

Lake Montclair Environmental Quality Plan Annual Report 2009

1. Implementation of the Lake Montclair Environmental Quality Plan (LMEQP) is the responsibility of the Lake Management Committee with support from the contracted manager and staff. In accordance with this plan the MPOA's Professional Management Staff shall prepare and submit an annual report to the Board of Directors, if information is available, in April of each year.

2. The purpose of the LMEQP is to ensure the continued quality of the lake.

3. The intent of this report is to provide information to the MPOA Board in response to the LMEQP.

4. Topics

a. Surface Water, Ground Water and Sediment Tests as Specified by VDEQ

In March 2010, the County of Prince William, Public Works, Solid Waste Division Chief, Thomas J. Smith, P.E., prepared the 2009 Environmental Monitoring Report for the Montclair Property Owners Association (MPOA) covering the June 2007 through August 2009 period for the Prince William County Sanitary Landfill, Permit No. 29. The report summarizes the results for the surface water, storm water and the sediment monitoring program voluntarily implemented by the Solid Waste Division of Public Works at the Prince William County Landfill and along Powell's Creek and Lake Montclair. This complete monitoring report will be prepared every two years and submitted to the MPOA for their use and records.

Prince William County implemented the voluntary surface water, storm water, and sediment monitoring program at the Prince William County Sanitary Landfill, Permit No. 029, in 2003. The monitoring program was implemented by the County in response to its commitment to constructing and operating a landfill that meets or exceeds regulatory requirements and protects the surrounding environment and neighborhoods. The purpose of the monitoring program is to assist the County in evaluating the landfill and landfill-related operations for potential impacts to surface water quality in Powell's Run and Powell's Creek. The landfill and landfill operations area are situated on a north-facing slope, which is drained on the north side by Powell's Run, a tributary to Powell's Creek. Downgradient from the site, Powell's Creek flows through Lake Montclair and eventually discharges into the Potomac River.

Sample collection locations have been chosen at strategic points around the property in an attempt to evaluate possible sources of contaminants that may be caused by landfill operations. The locations allow the County to identify, isolate, and correct possible threats to surface water quality from construction activities, groundwater impacts, or

other factors. The sampling of upstream areas helps evaluate potential impacts that may be originating from off-site sources.

Surface water samples are collected prior to the collection of sediment samples. Powell's Run surface water samples are collected beginning with the downstream sample location, followed by successive upstream sample locations. At each location, the sampler wades to the middle of the surface water body, facing upstream, and collects the sample at mid-depth without disturbing the sediment. The Lake Montclair surface water sample is collected from the bank at the outlet of Powell's Creek into Lake Montclair. The sediment samples from Lake Montclair are collected from the bank at the outlet of Powell's Creek using a stainless steel scoop.

Quantified monitoring results are systematically evaluated beginning with a value-to-value comparison to quality standards established for the monitoring points. If a monitoring result exceeds the quality standard on a value-to-value basis, the monitoring result is statistically compared to the quality standard using a Lower Confidence Limit (LCL) statistical evaluation. The statistical evaluations are performed in accordance with the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ's) Draft Data Analysis Guidelines for Solid Waste Facilities (DEQ, 2003) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) statistical evaluation guidance. If a statistical exceedance of the quality standard is indicated by the analysis, a Mann-Kendall statistical analysis is performed on the monitoring results for the constituent of interest to determine if an increasing concentration trend is apparent.

