Lahontan Regional Water Quality
Control Board

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

July 2004

NORTH BASIN

1. ***TKPOA West Channel Dredging - "Maintenance" - CEQA -***
Mary Fiore-Wagner

This summer, the Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA) plans to enhance boat passage through the West Channel by dredging approximately 5,400 cubic yards of sediment that has deposited in the West Channel and Harbor. The dredging will involve the discharge of treated decant water back into the Tahoe Keys lagoons. This work will be regulated by existing permits.

A suction dredge will be used to remove the accumulated material from the West Channel and Harbor operated by the TKPOA. The suction dredge will remove the material in a slurry. The dredged slurry will be piped to a land-based treatment system consisting of shaker screens, centrifuges, holding tanks equipped with polymer injectors that will deliver a liquid flocculant to the water before its treatment by sand filters. The treatment process is designed to remove coarse, medium, and fine-grained material and organic materials (e.g., plant fragments). The decant water produced from the treatment process will be discharged to the Tahoe Keys lagoons provided it meets effluent limits in the permit.

TKPOA has provided test data that indicate the treatment process will reduce the turbidity and toxicity of the slurry enough that the effluent water quality will meet or exceed the quality of the receiving water (the Tahoe Keys lagoons). Water quality monitoring will be conducted during the discharge period.

The solids generated from the treatment system will be directed to a containment area located in the parking lot of the TKPOA's office on Ala Wai Boulevard in South Lake Tahoe. The solids will be hauled daily to the storage basin located at the Tahoe Keys Marina. After being temporarily stored at Tahoe Keys Marina, the dredged spoils will be hauled to a Ranch in Gardnerville, Nevada over a period of approximately 10 months, where the material will be used to cover track and barn areas.

2. ***Volunteers and Prevailing Wages -***
Cindy Wise

Using unpaid volunteers to assist governmental and non-governmental organizations in watershed protection and community-based education programs is a successful strategy to stretch limited resources and grant funds. However, existing law strictly limits this use of volunteer labor. The Labor Code requires that prevailing wages be paid on public works projects that cost over $1,000 with "public works" defined as "construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds". In November 1998, the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) determined that this requirement applies to many types of projects funded by state and federal grants.

Earlier this year, the SWRCB Division of Financial Assistance notified of previous recipients and applicants for federal 319(h) Non-Point Source Pollution Reduction, Proposition 13, Proposition 40, and Proposition 50 grants of the requirement to certify compliance with the Labor Code. Adding the requirement to pay "volunteers" a prevailing construction wage would significantly reduce the scope of grant-funded projects.

The California Watershed Network raised the issue in a letter to Governor Schwarzenegger seeking an administrative solution. In

addition, AB 2690 was introduced by Assemblywoman Hancock to address this issue with respect to watershed protection projects. The California Assembly passed AB 2690.

As passed by the Assembly, the legislation provides definitions for "volunteer" and "volunteer coordinators", and establishes criteria to define volunteer service in public works projects. By revising Labor Code Sections 1771 and 1720 as it applies to watershed protection projects, this bill will exempt any work that is performed by a volunteer, a volunteer coordinator, or by members of the California Conservation Corps or of certified Community Conservation Corps. AB 2690 also includes a provision to apply these definitions retroactively to work concluded on or after January 1, 2002. The legislation is now in committee in the Senate. For the complete text of the bill as amended and passed by the Assembly, see:
http://www.legweb.com/bills/2003-2004/asm/ab_2651-2700/ab_2690_bill_20040520_amended_asm.html

3. ***Research as a Tool in Tahoe Basin Issues*** *- Dave Roberts*

2nd Biennial Conference on Tahoe Environmental Concerns - May 17-19, 2004

During this three-day conference over 60 technical presentations were provided covering a wide variety of topics. The presentations were divided into five general categories that covered different scientific disciplines including natural resources, geology, lake processes, air and water quality monitoring results, and BMP effectiveness. Lake Tahoe TMDL project lead, Dave Roberts, Science Coordinator John Reuter, and Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) TMDL team member, Jason Kuchnicki moderated three of the five sections during the conference. Lauri Kemper participated in a panel presentation focused on the integrated planning efforts of the Regional Board, NDEP, Forest Service and TRPA to update the TRPA Regional Plan to include among other items, the Lake Tahoe TMDL. Much of the research currently being conducted as part of the Lake Tahoe TMDL was highlighted during the conference. Summaries of several important areas are provided in this report.

