CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 12-13, 2014

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE

ITEM: **8**

SUBJECT: **EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT**

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

ENCLOSURE:	ITEM:	BATES NUMBER:
1	Discussion of Standing Items	**8-5**
2	Executive Officer's Written Report	**8-9**
3	Notification of Closure of Underground Storage Tanks	**8-21**
4	Notification of Spills	**8-25**

This page is intentionally left blank.

ENCLOSURE 1

This page is intentionally left blank.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS

February 2014

The Water 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 the dates the items are due.

ENTIRE BASIN		
ISSUE	**FREQUENCY**	**DUE DATE**
Lake Tahoe Nearshore Standards	Semi-Annual	February 2014 July 2014
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Semi-Annual	June 2014 December 2014
Status of Grants	Annually	March 2014
Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin	Annually	June 2014
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	June 2014
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 14	Annually	January 2015
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 20	Annually	January 2015
Status of Dairies	Semi-Annual	May 2014 November 2014
City of Barstow	Annually	September 2014
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	Each Southern Board Meeting	March 2014
Leviathan Mine	Semi-Annual	June 2014 December 2014
Salt & Nutrient Management Plans	Semi-Annual	March 2014 September 2014
Onsite Septic Tanks	Annually	June 2014
Bridgeport Grazing Waiver	Annually	June 2014

This page is intentionally left blank.

ENCLOSURE 2

This page is intentionally left blank.

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

February 2014

STATE AND REGIONAL

1. **Little Rock Reservoir Fish Tissue Study** *- Thomas Suk*

   All field, laboratory, and data quality work has been completed for a study of sport fish at Little Rock Reservoir (Los Angeles County). On December 19, 2013, staff transmitted the final data to the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). OEHHA is the state agency responsible for assessing fish tissue data to develop fish consumption advice.

   In June of 2010, the State Water Board published results of a state-wide survey of fish from California lakes and reservoirs. That survey identified two reservoirs in the Lahontan Region from which fish fillet tissue exceeded "No Consumption" criteria adopted by OEHHA—Little Rock Reservoir and Silverwood Lake. Largemouth bass from both reservoirs exceeded OEHHA's "No Consumption" criterion for mercury. Fish from Silverwood Lake also exceeded OEHHA's "No Consumption" criterion for Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCBs). The source(s) of mercury and PCBs remain unknown.

   The 2010 state-wide survey was the first of its kind. It was a limited "screening" study; it did not capture sufficient numbers of fish, or enough species of fish, for OEHHA to develop detailed consumption guidance. It was intended to provide a state-wide assessment of contaminants in sport fish and to identify potential "hot spots" for further study. The current follow-up study at Little Rock Reservoir was funded through the Water Board for additional field collections and laboratory analyses of fish fillet tissue for mercury and PCBs. The results will allow OEHHA to develop "safe eating guidelines" for Little Rock Reservoir, which will then be communicated to the public (using formats similar to the guidance developed recently for Silverwood Lake and Donner Lake), expected by Summer 2014.

2. **Court Sets Deadline for Hexavalent Chromium Drinking Water Standard** - *Lisa Dernbach*

   A December 20, 2013 ruling by the California Superior Court of Alameda County has set a deadline for the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to issue a final drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium. The decision came after the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and the Environmental Working Group (EWG) filed a lawsuit against CDPH for delaying action necessary to protect millions of Californians whose tap water may be contaminated with the hexavalent chromium, a cancer-causing chemical.

   The court ruled that CDPH is in violation of its duty to set a drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium by the January 1, 2004 deadline set by the California Legislature. After reviewing the evidence, the court also found that CDPH's actions were not adequate. As such, the court imposed the following two deadlines for CDPH to complete its work on the standard: April 15, 2014, if CDPH makes no changes to draft standard, or June 15, 2014, if CDPH makes changes to the draft standard, to allow for public input.

The California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) published the nation's first public health goal (PHG) for hexavalent chromium in drinking water in July 2011. The final PHG for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium 6, was set at 0.02 parts per billion (ppb). In August 2013, CDPH proposed a draft drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium of 10 ppb. CDPH held meetings and solicited public comments last fall.

