

Critical Analysis of AWQ Methods – Pt 3

The Case for Prioritization

April 11, 2022

# **Basin Planning Priorities: Ambient Water Quality**

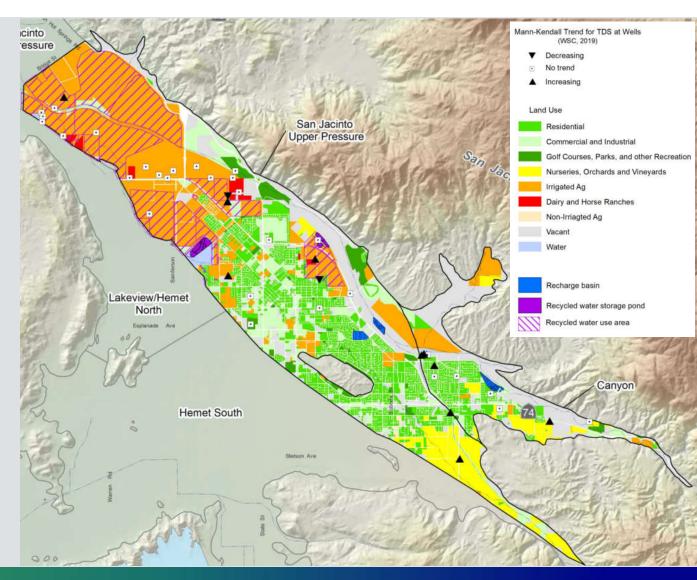
Two key priorities for current scope of work

- 1. Define groundwater monitoring program
  - a. Define wells to be monitored and responsible parties
  - b. Identify data gaps
  - c. Define actions (and timeline) to improve monitoring networks to fill data gaps
- 2. Assess current ambient water quality methodology
  - a. What changes can we make, enabled by 2019 Recycled Water Policy?
  - b. What changes can we pilot for the required assessment due October 2023?

### Advancements to Consider

- Selection of key wells rather than all wells available
- Applying tiered AWQ

   analysis approach to focus
   higher-cost efforts in most
   critical areas and simplify in
   other areas
- Mapping of loading factors
- Five-year frequency for analysis and reporting

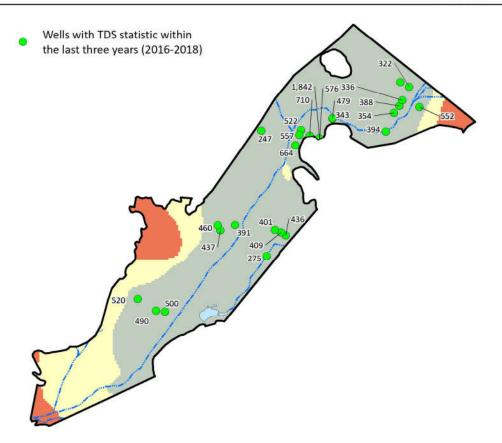


- Should we continue to rely on a 20-year period of record?
  - → Generally, Yes. Focus on improved monitoring plan will improve data quality for analysis in the long term
  - → Suggestion to explore alternative time periods since improved data availability
- Should we continue to rely on a statistical analysis method developed in 2004?
  - → Generally, Yes
  - → <u>Case-specific changes may be warranted in a GMZ, but must be done as part of a GMZ specific SNMP (e.g. Upper Temescal Valley SNMP)</u>

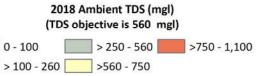
- Is all data good data?
  - Should we reduce the analysis to a set of key wells that MUST be monitored?
    - → <u>NO, many GMZs are too complex to do this well. Focus on adequate spatial distribution of ongoing monitoring</u>
  - Should we prioritize wells with recent data in statistical analysis (e.g. only include these data in the analysis)
    - → *NO*

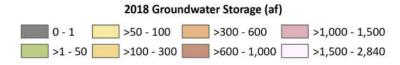
- Is all data good data?
  - Should the high TDS concentrations along the Pacific Coast of Orange County GMZ be included in the ambient concentration – especially in light of regional groundwater management actions to address seawater intrusion?
    - → YES, part of aquifer system
  - Should we include landfill monitoring wells? If so, which ones?
    - → Some, those within saturated aquifer system

