EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
August 1, 2024 – August 31, 2024

Contents

1. Personnel Report – *Sandra Lopez*

Transfers

- Kathleen Bindl, Environmental Scientist, Forestry/Dredge & Fill Unit. Responsibilities will include drafting permits, providing technical expertise, evaluating and assisting in the drafting of environmental documents, making policy recommendations, and performing sensitive assignments related to water quality issues and protection throughout the Lahontan Region.

Vacancies

- Staff Services Analyst, South Lake Tahoe. This position will provide support to technical and administrative staff, ensure documents comply with accessibility standards, assist with process improvements, prepare agenda items and staff documents for distribution, and provide administrative support at regional board meetings held throughout the region.

- Environmental Scientist, Forestry-Dredge & Fill Unit. The position will apply scientific methods and principles necessary for the protection of water quality

within the Lahontan Region. Responsibilities will include such activities as field work, drafting permits, providing technical expertise, evaluating and assisting in the drafting of environmental documents, making policy recommendations, and performing sensitive assignments throughout the Lahontan Region.

- Water Resource Control Engineer, Forestry-Dredge & Fill Unit. This position will coordinate with the federal land management agencies and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in reviewing timber harvest plans (THPs), Working Forest Management Plans (WFMPs), Non-industrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs), utility corridor vegetation management plans, and timber harvest exemptions to evaluate the impact of logging operations and other forest practices on the quality and beneficial uses of water. Review projects that may affect waters of the US and state to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan). Prepare Clean Water Action Section 401 water quality certifications and/or waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for project compliance with all regulatory requirements. Due to budgetary constraints, this vacancy will not be posted at this time.

- Environmental Scientist, Cannabis Unit. This position provides regulatory oversight of cannabis cultivation projects under the statewide Cannabis General order. Due to budgetary constraints, this vacancy will not be posted at this time.

- Scientific Aid, Regulatory and Enforcement Unit. This position will be reviewing Self-Monitoring Reports submitted from facilities under permit. The reports will be associated with discharges to land, and surface water. The facilities vary from construction sites to wastewater treatment plants.

- Scientific Aid, Non-Point Source and Forestry/Dredge & Fill Units, South Lake Tahoe. This position will evaluate water quality data, assist with harmful algal bloom response, and assess compliance with water quality orders and permits associated with grazing, restoration, timber, and forestry activities.

2. **Water Board and League to Save Lake Tahoe Staff Partner to Communicate Accurate News** – *Sabrina Rice*

Staff leveraged the expertise of the League to Save Lake Tahoe's communications team to deliver accurate information to a broad audience of locals and visitors. The news article below was provided to, and published by, local news entities (Tahoe Tribune and Sierra Sun) to provide important water quality updates and critical public health news.

What to Know About Algae in Tahoe
Lake Tahoe, Nev./Cal., August 30, 2024 – Algae in Lake Tahoe has been a hot topic this summer. While these tiny organisms are a natural part of Tahoe's aquatic ecosystem, algae can become a harmful algal bloom, or *HAB,* under the right conditions. No HABs have been detected in Lake Tahoe this summer, but this time of

year is when to be on the lookout, when warm, shallow water increases the likelihood for HABs. For everyone who enjoys the region's lakes, rivers, and creeks, it's important to know how to spot a HAB, where to report your sightings, and what to do to keep yourselves, your pets, and others safe.

A Natural Part of the Ecosystem

Lake Tahoe is famous for its blueness. The growth and spread of algae is one reason blue lakes around the world can appear green in the summer. Algae forms the base of many food webs, and most algae in Lake Tahoe, though sometimes unattractive, does not pose a health risk to people or animals. Harmful algal blooms are a different story. HABs can be mistaken for harmless types of algae which naturally occur in Tahoe and can be found clinging to rocks, washing up on beaches, and attached to the bottom of creek and river channels. HABs, however, pose a risk to public health and safety.

The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) places a focus on algae in Tahoe's waterbodies. They are not alone. The Tahoe Science Advisory Council (Science Council), and notably its member the UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center, studies the presence, abundance, and distribution of Tahoe's algae over time, and how those characteristics are shifting with climate change. The League to Save Lake Tahoe supports the Science Council's work. In line with its mission to Keep Tahoe Blue, the League stresses the importance of water quality monitoring and scientific efforts to better understand how algae behaves and impacts the Tahoe region.