Review of the monitoring results obtained during the June 2007 through August 2009 monitoring period indicate that the facility's storm water management systems appear to be functioning as designed. Statistical evaluations prepared for the data indicate that, with the exception of infrequent concentrations of copper, nickel, TSS (Total Suspended Solids), TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), and TKN (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen), monitored constituents present in the storm water leaving the facility basins are not present in concentrations that statistically exceed the site-specific Water Quality Standards. Notably, no value-to-value exceedances of quality standards for surface water and sediment samples were statistically confirmed, indicating that storm water discharges from the facility's sediment basins have not adversely impacted surface water and sediment quality in Powell's Run or Powell's Creek. The County installed BMP structures at the landfill during the current monitoring period and performed routine maintenance of existing structures for the continued protection of the environment and surrounding neighborhoods. As expected, these activities appeared to mitigate the single statistically confirmed exceedance of TSS at Basin B. The source of the TKN exceedance is likely to be degrading plant matter and/or animal waste. The dredging program should eliminate TKN concentrations that may be associated with degrading plant matter. The control of wildlife (birds and turtles) feces is more difficult due to the irregularity associated with the presence of wildlife in the site water bodies, making the control of TKN more difficult. Nevertheless, the County will continue with its bird and other vermin control program in an attempt to minimize, to the extent practicable, wildlife residency in the site's storm water control ponds.

Based on the data evaluations presented herein, it is concluded that the landfill operations are not resulting in a measurable degradation of water quality in Powell's Run or Powell's Creek. Consistent with the County's operational objective, Prince William County intends to continue with the routine sediment, surface water, and storm water monitoring activities for the 2009 to 2011 monitoring period.

b. Fish Flesh and Bottom Sediment Testing

On June 10, 2009, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) visited Lake Montclair and took samples of several types of fish in order to test for contaminants. Results and recommendations of the June 10, 2009 fish flesh testing activity will not be available until approximately March 2010. This type of testing was also completed in 2004 and in 2006 (the 2009 test results will be made available upon receipt).

The 2004 report stated that a single trophy size carp (33 inches and 23 pounds) contained elevated concentrations of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (apparently not unusual for a fish this size and age); however, the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) recommends limiting consumption of Carp to no more than two meals per month. The report on the 2006 test states that elevated levels of mercury were found in the sampling of largemouth bass exceeding 14 inches and recommends limiting consumption of this size of Largemouth Bass. Since Largemouth Bass are predator type fish, older, larger Largemouth bass (trophy size) have consumed numerous smaller fish and have thereby accumulated more PCBs. In both reports the VDH and the VDEQ recommend limiting consumption to no more than two 8-ounce portions a month for the general public and no consumption by children and nursing mothers. Both reports also offer some explanation of the test results. For example, Largemouth Bass are top predators and can contain higher mercury levels than other fish because of the way they feed. The mercury levels in the trophy size Largemouth Bass do not necessarily indicate a problem with the lake water and residents should not be concerned about swimming. The MPOA is requesting that all Sterile Grass Carp released unharmed as they were purchased and stocked to control invasive weeds. Other species collected and tested in the laboratory included Crappie, Sunfish, Sucker, Channel Catfish, Yellow and Brown Catfish. None of these fish contained levels of PCBs, mercury, or any other pollutants that exceeded acceptable levels and are safe to eat. The MPOA will continue to monitor fish, water, and bottom sediment as part of the Lake Montclair Environmental Quality Plan approved and directed for implementation by the Board of Directors. Fish flesh testing is done every three to five years and the Lake Management Committee is actively involved in coordinating with the VDEQ to conduct fish sampling. According to the VDEQ, these tests are the only way to determine long-term effects of heavy metal contamination and consequently to protect consumers of fish and to evaluate trends and cause. Results of the past tests are our baseline and are documented on the VDEQ website at: deq.state.va.us/fishtissue/fishtissue. The sample station ID is: 1APOW009.8.

The results of the summer of 2009 should be available in April or May 2010.

c. **Surface Water Testing for E-Coli at Beaches During Swim Season**

Section VII of the LMEQP addresses the requirement to test the water at each of the Lake Montclair beaches. Attached is a spreadsheet with the test results for 2008 and 2009. The report explains that acceptable readings are 235/100 ml for a single sample of maximum and a monthly average limit of 126/100ml. Joiner Laboratories data shows a positive trend between 2008 and 2009. The 2009 test results revealed much more favorable levels. High E-coli testing occurred one or two weeks during the summer but the levels were isolated and the overall levels were low.