#### Riverside-A Groundwater Management Zone



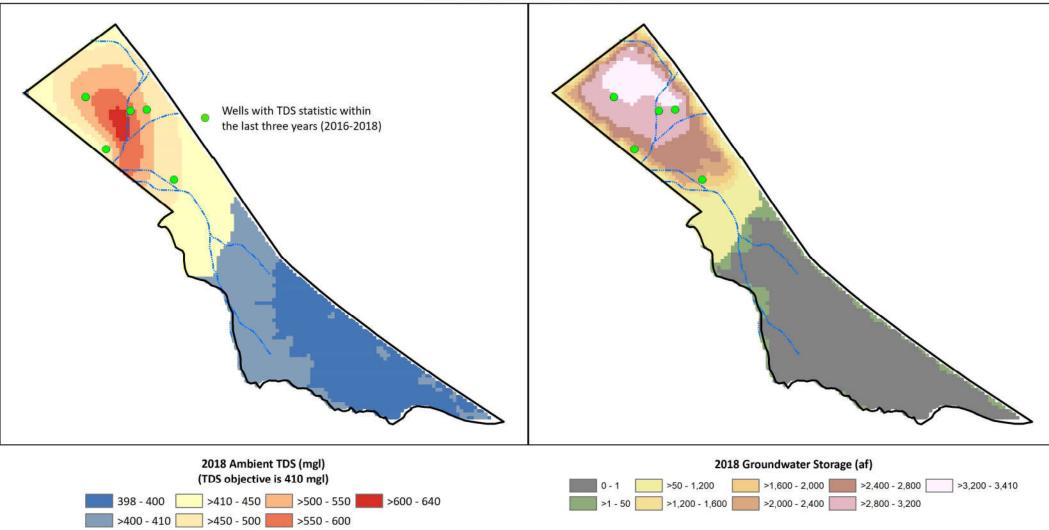






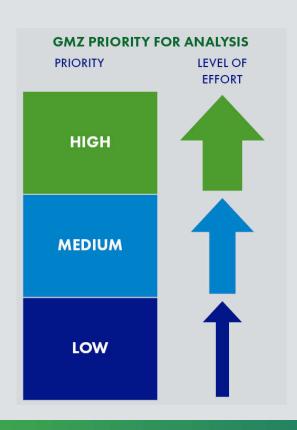
- What other improvements could be considered:
  - Should we consider the extent of the saturated aquifer system in contouring, statistical analysis, and map presentations?
    - $\bullet \rightarrow \underline{Yes}$
  - Should the aguifer parameters defined in 2004 be updated?
    - → Depends... Consider:
      - new work performed
      - timing of next update to aquifer parameters (e.g. Chino Basin model updates every five years)
      - Not all at once if it will trigger re-do of objectives





- Should we prioritize addressing data gaps, if there are many?
  - → <u>Yes</u>
  - > <u>Tiered approach: (1) time to identify existing wells, (2) well siting feasibility analysis to</u> fill remaining gaps, if any, (3) construct wells if feasible
- How should we prioritize addressing data gaps, if there are many?
  - Not yet discussed
- Can we reduce the level of effort to perform ambient water quality analysis by prioritizing our GMZs based on historical results, current water quality, and regulatory compliance factors?
  - Not yet discussed

#### **GMZ** Prioritization



- Focus effort on GMZs with highest priority challenges
- Reduce costs in the long-term
- Create equitable distribution of costs in the long-term
- Reduce rigidity of current one-size-fits all approach
- Could also ultimately...
  - Decentralize work in high priority GMZs to centers of knowledge
  - Enable Task Force to focus on coordinating and integrating work products rather than being a technical expert on <u>all</u> GMZs

### **Recycled Water Policy**

Section 6.1.3 of Policy

- All groundwater basins are different in size, hydrogeologic complexity, and loading factors, which necessitates:
  - Stakeholder engagement to develop appropriate plans
  - allowing variable levels of analysis and management efforts in developing and implementing SNMPs

#### **Five-Year Assessments**

Section 6.2.6 of Policy

The regional water boards, in consultation with stakeholders, shall assess and review monitoring data generated from [the SNMP] every five years, unless an alternate timeline has been established in a basin plan amendment. The assessment shall include an evaluation of:

Observed trends in groundwater salinity with the predicted trends from the SNMP

The ability of the monitoring network to adequately characterize groundwater quality in each GMZ and

Potential new data gaps

The ability of any relied-upon models to adequately simulate groundwater quality

Available assimilative capacity based on observed trends and the most recent water quality data

The impact of new projects that are reasonably foreseeable at the time of the assessment

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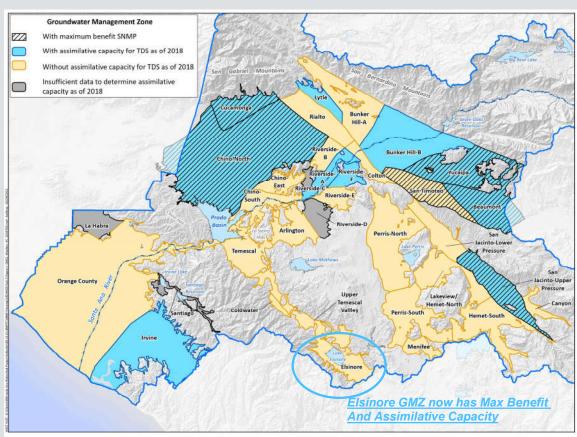
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### **Prioritization – Decision Logic**

- What are the trends in water quality over time are they changing?
  - Historical record of ambient water quality findings from 2003 to 2018
  - Mann-Kendall Statistical Trend Analysis
- What is the regulatory implication of a change in ambient water quality compared to past recomputations?