Lake Processes
Geoff Schladow, Lake Clarity Model Principle Investigator, and his group presented several papers at the symposium detailing how temperature profiles and water movements in the lake are constantly changing. They also illustrated how the lake's dynamics can transport nutrients and fine sediments vertically and horizontally around the lake.

J.P. Losada, one of the principal lake clarity modelers, explained that streams carrying nutrients and sediments during snowmelt periods are colder than the lake. Colder water sinks as it enters the lake. It sinks to a level where stream and lake water temperatures are the same. Since stream temperatures change during the day, so do the depths at which stream water is injected into the lake. Subsequently, nutrients and sediments that were injected are moved around the lake by vertical and horizontal currents resulting in variable secchi depth (clarity) measurements throughout the day.

Debbie Hunter presented her recent analysis of 35 years of phytoplankton data. Interestingly, it was shown that there has been no statistically significant increase in algal abundance despite a near linear increase in primary productivity over the same time period. The size of algal cells has increased concurrent with a species shift from diatoms (no form of locomotion) to flagellated (whip-like tails) species of algae. The long-term algal community composition in the lake is changing. The community has transitioned from total community dominance of diatoms in the 1960s to today where multiple algal groups share equally in the phytoplankton composition. This species shift is consistent with changes in trophic status of lakes.

BMP Effectiveness
Phil Bachand presented some findings from bench scale analysis of nutrient and sediment removal from storm water runoff using different inorganic and organic chemical coagulants. Currently he is in the process of determining correct dosing of these coagulants so that maximum pollutant removal is achieved with a minimum of residual chemicals. This information will then be used for pilot scale testing in the Basin. Results of his analysis show extremely high pollutant removal effectiveness for several coagulants.

John Johnson and Dipen Patel, Caltrans contractors, presented findings from a two-year Caltrans evaluation of coagulation and filtration media. Filtration alone provided variable results depending on the filtration media and constituent concentrations of inflow. The combination of chemical coagulants followed by filtration almost always met the Regional Board storm water runoff discharge requirements for turbidity and total phosphorous with significant reductions in total nitrogen.

4. ***Disturbed Soil Areas in "Rainy" and "Non-rainy" Seasons on Caltrans Projects –*** *Robert Erlich*

Regional Board staff is working with Caltrans to ensure that adequate construction BMPs are in place to prevent construction-related stormwater pollution during storms. In May 2004, Caltrans District 3 began constructing a water quality project to retrofit undersized runoff treatment facilities along one kilometer of State Route (SR) 267 just south of Brockway Summit above Kings Beach. The 2004 Brockway Basin Retrofit project involves approximately seven acres of soil disturbance on steep slopes below the highway. Caltrans is constructing seven sets of infiltration basins and associated maintenance access roads to retain and infiltrate highway runoff from approximately one kilometer of roadway. Prior to and during storms in May and June, Regional Board staff expressed concerns that the entire seven acres of disturbed soil areas (DSAs) was exposed and lacked soil stabilization BMPs. Through minor enforcement actions, staff required Caltrans to install additional BMPs to reduce runoff reaching the DSAs and to apply soil stabilization BMPs in areas with the highest threat of sediment discharge.

Though Caltrans has been responsive to our concerns on this project, Caltrans construction stormwater guidance documents allow large "active" disturbed soil areas without slope stabilization BMPs, even on steep slopes, during the Caltrans-defined "non-rainy" season (May 1-July 30 and October 1-31 within the Tahoe Basin and Truckee watersheds). Caltrans would require slope stabilization BMPs, such as straw and tackifier or mulch on these slopes during the August1-September 30 "rainy season" or on areas determined to be "non-active" (no significant construction activity within 14 days).

In preparation for a new statewide Caltrans permit, Regional Board staff has been reviewing components of the new draft Caltrans Stormwater Management Plan. Regional Board staff will continue to provide comments to the State Board to ask Caltrans to modify their regional definitions of "rainy" and "non-rainy" seasons and to require Caltrans to reduce the allowable disturbed soil area or install additional BMPs to stabilize disturbed soils during construction projects within the mountainous parts of the Lahontan Region.

