



## State and Regional

### 1. Personnel Report – *Eric Shay*

New Hires – None

Vacancies – We are currently recruiting for an Executive Assistant (EA) and a Staff Services Analyst (SSA) in our South Lake Tahoe office. The EA will support the Water Board, Executive Officer and Assistant Executive Officer, and the SSA will be supporting our Leviathan Mine staff.

Departures – None

### 2. California State Science Fair Finalists in Environmental Engineering – *Tom Browne*

Tom Browne of the Victorville office volunteered a day to be a judge at the California State Science Fair finals on May 24 in Los Angeles, helping to judge the Junior High Environmental Engineering category. It was the 17<sup>th</sup> year that Tom has volunteered as a judge for this event.

There were 32 finalists in the category this year. Each finalist had already won a first, second, or third place at their school district and county competition level, so these experiments were of very high quality. Many experiments were in the area of water conservation, motivated by the state-wide drought. Some experiments were in water treatment, looking for low-cost ways to make potable water from contaminated sources; some investigated solar-powered distillation; and two experiments tested ways for oil spill clean-up. Other noteworthy experiments included making biodiesel from algae oil, recycling the conductive paste inside old dry-cell batteries, using meal worms to eat plastics in landfills, making biodegradable plastics from food starch, and investigating the effects of increased CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere on the shells of sea urchins.

The winning experiment was Adarsh Ambati, a 6<sup>th</sup> grader from San Jose, in an experiment designed to conserve water used on lawns. He developed a system that sent Twitter messages to ten participating households instructing them which days to water their lawn and how much. He employed a moisture sensor in a lawn that sent radio messages of soil moisture to his computer, and coupled that information with the next day's weather report. He developed an objective scale for evaluating the health of



A Diorama created by Mari O. Sanders of Porterville, depicting a design of a riparian buffer zone to reduce nitrate run-off from a farm. It received Honorable Mention.

the grass based on its color, and he correlated that with the readings of the moisture sensor. Judges were unanimously impressed with his ability to write a computer program that took remote moisture sensor data, daily weather reports, and translated the information into Twitter messages directing study participants when to water their lawns and how much.

Second place went to Arshia Mehta, an 8<sup>th</sup> grader from San Ramon, who developed a low-cost water purification device that reduced coliform, nitrate, TDS, turbidity, and copper to make water potable. Third place went to Meagan Lee of Anaheim, an 8<sup>th</sup> grader, who made commercial-quality biodiesel from algae

oil using a well-known reaction of sodium hydroxide and methanol. Fourth place went to Cynthia Chen, an 8<sup>th</sup> grader from San Jose, who found a way to reduce the amount of water that seeds need during germination phase using a hydrophilic polymer in a biodegradable capsule, inserted in the soil with the seed.

All these experiments by these young students were very impressive, and give much hope and promise for the State's next generation of scientists and engineers in solving challenges of water conservation and water treatment.

### 3. East Fork Carson River Tour– Kelly Huck and Carly Nilson

On May 12<sup>th</sup> 2016, staff attended an East Fork Carson River tour to discuss restoration and stewardship needs and collaboration potential in the Carson River watershed. The Alpine Watershed Group (AWG) and the Carson Water Subconservancy District (CWSD) organized the tour. Travelling by raft, the tour started southeast of Markleeville and ended approximately 17 miles downstream at Ruhensroth Dam in Nevada. Approximately 35 participants attended, representing 16 different State, county, and federal agencies, non-profit environmental conservation groups, and the Washoe Tribe.



Tour participants view the watershed from the river.

The USGS has recognized the East Fork Carson River as a potential Aquatic Diversity Area based on the presence of eight native fish species and a native amphibian, the mountain yellow-legged frog. The

segment of the river located between Hangman's Bridge and the Nevada state line is designated as a State Wild and Scenic River. The watershed is popular for sport fishing, rafting, and other outdoor recreation activities that depend on high water quality. Unfortunately, historic mining practices, grazing, exotic species, and unregulated recreation have affected water quality along the East Fork Carson River.

