



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

May 2004

NORTH BASIN

1. ***Spalding Community Service District, Eagle Lake, Lassen County - T. Jerrold Peacock***

SWRCB staff is currently preparing criteria for the Small Community Wastewater Grant (SCWG) Program that will be funded with Proposition 40 and Proposition 50 bonds. The SWRCB is scheduled to consider adoption of these criteria in June. Regional Boards will then solicit applications for potential projects that wish to apply for grant funds from this program. Spalding CSD is prepared to apply for available SCWG grant funds, and to additionally apply for a SWRCB revolving fund loan to complete the funding of the wastewater collection and treatment system for the Spalding Tract.

The Spalding CSD has completed all project design and environmental compliance documentation, and is prepared to start construction once funding for the project is secured. Although the comprehensive funding package for the project may not be secured or approved until late in 2004, the District is preparing to schedule a June 2004 election for property owners to consider approving a bond assessment to pay the local portion of the project costs.

2. ***Update On Alpine County Road Issues - Alan Miller***

Late last summer I reported to you on the effects of several intense thunderstorms that occurred in Alpine County in late July 2003. To briefly recap, these rainstorms produced significant erosion and debris flows in the upper West Fork Carson River watershed,

with natural erosion exacerbated in some areas by roadway development. In particular, severe erosion occurred on the Blue Lakes Road expansion and improvement project then being conducted by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Erosion was also evident from other roads on U.S. Forest Service lands (USFS-Toiyabe National Forest). In some areas, the USFS roads are operated and/or maintained by the Alpine Co. Dept. of Public Works (DPW) under a cooperative agreement with the USFS, and/or are claimed as County rights-of-way under provisions of federal law.

On August 28, 2003, I sent a letter to the FHWA, the USFS, and Alpine Co. requesting certain information, and asking them to address specific concerns with sedimentation contributions to the Carson River from the roads in their respective jurisdictions. This report is to brief you on the responses to that information request.

The above-cited storms caused considerable erosion damage to the Blue Lakes Road project in some areas. In response to my letter, the FHWA submitted comprehensive information on the problems that had occurred, and the corrective actions implemented under its storm water permit. Working with Regional Board staff, the FHWA implemented significant additional Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion from the project, and the project was completed such that the area was stabilized to minimize erosion prior to winter without further incident. The FHWA is to be commended for implementing design changes

(at significant added cost) to improve the effectiveness of the Blue Lakes Road drainage system and the temporary and permanent BMPs, and for timely completion of project construction. Staff will periodically monitor this project to ensure the initial stabilization measures, revegetation efforts, and wetland mitigation measures perform as expected.

The USFS submitted several information items in response to my letter. These included: 1) a survey of roads and drainages in the Blues Lakes and Forestdale areas of the West Fork Carson River watershed; 2) summaries of analyses, and management and maintenance objectives for roads in a "focus area" (the major drainage areas affected by the severe thunderstorms, as identified in my letter); and 3) a policy-level planning document titled *Roads Analysis Report, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest* (December 2002).

The USFS concluded, based on its 2003 post-storm field survey and review, that "most of the Forest native surface roads [in the focus area] were in good condition and met criteria for their designated maintenance level." Several exceptions were noted for which repair work was scheduled last Fall. The USFS assertions and conclusions need to be independently verified, as there were indications in the report that maintenance criteria were not met on certain roads, particularly where maintenance responsibilities were shared with Alpine County. Road "maintenance" described as "surface blading and shaping for proper drainage, cleaning debris from culverts and drainage crossings, monitoring and repair of bank erosion near drainage crossings, and any necessary surface replacement" (i.e., base rock, gravel, asphalt).

The policy planning document, while current, was prepared for the entire Humboldt-

Toiyabe National Forest (HTNF), the largest National Forest in the lower 48 states (primarily in Nevada). While not of particular relevance to the Alpine unit of the Carson Ranger District, the document aids in understanding USFS roadway planning, analysis, and priorities in the context of the Forest Transportation System. It sets a framework for subsequent watershed-level analysis, such as may occur in any particular sub-area of the HTNF. At this time, staff is not aware of any planned watershed-level analysis in the Alpine unit of the HTNF.

