To: Lombardi, Marc (marc.lombardi@amecfw.com)[marc.lombardi@amecfw.com]; 'Brown, Anthony R (RM)'[anthony.brown@bp.com]
Cc: Greg Reller[gr@burlesonconsulting.com]; Doug Carey[douglas.carey@waterboards.ca.gov]; Cory Koger[Cory.S.Koger@usace.army.mil]
From: Deschambault, Lynda
Sent: Tue 3/28/2017 10:01:16 PM
Subject: Leviathan Spring Treatment summary slides
Leviathan MineMarch2017SpringTreat.pptx

Thanks! Most of your changes made and slides updated.

Al, let me know if any other updates/ changes.

Question:

•□□□□□□□□ so only one overflow was 2006 and what was that approximate measured overflow Volume?

•□□□□□□□□ How is the Aspen Seep bioreactor tested (method) and the result of the " observed increased dissolved iron (based on field measurement) in the ASB effluent on March 20, 2017, which is likely due to higher flows and shorter retention time in the bioreactor.." What type of monitoring is ongoing to measure effectiveness?

From: Lombardi, Marc [mailto:Marc.Lombardi@amecfw.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 11:59 AM
To: Deschambault, Lynda <Deschambault.Lynda@epa.gov>; Mike Johnson <mike.johnson@copperenv.com>; 'Brown, Anthony R (RM)' <anthony.brown@bp.com>; 'McCarthy, Dave T (Copper Environmental Consulting)' <dave.mccarthy@copperenv.com>; 'Andy Slavik' <Andy.slavik@copperenv.com>; abby.cazier@copperenv.com; 'Doug Carey' <douglas.carey@waterboards.ca.gov>; 'Greg Reller' <gr@burlesonconsulting.com>; 'Stetler, Chris@waterboards.ca.gov' <Chris.Stetler@waterboards.ca.gov>
Cc: Cohen, Adam <Adam.Cohen@dgslaw.com>; Jefferson, Jill <Jill.Jefferson@amecfw.com>; Wirtschafter, Joshua <Wirtschafter.Joshua@epa.gov>; Hillenbrand, John <Hillenbrand.John@epa.gov>; tavassoli, lily <tavassoli.lily@epa.gov>; Cohen, Adam <Adam.Cohen@dgslaw.com>; Arthur C. ("Sandy") Riese - EnSci, Inc. (sriese@ensci-inc.com) <sriese@ensci-inc.com>; Starr, Robert <Robert.Starr@amecfw.com>
Subject: RE: Leviathan Mine - OW - El Nino Monitoring January 7-9, 2017

Lynda,

Atlantic Richfield has reviewed the draft PowerPoint presentation provided earlier this morning and provides the following items for your consideration:

•□□□□□□□□ Slide 2, 5th bullet: Site is not completely "inaccessible in winter." Saying access is "limited" would be more accurate, since crews do periodically access the site for monitoring and equipment maintenance during the winter by snowmobile or vehicle depending on weather and road conditions.

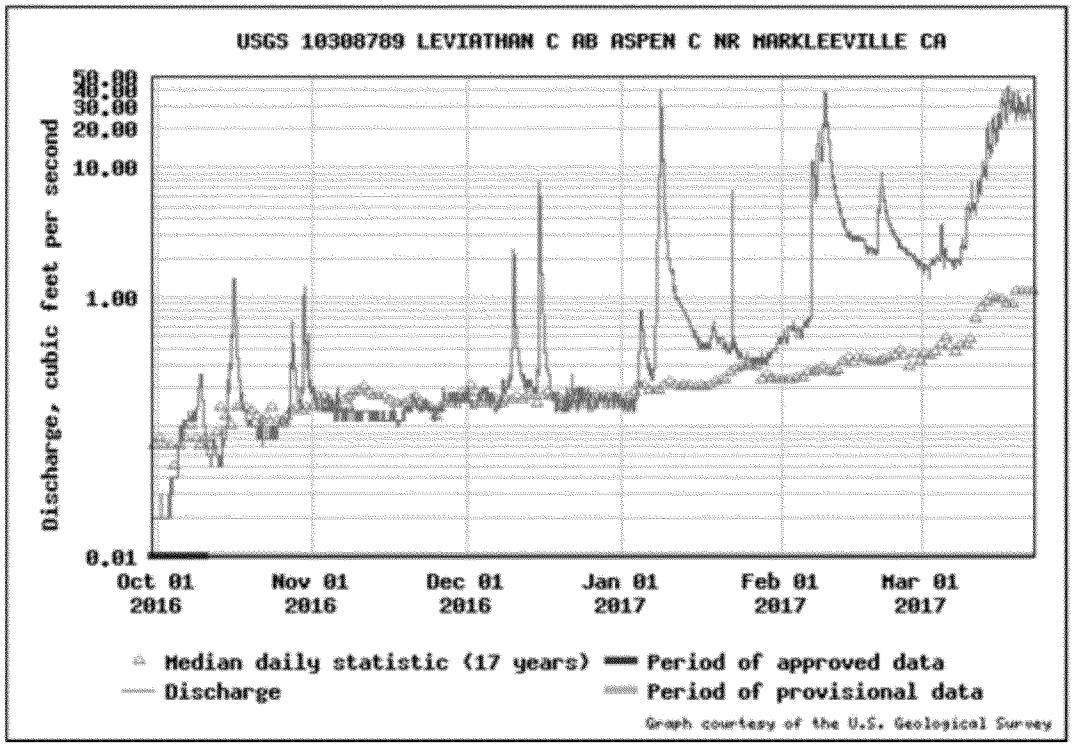
•□□□□□□□□ Slide 3 - 3rd bullet add space between "capture" and "AMD"

•□□□□□□□□ Slide 3 - 4th and 5th bullets: No overflow/discharge from the storage ponds occurred in 2005 or in 2011. Spring treatment also occurred in 2005 and 2006.

•□□□□□□□□ Slides 5, 6, 7 – text is illegible

•□□□□□□□□ Slide 9 – suggest updating Creek Flow graph with more current snapshot below and updated flow description in yellow in the text as follows: "The most recent period in which streamflow increased from about 2 cfs to about 40 cfs appears to be caused by snowmelt. Precipitation was not measured at Monitor Pass March 7-20, yet streamflow increased throughout this period, reaching a maximum value of 42 cfs on March 17. This is the second largest value observed at this site since measurement began in 1999. The largest measured streamflow is 68 cfs. There is also a diurnal pattern..."

•□□□□□□□□



•□□□□□□□□ Slide 9 – Suggest replacing figure caption with the following: " The largest flow event, 68 cfs (30,500 gpm) was measured December 31, 2006. Streamflow from snowmelt in March 2017 reached approximately 40 cfs March 16-19, and the second largest recorded flor of 42 cfs (19,000 gpm) occurred on March 17. Other recent peak flows occurred January 8, 2017 (40 cfs; 18,000 gpm) and February 9-10 (38 cfs, 17,000 gpm). Other relatively large flowrates >20 cfs occurred in 1999, 2010, 2011, and 2016."

•□□□□□□□□ Slide 10 - Slide 10 discusses ph in comparison to SC variations; however, SC variations are presented in slide 12. Suggest moving to after slide 12

•□□□□□□□□ Slide 10 and Slide 12: Both slides should indicate the location in Leviathan Creek where these monitoring results are collected: at Station 15 downstream of the beaver dam/pond complex and upstream of the confluence with Aspen Creek.

•□□□□□□□□ Slides 10 and 12: It would probably be worth mentioning that the pH and SC data are from in-situ sondes that receive minimal maintenance and calibration during the winter period. Therefore, the data, especially pH data, may not be accurate and may be subject to drift/error given the typical need to maintain and calibrate such probes.

•□□□□□□□□ Slide 11: AR completed contingency and monitoring plan observations on 3/20/17. AR was unable to access the Leviathan Creek culvert but did observe Pond 4 water level.

•□□□□□□□□ Slide 13, Left Column, 4th bullet: consider removing or modifying the bullet "Increased flows do not appear to affecting operating effectiveness". The increased Aspen Seep flow does affect treatment system operations and may result in exceedance of discharge standards, as was seen in 2011. Consider replacing text with "System operating as expected under increased flow conditions." If retain suggest changing text to say: "Increased flows generally do not appear to affecting operating effectiveness, although field crews observed increased dissolved iron (based on field measurement) in the ASB effluent on March 20, 2017, which is likely due to higher flows and shorter retention time in the bioreactor. Higher flows through the ASB are coincident with spring runoff and higher stream flows in Aspen Creek and Leviathan Creek."

Should you have any questions or comments please contact Tony Brown at (657) 529-4537 or anthony.brown@bp.com.

Thanks,

Marc

Marc R. Lombardi, CEM, PG

Principal Geologist / Office Manager, Environment & Infrastructure Americas, Amec Foster Wheeler

10940 White Rock Road, Suite 190, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670, USA

D (916) 853-8903 M (916) 302-6326

marc.lombardi@amecfw.com amecfw.com

amec foster wheeler

From: Deschambault, Lynda [mailto:Deschambault.Lynda@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 22, 2017 8:11 AM
To: Lombardi, Marc <Marc.Lombardi@amecfw.com>; Mike Johnson <mike.johnson@copperenv.com>; 'Brown, Anthony R (RM)' <anthony.brown@bp.com>; 'McCarthy, Dave T (Copper Environmental Consulting)' <dave.mccarthy@copperenv.com>;

'Andy Slavik' <Andy.slavik@copperenv.com>; abby.cazier@copperenv.com; 'Doug Carey' <douglas.carey@waterboards.ca.gov>; 'Greg Reller' <gr@burlesonconsulting.com>; 'Stetler, Chris@waterboards.ca.gov' <Chris.Stetler@waterboards.ca.gov>
Cc: Cohen, Adam <Adam.Cohen@dgslaw.com>; Jefferson, Jill <Jill.Jefferson@amecfw.com>; Wirtschafter, Joshua <Wirtschafter.Joshua@epa.gov>; Hillenbrand, John <Hillenbrand.John@epa.gov>; tavassoli, lily <tavassoli.lily@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Leviathan Mine - OW - El Nino Monitoring January 7-9, 2017

Thank you Marc/Tony,

this information is helpful for ongoing monitoring efforts and supplementing the waterboard early spring treatment information.

EPA is meeting with our managers this afternoon to discuss the possibility of an overflow discharge occurring this year.

I've used your materials to update this poweproint for briefing purposes. Let me know if you/others have input

Lynda.

p.s. please remember to also copy Josh Wirtschafter if/when your legal counsel is participating. Thanks!

