Lahontan Regional Water Quality
Control Board

# EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

June 2004

## NORTH BASIN

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

First quarter 2004 groundwater sampling showed a detection of MTBE above drinking water standards for the first time in three monitoring events. MTBE was detected at 18 micrograms per liter (µg/l) in extraction well 5 (EX-5), about 1,600 ft downgradient of the gas station. This was not expected because no MTBE was found in monitoring wells between the site and EX-5. The detection of MTBE in EX-5 suggests that dissolved hydrocarbons migrated from the site prior to the completion of soil remediation activities involving hydrogen peroxide last November.

Regional Board staff instructed Secor International to re-initiate groundwater extraction at EX-5 to contain plume migration. Beginning April 9, groundwater has been pumped at 20 gallons per minutes and treated by air sparging. Effluent is discharged to an on-site infiltration gallery.

The next groundwater monitoring event is scheduled for June. If MTBE concentrations remain above drinking water standards, groundwater extraction will continue. However, if MTBE concentrations reduce to below drinking water standards, Secor has been directed to cease pump-and-treat activities and to follow up with verification monitoring.

2. ***Lake Tahoe Basin Fuels Management Planning*** - *Erika Lovejoy*

In March 2004 US Senator Diane Feinstein and Assemblyman Tim Leslie held a conference in South Lake Tahoe to address wildfire risk due to fire suppression and fuels accumulation in the Tahoe Basin. Senator Feinstein asked to have Fire Management Plans for Lake Tahoe communities by August 2004. If the plans are completed on-time, the Lake Tahoe communities may qualify for federal implementation funds. The Lake Tahoe Firesafe Council is leading this effort and will rank fire hazards in the unincorporated areas of Lake Tahoe. Satellite imagery will be used to map and assess risk to structures and forested areas near communities. Areas will be rated as high, medium, or low risk. Lake Tahoe is the second area in the country to use this technology for fire management purposes.

Rankings and recommendations will be presented in a draft report to the public during the first week of July. The public will have about one week to comment. Staff is participating in the planning meetings and will be involved in plan implementation since it is likely that there will be a number of activities proposed within stream environment zones.

3. ***USFS Big Meadow Violation*** - *Erika Lovejoy*

Last summer Board staff received a citizen's complaint regarding trail work that had been done in Big Meadow. New fill was placed within a jurisdictional wetland without public notice or obtaining a permit. The United State Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) was contacted and admitted responsibility, noting that there was insufficient communication with a local volunteer group doing the work, and as a result permits were not obtained for the project. Regional Board and LTBMU staff inspected the site and mutually agreed that the newly constructed path although not correctly designed, may still be an improvement over the previous condition where trail users were causing erosion by crossing directly through the meadow.

A Notice of Violation (NOV) was sent to the LTBMU requesting a description of current site conditions, an alternatives analysis, and monitoring for water quality problems and vegetative health in the meadow. The LTBMU provided a response in October 2003, and submitted an alternatives analysis in February 2004, as required by the NOV. The October report noted no negative changes in the meadow health. The next monitoring report is due August 1, 2004, at which time the impact of the trail to meadow hydrology and vegetation will be re-evaluated and decisions will be made as to whether the fill should remain, be removed, modified, or replaced with a different alternative.

4. ***Upper Truckee River Middle Reach Projects*** *- Robert Larsen*

Historic grazing practices, urban development, and construction of the Lake Tahoe Airport have created adverse impacts to the Upper Truckee River below the Highway 50 bridge at Elks Club Boulevard. Restoring such degraded waterways continues to play an important role in improving water quality in the Lake Tahoe watershed.

Various public agencies, including the City of South Lake Tahoe, the Tahoe Resource Conservation District, the United States Army Corp of Engineers, and California Tahoe Conservancy have been assessing restoration opportunities on this portion of the Upper Truckee River for many years. Property ownership, funding issues, and project design challenges have previously complicated the planning process and delayed project implementation.