During the tour AWG pointed out several areas where they have performed restoration projects to try and remediate impacts from some of these practices. They have added vegetation to the riparian areas and have blocked off informal camping near the river bank. The goals of their efforts are to reduce erosion and runoff as well as create healthy fish habitat.



East Fork Carson River hot springs.

A tour highlight was a stop at the hot springs where the

group discussed conservation and stewardship of the springs, which are a sacred location for the Washoe tribe and surrounding areas. The hot springs are only accessible from a 4-wheel drive vehicle, a boat, or a six mile hike. There are concerns with the public driving through the river to gain access to the hot springs, leaving trash, shooting guns and leaving shells behind. Another problem is the lack of formal

restrooms. The US Forest Service owns the area and has tried using signage to inform the public about the concerns, but the signs disappear or are quickly vandalized.

The Carson River Coalition's July meeting will hold a follow-up discussion regarding preservation of the hot springs. The group would like to inform the public about stewardship responsibilities and the water quality issues from driving through the river. The US Forest Service is exploring the development of a formal pit toilet. The tour afforded staff the opportunity to coordinate bacteria monitoring in the Carson River watershed with AWG and collaborate with the Carson Water Subconservancy District on their Carson River Watershed Plan.

The East Fork Carson River is listed as impaired by total dissolved solids, boron, sulfate, and phosphorus. The boron and sulfate impacts are likely from natural sources. Though the exact sources for the total dissolved solids and phosphorus have not been identified, the historic and current impacts to the watershed may be contributors to the problem. Water Board staff are encouraged that the AWG, CWSD, and US Forest Service are continuing to address the water quality concerns.

#### **4. *Standing Item - Lake Tahoe Municipal NPDES Permit Update – Robert Larsen***

As reported at the Water Board's May 2016 meeting, staff are working to update the Municipal NPDES storm water permit that regulates runoff discharges in the Lake Tahoe Basin from the City of South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County, and Placer County. Each of the three co-permittees have submitted an updated Report of Waste Discharge and a preliminary Pollutant Load Reduction Plan outlining how local government plans to achieve the next 5-year pollutant load reduction target established by the Lake Tahoe TMDL. The next 5-year target requires a 21% fine sediment particle reduction, an 11% increase above the current term requirement. The municipal jurisdictions expect a combination of storm water treatment infrastructure and improved operations and maintenance practices to accomplish the required pollutant load reductions.

The co-permittees are currently working to register load reduction activities into the online Credit Accounting Platform to demonstrate compliance with existing load reduction requirements. They are also inspecting and maintaining treatment facilities in registered areas to ensure the treatment basins, infiltration galleries, and other practices are performing as expected. Although there has been a learning curve with the new Lake Clarity Crediting Program, the co-permittees remain committed to demonstrating the substantial benefit associated with their storm water program accomplishments.

Finally, Water Board staff are engaging with the co-permittees to continue improving TMDL tracking and accounting tools, document program compliance, and plan for the permit update. Staff attended an annual training with the El Dorado County maintenance crew to learn about the work they do and the challenges they face in balancing transportation and environmental priorities. The discussion highlighted the critical need to identify dedicated funding for storm water program operations and maintenance. Without such funding, infrastructure investments will be compromised and achieving long-term water quality goals at Lake Tahoe will be difficult.

Staff will continue to communicate closely with the co-permittees to draft an updated permit during the summer season. We are planning extensive stakeholder outreach and a formal public review period later this fall with an anticipated adoption of early next calendar year.

## **5. Lake Tahoe Nearshore Program Status – *Robert Larsen***

The Water Board and agency partners remain committed to learning more about Lake Tahoe's nearshore conditions and, if necessary, taking needed action to improve conditions. The Lake Tahoe Science and Lake Improvement Account was established by the California Legislature in part to fund targeted research and monitoring work to understand what factors influence Lake Tahoe's nearshore and explore management opportunities. Given the complexity of the nearshore issue and the scarcity of available resources, it is critical that funding decisions are carefully considered.

