires the State Water Board to adopt an annual schedule of fees, and further requires the State Water Board to adjust the annual fees each fiscal year to conform to the revenue levels set forth in the State Budget Act. On October 7, 2008, the State Water Board adopted regulations to increase the annual fees and the ambient water monitoring surcharges beginning in Fiscal Year 2008-2009. The increases will allow program staffing and activities at the regional boards to remain at current budget levels.

Under the previous fee schedules, projected revenues would have resulted in a deficit. The 2008 State Budget Act requires the State Water Board to reach an \$18.4 million revenue level to eliminate the deficit and keep the Permit Fund solvent.

The following table illustrates the percentage increases by programs.

| Program | Percentage Increase of Annual Fee |
|----------------|--|
| | |
| Land Disposal | 36% |
| NPDES | 36%* |
| Stormwater | 19% |
| WDR | 40% |

* Average percentage increase; actual increases vary within the program.

10. **Searles Valley Minerals, Compliance Status (July 16, 2008 – September 30, 2008)** – Omar Pacheco

Compliance Status

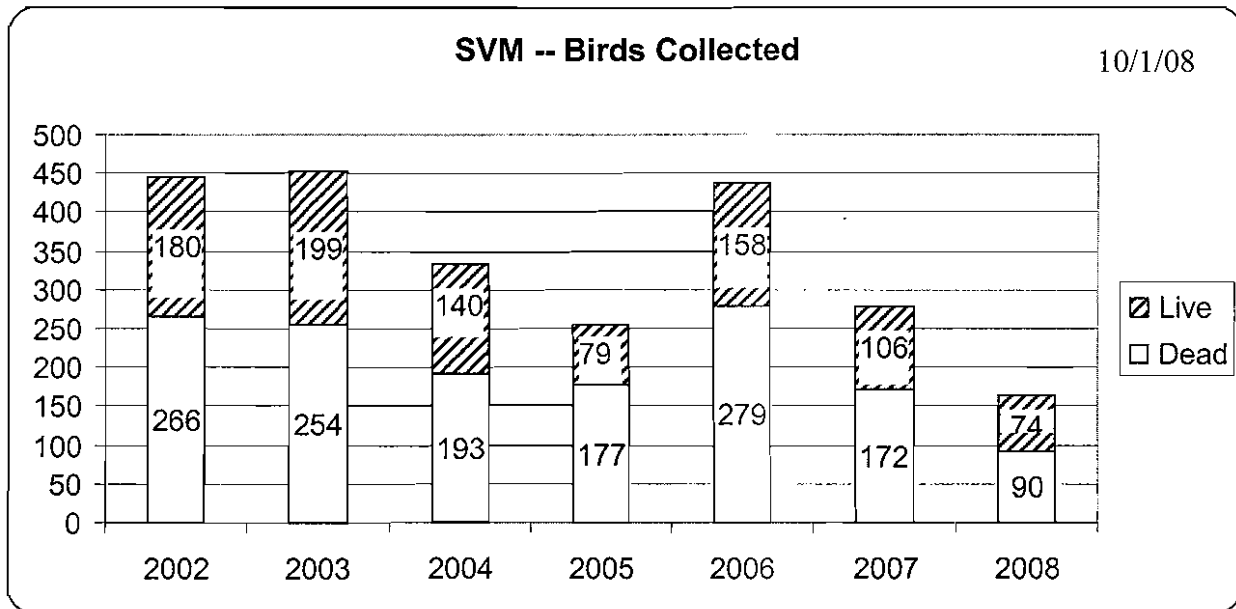
Effluent monitoring data from the Trona, Argus, and Westend facilities has shown compliance with the WDRs throughout the reporting period for all three facilities. Additionally, the company is implementing the projects required by the Administrative Civil Liability Order.

Off-Site Bird Mitigation

The Off-site Bird Mitigation Project is in the operation and maintenance phase. Operation and management activities are performed by representatives of the Dirty Sock Duck Club. These activities include well operation, repair of berms and roads, and water management for the benefit of waterfowl and plants. Operation and maintenance costs are satisfactorily being met yearly by Searles Valley Minerals (SVM). Current operation and management practices are expected to maintain a long-term bird habitat that fulfills the mitigation requirements.

