



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

September 2008

NORTH BASIN

1. **Five-year Report of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP)**
- Thomas Suk

The SWAMP program was created in 1999, and sampling of the region's surface waters began in 2000. A lengthy report summarizing the results from the first five years of SWAMP was added to the region's website in late July. The report concludes that waters of the Lahontan Region are generally of high quality. The region's monitoring webpage now includes the five-year summary report, a two-page fact sheet, and numerous workbooks that contain the raw data plus graphs comparing the results to relevant criteria.

The five-year report is at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/report2000_05_final.pdf

The two-page fact sheet is at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/faq_swamp2007.pdf

The data workbooks are at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/water_issues/programs/swamp/index.shtml#data

2. **Public Forum Follow-Up: Truckee Hilltop Wetland Tour with Dennis Dickenson** - Tobi Tyler

During the July 2008 Board meeting Public Forum, Dennis Dickenson spoke on his concerns with the proposed Hilltop Development Project (Project) in Truckee. Staff met with Mr. Dickenson on July 28, 2008, and toured the drainage and associated wetlands within the Town of Truckee from the proposed Hilltop Development Project site (south of Brockway Road between Old Brockway and Palisades Drive) to River View Drive just south of the Truckee River. Staff has concerns similar to those Mr. Dickenson stated concerning the potential impacts of the proposed Project, and there is definitely potential for wetland restoration in this area. After reviewing the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project and discussions with the Town Planning Department staff, Water Board staff wrote brief comments on possible adverse indirect impacts to the wetlands from changes to the surface and ground water interactions resulting from the proposed Project.

Town staff provided the comments to the Town Council with their response, indicating that the Negative Declaration is a Master Planning document which was not approving any specific development, and therefore adequate to set the framework for additional site-specific

reviews and approvals, including hydrologic analyses of the wetlands and potential adverse direct and indirect effects. From this perspective, there is ample opportunity to identify and mitigate significant or potentially significant effects in subsequent site-specific planning phases that must occur. After considering the comments, the Project Master Plan was subsequently approved by the Town Council. Water Board and Town staff will be requiring additional analyses and encouraging use of Low Impact Development practices to minimize potential adverse changes to on- and off-site drainage areas from changes to site hydrologic functions as the Project site-specific planning proceeds. Also, correspondence between Truckee River Watershed Council and Water Board staff on possible restoration projects in this area has been initiated and will continue to be pursued. I appreciate Mr. Dickenson bringing this matter to the Water Board's attention at this time (prior to final project planning, when impacts are most easily prevented and avoided).

3. **Lake Tahoe TMDL Development Update**
– Robert Larsen

Water Board staff, working in partnership with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection and University of California, Davis are making significant progress in drafting the Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) document. Staff have edited relevant portions of the Draft Lake Tahoe TMDL Technical Report, summarized important research findings related to pollutant load reduction opportunities, drafted chapters on Margin of Safety and Load Allocations, and are developing the TMDL implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management plans. Staff anticipate completing the draft Final Lake Tahoe TMDL document this Fall 2008.

Once the draft document is complete, Water Board staff will submit the draft final Lake Tahoe TMDL for scientific peer review – a process that should be completed by Spring 2009. Following the peer review, there will be a formal public comment period before the Water Board considers adoption of the Final TMDL later in 2009.

As part of the ongoing effort to inform the public and interested stakeholders about the Lake Tahoe TMDL development process, Water Board staff contracted with Environmental Incentives to update our public outreach document "Charting a Course to Clarity." The new version, "Charting the Course to Clarity 2008-2009," includes descriptions of the public process that led to the selection of the Lake Tahoe TMDL Recommended Strategy for implementation. Copies of the updated "Charting the Course to Clarity" will be provided by request and it is posted on the Water Board web page for easy access at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/water_issues/programs/tmdl/lake_tahoe/docs/cac_208_09_final.pdf.

Support from the public, funding agencies, implementation agencies, and other regulatory partners will be critical in implementing the Lake Tahoe TMDL. As such, Water Board staff anticipate an aggressive outreach campaign to a variety of stakeholder groups immediately after the draft document is submitted for peer review.

