

September 30, 2016

VIA U.S. Mail and Email

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5550 Skylane Blvd.
Suite A
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Re: October 1, 2016 Progress Report for Marble Mountain Ranch required under
Cleanup and Abatement Order R1-2016-0031 and Draft Order WR 2017-00XX-
DWR, issued on August 30, 2016

Dear Messrs. O'Hagan, Murano, Petruzzelli, and Feiler and Ms. Lee:

Douglas and Heidi Cole, (the "Coles") own and operate Marble Mountain Ranch in Siskiyou County. They have received both the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's ("Regional Water Board") Cleanup and Abatement Order R1-2016-0031 ("CAO") and the State Water Resources Control Board's ("State Water Board") Draft Order WR 2017-00XX-DWR ("Draft Order"). The Coles have responded to the CAO and will be responding to the Draft Order (collectively, the "Orders") in detail by October 7, 2016. The Coles have also appealed the Regional Water Board's CAO to the State Water Board. While the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board review the Coles responses to the Orders, the Coles continue to make efforts to comply. In furtherance of those efforts, the Coles provide the following status update on their progress to implement resource improvements at Marble Mountain Ranch, as required under the Orders.

Historical Background

The Coles have been engaged with stakeholders, including the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board for over 20 years relevant to their diversion at Marble

Mountain Ranch. The resource improvements that are the focus of the Orders were identified and agreed upon by all stakeholders in the Stanshaw Creek system early on in this process. Throughout these 20 or more years, the Coles have continued to cooperate and seek a collaborative approach to improving the diversion at Marble Mountain Ranch.

However, resource improvement efforts were sidetracked for most of these 20 plus years while the Coles and the State Water Board were reviewing the Coles now established pre-1914 3 cfs water right. Following the determination of the Coles water right, the Coles turned their attention to seeking grant funding to implement the previously identified resource improvements. The grant funding process has proven slow and arduous. They have secured one grant to study the best approach to potential improvements to their diversion and water system, but no additional grant funding to implement those improvements. Despite this lack of funding, the Coles have begun taking steps to improve both their diversion and the Stanshaw Creek system generally. Those activities are discussed below.

Low Flow Periods

The Coles have forgone diverting their full pre-1914 right to divert 3 cfs of water during low flow periods in Stanshaw Creek to benefit fishery resources in that creek system. As a consequence of this effort, the Coles have experienced water shortages during their busy summer tourist season. Evidence of this shortage can be seen in the Coles recreational and storage pond at Marble Mountain Ranch. The level of the pond has been decreased to levels lower than normal during dry periods. This in turn has increased the presence of algae in and decreased the uses of the pond, which negatively impacts Marble Mountain Ranch's guest experience, the focus of the Coles business as dude ranch owners. Pictures of the pond are attached to this progress report as **Exhibit A**.

In addition to water shortages, the reduced amount of water diverted during low flow periods has significantly increased operational costs at Marble Mountain Ranch. The reduction in the amount of water diverted means that the Coles are unable to operate their hydroelectric facilities. Instead, the Coles must use their diesel generator to provide electricity for refrigeration, lights, and related electrical needs of the guests and residents at Marble Mountain Ranch. The Coles have sought solutions to address this issue by engaging alternative energy experts. To date, those experts have determined that it is impractical to either expand the conventional electricity grid to Marble Mountain Ranch or to rely on alternative sources, such as solar or wind. Hydroelectric power generation remains the most efficient source of power.

Impacts to Waters of the State

The reduced diversion amount during low flow periods mean that the Coles are only diverting water for consumptive use at Marble Mountain Ranch and are not operating their hydroelectric generation facility. Consequently, they are not discharging water to waters of the state at this time and they are electing to forgo exercising their full water right to benefit public trust interests. This election to decrease their diversion is not an election to abandon any portion of the Coles vested pre-1914 water right to divert 3 cfs year round.

The Coles have submitted a report from Rocco Fiori demonstrating that sedimentation impacts to waters of the state from the Coles diversion are not significant threats requiring further study and investigation at this time. That report is attached to this progress report as **Exhibit B**. Thus, any impacts to waters of the state or fishery resources during low flow periods have been addressed through the Coles recent management of the diversion.

