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State and Regional

1. Storm Water Conference and Trash Amendment to the MS4 Permit – the Related Problems of Trash in our Waterways and Homelessness – Tom Browne

Lahontan Water Board staff attended the annual California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) conference in San Diego. Attendance this year by nearly 1000 persons was larger than previous years, as cities, counties, and their consultants came together to explore and forward the progress of storm water management in the state. The focus was on the changing paradigm that is moving storm water from a polluted waste stream to a valued resource for water supply and ecological health, using concepts such as Low Impact Development, and “greening” streets. In the process, participants also learned more about the State Water Board’s trash capture amendment to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits, training requirements for the new professional title of Qualified Industrial Stormwater Practitioner (QISP), and other timely storm water topics.

On April 7, 2015, the State Water Board adopted an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) to Control Trash and Part 1 Trash Provision of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (ISWEBE Plan). The ISWEBE Plan contains a statewide discharge prohibition that states: “*The discharge of*

trash to surface waters of the state or the deposition of trash where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited.”

The implementation requirements will primarily affect both Phase I and Phase II Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permittees, including Caltrans. State Water Board staff is now working on implementation guidance. Recent and pending court decisions may affect implementation planned for 2017. A discussion topic at the conference concerned assumptions about of the **origins of trash** in our streams and other water bodies: In some locations, most of the trash that washes into California streams, wetlands and ocean does not come from the streets. It comes from homeless people living on the banks and in the ephemeral tributaries, or general refuse intentionally thrown or dumped by the public. Trash capture devices and street sweeping may not be effective controls to address these sources of refuse.

A trash capture amendment for the Small MS4 permit generated much discussion. The amendment requires cities and counties enrolled under the MS4 permit to choose one of two tracks: (1) install and maintain effective trash capture devices in their storm drains, or (2) increase their street sweeping / litter removal programs such that trash removal is as effective as if they had installed effective trash capture devices. The State Water Board has convened a statewide Technical Advisory Group comprised of CASQA, municipalities, industries, environmental groups and consultants to discuss implementation and monitoring.

2. OEHHA Releases a Draft Updated Version of CalEnviroScreen - Lisa Dernbach

The Office of Health Hazard and Assessment (OEHHA) released a revised analysis and report on a draft updated version of CalEnviroScreen for public comment in early September 2016. This will be followed with webinars and workshops statewide during the same month where OEHHA will share the proposed updates, answer questions, and take public comments.

CalEnviroScreen was developed as an outgrowth of CalEPA's Environmental Justice Program. According to the OEHHA website, CalEnviroScreen is a mapping tool program that identifies California communities suffering from cumulative impacts of multiple pollutants, and people who are vulnerable to pollution's effects. Cumulative impacts are defined as exposures and public health or environmental effects from all sources of pollution in a geographic area. The program uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic information from state and federal government sources to produce scores for every consensus tract in the state. The scores are mapped so that different communities can be compared. An area with a high score is one that experiences a much higher pollution burden than areas with low scores.

The updates to CalEnviroScreen 3.0 are described in more detail in the Proposed Changes document on the OEHHA website. Major changes in the draft include:

- More recent data for all indicators, including impaired water bodies, groundwater threats, and cleanup sites.
- Improvements in the way some indicators are calculated to better reflect environmental conditions or population vulnerability to pollution.
- The addition of two new indicators -- cardiovascular disease and rent-adjusted income -- reflecting health and socioeconomic vulnerability to pollution.

- The removal of the “children and elderly” age indicator, and replacement with an analysis of age.
- Adding data from more community water systems and including the contaminants tetrachloroethene (PCE), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP), and combined radium 226 and 228.

Some of the benefits of CalEnviroScreen 3.0 are to identify those communities with highest needs for small grants, supplemental environmental projects (SEP), and other environmental actions. Each year, CalEPA Secretary Mathew Rodriguez selects 25 projects for Environmental Justice grant funding to help eligible non-profit community organizations and recognized Tribes address environmental justice issues in areas disproportionately affected by pollution and hazards. In addition, state statutes require all CalEPA agencies to focus SEPs on benefitting environmental justice communities, when possible. The Department of Toxic Substances Control uses the program to prioritize its enforcement, complaints, and groundwater investigations.

