

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

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 16, 2010
South Lake Tahoe

ITEM: 7

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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

November 2010

- Enclosure 1: Discussion of Standing Items
- Enclosure 2: Executive Officer's Written Report
- Enclosure 3: Notification of Spills
- Enclosure 4: Notification of Closure of Underground Storage Tank Cases (Pursuant to Article 11, Division 3, Chapter 16, title 23, California Code of Regulations)

ENCLOSURE 1

Discussion of Standing Items

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

REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS

November 2010

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 where the report can be found.

ISSUE	REPORT FREQUENCY	STATUS/COMMENT
City of Barstow	Quarterly (Southern Meeting)	Due April 2011
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 14	Semi-Annual (Southern Meeting)	Due April 2011
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 20	Semi-Annual (Southern Meeting)	Due April 2011
Lake Tahoe Nearshore Standards	Semi-Annual (Northern Meeting)	Due April 2011
Searles Valley Minerals Operations - Compliance Status	Semi-Annual (Southern Meeting)	Due April 2011
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Semi-Annual	Due April 2011
Status of Dairies	Semi-Annual (Southern Meeting)	Due April 2011
Status of Grants	Semi-Annual	Due April 2011
Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin	Annually (Northern Meeting)	Due April 2011
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually (Northern Meeting)	Due June 2011
Wetland Restoration Mitigation - Mono County	Annually	EO Item No. 3

ENCLOSURE 2

Executive Officer's Written Report



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

November 2010

NORTH BASIN

1. ***Sharing Lessons from the Lake Tahoe Asian Clam Removal Pilot Project – Daniel Sussman***

Following the Water Board recommendation, the State Board authorized over \$750,000 in Cleanup and Abatement Account funds to survey the Asian clam population in Lake Tahoe and develop non-chemical methods to control the clam infestation. While much of this money is slated for spending in 2011, some of the money was pooled with other funding sources to develop and analyze the use of rubber barriers to place on the lake bottom to suffocate the clams. The project team used the results from the pilot effort to develop bottom barrier specifications and this effort laid groundwork for larger scale projects planned for the 2011 field season. The pilot project technology was highlighted at the 2010 Federal Summit at Lake Tahoe as a successful endeavor in the fight against aquatic invasive species.

Researchers Sudeep Chandra, a professor from the University of Nevada at Reno, and Marion Wittman, a post-doctoral scholar from the University of California at Davis's Tahoe Environmental Research Center, lead the Asian clam projects at Lake Tahoe. In September the two traveled to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's Darrin Freshwater Institute in Lake George, New York. Lake

George is an oligotrophic lake, like Lake Tahoe, and is part of the Lake Champlain watershed. Dr. Wittman presented findings on clam control and management from the Lake Tahoe Asian clam projects partially funded with CAA monies. The presentation was in a room packed with representatives from non-governmental organizations, agency staff, scientists and students who will be able to take the information gained from the Tahoe clam work to address the Lake George Asian clam infestation.

Drs. Chandra and Wittman's, who also research Quagga and zebra mussels, learned about the efforts to control Lake George mussel infestation. Since Lake George has similar water quality to Lake Tahoe, this information exchange will inform Tahoe management of options to address the invasive mussels if found in Lake Tahoe.

2. ***MTBE Isotope Analysis at the Former Al's Ski Run Chevron Station, South Lake Tahoe - Richard Booth***

The former Al's Ski Run Chevron service station was in operation from the 1950s until 1996. Groundwater at the site is primarily contaminated with MTBE from gasoline released from underground storage tanks over the years. The tanks have long since been removed.