5. ***BOF Fuel Hazard Reduction Emergency Rule - Tom Suk***

On June 9, the California Board of Forestry (BOF) adopted an emergency rulemaking to allow forest landowners to conduct specified "fuel hazard reduction" activities without the need to obtain an approved timber harvesting plan (THP). Staff submitted comments expressing support for BOF's desire to streamline the permit process for activities needed to reduce fire risk near developed areas, and requesting that additional protective measures be included for such projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Staff also suggested language changes to avoid the creation of potential loopholes that could

allow substantial logging in remote areas without THPs. Staff's comments were addressed by BOF in the final rule. The emergency rule is effective for 90 days, during which the BOF will consider making the rule permanent.

6. ***Status Report on USFS Removal Action at Colorado Hill, Alpine County*** *- John Steude*

When I last reported on this project in February 2004, a Memorandum of Understanding had been signed by the USFS and me, a Removal Action Memorandum and Record of Decision had been signed by the USFS, and a USFS contract had been issued for the design of the remedial measures to be undertaken this fall. More recently we have received draft designs to review for work scheduled to begin in September 2004. This work includes:

- Zaca Mine, Lower Advance Adit - construct an acid mine drainage infiltration gallery for approximately 500 feet, from the adit under the drainage ditch on the north side of State Highway 89, to prevent acid mine drainage from reaching Monitor Creek.

- Zaca Mine, Lower Colorado Adit - construct an acid mine drainage infiltration basin to prevent acid mine drainage from directly reaching Monitor Creek (basin includes capacity for a catastrophic failure of a known underground dam caused by a collapsed section of the Lower Colorado adit).

- Monitor Creek, Lovestedt Tailings Piles - cap two tailings impoundments with soil borrowed from an adjacent area, stabilize the tailings and cap, and revegetate disturbed areas to prevent erosion into Monitor Creek.

- Monitor Creek, Zaca Mine Tailings Piles - alter Monitor Creek channel and stabilize tailings within the embankment along Monitor Creek.

On June 1, 2004, the USFS and Regional Board staff held a quarterly meeting to review the status of the project. The USFS provided preliminary data on background ground water quality in the vicinity of the proposed infiltration areas along State Highway 89 between Zaca Mine and Monitor Creek. Data from five recently installed monitoring wells indicate that the ground water quality is poor (e.g., acidic and highly mineralized) in the proposed infiltration areas and therefore the acid mine drainage to be infiltrated would not cause a significant degradation of ground water quality. Eliminating the discharge of acid mine drainage directly into Monitor Creek should significantly improve surface water quality.

Two more quarters of background ground water quality data will be collected and analyzed prior to initial infiltration late next fall. A second round of background bioassessment data in Monitor Creek was also collected in June 2004. An analysis of the bioassessment data from this year and last year is being conducted by the Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory and will be made available in the near future. Bioassessment data, ground water quality data, and surface water quality data obtained in 2005 and 2006 will be compared with background values obtained prior to implementation of remedial actions to determine the effectiveness of the selected remedial actions.

The USFS is making good progress on the long-standing water quality problems in Monitor Creek associated with historic mining practices.

SOUTH BASIN

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

Off-Site Ground Water Investigation - Federal Right-of-Way Access

The interim well drilling/development phase of the off-site investigation project at the Molycorp Mine and Mill has been completed. The new wells will have dedicated bladder pumps installed and ground water samples will be collected within the next couple of weeks. Preliminary field measurements revealed total dissolved solids (TDS) at 600 mg/L, which suggests that the ground water in the Wheaton Wash well is not impacted by mine activities. However, wells drilled in the western drainage have produced shallow and deep ground water with concentrations of around 3,000 mg/L TDS. Additionally, a well farther west from this site did not encounter ground water down to 466 feet below ground surface. Molycorp is to submit its results and conclusions/recommendations by September 24, 2004.

Status of Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (30-year Mining Expansion)

The San Bernardino County Planning Commission certified an EIR on July 8, 2004.

