Lake Tahoe: Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Particulates

February 9, 2006 presentation to ARB-SWRCB by Douglas F. Smith, PG Chief of Lake Tahoe TMDL Unit Lahontan Water Board

Outline

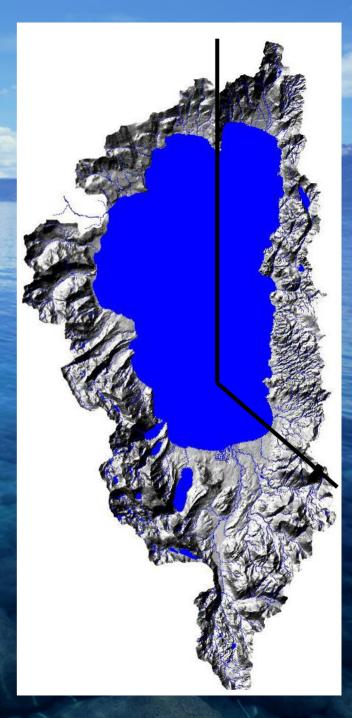
1. Significance of Atmospheric Deposition on Lake Tahoe Clarity

2. Partnerships & Collaboration

3. Recommendations

Lake Tahoe Basin

191 mi² Lake Area
314 mi² Watershed Area
650 yr Hydraulic Residence
1/3 in NV and 2/3 in CA



Lake Tahoe Basin AQ-WQ Health Standards

AQ is improving in Tahoe Basin: CO & O₃ levels slightly exceed standards; PM₁₀ decreased but wildfires, road dust, and wood heating causes temporal increases, PM_{2.5} meets standard.

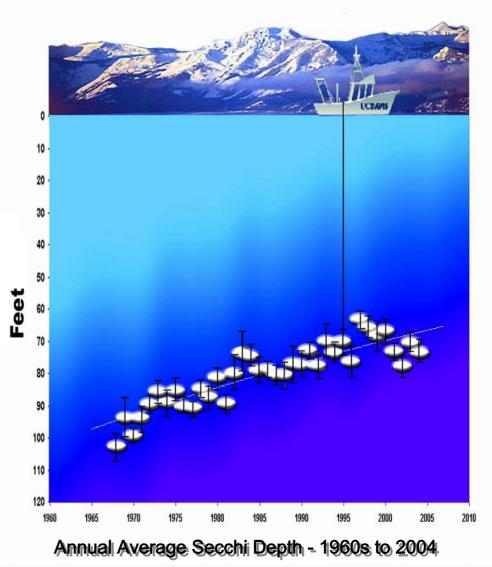
WQ: Drinking water standards typically met.

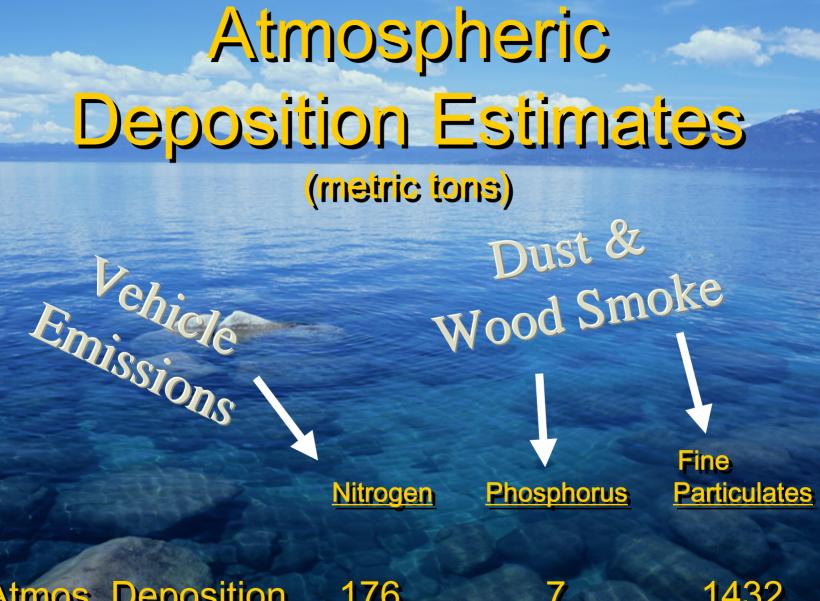
Lake Tahoe TMDL

Lake clarity is sensitive to N, P, and particulates

Research to quantify input and model needed reductions

Decline of clarity in Lake Tahoe (Secchi Disk Measurements)





Atmos. Deposition

Preliminary Annual Load Estimates (metric tons) Particulates N P Shoreline Erosion 550 2 2 Groundwater 55 5 ()**Stream Channel Erosion** 1300 104 26 **Upland Sources** 3900+ **Atmospheric Deposition** 1432 176

Lake Tahoe TMDL Collaboration



NEVADA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION protecting the future for generations Pollutant Reduction Targets in Technical TMDL

Summer 2006



Fall 2008

Partnerships & Collaboration



Recommendations

1. Research needed to quantify emission sources and linkage of atmospheric deposition to Lake Tahoe

- 2. Evaluate control strategies
- 3. Local & State implementers to coordinate on air pollutantreducing projects

4. Provide ARB the opportunity/resources to address adverse environmental effects associated with air pollution

5. Improve ARB and Water Board coordination to better regulate atmospheric pollutants consistent with TMDL needs