4. **Complaint Concerning Wastewater Treatment Facility for a Campground at Eagle Lake, Lassen County** - Rob Tucker

In August 2008, Water Board staff received a complaint through the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) complaint tracking

system about leaking sewage ponds at the U.S. Forest Service, Lassen National Forest (LNF) Eagle Lake Wastewater Treatment Facility (Facility). The Facility is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements adopted by the Water Board in 1994. The Facility is located in the LNF over one mile from Eagle Lake, adjacent to Little Merrill Flat, and consists of two primary ponds and three evaporation ponds. All of the ponds are lined with 36-mil hypalon liners intended to meet Basin Plan discharge prohibitions applicable to the LNF Facility. The wastewater from a campground facility is disposed of by discharging into the three lined evaporation ponds.

Staff contacted the complainant, who had voiced similar concerns about this Facility last year and accompanied Water Board staff on an inspection of the Facility at that time. Staff received new photographs from the complainant and decided to conduct an inspection to verify the complaint before initiating any actions.

Last year's complaints were that the Facility ponds were suspected of leaking and discharging to the subsurface in Little Merrill Flat (meadow), thereby threatening to adversely affect the quality of the surface water in Merrill Creek and Eagle Lake. Holes created by rocks were found at several locations in the ponds last year, but staff had no sampling data to verify a sewage release to Merrill Creek. The evaporation ponds also had a number of holes in the liner, likely from acts of vandalism, and water was evident beneath the liners. When LNF staff was notified of the holes in the liner, they responded by quickly repairing the liner holes.

Water Board staff's inspection on August 11, 2008 verified that there were three holes in wastewater pond liners due to large rocks (3-4 inches in diameter) that

broke through the liner. The holes were only inches above the water level in two of the evaporation ponds and evidently had been previously inundated by wastewater. Water Board staff contacted the LNF staff and again informed them of the need to repair the newly-observed holes in the liners. The LNF staff agreed to the need and is currently developing plans to repair the holes. On August 15, 2008, I received a copy of an internet news article published online in early August by the complainant under the headline, "**Lack of State and Federal Action Leads to Continued Sewage Seepage in the Eagle Lake Basin Watershed.**"

This is the second time in consecutive years that the Facility has developed holes in the pond liners due to rocks. Both times, the holes were identified by a complainant rather than by Forest Service Staff. Based on the initial construction practices allowing rocks to be in contact with the liners and the age of the liners, the ponds represent a threat to the ground water quality. Water Board staff issued a Notice of Violation August 27, 2008 requiring both an interim and long-term corrective action plan and development of an inspection program to identify possible future threats. In addition, I plan to issue an Order to the Forest Service requiring it to conduct a ground water investigation to evaluate ground water quality in the vicinity of the Facility.

The LNF staff has recognized that the liners may be reaching the end of the expected service life and is planning to make improvements and replacements. The LNF staff has proposed to construct a new pond to allow for the existing ponds to be taken out of service to make major repairs and/or upgrades to the Facility. The complainant will be notified when temporary repairs are complete and informed as planning continues on a long-term solution to improve the reliability of

the Facility to prevent leakage from liner tears.

5. **Lake Tahoe Summit Continues Federal Commitment to Protect Lake Tahoe - Hannah Schembri**

Hundreds of interested public individuals attended the 12th annual Lake Tahoe Summit that was held on Saturday, August 16, 2008, at the Valhalla historic estate in South Lake Tahoe. Speakers at the event included: U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, Waldo Walker (Chairman of the Washoe Tribe), Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, Nevada Governor Jim Gibbons, Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne, California Secretary of Resources Mike Chrisman, along with University researchers and Fire district officials.

The Summit presented three major themes: 1) reducing the threat of wildfire, 2) reducing the impact of climate change, and 3) reversing Lake Tahoe's declining clarity. Water Board staff presented a poster at the event in support of the efforts to protect Lake Tahoe with information summarizing the Lake Tahoe TMDL program. Water Board staff answered questions about the Lake Tahoe TMDL poster and distributed the recently updated "Charting the Course to Clarity"; this glossy outreach document is a short, easy-to-read, summary of the TMDL scientific findings and a compilation of what could be done to restore the lake's clarity (see Item No. 2 for information on obtaining a copy).

The 2008 Summit continued the momentum initiated in 1997 by then-President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore which enabled the 10-year Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) - a public-private partnership of over \$1 billion dollars in restoration funds spent in the Lake Tahoe basin. Senator Dianne

Feinstein initiated the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act in 2000, which authorized \$300 million federal dollars for 10 years. Senator Feinstein and Senator Harry Reid pledged to reauthorize the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act to continue efforts to maintain the EIP. The Lake Tahoe TMDL implementation is a large part of the EIP, and the TMDL program estimates that about \$1.5 billion (local, state, and federal) is needed to improve clarity to between 77 and 80 feet over the next 20 years. This 20-year target has been coined by the Water Board and NV Division of Environmental Protection, the "Clarity Challenge".