By law, CDPH must set the eventual standard as close to the PHG as economically and technically feasible. Until a final standard is set for hexavalent chromium, the current drinking water standard for Total Chromium, consisting of both hexavalent and trivalent chromium, is 50 ppb.

NORTH BASIN

3. **"Megafloods" in California; Preparing for the Probable Disaster** – *Alan Miller*

Staff recently attended a Lake Tahoe forum of planners, emergency responders, and others to discuss the potential impacts and actions to mitigate a disaster associated with large-scale flooding that the geological record shows has occurred with regularity (at 200-300 year intervals) in California and other Pacific coastal areas. The forum was sponsored by the U.S. Geological Survey's Multi-Hazards Demonstration Project (MHDP). The project is to assist emergency planners, businesses, universities, and government agencies to prepare for major natural disasters, set research goals and provide information for reducing losses.

Experts have modeled a large but scientifically realistic meteorological event called ARkStorm (for an Atmospheric River storm event with a 1,000-year return probability). The hypothetical storm would be like the intense (recorded) California winter storms of 1861 and 1862 that left the Central Valley of California impassible and bankrupted the state.

An atmospheric river (AR) is a weather phenomenon where huge flows of water vapor in the lower atmosphere, in bands a mile above the ocean, unleash truly massive floods along western mountain fronts. For the ARkStorm scenario, a team of 117 scientists, engineers, public-policy experts, insurance experts, and employees of the affected lifelines determined the state's 100-200 year flood-level system would be overwhelmed. The Central Valley would be flooded over a 300 mile by 16 mile-wide area, with serious flooding also in ALL heavily-populated coastal areas of California. Total direct property losses and repair costs ($400 billion) together with business interruption costs ($325 billion) would exceed $735 billion, more than three times the predicted costs of the Big One (earthquake) in southern California. The scenario raises serious questions about the ability to respond to a real disaster of this magnitude, and whether to pay more now to prepare or pay more later in response.

The Tahoe forum followed a MHDP forum in Reno (downriver from Lake Tahoe) and focused on effects on the infrastructure in Nevada and Lake Tahoe against the backdrop of state-wide California impacts. While effects on Lake Tahoe could be significant and long-lasting, they would likely not warrant a significant national response in comparison, mainly due to the small population. Effects could include major disruptions to the sewage collection and export systems and resulting wastewater spills, hazardous waste spills, landslides and massive sediment delivery from forest and other roads, disruption of transportation for extended periods due to road and bridge failures, failure of the Lake Tahoe outlet dam and/or wave damage due to high winds and water levels, and inability to respond or mitigate disaster for extended periods due to snow cover or continued runoff/flooding.

According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), it is probable that a megastorm like this could occur at any time, due to rainfall alone. The 1997 New Year's flood (rain on storm event) was not a megastorm. An event such as an ARkStorm could wipe out all the infrastructure of the recent decades to reduce Lake Tahoe clarity losses, unless actions are taken to improve long-term flood resiliency and preparedness. Preparing emergency response plans to prevent and reduce sewage discharges during and following a disaster, and providing a greater emphasis on planning for extreme events are feasible and prudent. For example, the Water Board recently approved a project by the U.S Bureau of Reclamation to raise the Stampede Dam on the Little Truckee to prevent a dam failure that would swamp Reno in an extreme weather event such as ARkStorm.

Additional information regarding atmospheric rivers and the ARkStorm Scenario can be found at:
http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2010/1312/
http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=megastorms---could---down---massive---portions---of---california
http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs11069---011---9894---5.

SOUTH BASIN

4. **Barstow Perchlorate Status Update** – *Bill Muir*

   In November 2013, the residents affected and potentially affected by the illegal perchlorate discharge partnered with the Mojave Water Agency to submit a grant application to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to evaluate multiple long-term solutions for providing a safe source of drinking water to the community. The grant application was accepted by CDPH and scored 73 out of 100 points possible and will continue to the next phase of the application process. Water Board staff assisted residents in this effort.