What is a Harmful Algal Bloom?

HABs are formed by tiny organisms called cyanobacteria and can make the water a variety of colors such as green, white, red, or brown. HABs may look like thick paint floating on the water or as algal mats in rivers, streams, and along the shallow shorelines of lakes. In lakes, HABs usually appear as a mix of intense shades of green in a paint-like sheen on the water's surface. In rivers, HABs typically look like algal mats that are attached to the channel bottom. Strong winds or waves can dislodge algal mats and push them onto shorelines. This guide can help you identify a HAB.

Common factors contributing to algal blooms are warmer temperatures, slow or stagnant water, and nutrients in the water that serve as food for algal organisms. Current research suggests that rising temperatures and changing precipitation events associated with climate change may contribute to the increase in HAB events. Here's why:

- Warmer temperatures can propagate algal blooms because cyanobacteria (the tiny organisms that make up a bloom) are adapted to hot conditions.
- Intervals of drought can contribute to stagnant or slow-moving water, which helps harmful algae grow.
- If extreme rainfall events become more frequent (as they are projected to) stormwater, surface water, and groundwater discharges will deliver more nutrients to waterbodies, fueling the growth of HABs.

Monitoring for HABs
On the California side of Lake Tahoe, the Water Board tests and monitors water quality, coordinates with land managers, and provides signage to warn the public of risks associated with HABs. The Water Board conducts routine testing at popular and susceptible sites, and they respond rapidly to reports from the public, especially within the Lake Tahoe Basin. We encourage you to report HAB sightings through this website. The information in this article and this webpage can help you identify and report possible HABs.

Lake Tahoe's waters were monitored multiple times at various beaches this summer as part of routine testing. Tests were conducted before busy holiday weekends (Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day) and in response to HAB reports submitted by the public. *No toxins have been detected in any samples collected from the California side of Lake Tahoe so far this season,* including during the most recent round of testing conducted on August 20 at Kings, El Dorado, Regan, and Kiva beaches. However, visual signs of algae were observed at Kiva Beach in July, prompting the placement of *Caution* and *Check for Algae* signs.

The Tahoe Keys lagoons were also monitored at various locations throughout the summer. A sample collected from the lagoon at the corner of Venice Dr. and Alpine Dr. in July showed toxin levels that triggered a *Warning* advisory, causing *Warning* signage to be placed in that area. Re-testing occurred in August showing that the HAB in this area of the lagoon has since dissipated to a *Caution* advisory level. *Caution* signs were placed throughout the rest of the Tahoe Keys lagoons based on the test results and visual indicators of HABs in other sample locations. Keep reading to understand the differences between the HAB advisory levels: *Caution, Warning*, and *Danger.*
We encourage you to stay vigilant, report HABs when you see them, and follow these healthy water habits.

HAB Signs and What They Mean for You
The Water Board relies on three tiers of signage to inform the public about HABs. From lowest to highest, they are *Caution*, *Warning*, and *Danger*. These signs, or advisories, recommend what you should and should not do in areas experiencing a HAB. Advisory levels typically apply to specific affected areas, like a single beach, and not entire waterbodies.

Land managers can choose to place advisory signs (typically at the *Caution* level) in an abundance of caution, even when the presence of a HAB has not been confirmed. To keep the public on notice of a potential HAB, land managers may leave advisory signs in place after a previously confirmed HAB has dissipated.

In addition to *Caution*, *Warning*, and *Danger* advisories, there are also *Check for Algae* and *Algal Alert* signs, which you can see here.

What Can You Do
Stay informed and aware of how to spot a HAB, where to report it, and how to avoid putting yourself, your loved ones, and pets at risk. Use the resources below.

If you think you've spotted a HAB, share that information with the Lahontan Water Board for the California side of the Tahoe Basin, and with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection for the Nevada side.