Once high flows commence on Stanshaw Creek, the Coles could increase the flow of water into their diversion up to their full pre-1914 3 cfs right. Upon such increase, the Coles will implement a more intensive ditch management plan than the one currently in place. This plan will include regular ditch inspections and steps for diversion management during storm activity. The Coles will be submitting their ditch management plan to the Regional Water Board for their review and approval, as required under the CAO. These efforts will ensure that there are no impacts to waters of the state from the Coles diversion.

Implemented Improvements

The Coles have begun a number of projects at Marble Mountain Ranch to further improve their conveyance. Each of these projects and their status is discussed below.

1. Drinking water filtration and storage

The Coles have installed new water storage tanks and continue to manage their water filtration system to provide Marble Mountain Ranch's residents and guests with potable water more efficiently. They have also increased the number of storage tanks which significantly increases storage capacity. This improvement alone has cost the Coles over \$60,000. The system involves a staged filtration process with several tanks to treat and hold consumptively used water at Marble Mountain Ranch. The water is then conveyed to the residences and guest quarters for use. Marble Mountain Ranch's water quality is monitored by the Siskiyou County Public Health Department, with quarterly bacteriological sampling and annual inspections. Pictures of the new storage tanks are attached as **Exhibit C**.

2. Piping of the diversion for consumptive use water

The Coles have submitted plans and permit applications to all permitting agencies to install a six inch pipe in their diversion ditch to convey consumptive use water to Marble Mountain Ranch. Those plans and permit applications have been previously submitted to both the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board during stakeholder discussions. Permit applications were submitted at the behest of State Board staff which delayed the Coles ability to install the pipe and obtain funding for the project.

Each of the permitting agencies have determined that the proposed project does not require permitting under their authority. The United States Army Corps of Engineers confirmed that the project is exempt from 404 jurisdiction. The Coles also submitted a 401 permit application to the Regional Water Board. However, based on the United State Army Corps of Engineer's determination, the project is also exempt under the Regional Water Board's 401 jurisdiction. Finally, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife confirmed that a 1602 permit is not required. All of the work to install the six inch pipe will occur within the diversion ditch.

While the Coles have confirmed that no regulatory approvals are required for this project, they are faced with an additional barrier before they can actually install the pipe. The Coles require funding. They are small business owners that support themselves through the income to Marble Mountain Ranch. This income does not provide them with enough funds to independently implement any large scale resource improvements at Marble Mountain Ranch such as installing the six inch pipe in the diversion ditch. The Coles have sought funding for the six inch pipe installation, but have learned that the grant funding decisions will not be made until October 19, 2016. If the Coles receive funding through that grant, they will move forward with the plan to install the six inch pipe at that time, weather permitting.

3. Water Quality Monitoring Plan

The CAO required that if the Coles discharge water from their diversion into waters of the state, they must submit a water quality monitoring plan to the Regional Water Board by September 10, 2016. The Coles complied with this directive, despite their appeal of the CAO, and submitted a water quality monitoring plan to Shin-Roei Lee and Stormer Feiler of the Regional Water Board on September 9, 2016 via email and U.S. mail. A copy of the water quality monitoring plan is attached to this progress report as **Exhibit D**.

4. Retain Additional Consultants

As indicated above, the Coles have been engaged in over 20 years of effort to reach consensus amongst a large number of stakeholders relevant to what resource

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September 30, 2016
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improvements those stakeholders would like to see implemented. Because much of that time was spent contesting the Coles pre-1914 water right, not much progress has been made on the resource improvements that the Coles thought the stakeholders had agreed upon, including the State and Regional Water Boards. The CAO and Draft Order require a number of tasks that were not discussed or raised during the stakeholder collaboration process. As a result, the current consultant team does not have the requisite expertise to address all of the requested directives. In an effort to address the varied tasks, the Coles have reached out to other consultants and have, or are in the process of, engaging other consultants as necessary and as funds allow.

If you have any questions regarding this progress report, please contact me at barbara@churchwellwhite.com or (916) 468-0625.

Regards,

Churchwell White LLP

for: 

Barbara A. Brenner
KAF

Enc: **Exhibit A:** September 21, 2016 Photos of Marble Mountain Ranch Pond
Exhibit B: Fiori Geosciences Technical Memorandum
Exhibit C: September 21, 2016 Photos of Marble Mountain Ranch Water Storage Tanks
Exhibit D: Water Quality Monitoring Plan

Exhibit A: September 21, 2016 Photos of Marble Mountain Ranch Pond



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Exhibit B: Fiori Geosciences Technical Memorandum

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM**Sediment Delivery Potential from Failures on the Stanshaw Creek Diversion Ditch**

Prepared for: Will Harling, Mid-Klamath Watershed Council and Douglas and Heidi Cole, Marble Mountain Ranch.