The Responsible Party (RP) and its consultants are currently treating the MTBE plume by sparging air into the contaminated groundwater. Naturally-occurring microbes can biologically degrade hydrocarbons, including MTBE, in groundwater. Air sparging introduces oxygen into the aquifer and is designed to enhance microbial growth. MTBE groundwater concentrations at the former Chevron station are decreasing over the three years of air sparging. Some of the decrease is a result of dispersion and dilution, but some of the decrease is due to the breakdown or degradation of the MTBE molecules. It was not known if the degradation was due primarily to biodegradation from the microbes or from chemical breakdown of the MTBE molecule. Identifying the reason for the decrease may allow the RP to increase the cleanup rate at lower cost. With Water Board staff approval, the consultants performed a new analytical technique called compound specific isotope analysis (CSIA) on the MTBE detected in the groundwater to assess the MTBE degradation.

MTBE consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The carbon atom exists primarily with six neutrons and six protons in the nucleus. This form is notated as ^{12}C and is called "carbon 12." The carbon atom is also stable in a rarer isotope with seven neutrons called carbon 13 (^{13}C). Isotope analyses have shown that biological degradation of MTBE results in enrichment of ^{13}C in the carbon atoms of the daughter products of the degraded MTBE. The enrichment is slight, but current CSIA analytical techniques can detect and measure this difference at reasonable costs (a few hundred dollars per analysis). Hydrogen atoms exhibit a similar biological enhancement.

The consultants analyzed groundwater samples from seven wells in June 2010 during the Second Quarter 2010 groundwater monitoring event and performed CSIA on the seven samples. The carbon and hydrogen CSIA data (along with other geochemical data) showed MTBE breaks down primarily with chemical processes, but two wells indicated modest biodegradation. Water Board staff and the consultants conclude that air sparging operations should be discontinued in the areas that showed no biodegradation, and air sparging should be increased in the vicinity of the two wells that demonstrate MTBE is degrading biologically.

3. **Status of Wetland Restoration Efforts in Mono County—Cindy Wise**

Starting in 1997, the Board asked its Executive Officer for an annual progress report on mitigation for loss of wetlands from the construction of single-family homes in Mono County. Staff reported that between 1997 and 1999, the estimated amount of wetland impacts from construction of single-family homes (approximately 1.65 acres from construction of 24 homes) was offset by wetland restoration activities in that same two year timeframe. Between 1999 and 2008, 70 building permits for single-family homes were issued with 29 for parcels with wetlands. Due to building pad placement to avoid the wetland sites and other County requirements such as 30 foot setback from streams, impacts to wetlands occurred on only three of the 29 parcels with a combined wetland disturbance of one-half acre. Wetland restoration and conservation activities in the County during this same period (from 1999 to 2008) have been numerous and offset the one-half acre of wetland impacts from the construction of single-family homes. During 2009, Mono County issued fewer than 10 single family home

building permits, and fewer than ten manufactured home permits; none of which are within wetlands. Similarly, in 2010 building season, the County has issued a total of 13 single family home permits, including four manufactured homes and two secondary housing units, none of which are within wetlands. Additionally, Mono County actively participates as a member of the Inyo Mono Integrated Regional Water Management Group which addresses a wide range of water quality and supply issues including wetlands. Also, the Eastern Sierra Land Trust, a non-profit organization, continues to pursue conservation opportunities in Mono County, including wetland restoration.

4. Lake Tahoe Shorezone Policy Lawsuit Decided Against Tahoe Regional Planning Agency - Alan Miller

On October 22, 2008, the TRPA amended ordinances concerning allowable shorezone development at Lake Tahoe. The Water Board had anticipated modifying Basin Plan prohibitions concerning new pier development in significant fish spawning habitat tiered off of the analyses provided in the TRPA ordinance development process. The Water Board is also involved in permitting a variety of shorezone projects at Lake Tahoe under section 401 of the Clean Water Act that could be affected by the ordinances. The League to Save Lake Tahoe and the Sierra Club sued the TRPA in federal District Court to block the implementation of the new ordinances, arguing that the adoption by TRPA violated the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact and the implementing Code of Ordinances. The California State Lands Commission filed a brief supporting plaintiffs and the Shorezone Property Owners Association filed a brief supporting TRPA.