From: Lombardi, Marc [mailto:Marc.Lombardi@amecfw.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 6:37 PM
To: Deschambault, Lynda <Deschambault.Lynda@epa.gov>; Mike Johnson <mike.johnson@copperenv.com>; 'Brown, Anthony R (RM)' <anthony.brown@bp.com>; 'McCarthy, Dave T (Copper Environmental Consulting)' <dave.mccarthy@copperenv.com>; 'Andy Slavik' <Andy.slavik@copperenv.com>; abby.cazier@copperenv.com; 'Doug Carey'

<douglas.carey@waterboards.ca.gov>; 'Greg Reller' <gr@burlesonconsulting.com>; 'Stetler, Chris@waterboards.ca.gov' <Chris.Stetler@waterboards.ca.gov>
Cc: Cohen, Adam <Adam.Cohen@dgslaw.com>; Jefferson, Jill <Jill.Jefferson@amecfw.com>
Subject: RE: Leviathan Mine - OW - El Nino Monitoring January 7-9, 2017

Lynda,

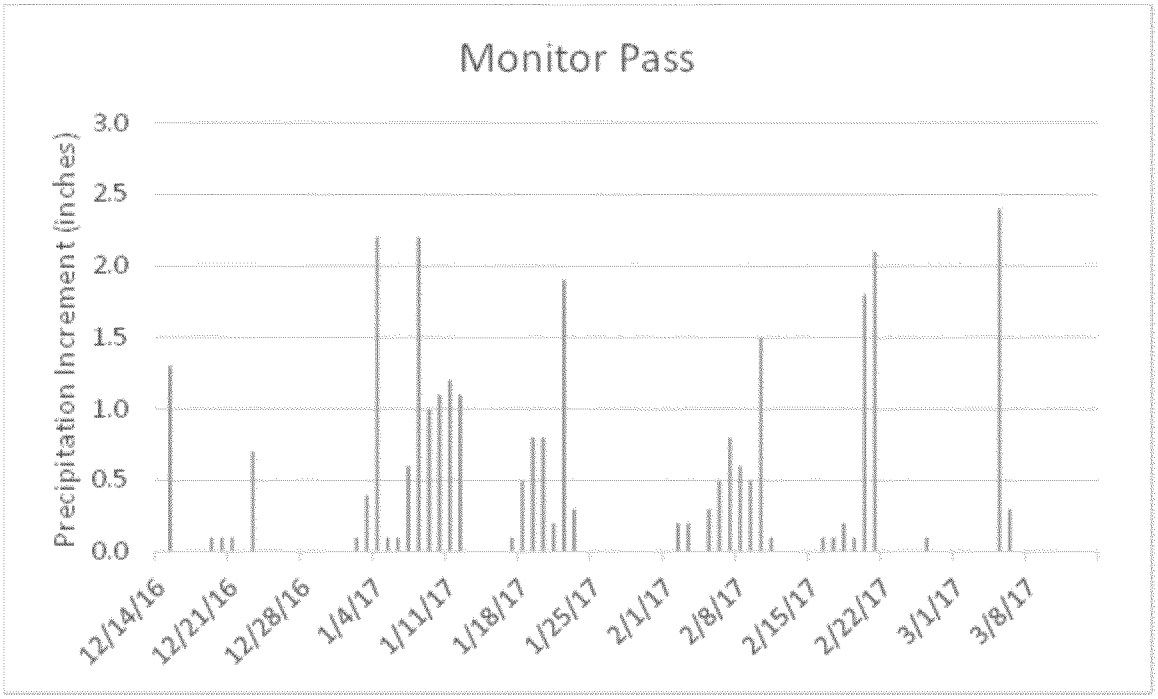
Below is a summary of precipitation at Monitor Pass, and streamflow and water quality for Leviathan Creek at Station 15 during the most recent period of winter storms (February 6 – 13, 2017), with a comparison on longer term results for mid-December through mid-March.

-

-

Precipitation Mid-December through Mid-March

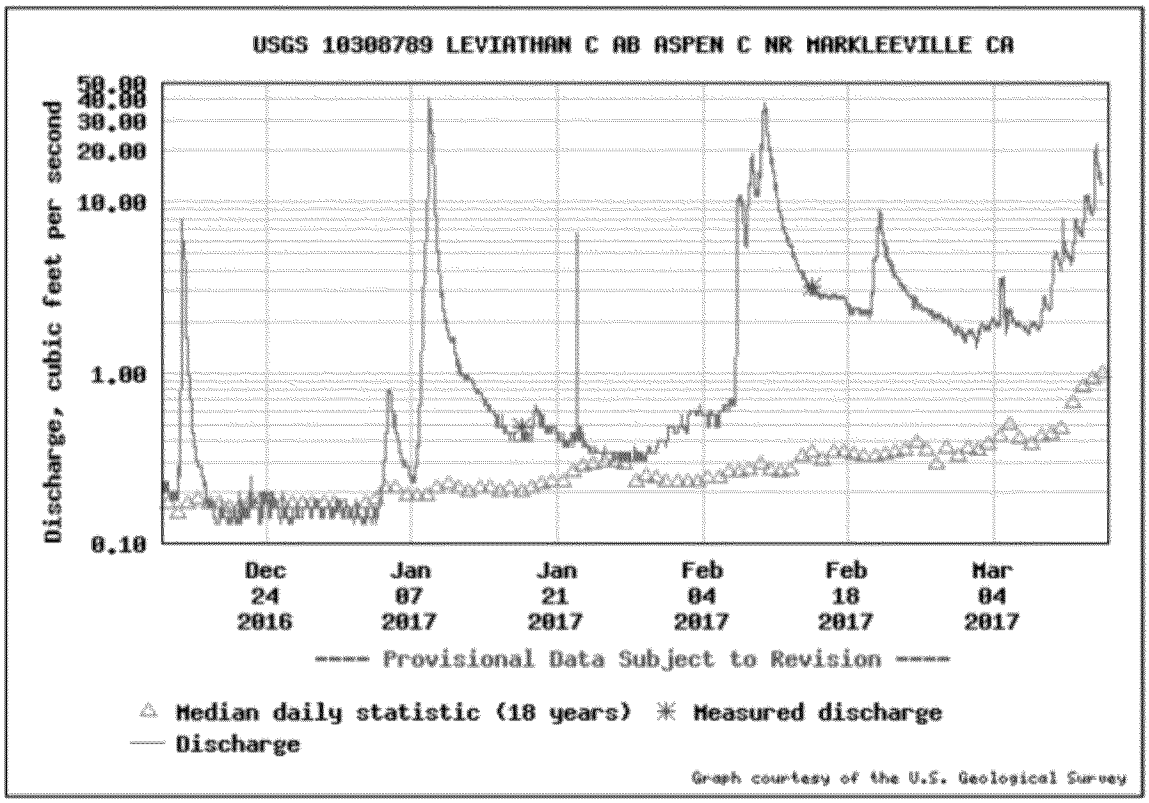
Precipitation measured by the Monitor Pass SNOTEL station for the last three months (December 13, 2016 – March 13, 2014) shows that daily incremental precipitation exceeded 1 inch on 12 days. The highest daily incremental precipitation, 2.4 inches, occurred on March 5.



Streamflow and Water Quality Mid-December through Mid-March

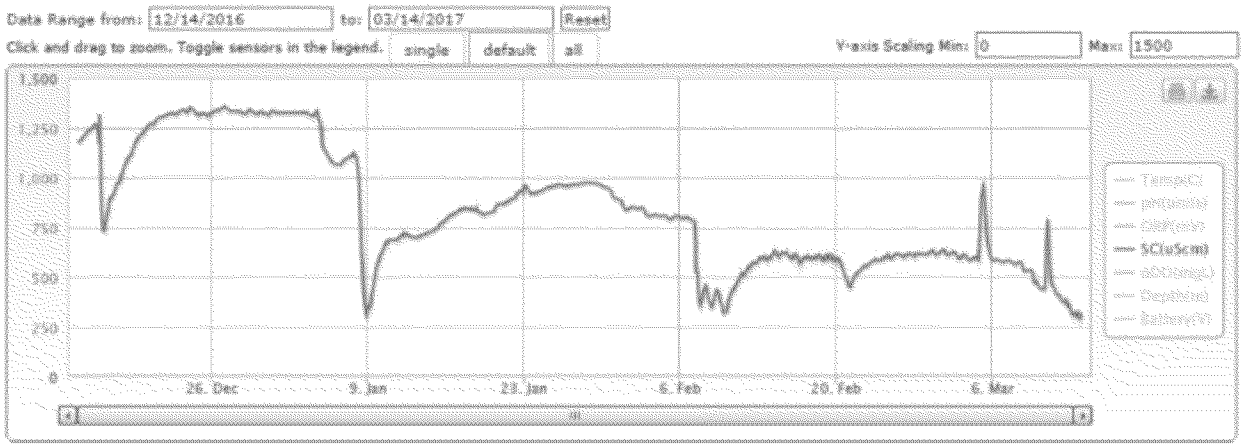
Streamflow in Leviathan Creek is measured at Station 15, the USGS gaging station downstream of the beaver dam/pond complex but upstream of the confluence with Aspen Creek. Periods of elevated streamflow generally followed precipitation events, but streamflow is not proportional to precipitation. Precipitation can fall as rain or snow. Rain, particularly rain on snow, causes greater streamflow than does snow. Streamflow can also be produced by snowmelt during periods of no precipitation. The most recent period in which streamflow increased from about 2 cfs to about 20 cfs appears to be caused by snowmelt. Precipitation was not measured at Monitor Pass March 7-13, yet streamflow increased throughout this period, reaching a maximum value of 21 cfs on March 13. There is also a diurnal pattern with streamflow generally increasing during the day and declining during the night, which is characteristic of snowmelt. Although treated pond water may have been discharged in late February or early March, the discharge would be small relative to the total measured flowrate. As a point of reference, 100 gallons per minute is approximately 0.2 cfs.

The measured streamflow was greater that the median flowrate throughout most of this period.

