



Agenda

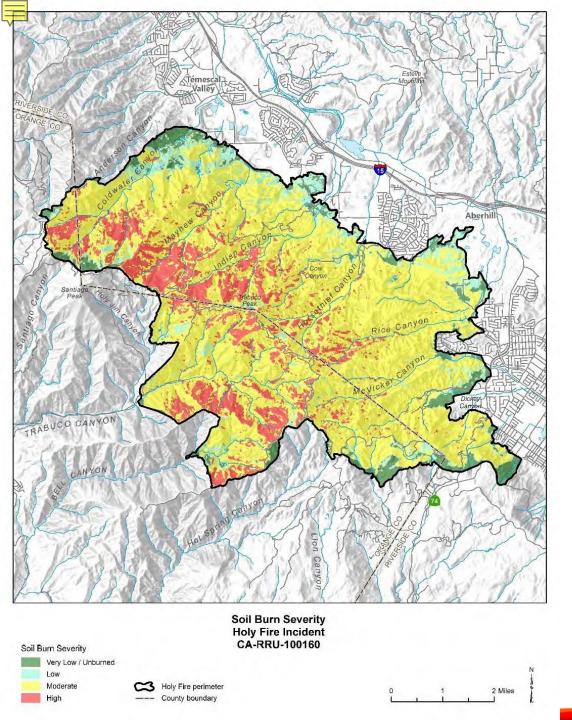
1 Holy Fire

2 Sampling Design

3 Storm Events

4 Preliminary Results





Holy Fire

Began on August 06, 2018 Cleveland National Forest 22,877 acres burned

- 14% high soil burn severity
- 71% moderate burn severity
- 15% low soil burn severity

Potential Fire Impacts

- High debris flows in watersheds with steep slopes and high-to-moderate soil burn severity
- Exacerbated debris flows within 1-3 years of the fire

Schwartz, J.Y., and T. Stempniewicz. 2018. Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Assessment: Geological Hazards. Cleveland National Forest, CA.

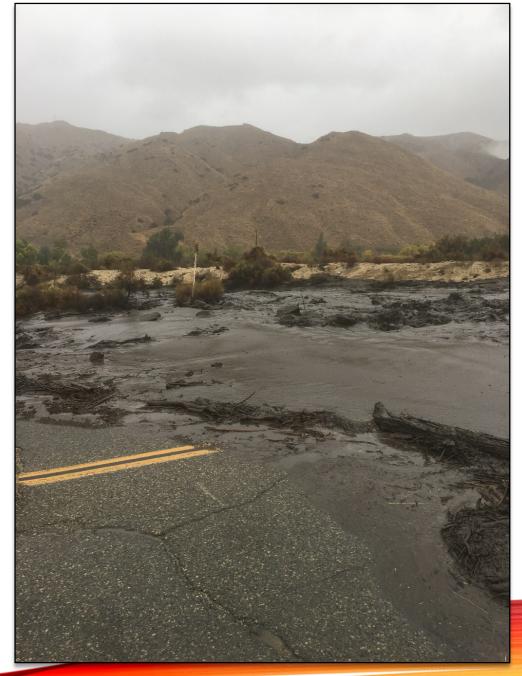


Sampling Design

- Assess the potential impacts of the Holy Fire
- Not part of Permittee's required compliance monitoring
- Expedited process to capture 'first flush'
 - Contracting/mobilization/equipment
- Feedback from the LECL TMDL Task Force
- Followed SMC Post-Fire Water Quality Monitoring Plan:

"Effects of Post-fire Runoff on Surface Water Quality: Development of a Southern California Regional Monitoring Program with Management Questions and Implementation Recommendations" (SCCWRP, 2009).

http://ftp.sccwrp.org/pub/download/DOCUMENTS/TechnicalReports/598_SoCalRegionalFireMonitoringPlan.pdf