- **How to identify a HAB**
- **Report a bloom in California**
- **Report a bloom in Nevada**
- **California incident report map**
- **Nevada HAB dashboard and map**
- **How to keep you, your family, and pets safe from HABs**
- **Frequently asked questions**

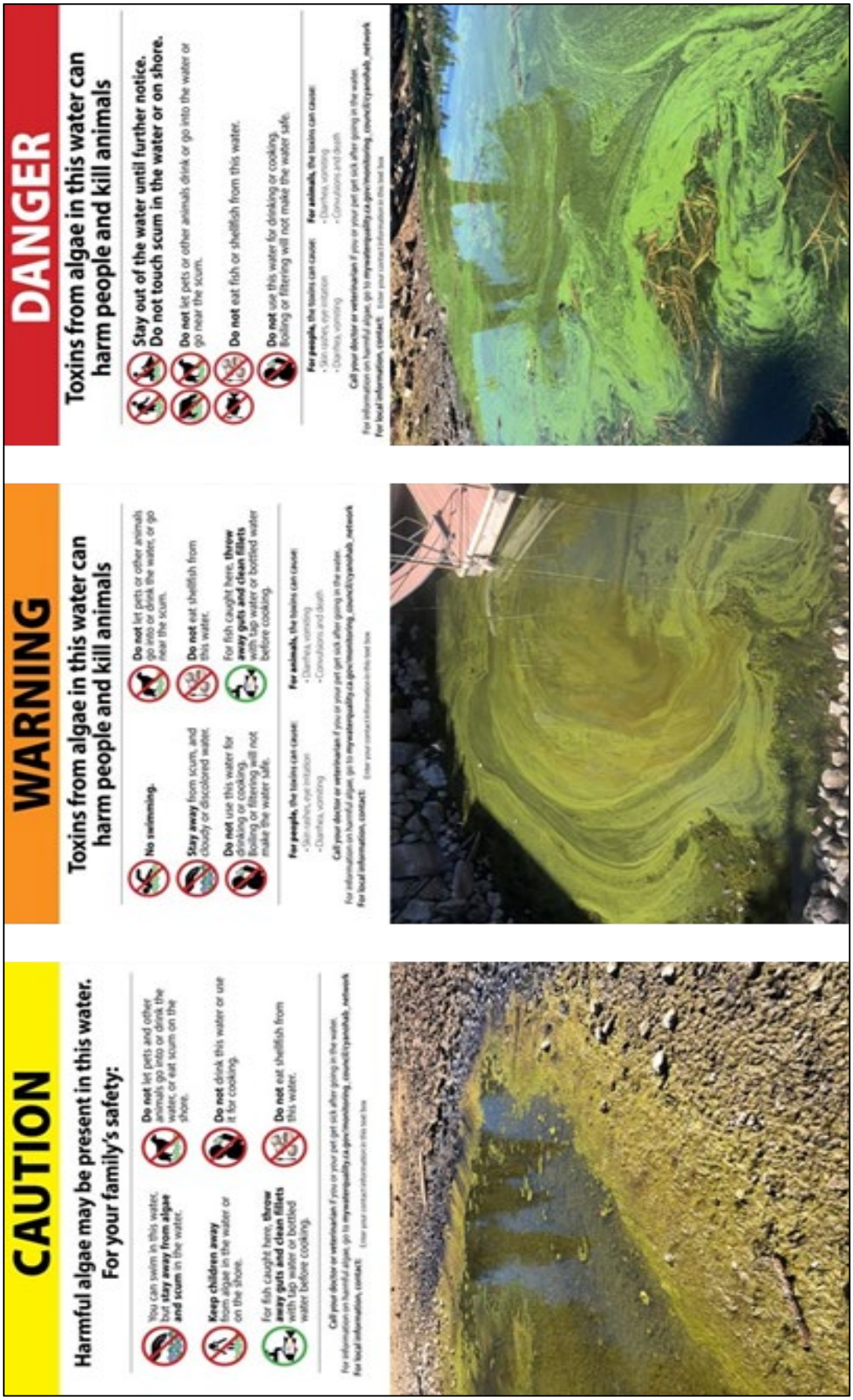

Photo 2.1: Photos of the Caution, Warning, and Danger signs, along with examples of these advisories in Lake Tahoe and the Tahoe Keys, are shown below each sign.