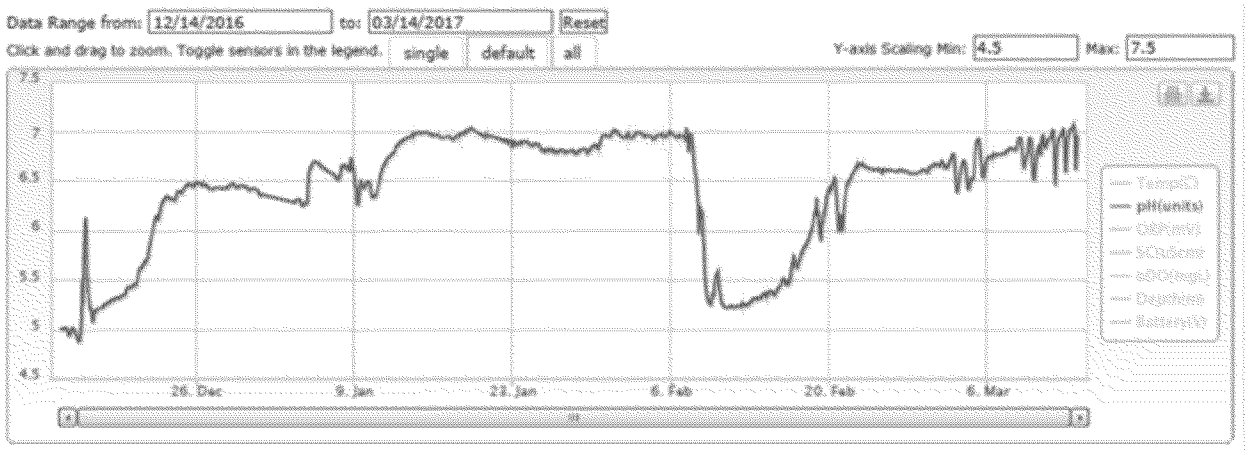


Water Quality

Water quality parameters specific conductance (SC) and pH (as well as other parameters) are measured by U.S. EPA's water quality monitor adjacent to the streamflow station. SC declined abruptly during periods of high streamflow, and was relatively stable between high flow events. The cause of the short term spikes in SC March 5 and March 10 has not been identified.



pH variations during this period are more complicated than the SC variations. During mid-December, pH gradually increased from about 5 to 6.5 standard units and had a short term increase to about 6.1 associated with the December flow event during this gradual increase. pH was relatively stable at approximately 6.3 to 6.5 until the flow event the week of December 31. During the flow events that occurred the weeks of December 31 and January 7, pH increased from about 6.3 to 6.7, and then declined and fluctuated between about 6.3 and 6.5. pH increased from about 6.3 on January 11 to 7.0 on January 14 and remained fairly constant at 6.8 to 7.0 until February 7, then declined to about 5.3 on February 9 during a high flow event, increased to approximately 6.5 on February, and fluctuated between 6.4 and 7.0 through March 13.



Thanks,

Marc

Marc R. Lombardi, CEM, PG

Principal Geologist / Office Manager, Environment & Infrastructure Americas, Amec Foster Wheeler

10940 White Rock Road, Suite 190, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670, USA

D (916) 853-8903 M (916) 302-6326

marc.lombardi@amecfw.com amecfw.com

From: Deschambault, Lynda [mailto:Deschambault.Lynda@epa.gov]
Sent: Monday, March 13, 2017 8:50 PM
To: Mike Johnson <mike.johnson@copperenv.com>; 'Brown, Anthony R (RM)' <anthony.brown@bp.com>; Lombardi, Marc <Marc.Lombardi@amecfw.com>; 'McCarthy, Dave T (Copper Environmental Consulting)' <dave.mccarthy@copperenv.com>; 'Andy Slavik' <Andy.slavik@copperenv.com>; abby.cazier@copperenv.com; 'Doug Carey' <douglas.carey@waterboards.ca.gov>; 'Greg Reller' <gr@burlesonconsulting.com>; 'Stetler, Chris@waterboards.ca.gov' <Chris.Stetler@waterboards.ca.gov>
Subject: FW: Leviathan Mine - OW - El Nino Monitoring January 7-9, 2017

For powerpoint slide 3:

Any update and more current figures and stats on this? i.e udated figures

From: Lombardi, Marc [mailto:Marc.Lombardi@amecfw.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 14, 2017 6:18 PM
To: Deschambault, Lynda <Deschambault.Lynda@epa.gov>; Riley, Gary <riley.gary@epa.gov>

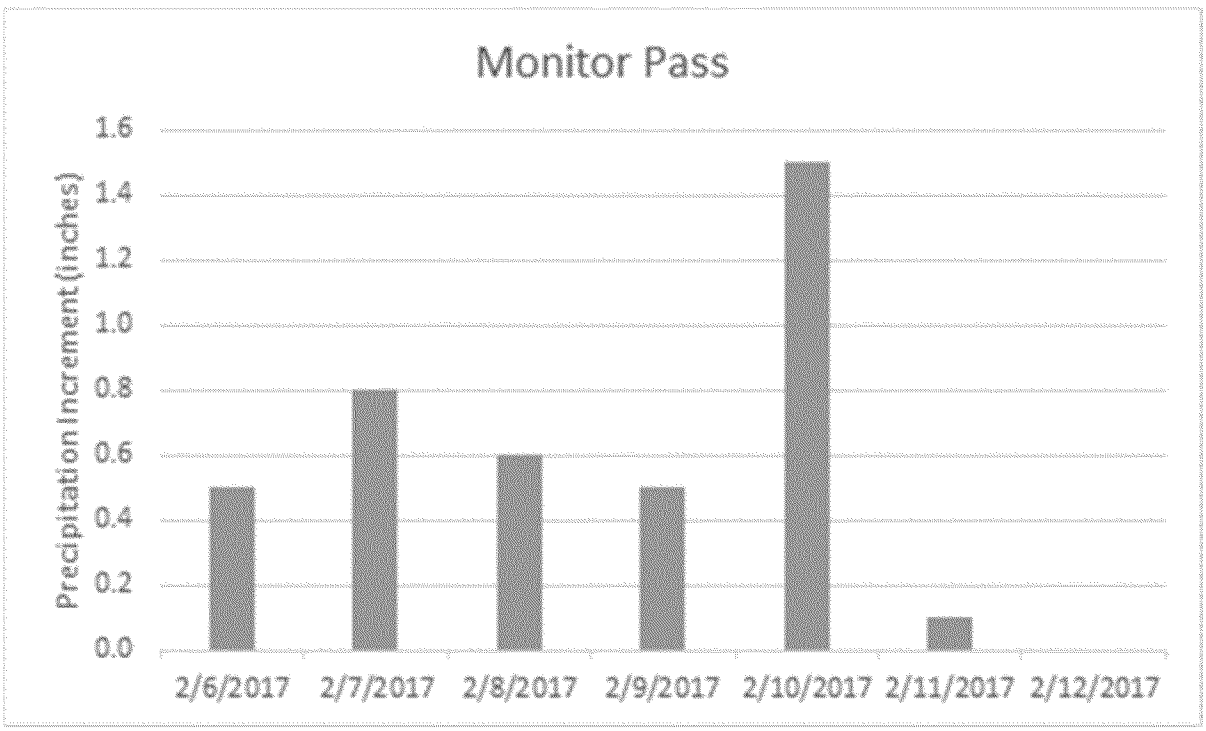
Cc: Greg Reller <gr@burlesonconsulting.com>; Cory Koger <Cory.S.Koger@usace.army.mil>; Cohen, Adam <Adam.Cohen@dgslaw.com>; Brown, Anthony R (RM) <anthony.brown@bp.com>; Starr, Robert <Robert.Starr@amecfw.com>; Jefferson, Jill <Jill.Jefferson@amecfw.com>
Subject: RE: Leviathan Mine - OW - El Nino Monitoring January 7-9, 2017

Lynda/Gary,

Below is a summary of precipitation at Monitor Pass, and streamflow and water quality for Leviathan Creek at Station 15 during the most recent period of winter storms (February 6 – 13, 2017), with a comparison on longer term results for mid-December through mid-February.

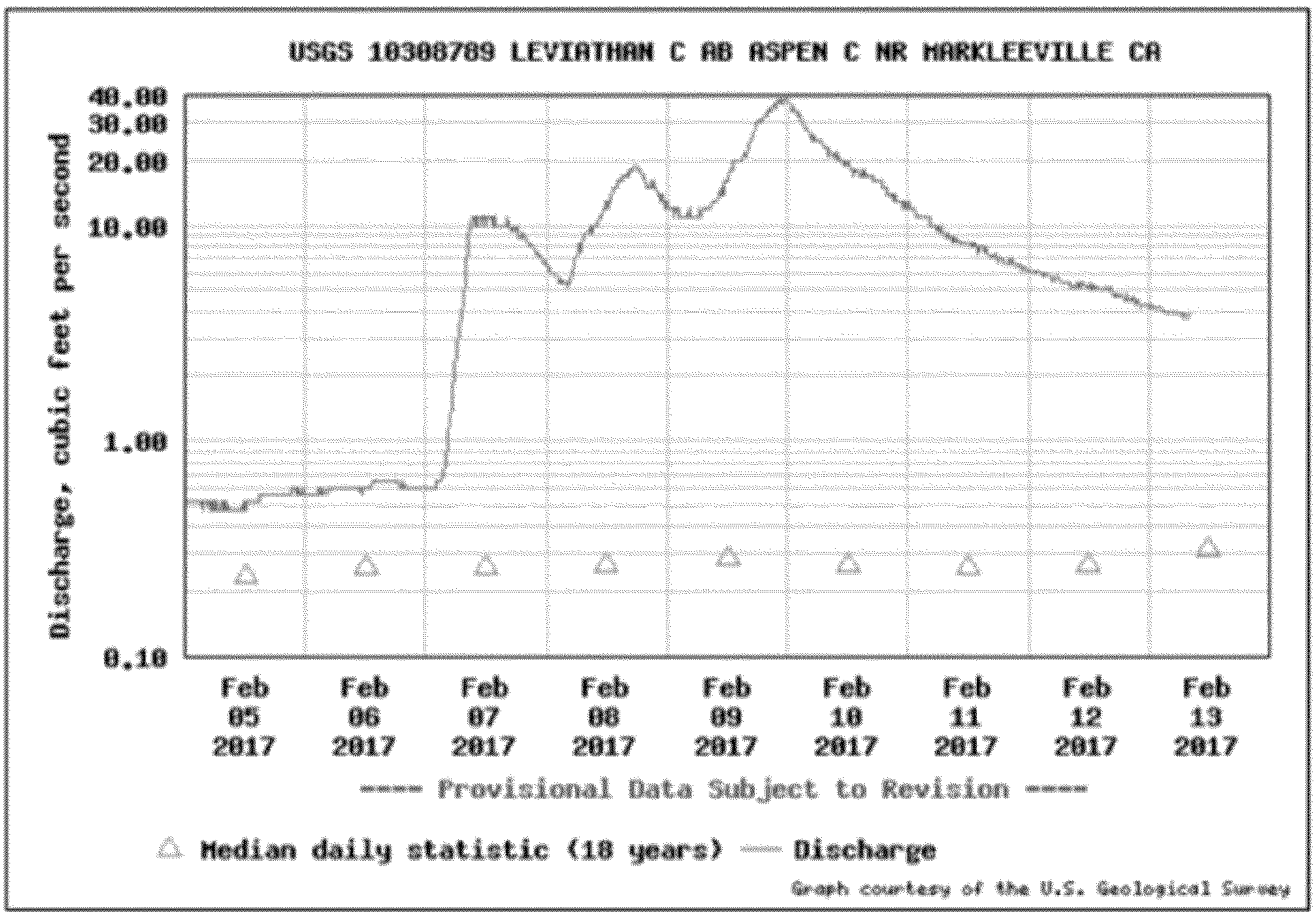
Precipitation

Precipitation measured by the Monitor Pass SNOTEL station shows that precipitation fell most days in this 8-day period. Precipitation exceeded 1 inch on only one day. The total precipitation during this period was 4.0 inches.