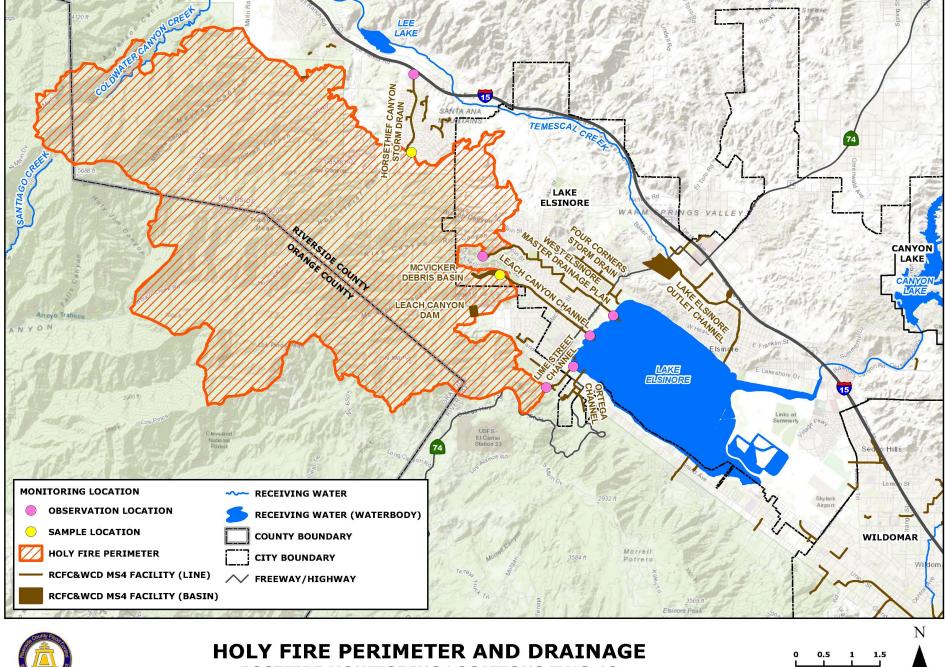
SMC Post-Fire Water Quality Monitoring Plan Priority Management Questions:

- 1. How does post-fire runoff affect contaminant flux?
 - 2. What is the effect of post-fire runoff on downstream receiving waters?
- What are the factors that influence how long post-fire runoff effects persist?

Sampling Design to Address Question #1

- Sample post-fire runoff from the terminal end of burned catchments
 - Downstream of debris basins
- Compare the data to reference or control sites
- Assess the effects of the Holy Fire:
 - Hydrologic response
 - Sediment and pollutant loads







POSTFIRE MONITORING LOCATIONS FY18-19

Storm Events

Event #1

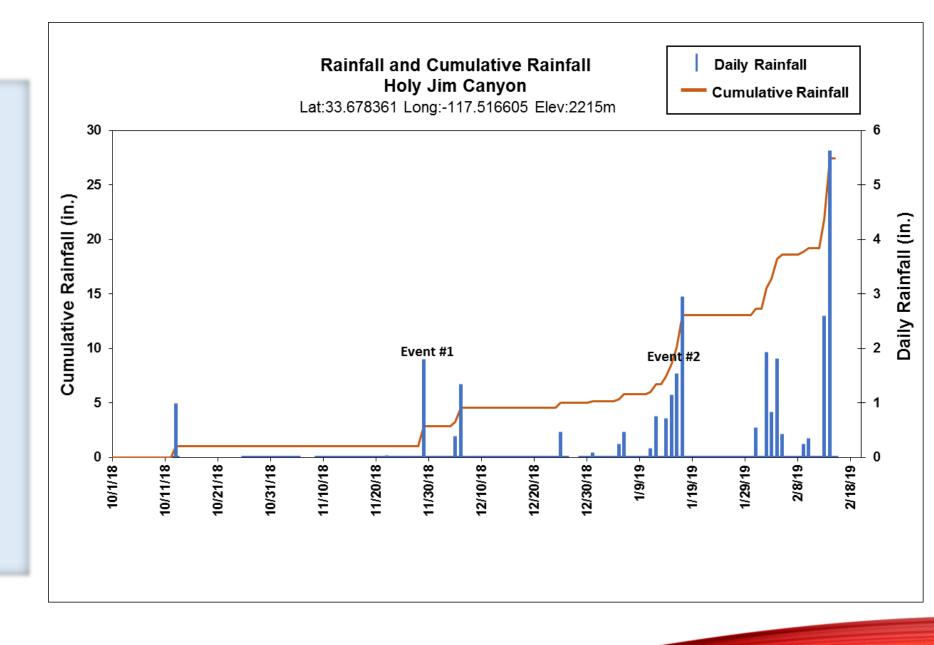
11/29/2018 'First Flush'