Also during the Summit, Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne approved more than \$140 million under Round 9 of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act. This act provides proceeds from the sale of federal land in Las Vegas to fund restoration activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Even with the commitment of federal funding, almost \$2 billion is still needed from local, state, and private sources to fully fund the EIP.

6. **Update on Timber Waiver and Memorandum of Understanding with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency - Lauri Kemper**

On August 14, 2008, Water Board staff released a Notice of Availability beginning the 30 day public comment period for the negative declaration and the draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to facilitate fuel reduction projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin. This MOU and negative declaration will be considered by the Water Board at its October 7 and 8, 2008 meeting. This MOU will address a directive of Governor Schwarzenegger to consider recommendations of the California and Nevada Fire Commission. Water Board staff is finalizing the updated

Timber Waiver and the mitigated negative declaration. I anticipate beginning the public comment period for these documents in late September. Water Board staff will meet with groups throughout the Lahontan Region during this public comment period. I anticipate that the Water Board will consider the updated waiver at its January 2009 meeting. As part of the October Board Meeting, I plan to brief the Board on the status and progress of the Water Board's efforts in addressing Governor Schwarzenegger's directive to consider the California-Nevada Tahoe Basin Fire Commission recommendations.

7. Update on Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) in the Lahontan Region – Cindy Wise

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) is intended to promote and practice integrated regional water management to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agriculture, and a strong economy. The State is allocating significant resources for IRWM Planning and Implementation. Funding was authorized with passage by California voters of two propositions (approximately \$380M from Proposition 50 and \$1B from Proposition 84). For Proposition 50, funding for the IRWM Program is administered jointly between the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Department of Water Resources (DWR.) For Proposition 84, DWR will be administering the funds with input from Water Boards.

In the Lahontan Region, two IRWM implementation grants were awarded from Proposition 50 funds in March 2007. One award for \$12.5M was to the Tahoe-Sierra IRWM Group (Tahoe RCD is the lead.) The Tahoe-Sierra IRWM suite of projects

includes flood control, TMDL planning and implementation activities, restoration at several creeks, BMP retrofit in the Lake Tahoe and Truckee River watersheds, water pipeline replacement, ground water aquifer storage and recovery, water conservation, and water quality improvement. The other award of \$25M was to the Mojave IRWM Group (Mojave Water Agency is the lead) for ground water aquifer storage, invasive plant removal and water conservation. Both of these grants are currently underway. In addition to the Tahoe-Sierra and Mojave IRWM Groups, two other groups active in the Lahontan Region are the Antelope Valley and Mono-Inyo (includes Amargosa.)

From Proposition 84, part of the IRWM \$1B is allocated into geographic funding areas with \$27M reserved for the North/South Lahontan Region. \$100M is unallocated and can be used for interregional projects. DWR is scheduled to release grant guidelines to start project solicitation for these funds in September 2008. A first step in the solicitation process will likely be DWR's concurrence on each IRWM's geographic boundaries. To begin the process of interregional coordination between IRWM groups and move toward DWR's required "Regional Boundary Acceptance Process", Water Board Staff invited all IRWM groups in Lahontan plus neighboring IRWM groups to participate in an August 25 meeting to launch a discussion concerning IRWM geographic boundaries and common watershed issues.

Once DWR concurs with boundaries, each IRWM group will prepare or update a comprehensive IRWM plan for its geographic area. The required content of an acceptable IRWM plan will be explained in DWR's grant guidelines. Likely content will be similar to that required under Proposition 50 such as a

description of the geographic area and participants, regional objectives and priorities, water management strategies, implementation, impacts and benefits, data management, financing, stakeholder involvement, relationship to local planning, and state and federal coordination.

As a necessary step to compete for IRWM implementation grant funds under Proposition 50, the Tahoe-Sierra, Mojave and Antelope Valley IRWM groups completed IRWM plans. These IRWM plans will likely require updates to meet Proposition 84 IRWM criteria. The Mono-Sierra IRWM group plans to compete for Proposition 84 IRWM funding are to be used to develop its IRWM plan.