# **Assimilative Capacity for TDS As of 2018 AWQ**

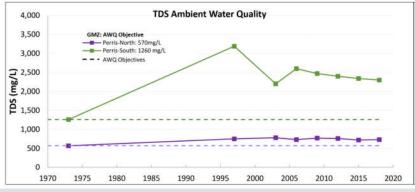
- 35 GMZs Total
- 11 GMZs with Assimilative Capacity
  - 6 are Maximum Benefit GMZs
- 20 with <u>NO</u> Assimilative Capacity
- 4 with no AWQ findings

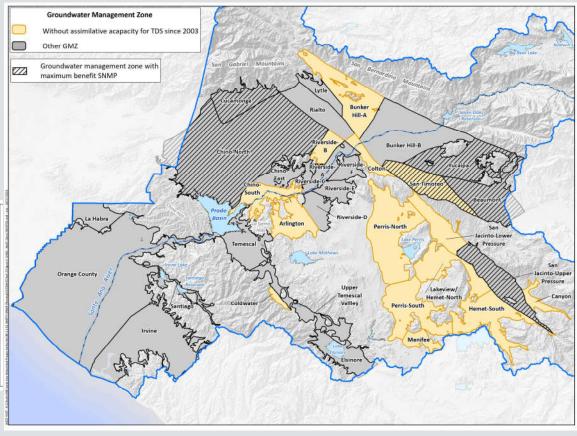


**Assimilative Capacity for TDS** 

**Since 2004** 

14 GMZs have had <u>NO</u>
 Assimilative Capacity since 2003 AWQ recomputation



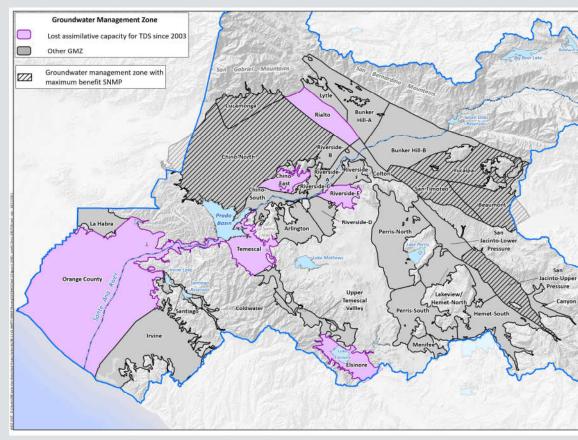


**Assimilative Capacity for TDS** 

**Since 2004** 

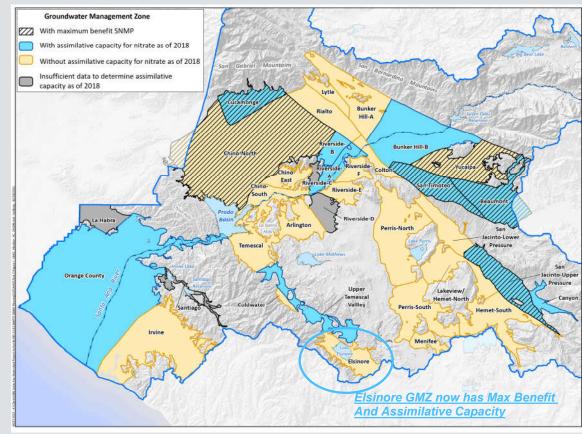
 Six GMZs lost assimilative capacity for TDS since 2003

- Rialto
- Riverside-E
- Chino East
- Temescal
- Elsinore
- Orange County



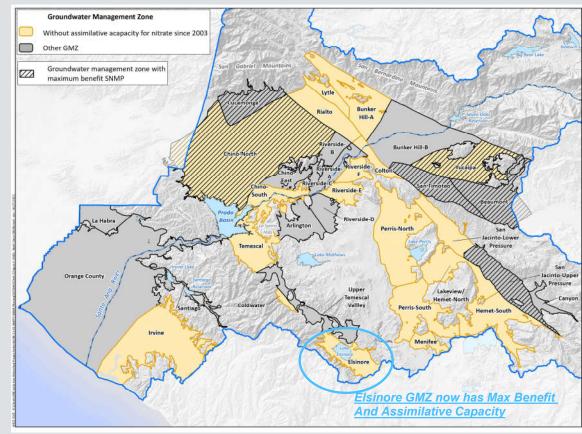
Assimilative Capacity for Nitrate As of 2018 AWQ Groundwater Management Zone

- 35 GMZs Total
- 11 with Assimilative Capacity
  - 5 are Maximum Benefit GMZs
- 20 with <u>NO</u> Assimilative Capacity
- 4 with no AWQ findings



Assimilative Capacity for Nitrate Since 2004

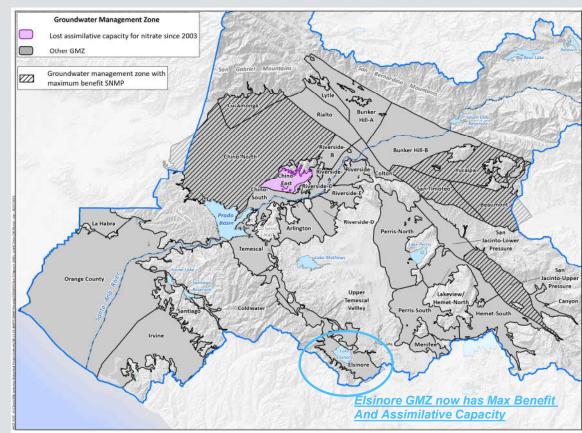
18 GMZs have had <u>NO</u>
 Assimilative Capacity since 2003 AWQ recomputation



