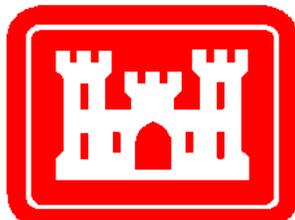


Annual Water Quality Report

EASTMAN LAKE

Water Year 2002



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I Purpose of this report

II Brief history of Eastman Lake

III Summaries for this year's sampling events

IV Conclusions

V References

VI Appendices

A. Basic definitions of lake water quality terms.

B. Profile Data and charts (S.D., Temp., DO, and pH).

C. Phytoplankton data and charts

D. Soluble metals data and charts

E. Inorganic sample data

F. MTBE table of results

G. Fish tissue analysis table

Eastman Lake

I. Purpose

This report is part of an environmental monitoring program that began at Eastman Lake in August 1976. The monitoring program was implemented to determine the water quality in the lake for both recreation and environmental health and to satisfy the Department of Army Engineering Regulation 1110-2-8154, “Water Quality and Environmental Management for Corps Civil Works Projects”.

II. Brief Description of Eastman Lake

Eastman Lake is located in central California, 23 miles northeast of Chowchilla, CA. The lake is nestled in the Sierra Nevada foothills and is surrounded by grasslands and blue oaks. At maximum capacity, the lake has 1,780 surface acres and holds 150,000 acre-feet of water. The lake was created by the construction of Buchanan Dam on the Chowchilla River. The dam is an earth and rockfill structure, 205 feet high, and 1,800 feet in length. Since being built by the US Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and irrigation, the lake has become a popular destination for recreation. At 600' elevation, summers are warm and the winters mild, allowing for year-round activities.

Generally there are two sample events a year, spring (April) and late summer (August). Since the start of the monitoring program, a water quality report is produced yearly to list results and address any concerns of the previous water year.

Historically Eastman Lake has a depth of < 90 ft, and is considered a mesotrophic lake when characterized by its clarity. A mesotrophic lake is one that has qualities between an oligotrophic lake (clear and nutrient limited, example Lake Tahoe) and a eutrophic lake (low clarity and high in nutrients, example, ClearLake). Similar to the eutrophic lakes monitored by the USACE, Eastman Lake has low dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations in its lower depths during the warm late summer months. Additionally Eastman Lake is warm (>20°C) in the late summer. Due to both the low DO concentrations and high temperatures, only warmwater fish species can reliably breed and survive in the lake. Warmwater fish species include bass, carp, perch, bluegill, crappie, and catfish. Although clearer than eutrophic (nutrient rich) lakes, mesotrophic lakes also can have low water clarity due to algal blooms. Additionally because the lake is relatively shallow, sediments suspended by wind action also impair its clarity. Water clarity is often measured in terms of Secchi Disc depth or SD (Appendix A). Historically the water clarity in Eastman Lake has been fair with ~14 % of the samples not meeting the recreational goal of 4 feet or greater (Figure 1). In 2001 the no Spring SD measure was taken, but the late summer sample was below the goal of 4 feet (SD = 3.75).

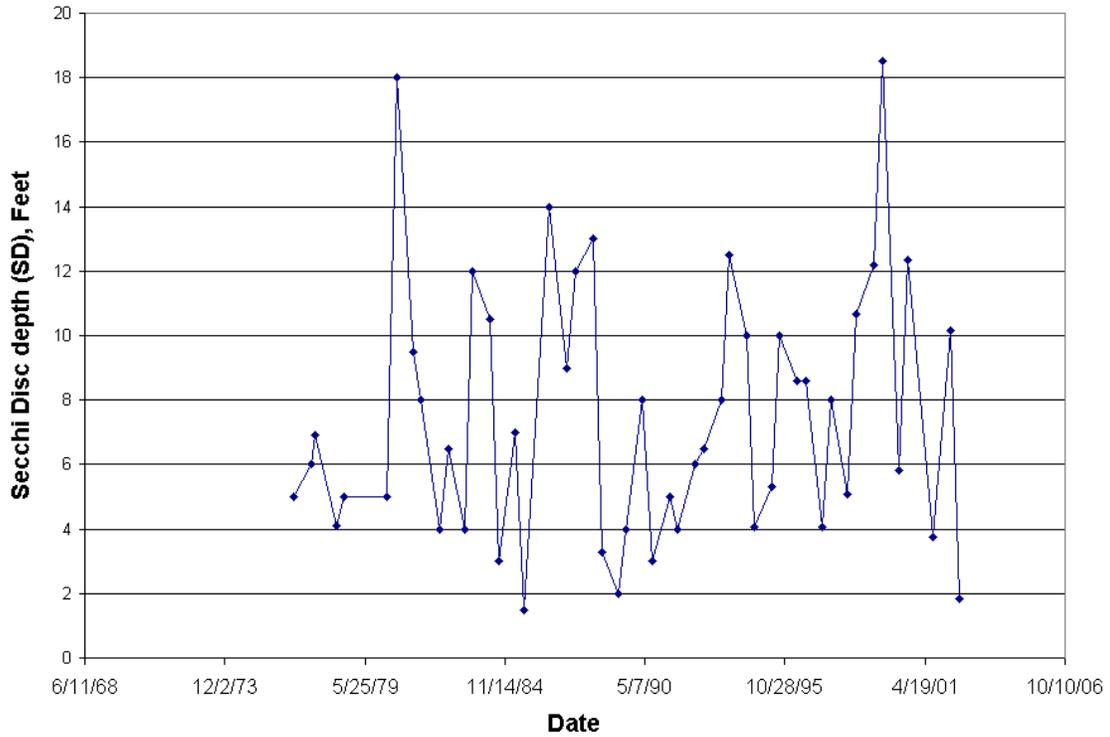


Figure 1. Historical Secchi Depth Values at Eastman Lake (2002 values included).

The 2001 Water Quality Report listed two contaminants of concern in Eastman Lake, mercury and manganese. Both of these contaminants were incorrectly listed due to the reasons described below. Since neither the maximum contaminant level (MCL = 2 ppb Hg) for human health nor the fish continuous exposure criteria concentration (0.77 ppb) was exceeded, mercury was inappropriately listed as a contaminant of concern for Lake Isabella. The highest level for mercury during 2000 and 2001 sample events was 0.035 ppb, well below limits of concern. Since manganese has no fish criteria limit and only a secondary human MCL based on taste and water stains, manganese shouldn't have been listed as a contaminant of concern in previous reports.

III. Sample Summaries for this year.

Introduction

The following general summaries are split into their respective sample types. Each type of sample summary includes a discussion of both the spring (April) and late summer (August) samples to better examine trends within the current year. The types of parameters monitored this year include: Secchi Disc depths, water column profiles (temperature, DO and pH), phytoplankton characterization, metals concentrations, MTBE concentrations, and Inorganic characterization (alkalinity, phosphorous, nitrogen, etc.). Fish sampling in Eastman Lake was terminated in 2000 because results were below the OEHHA screening value of 0.3 ppm. For a more detailed explanation of the importance for each type of sample, please see Appendix A.

SECCHI DEPTH

The Secchi Disc depth found during the spring and late summer sampling were similar to previous events. Traditionally the lake had a higher clarity in the spring than in the late summer (Appendix B). In the spring the water clarity was higher and had a SD of 10.17 feet. The late summer SD of 1.83 feet was below the recreational goal of 4 feet and was the lowest value since late summer 1985.

TEMPERATURE VALUES

The temperature profiles for Eastman Lake are indicative of a seasonally well-mixed shallow lake. The lake is well stratified in the spring, but this disappears after exposure to

the warm temperatures of late summer. The difference in the depth of the lake between the spring and late summer sampling events was considerable (spring depth = 85.3 feet, late summer depth= 59.1 feet). Partially due to this depth difference, the average temperatures were also very different (spring average temp. = 10.37 °C, late summer average temp.= 23.86°C). Eastman Lake's temperature varies seasonally due to its not having a deep-water area to buffer it from the warm summer air temperatures. Due to the warmth of the water, Eastman Lake wouldn't be able to support coldwater fish species reliably. For detailed results obtained during the sampling events, please see Appendix B.

DISSOLVED OXYGEN

The dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration in the lake differs greatly from spring to late summer. In the spring DO concentrations are supersaturated (11.08 mg/l DO) near the surface and low at the bottom (3.15 mg/L) of the lake. DO concentrations near the surface are above the saturation concentration of 9.36 mg/l (at 19.5°C) due to phytoplankton photosynthesis. DO concentrations in the late summer are much lower and have a steady gradient from near the surface (DO = 5.12 mg/l) to the bottom of the lake (DO =0.87 mg/l). The low DO values at the bottom of the lake are associated the decomposition of waste materials at accelerated rates due to the warm temperatures. Fish species that require greater than 5 mg/l DO at cooler water temperatures (< 20°C) would be unlikely to survive in Eastman Lake. For detailed results obtained during the sampling events, please see Appendix B.

PH Levels

In the spring sample event, pH values in the lake were slightly basic (pH = ~7.8) throughout the water column. The pH values in the late summer profile varied widely. The pH was more basic towards the surface and middle waters (max pH = 8.42) and very slightly acidic at the bottom (pH = 6.96). The lower pH value at the bottom of the lake increases the likelihood that higher soluble metal concentrations will be in lake bottom samples. For detailed results obtained during the sampling events, please see Appendix B.

PHYTOPLANKTON

In the spring sample, the algal biomass within the lake was high (Biomass = 906.5 ug/L) compared to spring 2001 (2001 Spring biomass = 312.0 ug/L). In spring 2001 green algae was the most dominant species, but in spring 2002 bluegreen algae dominated. In late summer the opposite trend occurred and the phytoplankton population was much higher in summer 2001 (2001 Summer Biomass = 8156.4 ug/L) than summer 2002 (Biomass = 2740.1 ug/L). Bluegreen algae were the most abundant species during both the 2001 and 2002 late summer sampling events. While most phytoplankton species must obtain nitrogen (a required nutrient for growth) from aqueous forms in the lake, bluegreen algae have the ability to use atmospheric nitrogen gas (by nitrogen fixation). In lakes that are limited in nitrogen availability, nitrogen fixing is a distinct advantage. Since nitrogen is limited in eutrophic lakes such as Eastman Lake, bluegreen algae has likely out competed the other species. Bluegreen algae is often thought of as a nuisance

due to the inability of it to be used in the aquatic food chain and for its impact on water clarity. For detailed results obtained during the 2002 sampling events, please see Appendix C.

METALS

All heavy metals were less than the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or the freshwater fishery criteria during either the spring or summer except for dissolved iron and manganese which exceeded their secondary MCL's. For detailed results obtained during the sampling events, please see Appendix D.