- McVicker
- Horsethief
- Adobe Reference

Event #2

1/14/2019

- McVicker
- 1/17/2019
- Horsethief



McVicker Debris Basin-Leach Canyon





Pre-Storm 10/1/2018

Post-Storm

Horsethief Canyon





Pre-Storm 10/1/2018

Post-Storm

Leach Canyon Dam





Post-Storm 11/30/2018

Pre-Storm 01/08/2019

Lake Elsinore

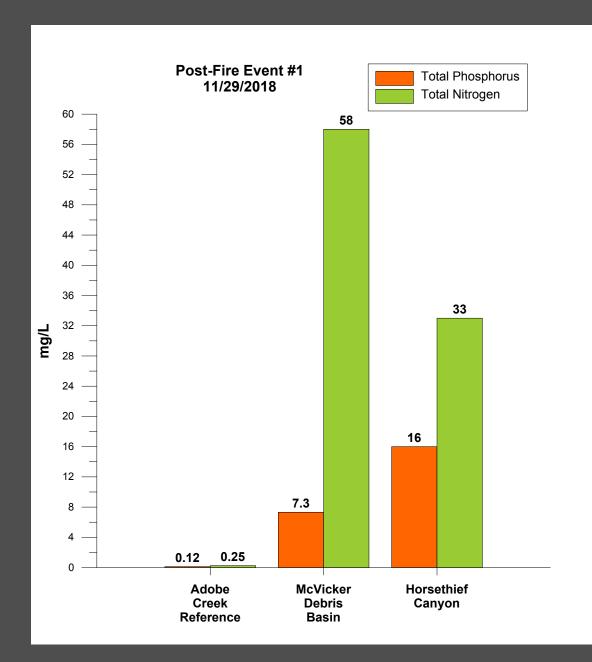