Resident Canada Geese on Lake Montclair leave excessive amounts of fecal droppings on turf and beach areas. A decrease in goose droppings is due in part to Board approved methods such as goose roundups, goose booms installed around each beach, and goose egg addling, which have all resulted in a decrease in the goose population and an improved E-Coli bacteria level over the last two years.

The US Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services provides information and assistance to citizens of Virginia to reduce or eliminate damage caused by resident Canada Geese. Two population methods of control are capture/euthanasia and egg addling/oiling.

In accordance with a Cooperative Service Agreement between MPOA and the US Dept of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, (Wildlife Services), excessive resident Canada Geese will be rounded up during the molting period and removed. Once removed from the site, geese will be taken to a processor and euthanized, processed and donated to zoos or wildlife rehabilitators for use as food for zoo and wild animals.

The control of geese on Lake Montclair has proven to be very effective resulting in no geese being removed in 2009.

MPOA staff obtained a permit to addle/oil Canadian geese eggs. Nests were treated in late March to early April after the clutch had 3 to 6 eggs (sometimes more) to effectively reduce population growth. MPOA staff treated 8 nests in 2009.

d. **Lake Vegetation**

Lake Management Committee members and several community members keep a vigilant eye out for renewed hydrilla growth in Lake Montclair. Recent inspections have found NO new growth. The Carp are doing their intended job.

e. **Fishery and Fish Habitat**

No fish were stocked in 2009. The last fish stocking was done in 2003 with Triploid Carp only. The last catfish stocking was done in 2002. Channel Catfish stocking is recommended by VDGIF to be done every 4 years. The Lake Management Committee plans on stocking catfish in the spring of 2010.

Over the past 10 years, a concerted effort by the Lake Management Committee (LMC) has been ongoing to improve the lake's fishery, and one of those actions has been the addition of structures and cover for fish. These items are necessary for a healthy and balanced fish ecosystem. Fish need this habitat for several reasons: it is essential for some species to spawn or reproduce, baitfish and minnows use it to feed on and hide in, and predators use it to ambush and hunt by. Adding habitat allows the lake to support more fish, as well as to grow larger predator fish (bass and crappie in particular). While dredging was absolutely vital to the health of the lake, one of the side effects was a considerable loss of habitat. Fish habitat consists of various components such as water plants, docks, fallen trees and logs. Everywhere the dredging occurred, water plants and grasses, and all of the fallen trees and shrubs along the shoreline were removed. These are all essential fish habitat that need to be replaced. Over time, more trees will fall and water plants will fill back in. Meanwhile, however, it is essential to provide fish the structures that they require to develop their full potential. By placing submerged brush/Christmas trees and artificial structures into the lake, the LMC is helping to replace the habitat which came out with the dredging, as well as that which deteriorates naturally over time. Fish habitats can consist of natural materials such as Christmas trees or artificial materials such as PVC or plastic commercial structures. 19 different areas have been approved and their locations are available on a map which can be downloaded at *ArmstrongConnect*. As other sites are emplaced, maps will be updated and notification will be posted in *The Montclairion*.

Fish habitats were placed in the lake in the spring of 2009. Locations are marked on the map posted near the boat launch at West Beach and will be available on a map which can be downloaded on *ArmstrongConnect*. As other sites are established, maps will be updated and notification will be posted in *The Montclairion*.

f. Dam Condition and Maintenance

The Annual Inspection Report for Virginia Regulated Impounding Structures was conducted by both Philip M. Hoover, P.E., of H&M Engineering, Inc. and MPOA Staff on June 1, 2009. Every other year the property owner is responsible for conducting the annual inspection. A certified engineer is not required to complete this inspection. However, Mr. Hoover guided staff in completing the Property Owner's Annual Inspection so staff would know how to complete the inspection in future years. The following maintenance items were recommended by Phil Hoover and have been completed by MPOA Maintenance:

- Reseeded front and back side of dam to address minor erosion on embankment;
- Inspected for rodent burrows – none discovered;
- Replaced two trash racks on the Intake Box;
- Exercised the drawdown valve for gate several times during the year;
- Inspected for seepage on the sides of the dam embankment;
- Removed small trees and vegetation along right abutment;
- Inspected earthen spillway for obstructions to flow such as rodent burrows, debris, etc. – none found;

- Inspected for deterioration in the approach or discharge channel – none found;
- Inspected downstream slope for woody vegetation, rodent burrows, seepage drains flowing and wet areas – none found;
- Inspected outlet pipe for any water flowing outside of discharge pipe through the impounding structure and any deflection or damage to pipe – none found;
- Inspected stilling basin and found most of the rip rap to be in good condition; no deterioration of the basin at the time;
- Inspected gate – no malfunctions of new gate;
- Replaced old gate on negative side of tunnel as a backup gate; heavy rains caused backup gate yoke to bend and come loose;
- Inspected lake banks around the rim for slides or erosion – none found;
- Installed French drain to redirect water on backside of dam;
- Installed Sutron Computer Monitoring Equipment and rain gauge at pump house to electronically monitor lake level and as an alert system to the Dam Operators when lake level rises or falls above or below safe level;
- Peizometers and rain gauge readings recorded monthly by Maintenance;
- Applied with Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR - State Dept.) for permit to make repairs to crack inside spillway tunnel – approval received - work to be completed in September 2010;

g. Dredging

The Southlakes storm drainage tributary (forebay) which runs from its headwaters originating from within Southlake Landing Townhomes Association, down through Southlake Cove Townhome Association into Lake Montclair was assessed. A small energy dissipation basin just below Waterway Drive was dredged. This ravine was cleaned of residential trash, debris and sediment. At the base of this tributary a riprap baffle wall was rebuilt by the MPOA Maintenance Department.

Timber Ridge storm drainage tributary which runs from its headwaters origination from Cardinal Station, through Northside Townhome Association, across Hollyside Drive and Spring Branch Boulevard, through Waters Edge Townhome Association, as well as a small forebay and floating debris catch basin at Timber Ridge Drive was studied and evaluated for expansion and dredging considerations. This forebay is adequate for collecting trash and floating debris routinely cleaned by maintenance staff. Forebay enlargement for sediment control was considered but not approved by the MPOA Board of Directors.

Edgehill Drive storm drainage ravine, which runs from its headwaters near Maywood Drive, was studied and evaluated. The lower three hundred feet of this ravine will be cleared of overgrowth, regraded, and a riprap lined ditch constructed.

Prince William County conducted a Powell's Creek storm drainage feasibility study to manage silt being deposited into the upper reaches of the lake. Three proposals were

presented to the MPOA requiring construction of access roadways through the Southlakes Townhome Association common areas. These proposals were denied by Southlakes.

h. Storm Water Task Force

Due to a particularly severe rainstorm on May 11, 2008, resulting in damage to private docks on Lake Montclair, the President of the MPOA appointed a Task Force headed by the Chairman of the Lake Management Committee with members from the Safety, Communications, and Covenants Committees. The Storm Water Task Force made several recommendations to the Board to address vulnerabilities; educate dock permit holders of the risk they have assumed; additional training for the staff (i.e. PWC Emergency Services Sponsored EAP Workshops, State Sponsored Dam Workshops); additional security support to execute the Emergency Action Plan (EAP); Real-time data available to staff by onsite computer system to monitor storm information via the internet, real-time data available on community web page and/or ArmstrongConnect to assist the lake front owners in their preparation.