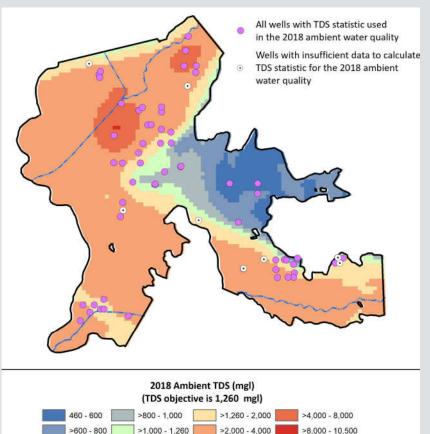
Assimilative Capacity for Nitrate Since 2004

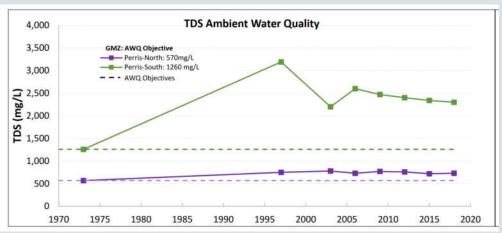
 One GMZ lost assimilative capacity for nitrate since 2003

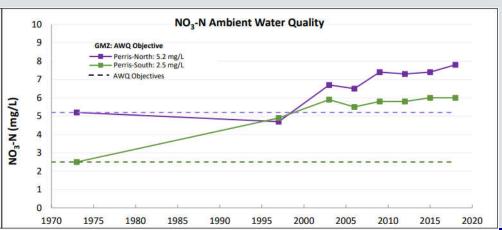
- Chino East GMZ
- Methodological

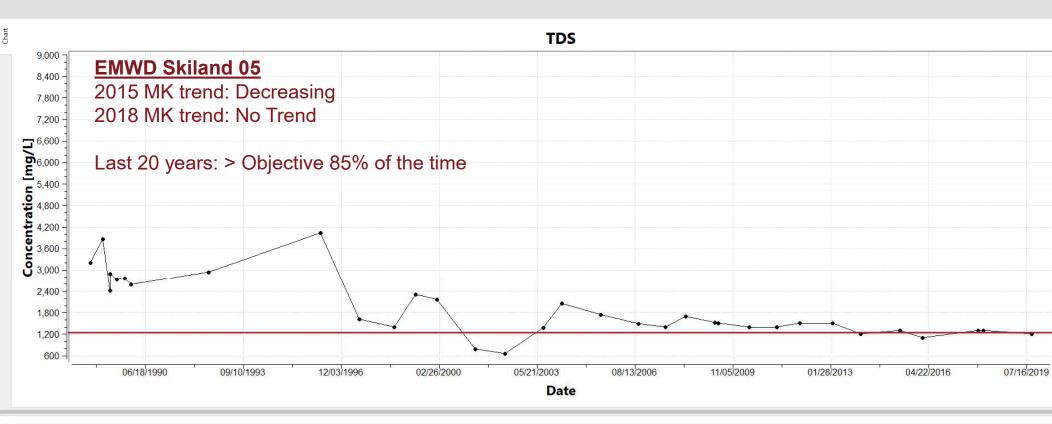


**Perris South** 

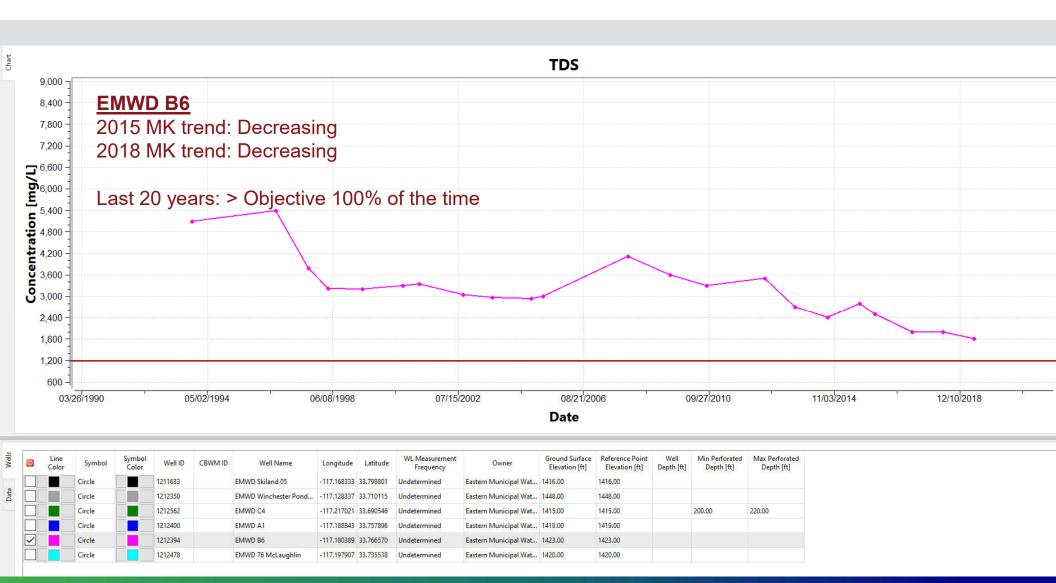


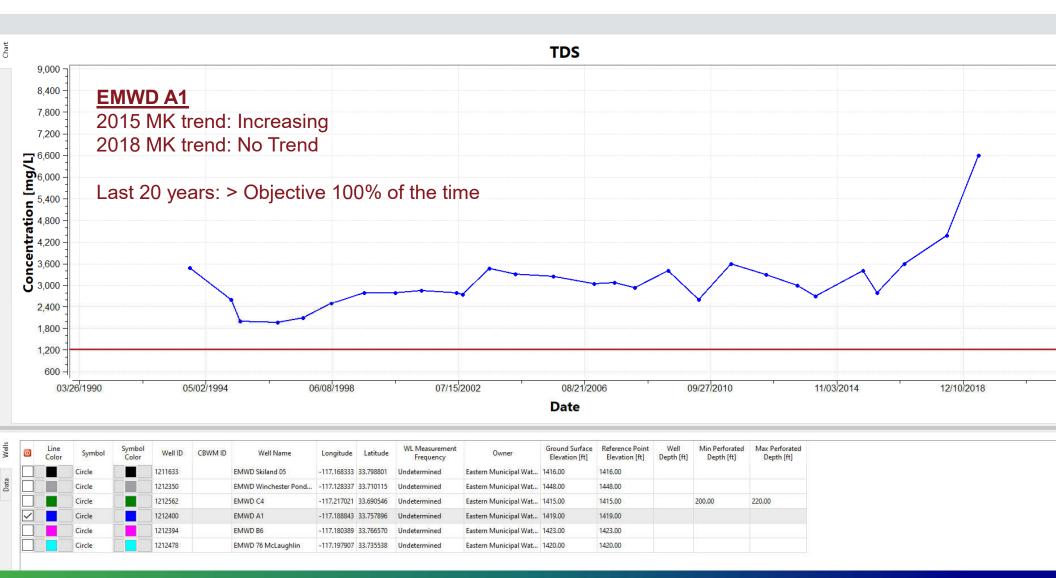


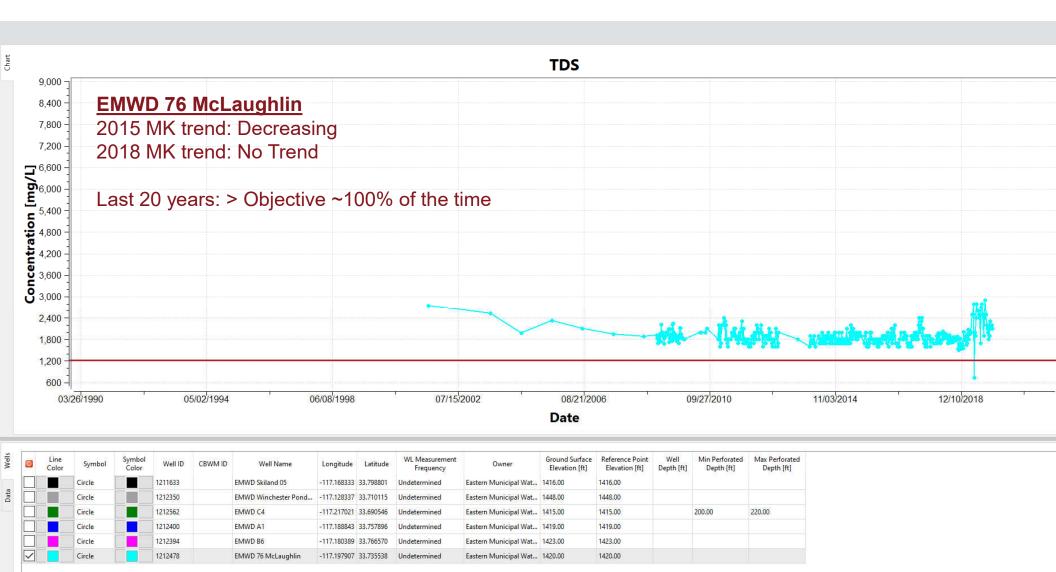


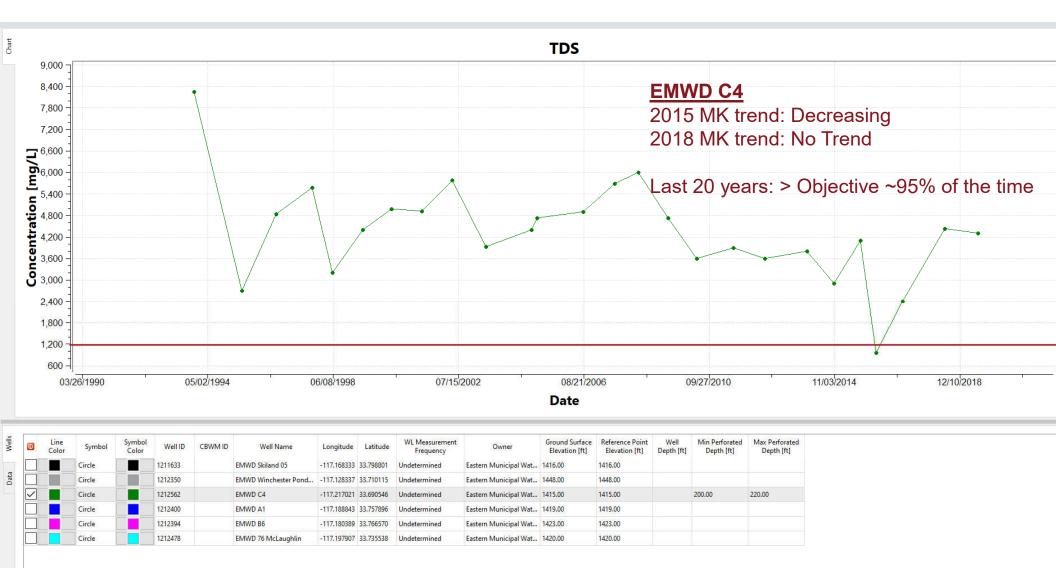


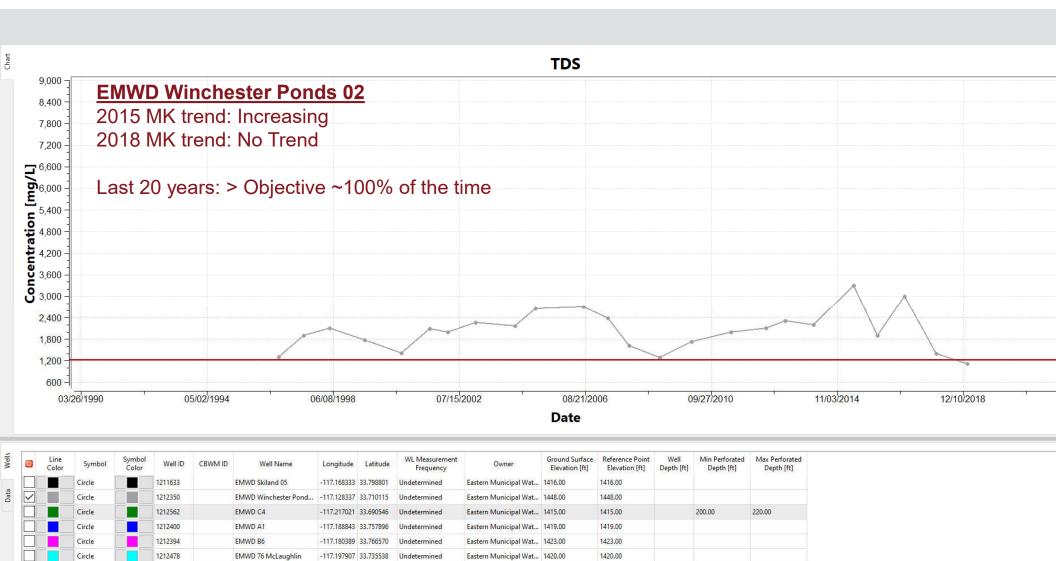