The initial response from Alpine County was from the County Counsel, and suggested that Alpine County had no responsibility or liability in these matters, but offered to collaborate on resolving the issues raised in my letter. Subsequently, the DPW Director and County Counsel met with staff and specific information was later provided concerning DPW road maintenance activities and coordination with the USFS. Notably, the Director indicated the USFS agreement with the County, "Forest Development Road Cooperative Agreement, 1967," was long overdue for an update, and he proposed to take this matter up with the USFS in 2004, with assistance requested from the Regional Board staff. The Director also suggested that he was amenable to reviewing current road maintenance practices to improve upon DPW erosion control practices where feasible. Board staff provided the DPW Director a copy of the *Handbook for Forest and Ranch Roads; A Guide for planning, designing, constructing, maintaining, and closing wildland roads* (Pacific Watershed Assoc., 1994). This well-recognized Handbook contains current BMPs, and Board staff intends to follow up with field review of upcoming DPW maintenance projects to provide erosion control technical assistance to the DPW.

The DPW Director also expressed a desire to develop improved erosion and drainage

control ordinances and guidelines for consideration by the County Board of Supervisors, to protect water quality throughout the County. Board staff provided information and model ordinances to assist in getting this work started. If this effort is successful, it may be possible to delegate certain construction permitting/oversight functions to the County in the future, modeled along the lines of the existing Memorandum of Understanding with the Town of Mammoth Lakes.

In addition, the Director suggested that a joint field review of certain roads in the "focus area" with the USFS and Regional Board staff during the snowmelt period might be informative. Now that the snow is clearing in the Alpine County highlands, a review of the roadways in the "focus area" with the USFS is appropriate. Staff resources to follow up these efforts must come primarily from the Nonpoint Source Control program. The recent efforts of the Alpine County Watershed Group may prove helpful in this regard and are summarized in a separate portion of this Executive Officer's Report.

3. *Alpine County Watershed Management Developments* - Jason Churchill

The Sierra Nevada Alliance, acting as contractor on behalf of the Alpine Watershed Group, is nearing completion of a Watershed Assessment Report for the Upper Carson River and tributaries. The work was funded by a \$200,000 Proposition 13 grant. The study included a fluvial geomorphic assessment, riparian and floodplain zone condition survey, and development of a GIS database to analyze current and future data. The assessment identified watershed impacts in five categories: meadow stream bank stability, sediment from roads, modifications to stream channels for flood control, and effects of past mining activities. The final report will contain specific recommendations for restoration and

enhancement, and a list of watershed improvement projects prioritized by the Watershed Group. The report will be made available to the public and interested agencies, and will be a valuable tool for guiding watershed management activities and procuring grant funding to support those activities in the future.

In other developments, Alpine County, acting on behalf of the Alpine Watershed Group, recently was awarded a \$138,000 grant from the Department of Conservation to fund a Watershed Coordinator position. Additional match funding will bring the total amount to \$228,970 for a two-year position including salary and overhead costs. A Memorandum of Understanding is being finalized between the County and the Alpine Watershed Group to govern hiring procedures and grant administration. The Watershed Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating countywide planning, education, outreach, grant-procurement and implementation efforts to benefit watersheds within the County including the Carson River.

Regional Board staff has also been working with stakeholders in Alpine County to identify management measures needed to reduce phosphorus loading to Indian Creek Reservoir as required by the TMDL adopted by the Board in July 2002. The TMDL was approved by the USEPA in July 2003. The TMDL identifies the South Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD) as the entity responsible for implementing controls to reduce "internal" loading of phosphorus released from reservoir sediments. The TMDL Implementation Plan requires STPUD to provide, within 15 months of TMDL adoption, a feasibility study and action plan for internal phosphorus loading controls. We expect to receive the required report by October 2004. Board staff organized a kickoff Stakeholders Group meeting last Fall (October 2003), to discuss potential control

measures for phosphorus loading reduction. The TMDL Implementation Plan requires that staff work with stakeholders to identify, within one year of TMDL adoption, specific sites needing external phosphorus controls. In response to that requirement, staff conducted a stakeholder's field tour on March 23, 2004. Participants identified a number of sites and discussed potential BMPs to reduce external phosphorus loading. Staff will follow up with a letter to stakeholders summarizing the field tour findings, and inviting stakeholders to provide additional recommendations.