3. Development of Performance Measures for the General Composting Order – *Brianna St. Pierre*

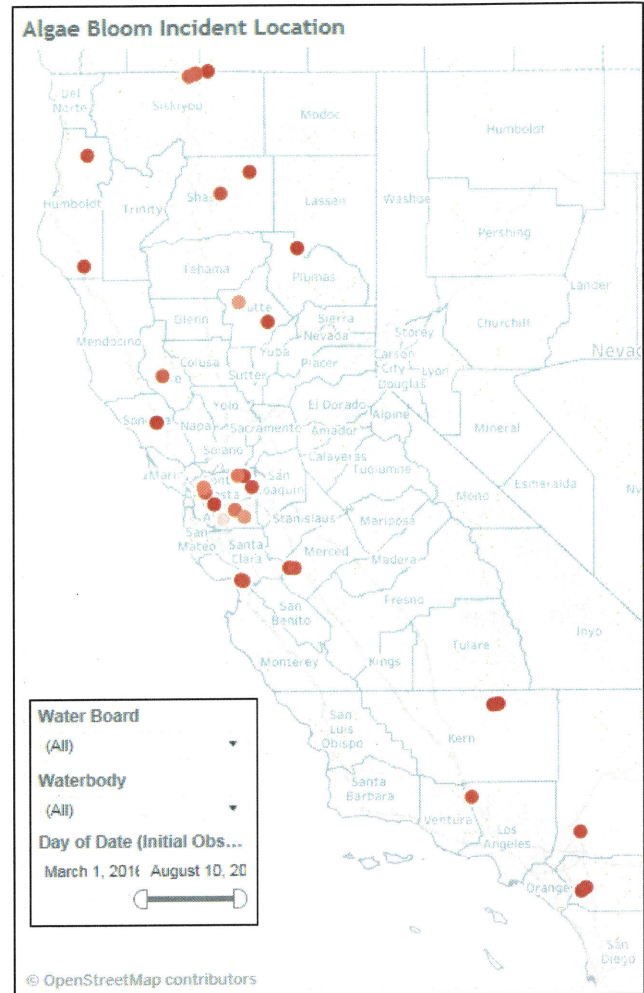
On August 4, 2015, the State Water Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Composting Operations (General Composting Order) that requires water quality protection measures at composting facilities that currently exist or may be constructed in the future. On the same day, the State Water Board also adopted Resolution No. 2015-0054, which directs State Water Board staff to work with stakeholders to develop performance measures related to implementation of the General Composting Order and supports the transition to a performance-based agency. To facilitate this, Water Board staff met with CalRecycle staff, LEA staff, compost producers, and other industry stakeholders at meetings throughout the State in June 2016.

On August 15, 2016, Brianna St. Pierre attended an agency meeting in Sacramento along with other staff with other Water Boards, CalRecycle, California Air Resources Board, compost producers, and other industry stakeholders. The focus of this meeting was to present the findings from the meetings held in June; discuss proposed goals, strategies, implementation actions and performance measures; and receive comments from industry stakeholders. The major concerns from industry stakeholders are the cost of compliance, equal regulation for chip and grind facilities, and changes in routes of waste streams as a result of implementation of the General Composting Order. Stakeholders requested State Water Board staff evaluate the General Composting Order should implementation of the General Composting Order result in a reduction of the number of composting facilities throughout the state or water quality data shows alternative requirements may be more appropriate. Stakeholders also requested State Water Board staff provide information on the State Water Board’s composting regulations webpage on related initiatives such as the Healthy Soils Initiative, land application regulations, and Assembly Bill 901 to ease the burden on stakeholders looking for information on composting related activities. State Water Board staff are directed in Resolution No. 2015-0054 to present proposed goals and performance measures at the August 2017 State Water Board meeting.

4. Are Harmful Algal Blooms Affecting Waters in the Lahontan Region? – Mary Fiore-Wagner

In recent years, California has been plagued by drought and warming trends resulting in environmental conditions that favor the growth of harmful algal blooms (HABs). Warmer air and water temperatures, high nutrient levels, and slow and stagnant water can cause cyanobacteria (also known as blue-green algae) to rapidly multiply resulting in blooms. Algal blooms can consist of both toxic and non-toxic algae. Toxic HABs can produce excessive amounts of cyanotoxins (e.g., microcystins, Anatoxin-A) potent enough to threaten the safety of humans, wildlife, and pets sometimes to the point of causing serious illness or mortality. Non-toxic algal blooms have impacted beneficial uses by imparting unpleasant tastes and odors to water and fish, and by affecting water clarity and color.