8. ***El Mirage/Mojave River Dairy Issues*** *- Joe Koutsky*

A&H Dairy

Ground water beneath the A&H Dairy, located in El Mirage, San Bernardino County, is polluted with nitrate and salts. In 2002, the Regional Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the purposes of directing the dairy to: 1) implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) on the dairy to reduce the contribution of dairy related pollutants to ground water; and 2) install monitoring wells to further assess the magnitude of elevated levels of nitrate and total dissolved solids (TDS) in ground water near a former, unlined washwater storage basin. The dairy operator is implementing BMPs and recently constructed six ground water monitoring wells in the ongoing ground water investigation.

The results of the ground water monitoring, beginning in November 2002, show nitrate and TDS concentrations are elevated above background levels. These data show that ground water in all six ground water monitoring wells have concentrations above the primary drinking water standard (10 mg/L), and a nitrate hot spot (59 mg/L to 78.8 mg/L nitrate-N) near the former wastewater collection basin identified in the WDRs. Based on these recent ground water monitoring data, Regional Board staff will request the dairy operator to continue to delineate the nitrate plume.

The dairy operator is incorporating BMPs on the dairy to reduce the contribution of dairy-related pollutants to ground water. These BMPs include hauling of all manure from the site, discharging washwater to croplands for irrigation of fodder crops, and converting the former wastewater collection basins to lined, stormwater collection basins. Regional Board staff will continue to monitor the effect of these BMPs on reducing pollutants in ground water.

N&M Dairy

The N&M Dairy submitted a waste management plan for its two dairy sites located adjacent to the Mojave River in Helendale, San Bernardino County. The waste management plan describes the recommended procedures of the operation and management of the dairy wastewater collection retention and disposal system to minimize washwater percolation to the groundwater for the two dairy facilities that comprise the N&M Dairy.

The results of past ground water monitoring at the N&M Dairy show nitrate and TDS concentrations in each well greater than their respective background levels. Nitrate-N and TDS concentrations in wells have been reported as high as 42.8 mg/L and 6,230 mg/L, respectively. The background levels of

nitrate-N and TDS are 0.6 mg/L and 450 mg/L, respectively.

Proposed improvements include addition and renovation of existing lagoons to meet design criteria, as well as meet the required containment capacity equal to 60 days of wastewater plus the stormwater generated by a 25 year – 24 hour storm event. Other improvements include construction and renovation of levies, control barriers, and berms to redirect off-site stormwater from entering the dairy, and keeping on-site water from migrating off-site or onto the crop fields. In addition, there are proposed methods to reduce water use on-site, including adding a wash pen sprinkler timer system, and changing the existing wash pen sprinklers to a more efficient design. These measures will reduce the wastewater that is disposed at the site.

9. ***Pine Creek Mine, Bishop*** **-** *Doug Feay*

After closure of the mine operation in 2001, Avocet Tungsten, Inc. sold the property where the former Pine Creek Mine mill buildings are located. Mr. Lynn Goodfellow, the new property owner, installed a concrete plug in the "Easy-Go" adit (tunnel) of the mine. The concrete plug was installed as part of a power generation project that directed water to a hydroelectric generator located in the mineshaft. The plug is located 2,700 feet underground into the adit.

Mr. Goodfellow did not obtain the necessary permits prior to installing the plug, which is on United States Forest Service (USFS) property. Prior to installing the plug, ground water from the adit drained naturally into Morgan Creek. Sampling was performed on the natural drainage prior to the plug placement and the water was of excellent quality. When Regional Board staff found out that a plug was installed, Mr. Goodfellow was required to perform additional sampling on the modified drainage. Constituents tested included inorganic and organic compounds. The data indicated that at that time (February 2004) the drainage appeared to be at basically equilibrium conditions and of similar quality to the natural drainage.

Due to potential safety concerns with the plug and the water impounded behind it, the USFS is requiring Mr. Goodfellow to drain the impounded water in the "Easy-Go" adit and remove the plug. In order to accomplish the mine drainage that is required, Mr. Goodfellow has prepared a drainage plan that describes how the mine adit will be drained (flow rates, controls, sampling, etc.) and where the flow will be discharged to. Draining the impounded water could cause increased turbidity in Morgan Creek, or otherwise threaten water quality. Board staff is reviewing the drainage plan, and has requested a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) for the water drainage to Morgan Creek.