In recent years the three largest land owners, the City of South Lake Tahoe, the California Tahoe Conservancy, and the Barton-Ledbetter Trust (assisted by the Tahoe Resource Conservation District) have been working cooperatively to ensure projects implemented on individual properties have consistent goals and design methods. The three project proponents have been working with the environmental consultant Entrix to facilitate input from other stakeholders, including the Regional Board, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, US Forest Service, and other public and private entities involved in the Upper Truckee River restoration.

Staff attended the first Upper Truckee River Middle Reach Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meeting, held on April 21, 2004. The agenda included relevant background information and a review of the project history and discussions about the three individual projects. The Tahoe Resource Conservation District will be the project lead for the portion of the river that flows through private property (Barton-Ledbetter Trust). The City of South Lake Tahoe will manage the river reach flowing through the Lake Tahoe Airport property, and the California Tahoe Conservancy will direct restoration activities on the Sunset Stables property.

Because these projects will require construction permits and could directly impact surface water quality, Staff will continue to participate in Upper Truckee River Middle Reach TAG meetings. Through TAG participation, Staff will work with project proponents to ensure that project design will result in improved water quality while appropriately mitigating any construction related impacts.

5. ***Individual NPDES permit requested for Silver King Creek Paiute Cutthroat Trout Restoration Project rotenone use by Department of Fish & Game, Silver King Creek, Alpine County*** - Jason Churchill

Pursuant to a 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling (Headwaters, Inc. v. Talent Irrigation District) residual chemicals produced by application of aquatic pesticides to waters of the United States (including active ingredients and breakdown products) must be regulated by an NPDES permit. Fishery management projects by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) involving the use of rotenone are subject to this ruling. The CDFG obtained coverage for the proposed Silver King Creek project under State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order No. 2001-12-DWQ, (the "Aquatic Pesticides General NPDES Permit," or General Permit). The General

Permit was a limited-term permit adopted on an emergency basis in response to the court ruling, and expired in January 2004. The SWRCB recently adopted a new Aquatic Pesticides General NPDES Permit (for "Aquatic Weed Control") on May 20, 2004, but provisions that would have allowed conditional use of rotenone were deleted from the Order before adoption at the direction of State Board members. Consequently, the CDFG has requested that the Regional Board issue an Individual NPDES permit for the project, to satisfy the court requirements.

The project is designed to help safeguard the CDFG's previous successful efforts to restore the threatened Paiute Cutthroat Trout to its historic habitat, by introducing it to five additional downstream creek miles. Originally scheduled for summer 2002, the project has already been postponed twice by the CDFG due to administrative delays and legal challenges over controversial aspects of the project. The current proposal is to commence treatment by mid September 2004. I have directed staff to prepare a draft NPDES permit (with assistance offered by SWRCB staff) for consideration at the September 8-9 Regional Board meeting. If the project is not implemented by mid September, the treatment must be postponed because colder fall temperatures hinder breakdown and dissipation of the pesticide and inert ingredients.

Rotenone use by CDFG in the Lahontan Region is regulated under Basin Plan provisions that allow for a variance to water quality objectives provided specific conditions are met. (For additional information, see the Basin Plan at Section 4.9, p. 23.) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was executed between the CDFG and the Regional Board in 1990 to implement the Basin Plan provisions. Last year, pursuant to MOU requirements, I reviewed project plans submitted by the CDFG and found that the proposed project was consistent with Basin Plan provisions and met criteria specified in the MOU. More recently, staff has requested that the CDFG provide updated project plans, including details about the chemical composition of rotenone formulations to be used, to confirm compliance with Basin Plan, and MOU requirements.

The project is controversial. Staff is responding to several recent comment letters expressing concerns regarding potential impacts of rotenone treatment to benthic macroinvertebrate communities; the adequacy of invertebrate monitoring efforts, and the potential presence of rare or endemic invertebrate species; potential toxicity to other wildlife and humans; impacts to wilderness values; and ability to comply with Basin Plan requirements.

6. ***Tahoe City Marina Master Plan-Regional Board Comments on the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)*** *- Mary Fiore-Wagner*

As a responsible agency, Regional Board staff recently submitted comments on the EIS/EIR prepared for the proposed expansion project for Tahoe City Marina (TCM). The Preferred Alternative, which will be constructed in three phases, includes relocating TCPUD's Grove Street pump station, adding 174 new slips to the existing 160 slip marina, constructing over 1900 linear feet of breakwater, constructing a three-level parking structure, and installing best management practices at all upland facilities. The EIS/EIR for the TCM Master Plan is a joint document prepared on behalf of Placer County pursuant to CEQA and on behalf of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) pursuant to the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact.