Bird Report

SVM continues daily bird monitoring and collection activities with the assistance of staff from Flys Free Wildlife Rescue. Bird mortality rates are lower this year than last year and have not exceeded the California Department of Fish and Game's take permit. A chart showing birds found is included at the end of this item.



11. County Sanitation District No. 14 of Los Angeles County (District No. 14), Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant, Los Angeles County – Curt Shifrer

The Water Board adopted an Amended Cease and Desist Order (CDO) for the District on November 29, 2007. A final compliance date of November 1, 2010 was included in the Amended CDO. The District has awarded two construction contracts for facilities needed to achieve final compliance, one in November, 2007 for four lined storage reservoirs and the other in September, 2007 for a tertiary treatment plant with nitrogen removal and a treatment capacity of 18 million gallon per day. The Water Board adopted requirements for these facilities at its November 2006 and March 2007 Board meetings, respectively. Construction of the reservoirs and treatment plant is currently underway.

The Amended CDO also includes Interim Standards requiring the District to divert specific amounts of effluent that

would otherwise be discharged into Piute Ponds. Diverted effluent must be disposed and/or recycled at authorized location(s) other than Piute Ponds. From the time of the Amended CDO adoption (November 29, 2007) through August 31, 2008, the District had diverted 337 million gallons of tertiary effluent for recycling (irrigation of crops) at the Eastern Agricultural Site. The District has been meeting (and is expected to continue to meet) the diversion amounts required by the Interim Standards in the

Amended CDO. The sources of diverted effluent are the Membrane Biological

Reactor Treatment Plant and Antelope Valley Tertiary Treatment Plant.

A table showing the status of compliance is at the end of this report.

12. County Sanitation District No. 20 of Los Angeles County (District No. 20), Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant, Los Angeles County – Curt Shifrer

The Water Board adopted an Amended Cease and Desist Order (CDO) for the District on November 29, 2007. The Amended CDO requires the District to achieve final compliance with Waste Discharge Requirements by June 18, 2010 by halting discharges of nitrogen to groundwater that create a condition of pollution or that are in violation of Basin Plan water quality objectives including the non-degradation objective.

To achieve compliance, the District is implementing a project that includes synthetic-lined storage reservoirs, and pump stations and force mains to move effluent from the treatment plant site to the storage reservoirs. During the winter, the reservoirs will store effluent that exceeds the agronomic needs of the crops in the effluent management site. The project also includes a new activated-sludge tertiary treatment plant (with nitrogen removal) for upgrading and expanding the wastewater treatment at the existing plant site. In April, 2008, the District awarded contracts for the new tertiary treatment plant and lined storage reservoirs, and construction is currently underway for these facilities. Construction is currently underway for the pump stations and force mains.

The District is expected to achieve final compliance with the Amended CDO before June 18, 2010 by completing construction and starting operation of the pump stations, force mains and lined impoundments for storage of treated effluent and irrigation of crops at rates that do not exceed either the water or nutrient agronomic rates.

A table showing the status of compliance is at the end of this report.