Prepared by: Rocco Fiori, Engineering Geologist, PG8066.

May 14, 2016

1.0 Introduction

This memorandum provides my preliminary findings of a survey to assess the sediment delivery potential from failures on the Stanshaw Creek diversion ditch. The Marble Mountain Ranch has a patented water right to divert water from Stanshaw Creek for consumptive and non-consumptive uses. The North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are concerned operation of the diversion ditch constitutes a threat to downstream beneficial uses including water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. This assessment was conducted at the request of Douglas and Heidi Cole, owners of the Marbled Mountain Ranch, and Will Harling, Director of the Mid-Klamath Watershed Council (MKWC).

2.0 Approach

The purpose of the survey was to assess the relative potential for ditch failures to deliver sediment to Stanshaw Creek and other waters of the State of California. The assessment was comprised of the following activities:

1. Review of a recent ditch inspection report prepared by NCRWCB staff (Feiler 2015).
2. Rapid field reconnaissance of the site on April 20, 2016, with Douglas Cole, Will Harling, and Joey Howard (Cascade Stream Solutions).
3. Desktop analysis, including qualitative assessment of site conditions using a 1-meter resolution LiDAR DEM, Digital Ortho-Photographs, and the Regional Geologic Map (Wagner and Saucedo 1987) with ArcGIS.

3.0 Findings**3.1 Ditch Failure Modes**

I observed many of the erosion points described in the NCRWCB ditch inspection report and concur with the general characterization of the types of failure modes operating along at the ditch line by Feiler (2015). Based on my observations it appears the failure modes and frequency of occurrence can be ranked in the following order, (with type 1 modes having the greatest likelihood of occurring):

1. Water seepage through the outboard embankment fill material. This failure mode has two likely outcomes: a) slow slump failure of the fill with the potential for ditch flow to overtop the embankment and discharge downslope; or b) rapid slump failure of the fill, leading to the near instantaneous discharge of ditch flow downslope. Type 1b failures are most likely to lead to onsite erosion and possibly contribute to offsite sedimentation.
2. Cutbank failure. The outcome of this failure mode depends on the volume of the failed material. For a) small cutbank failures, the failed material will likely displace some of the ditch flow onto the outboard edge of the embankment and not lead to any onsite erosion; or for b)

larger cutbank failures, the failed material can cause the ditch flow to overtop the embankment. Type 2b failures are the most likely to lead to onsite erosion and possibly contribute to offsite sedimentation.

3. Tree Windthrow. Windthrow from the cutbank or embankment fillslope can lead to either a) slow, or b) rapid failure of the embankment fill, or c) slow and d) rapid displacement of ditch flow on to or over the embankment fill. The magnitude of onsite erosion and possibility of offsite sedimentation is dependant on the size of the tree and duration of uncontrolled ditch flow through the failure.

3.2 Sediment Delivery Potential

Based on my preliminary field observations and desktop analysis it appears the first 1100 feet (starting at the Point of Diversion) of the ditch has the greatest potential to deliver sediment to Stanshaw Creek in the event of a ditch failure. This is primarily because the ditch is located directly above the stream channel, and secondarily because the ditch is partially within the fluvial corridor of Stanshaw Creek (Figure 1). The remaining sections of the ditch have a low to moderate sediment delivery potential (Figure 1 and Table 1). The lower delivery ratings are due to the capacity of large topographic benches and dense vegetation to intercept and store a majority of sediment before it can be delivered to the receiving waters of the State (Figure 1).

Table 1. Relative sediment delivery potential of the Stanshaw Creek Diversion Ditch.