Because of their very nature, marina expansion projects must be carefully designed and managed so impacts on water quality are minimized or avoided. In general comments, we acknowledged that marinas and recreational boating are significant threats contributing to adverse water quality and localized conditions of nuisance. No matter how reliable the mitigation measures are, expanding an existing marina and creating new breakwaters will likely impact water quality because natural water circulation and flushing are interrupted, resulting in more stagnant conditions that allow pollutants to accumulate.

General comments also emphasized that the proposed expansion for TCM may be inconsistent with Lake Tahoe's federal designation as an *Outstanding National Resource Water*, and the anti-degradation policy. The anti-degradation policy allows for a temporary or short-term degradation, such as repair or replacement of marina facilities. Marina expansion and its associated activities, however, are not considered activities that pose only short-term water quality degradation. As such, it is imperative to fully implement effective mitigation measures so environmental impacts are (1) minimized and/or avoided, (2) beneficial uses are protected, and (3) Lake Tahoe's existing high water quality is maintained.

Similar to our comments on the Tahoe Keys Marina Master Plan, staff will not support the TCM expansion if ongoing, long-term monitoring indicates that levels of hydrocarbons and other pollutants threaten beneficial uses and violate the anti-degradation policy.

Specific comments summarized concerns about BMPs, dredging, the boat slips, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and the breakwater. Our comments also outlined the specific exemption criteria that would allow the Regional Board to permit the construction of the breakwater, which involves placement of fill below high water, an activity the Basin Plan prohibits.

The TRPA and Placer County expect to circulate the Final EIS/EIR during the summer of 2004. Pending certification of the Final EIS/EIR and subsequent permitting, the project proponent intends to start construction of Phase 1A during the 2005 construction season.

**7 .** ***Susan River TMDL Studies*** **-** *Anne Sutherland*

In 1990, the U.S. EPA conducted toxicity testing on water samples from the Susan River in southern Lassen County. Toxicity was exhibited in several samples, and in 1996 the Susan River was placed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired waters for toxicity of unknown cause.

To address the 303(d) listing, Regional and State Board staff are collecting samples from the Susan River for additional toxicity testing. The State Board's Toxicity Testing Program provided funding and executed a contract with the UC Davis Aquatic Toxicology Laboratory (ATL) to conduct the tests. The current investigation entails chronic (7-day) toxicity tests, conducted on three species: *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), larval *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), and *Lemna minor* (duckweed, a free-floating aquatic plant). Four sampling sites were selected along the Susan River, from just upstream of the city of Susanville to the town of Litchfield. Eight rounds of samples will be collected from each site.

These studies will allow Regional Board staff to assess: 1) whether water quality in the Susan River has changed relative to the 1990 EPA study results; 2) the chemical or physical characteristics that may be contributing to toxicity; 3) if there are any temporal or spatial variations in the magnitude or frequency of toxicity; and 4) potential areas to focus future monitoring and source assessment or control activities.

Toxicity sampling and testing was conducted monthly from May through October of 2003 and will be continued from March through June of 2004. Recently, ATL submitted an interim progress report outlining the results of the 2003 toxicity testing. The report indicates toxicity was observed to the plant species in tests from six samples. Toxicity was also exhibited in the water flea and fathead minnow tests during July and August 2003; however, the magnitude of toxicity was below the statistical threshold defined to trigger the rigorous follow-up studies needed to evaluate the cause of toxicity. Analytical chemistry results on the water samples exhibiting toxicity were not available for the interim report; that information will be included in a final project report, due in December 2004, which will present all results and conclusions.

8. ***Caltrans Tahoe Basin Road Sand and Stormwater Characterization Monitoring*** - *Robert Erlich*

In fall 2000, Caltrans began monitoring stormwater runoff using automated samplers at three south shore Tahoe Basin highway sites. Caltrans added three sites on the west and north shores in fall 2001. Caltrans continued monitoring in Fiscal Year (FY) 2002-3, but stopped collecting runoff samples after June 2003.