California’s Water Quality Monitoring Council created a [HAB portal](#) to share cyanobacteria data, HAB maps, and public advisories. The HAB portal currently lists 32 incidents across the state of HABs, which have been voluntarily reported to the State Board’s Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). (See figure below labeled Algal Bloom Incident Location.) Waterbodies with HABs have been reported in all regions but the San Diego (R9) and Colorado River (R7) regions. The Central Valley region (R5) has the most reported incidents with 13 affected surface waters or impoundments. As of September 1, 2016, SWAMP has only received one report of a confirmed HAB event in the Lahontan Region (Silverwood Lake). **Silverwood Lake.** In the Lahontan Region, a HAB incident and advisory for Silverwood Lake was reported on July 25, 2016 after sampling and analysis conducted by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) indicated levels of microcystins above the State’s Water Board’s warning level. (See picture below.)



California State Parks (State Parks), which manages recreation at Silverwood Lake, posted warning signs and closed swim beaches on August 3, 2016. To further warn the public, both DWR and State Parks issued press releases on August 4, 2016. Days later, State Parks closed Silverwood Lake to all water contact recreation after results from samples collected on August 4, 2016 indicated microcystin levels over ten times greater than the State Board’s 20 micrograms per liter Danger Trigger Level established for the protection of human health. This extremely elevated microcystin level prompted new press releases, and updated of warning signs to indicate “Danger” status.



Silverwood Lake - HAB at Cleghorn Swim Beach on 7/20/16

Photo Credit: Norb Ruhmke of State Parks.

In response to the HAB outbreak at Silverwood Lake and after receiving a prohibition exemption from the Lahontan Water Board, DWR treated the affected portions of the lake with the aquatic algaecide copper sulfate. The treatment effectively reduced microcystin concentrations to acceptable levels. Ongoing sampling at the swim beaches by DWR

indicates that levels have subsided to safe levels and all recreational activities have resumed. DWR plans to

keep sampling Silverwood through the end of October; longer if toxins are detected.

Other Lakes in the Lahontan Region. Water Board staff have received information about four other lakes in our region that could potentially be impacted by HABs. In response to a report that Mono Lake appeared “pea-green,” Water Board staff supplied the State Water Board’s SWAMP team with a Mono Lake water sample for identification of cyanotoxins. Analysis under the microscope did not indicate the presence of toxic cyanobacteria cells. As such, it was not recommended that the sample undergo laboratory analysis to quantify levels of algal toxins.

A report from a concerned recreationalist prompted staff to further investigate Diaz Lake, a freshwater lake located in Inyo County just south of Lone Pine on Highway 395, which supports a campground and both powerboats and non-motorized watercraft. Contact with the Inyo County Environmental Health Department (Inyo County Health) on September 1, 2016 revealed that Inyo County Parks and Recreation Department observed visible blue-green algae blooms along the shoreline of Diaz Lake. Since identification of algal cells and laboratory analysis could not be conducted before the Labor Day holiday, Parks and Recreation staff cautiously issued a press release and posted warning signs advising persons to avoid water contact recreation. The press release included Millpond, which also reportedly developed blue-green algae along the shoreline, though to a lesser extent than that observed at Diaz Lake.

Considering the locations of the Victorville and South Lake Tahoe Water Board offices, it is difficult for Lahontan Water Board staff to quickly sample surface waters in Inyo County. Water Board staff have coordinated with staff from Inyo County Health, who have offered to collect samples at Diaz Lake and Millpond. Samples will be shipped to the Water Pollution Control Lab for laboratory analysis to determine the presence and magnitude of cyanotoxins.

A Lassen County Times reporter contacted staff to determine if there is a harmful algal bloom at Eagle Lake after reading about a HAB in the Central Valley Region, and receiving complaints of excessive algae at Eagle Lake. Staff contacted partners at the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), which regularly monitor Eagle Lake, for insight. CDFW and DWR did not think the lake was supporting unusual algal growths and no sampling was conducted.

In addition to reports of HABs throughout the Lahontan Region, the Executive Officer has granted exemptions to the pesticide prohibition so water suppliers may apply aquatic herbicides to control unacceptable levels of invasive weeds and harmful algal blooms that spring up in water conveyances and supply waters throughout the southern Lahontan Region. Under future climate scenarios, it is likely HABs may worsen since global temperatures are expected to warm, which will enhance growing conditions for cyanobacteria. If HABs increase in abundance and frequency, State and Regional Water Board staff may see an increase in the number of requests to use aquatic herbicides to manage algal blooms. Staff is currently working with State Board on a HAB response protocol for our region so that we can consistently and effectively respond to HAB reports.