3. **Association of Environmental & Engineering Geologists (AEG), Inland Empire Chapter** – *Ashley Taylor*

Lahontan Water Board staff, Ashley Taylor, Engineering Geologist, and Christina Guerra, Senior Engineering Geologist, attended the Association of Environmental & Engineering Geologists (AEG) meeting on August 21, 2024, where speaker Mr. John Diehl (Photo 3.1) with GeoVision presented "Geophysical tools and techniques that support Geotechnical Investigations." The audience consisted of AEG chapter chairs, members from industry, and students from the University of Riverside and California State University San Bernardino.

Photo 3.1: John G. Diehl, President of GeoVision (left), Darin M. Pendergraft, Director of Business Development GeoVision (right middle), Michael Cook, AEG Board Member (right).

The presentation focused on the technologies GeoVision utilizes and the various data outputs they can obtain using different types of geophysical methods. The data outputs range from site classification (shear wave profiling), determination of depth to bedrock and depth to groundwater, fault location and orientation, rippability, soil and rock properties, and utility locating (tanks and piping). GeoVision presented investigation techniques for multiple case studies, including an ongoing investigation measuring the movement of an active landslide in Rancho Palos Verdes, California.

A key takeaway from the presentation is a licensed experienced geophysicist will design the correct study, consisting of a combination of different geophysical methods to meet the goals of the investigation. An emphasis was placed on increasing the accuracy of

the geophysical data with the inclusion of site-specific geologic data. For example, stratigraphic boring logs or down hole boring information in conjunction with geophysical data can paint a better picture of the subsurface than each one individually.

Water Board staff find attending opportunities such as these aides in keeping up with current industry standards. At the conclusion of the event Water Board staff discussed staff reviews of geophysical investigations with GeoVision. We intend to invite GeoVision to give a water focused geophysical tools and techniques presentation as part of our regional Tech Talk series.

4. **Laurel Pond Groundwater Investigation Study and Updated Monitoring Well Network, Town of Mammoth Lakes, Mono County** – *John Yu*

Laurel Pond, located approximately 4 miles southeast of the Town of Mammoth Lakes, is a terminal waterbody of several nearby ephemeral streams and serves as the effluent disposal site for the Mammoth Community Water District (District) Wastewater Treatment Plant (Photo 4.1).

Photo 4.1: Image of Laurel Pond, taken from site inspection July 31, 2021

On behalf of the District, Team UES is preparing a Groundwater Investigation Study proposal to collect five years of groundwater data with an updated groundwater monitoring well network around Laurel Pond. This study will enable the District to monitor more accurately constituents of concerns, including nitrogen, and characterize groundwater conditions upgradient and downgradient, as well as monitor depth-to-groundwater levels in and around Laurel Pond. The study will incorporate data to understand the relationship between surface water and groundwater, biological and

chemical processes that may be influencing nitrogen concentrations in Laurel Pond, and the potential for nitrogen and other constituents to be transported downgradient of Laurel Pond to areas such as Hot Creek. We expect the District to submit the proposed Groundwater Investigation Study for Water Board staff review and concurrence Fall 2024.