Having an IRWM plan in place for geographic areas of the Lahontan Region is a required step to compete for IRWM implementation funding. As integrated regional planning is becoming the model for future funding in California, having these IRWM plans in place makes projects in the Lahontan Region more competitive for other sources of funding beyond that which is earmarked for IRWM.

8. ***Transfer of UST Case Oversight to Nevada and El Dorado County LOPs - Richard Booth***

The State Water Board encourages qualified local agencies to participate in supervising the investigation and remediation of leaking petroleum underground storage tanks (USTs). The Local Oversight Program (LOP) was established pursuant to the Health and Safety Code to provide funds to these local agencies (typically, the county environmental health department). The LOP applicant applies to State Water Board staff for an LOP contract. If State Water Board staff accept the applicant as

qualified, staff recommend the State Board authorize the LOP contract.

El Dorado and Nevada Counties applied to the State Water Board to become an LOP and to receive funds to oversee UST cases in their respective jurisdictions. The State Water Board authorized their inclusion to the Program in June 2008. El Dorado and Nevada Counties join 20 other California LOPs. Kern and San Bernardino are the existing LOPs in our region.

Lahontan Water Board staff in the Cleanup and Site Investigation (CSI) Unit correspond with our counterparts in El Dorado and Nevada Counties to decide which active UST cases are appropriate for transfer to the LOP. For example, all parties agree that UST cases with outstanding Water Board formal enforcement orders (e.g., Cleanup and Abatement Orders) will not be transferred. Initially, about four UST cases will be transferred to El Dorado County and about six cases to Nevada County. The LOPs will oversee all new UST cases.

The LOP contract calls for specific tasks that the LOPs must meet, such as (1) expedite any case that threatens public health and safety or the environment and (2) respond to work plans and closure requests within 60 days. The State Water Board UST Program manager administers the LOP contract, but Lahontan Water Board staff, specifically the CSI Unit, will provide institutional knowledge of the cases and technical assistance to the LOP staff.

9. ***Lane Trust Property, Placer County - Lisa Dernbach***

In addition to protecting water quality, the Water Board is tasked with protecting public health pursuant to the Health and Safety Code. Water Boards across the

state have required verification of safe indoor air levels of volatile organic compounds while working on cases having such contamination in soil or groundwater. The verification is in accordance with a 2005 Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Toxic Substances.

One such case in the Lahontan Region is the Lane Trust property in Kings Beach. The on-site building formally housed a dry cleaning business before becoming a stove and fireplace retail store. In October 2007, I issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order to the Lane Trust to investigate and remediate solvent contamination in soil and groundwater. The CAO also required the responsible party to conduct indoor air surveys to evaluate air quality on site and off site.

The results of a December 2007 indoor air survey showed very high levels of a solvent compound inside the building. Concentrations of PCE (tetrachloroethene) in air were detected at several orders of magnitude greater than the Indoor Air Screening level of 0.69 µg/m³ for commercial buildings. In compliance with the Order to abate indoor air pollution, the building owner implemented mitigation measures, including sealing foundation cracks, improving ventilation, and operating a soil vapor extraction system.

Follow up monitoring shows that mitigation measures have been effective in abating health risks in air inside the building. Air samples collected in June and July 2008 reveal that PCE concentrations in air have reduced to levels less than the Indoor Air Screening level. As such, I have reduced the monitoring frequency of indoor air surveys from weekly to monthly. Unsafe levels of solvent compounds were not detected in air

surveys conducted inside buildings on adjacent properties. Water Board staff will continue working with the Lane Trust to verify that corrective actions continue at the site for clean up of soil and groundwater pollution.

SOUTH BASIN

10. **City of Barstow Compliance with Enforcement Orders – Ghasem Pourghasemi**

The City of Barstow (City) continues to comply with the Cease and Desist Order (CDO) and Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) and to abide by the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the Barstow Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Since the April 2008 Water Board meeting, the City submitted a Revised Final Compliance Plan for a plant upgrade to meet the requirements of the CDO. Because of the economic slowdown in the housing market, the City does not anticipate needing increased wastewater treatment plant capacity in the short-term. Rather, the City is now only proposing to make process changes to the wastewater treatment plant in order to comply with the CDO. The City evaluated several alternatives to meet the requirements contained in the CDO. Projected total nitrogen effluent concentrations range from 3.3 mg/L for a cost of 9.1 million dollars to 13.8 mg/L at a cost of \$1.5 million dollars. The City is proposing to move forward with the most economical alternative, which would result in an effluent nitrate concentration of 9.9 mg/L (as N) and total nitrogen at 13.8 mg/L in the effluent. This alternative proposes modification to the aeration tanks and associated equipment, such as an aeration diffuser system and return sludge pump, to enable the existing activated sludge process to operate in an anoxic-oxic mode. The enhancement will provide the ability to nitrify and denitrify the effluent thereby reducing total nitrogen concentration in the discharge. As part of this alternative, the City will add two primary fine screens to improve primary