The appearance of higher than historical copper concentrations in the bar chart in Appendix D must be addressed. While it would appear that this year's copper concentrations are much higher than anything seen in the recent past, this may not be the case because the values are still below the detection limits of the analytical procedure. (5 ppb) The appearance of the chart is attributable to the paradigm chosen for displaying so called "flagged" concentrations. As referred to in the Preface to this report, we chose to display "flagged" values below the detection limit if they were greater than 50% of the reporting limit which the lab interprets as the Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL). A supportable interpretation of the copper data is that in the past it has been "Non-Detect" and it remains so this year.

While dissolved iron concentrations had exceeded the secondary MCL (Iron MCL = 300 ppb) in the past, the late summer bottom iron concentration approached being twice

as high (Iron on the bottom in summer = 750 ppb) as any previous value, but still did not exceed the fish criteria limit of 1000 ppb.

Every late summer sampling period, a higher concentration of dissolved manganese is flowing into the lake compared to ambient lake concentrations. While there isn't a set fish criteria limit for manganese, the last two summers water flowing into Eastman Lake has exceeded the secondary MCL for manganese in drinking water (50 ppb) which is based on aesthetic considerations. In late summer 2002, water flowing into the lake had a manganese concentration of 170 ppb. Additionally, this year the concentration of manganese in the bottom waters of the lake during the summer sampling period was abnormally high at 400 ppb, compared to the 2001 concentration of 7 ppb.

MTBE

Most results were below the reporting limit of 2ppb. The maximum reading was 5 ppb in the spring lake sample. For detailed results obtained during the sampling events, please see Appendix F.

INORGANIC ANALYSIS

The spring sample analysis had several interesting trends concerning concentrations of chloride, total solids, and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous).

The chloride concentration in the spring sampling event was much higher than the other lakes monitored by the USACE.

Spring total solids concentration was high when compared to all the lakes monitored (Lake TS = 120 mg/L, Inflow TS =130 mg/L), and have slightly increased each year since 2000 levels (Figure 2).

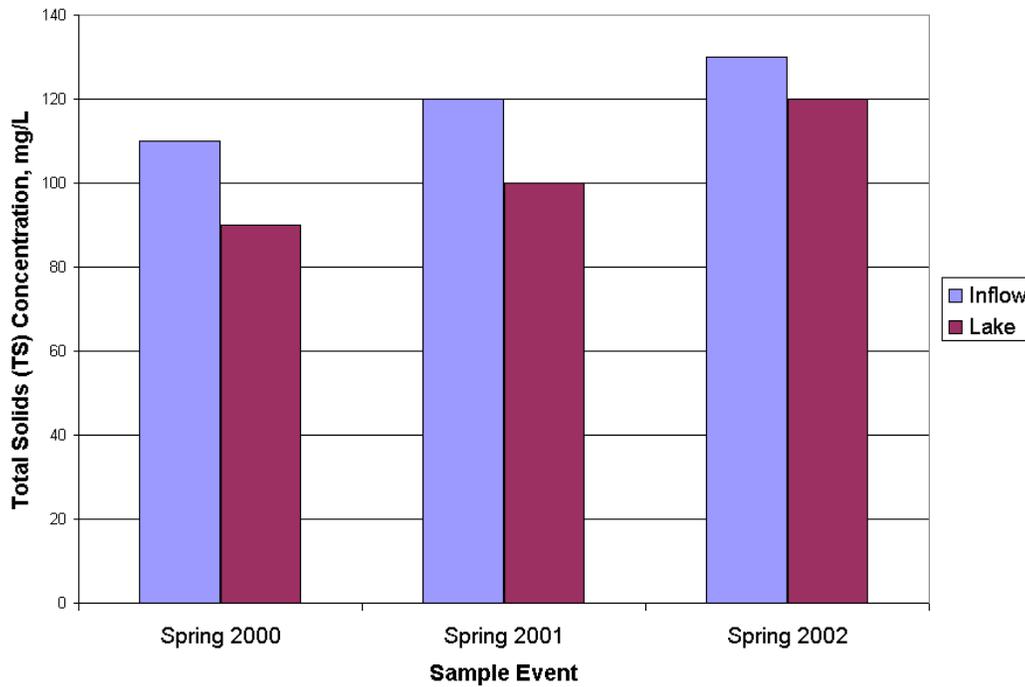


Figure 2. Spring Total Solids (TS) Concentrations.

Late summer Total Solids concentrations were extremely high (Lake Summer TS = 190 mg/L) and the inlet TS concentration (Inlet Summer TS = 1300 mg/L) is an area of concern (Figure 3). The increase in TS must be addressed considering that values have been increasing each year since 2000.

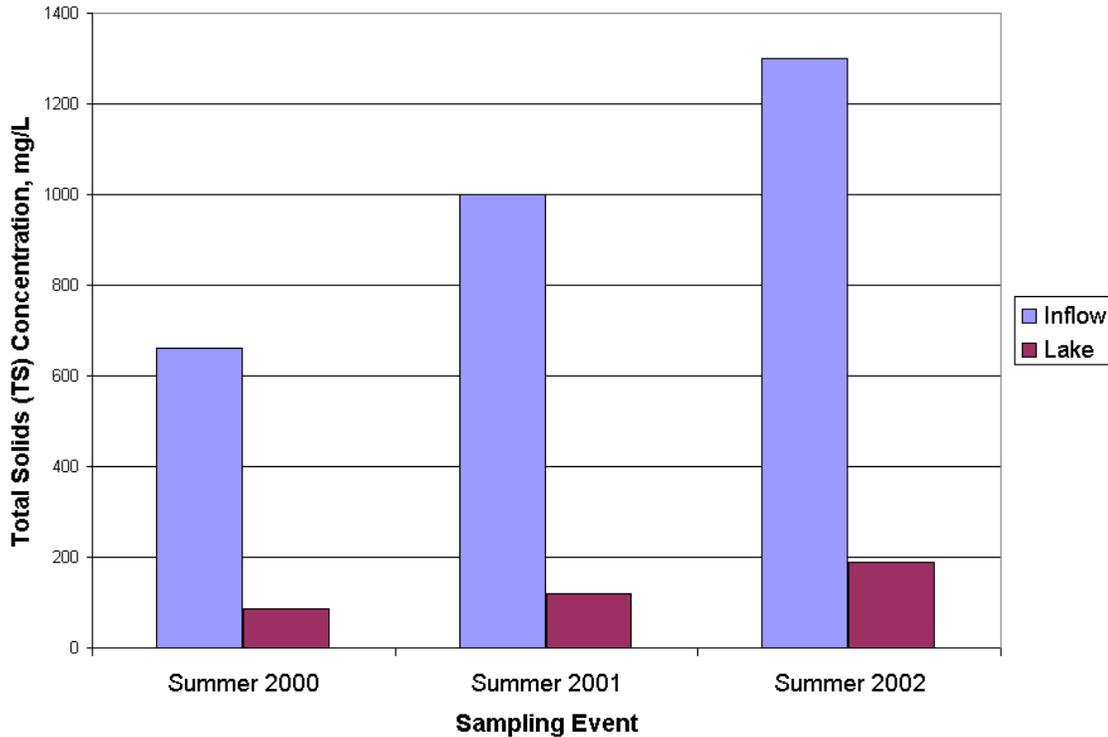


Figure 3. Late Summer Total Solids (TS) Concentrations.

Late summer 2002 sampling also indicated detectable levels of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous) in the lake. While nitrate values were below detection in the spring (< 0.1 mg/L), a concentration of 1.5 mg/L was found in the lake during the late summer sampling event. Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) in the lake increased from 0.6 mg/L in the spring to 2.7 mg/L in the summer. Phosphorous concentrations increased from below detection levels (< 0.1 mg/L) in the spring to a visible concentration in the summer. Ortho-phosphate was below detection during the summer event and total phosphorous was found to be 0.3 mg/L. The availability of nutrients may be directly related to the high concentration of total solids flowing into the lake. For detailed results obtained during the 2002 sampling events, please see Appendix E.

IV. Conclusions

Eastman Lake is a relatively shallow mesotrophic lake that can support warmwater fish species. Coldwater fish that require temperatures below 20°C and dissolved oxygen concentrations greater than 5 mg/L would have difficulties surviving the summer conditions at Eastman Lake. Due to a slightly acidic (<7) pH and the anaerobic conditions ideal for bacterial growth near the bottom of the lake during the late summer, some heavy metals within lake sediments are being converted into soluble forms.

Total Solids (TS) concentrations of inflowing water and within the lake have increased steadily over the last three years (2000 – 2002) and must be carefully monitored in the upcoming year. Associated with the increase in total solids is a reduction in clarity to below the recreational goal of 4 feet.

V. References

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VI. Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary of Sample Types

Glossary of Sample Types

This glossary of sample types is intended to provide a general background and indicate the importance of each sample in determining water quality. These are meant to be brief and basic. If a further explanation is desired please refer to the list of references provided in this report.

Secchi Depth

One of the oldest and easiest methods to determine lake clarity is the Secchi depth (SD). The Secchi depth is determined by dropping a Secchi disc into a water body and determining the depth that it is last visible from the surface of the water. Secchi discs are generally white and 20 cm in diameter. Secchi depth values are most impacted by the light intensity at the time of sampling and the scattering of light by solid particulates within the water column. Algal growth (phytoplankton) and sediment re-suspension are often major constituents of solid particulates within the water column. Secchi depth values can be used to estimate the Trophic state or the nutrient levels within the lake. The more nutrients are available, the larger likelihood of algal blooms that limit water clarity. Due to recreational concerns for safety, the goal for Secchi depth values is four feet or greater.

Temperature Profiles and Data Points

The temperature profile of a lake provides information how a lake is operating and the potential for aquatic biota to live within the lake. The temperature profile is a direct indicator if a lake is stratified. Stratification in lakes is created generally by temperature affecting the density of water molecules. Stratification is usually indicated by a region of similar temperature nearer the surface of the water (epilimnion), then a region of temperature transition (metalimnion), to another layer of nearly constant temperature at the bottom of the lake (hypolimnion). Each layer in a stratified lake is important, but the existence of a hypolimnion can drastically impact how well a lake can handle warmer temperatures such as those found in northern California during the summer. The hypolimnion acts as a buffer against large temperature shifts. The nature of dam operation is that water is discharged near the bottom, releasing the hypolimnion, and eliminating stratification. This operation limits the ability of reservoirs to regulate their temperature during the summer months. Stratification isn't always desirable. When a lake isn't stratified and is instead well mixed, the required nutrients near the bottom of the lake become available to phytoplankton for growth. Temperatures within lakes also indicate which species of fish will survive within a lake. Coldwater species of fish require temperatures below 20 degrees C in order to spawn and survive. If a lake is often above 20 degrees C, then only warmwater fish species will survive.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Concentration Profiles

DO is required by organisms for respiration and for chemical reactions within lake waters. The recommended level for DO for most aquatic species survival is 5mg/L. In lakes, biota waste (detritus) falls to the bottom of the lake to be utilized by bacteria. The bacteria need oxygen and will deplete levels near the bottom of a lake, especially during

warm temperature, high respiration conditions. For nutrient rich (eutrophic) lakes more organisms will grow, create wastes, and cause oxygen depleted regions at the lowest areas. Under these conditions only aquatic species that can survive low DO conditions in warm water near the surface will survive.