4. *Do Dog and Geese Waste Affect Lake Tahoe Water Quality?* - Robert Erlich

Regional Board staff discussed impacts of dogs and geese on Lake Tahoe water quality for a segment of the Lake Tahoe Report, to be shown on KOLO-TV Reno-Tahoe in May. The film segment was shot at a site frequented by dog owners with their dogs - the California Tahoe Conservancy's Upper Truckee River restoration project adjacent to the Tahoe Keys. Staff, in cooperation with the Lake Tahoe Environmental Education Coalition, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension and KOLO-TV, supplied written information for the Lake Tahoe Report, which will be printed in local Tahoe Basin newspapers and also available on the LTEEC and KOLO websites.

Based on El Dorado and Placer County Animal Control estimates of registered and unregistered dog populations in the Tahoe Basin and a literature review of the nutrient content of dog food, staff estimated potential annual nutrient loads in the Tahoe Basin from dog waste. An estimated 10,000 dogs on the California side of the Tahoe Basin eat an average of one pound of food per day, depositing approximately 55 tons of nitrogen, and 10 tons of phosphorus. For comparison, it is estimated that 360 tons of nitrogen and 40 tons of phosphorus enter Lake Tahoe each

year. Unlike wildlife, which mostly recycle nutrients already present in Tahoe Basin biomass and soils, pets deposit nutrient laden waste that came from food imported into the Tahoe Basin by their owners. This is not nutrient recycling, but nutrient addition to the basin.

Most nutrients in pet wastes may not reach surface waters. Some dog wastes and some cat wastes are picked up and are removed from the Tahoe Basin in trash or as sewage effluent. Much of the nutrients in dog waste deposited in vegetated areas could be incorporated into soils. However, the nutrients in dog waste deposited near surface waters, or reaching surface waters in stormwater or irrigation runoff, are in forms that are bio-available for algal growth.

High concentrations of dogs along streams or lakes could have locally significant impacts on both nutrient loads or bacterial contamination unless dog owners remove and properly dispose of dog wastes. In the televised segment of the Lake Tahoe Report and in print, staff emphasized responsible dog owners should protect water quality and set good examples for others by cleaning up after their pets at home and on the trail.

Though dogs are domesticated and Canada geese are wild, both are now year-round residents of the Tahoe Basin. Some Tahoe residents have expressed concerns about geese impacts on lake clarity. Like any feces, Canada goose droppings contain nutrients and pathogens, and can be a nuisance on lawns, golf courses, and beaches. Canada geese generally recycle nutrients by consuming native vegetation that are then cycled through Tahoe Basin biomass and soils. The amount of nutrients discharged to Lake Tahoe by Canada geese is probably low.

To the extent that humans feed the geese or create year-round habitats attractive to geese

(such as large, fertilized turf areas), we may be responsible for increases in the year-round geese populations. The use of fertilizers and irrigation increases the year-round food supply for geese and can increase nutrient loading to streams or Lake Tahoe through ground water or irrigation runoff. Canada geese deposit feces where they feed and congregate, which is often on beaches or turf areas in wetlands or near Lake Tahoe. Taking steps to reduce fertilizer and irrigation that provide additional and unnatural habitat for geese may do more to reduce nutrient loading to Lake Tahoe than targeting Canada geese for management or relocation.

5. *Lake Tahoe Basin Erosion Control and Storm Water Treatment Projects – Robert Larsen*

The Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) was developed by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and partner agencies to achieve the environmental goals established for the Lake Tahoe Basin. Designing and implementing erosion control and storm water treatment projects continues to be an integral part of the EIP. Such projects also assist local municipalities in meeting National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water requirements. This summer, Placer County, El Dorado County, and the City of South Lake Tahoe will implement several erosion control, storm water treatment, and restoration projects to improve water quality in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Placer County will construct storm water drainage and treatment facilities and erosion control enhancements in three separate subdivisions within their jurisdiction. The Upper Cutthroat Erosion Control Project will include improvements to reduce erosion and treat storm water from Cutthroat Avenue, Dolly Varden Avenue, Fox Street, and portions of Beaver Street in Kings Beach. The Lake Tahoe Park and Timberland Erosion

Control Project will construct similar improvements in two separate subdivisions along Lake Tahoe's northwest shore.