Distance from POD (feet)	Relative Sediment Delivery Potential	Percent of Ditch Length	Receiving Waters	Rationale
0 to 1100	High	24	Stanshaw Creek	Ditch is directly above stream
1100 to 2100	Low	22	Stanshaw Creek	Topographic bench likely to store most sediment and attenuate turbid runoff
2100 to 2800	Moderate	15	Stanshaw Creek	Reduced effect of the topographic bench to store most sediment and attenuate turbid runoff.
2800 to 4600	Low to Moderate	39	Klamath River	Topographic bench likely to store most sediment and attenuate turbid runoff

3.3 Other Sediment Sources

There is approximately 6,400 feet of streambank (2 X 3,200 ft.) on Stanshaw Creek between the Point of Diversion and the Highway 96 Culvert (Figure 1). A preliminary slope stability analysis indicates these slopes are marginally to highly un-stable. Wagner and Saucedo (1987) mapped the landform in this area as Qls (Quaternary Landslide), which also indicates a higher potential for slope instability. Slope failures along the lower reach of Stanshaw Creek are likely a greater source of sediment delivery compared to the features along the ditch described by Feiler (2015), and could create background sedimentation and turbidity levels that would likely overprint inputs emanating from a ditch related failure.

3.4 Recommendations

1. During the field review, Mr. Cole described that his inspection and maintenance efforts target repairs to seepage and other minor failure problems before they evolve into larger or catastrophic failures. Similar inspection and maintenance efforts are recommended moving forward.
2. The use of a pipeline would avoid or minimize the likelihood of sediment delivery related to conveyance of the Cole's water right from the Point of Diversion to the points of consumptive and non-consumptive use.
3. If a pipeline is the selected alternative, consider retaining the existing ditch alignment as an inspection and maintenance travel way. Mild outsloping and appropriately spaced rolling dips along the travel way could be used to effectively improve the stability and drainage of the travel way, and to provide a route for rapid response in the event of a pipeline failure.
4. Slope stability analysis could be used to identify potential areas of concern and develop mitigation strategies.
5. A sediment budget could be used to obtain an accurate assessment of sediment contributions from past ditch failures and other sources.

References

Wagner, D.L., and G.J. Saucedo. 1987. Geologic Map of the Weed Quadrangle, California, 1:250,000. State of California, Department of Conservation. Regional Geologic Map Series. Weed Quadrangle – Map No, 4A (Geology), Sheet 1 of 4.