On September 16, 2010, Senior Judge Lawrence Karlton issued his 66-page ruling in favor of the League and Sierra Club. Among his findings are the following statements:

Page 30:...“For these reasons, the court concludes that the EIS’s use of the number of existing buoys, rather than the number of existing buoys authorized by TRPA, as the baseline, was contrary to the Compact and therefore arbitrary and capricious.¹³”

(Footnote ¹³ Alternatively, in light of the above concerns and TRPA’s failure to identify any discussion in the EIS of why this baseline was chosen, the baseline is arbitrary and capricious in light of TRPA’s failure to consider an important aspect of the problem and to articulate a rational connection between the facts found and conclusions reached.)”

Page 32:...“Absent mitigation, these 62,686 additional boat trips will impair water quality by annually depositing into the lake an additional 177 tons of hydrocarbons, 318 tons of nitrous oxides, 0.046 tons of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and 7.8 tons of particulate matter. AR 2:774. These trips will similarly impact air quality by annually emitting into the atmosphere an additional 17 tons of nitrous oxides, 51 tons of reactive organic gasses, 4 tons of particulate matter, and 400 tons of carbon monoxide. AR 7:789.16 Plaintiffs do not challenge the propriety of these estimates. Pls.’ Statement of Undisputed Facts (“SUF”) ¶ 25.

The EIS asserts that even if no further boating facilities were approved the number of annual motorized boat trips would nonetheless increase. AR 2:774, 788. This “background” growth is included in the estimates above...”

Page 46:..."The court therefore rejects TRPA's argument that the EIS complies with the Compact because TRPA will "go slow" to ensure that mitigation measures are developed and implemented before harm occurs. Even assuming that this approach will avoid harm, it deprives the public of the opportunity to meaningfully comment on mitigation measures prior to the project's approval."

Page 65:..."Plaintiffs argue that TRPA must therefore comply with the [Outstanding National Resource Water] ONRW standard, but that the Amendments will cause decreases in water quality. TRPA opposes this claim solely by arguing that the Amendments will not result in degradation of water quality.

... the deficiencies in the record . . . , above, demonstrate that TRPA acted arbitrarily and capriciously in adopting the Amendments in the face of the ONRW designation.

In conclusion: Agency Ordinance number 2008 - 10, adopted October 22, 2008, the Shorezone Amendments adopted at that time, the certification of the Environmental Impact Statement, and all findings based thereon are vacated. The matter is remanded to defendant Tahoe Regional Planning Agency for further proceedings consistent with this order."

In response, the TRPA website indicates, in part, "To answer detailed legal questions following a federal court ruling on the adequacy of TRPA's environmental analysis, the Agency has placed a 90-day freeze on applications and permits involved in the decision. The TRPA Governing Board will revisit the freeze at its December 15 meeting."

No additional activity to amend the Water Board's Basin Plan prohibition concerning new pier development is planned at this time.

5. **Caltrans Truckee Maintenance Station Water Quality Controls, Nevada County**
- Bud Amorfini

In April 2010, the Water Board received a complaint from the Truckee River Watershed Council (TRWC) that turbid runoff was leaving the Caltrans Maintenance Station in Truckee. The TRWC expressed concerns that the runoff could harm Trout Creek, which is the receiving water immediately downgradient of the maintenance station. Water Board staff inspected the site jointly with the TRWC and Caltrans staff. Several deficiencies were noted in the storm water controls at the site and Caltrans agreed to implement necessary corrective actions.

Corrective actions included repairing sections of pavement, cleaning up accumulated sediment, stabilizing a discharge outlet, and installing sediment controls. Certain improvements were delayed due to the lack of a state budget, but all work was recently completed and confirmation submitted to Water Board staff. The process was successful through: 1) the efforts of the TRWC to alert the Water Board to the problem, 2) the informal enforcement action taken by Water Board staff, and 3) the assistance of the Caltrans NPDES Stormwater Coordinator, who pursued the corrective action with the District Maintenance Area Superintendent. The results of this collaborative effort are expected to reduce and prevent impacts to Trout Creek from the maintenance station.