Regional Board staff has been reviewing the recent 2000-2003 Caltrans Tahoe Highway Runoff Characterization Monitoring and the 2002-2003 Deicer reports and we have several concerns about the results:

A. Caltrans monitored several individual precipitation and runoff events each year at each station, but small snowmelt events were given equal weight with large storm events in the summary statistics. The statistics considered pollutant concentrations without evaluating loads.

B. The mean and median Caltrans runoff values for total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total iron, turbidity, and oil and grease exceeded numerical effluent limitations for discharge to surface waters in the Tahoe Basin.

C. Mean total phosphorus concentrations in runoff went from 1.30 mg/l (Year 1) to 0.40 mg/l (Year 2) to 4.31 mg/l (Year 3). The Basin Plan's stormwater effluent limitation for total phosphorus in runoff discharging to surface waters is 0.1 mg/l, while the limitation in runoff discharging to infiltration systems is 1.0 mg/l. Total phosphorus concentrations exceed 10 mg/l at each of the six sites at least once during winter 2002-2003 (Year 3).

D. There is evidence contradicting Caltrans' previous claims that it uses traction sand with less phosphorus. In its January 2003 combined Progress/Deicer Report, Caltrans told the Regional Board that it had changed to a low phosphorus traction sand which "contained approximately 98% less phosphorus than sand used in the past". From limited sampling reported in the Caltrans FY 2002-2003 Deicer Report, it appears that the traction sand delivered to Caltrans maintenance stations in the Tahoe Basin during January and February 2003 had total phosphorus concentrations 1-2 orders of magnitude higher than sand delivered in November 2002 or April 2003. The delivery of sand with higher phosphorus levels in January and February 2003 coincides with the period where the Tahoe Highway Characterization Study found a similar magnitude increase in the total phosphorus concentrations in Caltrans highway runoff.

E. Though sampled during winter 2002-2003, Caltrans did not inform Regional Board staff of high phosphorus concentrations in runoff and sand until fall 2003.

In response to deficiencies in the Deicer Report and questions raised by the Tahoe Highway Runoff Characterization study, Regional Board staff is preparing a formal request to Caltrans for more information and timely reporting of deicer and abrasives results and for additional highway runoff sampling. Staff initiated a Deicer/Abrasives sub-group of the Lake Tahoe Inter-agency Monitoring Program water quality monitoring group, where Caltrans, municipal NPDES permitees, researchers, lab operators, and others collaborate to review previous monitoring of deicers and abrasives and to make recommendations for valid and consistent monitoring guidelines for use in the Tahoe Basin.

# SOUTH BASIN

9. ***Lancaster and Palmdale Wastewater Collection System Spills*** - *Jehiel Cass*

The U.S. EPA Region 9 in September 2003 (revised March 2004) issued a "Findings of Violation and Order for Compliance (Docket No. CWA-402-9-03-31)" against the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (District) for a series of sanitary sewer overflows in Los Angeles County. A number of the spills cited in the U.S. EPA Order were from the Lancaster and/or Palmdale wastewater collection systems. This Order was issued to the Los Angeles County Sanitation District as a whole and affects all 25 separate Districts, including the Palmdale and Lancaster facilities.

The Order requires the District to conduct corrective actions to reduce the number of spills in the sewer collection systems. The District must submit the following report and plans:

| *Action to Submit Report* | *Response Due* |
|---|---|
| *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Response Plan* | *June 1, 2004* |
| *Sewer Pipe Inspection Plan* | *September 1, 2004* |
| *Sewer Repair and Replacement Plan* | *March 1, 2005* |
| *Condition of Lift Stations and Force Mains* | *December 1, 2004* |
| *Plan to Upgrade Force Mains* | *March 1, 2005* |
| *Plan to Upgrade Lift Stations* | *September 1, 2004* |
| *Describe Sewer Capacity Conditions* | *September 1, 2004* |
| *Describe Sewer Capacity Assessment Procedures* | *December 1, 2004* |
| *Sewer Capacity Assurance Plan* | *December 1, 2004* |

The U.S. EPA Order also requires the District to submit quarterly spill reports and annual progress reports, beginning November 1, 2004. The actions required of the District are consistent with the U.S. EPA's Sewer Capacity, Maintenance Operations and Management (CMOM) program. The CMOM program is intended to require actions to reduce the number of spills from sewer collection systems.