PH Profiles

The pH profiles of the lakes indicate the potential for certain chemical reactions to occur. In high pH (greater than pH = 7 or basic) aquatic systems, metal pollutants tend to form into insoluble compounds that fall onto the lake floor. In low pH (less than pH = 7 or acidic) systems or areas metal ions become soluble and available for uptake into aquatic organisms. Other compounds like ammonia that are introduced into a low pH aquatic environment will transform into soluble nitrate and be utilized by organisms.

Phytoplankton Analysis

Phytoplankton analysis indicates the health, nutrients, and biodiversity within a lake. Lakes that have few nutrients available (Oligotrophic) will generally have a much lower quantity of phytoplankton (high Secchi depth) but the number of phytoplankton species seen will be large. In a lake that is nutrient rich (eutrophic) there are generally large phytoplankton blooms (low Secchi depth), but they are made up of a couple of phytoplankton species. Certain species of phytoplankton are preferred food sources for zooplankton (small invertebrates). Generally species like diatoms and green algae can be consumed by the filter-feeding zooplankton, but species like bluegreen algae are low in nutrients and are difficult to consume. Some species like the dinoflagellates can grow horn like points to discourage potential predators. In nutrient rich waters where there is plenty of phosphorous, nitrogen can be limited for biological growth. While most species can't grow due to the lack of nitrogen, bluegreen algae (cyanobacteria) have the ability to utilize nitrogen from the atmosphere when required. This gives bluegreen algae the ability to dominate in many eutrophic lakes.

Soluble Metals Analysis

The soluble metals analysis indicates the exposure of humans and aquatic organisms to toxic metals. These metals often build up as they are consumed through the food chain. Water samples provide an indicator for additional problems. Soluble forms of metal ions are more prevalent in low pH (pH <7, or acidic) environments.

MTBE Analysis

MTBE (methyl tertiary-butyl ether) is a chemical additive to gasoline to improve combustion. Due to its high solubility, MTBE travels and blends into aquatic systems rapidly. While not found to be extremely hazardous at low levels, the offensive smell and taste is detectible by humans at extremely low concentrations. The effect of MTBE on humans and aquatic systems is still under investigation.

Inorganic Analysis

Alkalinity

Alkalinity is measured in terms of mg/L of calcium carbonate. It indicates a lakes ability to buffer incoming acidic pollution and situational changes.

Ammonia

Ammonia is a gas that is toxic to fish and is more visible at a higher pH. Ammonia is created through anthropogenic inputs, bacteria cell respiration, and the decomposition of dead cells. Due to being a gas, given time ammonia will volatilize from the water. At a lower pH, much of the ammonia is converted to ammonium (a nutrient for root bound plant life) and utilizes DO in the nitrification process.

Chloride

The chloride ion is an indicator of any salinity increases within a lake. Most fresh water aquatic species are sensitive to salinity changes.

Nitrate

Nitrate is the nitrogen product created through the nitrification of ammonium. Nitrate is a soluble form of the nutrient nitrogen and is utilized by phytoplankton.

Total Phosphorous

The total phosphorous provides a measure of both utilized and soluble phosphorous within water samples. Phosphorous is a required nutrient for plant growth and development.

Ortho Phosphorous

Ortho phosphorous is the soluble form of phosphorous that is utilized by free-floating aquatic plants (phytoplankton).

Kjeldahl N

Kjeldahl nitrogen or total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) is a measure of the total concentration of nitrogen in a sample. This includes ammonia, ammonium, nitrite, nitrate, nitrogen gas, and nitrogen contained within organisms.

COD

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is a measure of the total oxygen required to complete the chemical and biological demands of a sample.

Fish Tissue Analysis

Fish tissue is analyzed to examine potential exposure of humans to toxicants as well as the health of the aquatic food chain. In aquatic systems toxic contaminants can build up (or bioaccumulate) within animals at the top of the food chain. Contaminants (especially organic pollutants) are retained within the fat tissue of an organism, therefore in fish samples the lipid content is often measured.

Lake Code Designation

Laboratory Reports are provided in the previous sections.

Sample ID is “XX-YY-ZZ” where

XX designation:

BB for Black Butte

EA for Eastman

EN for Englebright

HE for Hensley

IS for Isabella

KA for Kaweah

ME for Mendocino

MC for Martis Creek

NH for New Hogan

PF for Pine Flat

SO for Sonoma

SU for Success

YY designation

SP for Spring

SU for Summer

ZZ designation

S for surface of Lake

B for bottom of Lake

I-1 for inflow 1

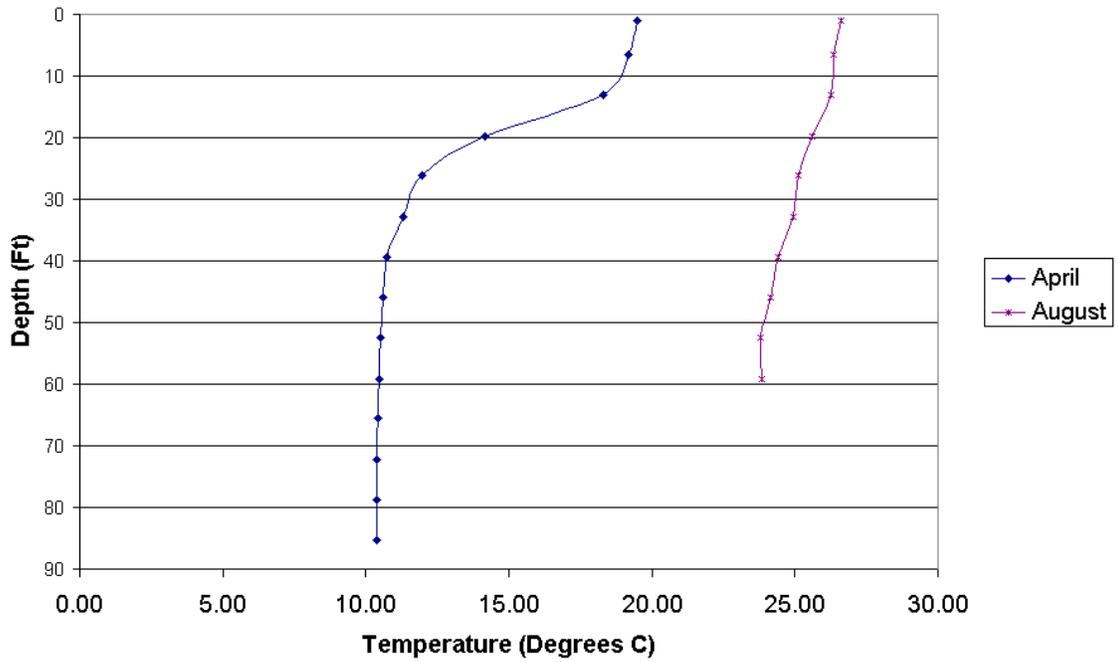
I-2 for inflow 2

O for outflow

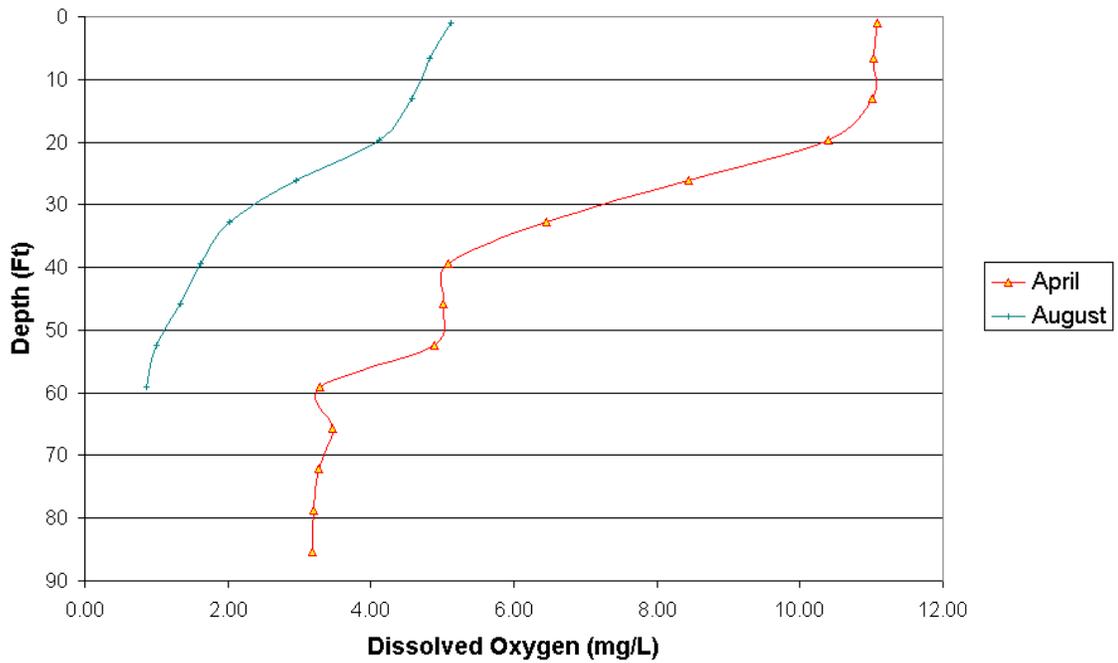
Example: BB-SU-S is for a water sample taken from Black Butte in the Summer on the Lake's Surface.