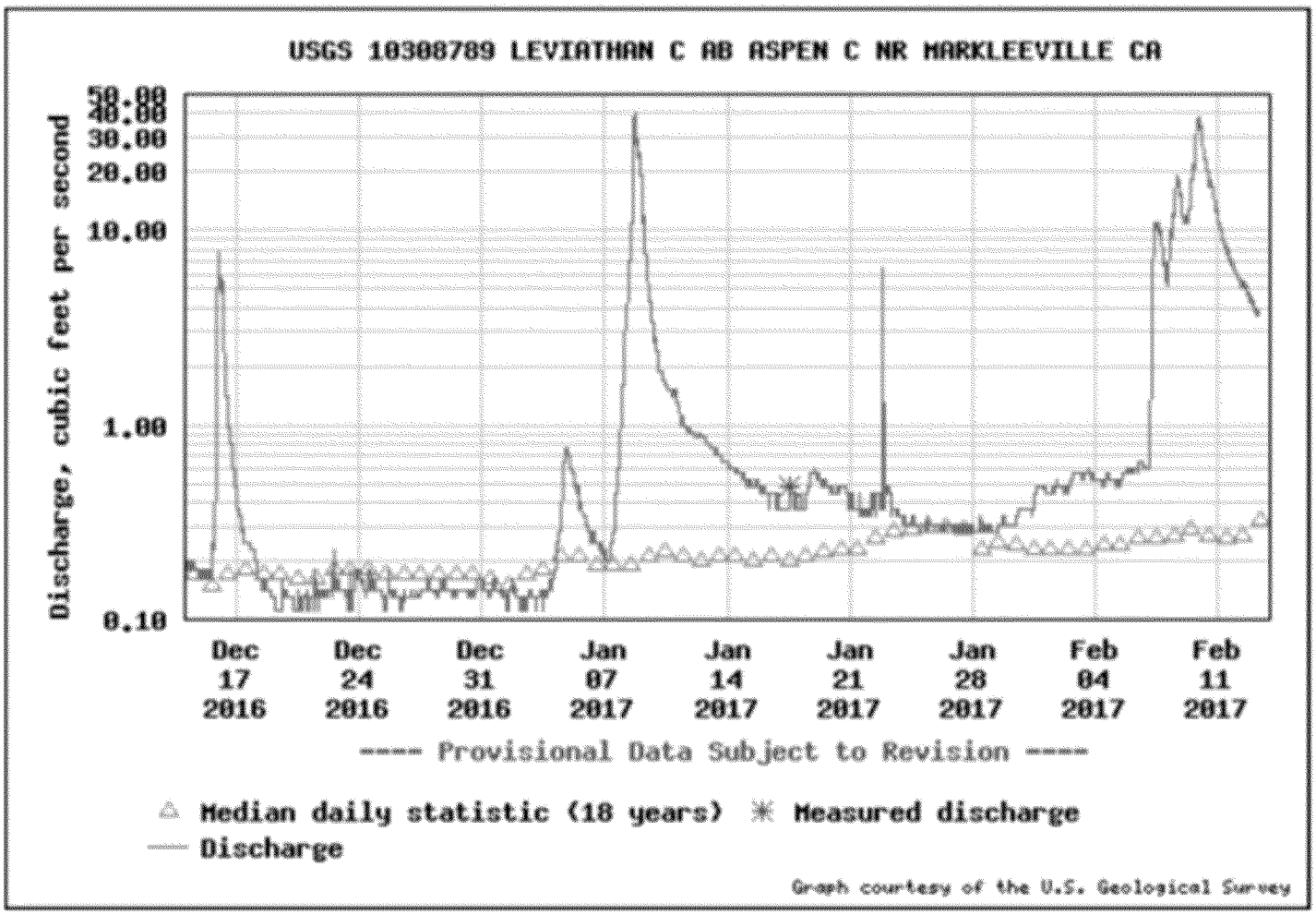


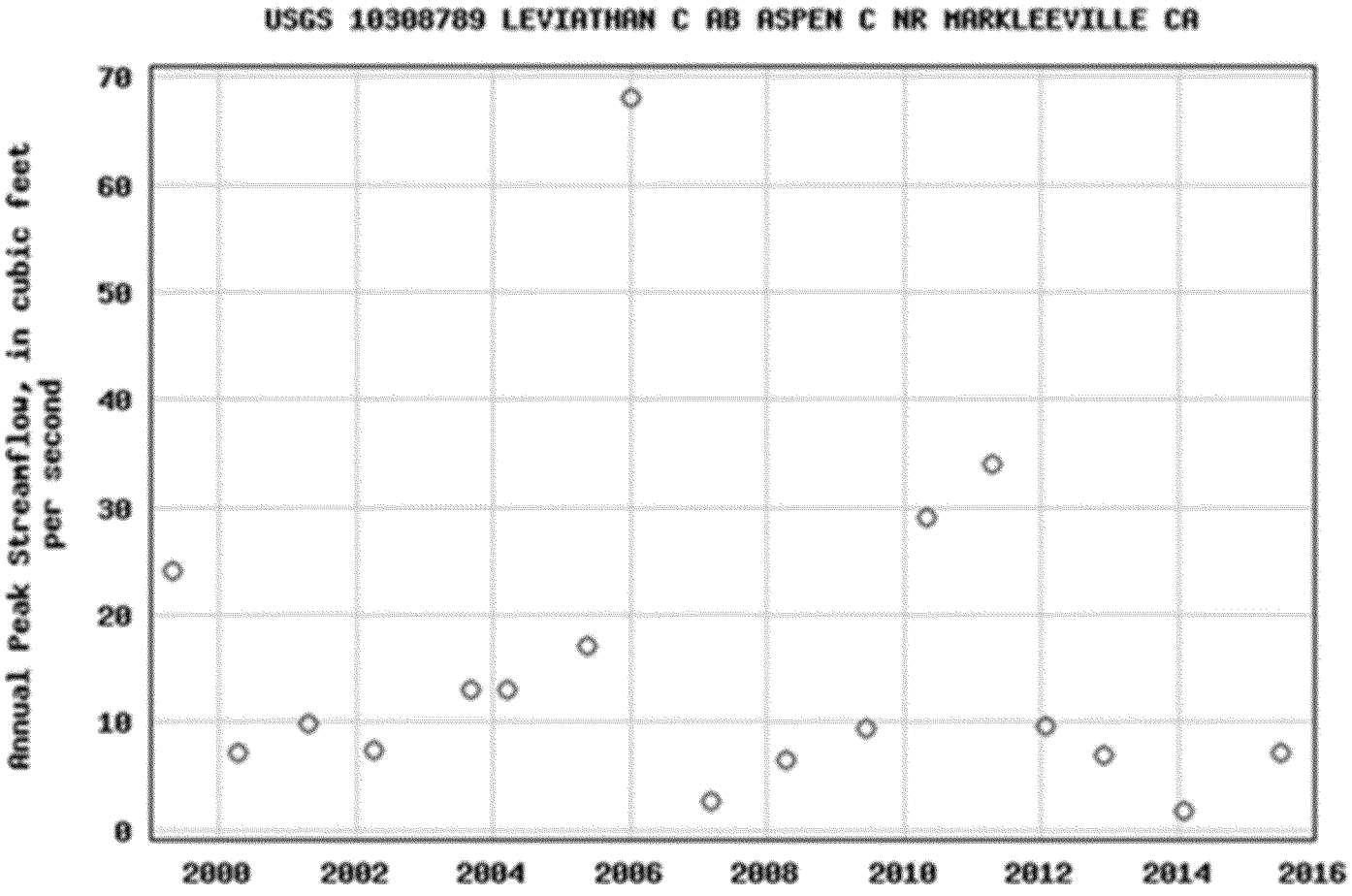
Streamflow

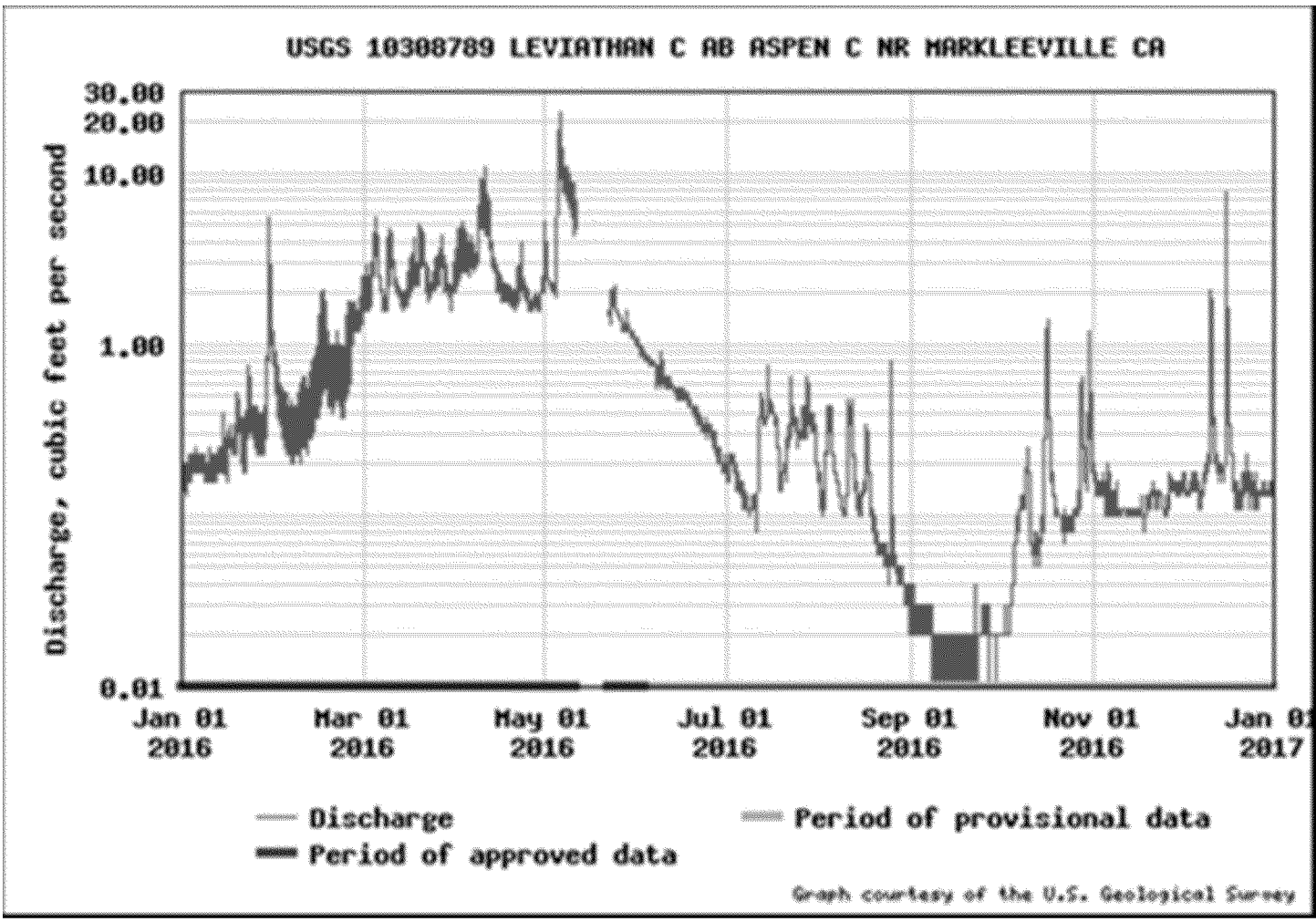
Streamflow in Leviathan Creek is measured at Station 15, the USGS gaging station downstream of the beaver dam/pond complex but upstream of the confluence with Aspen Creek. Streamflow was approximately 0.5 cubic feet per second (cfs) on February 6, followed by a higher flow event that began on February 7. Streamflow increased to approximately 10 cfs on February 7, declined to approximately 5 cfs overnight, increased to approximately 20 cfs on February 8, declined to approximately 10 cfs overnight, reached a maximum of 38 cfs at midnight February 9 and 0100 February 10, and steadily declined to approximately 4 cfs at 1000 February 13.