In coordination with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection the Water Board is leading an effort to develop a Nearshore Resource Allocation Plan (NRAP) to guide research and monitoring investment. Environmental Incentives, LLC was selected through a competitive process to lead NRAP development. Contract agreements were signed in June 2016 and work will begin in early July. Initial tasks include a rapid state-of-the-knowledge review and a series of interviews with agency staff and public members to link information gaps to perceptions regarding nearshore condition. Once complete, the project will examine different metrics to ensure funded projects effectively achieve identified information needs and guide nearshore resource management.

The NRAP effort is scheduled to be finished by the end of the calendar year, and the first NRAP exercise will include a list of priority projects for immediate funding. Staff looks forward to working with our partners to thoughtfully and methodically address the growing concern about Lake Tahoe's nearshore and will update the Water Board in the late fall of 2016 with NRAP findings.

## 6. Susan River Toxicity Study Underway – Alanna Misico

In spring 2016 Water Board staff and Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) contractors began a study to further investigate toxicity in the Susan River. The study the Water Board protecting aquatic life, surface water and human health. The



Susan River Toxicity, Monitoring Samples, April 2016

Susan River was listed as impaired and placed on the 303(d) list in 1996 for unknown toxicity after a study performed by the US EPA in the early 1990's identified toxicity to larval fish, aquatic plants, and duckweed. The Water Board conducted a follow up study in 2003-2004 to determine the source of unknown toxicity. The results from the 2003-2004 study identified low-level toxicity to aquatic life; however, the results were non-conclusive in identifying the pollutant(s) and sources.

The science in toxicity testing has evolved tenfold over the past ten years and staff is hopeful that this study will provide definitive information on when the Susan River is impaired and cause of that impairment. Samples were collected in three segments of the Susan River from April to June of 2016. The monitoring in each segment consists of two parts:

**1) Toxicity Sampling** Toxicity testing will be conducted on four organisms to determine presence and level of toxicity. In cases where the water is determined toxic, Toxicity Identification Evaluations (TIEs) will be performed to characterize, identify and confirm the causes of measured toxicity.



UCD-ATL toxicity lab prep



Continuous Low-Level Aquatic Monitors

**2) Continuous Low-Level Aquatic Monitoring** Samples will be analyzed for pesticides, herbicides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and other trace organics using the EPA approved Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) disks. The Continuous Low-Level Aquatic Monitors draw water through extraction media to capture trace pollutants for analysis.



The study will help identify if there are any critical areas of concern in the three segments of the Susan River, identify sources of toxicity, determine whether additional action is necessary to provide protection to aquatic life. UCD-ATL will provide a final report of findings in May of 2017. The results will inform evaluation of the Susan River toxicity

listing for the 2018 Integrated Report, and is consistent with the Lahontan Water Board's Goals and Priorities.

***Standing Item - Leviathan Mine, Alpine County – Hannah Schembri***

Water Board staff continue coordinating with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Atlantic Richfield (AR) for the completion of current and proposed site work at Leviathan Mine.

**Settlement Agreement Activities**

Water Board staff completed reviewing AR's first Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) cost report covering the period of January 2013 through March 2015. Water Board identified and notified AR of a very limited number of costs requiring additional documentation/explanation; otherwise, the remaining costs were found to be acceptable per the Settlement Agreement. Staff and AR were able to successfully address the additional documentation/explanation issues through the Settlement Agreement's informal dispute resolution process.

Staff has subsequently received and completed its review of two additional quarterly cost reports. To date, AR has submitted and staff has accepted over \$13,000,000 in RI/FS-related costs. This value exceeds the \$11,000,000 value in the Settlement Agreement for initiating the Water Board/AR cost-sharing provision for RI/FS costs going forward. Staff's review of AR's RI/FS costs will continue for the next several years and is a critical element of a complex cost-sharing and accounting system established by the Settlement Agreement.