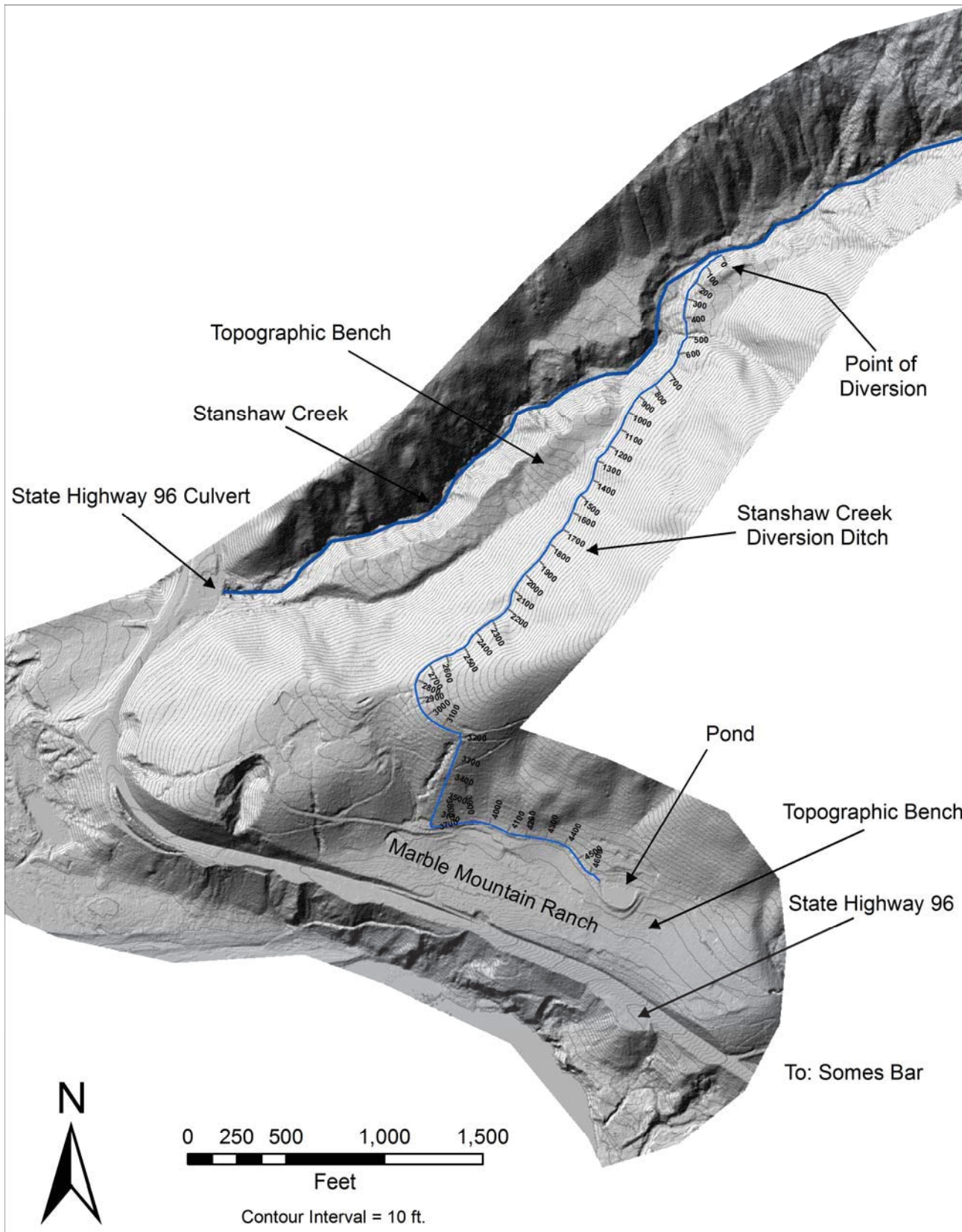


Figure 1. Project Location Map. Marble Mountain Ranch and the Stanshaw Creek Diversion Ditch. Base image is a 2010 1-meter LiDAR DEM Hillshade, provided by the Mid-Klamath Watershed Council.

{CW025827.1} Fiori GeoSciences PO Box 387 Klamath, California 95548.
Landline: 707 482 1029, Mobile and text: 707 496 0762, email: rocco@fiorigeosci.com

Exhibit C: September 21, 2016 Photos of Marble Mountain Ranch Water Storage Tanks



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Exhibit D: Water Quality Monitoring Plan

September 9, 2016

VIA US Mail and Email (Shin-Roei.Lee@waterboards.ca.gov)

Shin-Roei Lee
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
5550 Skylane Blvd.
Suite A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: Marble Mountain Ranch Water Quality Monitoring Plan Required under Cleanup
and Abatement Order R1-2016-0031

Dear Ms. Lee:

On behalf of my clients, Douglas and Heidi Cole (the “Coles”), I am submitting the attached water quality monitoring plan (“Plan”) to the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (“Regional Board”) for review. Paragraph 4 on page 11 of Cleanup and Abatement Order R1-2016-0031 (“CAO”) requires that the Coles submit this Plan for the Regional Board’s Executive Officer’s review by September 10, 2016.

On August 26, 2016, I sent to Kenneth Petruzzelli, the State Water Resources Control Board (“State Water Board”) attorney assigned to the Marble Mountain Ranch matter, a letter indicating that the Coles would be unable to comply with all of the deadlines in the CAO. Following that letter, the Coles requested that the State Water Board review and stay the CAO on September 6, 2016. Courtesy copies of both my letter to Mr. Petruzzelli and the request for a review and stay of the CAO have been forwarded to you. I have received no response to my August 26, 2016, letter and the request for the stay of the CAO has not yet been granted.

Therefore, in an effort to comply with the deadlines in the CAO, the Coles have drafted the attached Plan. As indicated in my August 26, 2016, letter, the September 10, 2016, deadline to establish a water quality sampling plan could not be met because it was not enough time to find a qualified water quality consultant. The Coles continue to search for an individual who is qualified and able to provide further assistance with water quality compliance. While the Coles endeavor to find that consultant, please see the attached water quality sampling plan for the Regional Board’s review.

Shin-Roei Lee
September 9, 2016
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Please contact me with any questions.