Appendix B: Profile Data and Charts (Secchi Disc, Temperature, DO, and pH)

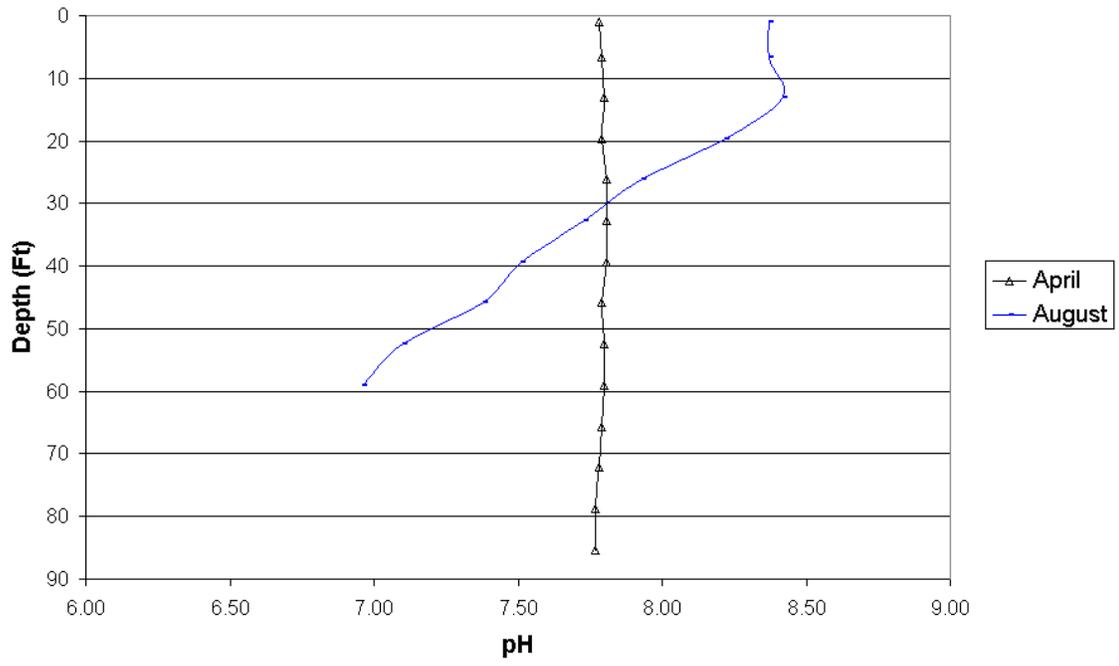
Eastman Lake - Temperature Profile



Eastman Lake - Dissolved Oxygen Profile



Lake Eastman - pH Profile

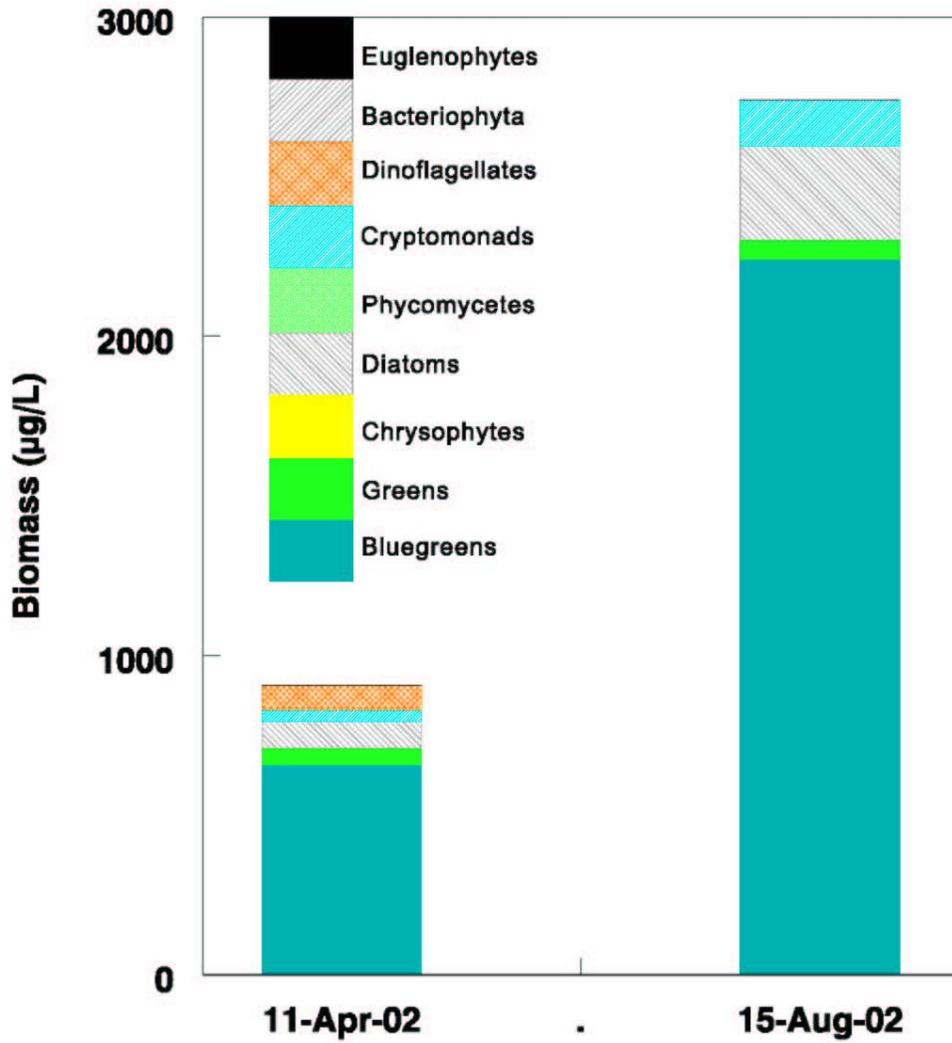


EASTMAN					
Sample Location: Behind dam				Date: 04/11/02	
Observers: Tim McLaughlin				Time: 9:30 am	
Lake Elevation: 499.04					
Weather Conditions:					
Wind Speed: 0		Precipitation: 0		Temp (F): 65	
SECCHI Depth: 10 feet and 2 inches					
Depth-M	Depth-F	Temp-C	Cond	DOmg/ L	pH
25.1	85.3	10.37	154	3.18	7.77
24	78.7	10.38	154	3.21	7.77
22	72.2	10.40	154	3.27	7.78
20	65.6	10.41	153	3.46	7.79
18	59.1	10.45	154	3.29	7.80
16	52.5	10.53	152	4.89	7.80
14	45.9	10.62	152	5.01	7.79
12	39.4	10.75	153	5.09	7.81
10	32.8	11.29	152	6.46	7.81
8	26.2	11.95	151	8.45	7.81
6	19.7	14.15	152	10.40	7.79
4	13.1	18.30	152	11.02	7.80
2	6.6	19.20	154	11.03	7.79
0.03	1	19.50	154	11.08	7.78
CHOWCHILLA (Inflow)					
Temp (F)	pH		DOmg/ L	EC	Flow rate (cfs)
72.2	7.84		-	-	-
VISUAL OBSERVATIONS: Algae-like material in water.					

EASTMAN					
Sample Location: Behind dam				Date: 08/15/02	
Observers: Tim McLaughlin				Time: 9:50 am	
Lake Elevation: 470.55					
Weather Conditions:					
Wind Speed: 5		Precipitation: 0		Temp (F): 75	
SECCHI Depth: 1 foot and 10 inches					
Depth-M	Depth-F	Temp-C	Cond	DOmg/ L	pH
17.3	59.1	23.86	238	0.87	6.96
16	52.5	23.80	236	1.00	7.10
14	45.9	24.16	235	1.33	7.38
12	39.4	24.43	233	1.62	7.51
10	32.8	24.95	231	2.03	7.73
8	26.2	25.12	230	2.96	7.93
6	19.7	25.58	229	4.11	8.22
4	13.1	26.24	226	4.57	8.42
2	6.6	26.36	226	4.82	8.37
0.03	1	26.62	225	5.12	8.37
CHOWCHILLA (Inflow)					
Temp (F)	pH		DOmg/ L	EC	Flow rate (cfs)
79.1	7.77		-	-	-
VISUAL OBSERVATIONS: Haif-like algae, hydrogen sulfide smell.					

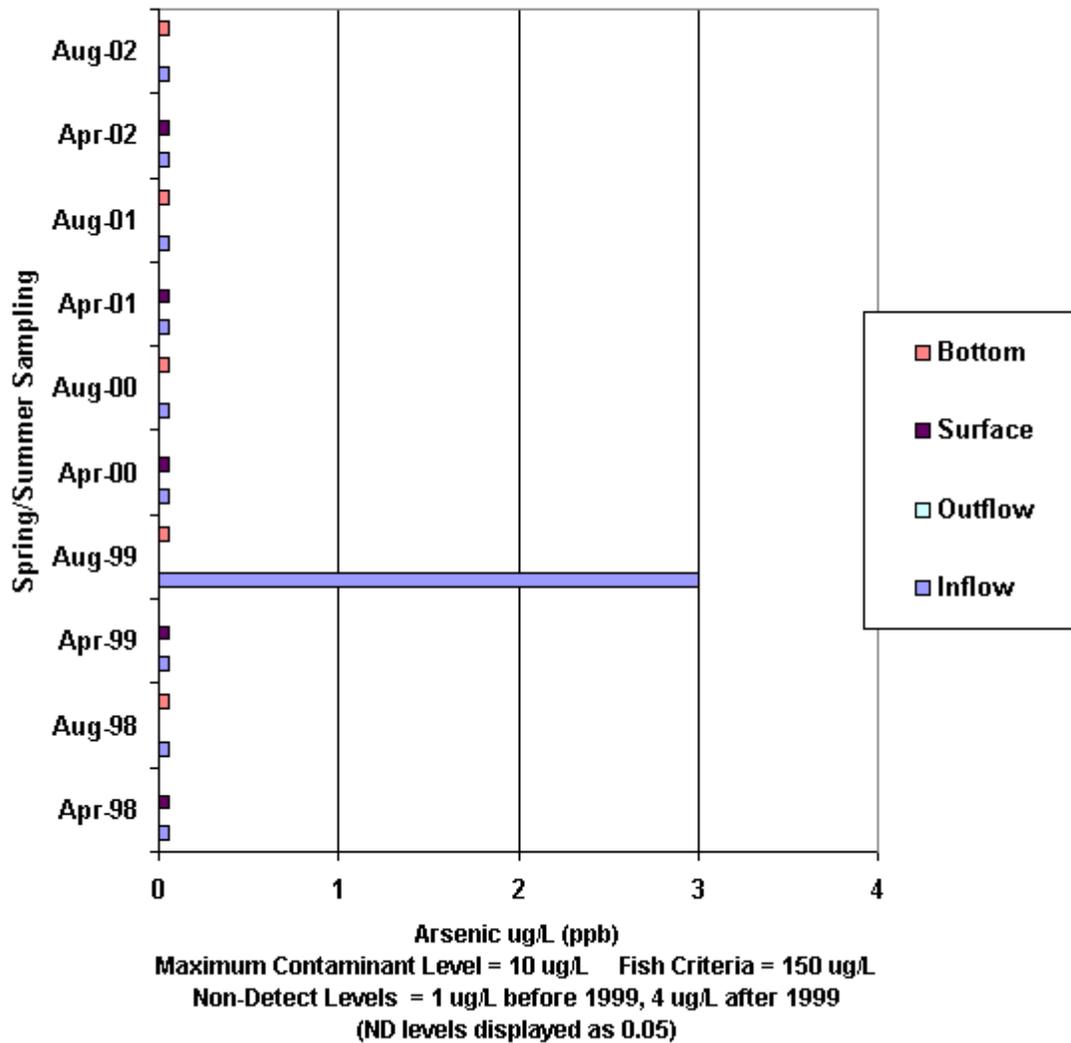
Appendix C: Phytoplankton Data and Charts