Water Board staff and AR also recently adjusted deadlines set forth in the Settlement Agreement to better accommodate a full-scale field demonstration of AR's High Density Sludge (HDS) treatment system. AR believes that the HDS treatment system will provide a cost effective means to treat specific sources of acid mine drainage that are currently treated separately by the Water Board's pond water treatment system and AR's HDS treatment system. Water Board staff will be spending the next two field seasons observing and evaluating the HDS treatment system. If AR successfully demonstrates the HDS system meets Settlement Agreement criteria, it is anticipated that the Water Board will take over operations of AR's system in either 2018 or 2019, and continue to do so until a final remedy is implemented.

**Work Plan for 2016 Season**

As part of its annual field season preparation activities, staff prepared and submitted the following documents:

- 2016 Work Plan for Leviathan Mine to USEPA;
- Updated Health and Safety Plan for Leviathan Mine with assistance from the State Water Board's Health and Safety Office to USEPA;
- Updated Annual Road Use Plan to the United States Forest Service; and
- 2016 Hazardous Materials Business Plan for Leviathan Mine to Alpine County.

As required, staff has entered these documents into the online California Emergency Response System.

## **Review and Comment Activities**

Water Board staff reviewed approximately 67 technical documents since February 16, 2016 related to mine site activities. The documents addressed a wide-variety of subjects including RI/FS work plans, risk assessment work plans, interim combined treatment work plans, USEPA's 2015/2016 El Niño Contingency Plan, AR progress reports, historical surface water data evaluation, and revegetation feasibility study work plan. Staff has submitted comment letters on 17 of these documents.

## **Trainings and Presentations**

- February 16, 2016 - Two Leviathan Mine staff attended snowmobile training hosted by the United States Geological Survey. The use of snowmobiles is occasionally necessary to access Leviathan Mine stream gage sites during winters with high snowfall.
- Feb 17-18, 2016 - Water Board staff attended Geosynthetic Liner Training and have arranged to host three additional two-hour follow-up webinars for interested staff.
- March 24, 2016 - AR provided a presentation to Water Board staff on the Natural Resource Damage Assessment process with examples from Leviathan Mine.
- April 20, 2016 - Leviathan Mine staff provided the Water Board's Administrative Unit training on future Staff Services Analyst (SSA) duties related to and background information on Leviathan Mine. The SSA position is expected to be filled after the beginning of the fiscal year.
- On May 26, 2016 Water Board Staff attended training on Water Quality Goals by State Board staff, which included demonstrations with the online database available for staff use.

## **New Staff Positions**

Staff's responsibilities and workload have been steadily increasing since the Settlement Agreement was signed in March 2015. During the past five months, staff worked to secure funding for two additional positions. The additional funding will be used to:

1. Carry out provisions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, including preparation for operating HDS system following a successful AR demonstration project.
2. Review RI/FS work plans and reports prepared for the mine site pursuant to USEPA orders under CERCLA.
3. Participate in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) process for releases of pollutants associated with acid mine drainage from the Site that have impacted natural resources.

**7. City of Bishop and Eastern Sierra Community Services District, Wastewater Treatment Plants – Jehiel Cass**

The City of Bishop (City) and Eastern Sierra Community Services District (District) are developing plans to address groundwater nitrate pollution from their respective co-located wastewater treatment plants. A recently submitted Feasibility Report, jointly funded by both entities, evaluated four alternatives in detail. Each alternative considered combining the flow from both entities into joint treatment and operations, which is currently 1.5 million gallons per day (mgd), and assumed to increase to 2.5 mgd in 50 years. The estimated 50-yr lifecycle cost for the alternatives ranged from \$30.5 million to \$33.8 million dollars.

The District first provided its recommendation that Alternative C (Oxidation Ditch) be selected because of its superior operational control, improved effluent quality during cold weather, longer design life, and flexibility to meet future effluent quality requirements.

Staff responded to the District, copying the City that we looked forward to joint resolution between the District and City on the best treatment alternative. We requested information on: 1) formation of a joint operating agreement between the District and City, 2) submission of environmental documents, 3) funding arrangements, 4) construction schedule, and submission of a revised Report of Waste Discharge.

The City required more review time allowing them to bring the issue to its City Council and then provided its recommendation that Alternative A (Alternating Zone Treatment) be selected because it is the least cost alternative. However, the City pointed out that because of cost considerations and need to significantly raise sewer rates, it preferred to explore other less costly modifications to the existing treatment and disposal operations.