The District has indicated its intent to comply with the Order for both Palmdale and Lancaster facilities. Board staff agrees with the actions required in the U.S. EPA Order and expect to receive copies of the Districts' submittals.

10. ***City of Barstow (City), Status of Compliance with Notice of Violation*** - *Curt Shifrer*

The City of Barstow disposes and reuses treated wastewater at its facilities consisting of eight percolation ponds and two fodder-crop irrigation sites. Due to poor performance at the treatment plant and elevated concentrations of nitrate and total dissolved solids (TDS) in ground water underlying and down gradient of the disposal and reuse areas, Board staff issued a Notice of Violation to the City describing violations of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). In response, the City has taken steps to improve plant performance and to reduce nitrogen loading to the ground water. Since October 2003, the City has not applied biosolids to the fodder-crop irrigation sites. Biosolids are now being discharged at a legal offsite facility. Based on monitoring well data from the fodder-crop irrigation sites, concentrations of nitrate in ground water have decreased since biosolids application ceased.

Additional corrective actions are needed to accomplish further reduction of nitrate discharges to groundwater and to reduce nitrate concentrations in ground water. The City prepared a work plan proposing additional ground water study and measures to improve plant performance. Board staff held meetings with the City during March to

discuss comments on the work plan. In an April 8, 2004 letter, Board staff formalized comments to the City on the work plan, and requested that the City submit a revised work plan by May 6, 2004. Board staff has received the work plan and is reviewing the plan. Tasks proposed in the City's work plan include:

1) additional ground water sampling and flow and transport modeling to be completed by December of this year.

2) A report evaluating optimum performance of the current treatment plant and describing the results of the short-term projects currently being implemented will also be prepared by December 2004.

3) Based on evaluation of data from both the additional ground water investigations coupled with data about the plant and treatment process, a Feasibility Study Report will be submitted proposing long term upgrades at the Plant to support expanded re-use options.

According to the work plan schedule, recommendations for long-term upgrades will be developed by September 2005. I intend to recommend that the Regional Board consider adoption of an enforcement order requiring the city to implement the proposed actions according to a defined schedule.

**11.** ***Molycorp Cleanup and Abatement Order Compliance Status Update –*** *Christy Hunter*

**Off-Site Ground Water Investigation - Federal Right-of-Way (ROW) Access**

The National Park Service (NPS) held a meeting on May 14, 2004 to discuss Molycorp's off-site plume discharges to groundwater delineation work and interim findings. Board staff attended the meeting attended by representatives from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Molycorp. The purpose of the meeting was two-fold: 1) have Molycorp present the group with its current progress and future plans for the off-site ground water delineation; and 2) hear concerns about Molycorp's plan to drill additional ground water monitoring wells on NPS and BLM lands.

The most recent well drilled is located in Wheaton Wash on BLM land, near the NPS boundary, approximately 3-4 miles downgradient of the mine site. Preliminary findings of the ground water quality total dissolved solids (TDS about 500 mg/L) suggests that contamination may not have reached this area of Wheaton Wash. However, a better suite of water quality indicator parameters has yet to be tested and are scheduled to be completed within the next 6-8 weeks. After Molycorp's presentation, the meeting was restricted to the three government agencies – the discussion was aimed at an all-around agreement to the best approach that would advance Molycorp's efforts toward off-site contamination assessment. Board staff indicated that the Regional Board's overall goal is for Molycorp to finally delineate the plume, and develop a feasibility assessment for corrective action. Molycorp is preparing an addendum to the initial 1998 site investigation for agency review and comment. Board staff expects this addendum during July 2004.