Phytoplankton Biomass 2002 Eastman Lake / Buchanan Dam

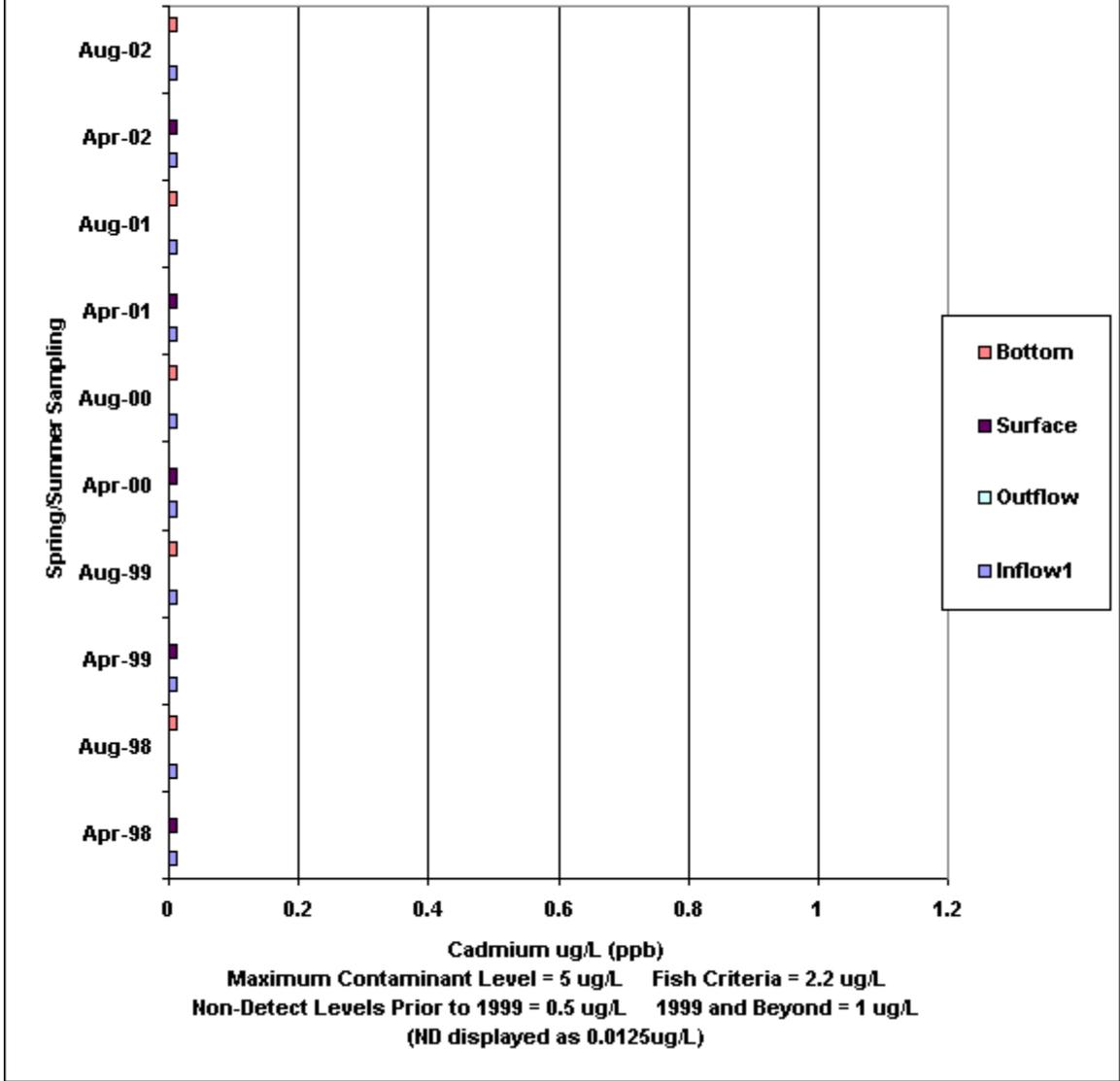


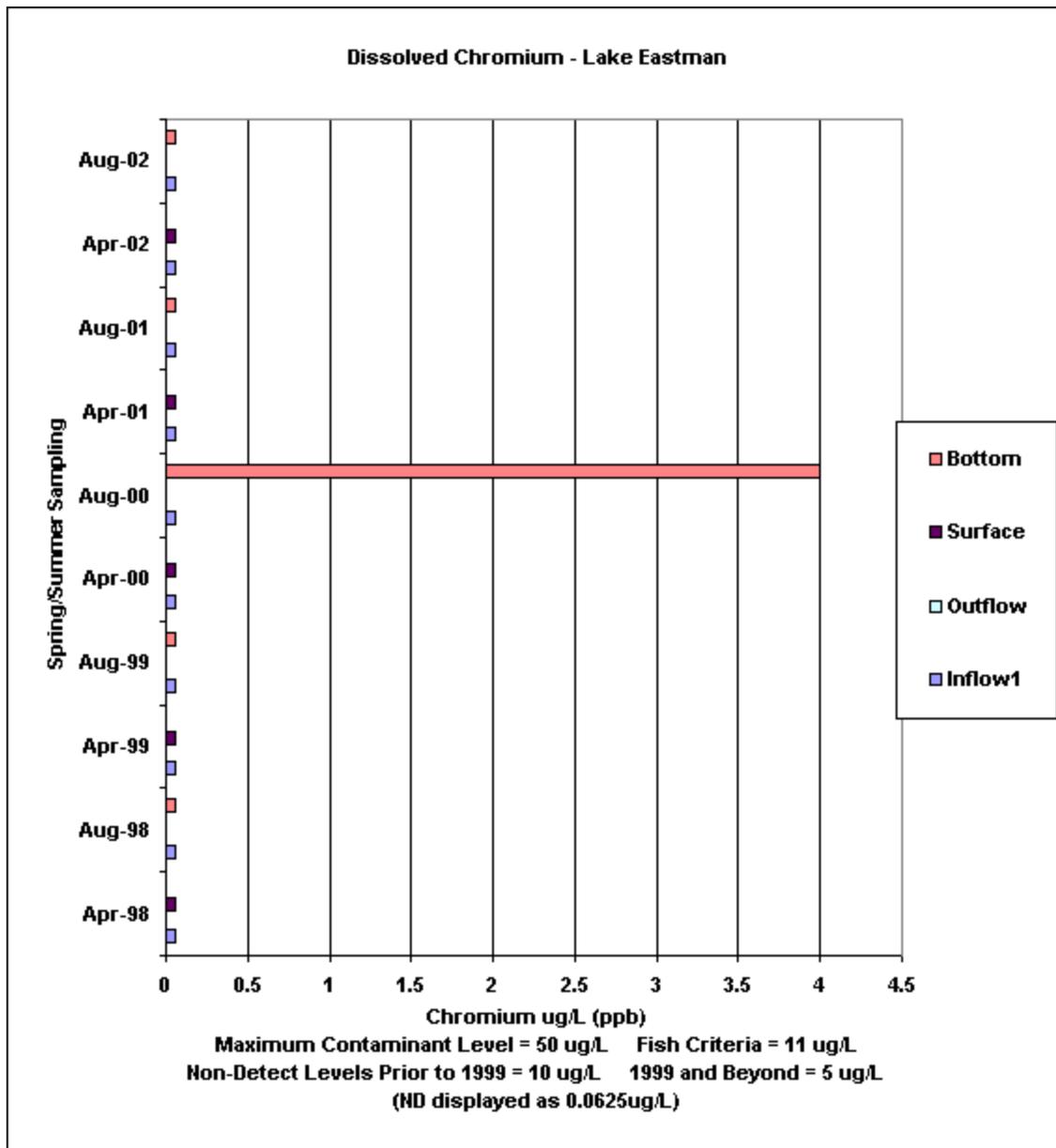
Appendix D: Metals Data and Charts

Dissolved Arsenic - Lake Eastman

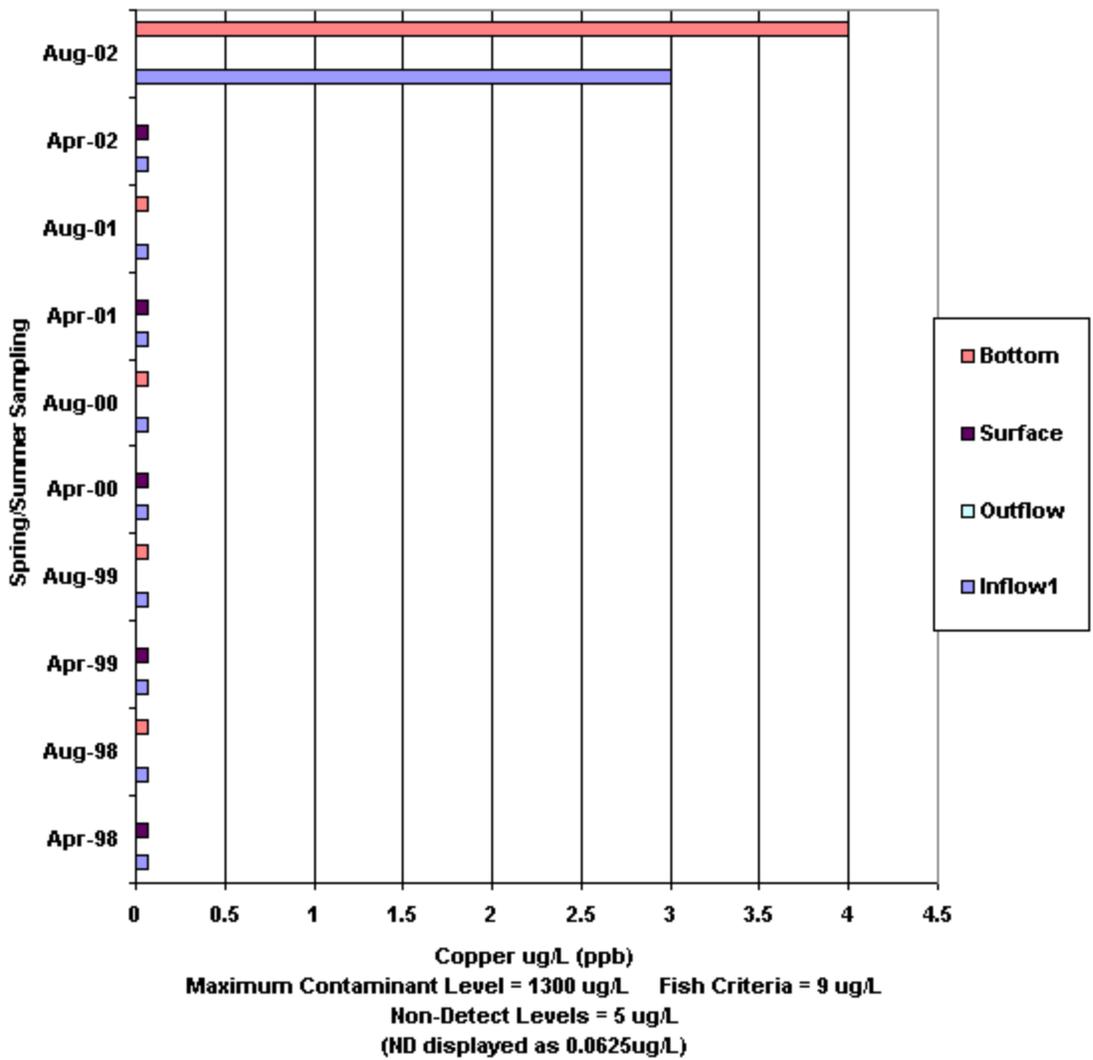


Dissolved Cadmium - Lake Eastman

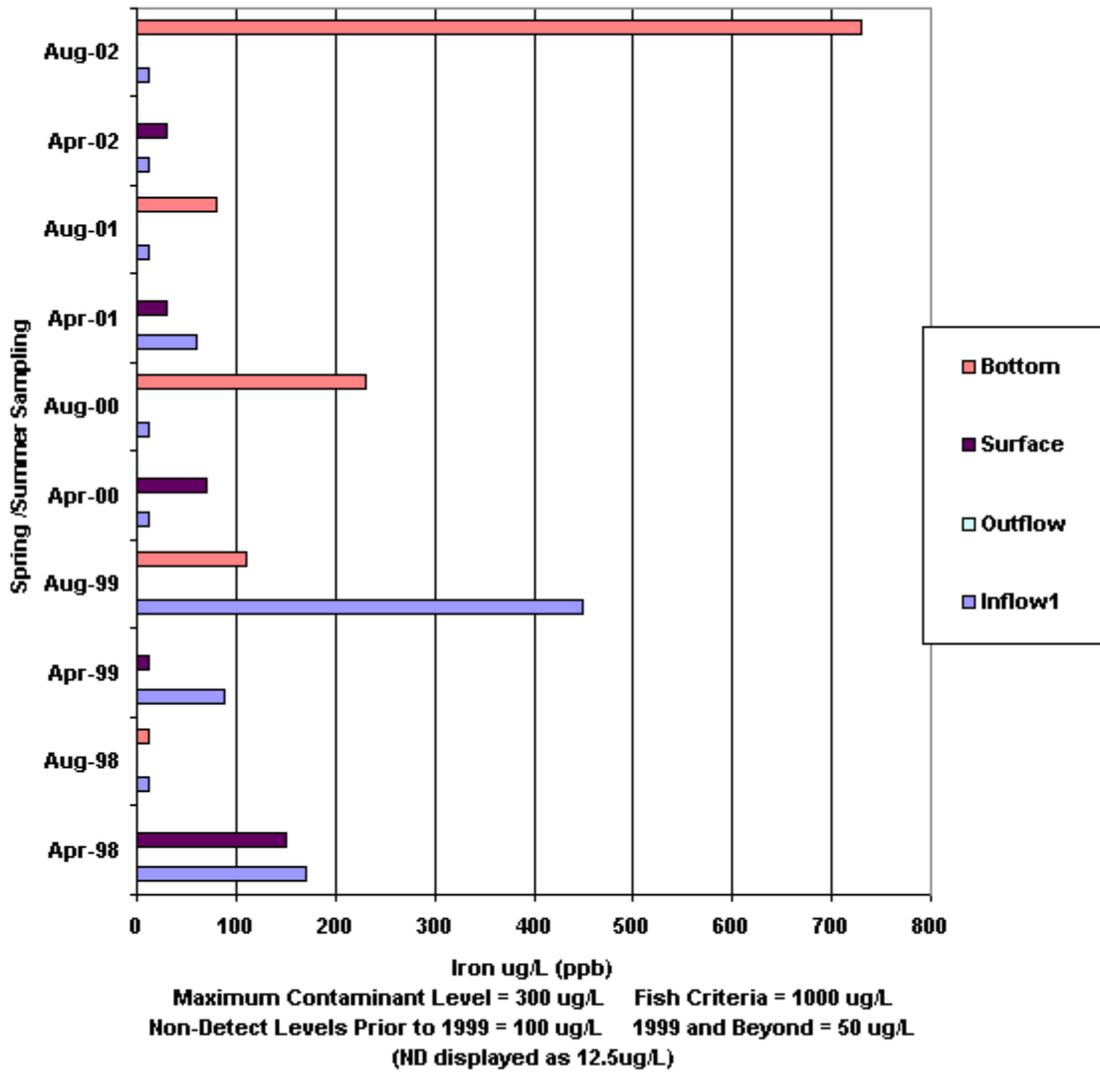




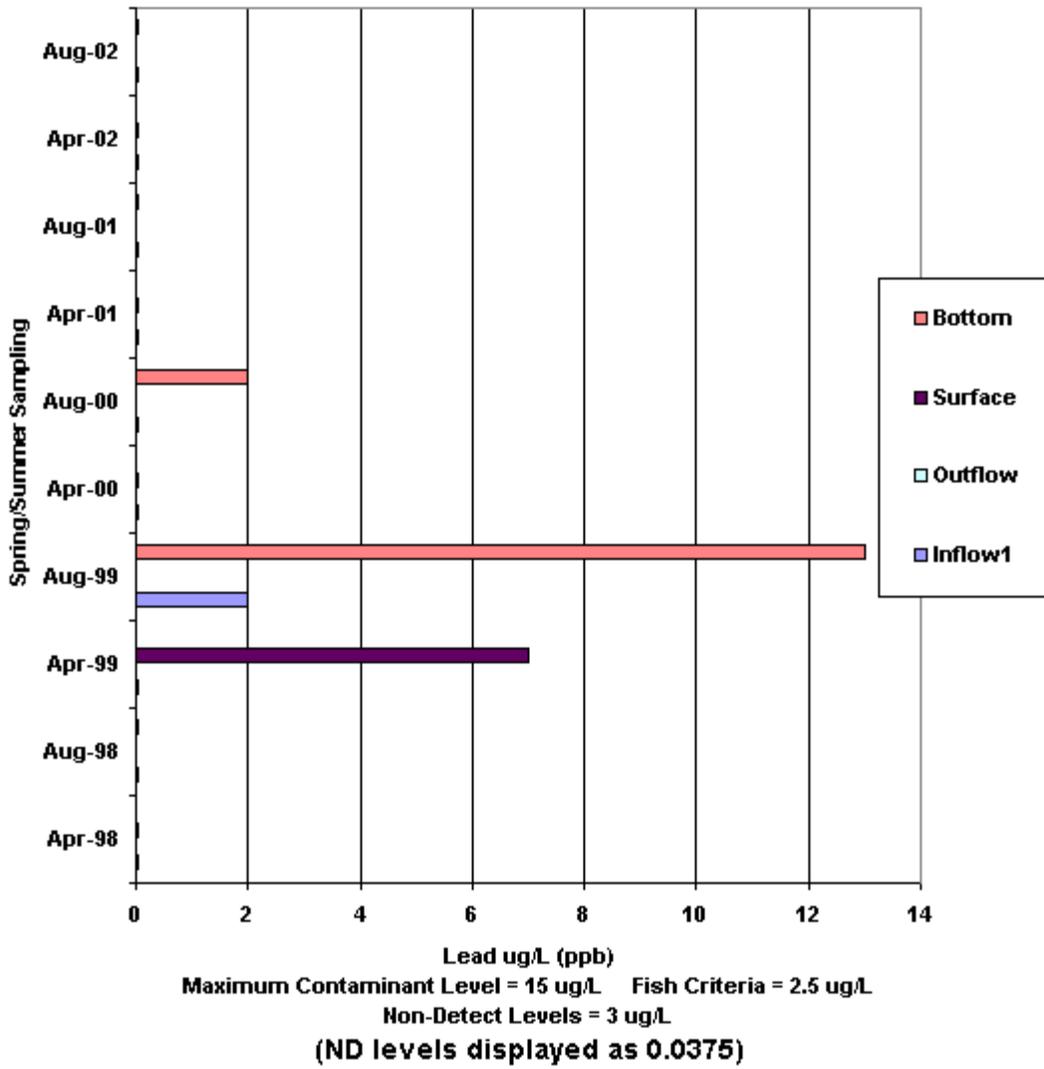
Dissolved Copper - Lake Eastman



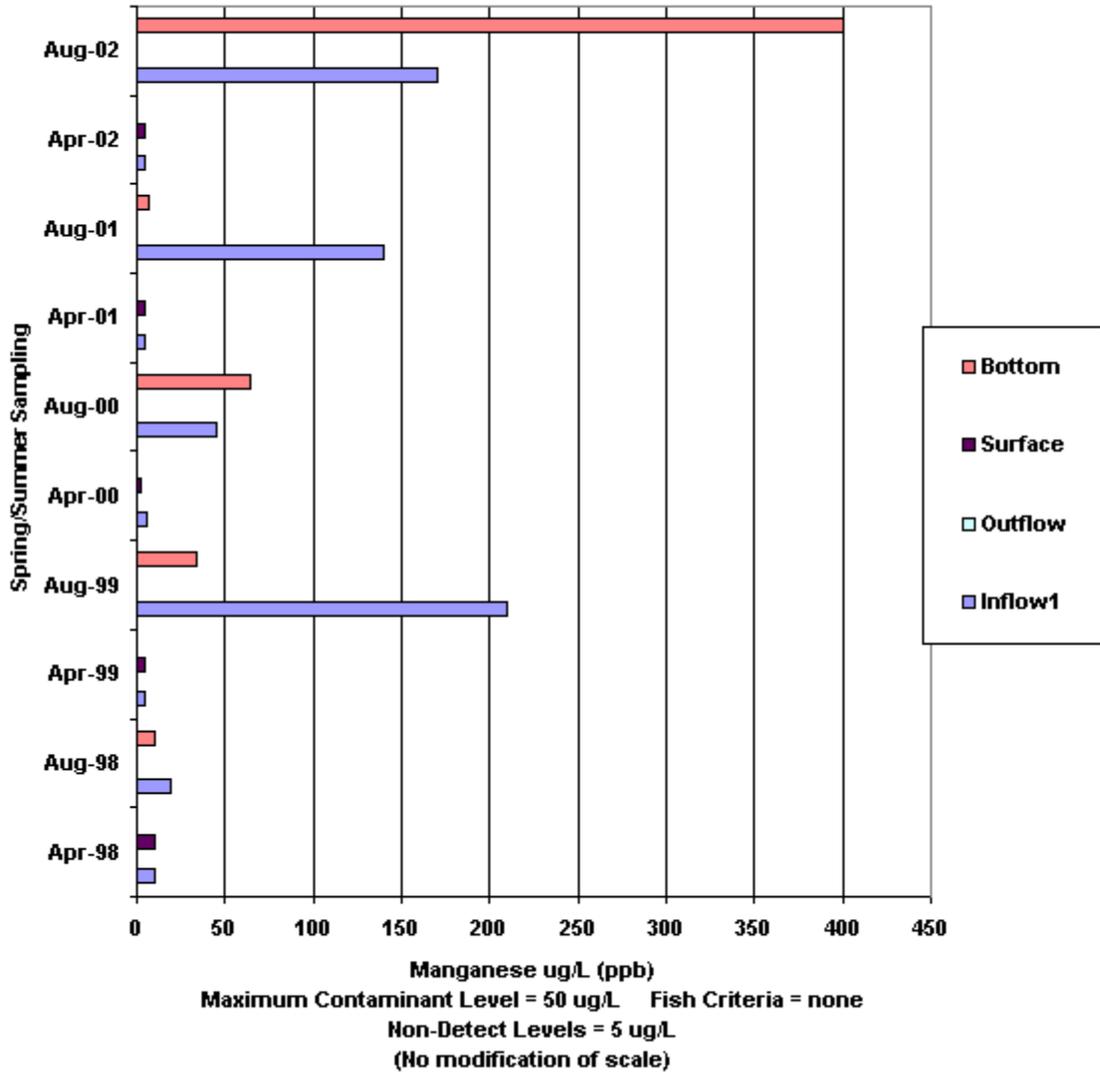
Dissolved Iron - Lake Eastman



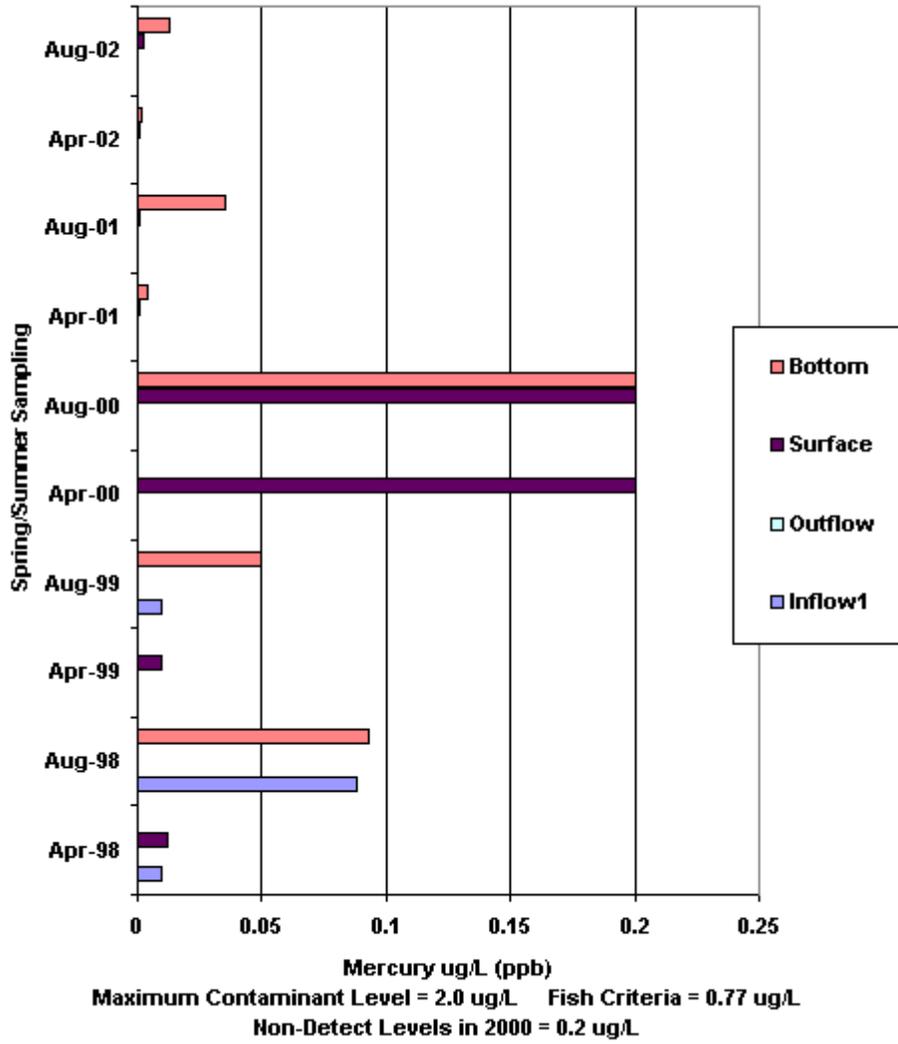
Dissolved Lead - Lake Eastman

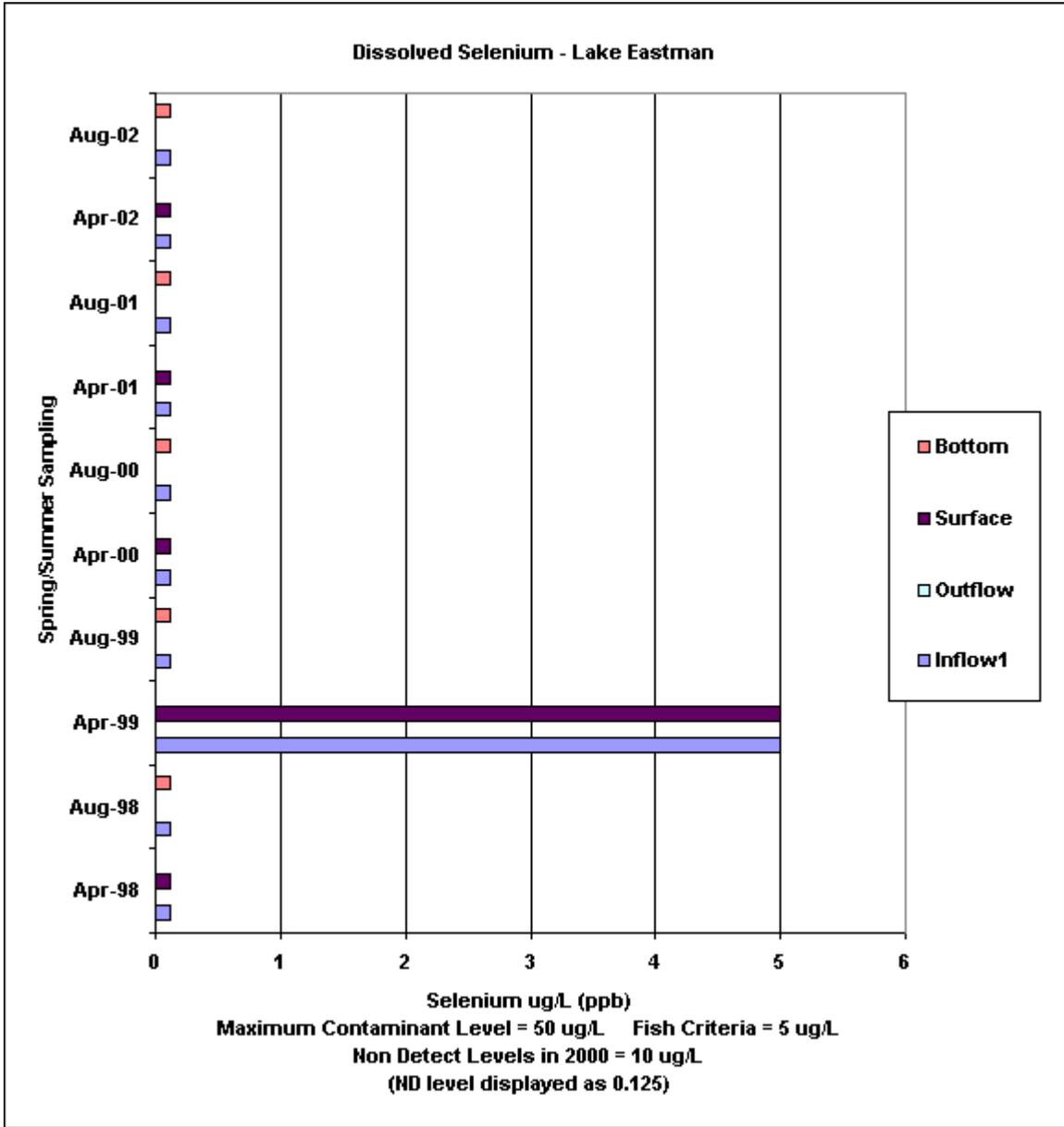


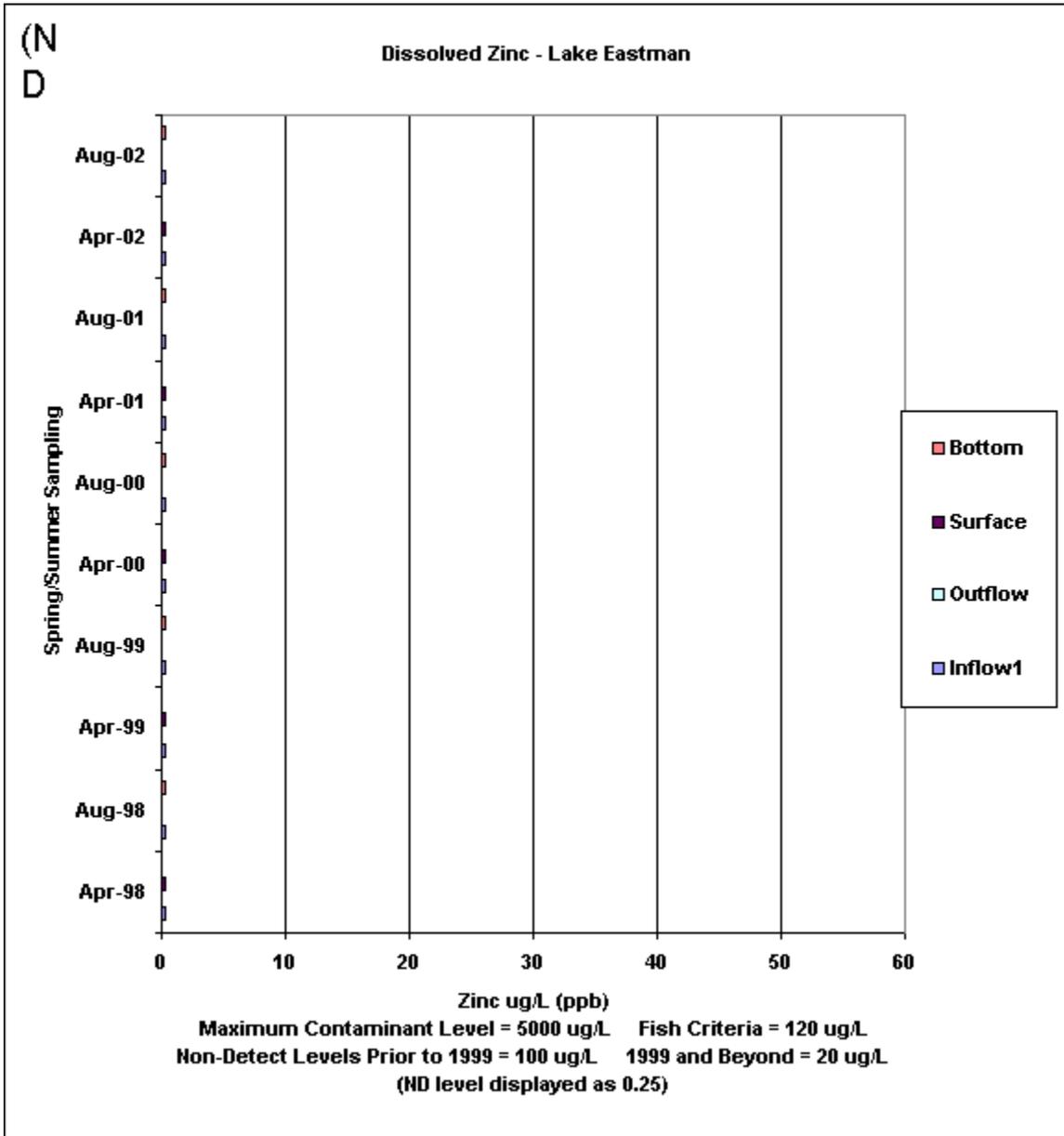
Dissolved Manganese - Lake Eastman



Dissolved Mercury - Lake Eastman







Appendix E: Inorganic Sample Data

Inorganic Results (mg/L) For surface lake waters (spring)												
	BB	EA	EN	HE	IS	KA	MC	ME	NH	PF	SO	SU
Alkalinity		60	40	50	60	30	40	70	80	20		100
Ammonia		<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1
Chloride		21	2	21	4	4	3	<1	6	5		4
Nitrate		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1		<0.1
Total P		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1
Ortho P	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1
Sulfate		5.3	2.6	4.2	8.9	2	1	8.2	9	2.1		4.7
Kjeldahl N		0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	<0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2		<0.1
COD					<50							
Tot Solids		120	70	100	110	60	78	100	120	21		150

Inorganic Results (mg/L) For inlet waters to the lakes (spring) (I-1 only)												
	BB	EA	EN	HE	IS	KA	MC	ME	NH	PF	SO	SU
Alkalinity	100	70	40	50	20	30	40	80	90	10	100	50
Ammonia	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Chloride	13	25	3	21	<1	<1	4	<1	6	4	3	2
Nitrate	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total P	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Ortho P	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	
Sulfate	18	2.1	2.3	3	2.8	1.9	0.8	8.8	11	1.6	11	3.5
Kjeldahl N	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1
COD	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Tot Solids	170	130	59	110	60	60	90	110	150	30	130	90

Inorganic Results (mg/L) For surface lake waters (summer)												