   Staff also submitted a request for Cleanup and Abatement Account funds to support the installation of up to six permanent groundwater monitoring wells. This will allow the Water Board to better define the vertical and lateral extent of perchlorate contaminated groundwater. In addition, these wells will aid the Water Board in determining the rate of movement of the plume in the Mojave River aquifer, and assess potential impacts to private wells in the area. The funding request is tentatively scheduled to be considered by the State Water Board in March 2014.

5. **Antelope Valley Regional Water Management Group. Meeting for the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan** – *Jan M. Zimmerman*

   The Antelope Valley Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) held a stakeholder subcommittee meeting on January 16, 2014. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the status of the Salt/Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) and to present to the group the changes that have been made since the initial SNMP draft was prepared in July 2013. The main change made was to the groundwater model. It now assumes instantaneous mixing across the entire basin, rather than focusing on discrete sub-basins. Preliminary model results indicate that total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations will not exceed background concentrations (350 milligrams per liter) by more than 5% during the 25-year planning horizon. The group is working towards addressing all comments received on the initial draft, including many concerns expressed by Water Board staff. The final draft is expected by March 2014. The next stakeholder meeting will not be scheduled until after the final draft has been circulated to the group for review. The Water Board continues to provide bottled water to those affected by perchlorate. Sampling conducted by Water Board staff of private wells showed concentrations of up to 1450 µg/L.

6. **Status of Start-up Operations – Heaps Peak Landfill Leachate Treatment and Disposal System** – *Christy Hunter*

   The Water Board approved Waste Discharge Requirements, Board Order R6V-2012-0011 (Order) to regulate the onsite discharge of treated leachate collected from unlined and closed Heaps Peak Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (Landfill), which is operated by the County of San Bernardino (County). The Landfill (regulated under a separate Board Order No. 6-01-40) was operated from 1964 to 1981, closed in 1985, and has been in post-closure maintenance since that time. The Landfill encompasses about 20 acres and occupies a north-facing, steeply dipping slope at an elevation of about 6,000. Surface water in this area drains into tributaries of Shake Creek, which drains into Deep Creek and is part of the headwaters of the Mojave River.

   Landfill leachate, comingled with groundwater seepage from the Landfill, has been collected for treatment, storage, and disposal. Annual volumes of collected leachate have ranged from 1.6 to 8.5 million gallons with a peak flow rate of 64 gallons per minute. The untreated leachate contains elevated concentrations of iron, manganese,

and total dissolved solids (TDS), with average concentrations of 624 milligrams per liter (mg/L), 2,704 mg/L and 554 mg/L, respectively. Average background groundwater concentrations for these constituents are 140 mg/L, 117 mg/L and 86 mg/L, respectively. Low concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs) have also been detected in the leachate. Currently, collected leachate is hauled off-site for treatment and disposal.

The County completed construction of its onsite leachate treatment and disposal system June 2013. The County is currently testing the treatment system. Due to extremely low leachate generation (a result of the prolonged dry-weather conditions), startup and testing has taken longer than anticipated.

On December 17, 2013, split effluent samples were collected by Water Board staff and the County's consultant for laboratory analyses. The Order requires that, prior to onsite disposal of treated leachate, the effluent must be shown to meet the effluent limits established in the Order. The Order also requires that effluent generated during the testing phase must be stored in onsite tanks. Analytical results from the recent sampling indicated that the Order's effluent limits for petroleum hydro-carbon were not met. The County is installing additional in-line treatment components and will conduct additional testing.

7. **Recycled Water Regulation Update** – *Mike Coony*

Water Board staff attended a recycled water technology workshop in December 2013. The following topics were presented.