6. **Fall 2010 Project Inspections at US Forest Service's Lake Tahoe Basin Activities** - Douglas Cushman

In preparation for the October 15 soil disturbance prohibition deadline, Water Board staff inspected projects conducted by the US Forest Service – Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU). Water Board staff focused on ensuring that project managers were aware of the need to complete ground disturbing activities and stabilize and protect project sites for the winter. Between October 2 and 6, over 2 inches of precipitation fell, triggering additional inspections to observe if effective best management practices were installed and maintained. In general, LTBMU's storm response was good; although a violation of the Basin Plan's prohibition against discharges to 100-year floodplains was noted at a stream restoration project in the High Meadows area at Cold Creek.

Another strong storm system dropped over 4 inches of precipitation in the Lake Tahoe area in late October. The results of inspections conducted the last week of October will be provided in the next Executive Officer's report.

SOUTH BASIN

7. U.S. Air Force, USEPA, and California form an Acceleration Team to Determine a Shortened Restoration Schedule at Edwards AFB – Tim Post

Edwards Air Force Base (EAFB) has established an "Acceleration Team" to identify ways to significantly compress its environmental restoration schedule. This effort is intended to address the military's goal of all remedies in place (i.e. completed remediation design plans) by the end of 2012. EAFB has been provided significant funding to meet this goal. However, due to the complex geology, large number of sites, and volume of contaminants at the base, EAFB estimates it will take until 2016 to have all remedies in place.

A total of seventeen Records of Decision will be completed for EAFB sites (six have been signed so far). To develop a "realistic" schedule for its Environmental Restoration Program, EAFB has identified the 158 primary documents (work plans and studies) scheduled for submittal to the regulatory agencies over the next six years. From this schedule, the last Record of Decision is projected for some time in 2014 with the last remedy in place in 2016.

The Team members include staff from the State Board, Regional Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Air Force. The Team met in Sacramento in July 2010 and will meet again this November with the goal of developing new ideas to streamline document reviews, address regulatory issues, and improve the pace of environmental restoration tasks at EAFB to implement

the appropriate remedies as quickly as possible.

8. The Adelanto Public Utility Authority – John Morales

In 2007 the Water Board adopted a Cease and Desist Order (CDO) requiring the City of Adelanto to correct violations of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), including violations of the effluent limits for flow and for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). In response to the CDO, the City constructed a new micro-media filtration (MMF) treatment plant with additional capacity designed to treat all of the City's influent flows.

Because of delays in completing the infrastructure of the MMF treatment plant and operational problems once the plant was built, (the micro-organisms not performing as expected), the City has not been able to successfully operate the new plant. These delays have resulted in influent continuing to be treated by the existing treatment plant, causing the City to be consistently in violation of the flow and effluent limits in its WDRs.

To comply with the CDO requirements, the City negotiated an agreement with the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VWVRA) to accept and treat raw sewage from the City's plant. Since implementing diversion to VWVRA on July 28, 2010, Adelanto has been in compliance with its flow and BOD limits. However, even with the diversion, the City is now experiencing freeboard violations because of lack of disposal capacity in its percolation ponds.

In response to the City's failure to comply with the CDO, Water Board staff issued The City an Investigative Order, pursuant to Water Code section 13267, requesting a compliance plan. The City was required to submit 1) a Flow and Effluent Compliance Plan and Implementation Schedule and 2) a Groundwater Monitoring Work Plan.