Additional information on harmful algal blooms can be found on these State Water Resources Control Board and Department of Public Health websites:

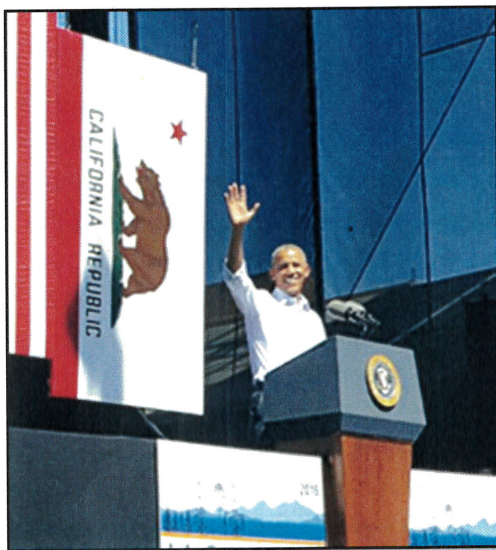
http://www.mywaterquality.ca.gov/monitoring_council/cyanoHab_network/index.html.

<http://www.mywaterquality.ca.gov/habs/index.html>

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/environhealth/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx>

North Lahontan Region

5. 20th Annual Lake Tahoe Summit – Robert Larsen



In 1997, Senator Harry Reid's concern about Lake Tahoe's declining clarity gave him impetus to organize the first Lake Tahoe Summit. President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore headed a delegation of cabinet members and state and local government partners. The Summit provided unprecedented attention to Lake Tahoe's environmental concerns and ushered in more than \$300 million in federal resources to protect the iconic watershed.

The Lake Tahoe Summit has been held every year since 1997, with 2016 marking the event's 20th anniversary. Senator Reid hosted a special Lake Tahoe Summit at Harvey's Outdoor amphitheater on August 31, 2016 with President Barack Obama as the keynote speaker. Senators Diane Feinstein and

Barbara Boxer joined Senator Reid, Governor Jerry Brown, and Janice Schneider (Assistant Secretary for Lands and Minerals Management) in discussing environmental restoration successes and challenges at Lake Tahoe. The President acknowledged California's efforts in combatting climate change. Governor Jerry Brown also emphasized the State's efforts to address carbon emissions and adapt to climate change.

President Obama took the stage to graciously acknowledge Senator Reid for his dedication to Lake Tahoe and steadfast commitment to environmental protection. The President then turned his remarks to the threat posed by global climate change and the opportunity to tackle the problem by aggressively pursuing policies to reduce carbon emissions and invest in clean energy technologies.

Select Water Board staff and Board Members attended this Summit by invitation and were inspired by all the speakers' remarks. President Obama's attendance highlighted the importance of the agency's ongoing efforts to protect Lake Tahoe and other high-quality waters throughout the Sierra Nevada. Our work remains a critical part in responding to climate change and other threats to Lake Tahoe and other treasures in the Lahontan region and the Summit was a good reminder of how strong partnerships and focus can accomplish meaningful results.

Video of President Obama's remarks can be found at:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ezQR-5qw6q4>

A transcript of the speech is also available:
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/08/31/remarks-president-20th-annual-lake-tahoe-summit>

South Lahontan Region

6. Tackling Hydromodification, One Stream at a Time – Oro Grande Wash at Seneca Road, Victorville – Jan Zimmerman and Jehiel Cass

The Oro Grande Wash is an ephemeral stream that originates in the Cajon Pass near the northern end of the San Bernardino Mountains and flows northward through the cities of Oak Hills, Hesperia, and Victorville before reaching the Mojave River near downtown Victorville. The Oro Grande Wash is a main tributary to the Mojave River, and many decades of development in and around the wash has altered its natural hydrology through channelization, increased flow volumes, and increased peak flow rates.



The effects of this hydromodification are erosion and headcutting at various locations within the channel itself and sediment deposition downstream at its confluence with the Mojave River.

Photo 1 – View looking upstream in Oro Grande Wash towards Seneca Road box culvert crossing during a moderate storm event in January 2016. Downstream of the crossing, the bed of the channel has eroded up to 15-feet over last 20 years.