El Dorado County will construct the first phase of the Apalachee Erosion Control Project in the Tahoe Paradise and Rolling Woods Heights Subdivisions near Pioneer Trail. The innovative project design includes a treatment basin that overflows through a sand filter prior to discharge to the Upper Truckee River floodplain and permeable pavement for conveyance swales and maintenance access to reduce runoff and enhance infiltration. El Dorado County will also restore a deeply incised reach of Angora Creek between Lake Tahoe Boulevard and View Circle. The restoration will include a new channel to enhance floodplain connectivity and elevate meadow groundwater levels. Restoring this heavily impacted stream reach will help reduce sediment and nutrient loads delivered to the Upper Truckee River.

The City of South Lake Tahoe will complete construction of the Rocky Point Erosion Control Project Phases 1 and 2 and construct the Glorene and 8th Street Erosion Control Project. The City started constructing the Rocky Point project last construction season and has a few project components to complete, including revegetation of disturbed areas, storm drainpipe installation, and final paving. The Glorene and 8th project will address eroding road shoulders and flooding problems by installing collection and conveyance facilities to direct storm water runoff to shallow vegetated treatment basins.

The Regional Board uses its Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit NPDES Construction Activity Storm Water Permit to negotiate construction – related discharges from these types of projects.

6. ***USFS Attends TRPA Erosion Control Training to Improve Construction Site BMPs - Erika Lovejoy***

Last summer, the US Forest Service (USFS) Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU), and several of its contractors, did not properly install and maintain best management practices (BMPs) at stream crossing upgrade projects.

Regional Board staff issued a Notice to Comply to the LTBMU requiring improvements to construction site BMPs. Staff spent many hours with LTBMU staff and their contractors in the field educating them on BMPs. With much labor, construction site BMPs were improved and the Notices to Comply were satisfied.

After the construction field season ended, staff from the Regional Board and LTBMU met and discussed the BMP problems and agreed on an improvement action plan.

LTBMU staff agreed to attend the April 1, 2004 BMP Workshop given by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) at Lake Tahoe Community College.

Eight USFS staff participated in the workshop, along with several of their contractors. Regional Board staff helped TRPA expand the curriculum from typical residential construction to all types of construction sites. The workshop had focused, classroom-type presentations, as well as field stations demonstrating specific BMP installation techniques.

Regional Board staff is scheduling a follow-up meeting with LTBMU staff this spring 2004 to discuss lessons learned from the BMP workshop and how BMP installation and maintenance problems will be avoided on future projects.

SOUTH BASIN

7. ***Intrawest Rodeo Grounds Project-June Lake - Doug Feay***

Intrawest has submitted a proposal to develop property near the June Mountain Ski Area Base parking, on the June Lakes Loop Road (Hwy 158). The *Rodeo Grounds Project* proposes to build up to 900 residential and lodging units and a 50,000 square foot commercial space on 250 acres near the former rodeo grounds area. One of the most controversial aspects to the project is the proposed 90-foot height of several of the proposed buildings. Additional issues include

water supply, traffic and roads, and environmental impacts.

Board staff provided comments at the scoping phase of the project regarding items that should be evaluated in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Assessment (EA) for the project. Mono County is the lead California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) agency for this project. Comments pointed out concerns with erosion control, water supply needs, sewage treatment capacities, and stream and wetland impact evaluations.

**8. *Molycorp Cleanup and Abatement Order
Compliance Status Update - Christy Hunter***

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

Since 1998, Molycorp has not been able to implement the Site Investigation (SI) Work Plan to install ground water monitoring wells on adjacent federal lands pending ROW approval from the BLM and NPS. ROW access to a portion of BLM land was granted recently to Molycorp and installation of five ground water monitoring wells began in March 2004. However, ROW access for two additional wells on NPS lands have never received NPS approval. Board staff received NPS comments on April 20, 2004 regarding the monitoring well locations proposed in the 1998 SI Work Plan.

The NPS challenges the validity of the well locations proposed by Molycorp and proposes alternative well locations and a rationale for a three-phased approach to plume-delineation on NPS-land. For this alternative proposal, a total of eleven well sites are delineated. NPS's phased approach allows for an iterative process of defining the plumes lateral and vertical extent that minimizes land disturbance. Board staff has reviewed this alternative proposal by NPS and determined it has merit. A meeting has been scheduled between Board staff, Molycorp, NPS and BLM for May 14, 2004 to discuss these issues related to the off-site well installation program.