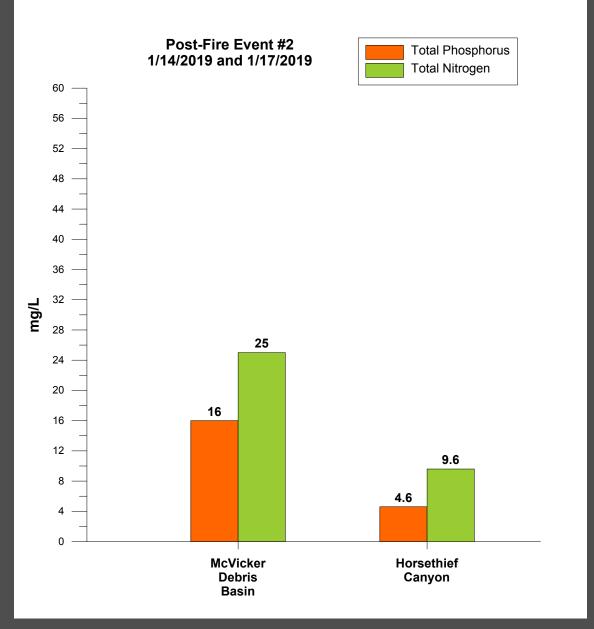


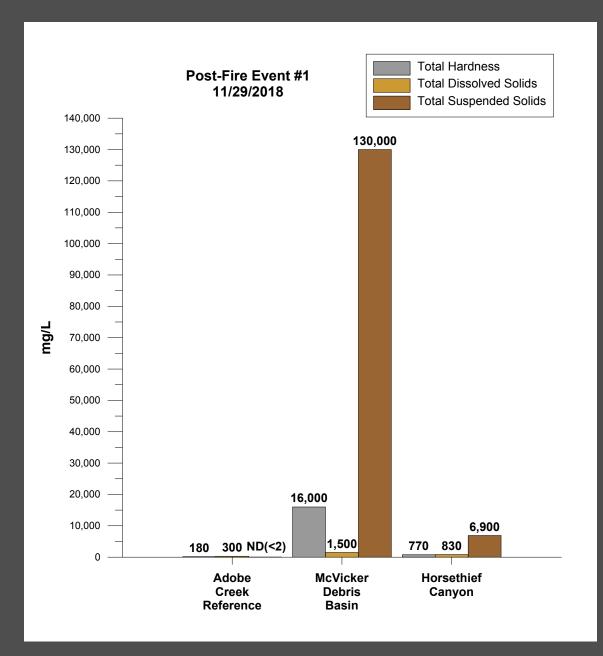
Pre-Storm 01/08/2019

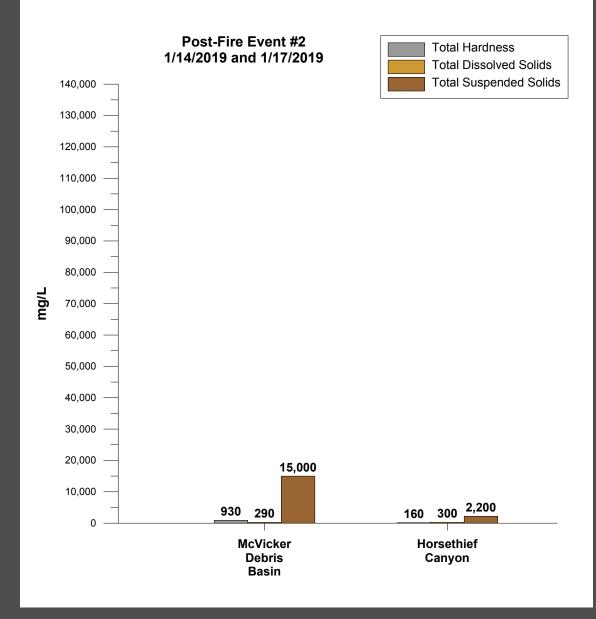
Post-Storm 01/18/2019

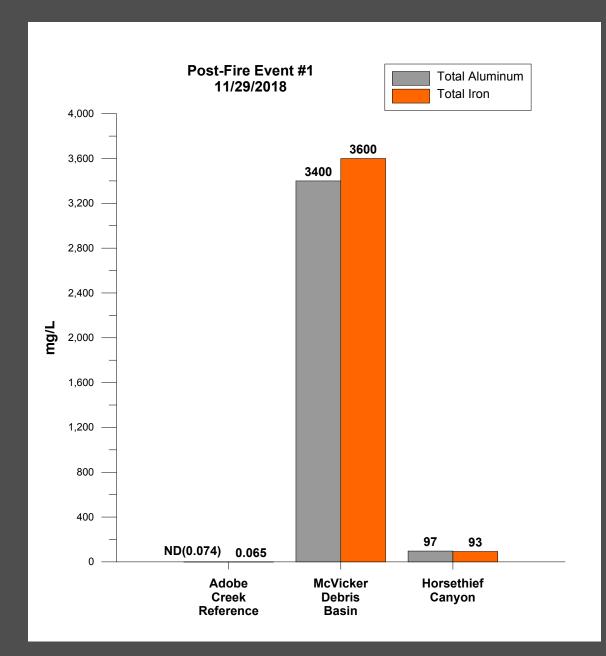
Preliminary Analyte Concentrations

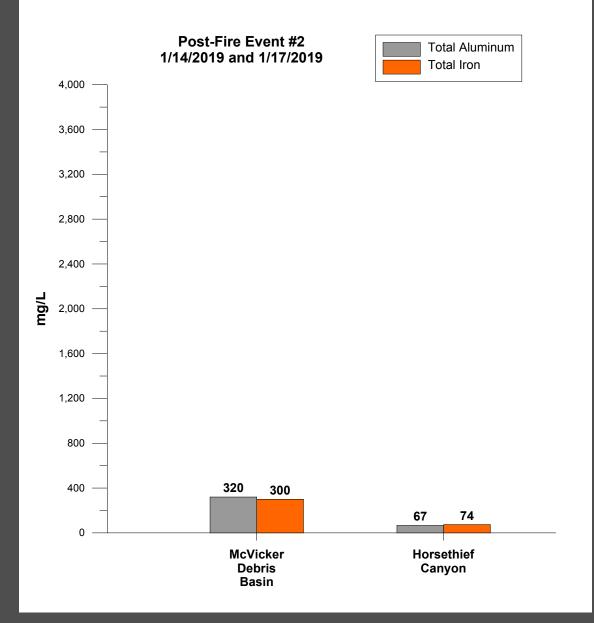


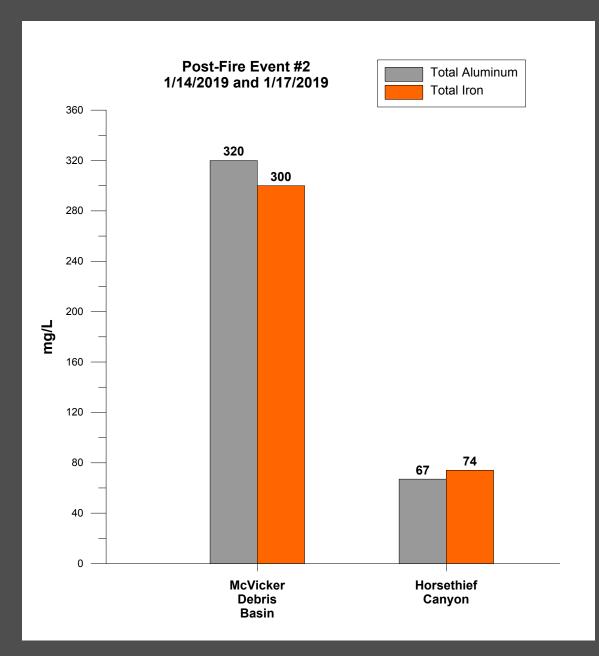


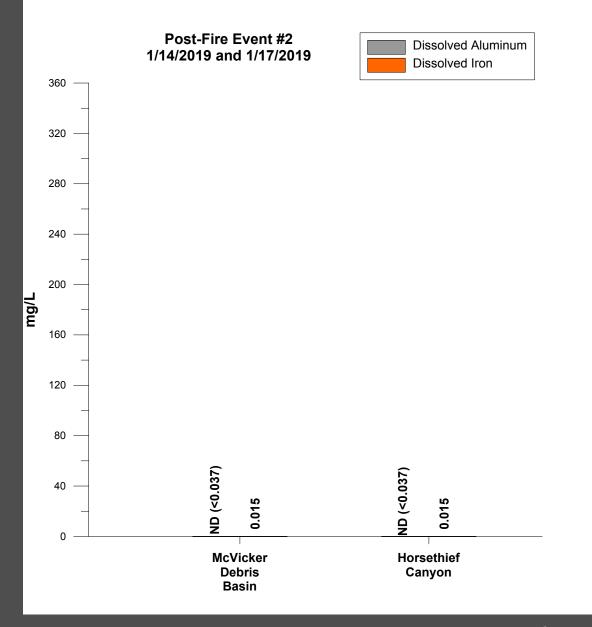