The recommended actions and the actions taken are included in the attached spreadsheet: *“MPOA Lake Management Committee Follow-Up Response to Suggestions Submitted by Homeowners in Storm Water Task Force Report.”*

MPOA Lake Management Committee Follow-up Response to Suggestions Submitted by Homeowners in Storm Water Task Force Report

Topic Title	Suggestions	Follow-up Response
1. Weather & Lake Condition Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A video monitoring system with a day/night camera mounted on the shed at the dam and pointed at the lake gauge. - Upstream gauges be used to alert for potential lake flooding. - Consider adding other cameras around Dolphin Beach and West Beach for safety & security monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- LMC does not recommend adding an upstream gauge. -- MPOA installed computer system to provide automated notification system activated by water level. -- Dock registration should include email and phone number -- MPOA no longer provides security patrol; so security does not watch the rain gage; -- Recommend a “3 person team” to determine what to do in advance and make recommendations to MPOA President – GM, Maintenance Director, and LMC Board Liaison (lakefront owner)
2. Near Real-Time Communications with Lake Front Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An improved notification system with priority on notifying those most directly affected. - Setting up a call-in recording, sirens, phone calls, email, and flyers. - Notify residents of routine changes in lake levels and emergency situations likely to affect lake levels. - Segment notifications into non-emergency and emergency, per resident’s choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MPOA Staff requires all dock owners, when registering their docks, to register for ArmstrongConnect. That way the MPOA can send messages for pre-storm preparation & emergency situations (i.e. loosen boat ropes, remove loose items from docks, lake lowering in prep for rainstorm, Emergency Action Plan being activated, etc.). -- All done consistent with EAP; all residents are encouraged to register with Prince William Community Alert Network -- No separate siren is needed; the community can use fire engine sirens
3. Knife/Sluice Gate Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate mitigating actions that could be taken to minimize the risks of opening the sluice gate. - Put an elbow at the inlet end of the sluice pipe to turn up into the lake with a screen on the end to prevent the pipe from getting clogged. - The old sluice gate served as a form of backup but it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MPOA Maintenance has repaired the old sluice gate and will be installing it in the very near future. -- Sluice gate has been repaired; so a viable backup will be available. --Unfortunately sluice gate failed and was removed. -- Elbow is not recommended.

	is not operational. Consider having the gate repaired so it can be a viable backup.	
4. EAP Revisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Written procedures to be followed before, but synchronized with, the EAP (refer to LMP suggestion below). - Consider current best practices, including inputs from PWC officials, for revisions to the EAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPOA Staff has procedures to be followed once the EAP is enacted and the conditions exist when EAP is activated. MPOA Staff meets annually with PWC officials and sometimes more often to review the EAP and update as needed. -- LMP should address those actions in advance of the EAP being activated.
5. Lake Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lake Management Plan should be complementary to the Lake Emergency Action Plan. - LMP should indicate the conditions that require opening the sluice gate to preclude activation of the EAP. - Address other tasks & situations such as an annual lowering of the lake level to allow homeowners to clean up their shorelines and repair docks, and precautionary measures to reduce risk of damage to lakefront property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to the EAP – in the event of an impending storm with a prediction of rain totaling 3.5” within a 4 hour period or 4” within a 12 hour period or the forecast of a Hurricane traversing over Montclair with torrential rains the GM will assess the weather conditions by monitoring the National Weather Forecast prediction and if conditions warrant lowering Lake Montclair the Bd. President will be notified with recommendations before any action is taken. Staff is also signed up to receive emergency texts from NOAA when emergency weather conditions are at hand. -- Recommend a “3 person team” to make recommendations to MPOA President (GM, Maintenance Director, and LMC Board Liaison)
6. Training for Personnel involved in Dam Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the roles and responsibilities identified in the EAP. - Ensure chain of command is understood, roles are clearly assigned, training requirements are identified for each role, and personnel monitored to ensure they receive the required training. - Identify primary and backup personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPOA Staff is aware of its duties under the EAP. PWC Officials require an annual dry-run of the EAP. -- These related Task Force recommendations have been implemented.
7. Storm Anticipation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define criteria that can monitor for triggering pre-emptive action. - Identify who gets the weather forecast, from where, and what they are expected to do with the information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff prints a copy of the NOAA weather report on daily basis and maintains copy of reports in office. If severe weather is predicted Armstrong begins monitoring gauge levels or if predicted ahead of time, the sluice gate is opened to lower lake level. -- Use “3 person team” to make recommendations to MPOA President
8. Timing of Sluice Gate Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add direction in EAP, or new LMP, that clarifies under what conditions the gate should be opened, including those based on NWS forecasts - Consider lake level rising 10 inches in one hour should trigger opening of knife/sluice gate under most conditions. - Balance the benefits of opening the sluice gate against the risks and capture guidance in LMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See No. 7. -- Risks have been addressed by back-up gate.
9. Damaged Docks & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove large floating debris immediately. Since this is a safety concern affecting the community, provide guidance as to whether homeowners can secure detached docks. - Expedite PIR process for approving quick repairs and document process for homeowners benefit, or homeowners should be able to fast track repairs per original plans without a new PIR from MPOA. - MPOA should address docks that are never repaired like other covenants violations, including requiring the homeowner to remove the dock. - Maintain a list of dock numbers and owner contact information and instruct personnel as to how that data should be used in the event of an emergency. - If the County is responsible for safety inspections of docks their role should be addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance removes debris from water in a timely manner. Owners should secure dock & other material. PIR Process is expedited through the LMC and the Covenants Committee for recommendation to the Board. The PIR process cannot be avoided for docks that are required to be rebuilt after storm. Must go through proper channels to be approved. -- After storms, community residents should be reminded that docks requiring more than 30% repair will need a PIR (in accordance with MPOA covenants).
10. Lake Montclair /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examine current watershed conditions and planned changes due to approved and pending construction in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PWC continues to examine ways to control runoff in Lake Montclair – possible mends: 1) Repairs to Powell’s Creek