**12.** ***Searles Valley Minerals (SVM) (Formerly IMC Chemicals Inc., [IMCC]) -*** *Elizabeth Lafferty*

Compliance Status

Daily reporting data from SVM showed that the interim effluent limits set forth in the WDRs were exceeded twice during the month of April 2004 for the Argus Plant. A concentration of 7.1 milligrams per liter (mg/L) total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbon (TRPH) was detected on April 23. On April 29th a first sample concentration of 4.6 mg/L TRPH was measured. A later resample event that day resulted in a concentration measurement of 4.9 mg/L. The limit for discharge set in the WDRs for TRPH is 4.5 mg/L.

No clear evidence is available to explain the elevated concentrations on the 23rd. No vessels were cleaned or drained to the "All

Other Liquor" wastewater line, no significant TRPH was detected in the upgradient sample location above the skimmer, and no spills were noted and oil usage rate was normal in the Argus process area.

When investigating the TRPH concentrations detected on April 29th, SVM personnel found that the #3 primary liquor vessel was drained on the evening of April 28th for a washout, and the #2 Mono Crystallizer was drained for maintenance later in the day. No spills were noted in any of the plant areas. SVM personnel have discussed procedures with equipment operators to minimize oil washout.

**Leaks and Spills**

No pipeline leaks and no spills occurred during the month of April 2004.

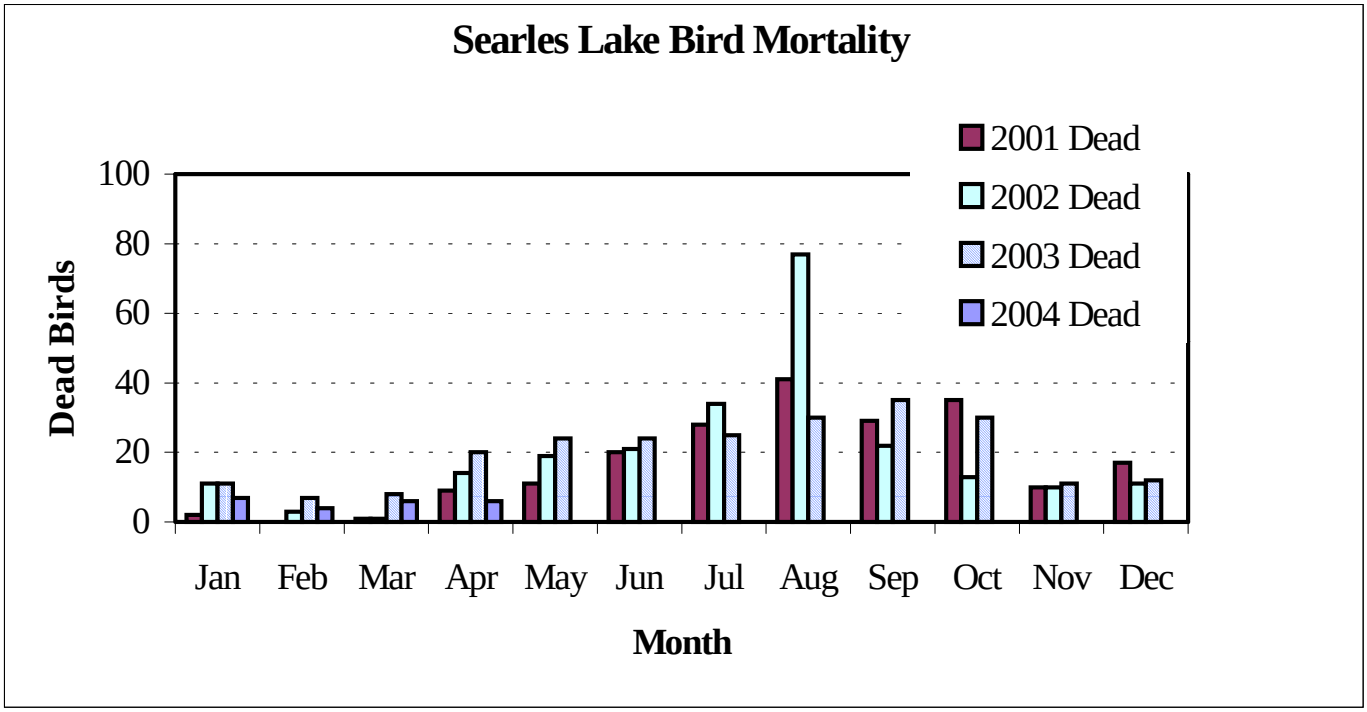
**Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Compliance**