A prime example of the effects of hydromodification within Oro Grande Wash is the area downstream of Seneca Road (photo 1). During the early 1990s, the city of Victorville (City) installed four 10-foot wide concrete box culverts to convey flow in the wash beneath Seneca Road. Previously, water flowed across the roadway at a dip or Arizona-type crossing. Over the 20 years since the culverts were installed, the channel immediately downstream of the crossing has eroded approximately 15 feet below the original grade with channel erosion continuing for at least 1,000 feet further downstream.

Sediment eroded from this portion of the Oro Grande Wash is transported downstream approximately 0.5 mile to where it enters into a 12-foot by 12-foot concrete box culvert (“Oro Grande Box”) that is maintained by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (County). The Oro Grande Box continues underground for an additional mile and carries storm flows and sediment until it daylights at the Mojave River (photo 2). The County shoulders the increasing burden of removing the sediment that accumulates in the Oro Grande Box and portions of the Mojave River. During December 2015, nearly 7 feet of sediment had accumulated at the mouth of the Oro Grande Box. The severity of this blockage required County maintenance crews to enter into the Mojave River channel and remove several feet of sediment over an area of several acres to reconnect flows in the Oro Grande Wash within the Mojave River.



Photo 2 – View looking upstream at the Oro Grande Box where it discharges to the Mojave River. The box is 12-foot by 12-foot; nearly 7-feet of sediment was deposited following a single rain event during December 2015.

In response to a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Application received from the City to mitigate for some of the erosion at the Seneca Road crossing, staff took the opportunity to coordinate a multi-agency site visit on September 22, 2016, with staff from the City, County, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE; photo 3). The purpose of the site visit was to observe the severity of channel erosion, discuss the City’s current proposal to mitigate for some of the erosion, discuss the effects of hydromodification upstream and downstream from this location, and discuss how our agencies can collaborate to fully mitigate the effects of increased sediment load in the Oro Grande Box. The City’s proposal is to line a portion of the channel with ungrouted rip-rap to decrease velocities and reduce the scour potential and will be designed for the 100-year storm event. City staff agreed that their project is constrained primarily by funding and is more of an interim measure to a longer term solution. Subsequently, County staff announced that they are in the process of acquiring several vacant parcels between Seneca Road and the inlet of the Oro Grande Box to construct a large detention basin, “Seneca Basin,” and have agreed to elevate the priority of this basin due to the sensitivity of downstream areas. In the meantime, City staff agreed to work with County staff in the acquisition process and by allowing access to those properties through their easements, as needed, throughout the planning and design phases. Water Board staff pointed out that multi-benefit projects are becoming a higher priority with state-sponsored grant programs and committed to share information regarding all available grant and other funding opportunities to

City and County staff to help facilitate the longer term solution for addressing hydromodification within the Oro Grande Wash. The site visit facilitated discussion and collaboration between all agencies and was a success.

While aggradation (deposition) and degradation (erosion) are natural fluvial processes that store and move sediment in pulses as storms flush through a system, these processes are accelerated as the effects of hydromodification ripple across a watershed. Some of the effects that we have observed are sensitive riparian areas being buried or in threat of being buried under increased sediment loads while other areas of streams and rivers are repeatedly manipulated to redirect flows and protect properties in floodplains. We need to be able to partner with our federal, state, and municipal stakeholders and develop solutions that curb and maybe even eliminate the effects of hydromodification, not only one stream at a time, but for the benefit of an entire watershed.

**Summary of
No Further Action Required Letters Issued
August 16 - September 15, 2016
October 2016 EO Report**

State of California
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following site poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, this case was 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
September 1, 2016	High Desert Health System	44900 North 60th Street West Lancaster, Los Angeles County	6B1920033T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T100000009026