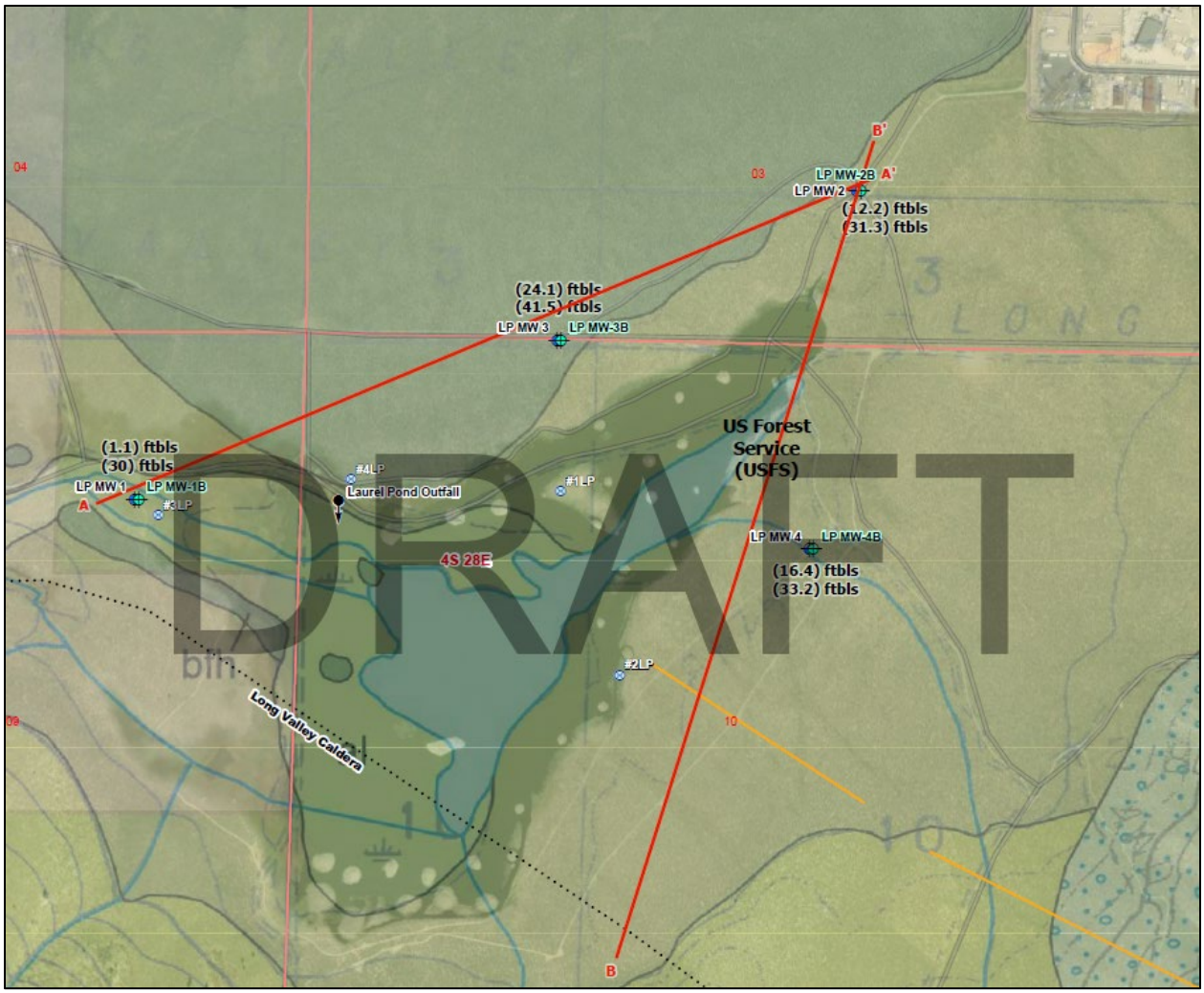

Figure 4.2: Laurel Pond Overview Map with decommissioned monitoring wells (#1LP, #2LP, #3LP, #4LP), currently constructed monitoring wells (LP MW1, LP MW2, LP MW3, and LP MW4), and additional proposed monitoring wells (LP MW1-B, LP MW2-B, LP MW3-B, LP MW4-B); draft map provided by the District.

When the current Board Order was adopted in March 1991, the District was required to monitor from four groundwater wells around Laurel Pond (#1LP, #2LP, #3LP, and #4LP), see Figure 4.2. Since 1991, groundwater levels have lowered leaving those four original wells unable to provide representative groundwater data. In January 2020, the District performed a Subsurface Geophysical Investigation to establish new locations for an updated monitoring well network. In August 2021, the District decommissioned the

original wells and constructed four new monitoring wells (LP MW1, LP MW2, LP MW3, and LP MW4) in locations based on the results of the Subsurface Geophysical Investigation. As part of the Groundwater Investigation Study, the District will be proposing to install four additional groundwater monitoring wells (LP MW1-B, LP MW2-B, LP MW3-B, LP MW4-B) for a total of eight groundwater monitoring wells around Laurel Pond. This updated monitoring well network will account for the groundwater levels that can vary due to the impact of snowfall events and provide data for the Laurel Pond Groundwater Investigation Study.

5. **Standing Item: Lake Tahoe Water Quality Update** – *Melissa Thaw*

Water Board staff (Staff) worked toward improving Lake Tahoe's water quality through coordinating with Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) to manage TMDL implementation; facilitating and funding nearshore water quality monitoring; engaging with stakeholders; and conducting inspections.