Staff met with both the City and District staff on June 16, 2016 to discuss these differences. Both entities expressed concern that the high cost and effect on rate payers of increasing sewer rates by about 2.5 times was the source of reluctance to implement any of the alternatives recommended by their consultant. Staff acknowledged that the City and District have made significant cooperative progress in the last two years including: 1) installation of new monitoring wells, 2) preparation of the joint Feasibility Study, and 3) completion of minor operational changes to the existing plants intended to reduce effluent total nitrogen concentrations. A number of additional improvements were suggested by the District and City that they believed would reduce groundwater nitrate pollution, primarily in regard to effluent disposal at the agricultural reuse sites. Staff indicated support for this approach and will be working with them to finalize a time schedule for completing these projects. Staff acknowledged that this approach, while appropriate, will require additional time. The City and District will

provide a path forward stating what other operational treatment and disposal alternatives will be evaluated, metrics for evaluating success, and a time line to complete projects and provide a final recommendation.

#### **8. Burrtec Expanding Facility to Include Composting Operation – *Brianna St. Pierre***

On August 4, 2015, State Water Board adopted State Water Resources Control Board Order WQ 2015-0121-DWQ, General Waste Discharge Requirements for Composting Operations (General Compost Order). The General Compost Order requires owners and/or operators of compost facilities to construct compost pads and stormwater ponds with minimum requirements to protect water quality, and these requirements are less stringent than those prescribed in California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 27. The General Compost Order also requires routine sampling and monitoring activities. However, the General Compost Order does not require owners to maintain financial assurances for closure and corrective action activities for a known or reasonably foreseeable release.

Burrtec owns and operates a material recovery facility (MRF) on Abbey Lane in Victorville, San Bernardino County. The MRF sorts and processes recyclables. Burrtec has engaged in discussions with Regional Board staff to expand the MRF activities to include composting operations. Because the parcel for conducting composting operations is adjacent to the Mojave River floodplain, the proposed operations may not be eligible for coverage pursuant to the General Compost Order and may require coverage with individual waste discharge requirements pursuant to CCR, title 27. Based on knowledge of discharge from composting operations in the area, Burrtec may be required to construct a Class II waste pile and Class II surface impoundment. Burrtec may also be required to maintain financial assurance mechanisms for closure and corrective action activities for a known or reasonably foreseeable release from the facility. Burrtec has not yet submitted an application for waste discharge requirements; however, Water Board staff anticipates receiving the application within Fiscal Year 2016-2017. The Regional Board recently adopted individual waste discharge requirements pursuant to CCR, title 27 for the American Organics Victor Valley Regional Composting Facility, Board Order No. R6V-2016-0031, on June 9, 2016. The American Organics Victor Valley Regional Composting Facility is located approximately 5 miles downstream of the proposed Burrtec composting facility.

## **9. Nursery Products – *Brianna St. Pierre***

On March 10, 2010, the Water Board adopted Board Order No. R6V-2010-0010 (Board Order) to allow Nursery Products to construct and operate a composting facility 8 miles west of the community of Hinkley and 12 miles east of Kramer Junction, San Bernardino County. The Board Order requires the discharger to operate the facility in accordance with the requirements of California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 27. The Board Order included requirements to construct a Class II waste pile and Class II surface impoundments, to conduct routine sampling and monitoring, and maintain financial assurances for closure and corrective action activities for a known or reasonably foreseeable release.