01-0033

SCHEDULE OF TASKS
Barstow Wastewater Treatment Plant

| PERFORMANCE TASK | DUE DATE | STATUS |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Required by: Cease and Desist Order Order No. R6V-2004-0029 (July 27, 2004) | | |
| The treatment plant effluent discharged shall not exceed 26 mg/L as N (30-day average) | July 27, 2004 | Met |
| Biosolids must not be applied at the irrigation sites | July 27, 2004 | Met |
| Submit a Facilities Improvement Report | December 31, 2004 | Met |
| Submit a Long Term Action Plan to achieve compliance with WDRs by July 30, 2009 | November 12, 2004 | Met |
| Submit a Final Compliance Plan to achieve compliance with the WDRs by July 30, 2009 | August 4, 2006 | Met |
| Achieve Final Compliance with WDRs | July 30, 2009 | |
| REPORTING | | |
| Submit a Farm Management Plan | December 31, 2004 | Met |
| Submit Quarterly Status Reports until final compliance is achieved | By October 15, 2004; and quarterly thereafter | Ongoing: Met |
| Required by: Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R6V-2007-0017 (May 25, 2007) | | |
| Supply interim uninterrupted replacement water service to residences served by private domestic wells within the Soapmine Road area in which nitrate has been detected at concentrations at or exceeding 5 mg/L nitrate nitrogen | Starting May 27, 2007 | Ongoing: Supplying bottled water |
| Submit a Technical Report listing all residences that have been provided interim replacement water | May 30, 2007 | Met |
| Notify all parcel owners and residents in the Soapmine Road area that nitrate nitrogen concentrations in groundwater may exceed the MCL of 10 mg/L | June 1, 2007 | Met |
| Quarterly sampling of all private domestic wells within the Soapmine Road area | By September 30, 2007 and quarterly thereafter | Ongoing: Met |

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Submit Certified laboratory results for all potentially affected private domestic wells and a list of residences with nitrate nitrogen concentrations at or exceeding 5 mg/L in their supply water | By October 15, 2007 and quarterly thereafter | Ongoing: Met |
| Submit detailed Alternative Water Supply Implementation Work Plan | August 15, 2007 | Met |
| Required by: Order to submit technical report in accordance with Section 13267 (May 18, 2007) Revised on (January 28, 2008) | | |
| 1. Interim Remediation Plan | June 30, 2007 | Met |
| 2. Groundwater Investigation Work Plan | June 30, 2007 | Met |
| 3. Revised Remedial Investigation Report (RRIR) | February 5, 2008 | Met |
| 4. Remediation Plan (referred to as Revised Interim Remedial Action Report (IRAP)) | February 29, 2008 | Met |
| 5. Background, Seasonality, and Migration Report | September 26, 2008 | Met |
| 6. Final Remediation Plan | March 27, 2009 | |

| SCHEDULE OF TASKS | | |
|---|---|---|
| <u>Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant (LWRP)</u> | | |
| <u>County Sanitation District No. 14 of Los Angeles County (District)</u> | | |
| PERFORMANCE TASK | DUE DATE | STATUS |
| Required by: Waste Discharge Requirements | | |
| Board Order R6V 2002-053 | | |
| Board Order R6V 2002-053A1 (Adopted 7/13/2005) | | |
| Chlorine Toxicity | | |
| II.B.1.a. – Submit a plan to achieve compliance with free residual and chlorine effluent limits | May 1, 2003 | Met |
| II.B.1.b. - Begin implementation of the plan | December 1, 2003 | Met |
| II.B.1.c. - Achieve full compliance | August 25, 2005 | Met |
| Ammonia Toxicity | | |
| II.B.2 a. – Achieve interim ammonia effluent limits | August 25, 2005 | Met |
| II.B.2.b – Achieve final ammonia limits | When SSO goes into effect | |
| Abandoned Wells (Treatment Plant Site) | | |
| II.B.3. – Submit work plan to identify and destroy abandoned wells | January 1, 2003 | Met |
| Nuisance Condition | | |
| II.B.4. - Complete project to eliminate nuisance condition created by effluent induced overflow from Piute Ponds to Rosamond Dry Lake | August 25, 2005 | Extended to November 1, 2010 according to CDO |
| Groundwater Monitoring (Treatment Plant Site) | | |
| II.B.5.a. - Submit workplan to install additional monitoring wells and piezometers | August 1, 2003 | Met |
| II.B.5.b - Complete installation of wells, collect initial samples and submit draft report | August 1, 2004 | Met |
| II.B.5.c - Submit final report that establishes if, and to what extent, percolation from unlined ponds affects groundwater and propose appropriate remediation measures | January 31, 2005 | Met |
| Annual Compliance Reports | | |
| II.E.3. - Submit annual self monitoring report compliance and monitoring summary, including actions taken or planned to bring discharger into compliance | April 1st of each year | Met |
| Required by: Waste Discharge Requirements | | |
| Board Order R6V 2002-053A2 (Adopted 3/14/2007) | | |
| Engineering Reports (Tertiary Treatment Plants) | | |
| II.B.1. – Acceptance of engineering report for 18-mgd tertiary treatment plant by Executive Officer. | Before discharging from plant | |
| II.B.2. – Acceptance of engineering report for MBR tertiary treatment plant with UV disinfection by Executive Officer. | Before discharging from UV system | |
| Farm Management Plan (Agricultural Site) | | |
| II.C.1. – Submit farm management plan for Fields 7 & 8, and 11 - 20 | Submit report nine months before irrigation in fields | |