The City submitted both of these documents. Water Board staff reviewed the Effluent Compliance Plan and Implementation Schedule and assessed that it was inadequate. While the City provided a schedule for testing new microbes to be completed by January 15, 2011, it did not provide necessary detail describing how long term compliance would be achieved nor an estimated final compliance date. Water Board staff is in the process of reviewing the Groundwater Monitoring Work Plan.

Water Board staff is evaluating additional enforcement actions based on the on-going violations of the CDO.

9. ***Antelope Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan and Salt/Nutrient Management Plan Meetings*** – Jan M. Zimmerman

Beginning in May 2006, member agencies of the Antelope Valley Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) have met and developed an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). The purpose of the IRWMP is to develop a watershed-based approach for addressing water supply, water quality, flood control, land use, and environmental resource management as related to the Antelope Valley. The Antelope Valley IRWMP was adopted in December 2007 and January 2008. The Antelope Valley RWMG was originally formed through a Memorandum

of Understanding (MOU) among eleven public agencies for development and implementation of the IRWMP. The MOU is necessary to sustain the IRWMP and assist the group with their plans to apply for grant funding of water-related projects in the Antelope Valley.

Water Board staff attended a meeting of the Antelope Valley RWMG in October, 2010. During this meeting, David Rydman, County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, provided an update on Proposition 84 and Proposition 1E grant funding. The group's proposal for planning grant funds was submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) for review this past September. If funds are awarded, they will be used for the preparation of the Urban Water Management Plan, updates to the IRWMP, and the Salt/Nutrient Management Plan. DWR is expected to announce the awards in January 2011.

For the remainder of the meeting, member agency representatives gave status updates for several IRWMP projects. Representatives from Semitropic Water Storage District (SWSD) gave an update on the Rosamond Banking Project, which was initiated in 2009. SWSD is a private company that has entered into a Joint Powers of Authority agreement with the City of Rosamond and the Antelope Valley-East Kern (AVEK) Water Agency to bank water supplied by AVEK. The project later received a \$12 million dollar grant from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Approximately 300 acre-feet of water were banked in 2009; an additional 500 acre-feet of water are anticipated to be recharged in 2010. According to SWSD, the project has the capacity to bank up to 45,000 acre-feet of water.

The Salt/Nutrient Management Plan coordinators gave an update on the progress of the water quality assessment portion of the plan. Erika de Hollan, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, provided an overview of current and future projects within the Antelope Valley and presented a map showing the locations of these projects. These projects are primarily water banking and recycled water recharge projects and are concentrated around the central and south-central portions of the valley.

The State Water Board will consider adoption of a resolution for monitoring of constituents of emerging concern (CECs) in recycled water at a board meeting scheduled in November 2010. Salt/Nutrient Management Plan stakeholders expressed concern that, pending the State Water Board's action, additional constituents of concern may need to be added to the monitoring parameters which will increase the associated monitoring costs. The Draft Salt/Nutrient Management Plan is scheduled to be completed by Fall 2013.

10. High Desert Corridor, Connecting the Region from Palmdale to Apple Valley
– Jan Zimmerman

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is initiating environmental studies for the proposed High Desert Corridor – New State Route 138 Project (Project) from State Route 14 in Los Angeles County to State Route 18 in San Bernardino County. The proposed Project will connect the City of Palmdale with the Town of Apple Valley. Several alternatives are being considered including a freeway, expressway, and toll way, or combination thereof, with or without a right-of-way for a potential high speed rail facility. The proposed

alignments are varied and include improvements to State Route 138/18 and Avenue P-8 corridor and improving Palmdale Boulevard. Design alternatives include an at-grade transportation corridor, a below-grade transportation corridor, or a combination of at-grade and below-grade designs. At build-out, the transportation right-of-way will be approximately 1,000 feet wide and 63 miles long.