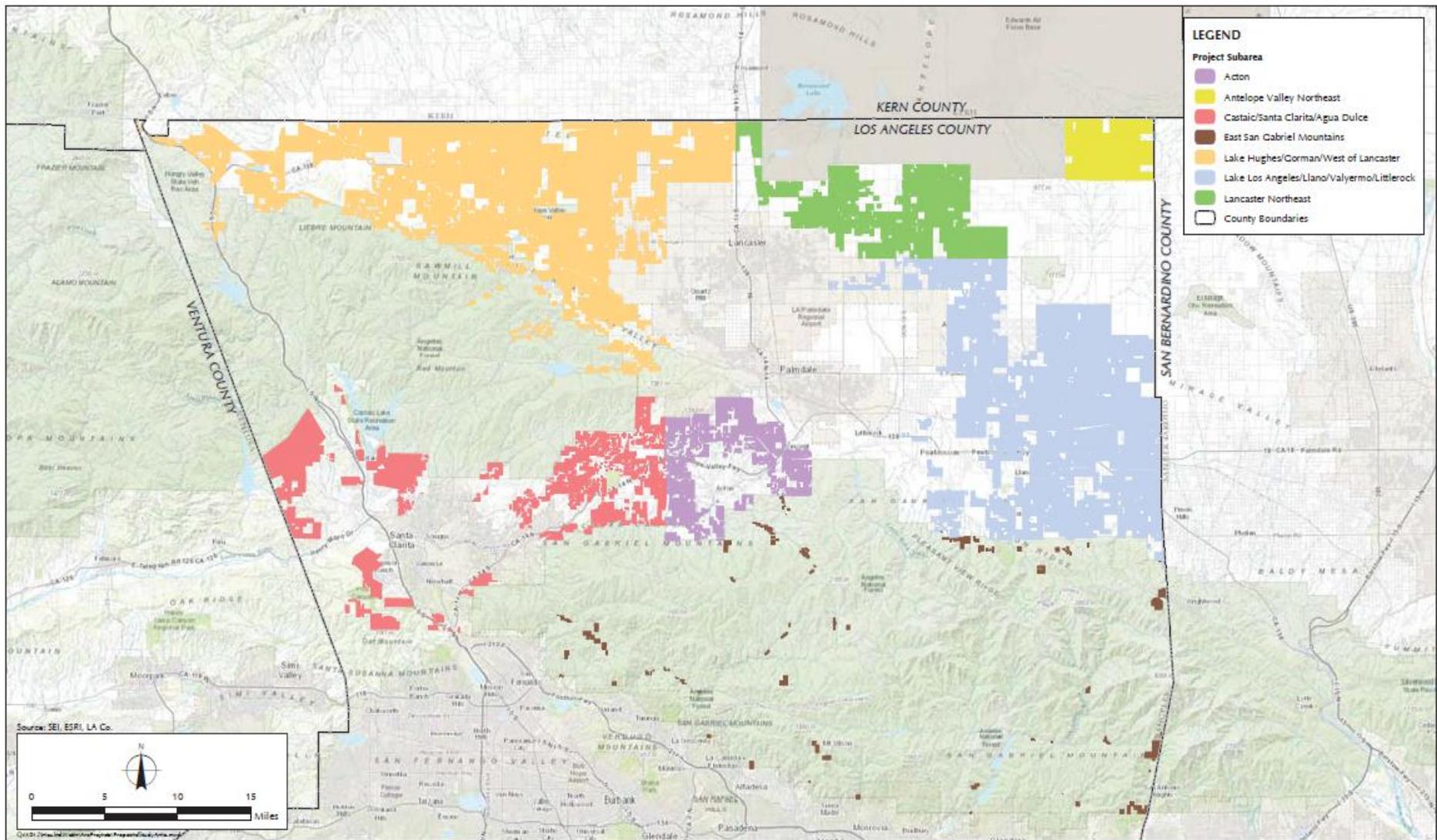
On August 4, 2015, State Water Board adopted State Water Resources Control Board Order WQ 2015-0121-DWQ, General Waste Discharge Requirements for Composting Operations (General Compost Order). The General Compost Order requires owners and/or operators of compost facilities to construct compost pads and stormwater ponds with minimum requirements to protect water quality, though these requirements are less stringent than those prescribed in CCR, title 27. The General Compost Order also requires routine sampling and monitoring activities. However, the General Compost Order does not require owners to maintain financial assurances for closure and corrective action activities for a known or reasonably foreseeable release.