treatment and reduce the organic and solid loading to the activated sludge process. The City is also considering upgrading blowers due to the age of the blowers.

The City is in compliance with the interim effluent limit for total nitrogen of 26 mg/L in the CDO. In order to achieve compliance with the requirements of the CDO, the City will need to implement the actions described above by July 2009.

The City continues to conduct residential well sampling of 39 drinking water wells in the vicinity of Soapmine Road, as required by the CAO. Currently, the City is supplying 28 residences with uninterrupted replacement drinking water service (bottled water) where nitrate has been detected at concentrations at or exceeding 5 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen. The analytical results of the second quarter 2008 monitoring event show three additional wells with detected nitrate-nitrogen concentrations exceeding 5 mg/L. As a result, these residences are also being provided an alternate drinking water supply.

11. **The Adelanto Public Utility Authority – John Morales**

The Adelanto Public Utility Authority (Authority) owns and operates the Adelanto domestic wastewater treatment facility (Adelanto Treatment Facility), which collects, treats, and disposes an average 2.2 million gallons per day (mgd) of domestic wastewater generated within the City of Adelanto. Population growth over the past five years has resulted in wastewater flows exceeding the capacity of the facility which is 1.5 mgd. Consequently, the Authority proposes to

build a new treatment facility at the same location to expand treatment capacity. The combined treatment capacity of the existing and proposed treatment facilities will be 4.0 mgd.

The authority continues to violate its BOD effluent limits in its Waste Discharge Requirements. The Authority submitted and implemented an Interim Action Plan as required by Cease and Desist Order No. R6V-2002-0050. The plan called for additional aeration and recommended plant upgrade and expansion to completely comply with BOD requirements. The Authority also continues to use a pond for which it has not yet submitted a complete Report of Waste Discharge.

Water Board staff received a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) from the Authority in mid July 2008 for its proposed treatment plant expansion. Water Board staff reviewed the ROWD and found it to be incomplete because it did not adequately characterize the effects of the proposed increased discharge on groundwater. Additionally, the proposed technology is relatively new and the ROWD did not contain sufficient data regarding its expected performance. Water Board staff requested that the discharger provide complete information by August 30, 2008 so that the item can be heard at the November 2008 Board meeting.

12. *The Second Annual San Bernardino County Water Conference – Patrice Copeland*

Water Board staff attended the Second Annual San Bernardino County Water Conference held in Ontario on August 14, 2008. The one-day conference brought together some of the leaders in business, community, and government to discuss

the water-supply crisis and its impact on economic development. California is facing a statewide water crisis, and San Bernardino County is experiencing tremendous growth, which is projected to increase 20 percent by 2015. With growth come challenges to manage and supply water resources for county residences and industries. The conference was sponsored primarily by the Building Industry Association (BIA) of Southern California, Baldy View Chapter, and by State Senator Bob Dutton, San Bernardino County Supervisors Paul Biane and Gary Ovitt, as well as a variety of government officials, cities, water agencies, and industries.

Many civic leaders addressed the conference participants, including CA Lieutenant Governor, John Garamendi. Mr. Garamendi described the "pending water disaster" including global climate change and how this change may affect California in the future.

Kirby Brill, the General Manager of the Mojave Water Agency gave a brief presentation on the supply, demand, and the politics of water. He explained that challenges include our reliance on State Water Project water as a supplemental water supply, the drought, and urban water management plans otherwise known as "show me the water" before development is allowed. Mr. Brill said there are many opportunities, along with these challenges, to form new partnerships with untapped potentials. Mr. Brill advised the audience to "listen, learn, and become an active participant in what is possible."