Groundwater Recharge — The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) is about to issue the final regulations for Groundwater Replenishment Reuse Projects (GRRP). GRRP are projects that treat wastewater for *intentional* aquifer recharge, usually through percolation. The final regulations will likely require 12 - log reduction of enteric viruses (viruses that infect humans through ingestion). The regulations will specify advanced reverse osmosis and oxidation treatment. Projects must demonstrate virus removal on a reliable and consistent basis. Currently, six (6) GRRP have been completed in California. None of the projects are in the Lahontan Region.

The CDPH stated that facility discharges to percolation ponds for disposal are not GRRP. Many dischargers in the South Lahontan Region use percolation ponds for disposal. These dischargers will not need to upgrade their facilities to meet the GRRP regulations.

Other recycled water regulation update — The CDPH and the State Water Board also presented updates in recycled water regulation. Recycled water used for surface irrigation of orchards will require additional disinfection compared to the past because harvesting includes dropped fruit. This change may affect applications of recycled water to developing orchards in the South Lahontan Region. State Water Board is also preparing a revised landscape recycled water use general permit. The revised permit simplifies the regulatory process for adding authorized uses such that the user, and not the producer, is responsible for regulating the use. This will help recycled water producers to add a new use without Water Board staff processing a separate recycled water use permit.

Report on Recycled Water Usage — The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is updating their 1987 report on quantifying recycled water use in California. In the strict definition, agricultural recycled water use should meet agronomic crop demand. However, DWR found that reported volumes far exceed agronomic rates.

The implication of this finding is the occurrence of groundwater quality degradation from excess recycled water disposal. One Water Board example is Las Flores Ranch which has an agricultural use recycled water permit to land. Its recycled water spreads on pastures, year round, from the Crestline area waste water treatment facilities. The facilities do not remove nitrogen. Therefore, excess recycled water is adversely affecting nitrate groundwater quality. Water Board staff has initiated an evaluation of increasing nitrate in groundwater from this type of recycled water use, and from percolation pond discharges.

Governor's Budget Highlights FY 2014-15 – *Patty Kouyoumdjian*

State Water Board Budget - The Governor's Budget for Fiscal Year 2014-15 provides $1.0 billion and 1,864.1 positions for the State and Regional Water Boards. This reflects a funding increase of 29% for the entire agency. Every January the Governor releases his proposed Budget Act for consideration by the Legislature. The Legislature will hold budget hearing starting late February to consider the Administration's proposal and all of the items listed below are subject to change. A funding source chart of the Budget Act enacted last year and the proposed Budget Act for this year is included below.

(Dollars in Thousands)

FUND SOURCE	***Current Year 2013-14***	***Budget Year 2014-15***	***Change***	
			Amount	***Percentage***
General Fund	$15,008	$22,647	$7,639	+51.0%
Special Funds	$469,541	$494,079	$24,538	+5.0%
Bond Funds	$144,640*	$187,145	$42,505	+29.0%
Federal Funds	$144,352	$295,545	$151,193	+105.0%
Other Funds	$9,203	$13,296	$4,093	+44.0%
Total: All Funds	$782,744	$1,012,712	$229,968	+29.0%
Positions	1,510.4	1,864.1	353.7	+23.4%

*includes $99.0 million in carryovers from prior years

The major proposals in the Governor's Budget include the following:

- The large increase in the State Water Board's budget is due to the transfer of the state's Drinking Water Program from California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to the State Water Board. This proposal would transfer $202.1 million in various funds (GF $4.9 million, Special Funds $39.0 million, Federal Funds $158.0 million) for both state operations and local assistance and 291.2 positions from CDPH to the State Water Board. Key components of this proposal include:
    - The Drinking Water regulatory program, including the 191 District Office staff, would become a new Division of Drinking Water, led by a Deputy Director that would report to the State Water Board;
    - Drinking Water financial assistance, including the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, would be consolidated into the Division of Financial Assistance and co-managed with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund;
    - Drinking Water Operator Certification would be co-managed with Wastewater Operator Certification in the Division of Financial Assistance;
    - The Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) would be within the new Division of Drinking Water (with the staff remaining in Richmond); and
    - Associated support staff (Human Resources, Accounting, IT, Legal, etc.) would be consolidated into appropriate State Water Board Divisions and Offices

- An increase of 10.0 State and Regional Water Board positions and $1.8 million from the General Fund to address unmanaged groundwater pumping.

