

**Table 7.7.1-2 Load and Wasteload Allocations**

Source	Load Allocation	Wasteload Allocation
<b>Total Mercury Sources</b>		
Mercury mining waste discharged from the New Almaden Mining District, and Guadalupe, Santa Teresa, and Bernal mercury mines	0.2 mg mercury per kg erodible mercury mining waste (dry wt., median) <sup>a, b, c</sup>	
Mercury-laden sediment discharged from depositional areas in Alamos Creek, Guadalupe Creek, Los Gatos Creek downstream of Vasona Dam <sup>d</sup> , Canoas Creek, Ross Creek, Guadalupe River, tributaries to these creeks that drain mercury mines, and percolation ponds along these creeks	0.2 mg mercury per kg erodible sediment (dry wt., median) <sup>a, b</sup>	
Urban stormwater runoff discharges <sup>e</sup> : Santa Clara Valley Water District, County of Santa Clara, Town of Los Gatos, cities of Campbell, Monte Sereno, San José, Santa Clara, and Saratoga		0.2 mg mercury per kg suspended sediment (dry wt., annual median) <sup>f</sup>
Nonurban stormwater runoff discharges <sup>g</sup>	0.1 mg mercury per kg suspended sediment (dry wt., annual median) <sup>h</sup>	
Atmospheric deposition	0.02 mg mercury per square meter of water surface (per year) <sup>i</sup>	
<b>Methylmercury production in reservoirs and lakes<sup>j</sup></b>		
Guadalupe Reservoir, Almaden Reservoir, Calero Reservoir, and Lake Almaden	1.5 ng total methylmercury per liter water (seasonal maximum, hypolimnion) <sup>b</sup>	

Notes:

- a. Allocations to mercury mining waste and mercury-laden sediment are not cleanup standards. These allocations are equal to the mercury suspended sediment TMDLs in Table 7.7.1-1.
- b. "Erodible" means material readily available for transport by stormwater runoff to surface waters.
- c. The mercury mining waste allocation shall be measured in fines less than 63 microns in diameter.
- d. This allocation applies to the Los Gatos Creek watershed between Vasona Dam and Lenihan Dam.
- e. Urban stormwater runoff is subject to an NPDES permit. At the time of adoption, the permit no. was CAS029718
- f. The urban stormwater runoff allocation is proportionally equivalent to the mass allocation (7.2 kg mercury per year) in the San Francisco Bay mercury TMDL. The urban stormwater runoff allocation is the fraction of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program allocation attributed

to the Guadalupe River watershed. The urban stormwater runoff allocation implicitly includes all current and future permitted discharges within the geographic boundaries of municipalities and unincorporated areas including, but not limited to, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) roadways and non-roadway facilities and rights-of-way, atmospheric deposition, public facilities, properties proximate to stream banks, industrial facilities, and construction sites.

- g. This allocation applies to waters that do not drain areas mined for mercury upstream of Lenihan Dam, Guadalupe Reservoir, Almaden Reservoir, and Calero Reservoir.
- h. The nonurban stormwater runoff allocation is proportionally equivalent to the mass allocation (0.5 kg mercury per year) in the San Francisco Bay mercury TMDL. The nonurban stormwater runoff allocation is the fraction of the regionwide allocation attributed to the Guadalupe River watershed. The background mercury concentration in non-urban and non-mined areas is equal to the nonurban stormwater runoff allocation (0.1 mg mercury per kg suspended sediment), and includes mercury from both naturally occurring mercury in soil and atmospheric deposition.
- i. The atmospheric deposition allocation to water surfaces in the Guadalupe River watershed is equal to the rate in the San Francisco Bay mercury TMDL.
- j. The methylmercury allocation to reservoirs and lakes is equal to the methylmercury TMDL in Table 7.7.1-1.