Regards,

Churchwell White LLP

for: 

Barbara A. Brenner
KAF/crp

Enclosures

WATER QUALITY SAMPLING PLAN
Marble Mountain Ranch

Submitted by:
Douglas Cole
September 9, 2016

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Water Quality Monitoring Sampling and Analysis Plan

This Water Quality Monitoring Sampling and Analysis Plan ("Plan") describes the surface water quality monitoring activities undertaken at the Marble Mountain Ranch, located at 92520, Highway 96 in Somes Bar, in Siskiyou County. The water quality sampling described in this plan will occur during water discharge activities at Marble Mountain Ranch that coincide with hydroelectric generation at the ranch. Marble Mountain Ranch is owned and operated by Douglas and Heidi Cole (the "Coles"). Douglas Cole will be responsible for implementing this Plan, his contact information is as follows:

Telephone number: (530) 469-3322

Email address: guestranch@marblemountainranch.com

1. SAMPLING DESIGN

a. Number and Location of Discharge Points

Marble Mountain Ranch has a single discharge point. That discharge point is only active when water is being diverted and used for hydroelectric power generation. Discharge is made to an unnamed tributary of Irving Creek. The map attached in Appendix A identifies the discharge point from Marble Mountain Ranch to the unnamed tributary to Irving Creek as "Discharge Point".

b. Number and Location of Monitoring Points

In addition to the single discharge point, the map attached in Appendix A also shows all monitoring points that will be used under this Plan. The first monitoring point is located just above the point of diversion in Stanshaw Creek and labeled on the map in Appendix A as "Point A". The second monitoring point is located near the discharge point to the unnamed tributary to Irving Creek. The second monitoring point is labeled on the map in Appendix A as "Point B".

The selected monitoring points comply with the requirements in Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R1-2016-0031 ("CAO") for a water quality monitoring plan. Page 11, paragraph 4(b) of the CAO provides that the "sampling plan shall assess water quality above the diversion and ranch complex, and below the ranch complex to evaluate if there are any pollutants entering the surface waters from the ditch or pond." The first monitoring point, Point A, collects water "above the diversion and ranch complex" and the second monitoring point, Point B, collects water "below the ranch complex." Water taken from these sampling points will be used to "evaluate if there are any pollutants entering the surface waters from the ditch or pond."

c. Description of Typical Discharge Patterns

Marble Mountain Ranch does not engage in discharge to waters of the state year round. Discharge only occurs when the Coles divert water to use for hydroelectric power generation. During low flow periods in Stanshaw Creek, the Coles forbear exercising their full pre-1914 right to divert 3 cfs of water and do not divert water for hydroelectric power generation. Therefore, during low flow periods, there is no discharge of water. All water that is diverted during low flow periods is put to beneficial use at Marble Mountain Ranch.

During high flow periods in Stanshaw Creek, the Coles divert water for hydroelectric power generation that is then discharged at the discharge point to the unnamed tributary to Irving Creek. High flow periods generally coincide with the wet season and last until late May or early June. While this time period is the general trend of when discharge from Marble Mountain Ranch is expected to occur, when high flow periods exist outside this timeframe, discharge may also occur.

d. Timing of Monitoring

During discharge periods, samples for water quality monitoring will be taken from each monitoring point once every two (2) weeks. Reports of the testing of these samples will be provided on a quarterly basis with the progress reports the Coles are required to submit under paragraph 5 on Page 11 of the CAO on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year until January 1, 2022 unless an exceedance is detected by the monitoring. Water quality monitoring will continue during any discharge periods through January 1, 2022.

2. SAMPLING METHODS

Water temperature will be collected using a standard temperature gauge capable of detecting water temperature to one tenth of a degree Celsius. A field data sheet for documenting sampling conditions is attached in Appendix B.

Sampling Protocol

- a) At each monitoring point, label all bottles with the monitoring point name, date, and time with pencil or indelible marker.
- b) Sample near the middle of the channel flow when safe. The location should be deep enough to submerge the sampling probes and the bottles without disturbing bottom sediment.
- c) If the flow is not deep enough to submerge the probes, a bucket grab can be used. To do this, a clean bucket is rinsed three times with water from the flowing channel, and then filled to use for probe sampling. Care should be taken to take a representative sample from the center of the water column (not just from the surface flow).
- d) Document any field condition that may affect the result on the Field Data Sheet. This may include timing and amount of most recent rain, amount of flow, etc.
- e) Collecting a Grab Sample.
 - i) Wear clean disposable gloves.
 - ii) Rinse each bottle with stream water by partially filling the bottle, replacing the bottle cap, shaking and pouring out water downstream of where you are standing. Do this three times so that the bottle has been thoroughly rinsed. Omit this step if the bottle contains sample preservative (typical in nutrient sampling bottles).
 - iii) Collect a sample from the center of the flow, facing up-stream. Submerge the bottle slowly, obtaining a sample representing the entire water column (not just the surface).
- f) Samples will be chilled on wet ice and maintained at <6°C until testing.
- g) *Toxicity laboratory tests must be initiated within 48 hours of sampling. Nutrient tests must be initiated within 48 hours unless the sample is preserved with acid.*