9. *PG&E Hinkley Projects – Kai Dunn*

On April 21, 2004, Board staff met with PG&E and its consultants to discuss the status of projects at Hinkley including; 1) the Interim Plume Containment and Hexavalent Chromium Treatment Project and 2) the In-Situ Pilot Study and Long-Term Ground Water Treatment System Project. A public

informational meeting on these projects and the status of the remediation will be held in Hinkley and hosted by Board staff sometime in either late May or in June.

PG&E submitted a final report on the In-Situ remediation bench-scale testing for the In Situ Long-Term Ground Water Treatment System Project on April 21, 2004. Staff is reviewing the report and will provide comments by the mid-May. If this project proves to be successful, the Regional Board will be the Lead Agency under CEQA.

10. *Searles Valley Minerals – Elizabeth Lafferty*

***Compliance Status for Interim Effluent
Limits***

IMC Chemicals, Inc (IMCC) has changed its name to Searles Valley Minerals (SVM). Facility operations have not changed. Daily reporting data from SVM shows that the interim effluent limits set forth in the WDRs were not exceeded during the month of March 2004. During the same period eight birds were found, with two found alive and six found dead. Yearly comparisons of bird observations are shown on the table below.

New Argus Skimmer Status

Evaluation of the new Argus Skimmer performance has been completed and recommendations implemented. Modification of the settling basin on the new skimmer has been implemented. The basin will now more effectively collect solids before they reach the skimmer. Collection of solids will also be augmented by daily vacuuming at the settling basin and at the skimmer. Skirted booms have been installed upstream and at the sides to isolate and divert suspended materials from the effluent manifolds.

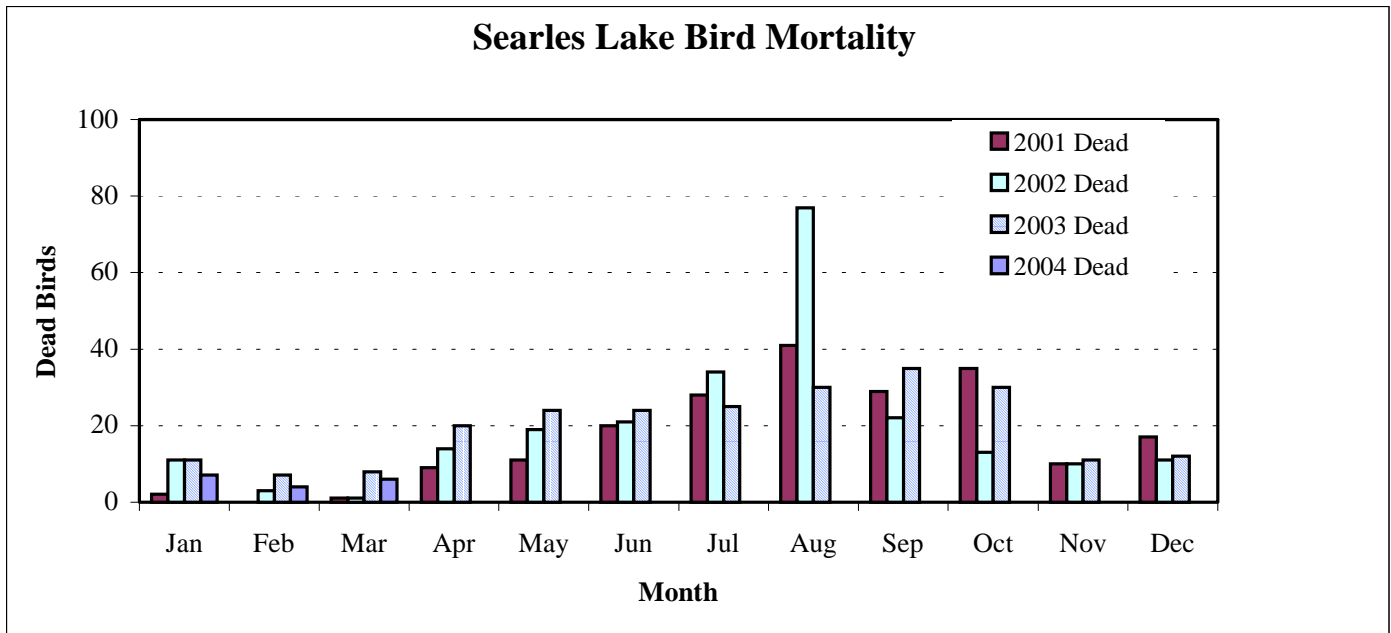
Planned Maintenance Discharge Notification

SVM is installing an additional line parallel to the existing Westend Direct Line that feeds influent brine to the Westend plant. The rationale for the project is to add additional isolation valves and drains at key points along the high-pressure line to reduce volume and direct flow of any future discharges to authorized discharge points. The project should reduce leaks and breaks at the Westend Line.