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

**Monthly Enforcement Action Report
August 15, 2016 to September 15, 2016**

Facility	County	Enforcement Action	Current Status	Next Step
Water Board Actions				
None at this time				
Executive Officer Actions				
Lake Tahoe Laundry Works CAO for additional cleanup and investigation.	El Dorado	Proposed CAO to conduct additional ground water investigation and remediation activities for PCE groundwater pollution.	Prosecution Team issued Response to Comments and Revised CAO. Advisory Team is reviewing all the information received.	Advisory Team will recommend EO to sign, reject, or revise CAO - September 2016 .
CDFW Mojave Fish Hatchery	San Bernardino	Effluent limit violations result in Mandatory Minimum Penalty of \$3,000.	Discharger accepted the settlement offer. The proposed settlement was released for a 30-day public comment period. No comments were received.	EO signed Acceptance and Waiver of Hearing on 9/22/2016 .
CDFW Hot Creek Hatchery	Mono	Effluent limit violations resulted in Mandatory Minimum Penalty of \$6,000.	Discharger accepted the settlement offer. The proposed settlement was released for a 30-day public comment period. No comments were received.	EO signed Acceptance and Waiver of Hearing on 9/22/2016 .
Prosecution Team Actions				
City of Victorville	San Bernardino	ACL issued on 7/1/2016 for alleged violations of the state-wide Sanitary Sewer System General Permit associated with sanitary sewer overflows and sanitary sewer system operations and maintenance.	Settlement discussions underway.	Discharger to submit information by 9/26/2016 .
Sierra Boat Company	Placer	Expedited Payment Letter/ Mandatory Minimum Penalty issued 8/26/2016.	Discharger reviewing.	Discharger response due 9/26/2016 .
Tahoe Keys Marina	El Dorado	Expedited Payment Letter/ Mandatory Minimum Penalty issued 8/29/2016. Proposed Amended CAO expanding area for replacement water and monitoring, and establishes TDS thresholds to address nitrate and TDS groundwater pollution.	Discharger reviewing.	Discharger response due 9/26/2016 .
Desert View Dairy	San Bernardino		Advisory Team issued request for information to Prosecution Team on 9/8/2016 .	Prosecution Team to submit response to Advisory Team request for information by 10/6/2016 .

EO's Monthly Report August 16, 2016 - September 15, 2016
 Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

COUNTY: EL DORADO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA)	2158 Christie Lane, South Lake Tahoe	North	Yes	8/18/2016	Unknown	Unknown cause of spill/discharge to Tahoe Keys lagoon. Surface water affected.	Rainbow sheen observed in Starboard lagoon, likely gasoline spill. Unable to identify source.	Area boomed off, sheen cleaned up.
Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA)	Christie Lane and Slalom Crt., South Lake Tahoe	North	Yes	8/23/2016	3 gallons	Mechanical failure caused a spill of 3 gallons of hydraulic fluid into Tahoe Keys lagoon. Surface water affected.	TKPOA weed harvester blew a mechanical seal resulting in discharge of hydraulic fluid.	Area boomed off, unit repaired, spill cleaned up.

COUNTY: INYO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Furnace Creek Inn & Ranch Sewer Treatment Plant	Northwest side of Furnace Creek Garden Inn, Furnace Creek Ranch Rd.	South	Yes	8/23/2016	7,100 gallons	Drilling contractor error caused 7,100 gallons of raw sewage to discharge to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Drilling contractor hit sewer main during drilling resulting in discharge.	Pipe repaired, flow restored, spill cleaned up.

COUNTY: KERN

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Rio Tinto Minerals	14486 Borax Rd., Boron	South	Yes	8/18/2016	750 gallons	Operator error caused 750 gallons of tailings wastewater to discharge to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Sample or washout valves were left open resulting in the discharge.	Spill contained, area cleaned.

COUNTY: LASSEN

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Ca Dept of Corrections, Susanville	711-045 Center Rd.	North	Yes	8/21/2016	450 gallons	Lateral blockage caused 450 gallons of raw sewage to spill from lateral cleanout to unpaved surface. No surface water body affected.	Root intrusion in the lateral caused blockage resulting in discharge.	Lateral unplugged, spill cleaned up.

*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 August 16, 2016 - September 15, 2016
 Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

COUNTY: MONO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Big Rig Overturned	NB Route 6	South	Yes	8/26/2016	300 gallons	Big Rig overturned discharging 300 gallons of asphalt sealant to unpaved surface. Surface water affected.	Big Rig overturned into Spring Creek at Route 6 resulting in the discharge.	Mono County managed the cleanup and removed all contaminated soil after material had hardened.

COUNTY: LOS ANGELES

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Lancaster City/City Of Lancaster CS	45437 35th Street East Lancaster	South	Yes	8/18/2016	425 gallons	Structural failure in forcemain saddle caused 425 gallons of raw sewage to discharge to paved surface. No surface water affected.	Forcemain pipe copper saddle failed due to pinhole leak.	Saddle replaced, flow restored, area cleaned up.

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