01-0036

| PERFORMANCE TASK | DUE DATE | STATUS |
|---|--|----------------|
| Vadose Zone Monitoring (Agricultural Site) | | |
| II.D.1. – Submit vadose zone monitoring plan (if an alternate plan is proposed) for Fields 1 - 6, 9 & 10 | June 14, 2007 | Met |
| II.D.1. – Implement vadose zone monitoring plan for Fields 1 - 6, 9 & 10 | March 14, 2008 | Met |
| Groundwater Monitoring (Agricultural Site) | | |
| II.E.1. – Complete groundwater sampling for data needed to calculate existing water quality for Fields 1 through 8 | June 30, 2007 | Met |
| II.E.1. - Submit results of calculations for determining existing water quality for Fields 1 through 8 | October 30, 2007 | Met |
| II.E.2.a. - Submit workplan for installing additional monitoring wells for Fields 9 through 12 | April 20, 2007 | Met |
| II.E.2.a. - Complete installation of additional monitoring wells for Fields 9 through 12 | June 15, 2007 | Met |
| II.E.2.b. – Complete groundwater sampling for data needed to calculate existing water quality for Fields 9 through 12 | September 30, 2007 | Met |
| II.E.2.b. - Submit results of calculations for determining existing water quality for Fields 9 through 12 | January 30, 2008 | Met |
| II.E.3.a. - Submit workplan for installing additional monitoring wells for Fields 13 through 20 | Submit report one year before irrigation in fields | |
| II.E.3.b. - Submit results of calculations for determining existing water quality for Fields 13 through 20 | Complete before irrigation in fields | |
| Abandoned Wells (Agricultural Site) | | |
| II.F. – Submit report demonstrating that destruction of abandoned wells have been completed for Fields 13 - 20 | Submit report three months before irrigation in fields | |
| Run On and Run Off Controls (Agricultural Site) | | |
| II.G.1. – Submit report demonstrating that run on and/or run off controls have been implemented for Fields 1 - 6 | Submit report one month before irrigation in fields | Met |
| II.G.1. – Submit report demonstrating that run on and/or run off controls have been implemented for Fields 7 - 20 | Submit report one month before irrigation in fields | |
| Required by: Waste Discharge Requirements Board Order R6V 2006-0051 | | |
| II.A. - Submit workplan for installing additional monitoring wells for the proposed storage reservoirs | April 9, 2007 | Late (16 days) |
| II.B.1 - Submit the final design for the proposed storage reservoirs | Before constructing the reservoirs | Met |
| II.B.2 - Submit a construction QA/QC program for the proposed storage reservoirs | Before constructing the reservoirs | Met |
| II.B.3 - Submit certification that proposed reservoirs were constructed as proposed | Before use of the reservoirs | |

01-0037

| PERFORMANCE TASK | DUE DATE | STATUS |
|---|---|--|
| Required by: Cease and Desist Orders Board Order R6V-2004-0038 Board Order R6V-2004-0038A1 (Adopted 11/29/2007) | | |
| I.A. – Divert 24 MG of effluent and discharge to an alternative legal disposal point (e.g., Apollo Park) other than Piute Ponds (Note: Contained in R6V-2004-0038. Not rescinded.) | Between December 1, 2004 and Mar 31, 2005 | Less than 24 MG diverted |
| II.A. – Divert 192 MG of effluent that would otherwise be discharged to Piute Ponds and dispose of this volume at an alternative legal point of disposal. | Between Apr 1 and Oct 31 of each year | Expected to meet: Between Apr 1, 2008 and Oct 31, 2008. |
| II.B. – Divert the effluent volume (calculated as specified in CDO) that would otherwise be discharged to Piute Ponds and dispose of this volume at an alternative legal point of disposal. Calculated volume equals 156 MG minus an adjustment if there is above-average rainfall. | Between Nov 1 and Mar 31 of each year | Met: Between Nov 29, 2007 (date Amended CDO adopted) and Mar 31, 2008. |
| III. – Eliminate the effluent-induced overflows from Piute Ponds to Rosamond Dry Lake | November 1, 2010 | |
| V. – Submit quarterly status reports until final compliance achieved | Feb 1, May 1, Aug 1, and Nov 1 of each year | Ongoing |