The February 9-10 38 cfs (17,000) peak is the third largest flow event recorded at this site. The largest flow, 68 cfs (30,500 gpm) was measured December 31, 2006, and the second, 40 cfs (18,000 gpm), was measured January 8, 2017. Other relatively large flowrates >20 cfs occurred in 1999, 2010, 2011, and 2016.

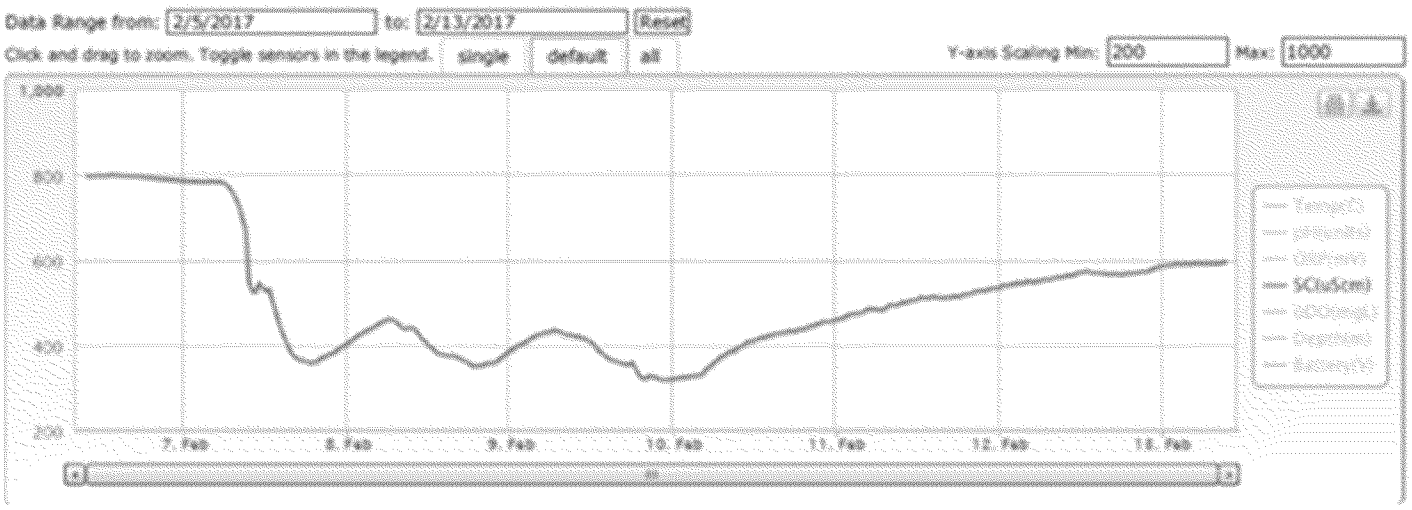



USGS 10308789 LEVIATHAN C AB ASPEN C NR MARKLEEVILLE CA
Annual Peak Streamflow, in cubic feet per second
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016

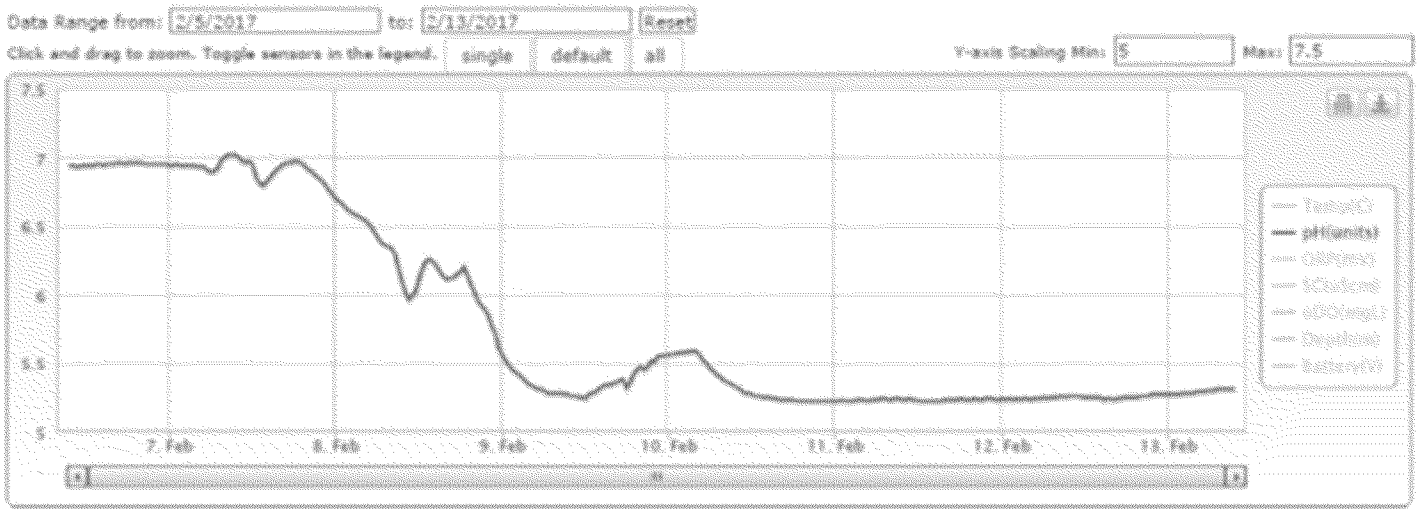


Water Quality

Water quality parameters specific conductance (SC) and pH (as well as other parameters) are measured by U.S. EPA's water quality monitor adjacent to the streamflow station. During the high flow event that began February 7, SC declined from a pre-event value of approximately 800 uS/cm to approximately 400 uS/cm on February 7, was relatively stable at approximately 400 uS/cm until mid-day February 10, and then gradually increased to approximately 600 uS/cm on February 13.



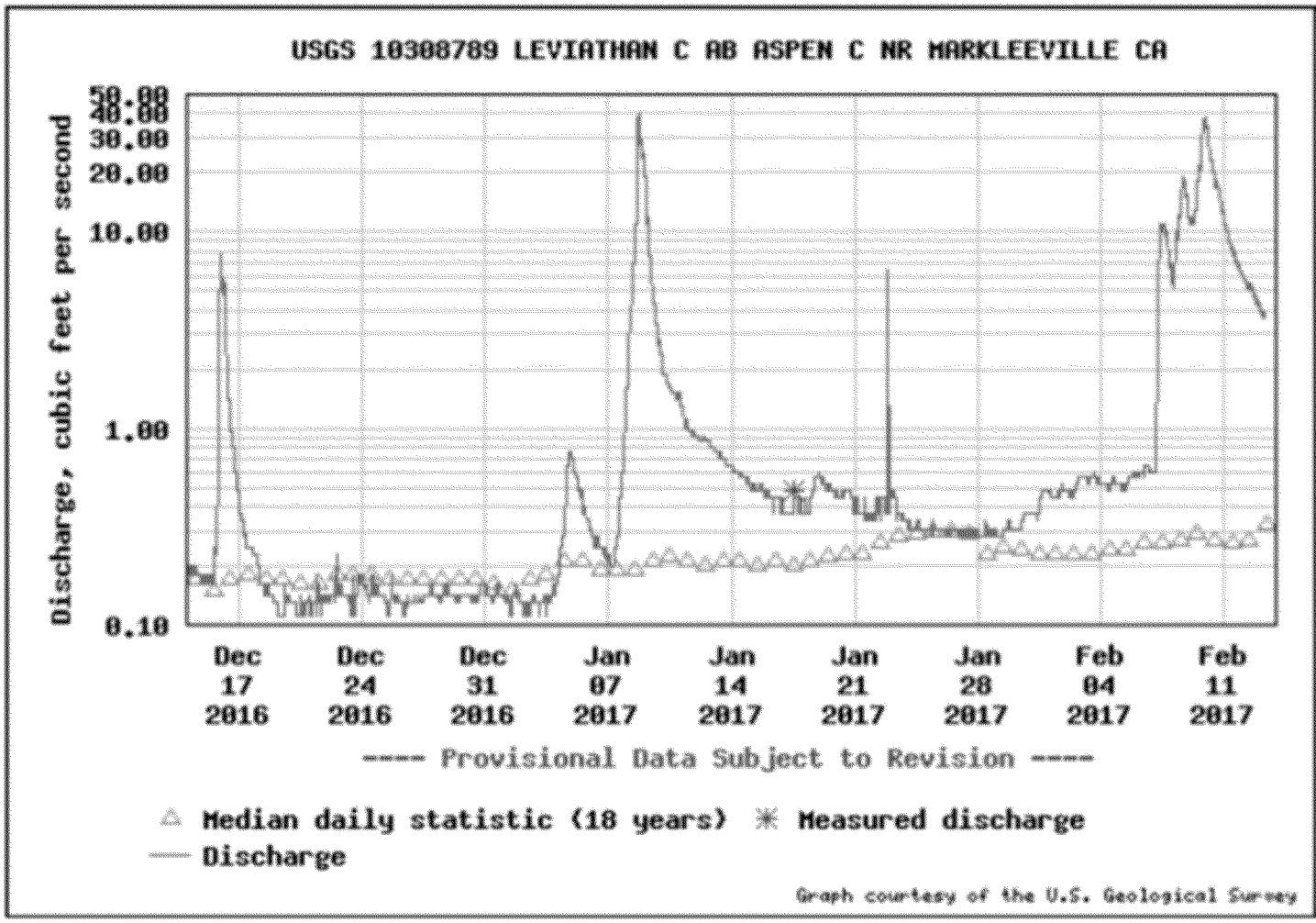
pH prior to the high flow event that began February 7 was approximately 7.0 standard units. pH gradually declined to approximately 5.3 standard units over the course of two days (February 7 – 9), increased to approximately 5.6 standard units and declined back to approximately 5.3 on February 10, and has remained fairly stable since.