A number of panel discussions were held that addressed water issues, including business and water, water issues from a government perspective, water issues from the public's perspective, and

concluded with a roundtable discussion of various water topics. Among the water experts who spoke was Celeste Cantu, General Manager of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA). Ms. Cantu reiterated the Governor's directive to cut water use statewide 20 percent by 2020 (per capita). To assist the public with this task, she asked folks to cut their water use down by half, and evaluate what that does and get involved regionally. Kirby Brill stated that in the high desert, the "Cash for Grass" program has removed over half a million square feet of turf in six months and that a 20 percent reduction by 2020 is already in our sights.

EO'S Monthly Report
7/16/08 - 8/15/08
Unauthorized Waste Discharges

COUNTY INYO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Southern California Edison (SCE) / Hydro Station	15 miles SW of Bishop Lat 37.274 Long - 118.574	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mineral oil with PCBs	8/11/2008	200 gal	Unknown individual used a substation transformer for target practice and punctured a hole in the top half of the transformer, spilling mineral oil with PCBs to a concrete containment unit. The mineral oil was contained within a secondary containment unit beneath the transformer.	Impervious surface	Inyo Co CUPA was notified and provided oversight of cleanup. SCE drained the remaining mineral oil. A contractor recovered 100% of the mineral oil from the containment unit. Testing of mineral oil found PCBs at 34 ppm. As a precautionary measure, the contractor removed gravel around the containment unit and replaced it with new gravel. Cleanup complete, no further action recommended.

COUNTY MONO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Mammoth Community Water District / Sanitary Sewer System	3275 Main Street; cross street is Center St, Mammoth Lakes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Raw sewage	8/2/2008	12,000 gal	Rock and grease blocking a sewer line caused sewage to spill from a manhole. The spill was discharged to ground and an open culvert drainage system that had been dry.	Ground and drainage system	Blockage cleared from sewer line. A Vactor truck recovered 1,000 gal from the adjacent ground. The ground was washed with water from a water truck, and then bleach was sprayed on the ground and in the culvert. Cleanup complete. Notice of Violation issued August 29, 2008.

COUNTY: NEVADA

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
TTSA	TTSA treatment plant site	<input type="checkbox"/> N	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	Treated effluent, not disinfected	8/14/2008	300-400 gallons	An air relief valve failed and discharged water on the plant site.	Ground, storm water sump	The air relief valve was replaced. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: PLACER

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Tahoe City PUD	Between lots 250 & 270 on Lodge Drive, Chamberlands subdivision	<input type="checkbox"/> N	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	Drinking water with sediment	7/23/2008	Approx. 23,000 gallons	A 2-inch steel water service line was broken while capping a valve. The water was conveyed into roadside ditches and storm water culverts and into Lake Tahoe.	Lake Tahoe	Approximately 20 minutes after the break, a sewer manhole along the roadside ditch was opened which collected the remaining discharge. Water system was shut off approximately 40 minutes after the break. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Department of Army / NTC and Fort Irwin	Building 602, Fort Irwin, CA 92310	<input type="checkbox"/> S	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Diesel fuel	7/15/2008	171 gal	Due to rainfall and emergency removal of equipment by a contractor, a farm diesel fuel storage tank was punctured, resulting in a spill of the fuel.	Ground	The contractor excavated 105,000 lbs of contaminated soil, and transported the soil to a bioremediation farm. Contractor then backfilled with non-contaminated soil. Cleanup complete, no further action recommended.

COUNTY SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Golden State Water Co. / Golden State Water System, Barstow	Glen Road No. 2 Well, 35724 Lenwood Rd, Cross streets Lenwood Rd and Glen Rd., Barstow	S	N	12.5 % Sodium hypochlorite solution	7/18/2008	100 gal	Golden State Water Company discovered a leak in the disinfectant feeder line at well head of a potable drinking water supply well (Glen Road No. 2). Based on both the feed rate and the volume remaining in the disinfectant storage tank, 100 gal of 12.5 % sodium hypochlorite solution pooled on the ground.	Ground	Golden State Water Company applied sodium thiosulfate solution on the pool of liquid to neutralize the sodium hypochlorite. The liquid was absorbed into the ground. The discharger repaired the feeder line and placed the disinfectant feeding system back on-line. Spill stabilized, cleanup complete, no further action recommended.

CASE CLOSURE REPORT
September 2008
 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
No Regional Board lead closures issued from July16-August15								

Notes:

TPHd = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel
 TPHg = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline
 TRPH- Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons
 NS-Not sampled