TMDL Implementation.
Reducing urban pollution is the most crucial factor in improving lake clarity. The Lake Tahoe TMDL uses credits to track fine sediment, nitrogen and phosphorus pollution load reductions, and these credits are evaluated each year to determine if pollution reductions have been met. There are three ways to earn credits for reducing urban pollution: 1) build and maintain stormwater treatment facilities, 2) maintain roads by repairing and sweeping them, 3) install private parcel water quality BMPs. Each year the jurisdictions must show that stormwater treatment systems are functioning, and road maintenance and cleanliness is achieved. Stormwater systems and roads are both assessed through a rapid assessment method (RAM).

In 2023 urban TMDL implementers were awarded 2,761 credits which was below the target of 2,810 credits. Difficulties in obtaining these credits were caused by the winter of 2022-2023 record snowfall and prolonged cold. The extended periods of deep snow and low temperatures precluded urban implementers from performing maintenance on a stormwater treatment system and performing a road RAM to evaluate road cleanliness. Despite challenges, the pollution load reduction in 2023 was still substantial, with decreases totaling 553,325 pounds of fine sediment particles (FSP), 4,380 pounds of nitrogen, and 1,580 pounds of phosphorus. The TMDL adaptive management system is helping urban implementers refine strategies for extreme snowfall in future winters. The annual average clarity for 2023 remained consistent with the stable trend of recent years.

Stakeholder engagement and holistic integration of diverse expertise
Staff coordinated and engaged with multiple government entities and the Tahoe Science Advisory Council (Science Council) to improve communication and synthesize collaborative interest in Tahoe's water quality.

Staff maintained engagement with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, US EPA, NDEP, and the Tahoe Science Advisory Council (Science Council) to adaptively

manage policy based on emerging science. This coordination led to several prioritized efforts funded by the Water Board. The Water Board funded the Science Council to review Lake Tahoe pelagic monitoring to ensure that the monitoring being funded by agencies, including the Water Board, uses the best methods and provides the most useful information related to clarity. The most common conclusion among reviewers was that a publicly accessible data management system should be put in place for Lake Tahoe data. The Water Board also contributed funding for robust statistical analyses of clarity data. Clarity, measured with a Secchi disk for over four decades, is highly variable, making it difficult to determine if short term changes are statistically significant. The robust statistical analyses reveal key insights that are essential for understanding the mechanisms driving change. In other words, we need to know if a change is important, or just noise, before we can understand what causes changes. Finally, Lahontan has facilitated and funded a review and synthesis of nearshore science, which will guide future investment. The nearshore review final report is due January 2025.

Tahoe Science Reports

The University of California, Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center has released its 2024 State of the Lake Report. The report highlights that in 2023, lake clarity continued its pattern of improving during the winter and declining during the summer. Notably, 2023 saw the 10th-best winter clarity measurement on record, but also the 5th-worst summer clarity measurement in the lake's recorded history. During the unusually cold winter of 2023, the lake experienced full mixing, a process that improves winter clarity. Algae species have continued to shift. Cyclotella algae has declined since 2017 and a larger algae species, Synedra, has been increasing. After two years of unusual cyanobacteria dominance, likely caused by smoke and ash from the Caldor Fire, diatoms accounted for about 56% of algal cells in 2023. Cyclotella algae, a type of diatom, are typically very small, ranging in size from about 5 to 50 micrometers (μm) in diameter. Their small size is the main optical property negatively affecting clarity.

Additionally, Staff participated in the Science Council Microplastics Working Group over the course of a year, resulting in a White Paper on the subject. The White Paper summarized the current state of scientific knowledge and available data regarding microplastics at Lake Tahoe; identified knowledge and data gaps; and recommended next steps for research and monitoring.

SB630 Funding for Nearshore Monitoring

Senate Bill 630 (SB630) provides permanent and annual funding to support nearshore research and monitoring to gain further understanding of Lake Tahoe’s nearshore condition and guide implementation actions. The Water Board stewards SB630 funds for several nearshore monitoring programs. The Nearshore Human Health Monitoring program, which tracks water quality for bacteria at popular nearshore and beach recreation areas, continued throughout the summer of 2024. Monitoring results for E. coli indicated that all beaches met the required water quality standards for bacteria, ensuring safe conditions for recreation. Simultaneously, a lake-wide macrophyte survey has been completed and results are currently being compiled. Additionally, the Water Board also contributed funding to an improved algae monitoring program, which includes cutting edge imaging techniques.