10. ***Searles Valley Minerals Operations, Inc. (SVM)*** **-** *Elizabeth Lafferty*

WDR and Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Compliance Status

Sampling data for May indicate no violations of effluent limits for all discharge locations. SVM has implemented improvements at the New Argus Skimmer.

The ACL issued by the Board for past discharges required implementation of a wildlife mitigation project to be constructed at a suitable offsite location. A project was anticipated for a site at Harper Lake, however that project does not now appear feasible. The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and SVM have agreed upon and are proposing an alternate project site located at Koehn Dry Lake in Fremont Valley, Kern County. The preferred location is on private property at Koehn Dry Lake, currently known as Flowing Wells Ranch and Lin Chris Ranch. A conservation easement would be placed over the proposed mitigation site. New ponds would be created and supplied with fresh water from two new ground water wells installed on the property. The ponds would be constructed to provide a variety of wildlife habitat areas. We are reviewing the proposed project for compliance with the requirements of the ACL.

Spills and Leaks

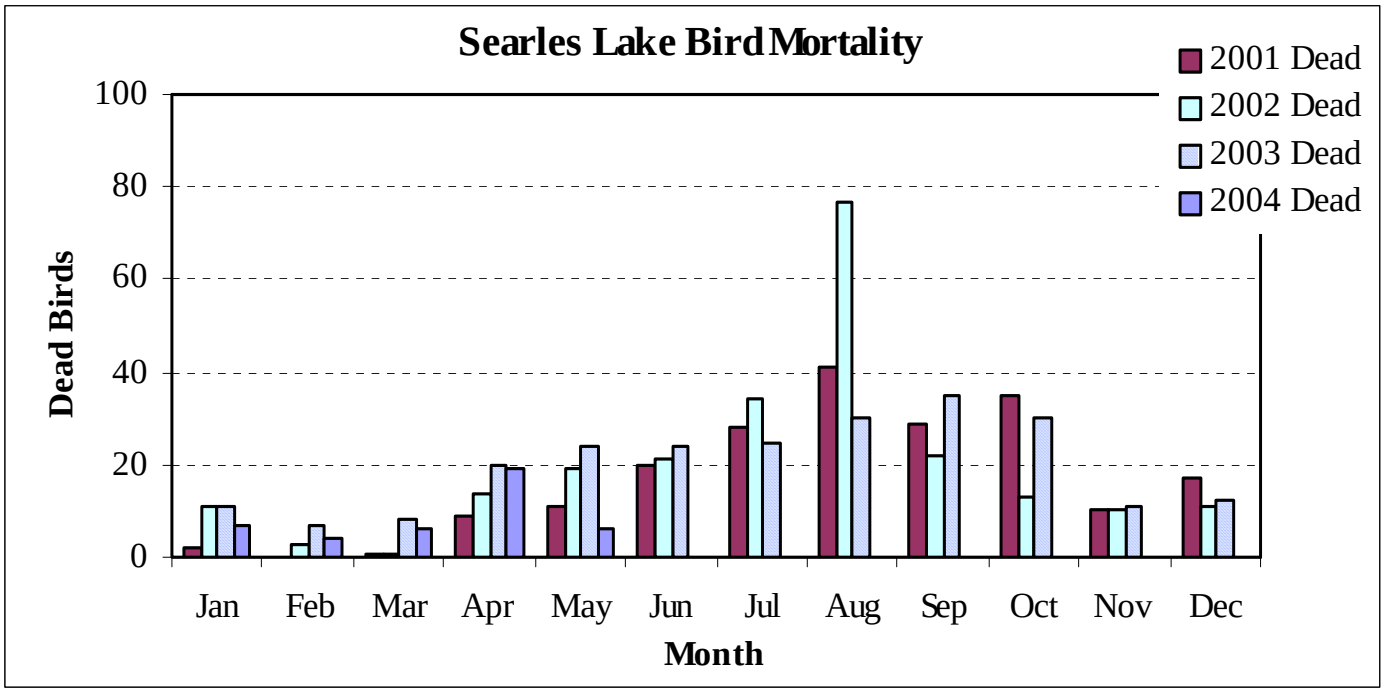
On May 27, June 1, and June 7, 2004, leaks occurred in the effluent pipelines on Searles Dry Lake. During the May 27 leak, the brine flowed across the lakebed from a split in the pipe into the Westend discharge area, an authorized discharge location. Two additional spills on June 1, and June 7, occurred from breaks in the brine effluent pipeline between the Argus Plant and the Westend Plant. The effluent was discharged and soaked into the dry lakebed. During the spills, no ponding of brine occurred. SVM conducted sampling of the discharge and bird monitoring during the leaks. SVM did not observe any impacts to birds during the monitoring.