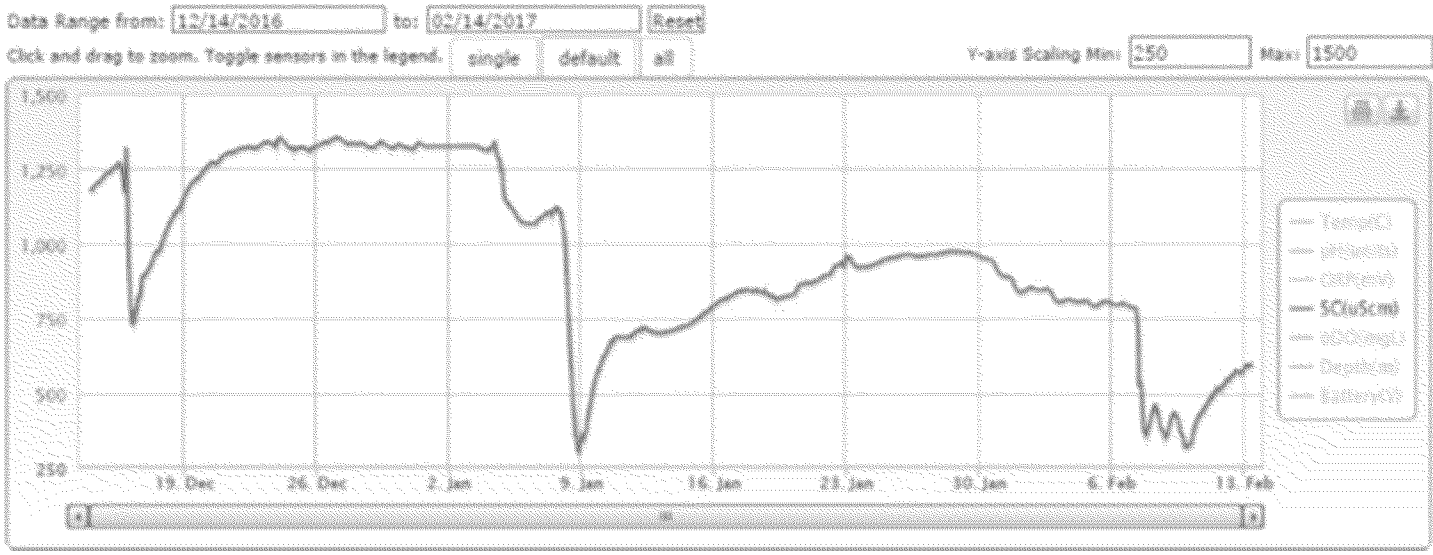
Streamflow and Water Quality Mid-December through Mid-February

The following plots show streamflow, SC, and pH from mid-December through mid-February.

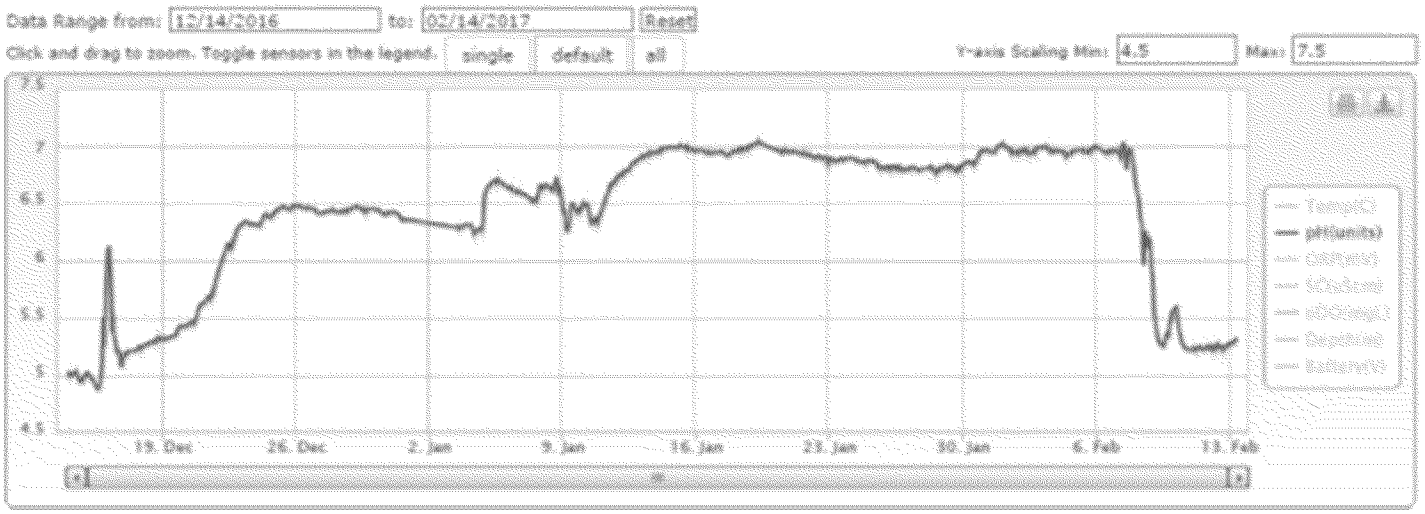
Streamflow exceeded 1 cfs during the weeks of December 10, January 7, January 21, and February 4, and there was a smaller (<1 cfs) event the week of December 31. The January 21 flow event was much shorter than the others.



SC showed an abrupt decline during each flow event (except the short duration event the week of January 21) followed by a rebound – but to a lower value that the pre-flow event value.



pH variations during this period are more complicated than the SC variations. During mid-December, pH gradually increased from about 5 to 6.5 standard units and had a short term increase to about 6.1 associated with the December flow event during this gradual increase. pH was relatively stable at approximately 6.3 to 6.5 until the flow event the week of December 31. During the flow events that occurred the weeks of December 31 and January 7, pH increased from about 6.3 to 6.7, and then declined and fluctuated between about 6.3 and 6.5. pH increased from about 6.3 on January 11 to 7.0 on January 14 and remained fairly constant at 6.8 to 7.0 until February 7, then declined to about 5.3 on February 9 during the most recent high flow event, and remained at approximately 5.3 to 5.5 through February 13.



If you have any questions or comments, please contact Tony Brown at (714) 228-6770 or anthony.brown@bp.com.

Thanks,

Marc

Marc R. Lombardi, CEM, PG

Principal Geologist / Office Manager, Environment & Infrastructure Americas, Amec Foster Wheeler

10940 White Rock Road, Suite 190, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670, USA

D (916) 853-8903 M (916) 302-6326

marc.lombardi@amecfw.com amecfw.com

From: Deschambault, Lynda [mailto:Deschambault.Lynda@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, February 14, 2017 8:01 AM
To: Brown, Anthony R (RM) <anthony.brown@bp.com>; Lombardi, Marc <Marc.Lombardi@amecfw.com>

Cc: Riley, Gary <riley.gary@epa.gov>; Greg Reller <gr@burlesonconsulting.com>; Cory Koger <Cory.S.Koger@usace.army.mil>
Subject: FW: Leviathan Mine - OW - El Nino Monitoring January 7-9, 2017

Please provide an update.

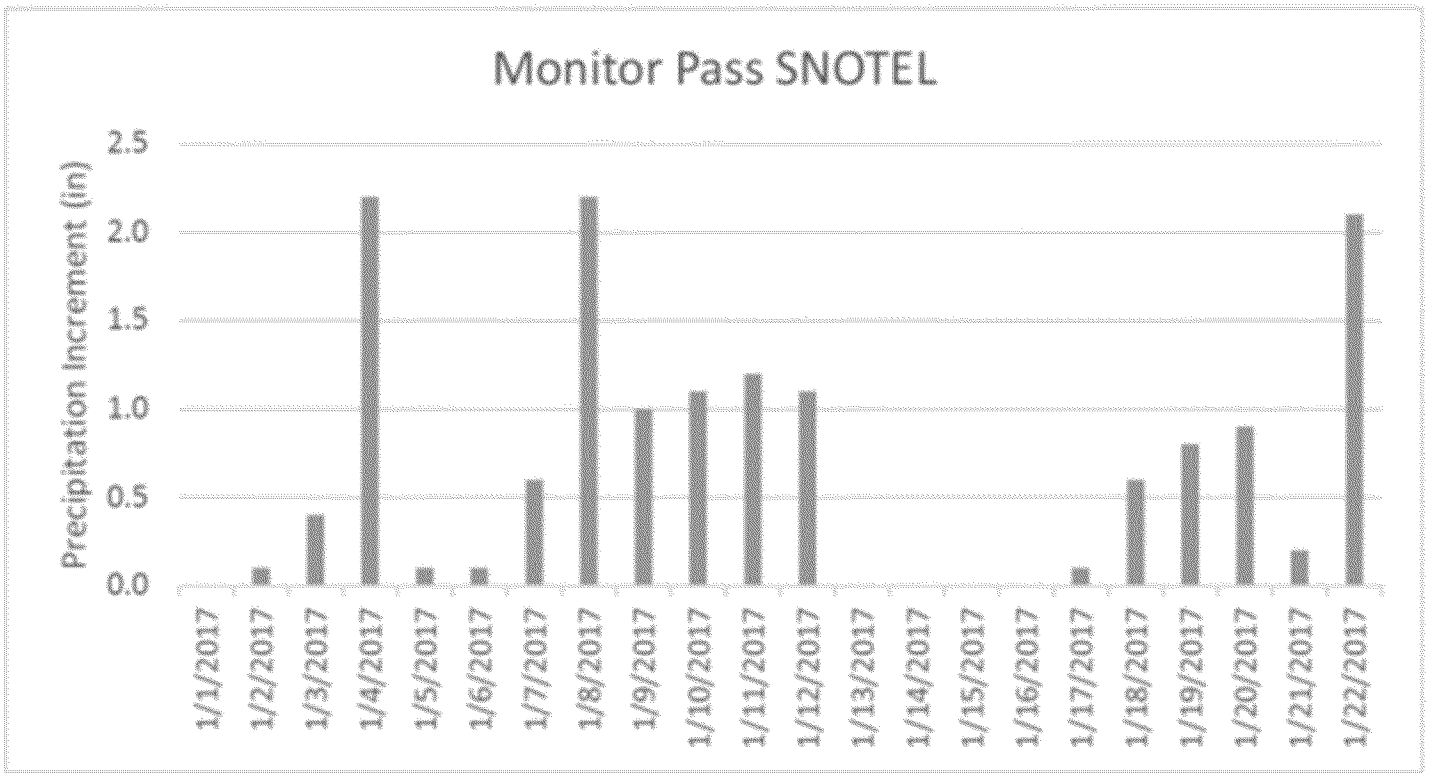
From: Lombardi, Marc [mailto:Marc.Lombardi@amecfw.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 24, 2017 1:23 PM
To: Deschambault, Lynda <Deschambault.Lynda@epa.gov>; Riley, Gary <riley.gary@epa.gov>
Cc: Brown, Anthony R (RM) <anthony.brown@bp.com>; Sanchez, Yolanda <Sanchez.Yolanda@epa.gov>; Greg Reller <gr@burlesonconsulting.com>; Cohen, Adam <Adam.Cohen@dgslaw.com>
Subject: RE: Leviathan Mine - OW - El Nino Monitoring January 7-9, 2017