Increased Field Presence
Following the direction of strategic priorities identified for the region, Staff increased field presence at golf courses, marinas, ski resorts and urban stormwater facilities. Inspections of these facilities improved staff understanding of each facilities' challenges and identified areas that could benefit from additional measures to protect water quality. These inspections also improved staff communication with facility managers; and increased the dischargers' understanding of the permit conditions to protect water quality and their accountability for compliance. Photo 5.1 shows an example of an inspection of Camp Richardson marina, that shows measures implemented to comply with permit requirements to minimize impacts to water quality.

Photo 5.1: Camp Richardson Marina inspection, from left, fueling and emergency spill kit location, sewage pump out (not in use), water adjacent to marina, one of several spill kits for emergency use. Photos taken June 13, 2024.

6. 2nd Quarter of 2024 Violations and Other Enforcement Actions
– *Shelby Barker*

There were 18 violations documented for the second quarter of 2024. Violations consisted of 1 late report, 1 deficient reporting of required information, 2 basin plan prohibition, 2 unauthorized discharges, 2 land disposal Board Order violations, 3 violations of California Water Code, and 7 exceedances of effluent limit concentration. The unauthorized discharges were for unpermitted land disturbances associated with illicit cannabis cultivation.

Enforcement actions beyond those listed in the attached table may be taken as needed to protect water quality and environmental health within the region.

In addition to quarterly violations, three proposed formal enforcement actions were posted to the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board's Enforcement website for public notice during the second quarter 2024 reporting period:

1) In April 2024, a tentative Cleanup and Abatement Order for 11357 Deerfield Drive (previously known as Crossroads Cleaners) in Truckee was posted for public comment (comments were due no later than May 27, 2024). The tentative Cleanup and Abatement Order proposed to require cleanup of waste discharged including chlorinated solvents, petroleum hydrocarbons, and petroleum related volatile organic compounds.

2) In June 2024, a proposed settlement agreement for an Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) associated with the Sugar Pine Village Project was posted for public comment (comment period ended July 17, 2024). The ACL is for third and fourth quarter 2023 violations of the construction general permit. To settle the alleged violations, the proposed ACL imposes a liability of $79,690. If accepted as proposed, $4,690 will be paid to the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account and the remaining $75,000 will be permanently suspended upon completion of the Tahoe Valley Stormwater and Greenbelt improvement Project – Phase 2 – Barton Avenue/4th Street Water Quality Basin Excavation Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP).

3) On June 17, 2024, the Lahontan Water Board's Executive Officer signed a Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Entry of ACL Order No. R6T-2024-0003, issued to Town of Truckee and Teichert Construction (Dischargers) for violations associated with the Coldstream Roundabout Construction Project. The ACL is for third quarter 2021 through fourth quarter 2022 violations of the construction general permit. To settle the alleged violations, the Dischargers have agreed to the imposition of an ACL of $559,701. Of that amount, $287,852 will be paid to the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account. The remaining $271,849 will be permanently suspended upon completion of the Trout Creek Restoration (Reach 1, Segment A) SEP. In addition, the Dischargers have agreed to voluntarily implement certain actions related to the Construction General Permit to prevent similar violations in the future.