Prince William County	<p>the Powell's Creek watershed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage with PWC on runoff water controls outside of Montclair because Lake Montclair is a catch basin for water coming from upstream of the community. - Some homeowners are working with the County and these efforts should be more publicly pursued and supported. 	<p>stream embankments and 2) Forebay at beginning of Lake Montclair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Annual bathometric surveys are needed to quantify changes/results of watershed runoff. Cumulative effect of upstream development and changes to culverts needs to be addressed. VDOT has taken actions to manage roads to the detriment of Lake Montclair; several culverts have been replaced with larger culverts, minimizing retention; so the lake now rises faster --Working with PWC and VDOT should continue to be a priority to ensure issues relevant to Lake Montclair are addressed and identified as priorities for PWC;
11. Electricity at Dock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPOA should consider having a role in monitoring electricity at docks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Board does not want the role of monitoring electricity on docks. If a variance for a dock PIR is submitted, the Board stipulates that all permits are required for the dock including an electrical permit. -- County code for electricity is already required; docks improvements require county inspection for PIR approval.
12. Dock Inspections- MPOA & County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider whether MPOA should give the County a list of existing docks. - Consider addressing roles of homeowners, MPOA, and PWC in new Lake Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the MPOA sent photos of damaged docks and a written record of dock storm damage to PWC Reps. -- PWC has a record of all docks; MPOA doesn't need to give PWC list of docks. -- Roles of homeowners, MPOA, and PWC being addressed in Lake Mgt Plan
13. Covenants for Docks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update covenants as necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covenants for docks was not changed but guidelines regarding Boating on Lake Montclair were changed allowing only boats owned by a dock owner to be moored at that owner's dock over night.
14. Notification of Lake Lowering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put lake-lowering notification on boards at entrance to Montclair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of an emergency for lake lowering (hurricanes) the MPOA sent out emails notifying residents of immediate lake lowering. When MPOA staff lowered the lake for shoreline cleanup, a letter was sent notifying residents. -- Residents, especially dock owners, are encouraged to sign-up for ArmstrongConnect and receive emails for notification.
15. After-Incident Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Board should use all channels of communications to promptly inform the community of the facts. - Be sure messages/information is consistent between what's reported in meetings versus <i>The Montclairion</i>. - Pursue lessons learned such as holding a Town Hall meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ArmstrongConnect and the Montclair website were used to communicate with owners. -- Town hall meetings were held after the storms, messages/information was consistent between what was reported in meetings versus <i>The Montclairion</i>.
16. Annual Meeting on Dam Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sponsor an annual public forum during which the dam engineer and maintenance personnel meet with all interested Montclair homeowners to address plans regarding dam operation and maintenance. Consider doing this each Spring at Dolphin Beach with a tour of the dam included. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPOA Staff does not have any tours of the dam scheduled but when the bi-annual inspection is performed by the dam engineer and maintenance, the LMC members may want to be included. -- LMC members invited for sluice gate repair and cracks in dam inspection.
17. Supplemental Information for Boat and Dock Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide information about available local boating safety courses. - Provide homeowners a brochure/flier in conjunction with annual dock permits that provides diagrammed instructions for proper way of securing boat to dock. - Investigate local training courses that may be appropriate for staff and homeowners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The MPOA provides homeowners with a copy of the "VA Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries - Virginia Watercraft Owner's Guide" as suggested by LMC Member, General Clinton Anderson, when registering their boats and General Anderson has also offered to write water safety articles for <i>The Montclairion</i> this season.