01-0038

SCHEDULE OF TASKS
PALMDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (PWRP)
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT NO. 20 OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY (DISTRICT)

| PERFORMANCE TASK | DUE DATE | STATUS |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Required by Cease and Desist Orders R6V-2004-039 and R6V-2004-039-A01 | | |
| II. Interim Corrective Measures — Limit Excess Nitrogen at the Effluent Management Site: | | |
| » In 2007, the limit is 124.5 tons | Feb 1, 2008 | Met. District No. 20 released 91.1 tons. |
| » In 2008 | Feb 1, 2009 | |
| III. Achieve final compliance | June 18, 2010 | |
| » Irrigate crops at the Effluent Management Site during the 2010 summer season that do not exceed the water or agronomic rates; and | | |
| » completing storage impoundments, force man, and pump station facilities | | |
| V. Submit quarterly status report | Aug 4, 2008 | Met |
| » Reports must include analysis towards completing facilities | | |
| » Report must include an Excess Nitrogen statement for 2009 | | |
| Required by Cleanup and Abatement Order R6V 2003-056 | | |
| Plume Delineation | | |
| 1.1.1 – Submit a plan to delineate the nitrate plume to background levels | Feb 16, 2004 | Met |
| 1.1.2 – Complete plume delineation | Aug 15, 2004 | Not Completed — In progress |
| Plume Containment | | |
| 1.2.2 - Submit a final plan (including extraction well locations and pumping rates) and time schedule for containing the plume | Sept 15, 2004 | Met |
| 1.2.3 – Achieve plume containment | Sept 30, 2005 | Not met |
| Plume Remediation | | |
| 1.3.1 - Submit a plan describing the proposed plume remediation describing how ground water will be restored to background or propose alternative cleanup levels pursuant to SWRCB Resolution 92-49 | Sept 15, 2004 | Not met - In progress |
| 1.3.2 – Implement the proposed plan for ground water extraction and agricultural irrigation (or an equally acceptable alternative) | Sept 15, 2005 | Not met — In progress |
| Abatement | | |
| 2.1 – Submit a plan describing proposed abatement actions | March 31, 2004 | Met |
| Reporting | | |
| 3.2 – Submit quarterly status reports until remediation is complete including actions completed in the last three months and expected | Aug 1, 2008 | Met |