	BB	EA	EN	HE	IS	KA	MC	ME	NH	PF	SO	SU
Alkalinity	140	70	40	50	50	40	70	90	80	10	80	110
Ammonia	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
Chloride	16	26	4	19	6	5	5	5	9	3	5	8
Nitrate	<0.1	1.5	<0.1	1.3	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	<0.1
Total P	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Ortho P	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Sulfate	16	4.1	3.6	3.5	5.9	2	0.7	7.4	14	1.6	6.4	4.4
Kjeldahl N	<0.1	2.7	<0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.6
COD	<50	60	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Tot Solids	200	190	50	120	98	80	80	120	120	52	100	170

Inorganic Results (mg/L) For inlet waters to the lakes (summer) (I-1 only)												
	BB	EA	EN	HE	IS	KA	MC	ME	NH	PF	SO	SU
Alkalinity	150	90	40		60	40	80	100	130	20	110	180
Ammonia												
Chloride	16	490	5		10	8	3	5	14	4	5	22
Nitrate												
Total P												
Ortho P												
Sulfate	16	4.5	3		9.8	3.2	<0.5	6	14	2.7	5.4	8.7
Kjeldahl N												
COD												
Tot Solids	200	1300	50		140	100	100	150	200	50	140	280

Appendix F: MTBE Table

2002 MTBE Results Units are ug/L (ppb)

The following table provides an overview of the lab results for the 2002 MTBE monitoring program.

Lake	Spring S	Spring S-1	Spring S-M	Spring S-C	Summer S	Summer S-1	Summer S-M	Summer S-C	Remarks
Black Butte	2		2		<2		<2		
Eastman	5				<2				
Englebright	3		3		10		10	10	
Hensley	3		3		3		3		
Isabella	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	
Kaweah	2		2	<2	8		6	6	
Martis Cr.	<2				<2				
Mendocino	<2				<2				
New Hogan	<2				3				
Pine Flat	<2		<2		2		2		
Sonoma		3	<2		<2		2		
Success	4		4	4	11	12	11	11	

Notes:

1. Non-Detect is indicated by “<2” since the Reporting Limit is 2 ppb or 0.002 ppm.
2. No enforceable acceptance criteria has been established for MTBE. See EPA Fact sheet.
3. Maps are provided to illustrate the sampling locations for samples: S / S-1, S-M, and S-C. Sample S and sample S1 are located near the dam; sample S-M is located within 50 ft of the Marina; and sample S-C is located near the center of the lake.
4. For 2002, the number of MTBE water sampling at each lake is based on last year’s lab results.