Caltrans has hosted several environmental scoping meetings to solicit comments from public agencies, private entities, and interested individuals regarding potential social, economic, and environmental issues related to the Project. Water Board staff attended the scoping meeting held in Victorville in September, 2010. At the scoping meeting, Caltrans identified several potential environmental impacts to biological, cultural, social, economical, visual quality, and aesthetic resources. Public comments were largely centered on right-of-way acquisition, the locations of potential access points, the timing of construction, and completion of the corridor. Water Board staff also provided comments and pointed out that the proposed Project has the potential to significantly impact hydrology and water quality, specifically that a below-grade transportation corridor has the potential to truncate surface water systems and isolate headwaters from downstream reaches. The consequences of such activities may be a near total loss of groundwater recharge near the valley floor, and, given the current state of overdraft of the Antelope and Mojave groundwater basins, these impacts must be considered significant and evaluated in the environmental review.

The resulting environmental document is anticipated to be a combined Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement to satisfy the requirements of both the California Environmental Quality Act and the National Environmental Protection Act. A draft environmental document is expected to be circulated for review Fall 2012, and a final document available Spring 2013.

11. State Water Board Mono Lake Workshop and Tour - Lauri Kemper

State Water Board held a tour and workshop of the Mono Basin to review results of the Synthesis of In-stream Flow Recommendations Report (Synthesis Report, April 30, 2010) produced by independent stream scientists under the direction of Division of Water Rights staff. The effort was funded by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). State Board Orders 98-05 and 98-07 required LADWP to complete a number of activities and studies including the Synthesis Report. Lahontan Water Board staff and over forty individuals visited key spots in Lee Vining and Rush Creeks and heard presentations by scientists and water managers.

Riparian habitat improvements resulting from reintroductions of flows were highlighted. Remaining issues center around agreement on future desired conditions to restore fish and wildlife habitat, the timing and volumes of reintroduced flows, the need for increased flows to rebuild and regenerate floodplains in Rush Creek, and the potential to divert some Lee Vining Creek flows to Rush Creek to lower stream temperatures during specific low flow situations to ensure healthy trout populations. The stream scientists are not recommending increases in the total

amount of flows currently required to be reintroduced to the Mono Basin. They are recommending changes in the flow timing. Constraints surrounding the recommendations include the highly variable hydrologic conditions, the operational constraints of the aqueduct and dam systems including non-LADWP facilities upstream (primarily Southern California Edison) and the costs and complexities of adding infrastructure to meet the recommendations.

LADWP support a balance of meeting water supply needs and watershed restoration goals. They have completed a Feasibility Report to evaluate the Synthesis Report recommendations. The Mono Lake Committee is also interested in further evaluating the feasibility of the Synthesis Report recommendations. Department of Fish and Game, CalTrout, Southern California Edison, Mono Lake Committee, and LADWP support a one year delay in State Board Division of Water Rights decision on future flows to allow LADWP testing of the recommendations and to allow a facilitated process to resolve issues and develop a package of recommendations including a long term monitoring plan. The stream scientists will also need to be involved in the facilitated process. State Board anticipates sending out a letter to the interested parties by mid-November outlining a decision regarding the request for the one year delay for a facilitated process to achieve a joint stakeholder recommendation.

ENCLOSURE 3

Notification of Spills (Unauthorized Waste Discharges)

EO'S Monthly Report
09/16/10 - 10/15/10
Unauthorized Waste Discharges

COUNTY: EL DORADO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
South Tahoe PUD / South Lake Tahoe	Corner of Highway 50 and Pioneer Trail, South Lake Tahoe	N	Y	Sewage	9/21/2010	200 gallons	Foreign Oil and Grease clogged the sewer system and sewage flowed out of a manhole and into a stormdrain.	Street and Stormdrain	Remove grease build-up in sewer line and cleaned out a portion of stormdrain (200ft of stormdrain)

COUNTY: LASSEN

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
US Forest Service, Lassen N.F.	Eagle Lake Sewage Pump Station	N	Y	Sewage	10/11/2010	75 Gallons	The pump station that collects the sewage from campgrounds was turned off, sewage backed up and spilled out of sump on to the ground.	Ground	Pumps have been returned to auto on position.