Surface Water Testing for E-Coli at Beaches

2008	Day	Lab	West Beach #3	Dolphin #2	Beaver #1	Weather Conditions Starting 2008
5/14/2008*	Wed	Joiner	5000	1400	800	5/11 lake water rose 3'11"
05/20/08	Tue	Joiner	110	110	30	Sunny
05/27/08	Tue	Joiner	1100	330	22	Rain
06/04/08	Wed	Joiner	3000	1300	1700	Rain & Wind
06/11/08	Wed	Joiner	130	240	13	Sunny
06/17/08	Tue	Joiner	700	130	70	6/16 Rained .06" 4-12am
06/24/08	Tue	Joiner	500	1100	230	6/23 Rained .07" 4-12am
06/30/08	Wed	Joiner	50	300	13	Geese going around bouys on sand into swim area at Dolphin.
07/08/08	Tue	Joiner	23	50	17	26 Geese removed from lake on 7/9 Light shower AM
07/16/08	Wed	Joiner	23	500	4	Sunny
07/22/08	Tue	Joiner	110	70	4	Sunny
07/29/08	Tue	Joiner	800	1100	50	Rain Early 12:30
08/01/08	Fri	Joiner	70	17	13	Sunny no Rain since 8/1/08
08/12/08	Tue	Joiner	30	4	5000	Sunny
08/19/08	Tue	Joiner	1700	11	11	Sunny
08/26/08	Tue	Joiner	220	2	<2	Sunny

2009	Day	Lab	West Beach #3	Dolphin #2	Beaver #1	Weather Conditions (Starting 2009)
05/19/09	Tue	Joiner	22	4	1100	Sunny
05/26/09	Tue	Joiner	500	300	130	Sunny (on 5/25 rainy - contribute to high counts)
06/02/09	Tue	Joiner	30	30	70	Light rain
06/10/09	Wed	Joiner	1300	30	50	Closed Beaches at 6pm on Tuesday rain
06/17/09	Wed	Joiner	11	23	50	Closed Beaches in AM due to rainy cool weather
06/24/09	Wed	Joiner	17	70	17	Mostly Sunny & Clear
07/01/09	Wed	Joiner	7	13	4	Mostly Cloudy afternoon drizzle
07/08/09	Wed	Joiner	4	50	500	Sunny
07/15/09	Wed	Joiner	23	30	23	Sunny
07/21/09	Tue	Joiner	80	7	2	???
07/29/09	Wed	Joiner	500	23	4	

08/05/09	Wed	Joiner	130	17	2	Overcast all day
08/12/09	Wed	Joiner	50	4	4	sunny?
08/19/09	Wed	Joiner	80	130	8	
08/26/09	Wed	Joiner	130	2	13	Sunny & hot
09/02/09	Cancelled		Cancelled			Acceptable readings: 235/100ml for a single sample maximum and a monthly average limit of 126/100ml