Gary / Lynda,

Below is a summary of observations of precipitation at Monitor Pass, and streamflow and water quality for Leviathan Creek at Station 15 for approximately the first three weeks of January 2017.

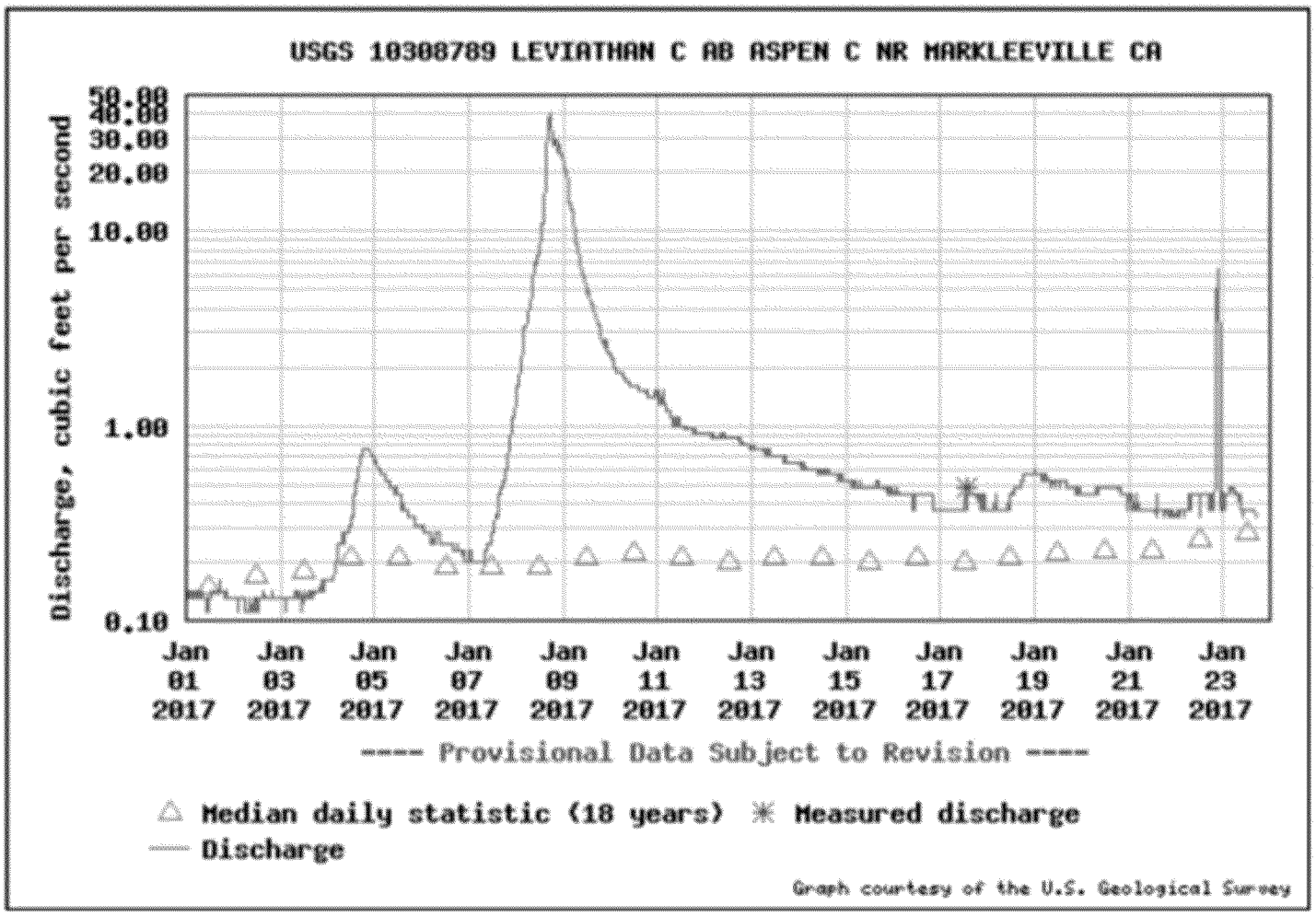
Precipitation

Precipitation measured by the Monitor Pass SNOTEL station shows that precipitation fell most days, with more than 2 inches falling on three days and 1 inch or more falling on an additional 4 days of this 22 day period. The cumulative precipitation during this period is 14.8 inches.