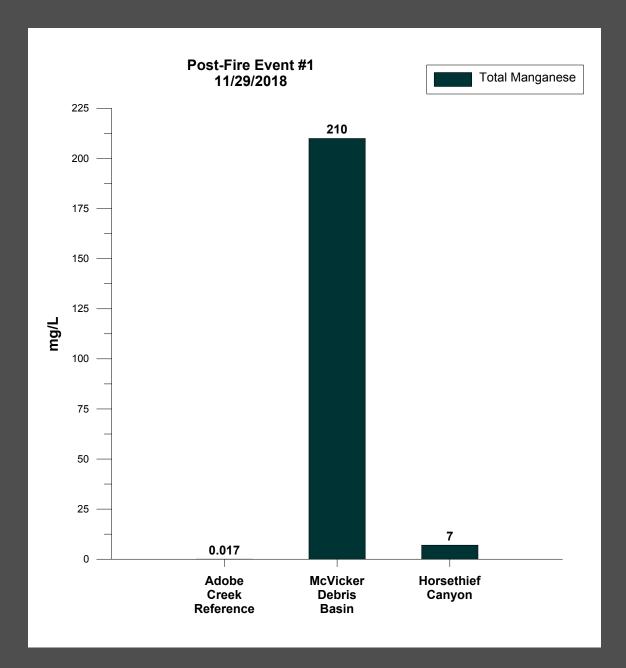


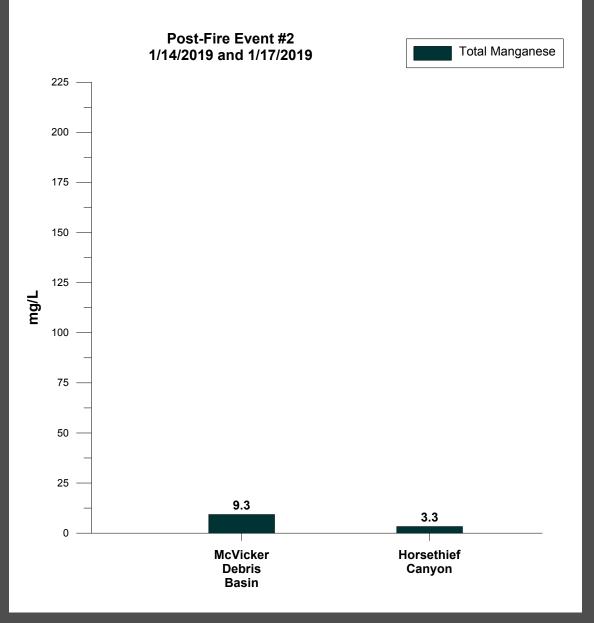


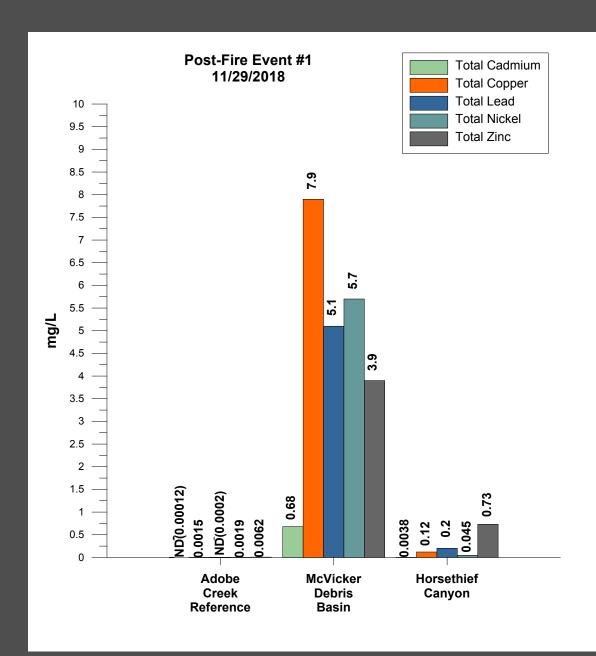


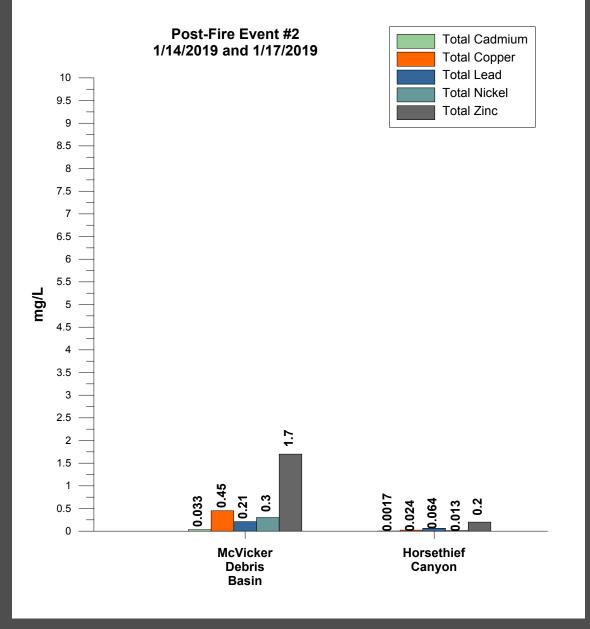


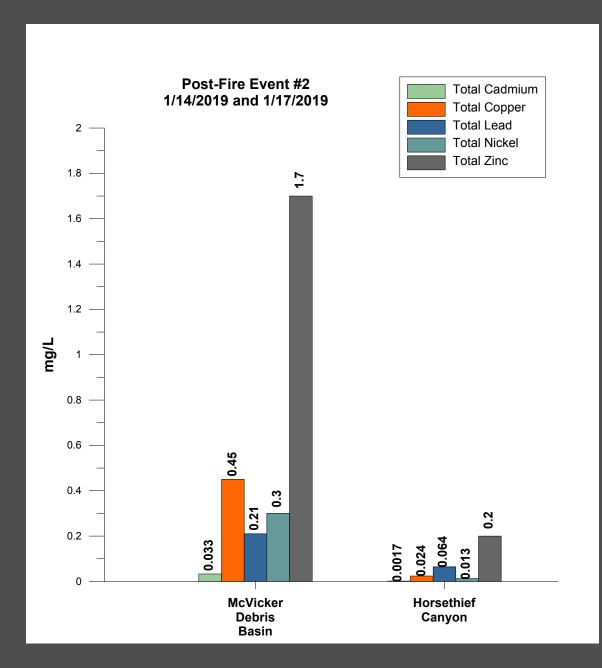


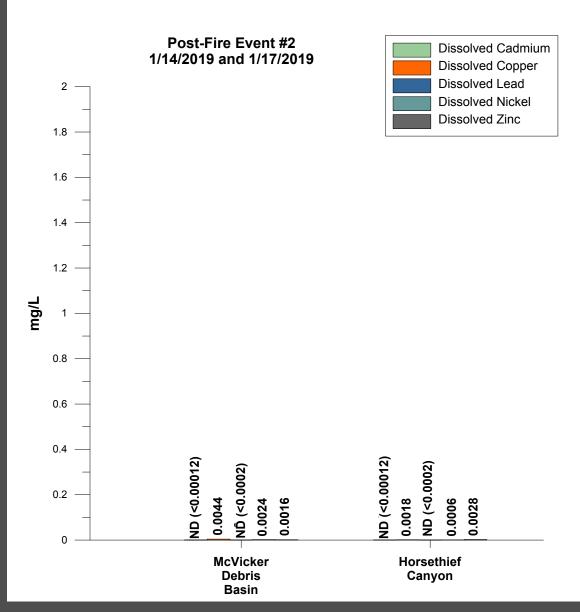












1.

How does post-fire runoff affect contaminant flux?



Initial Takeaways

- High concentrations of sediment, nutrients, and metals
 - Significantly higher than reference data
 - Concentrations lower in Event #2
- Debris basins reduced downstream impacts

Post-Fire Monitoring Report (expected May/June 2019)

- Assessment of post-fire contaminant and flux
 - Pollutant concentrations
 - Flow data
 - Event-based sediment and pollutant loads
- Comparison with reference data



THANK YOU!



Rebekah Guill
Stormwater Monitoring Program Manager
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

rguill@RIVCO.ORG

Garth Engelhorn, CPSWQ, QISP/Tor
Project Manager-Primary Point of Contact

Garth.Engelhorn@altaenviron.com

David S. Renfrew, PMP, CPSWQ, QISP/Tor, QSD Director of Water Resources, Vice President

David.Renfrew@altaenviron.com