5. 2 samples were taken from Eastman, Martis Creek, Mendocino, and New Hogan because MTBE was historically non-detectable. The 2002 results of non-detectable levels were similar except Lake Eastman and New Hogan now reported low, detectable levels of MTBE.
6. 4 samples were taken from Black Butte, Hensley, Pine Flat and Sonoma because of historically low detectable levels of MTBE.
7. 6 to 8 samples were taken from Englebright, Isabella, Kaweah and Success because of historically higher MTBE being found. The 2002 results were similar except Isabella now reported non-detectible levels.
8. In 2001, very high MTBE levels were reported at Lake Isabella during the Spring (18 ug/L near the marina) . During Spring 2000, Lake Isabella reported 21 ug/L. The 2002 results indicate that the previous MTBE problem near the marina was not visible during the Spring 2002 sampling event, and may have been rectified.

G. Fish tissue analysis table

2002 Fish Tissue Results

The following table provides an overview of the lab results for the 2002 fish tissue program. N/A indicates data is not available due to lack of fish collection. Sample Preparation, filleting and Extraction were in accordance with EPA 823-R-95-007, Sep 95, Volume 1, Section 7.2 (Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisory) which requires the following: Only the edible portion of the fillet shall be analyzed (i.e no skin, tail, fin, head). Tissue digestion shall be accomplished by adding concentrated nitric acid and heating the tube in an aluminum block to reflux the acid. The digestate shall be cooled, diluted to a final volume of 25 ml and analyzed by CVAA. The laboratory conducting the preparation and analysis was Toxscan, Inc in Watsonville, CA and the laboratory mercury analysis was in accordance with CVAA per EPA 7471. The Percent Lipids were per EPA 1664. The FDA criteria for a fish advisory is 1 ppm. The California OEHHA's action level to continue fish tissue monitoring is 0.3 ppm.

Lake	Type of Fish	Type of Analysis (number of fish)	Date collected	Percent Lipids	Mercury Total ppm	FDA Criteria
Black Butte	Sm M Bass	Composite (3)	6/12/02	0.24	0.26	1 ppm