SVM has submitted a work plan to address pipeline failures and evaluate the feasibility of replacing aging pipeline. SVM has stated that the effluent pipeline is reused at different locations on the lake. When the pipeline is moved, it is pulled across the rocky dry lakebed surface and is sometimes damaged. The work plan discusses upgrading certain portions of the pipeline, improving pipe handling during reconfiguration and providing a standardized approach for responding to pipeline spills, such as the procedures used for routine maintenance discharges.

Bird Mortality/Vitality

Seventeen (17) birds were found at Searles Dry Lake during the reporting period. Six (6) were dead and eleven (11) were alive, treated at the International Bird Rescue Center and prepared for release. These and historical bird mortality data are shown on the chart below.

IMCC BIRD MORTALITY DATA



CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS

June 2004

The Regional Board has requested that it be kept informed of the status of a number of issues. The following table lists the items, the reporting frequency and where the report can be found.

ISSUE	REPORT FREQUENCY	STATUS/COMMENT
Searles Valley Minerals Operations - Compliance Status	Monthly	Item No. 10 of July 2004 EO's Report
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts #14 & #20	Monthly	See Agenda Item No. 3
Mojave River/El Mirage Dairy Issues	Quarterly	Item No. 8 of July 2004 EO's Report
Progress of Cleanup at Molycorp	Quarterly	Item No. 7 of July 2004 EO's Report
Caltrans-General Permit	Annually	Due September 2004 Board Meeting
Eagle Lake Spalding	Semi-Annual	Due September 2004 Board Meeting
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Semi-Annual	Due September 2004 Board Meeting
Town of Mammoth Lakes - Erosion Control	Semi-Annual	Due September 2004 Board Meeting
Meyers Beacon UST Site*	Quarterly	Due October 2004 Board Meeting
Caltrans-Tahoe Basin	Annually	Due November 2004 Board Meeting
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	Due November 2004 Board Meeting
Wetland Restoration Progress in Mono County	Annually	Due November 2004 Board Meeting

Frequency	**Board Meeting Month**
Quarterly	January, April, July, & October.
Semi-Annual	March & September
Annually	Varied

*Reported in June EO Report as Item No. 1

CASE CLOSURE REPORT

State of California
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Case Type	Remaining Groundwater Concentrations above Water Quality Objectives (in micrograms per liter)	Remaining Soil Concentrations (in milligrams per kilogram)	Distance from Site to Nearest Receptor	Remedial Methods Used
June 24, 2004	Caltrans Truckee Maintenance Station-Fuels Building	10151 Keiser Avenue Truckee	6T0096A	UST 7 tanks (diesel)	none	TPHd:77 TPHmo:12	First groundwater 60 feet bgs; Municipal well 1,500 feet cross gradient	Excavated 445 cubic yards soil
June 24, 2004	Caltrans Truckee Maintenance Station-Parts Warehouse	10151 Keiser Avenue Truckee	6T0096A	UST (waste oil)	none	TPHd: 13 TPHmo: 66	First groundwater 60 feet bgs; Municipal well 1,500 feet cross gradient	Excavated 40 cubic yards soil
June 24, 2004	Caltans Truckee Maintenance Station-Equipment Building #2	10151 Keiser Avenue Truckee	6T0096A	UST 3 tanks (waste oil)	none	TPHg: 2.9 TPHd: 7,500 TPHmo:10,000 (at 5 feet bgs)	First groundwater 60 feet bgs Municipal well 1500 feet cross gradient	Excavated 20 cubic yards soil