On June 13, 2016, Nursery Products representatives submitted a Notice of Intent to comply with the General Compost Order with a request to the Water Board to rescind the existing Board Order on the facility. Nursery Products is the first facility in our Region to submit a Notice of Intent to comply with the General Compost Order. Enrolling Nursery Products in the General Compost Order and rescinding the existing Board Order would reduce the list of constituents sampled on a quarterly basis and terminate the requirement for maintaining financial assurance mechanisms.

## **10. Los Angeles County Hauled Water Initiative – Draft environmental Impact Report Inadequate – *Jehiel Cass***

Staff reviewed a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for a Los Angeles County project that would adopt an ordinance allowing hauled water as the primary source of potable water for new single-family residential construction. This would allow new development on property in unincorporated northern areas of Los Angeles County where there is no available service from a public or private water purveyor and where it has been demonstrated that an on-site groundwater well is not feasible. The project would affect 42,872 undeveloped parcels covering 340,461 acres to build single family homes. The project area is near the cities of Palmdale and Lancaster. The EIR may be inadequate because it did not address our primary concern; namely the cumulative effect on receiving groundwater from domestic sewage discharged from tens of thousands of new homes.

We have completed a review of the EIR, and have concluded that groundwater quality impacts are not addressed. Los Angeles County staff confirms that cumulative groundwater impacts were not addressed in the EIR because impacts from septic tanks discharges did not pass environmental screening review as having a potential significant impact. County staff believes the normal septic system approval process would address this issue. However, the normal septic tank approval process only considers technical criteria on an individual house approval basis such as system flow and density, soil percolation rate, minimum set back distances, and maximum land slope. That approval process does not consider the cumulative impact to groundwater from a large number of potential new homes. Stormwater and climate change impacts have also not been properly addressed. The Antelope Valley groundwater basin is in overdrafted and is a hydrologically closed basin. A letter was sent from the Water Board to inform the County that the EIR is inadequate and recommend that the Board of Supervisors not approve this EIR until after a groundwater anti-degradation analysis is completed. Comments are due to the County by July 20, 2016.



**FIGURE 2.1-1**  
Proposed Initiative Study Area

## **11. Site 76 Remedial Action Status Report, Operable Unit (OU) 2, Edwards Air Force Base – *Christina Guerra***

Edwards Air Force base has been operating its full scale remedy to treat groundwater at OU 2 Site 76 for approximately 3 years. The primary components of the Site 76 groundwater remedy are in situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) utilizing potassium permanganate (permanganate), groundwater monitoring, and land use controls. Permanganate is being used to treat groundwater contaminated by chlorinated solvents consisting primarily of trichloroethene (TCE) and methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE).

Analytical results show the technology to be effective. Three years after the last ISCO injection only isolated pockets of TCE and MTBE contamination remain above the maximum contaminant level.

The Air Force implemented the remedy in a two-phased approach. Sample data from the first phase of injections indicated effective distribution of permanganate after optimization. Analytical results for the full-scale project implementation have shown positive effects for both TCE and MTBE concentrations, with concentrations generally stable or decreasing throughout the groundwater plume.

The source of contamination at Site 76 was an assortment of facilities that consisted of maintenance shops, a gas station, a fire station, and storage buildings for paint and oils that were active from the 1940s until the mid-1950s. Trichloroethylene was a commonly used industrial solvent and likely was disposed of on the ground or leaked into to the subsurface. The detection of MTBE is likely a result of a recent release from activities at the Birk Flight Test Facility.

The Site 76 remedy is contained in the OU 2 Record of Decision signed in 2009. After designing the remedy, the first phase was implemented in December 2010 and the second phase, consisting of the full-scale remedy, was implemented in July 2013. Two ISCO injection events have been conducted to date.

Following the second phase of the remedial action, it was determined that the downgradient extent of the TCE plume needed additional delineation and treatment.

Additional ISCO treatment is scheduled for implementation in late 2016, both in the initial treatment area and the previously undelineated downgradient plume. Monitoring and evaluation of contaminant concentration trends will be provided by the Air Force in periodic Remedial Action Status Reports.