- An increase of 11.0 State and Regional Water Board positions and $1.8 million from penalty funds in the WDPF to fund a joint proposal with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to address natural resources damage from marijuana cultivation. The Lahontan Water Board is a member of the Marijuana Task Force.

- An increase of 14.0 State and Regional positions and $6.2 million from the Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Fund to assess impacts from hydraulic fracturing used for oil and gas production operations.

- An increase of 12.0 State Water Board positions to manage the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program's (SWAMP) field sampling and laboratory services contracts, data management, data quality assurance and control functions.

- An increase of 1.5 Lahontan Water Board positions and $790,000 GF to conduct treatment activities at the Leviathan Mine Superfund Site and to respond to a State of California/Atlantic Richfield Company proposed litigation settlement.

- An increase of 10.0 State and Regional Water Board positions and $983,000 WDPF to address recommendations of the State Auditor regarding compliance monitoring and record keeping in the 401 Water Quality Certification Program.

- A reduction of $48.0 million from the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup fund to accommodate reduction of the Underground Storage Tank Fee.

- A fund shift of $3.9 million from Federal Funds to Reimbursements to allow the State Water Board to accept reimbursements for its staff work associated with Department of Navy facilities from the Department of Defense.

- A fund shift of $3.0 million from Prop 50 to WDPF to allow continuous GAMA program funding as Prop 50 funding diminishes.

- A reappropriation of $18.7 million in unexpended Orphan Site Cleanup Funds for the remediation of petroleum contamination at brownfield sites.

California Water Action Plan – Within the Budget of the Resources Agency, the California Water Action Plan (Plan) proposes $618.7 million in strategic investments to begin implementing key water programs. The Plan includes proposals directed at expanded water storage capacity, safe drinking water, water conservation, protecting ecosystems, flood protection and regional self-reliance. Contained within the Plan are elements that directly affect the State and Regional Water Boards, as follows:

- Interim Replacement Drinking Water in Disadvantaged Communities — $4 million from the Cleanup and Abatement Account for the State Water Board to provide safe drinking water to severely disadvantaged communities with contaminated drinking water supplies. This proposal provides replacement drinking water to disadvantaged communities on an interim basis as a long-term strategy is being developed.

- Wastewater Projects in Small Disadvantaged Communities — $7 million State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund for grants to small and severely disadvantaged communities to comply with water quality regulations, protect surface and groundwater quality, and reduce threats to public health and safety.

- Integrated Regional Water Management Plans— $472.5 million Proposition 84 funds to Department of Water Resources (DWR) for grants to support local projects that increase regional self−reliance and support sustainable water resources.

Other State Agency Proposals Affecting Water Quality

- Water Energy Efficiency — $20 million Cap and Trade funds to DWR for water and infrastructure efficiency projects that also result in energy savings.

- Wetlands and Coastal Watersheds — $30 million Cap and Trade funds for the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement projects that provide carbon sequestration benefits, including restoration of wetlands (including those in the Delta), coastal watersheds, and mountain meadows.

- Sustainable Communities — $100 million in local assistance to support regions in the implementation of the sustainable communities. The Strategic Growth Council will coordinate this program and will prioritize disadvantaged communities and projects that result in reduced GHG .

- Agricultural Energy and Operational Efficiency — $20 million for the Department of Food and Agriculture to support projects that reduce GHG emissions from the agriculture. This proposal will specifically support the design and construction of dairy digester systems and biofuels produced from dairy digesters and other agricultural waste.

- Fire Prevention and Urban Forests — $50 million for the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to support urban forests in disadvantaged communities and forest health restoration and reforestation projects that reduce wildfire risk and increase carbon sequestration.

- Waste Diversion — $30 million for the Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery to provide financial incentives for capital investments that expand waste management infrastructure, such as clean composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, with a priority in disadvantaged communities.