3. SAMPLE HANDLING AND CUSTODY

The container requirements, sample volume, initial preservation and holding times for samples being sent to the laboratory for analysis will be determined by the laboratory retained to test the samples. No matter the water quality lab retained, the water quality samples will arrive at the lab within 48 hours unless the samples are preserved.

a. Chain of Custody:

A chain of custody ("COC") form is used to document the change in possession of the samples from the time they are collected to the time they are analyzed. This is standard sampling practice and is a way to ensure that the samples arrive at the laboratory with the proper information and proper handling en route. A copy of the COC will be retained with the field data sheet. The Sampler must sign off on the COC (relinquishing signature) upon shipping or transfer to laboratory staff (receiving signature). The following information will be included on the COC form:

- Project name and contact info: Marble Mountain Ranch, Doug Cole, (530) 469-3322
- Sampling site names: Monitoring Point A or Monitoring Point B
- Sample date and time
- Name of sample collector
- Analysis requested
- Receiving signature, time and date
- Relinquishing signature, time and date

A sample COC form is attached to this Plan as Appendix C.

b. Transport

Prior to transport to the laboratory, ice chests will be filled with wet ice (preferably in tied-off plastic bags). Bottle lids will be checked for tightness prior to shipping. All sample containers will be clearly labeled with the unique site name, date, and time, with an indelible marker. Samples will be shipped in insulated containers using same day delivery or overnight freight.

4. ANALYTICAL METHODS

Table 4 describes the constituents to be monitored under this Plan and the reporting limit for that constituent. The constituents included in Table 4 are those that are required under the paragraph 4(b) on page 11 of the CAO. All nutrients listed for testing are those that are also tested by the Karuk Tribe. The Karuk Tribe are stakeholders in the Stanshaw Creek system and have been involved in the discussions regarding the diversion at Marble Mountain Ranch for years.