**Summary of  
No Further Action Required Letters Issued  
May 16 - June 15, 2016  
July 2016 EO Report  
State of California  
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board**

The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following sites poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, these cases were closed in accordance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure (Resolution 2012-016). The Policy recognizes contaminant mass often remains after the investment of reasonable remedial effort and this mass may be difficult to remove regardless of the level of additional effort and resources invested. The establishment of the Policy is an effort to maximize the benefits to the people of the State of California through the judicious application of available resources.

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Additional Information
May 18, 2016	Cow Creek - Death Valley NPS Site	4 Miles NE of Park Headquarters Death Valley National Park Furnace Creek, Inyo County	SLT6V011	<a href="http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SLT6V0113838">http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SLT6V0113838</a>
May 31, 2016	Northrop Grumman Building 431	3520 East Columbia Way Palmdale, Los Angeles County	6B1920031T	<a href="http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000008639">http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000008639</a>
June 1, 2016	Chevron 9-9879	72063 Baker Boulevard Baker, San Bernardino County	6B3600441T	<a href="http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0607100771">http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0607100771</a>

**Additional links:**

General Policy information: [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt\\_cls\\_plcy.shtml#policy081712](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml#policy081712)

Copy of Policy: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012\\_0016atta.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012_0016atta.pdf)

Implementation Plan [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/110612\\_6\\_final\\_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf)

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**EO's Monthly Report**  
**May 16, 2016 - June 15, 2016**  
**Unauthorized Waste Discharges\***

**COUNTY: EL DORADO**

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Tahoe Keys POA	Spinnaker Lagoon	North	No	5/25/2016	4 gallons	Boat owner error caused 4-gallon diesel discharge to Lake Tahoe.	Boat's bilge pump discharged water and diesel that had accumulated in boat's bilge area.	Clean Harbors (cleanup contractor) was mobilized to the area and performed site clean up with booms and skimmer.

**COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO**

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
San Bernardino Cnty Solid Waste Management Division/Heaps Peak Leachate Treatment & Disposal System	29898 HWY 18, Running Springs	South	Yes	5/17/2016	22,500 gallons	Mechanical failure caused 22,500-gallon untreated leachate discharge to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Pump system failure caused 22,500-gallons of untreated leachate to discharge to land.	Hose and check valve repaired and additional check valve installed. Added scheduled inspections of check valves, and an overall system evaluation will be conducted to identify additional measures that can be taken to prevent leachate release-failures.
Hesperia City/City of Hesperia CS	Mahole at 10662 Maple Ave., Hesperia	South	Yes	6/8/2016	250 gallons	Mechanical failure caused 250-gallon raw sewage discharge to paved surface. No surface water affected.	Pump station failure caused 250-gallons of raw sewage to discharge from a manhole to curb and gutter.	230-gallons of the spill was recovered. Area was cleaned and disinfected.

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

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**Monthly Enforcement Action Report  
July 2016**

Facility	County	Enforcement Action	Current Status	Next Step
<b>Water Board Actions</b>				
None at this time				
<b>Executive Officer Actions</b>				
None at this time				
<b>Prosecution Team Actions</b>				
Caltrans District 8, Hwy 138 (Sheep Creek)	San Bernardino	<b>Proposed CAO</b> for unpermitted work and discharge of fill materials within Sheep Creek and other waters of the state.	Prosecution Team and Caltrans reviewing Advisory Team's request for additional information. Responses due June 6, 2016.	Submit response to Advisory Team's request for information - <b>June 2006.</b>
Desert View Dairy	San Bernardino	<b>Proposed Amended CAO</b> expanding area for replacement water and monitoring and establishes TDS thresholds to address nitrate and TDS groundwater pollution.	Prosecution Team responding to comments received during public comment period.	Submit revisions to CAO for Advisory Team consideration - <b>June 2016.</b>
Lake Tahoe Laundry Works CAO for additional cleanup and investigation.	El Dorado	<b>Proposed CAO</b> to conduct additional ground water investigation and remediation activities.	Prosecution Team responding to comments received during public comment period.	Submit revisions to CAO for Advisory Team consideration - <b>June 2016.</b>