	0	Line Color	Symbol	Symbol Color	Well ID	CBWM ID	Well Name	Longitude	Latitude	WL Measurement Frequency	Owner	Ground Surface Elevation [ft]	Reference Point Elevation [ft]	Well Depth [ft]	Min Perforated Depth [ft]	Max Perforated Depth [ft]
Data	~		Circle		1211633		EMWD Skiland 05	-117.168333	33.798801	Undetermined	Eastern Municipal Wat	1416.00	1416.00			
			Circle		1212350		EMWD Winchester Pond	-117.128337	33.710115	Undetermined	Eastern Municipal Wat	1448.00	1448.00			
			Circle		1212562		EMWD C4	-117.217021	33.690546	Undetermined	Eastern Municipal Wat	1415.00	1415.00		200.00	220.00
			Circle		1212400		EMWD A1	-117.188843	33.757896	Undetermined	Eastern Municipal Wat	1419.00	1419.00			
			Circle		1212394		EMWD B6	-117.180389	33.766570	Undetermined	Eastern Municipal Wat	1423.00	1423.00			
			Circle		1212478		EMWD 76 McLaughlin	-117.197907	33.735538	Undetermined	Eastern Municipal Wat	1420.00	1420.00			







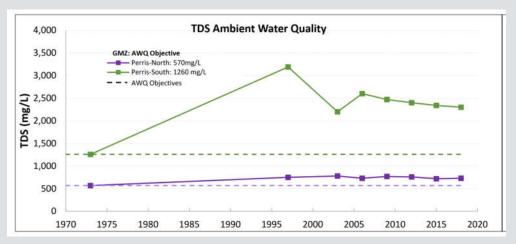


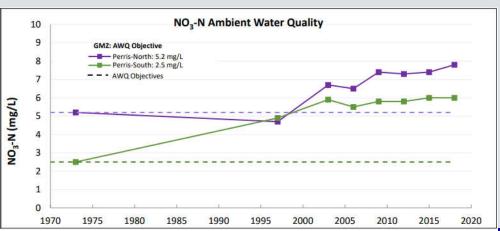


**Perris South** 

If at majority of wells...