COUNTY: LOS ANGELES

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
eSolar / Sierra Suntower	Sierra Highway and West Avenue G, Palmdale	S	Y	Boiler blowdown water	10/6/2010	1,048 Gallons	The boiler blowdown tank was plugged, causing an overflow. The overflow wastewater discharged into the stormwater drainage system, which was then diverted into the onsite stormwater retention pond. Discharge contained on site.	Ground	The overflow was stopped and diverted to temporary storage tanks and hauled off-site. Discharger collected samples of blowdown water; analytical results are pending. Pending results of investigation, a Notice of Violation will be issued.

COUNTY: PLACER

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
NorthStar CSD / Northstar	West Martis Creek near Northstar CSD	N	N	Water from potable system	9/29/2010	Up to 6000 gallons	CSD diverted water used to clear roots from Big Springs intake gallery to Northstar Ski Area pump station for Reservoir A. The variable speed pump began to fail causing mildly turbid water (0.5 NTU and 3.9 NTU) to be discharged to West Martis Creek.	West Martis Creek	Cleaning operation stopped. Variable speed pump was from the Big Spring, spring complex cleared up. Unauthorized discharge lasted 30 minutes. Discharger took appropriate actions. Minimum if any impact to creek. No further action necessary.

ENCLOSURE 4

Notification of Closure of Underground Storage Tank Cases

CASE CLOSURE REPORT

November 2010

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 ug/L)	Remaining Soil Concentrations (in mg/Kg)	Distance from Site to Nearest Receptor	Remedial Methods Used	Comments
September 20, 2010	City of Palmdale Community Redevelopment	28405 North Sierra Highway, Palmdale	6B1901016T	UST	NS (gw >500' bgs)	16,900 TPHg	>1 mile	Risk Assessment	The depth to groundwater is ~ 500 feet. Groundwater quality is unlikely to be affected by the release.
September 21, 2010	Swiss Mart Gas Station	913 Emerald Bay Road, South Lake Tahoe	6T0297A 6T0346A	UST	150 TPHd	4,000 TPHd	Lukins municipal well is ~110' downgradient	Excavation, Soil Vapor Extraction, Groundwater Extraction, Ozone Sparge	The TPHd concentrations remaining in groundwater are decreasing and will reach the WQO soon. There are no hydrocarbon impacts to Lukins well or any others.
September 21, 2010	Jasons Auto Parts	415 Sierra Highway, Palmdale	6B1920007T	UST	NS (gw >500' bgs)	11,400 TRPH 23.6 PCE	>1 mile upgradient	Excavation	The depth to groundwater is ~ 500 feet. Groundwater quality is unlikely to be affected by the release.
October 7, 2010	Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Building 636	1011 Lockheed Way, Palmdale	6B1901042T	UST	NS (gw >500' bgs)	0.064 Cyanide 0.067 Styrene	~0.7 miles	None	The depth to groundwater is ~ 475 feet. Groundwater quality is unlikely to be affected by the release.
October 7, 2010	Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Building 603	1011 Lockheed Way, Palmdale	6B1900672T	UST	NS (gw >500' bgs)	12 TPHd (1992)	~0.7 miles	None	The depth to groundwater is ~ 475 feet. Groundwater quality is unlikely to be affected by the release.

Notes:

TPHd - Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel

TPHg - Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline

TPHmo- Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as motor oil

TRPH-Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons

MTBE- methyl tertiary butyl ether

TBA- tert butyl alcohol

PCE-tetrachloroethylene

ug/L = micrograms per liter

Receptor- surface water, private drinking water wells and municipal supply wells, etc.

NS- Not Sampled

NA- Not Applicable

ND- Not Detected

UST-Underground Storage Tank

SCP-Site Cleanup Program

bgs- below ground surface

WQO - Water Quality Objective