There is a plan to drain a portion of the existing Westend line into existing brine pools already monitored for wildlife control. The material is influent brine that has been carbonated. Board staff has requested that; 1) SVM provide sampling and analysis of the drained material to document the discharge quality, and 2) that SVM direct the discharge beneath the surface of the pond at each location so that the flow does not look like fresh running water to the passing birds. The project will drain approximately 23,500 gallons of carbonated influent brine into the existing pond areas.

Birds Observed at Searles Lake

Table 1



**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY
CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION**

**REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS
May 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. 10 of May 2004 EO's Report
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts #14 & #20	Monthly	See Agenda Item No. 9
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

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Board Meeting Month</u>
<i>Quarterly</i>	January, April July, & October.
<i>Semi-Annual</i>	March & September
<i>Annually</i>	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
April, 13 2004	Mid-Mountain Facility Northstar at Tahoe Ski Resort	Northstar Drive Truckee	6T0269A	UST (diesel)	MTBE: 33	TPHd: 7,200 TPHg: 47 Xylene: 0.26	First groundwater 5 to 30 feet bgs; Abandoned supply well 250 feet downgradient	Excavated 300 cubic yards soil; Fenton's Reagent injected quarterly in monitoring wells

Notes:
 UST = Underground storage tank program
 TPHd = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel
 TPHg = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline
 MTBE = Methyl tert-Butyl Ether
 bgs = below ground surface
 ug/L = micrograms per liter
 mg/Kg = milligrams per kilogram

**EO'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR
APRIL 2004
UNAUTHORIZED WASTE DISCHARGES**

****COUNTY - San Bernardino**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATE D	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR -DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP 65	STATUS
IMCC	HDPE Pipeline	Argus Main Gate & Pacific Salt	S	Y	Feed brine	N	3/29/04	1600 gals	Failure of HDPE Pipeline. Brine did not pond. Pipe repaired. Written report received.	Ground	N	IMCC reviewing maintenance procedures to minimize & control spills. Workplan submitted. No Further Action Recommended.
IMCC	HDPE Pipeline	Searles Lake, Canal Road & IW#1179	S	Y	Effluent brine	N	3/31/04	12,000 gals	Failure of HDPE Pipeline. Brine did not pond. Pipe repaired. Written report received.	Lakebed	N	IMCC reviewing maintenance procedures to minimize & control spills. Workplan submitted. No Further Action Recommended.
IMCC	HDPE Pipeline	1000 feet south of Argus Main Gate	S	Y	Effluent brine	N	4/12/04	1800 gals	Failure of HDPE Pipeline. Brine did not pond. Pipe repaired. Written report received.	Ground	N	IMCC reviewing maintenance procedures to minimize & control spills. Workplan submitted. No Further Action Recommended.
Lake Arrowhead CSD	Sewer	Orchard Creek Area	S	Y	Raw sewage	N	4/12/04	100 gals	Felled tree broke sewer. Tree felled as part of eradication of Bark-beetle infested trees.	Orchard Creek	N	Sampled & posted. Pipe repaired. Further Action Pending receipt of sampling data.
IMCC	HDPE Pipeline	Searles Lake, Westend South Road	S	Y	Effluent brine	N	3/19/04	24,000 gals	Failure of HDPE Pipeline. Pipe repaired. Written report received.	Lakebed	N	IMCC monitored area until effluent percolated. Impacts to birds or lakebed observed. No Further Action Recommended.
IMCC	HDPE Pipeline	Argus Main Gate	S	Y	Feed brine	N	3/29/04	2800 gals	Failure of HDPE Pipeline. Brine did not pond. Pipe repaired. Written report received.	Ground	N	IMCC reviewing maintenance procedures to minimize & control spills. Workplan submitted. No Further Action Recommended.
Illegal Dumper	Mojave Riverbed	Barstow	S	N	Waste oil	Y	4/11/04	110 gals	Illegal dumping of waste oil in dry riverbed. Approximately 5 cubic yards of soil contaminated.	Riverbed	N	San Bernardino County HAZMAT overseeing cleanup.