- new data is still greater than the TDS objective
- No significant change in trends across the basin
- Then, Perris South GMZ still has no assimilative capacity
- For 2018 49 wells with current data, 30% (13 wells) had concentrations < TDS objective</li>



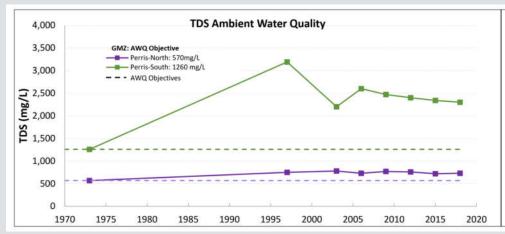


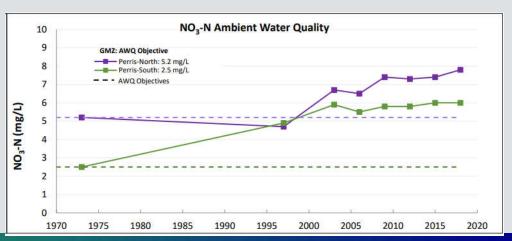
No Assimilative Capacity Since 2004 – Perris South

 Would change in the ambient water quality TDS concentration change the regulatory environment?

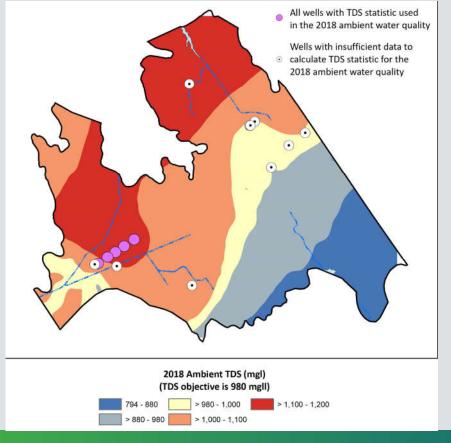
#### No

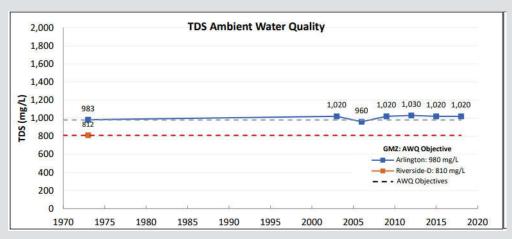
- TDS of RW used in GMZ is already less than objective of 1,200 mgl
- Salt offsets already in place