ENCLOSURE 3

This page is intentionally left blank.

Summary of
No Further Action Required Letters Issued
December 16, 2013 - January 15, 2014
February 2014 EO Report

State of California
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following sites poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, these cases were closed in accordance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure (Resolution 2012-016). The Policy recognizes contaminant mass often remains after the investment of reasonable remedial effort and this mass may be difficult to remove regardless of the level of additional effort and resources invested. The establishment of the Policy is an effort to maximize the benefits to the people of the State of California through the judicious application of available resources.

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Additional Information
December 30, 2013	Muffler Palace	2774 Lake Tahoe Boulevard, South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County	6T0171A	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0601700122
December 30, 2013	Shell Station	866 Avenue I West, Lancaster, Los Angeles County	6B1900662T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603700351
January 7, 2014	Chevron 9-1861	3236 Main Street, Mammoth Lakes, Mono County	6B2600628T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605100018

Additional links:

General Policy information: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml#policy081712

Copy of Policy: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012_0016atta.pdf

Implementation Plan http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf

This page is intentionally left blank.

ENCLOSURE 4

This page is intentionally left blank.

EO's Monthly Report
December 16, 2013 - January 15, 2014
Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

COUNTY: EL DORADO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
South Tahoe PUD/So. Tahoe Public Utility Dist. CS	Intersection of Alice Lake and Bernice Lane, South Lake Tahoe	North	Yes	12/31/2013	500 gallons	Sewer main blockage resulted in 500-gallon raw sewage discharge to unpaved surface.	Rags created a blockage within the sewer main, causing discharge from manhole. No surface waters affected.	Blockage cleared, 350 gallons of discharged sewage recovered, and area disinfected.

COUNTY: MONO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
June Lake PUD/June Lake PUD CS	Air Vac No. 7 Vault near Hwy 395 and June Lake Loop Road	South	Yes	12/19/2013	1,750 gallons	Air relief valve system failure (cracked pipe) due to freezing conditions (-13F), resulted in 1,750-gallon raw sewage discharge to unpaved surface.	Sewage from cracked pipe entered a vault that eventually discharged to unpaved surface adjacent to a road. No surface waters affected.	Air relief valve system was isolated and repaired, and affected area disinfected. Discharger to replace Sch. 80 pipe with galvanized pipe in spring to prevent furture failures associated with freezing conditions.

*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report.
Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.

EO's Monthly Report
December 16, 2013 - January 15, 2014
Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

COUNTY: PLACER

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Northstar CSD/Northstar Community Svcs Dist CS	Mill Camp, Martis Valley	North	Yes	12/22/2013	200 gallons	Sewer main blockage resulted in 200-gallon raw sewage discharge to unpaved surface.	A public lateral cleanup cap was removed, allowing material to enter into collection system creating a blockage. Blockage caused discharge from cleanout. No surface waters affected.	Blockage cleared, and 10 gallons of discharged sewage recovered.

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Victorville City/Victorville SD CS	Easement-Future Braemar Dr.- Cross St. Future Penrith Way, Victorville	South	Yes	12/23/2013	2,500 gallons	Sewer main blockage resulted in 2,500-gallon raw sewage discharge to unpaved surface.	A piece of rebar created a blockage within the sewer main, causing discharge from manhole. No surface waters affected.	Blockage cleared, 2,400 gallons of discharged sewage recovered, and area disinfected.

*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report.
Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.

EO's Monthly Report
December 16, 2013 - January 15, 2014
Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Molycorp Minerals LLC/Onsite Evaporation Ponds	Pipeline flange on 8-inch pipe from chloralkali plant to brine recovery plant, Mountain Pass	South	Yes	1/2/2014	10,000 gallons	Flange failure on 8-inch pipeline resulted in 10,000 gallon mine process wastewater (brine) discharge to unpaved surface.	A flange (gasket?) failed causing a mostly sodium chloride/TDS solution to discharge from the pipeline. No surface waters affected.	Flange repaired, pooled wastewater was recovered, and affected soils were removed for disposal.

*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report.
Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.