01-0039

| PERFORMANCE TASK | DUE DATE | STATUS |
|--|--|--------------------|
| in the next three months report | | |
| Required by Waste Discharge Requirements 6-00-57, -A01, -A02, -A03 (Effluent Management Site) | | |
| Provision II.B.1. – Submit Corrective Action Plan (CAP) | Jan 31, 2001 | Met |
| Provision II.B.2. – Submit Effluent Disposal Plan (EDP) | Jan 31, 2001 | Met |
| Provision II.B.3. – Submit Farm Management Plan (FMP) | Jan 31, 2001 | Met |
| Provision II.B.4 – Implement CAP, EDP, FMP | June 14, 2003 | Met |
| Provision II.B.5 – Submit reports on the status of implementing the CAP, EDP, and FMP until completed | Jan 31, 2005 | Met |
| " | July 31, 2005 | Met |
| Provision II.F – Submit work plan and time schedule for destroying abandoned wells in Section 15 | May 30, 2004 | Met |
| Provision II.D – Submit a report describing leased area and alternative disposal plan | Apr 29, 2005 | Met |
| Discharge Specification I.B. – Submit well destruction report Sections 14 & 16 | Aug 1, 2005 | Met |
| Discharge Specification I.C. – Submit revised vadose zone monitoring plan | Aug 15, 2005 | Met |
| Discharge Specification I.C. – Submit report documenting vadose zone installation | Dec 15, 2005 | Met |
| Discharge Specification I.C. – Submit report documenting actual vadose zone installation and testing | March 23, 2007 | Met |
| Required by: Monitoring and Reporting Program 00-57-A01, -A02, -A03, -A04 (Effluent Management Site) | | |
| A01/II.A.1 & A02/2 – Submit a Sampling and Analysis Plan | March 31, 2004 | Met |
| " | June 1, 2004 | Met |
| II.A.3. – Submit a Wind Speed Monitoring Plan | March 31, 2004 | Met |
| I.E.4. – Report Completion of Removing Old Vadose Zone Monitoring System | Jan 1, 2006 | Met |
| I.G.1. – Submit an Annual Cropping Plan | Nov 15 | Being met. Ongoing |
| II.B.1 – Submit Monthly Reports for - Facility Influent Monitoring - Facility Effluent Monitoring - Operation and Maintenance - Biosolids Disposal | 1st working day of 2nd month following each monthly reporting period | Being met. Ongoing |
| II.B.2 – Submit Quarterly reports for Groundwater Monitoring Effluent Management Site Monitoring Vadose Zone Monitoring Effluent Management Site Operations Chemical Use Monitoring | 1st working day of 2nd month following each quarterly reporting period | Being met. Ongoing |
| II.B.3. – Submit Annual Reports for Operations & Compliance Summary Certified Operator status Health and Safety Compliance Chemical Use Monitoring Federal Biosolids Report | March 1 | Being met. Ongoing |

01-0040

| PERFORMANCE TASK | DUE DATE | STATUS |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Required by Board Order 6-00-57-A04 (Storage Reservoirs) | | |
| Provision II.A.1. – Submit work plan for groundwater monitoring system | Nov 30, 2007 | Met |
| Provision II.A.2. – Submit site hydrogeologic investigation report and work plan for groundwater compliance monitoring well installation | Dec 31, 2008 | Met |
| Required by Resolution No. R6V-2005-0010 | | |
| A. - Discharger should initiate cleanup project to reduce nitrate concentrations in groundwater to less than 10 mg/L as N, as soon as possible | As soon as possible | Not met — In progress |
| B. - Discharger should submit an evaluation for additional options for remediation of groundwater after the 10 mg/L as N level is achieved. Focus should be on less than 2 mg/L as N (background), which will be used to establish the final cleanup standard | Apr 13, 2006 | Met |
| Required by recent letters from the Executive Officer | | |
| Submit Addendum to Vadose Zone Monitoring Plan (Requested on 6-24-04) | July 23, 2004 | Met |
| Grant Extension Request for submitting Abatement Report Addendum (Request on 7-20-04) | Aug 2, 2004 | Met |
| Provide an updated Sampling and Analysis Plan for use of Low Flow Purging (Requested on 8-6-04) | Sept 15, 2004 | Met |
| Provide a Work Plan to evaluate effects on unlined oxidation pond leakage on ground water (Requested on 8-16-04) | Sept 24, 2004 | Met |
| Submit Wind Speed Study Results (Requested on 5-21-04) | Oct 1, 2004 | Met |
| Provide a Response to comments in the 3 rd Quarter 2004 CAO Status Report (Requested on 9-22-04) | Oct 15, 2004 | Met |
| Submit Tree Farm Vadose Zone Monitoring Plan (Requested on 10-26-04) | Dec 6, 2004 | Met |
| Submit Delineation Report Addendum (Requested on 11-10-04) | Dec 31, 2004 | Met |
| Submit Work Plan to Investigate or Abandoned Wells (Airport only) (Requested on 12-6-04) | Jan 7, 2005 | Met. Airports documented destruction of wells in a Nov 06 report and a July 07 report |
| Submit Work Plan and schedule for unlined ponds (Requested on 12-2-04) | Jan 7, 2005 | Met |
| Submit time schedule to complete an Addendum to the Containment and Remediation Plan (Requested on December 28, 2004) | Jan 12, 2005 | Met |
| Submit an Addendum to the Containment and Remediation Plan (Committed to by District staff on 1-21-05) | March 1, 2005 | Met |
| Submit a detailed proposal to delineate the nitrate plume on Air Force Plant 42. | Apr 30, 2005 | Met |
| Submit information regarding over-application of effluent to Section 15 during January to March 2005 in violation of waste discharge requirements (Requested May 27, 2005) | June 30, 2005 | Met |
| Submit an assessment of whether the District expects to achieve compliance with a 12-month average total nitrogen effluent limit by November 1, 2005 for the prior 12 months (Requested May 27, 2005) | June 30, 2005 | Met |