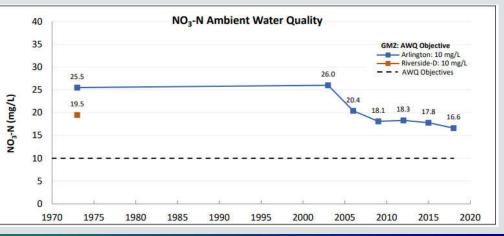




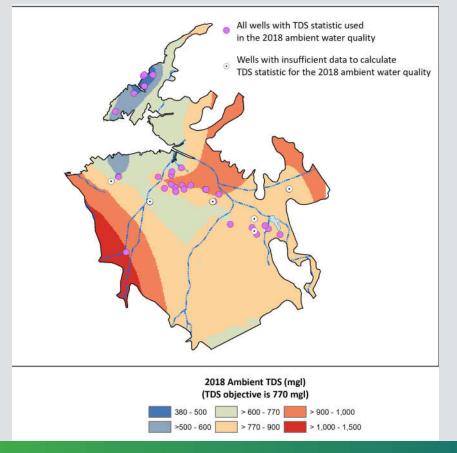
**Arlington** 

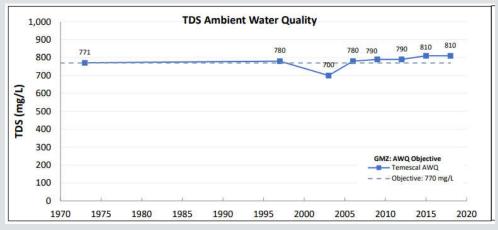


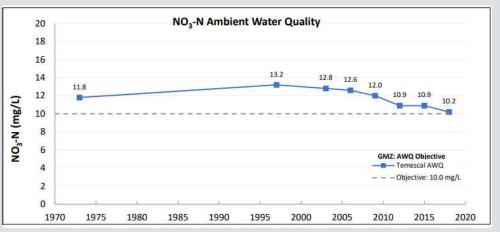




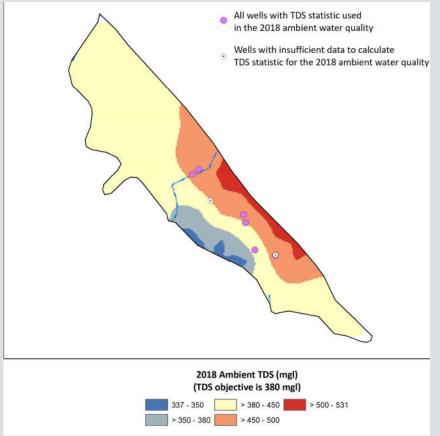
**Temescal** 

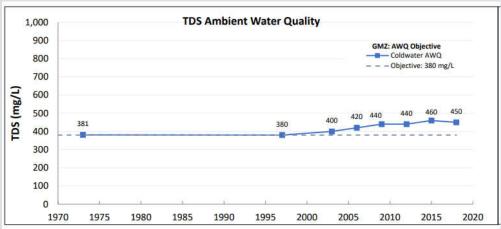


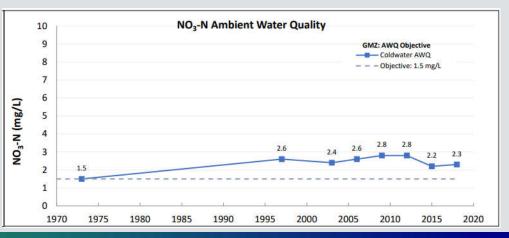












# Other GMZs with No Assimilative Capacity for TDS or Nitrate

- San Timoteo (TDS only)
- Yucaipa (N only)
- Bunker Hill A (TDS/N)
- Lytle (N only)
- Rialto (TDS/N)
- Colton (TDS/N)
- Riverside B (TDS only)
- Riverside F (N only)
- Riverside E (TDS/N)
- Chino North (N only)

- Chino South (TDS/N)
- Chino East (TDS/N)
- Perris North (TDS/N)
- Menifee (TDS/N)
- Hemet South (TDS/N)
- Lakeview Hemet North (TDS/N)
- San Jacinto Lower Pressure (TDS/N)
- Canyon (TDS only)
- Orange County (TDS only)
- Irvine (N only)

# How Could Prioritization be Piloted for Recomputation of AWQ Through 2021?

- Collect all data
- 2. Chart time histories and perform Mann-Kendall Trend Analysis
- Make preliminary determination of AWQ based on water quality data and trends
- 4. Based on determination, select which GMZs to perform full method:
  - a. All GMZs with Maximum Benefit SNMP (required by Basin Plan) 7 GMZs
  - GMZs with Assimilative Capacity where change in ambient will affect permitting considerations – likely to be 4-6 additional GMZs
  - c. GMZs with change in trends (including new data) TBD based on data

# How Could Prioritization be Piloted for Recomputation of AWQ Through 2021?

- 5. For GMZs where full ambient water quality will be performed, could also pilot:
  - a. Use of computer-assisted generation of contours (vs. hand contouring)
  - b. Update of aquifer parameters to assess how different AWQ result is (2-3 GMZs)
  - c. Limiting mapping to saturated aquifer (all GMZs)
- 6. For GMZs where data and trends used only, could pilot
  - a. Mapping of loading factors to support interpretation of water quality trends
  - b. Statistical trends based on 20-year period vs. entire time history of data available
- 7. Based on work performed, develop plan for ongoing ambient water quality methods and any pre-work to perform before the next assessment due (e.g. update aquifer properties and recompute objectives, if required)
  - a. If 5-year frequency allowed, next assessment would be due July 2028

### **Prioritization for Filling Data Gaps**

- What are the trends in water quality over time are they changing?
  - Historical record of ambient water quality findings from 2003 to 2018
  - Mann-Kendall Statistical Trend Analysis from 2018
- Do any existing or known new permits depend on having robust ambient water quality finding compared to past recomputations?
- Example prioritization to fill data gaps
  - High Priority
    - Maximum Benefit GMZs direct responsible agencies to update monitoring plan
    - NPDES or WDR permitting depends on ambient water quality result
  - Low priority
    - GMZs with no regulated discharges

### **Comments/Questions?**

- GMZ specific concerns/questions on what analysis might be done under proposed process?
- Other prioritization factors?
  - Feedback:
    - Degree to which GMZ provides municipal water supply as a prioritization factor (Greg OCWD)
    - Consider where the current aquifer properties show no water, but we know based on revised models that there is saturated aquifer (Michael Cruikshank WSC)
    - Landfill wells room for improvement in some GMZs (Eric. L Regional Board)
      - · Extrapolation from wells outside the boundary, behind slurry walls
      - In some cases, new wells are needed when landfill is all we have.
    - Rising groundwater outflow as a prioritization factor (Greg OCWD)

### THANK YOU

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