SVM submitted its most recent payment to the State's Cleanup and Abatement Account (CAA) in March 2004 according to the schedule in the ACL adopted by the Board. The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) was also scheduled to draw monies deposited by SVM for a mitigation project by April 14, 2004 according to the ACL. The DFG has requested additional time to propose and implement a mitigation project due to complexities associated with the project originally planned. Under the terms of the ACL, SVM was to instead provide the monies to the State's CAA if not drawn by DFG. I have agreed to postpone a decision to require payment to the CAA until June 28, 2004, upon review of DFG's proposal.

**Documentation of Dead or Affected Wildlife**

During the month of April, ten live fowl were collected, treated, transferred to a treatment facility in San Pedro, and released. Sixteen dead fowl were collected during the month. The dead birds reported in the year 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 are shown in the figure below.

***Birds Observed at Searles Lake***



# CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
# LAHONTAN REGION

## REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS

## June 2004

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

| ISSUE | REPORT FREQUENCY | STATUS/COMMENT |
|---|---|---|
| IMC Chemicals - Compliance Status | Monthly | Item No. 12 of June 2004 EO's Report |
| Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts #14 & #20 | Monthly | See Agenda Item No. 14 |
| Meyers Beacon UST Site | Quarterly | Due July 2004 Board Meeting |
| Mojave River/El Mirage Dairy Issues | Quarterly | Due July 2004 Board Meeting |
| Progress of Cleanup at Molycorp | Quarterly | Due July 2004 Board Meeting |
| Caltrans-General Permit | Annually | Due September 2004 Board Meeting |
| Eagle Lake Spalding | Semi-Annual | Due September 2004 Board Meeting |
| Status of Basin Plan Amendments | Semi-Annual | Due September 2004 Board Meeting |
| Town of Mammoth Lakes - Erosion Control | Semi-Annual | Due September 2004 Board Meeting |
| Caltrans-Tahoe Basin | Annually | Due November 2004 Board Meeting |
| Tahoe Municipal Permit | Annually | Due November 2004 Board Meeting |
| Wetland Restoration Progress in Mono County | Annually | Due November 2004 Board Meeting |

| **Frequency** | **Board Meeting Month** |
|---|---|
| *Quarterly* | January, April July, & October. |
| *Semi-Annual* | March & September |
| *Annually* | Varied |

# CASE CLOSURE REPORT

**State of California**
**Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board**

| Date Closure Issued | Site Name | Site Address | Case Number | Case Type | Remaining Groundwater Concentrations above Water Quality Objectives (in micrograms per liter) | Remaining Soil Concentrations (in milligrams per kilogram) | Distance from Site to Nearest Receptor | Remedial Methods Used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No Closures This Month | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

# EO'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR
# JUNE 2004
# UNAUTHORIZED WASTE DISCHARGES

****COUNTY - North Basin**

| DISCHARGER | FACILITY | LOCATION | BASIN | REGULATED | SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED | HAZAR-DOUS | DATE REPORTED | DISCHARGE VOLUME | DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE | DISCHARGE TO | PROP 65 | STATUS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No Spills Reported 4/16/04 to 5/15/04 | N | | | | 5/15/04 | | | | N | |

****COUNTY - San Bernardino**

| DISCHARGER | FACILITY | LOCATION | BASIN | REGULATED | SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED | HAZAR-DOUS | DATE REPORTED | DISCHARGE VOLUME | DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE | DISCHARGE TO | PROP 65 | STATUS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Arrowhead CSD | Sewer | 320 Golf Course Road | S | Y | Raw sewage | N | 4/25/04 | 300 gals | Sewer clogged by sticks & towels, possibly by vandals at golf course maintenanc bldg. Spill report received. Golf course staff investigating. | GV creek | N | Sample results indicate cleanup is complete. Board staff sent enforcement letter requesting a report by 5/28 describing actions to prevent spill recurrences. |