01-0041

| PERFORMANCE TASK | DUE DATE | STATUS |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Submit a response to Board staff comments on the Annual Cropping Plan (Requested June 13, 2005) | July 20, 2005 | Met |
| Indicate if the District made no effort between September 2004 and March 2005 to gain access to Air Force Plant 42 (requested August 15, 2005) | Sept 15, 2005 | Met |
| Propose a method for using both soil sample and vadose zone moisture data to establish total nitrogen concentrations in water lost by deep percolation. (Requested August 10, 2005) | Oct 21, 2005 | Met |
| Submit Interim Measures and Monitoring Plan and address comments (Requested August 22, 2005) | Sept 30, 2005 | Met |
| Submit technical Report describing options if Airport terminates Section 9 Lease (Requested September 6, 2005) | Oct 14, 2005 | Met |
| Unauthorized Release of Secondary Treated Sewage (Requested September 7, 2005) | Oct 1, 2005 | Met |
| Containment, Remediation Plan, Supplement No. 2, and Groundwater Monitoring Plan (Requested November 18, 2005) | Dec 15, 2005 | Met |
| Order to submit Technical Report in accordance with Section 13267 of the California Water Code (Requested December 5, 2005) | Jan 10, 2006 | Met |
| Request corrected tables and text for the 2006 Annual Cropping Plan (Requested January 5, 2005) | March 1, 2006 | Met |
| Request field work to begin on installing new groundwater extraction wells (Requested February 15, 2006) | March 15, 2006 | Met |
| Request additional vadose zone monitoring stations be installed in Section 14 (Revised plan accepted March 24, 2006) | Dec 15, 2005 | The District submitted the as-installed stations report on March 23, 2007. |
| Submit information describing the over application of effluent to crops above agronomic rates (Notice of Violation November 7, 2006) | Dec 15, 2006 | Met |
| Complete Ammonia Volatilization Study | (none) | Met |
| Complete data objective analysis to justify groundwater monitoring locations and depths (June 20, 2007 letter that conditionally approved installation of new monitoring wells). | July 20, 2007 | Met |

01-0042

ENCLOSURE 6

01-0043

EO'S Monthly Report
9/16/08 - 10/15/08
Unauthorized Waste Discharges

COUNTY: EL DORADO

| Discharger/Facility | Location | Basin | Regulated Facility | Substance Discharged | Spill Date | Discharge Volume | Description of Failure | Discharge To | Status |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|---|--------------|--|
| South Tahoe PUD | 945 Merced Ave, S Lake Tahoe | N | Y | Raw sewage | 10/7/2008 | 100 gallons | A blockage in the collection system backed up sewage into home's lateral. Raw sewage was found leaking from pipes underneath house. | Ground | Removed blockage from sewer main. No individual home repair necessary (home is to be demolished). No further action recommended. |

COUNTY: LASSEN

| Discharger/Facility | Location | Basin | Regulated Facility | Substance Discharged | Spill Date | Discharge Volume | Description of Failure | Discharge To | Status |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|---|--------------|---|
| Val Boyles | 688-040 Manzanita Way | N | N | Sewage | 9/16/2008 | 300-600 gallons | In the process of connecting Mr. Boyles' septic system to Spalding District, a plumber broke part of an ABS pipe which was part of Boyles' older system. As a result, sewage spilled onto the ground. | Ground | Plumber was contacted to fix the piping from the residence to the septic tank. No further action recommended. |