Eastman	Note 4	-----	-----	-----	-----	< Mon 00
Englebright	Note 5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Hensley	Black Bass	Composite (3)	4/23/02	<0.10	0.72	1 ppm
Isabella	Black Bass	Composite (3)	6/4/02	0.20	0.21	1 ppm
Kaweah	Sm M Bass	Composite (3)	7/14/02	0.11	0.53	1 ppm
Martis Cr	Note 4	-----	-----	-----	-----	< Mon 00
Mendocino	Note 6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
New Hogan	Lg M Bass	Single (1)	6/3/02	<0.10	0.34	1 ppm
Pine Flat	Note 4	-----	-----	-----	-----	< Mon 01
Sonoma	Note 6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Success	Black Bass	Composite (3)	4/15/02	<0.10	0.18	1 ppm

Notes:

9. Non-Detect is indicated by "<0.02". The lab Detection Limit for mercury is 0.02 ppm.
10. Total Mercury was reported in mg/g or ppm.
11. Total Mercury was conducted instead of Methyl Mercury since EPA 832 allows Total Mercury analysis for an initial screening program. When specific problem areas are identified, methyl mercury analysis are normally performed later as part of the actual health risk assessment.
12. The fish tissue program was terminated at Eastman and Martis Creek in 2001 and in Pine Flat in 2002 due to low total mercury results. In 2000, the total mercury was only 0.089 ppm for Eastman (Catfish) and the total mercury was <0.02 ppm for Martis Creek (Brown Trout). For Pine Flat total mercury was 0.21 ppm in 2000 (composite of three Sacramento Sucker fish) and 0.23 in 2001 (composite of three spotted bass).
13. Due to seasonal conditions, a fish could not be successfully collected at Lake Englebright. Another attempt will be accomplished for the 2003 report.
14. Fish were not collected at Mendocino or Sonoma due to communication difficulties.

The above 2002 total mercury results indicate only Hensley is higher than average. However, in 2001, the total mercury results were only 0.30 ppm for Hensley (small mouth bass). The 2003 fish tissue program should provide additional data. EPA fact sheet on fish advisories (EPA-823-F-99-016) indicates that the mean average mercury results from numerous lakes in the Northeast United States were found to be 0.46-0.51 ppm for largemouth bass and 0.34-0.53 for smallmouth bass.