Second Quarter 2024 Violations Report

Program Category	Priority Violation	County	Responsible Party	Facility	WDID	Violation Description	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action
Cannabis	B	Los Angeles	Addiction Land Corp	Addiction Land Corp Property	6V19MJ000467	Unauthorized land disturbances associated with cannabis cultivation.	Extent of cleanup required to be Determined	Notice of Violation
			Nancy Reynoso	Not applicable/unknown	6V19MJ000468	Unauthorized land disturbances associated with cannabis cultivation.	Extent of cleanup required to be Determined	Notice of Violation
			Felipe Salas Diaz	Felipe Salas Diaz	6B192406003	Discharge of cannabis waste without notification or authorization	Develop and implement a corrective action plan to address damage from cannabis cultivation at the property	Notice of Violation
						Illicit cannabis cultivation without authorization or notification (California Water Code [CWC] 13260) & actual discharges of waste to waters of the state (CWC 13264)		
			Salvador Reynoso	Salvador Reynoso Property	6B192406005	Discharge of waste without filing Report of Waste Discharge	Develop and implement a corrective action plan to clean up illicit cannabis cultivation activities at the property	Notice of Violation
						CWC 13260 & 13264 for illicit cannabis cultivation and actual discharge of wastes		
		San Bernardino	Hayk Grigoryan	20572 Rancherias Road, Hayk Grigoryan	6B362404010	Illicit cannabis cultivation, Water Code 13260 violation, Basin Plan Prohibition #3 violation	Clean up illicit grow operation (Clean up completed June 2024)	Notice of Violation
Land Disposal	B	Inyo	Inyo Cnty IWM	Bishop (Sunland) Class III LF	6B140300002	Violations of Board Order 6-01-34, Requiring documentation of removal and reporting, photo documentation uploaded to GT, and reporting visual measurements and potential cease discharge.	Discharger required to address the violations by May 6, 2024.	Oral Communication
						Violation of Board Order 6-01-34, Standard Provisions 2.b - Pursuant to CWV Section 13260(c), any proposed material change in the character of the waste, manner or method of treatment or disposal, increase of discharge, or location of discharge, shall be reported to the Regional Board at least 120 days in advance of implementation of any such proposal. This shall include, but not limited to, all significant soil disturbances. Documentation of the proposed acceptance of other facilities septage sludge should have been provided to the Water Board at least 120 prior to acceptance.	Discharger did not notify Water Board of accepting septage sludge from outside facility. Violation notification provided in inspection report.	
		Lassen	Lassen Cnty	Bass Hill Sanitary Landfill (Lassen County Class III Landfill)	6A180013000	Failed to submit the 2023 annual groundwater monitoring report by April 15, 2024. Violation of Board Order 6-01-045-A1, MRP section IV.A.1.a.	Report was submitted 3 days late. Lahontan staff are working with the Discharger to return to reporting compliance.	Staff Enforcement Letter
NPDES Municipal Wastewater	B	Lassen	Susanville Consol SD	Susanville Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)	6A181554001	Total Coliform 7-Day Median limit is 23 colony-forming units/100 milliliter (CFU/100 mL) and reported value was 96 CFU/100 mL at EFF-001.	Exceedance discussed during 5/21/24 compliance inspection. Discharger comment: We are performing in-house tests to verify the outside lab is performing correctly.	Oral Communication

Second Quarter 2024 Violations Report

Program Category	Priority Violation	County	Responsible Party	Facility	WDID	Violation Description	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action
NPDES Municipal Wastewater (Continued)	B	Lassen	Susanville Consol SD	Susanville Sanitary District WWTP	6A181554001	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) Daily Maximum limit is 500 pounds per day (lb/day) and reported value was 1136 lb/day at EFF-001.	Discharger Comment: We feel this was an error on the outside lab. We are working on reinstating the laboratory at the WWTP to remedy these issues. Water Board staff are working with the discharger to determine if the reported concentrations are valid.	To Be Determined
						BOD 5-day @ 20 Deg. C, Percent Removal Monthly Average limit is 85% and reported value was 66% at EFF-001.		
						BOD (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) Monthly Average limit is 30 mg/L and reported value was 32 mg/L at EFF-001.		
						Total Coliform 1-Hour Average (Mean) limit is 23 CFU/100 mL and reported value was 58 CFU/100 mL at EFF-002.	Discharger Comment: We feel this was an error on the outside lab. We are working on reinstating the laboratory at the WWTP to remedy these issues. We are sending out Proficiency Testing next week to reestablish the SSD lab. Water Board staff are working with the discharger to determine if the reported concentrations are valid.	
						Total Coliform 1-Hour Average (Mean) limit is 23 CFU/100 mL and reported value was 32 CFU/100 mL at EFF-002.		
						Total Coliform 1-Hour Average (Mean) limit is 23 CFU/100 mL and reported value was 150 CFU/100 mL at EFF-002.		
WDR - Non-Municipal	B	Placer	Trimont Land Company	Northstar At Tahoe	6A319306003	Violation in Snow Conditioning Chemicals Monitoring. I.E.1. Locations of application and I.E.2. Dates of applications were not provided.	They submitted a revised report and provided missing information on 8/22/2024.	Staff Enforcement Letter