COUNTY: LOS ANGELES

| Discharger/Facility | Location | Basin | Regulated Facility | Substance Discharged | Spill Date | Discharge Volume | Description of Failure | Discharge To | Status |
|---------------------|---|-------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--|--------------|--|
| So Cal Edison | Avenue K at 83rd Street East, Lancaster | S | N | Transformer oil | 10/15/2008 | 96 gallons | A car hit a utility pole, knocking the pole to the ground. Oil contained in the transformers silled with three transformers. | Ground | The spill was contained and cleaned up. No further action recommended. |

01-0044

COUNTY: PLACER

| Discharger/Facility | Location | Basin | Regulated Facility | Substance Discharged | Spill Date | Discharge Volume | Description of Failure | Discharge To | Status |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--|--------------|---|
| North Tahoe PUD | 1432 Cheshire Ct, Placer Co. | <input type="checkbox"/> N | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | Raw sewage | 9/21/2008 | 500 gallons | Grease caused a blockage in a sewer collection system. The sewage spilled from a manhole and flowed approx. 70-75 feet. | Ground | Removed grease blockage in the collection system. Cleaned spill and disinfected area with light chlorine solution. No further action recommended. |
| Northstar CSD | Hwy 267 at Airport Rd, Truckee | <input type="checkbox"/> N | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | Sewage | 9/24/2008 | 1,000 gallons | Northstar CSD was using a pipe cleaning tool--known as a PIG--in their sewer system. The PIG became stuck in the sewer; when the District freed the PIG, a surge of sewage overwhelmed the manhole.. | Ground | A 2% chlorine solution was applied to the area. 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 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|--|--------------|---|
| Searles Valley Minerals / Trona Plant | 13200 Main St., Trona | <input type="checkbox"/> S | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | Mercury | 9/24/2008 | 70 lbs (0.6 gallons) | Contractor overseeing demolition activities at the former potash plant at the Trona Facility was removing a crystallizer. Mercury spilled onto the ground. SVM has notified its personnel and isolated the area. | Ground | Discharger's contractor removed all mercury and mercury-contaminated soil, grease, and debris (clothing and equipment used by response personnel, etc.) to an off-site legal disposal facility. Clean-up complete. No further action recommended. |
| Searles Valley Minerals / Trona Plant | 13200 Main St., Trona | <input type="checkbox"/> S | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | Mercury | 10/10/2008 | 6 lbs (0.05 gallons) | During demolish activities, at the former Potash facility in Trona, a small amount of mercury was still present in the equipment and discharged from a former crystallizer onto the ground. SVM has notified their personnel and the area has been isolated. | Ground | Discharger's contractor is cleaning up the spill by soil excavation and disposal to an off-site disposal facility. The spill occurred in the same area as the September 24 spill. SVM is developing a plan to more completely evaluate work areas prior to conducting any future demolition work. |

01-0045

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

| Discharger/Facility | Location | Basin | Regulated Facility | Substance Discharged | Spill Date | Discharge Volume | Description of Failure | Discharge To | Status |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| City of Victorville | Talpa & Mariposa, Victorville | S | Y | Raw sewage | 10/14/2008 | 9,000 gallons | Vandals placed rocks in sewer manholes and blocked a line; this led to overflow of raw sewage into Oro Grande Wash. Some sewage was recovered. | Oro Grande Wash (dry) | City removed rocks and recovered standing liquid and solids. Area was disinfected. City secured manholes by placing three feet of soil over each manhole. Clean-up complete. No further action recommended. |

01-0046

ENCLOSURE 7

01-0047

CASE CLOSURE REPORT
November 2008
 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 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|--|---|---|
| September 23, 2008 | Beck Oil Shell | 16617 D Street, Victorville | 6B3600505T | UST | NA | 3,260 TPHg 500 TPHd | Victor Valley Water District Well #33 1,400' southwest | excavation, groundwater extraction, monitored natural attenuation |

Notes:

TPHd = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel
 TPHg = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline
 TRPH- Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons
 NS-Not sampled
 NA-Not Applicable

01-0048