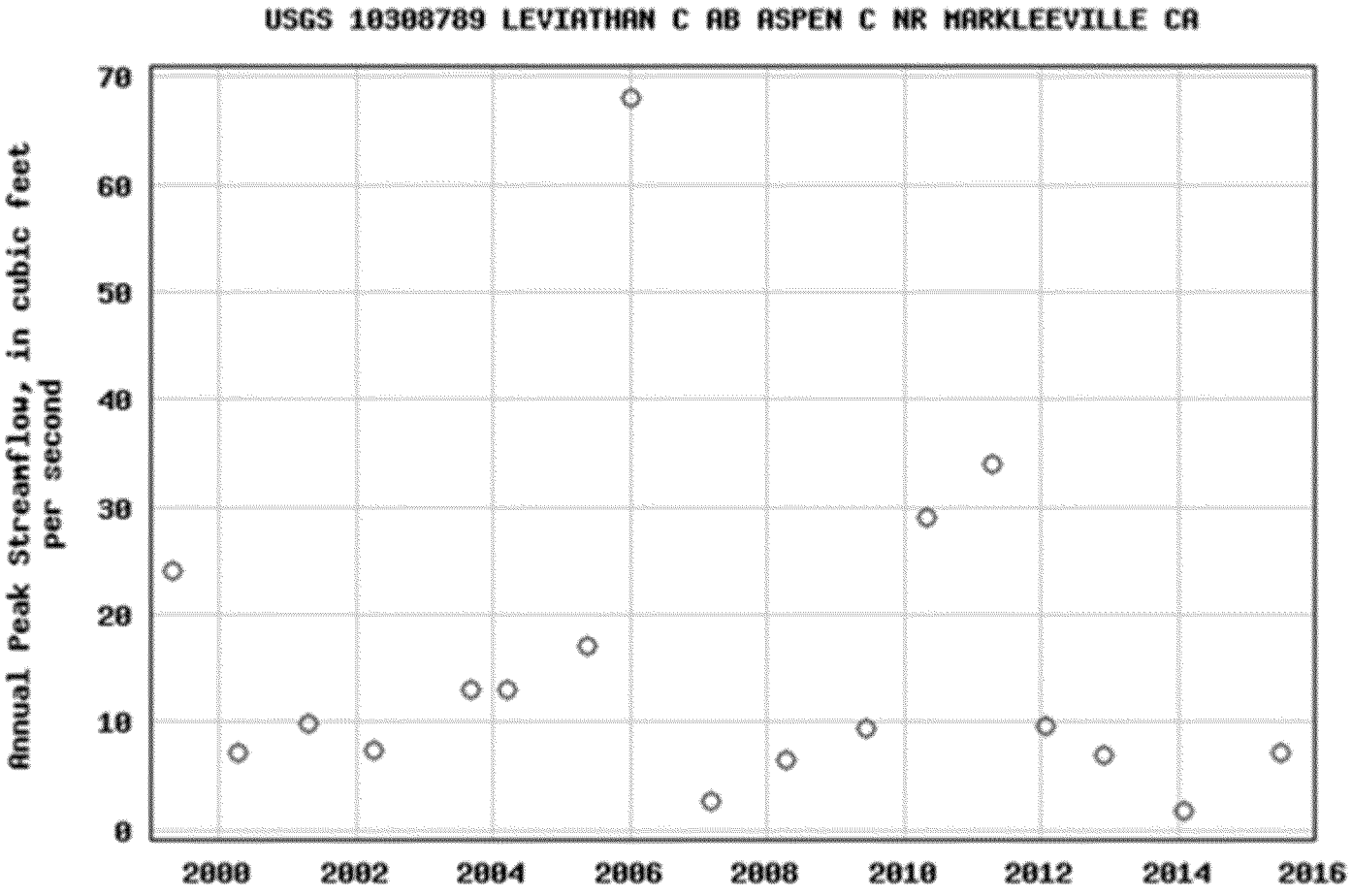
Streamflow

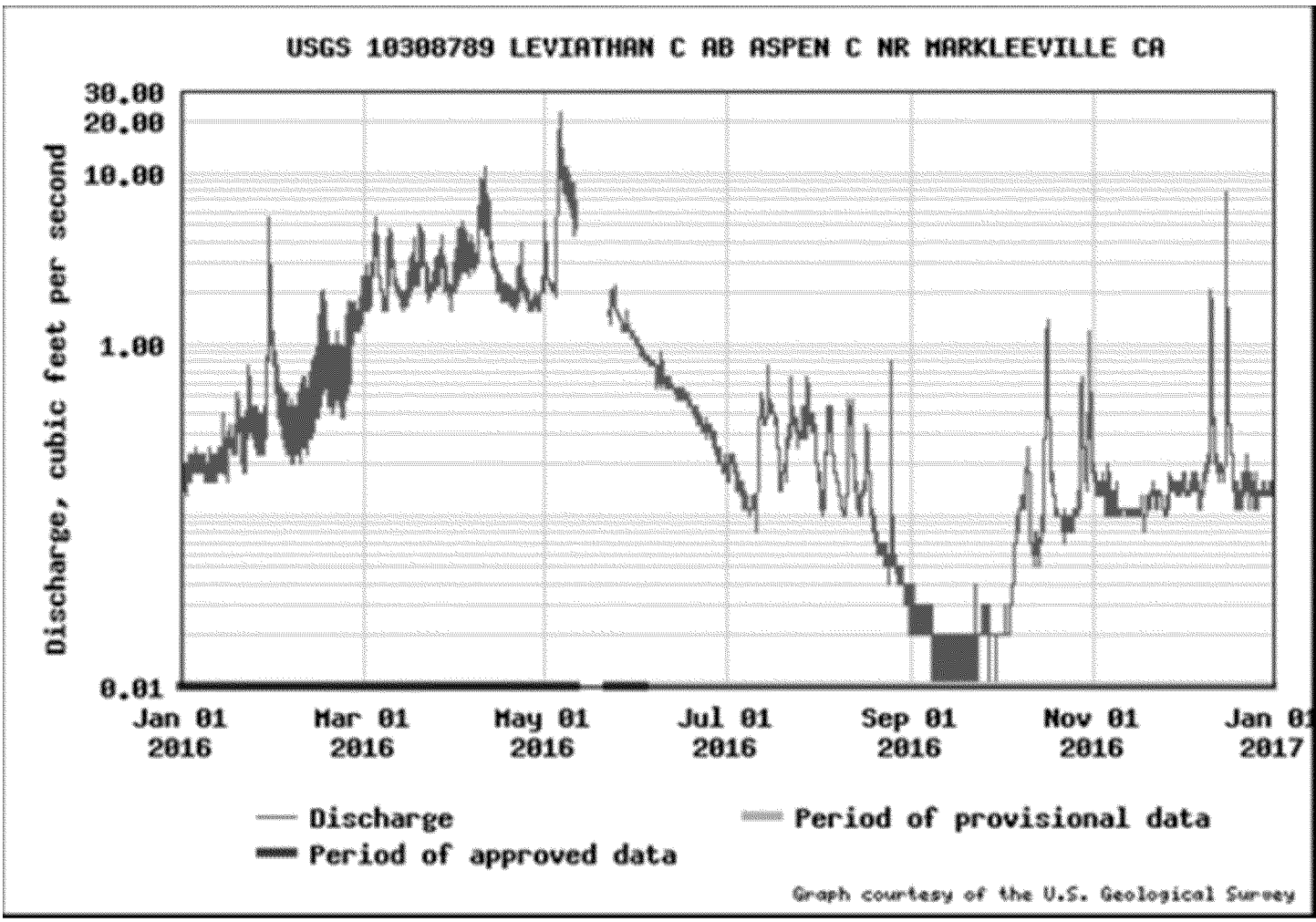
Streamflow in Leviathan Creek is measured at Station 15, the USGS gaging station downstream of the beaver dam/pond complex but upstream of the confluence with Aspen Creek. Three relatively high flow events correspond with the >2 inch precipitation events. The first, on January 4, had a peak flow of approximately 0.8 cubic feet per second (cfs) or approximately 360 gallons per minute (gpm). This relatively small flowrate appears as a peak because it was substantially higher than the flowrate before or after the event, and because flowrate is plotted on a log scale. The second, on January 8, had a much higher flowrate of approximately 40 cfs (~17,950 gpm). The third, on January 22, had a peak flowrate of approximately 7 cfs (~3,140 gpm).



The January 8 high flow event is the second largest flow event recorded at this site. The largest flow, 68 cfs (~30,520 gpm), was measured on December 31, 2005.

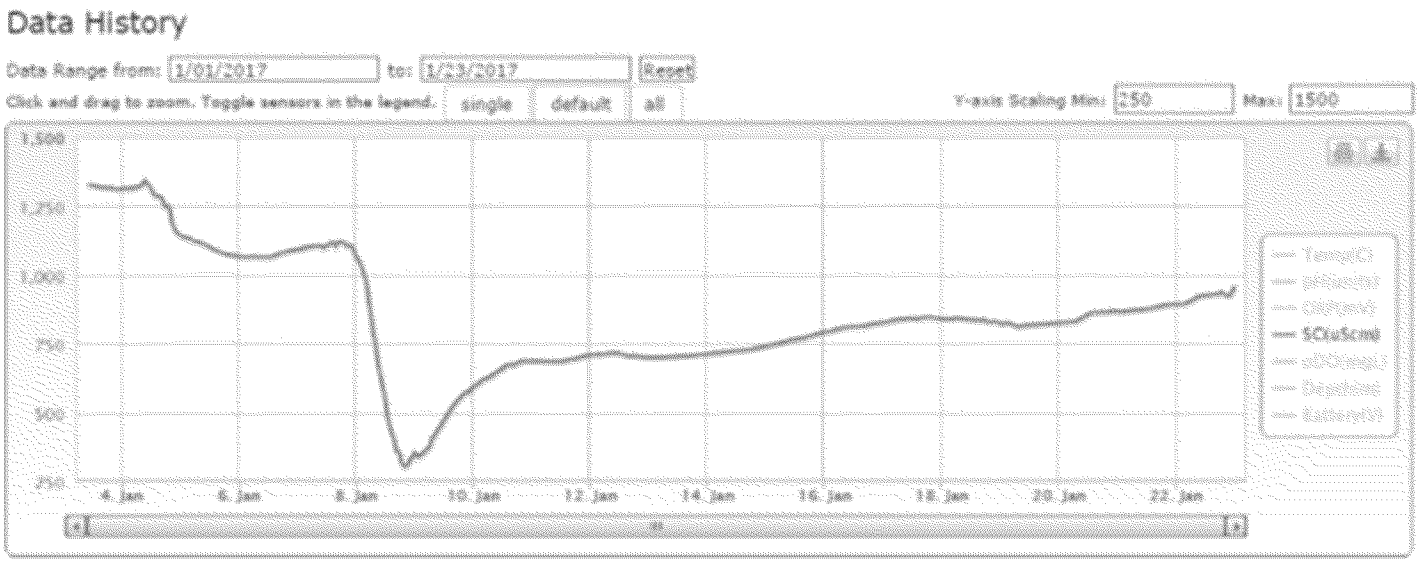
Other relatively large flowrates >20 cfs (>8,975 gpm) occurred in 1999, 2010, 2011, and 2016.


USGS 10308789 LEVIATHAN C AB ASPEN C NR MARKLEEVILLE CA
Annual Peak Streamflow, in cubic feet per second
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016

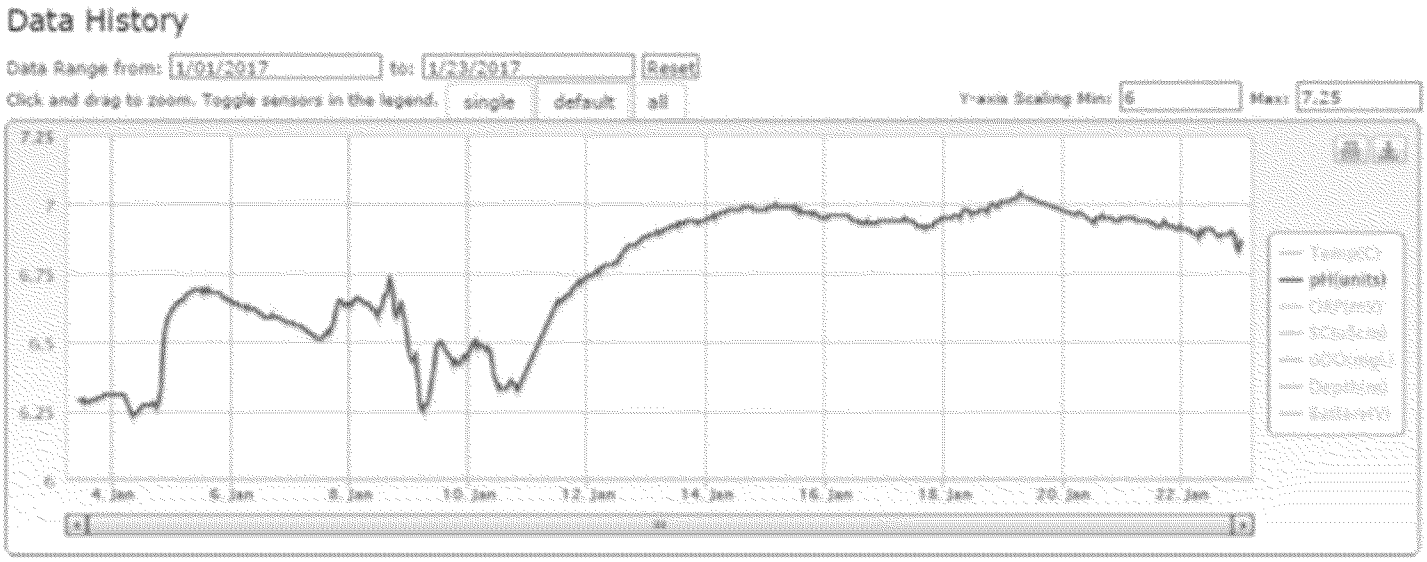


Water Quality

Water quality parameters specific conductance and pH (as well as other parameters) are measured by U.S. EPA's water quality monitor adjacent to the streamflow station. SC values showed an abrupt decline from approximately 1300 to 1100 uS/cm that corresponded with the first (~0.8 cfs) peak flow event; an abrupt decline from approximately 1,100 to 300 uS/cm that corresponded with the second (40 cfs) peak flow event, followed by an increase to about 900 uS/cm. SC did not show a significant change in conjunction with the third peak flow event (~7 cfs).



pH is a measure of the acid – alkaline condition of water. The pH in early January was ~6.25 standard units. Similar to SC, pH values changed abruptly in conjunction with the first two peak flow events. pH increased from about 6.25 to 6.7 in conjunction with the first peak flow event (~0.8 cfs), and then gradually declined over several days to about 6.5. The pH response during the second peak flow event (40 cfs) was more complicated; an initial increase to 6.75, a decline to 6.25, increase to about 6.5, and then a decline to about 6.3. Beginning late January 10, pH gradually increased to approximately 7 on January 19, and then drifted downward slightly to approximately 6.8 to 6.9 by January 22. There was a small (<0.1 unit) pH response in conjunction with the third peak flow event (7 cfs). Note that the scale of the graph makes these relatively small changes – a few tenths of a pH unit – appear more dramatic than they actually are.



If you have any questions or comments, please contact Tony Brown at (714) 228-6770 or anthony.brown@bp.com.

Thanks,

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