Table 4. Individual discharge monitoring methods

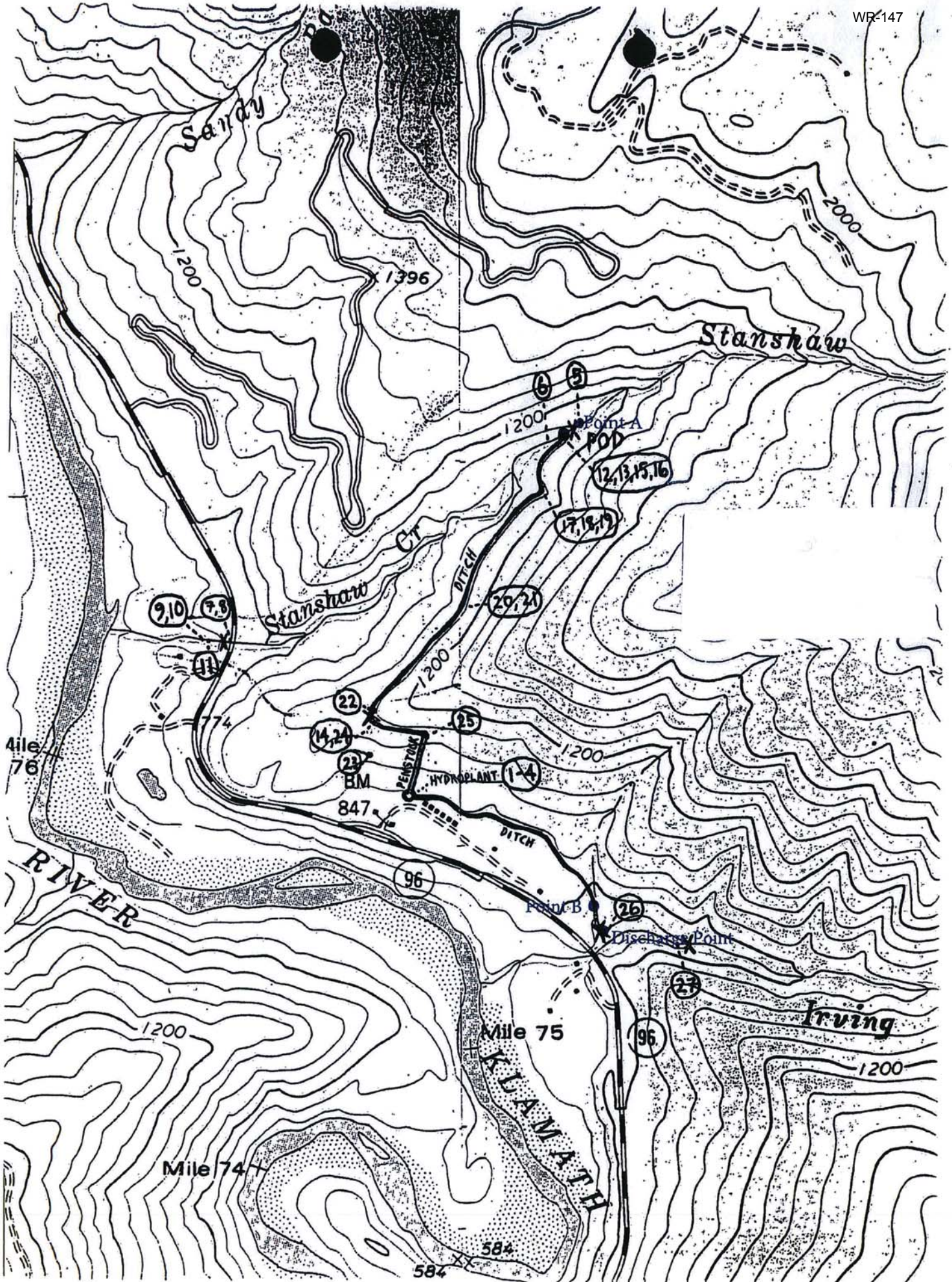
Parameter	Reporting Limit	Units
Fecal Coliform	EPA standard	CFU/100 ml
Total Coliform	EPA standard	CFU/100 ml
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	50-100	µg/l
Temperature	0.1	°C
Nutrients, including:	---	---
Total Phosphorus	0.002	mg/l
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus	0.001	mg/l
Ammonia	0.010	mg/l
NO ₃ + NO ₂	0.010	mg/l
Total Nitrogen	0.050	mg/l
Chloro A	0.1	mg/l
Phaeo A	0.1	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	0.5	mg/l
Volatile Suspended Solids	0.5	mg/l
Dissolved Organic Carbon	0.250	mg/l
Turbidity	0.10	FNU/NTU
Alkalinity	1.00	mg/l
CBOC	2.00	mg/l

5. REPORTING

Data collected by this Plan will be submitted quarterly to the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board as part of the Coles quarterly progress reports on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year until January 1, 2022 during any discharge period unless an exceedance is detected. The report will include:

- A narrative description of the discharge period;
- Location of sampling sites and a map detailing that location;
- Sampling and analytical methods used;
- Photos obtained from all monitoring sites, clearly labeled with location and date;
- Laboratory data reports (including quality assurance (QA) data);

Appendix A. Map of discharge locations, sampling site locations, and adjacent receiving water



Appendix B. Field Data Sheet

Water Quality Data Sheet

Sample Location Information:

Sample Site Name:

Latitude: _____

Longitude: _____

Datum (circle one): NAD 83 NAD 27

Sample Location: (circle one) Bank Mid channel

Sample Collection Information:

Sample Date: _____

Sample Time: _____

Sample Event Type (circle one): Wet (Storm Runoff) or Dry (Irrigation Runoff) Precipitation last 18 hours (circle one): None <1" >1"

Sampling Personnel: _____ Site Photo Numbers: _____

Grab Samples Collected:

Bottle Types (circle all that apply): Amber Glass, Polyethylene

Parameters to be analyzed (circle all that apply):

Field Probe Measurements: Instrument Used: _____ Pre-monitoring calibration date/time: _____

Turbidity (FNU/NTU)	Water Temp (°C)

Comments: (Useful comments include water color, odor, presence of trash or other debris that can influence water quality and any special conditions encountered)

Appendix C. Example Chain of Custody Form