Notes:
UST = Underground storage tank program
TPHd = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel
TPHg = Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline
TPHmo= Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as motor oil
bgs = below ground surface
ug/L = micrograms per liter
mg/Kg = milligrams per kilogram

EO'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR
JULY 2004
UNAUTHORIZED WASTE DISCHARGES

****COUNTY - Los Angeles**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR -DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP	STATUS
LADPW	Sewer	Ave. P & 10th St. W., Palmdale	S	Y	Raw Sewage	N	6/3/2004	1000 GALS	Vandals placed debris in manhole causing overflow	Ground	N	Sewer unclogged. Cleanup completed. Manhole locked. No Further Action Recommended.

****COUNTY - Mono**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR -DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP	STATUS
Mammoth CWD	Sewer	Lake George Road near Lake Mary	S	Y	Raw Sewage	N	6/4/2004	52 GALS	Manhole overflow due to clogged sewer. Sewer unclogged. 44 gals spilled on ground & 7 gals spilled to creek. Creek sampled. Soil cleanup complete.	Sherwin Creek	N	Written report received. Cleanup complete. No Further Action Recommended.
Mammoth CWD	Dump Truck	MCWD STP, Mammoth Lakes	S	N	Diesel	Y	6/8/2004	100 GALS	Spill due to truck fuel tank rupture upon hitting a rock.	Ground	N	Soil excavated & hauled to an authorized offsite treatment/disposal facility. No Further Action Recommended.
LEDCOR	Truck	Mammoth Lakes	S	N	Diesel	Y	6/8/2004	100 GALS	Spill due to vandals cutting fuel line.	Ground	N	Soil excavated & hauled to an authorized offsite treatment/disposal facility. No Further Action Recommended.

****COUNTY - Nevada**

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR -DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PROP	STATUS
Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad Tracks	East of intersection with Old Brockway Road for 8 miles east	N	N	Diesel	Y	5/28/2004	~150 gals	Occurred as engine released diesel while traveling east. Phillips Enviro. will collect a sample to verify material discharged.	Soil & Truckee river & tributaries where tracks crossed	N	To be determined at a later date.

**COUNTY - San Bernardino

DISCHARGER	FACILITY	LOCATION	BASIN	REGULATED FACILITY	SUBSTANCE DISCHARGED	HAZAR -DOUS	DATE REPORTED	DISCHARGE VOLUME	DESCRIPTION OF FAILURE	DISCHARGE TO	PRO P	STATUS
Searles Valley Minerals SVM	HDPE Pipeline	Parson's Parkway at S.Trona Road	S	Y	Effluent Brine	N	5/27/2004	15,600 GALS	Failure of HDPE pipeline. Brine flowed to westend pond. Bird monitoring conducted. Pipe repaired. Written report received.	Dry lakebed	N	SVM evaluating feasibility of additional measures to minimize spills. Spill response plan received. Staff reviewing plan & need for further action.
Searles Valley Minerals SVM	HDPE Pipeline	Parson's Parkway	S	Y	Effluent Brine	N	6/1/2004	5400 GALS	Failure of HDPE pipeline. Brine did not pond. Bird monitoring conducted. Pipe repaired. Written report received.	Dry lakebed	N	SVM evaluating feasibility of additional measures to minimize spills. Spill response plan received. Staff reviewing plan & need for further action.
Searles Valley Minerals SVM	HDPE Pipeline	Parson's Parkway	S	Y	Effluent Brine	N	6/7/2004	6000 GALS	Failure of HDPE pipeline. Brine did not pond. Bird monitoring conducted. Pipe repaired. Written report received.	Dry lakebed	N	SVM evaluating feasibility of additional measures to minimize spills. Spill response plan received. Staff reviewing plan & need for further action.
Lake Arrowhead CSD	Sewer	Shenandoah Drive, Lake Arrowhead	S	Y	Raw Sewage	N	6/10/2004	100 GALS	Manhole overflow due to clogged sewer. Sewer unclogged. Creek sampled. Soil cleanup complete.	Orchard Creek	N	Written report received. Cleanup complete. No Further Action Recommended.