



Central Coast Groundwater Coalition
Member Update Meetings
Agenda

March 11,12, 2014

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| I. Welcome and Introductions | Parry Klassen
Executive Director
CCGC |
| II. CCGC Background and Membership Status | |
| III. Overview of Sampling Activities
Past, Present and Future | Steve Deverel
CCGC Hydrogeologist |
| IV. Notification Process and Follow-up | Kara Stuart
CCGC Assistant |
| V. Acreage Changes | |
| VI. Looking Forward: Other Coalition Activities | Abby Taylor-Silva
Secretary-Treasurer
CCGC |
| VII. Questions and Answers | |

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Central Coast Groundwater Coalition



Central Coast Groundwater Coalition Sampling Procedure

Revised 3/6/14

Your well is being sampled today by technicians hired by the Central Coast Groundwater Coalition (CCGC); either HydroFocus Inc. or MLJ LLC. Below is a description of procedures that will be followed.

Please direct the technicians to the well head where the sample will be taken. It will take between 30 minutes and hour for the entire process. Please be ready to start and run the pump for at least 15 minutes before a sample is taken.

Once the water sample is taken, these are the steps taken and notification process followed by CCGC to inform you of the results (see attached flow chart of activities).

1. *Hydrofocus and MLJ staff will ship water samples to Monterey Bay Analytical Services (MBAS) immediately after the sampling event.*
2. *MBAS will send CCGC the results typically within 30 days of receiving the samples.*
3. *CCGC staff checks the results for quality assurance and confirms accuracy.*
4. *CCGC staff sends nitrate results to the Regional Water Board and CCGC members.*
5. *MBAS uploads sample results to Geotracker.*

If your DOMESTIC well results show an EXCEEDANCE of the drinking water standard for nitrates (>45 mg/L NO3)

- Members will be notified of the results via Federal Express delivery within 36 hours of our confirmation of results;
- Member's signature upon delivery by Federal Express will constitute acknowledgment of notification.
- If a domestic well is above the drinking water standard for nitrate (e.g., 46 mg/L), we will provide a standardized notice to provide occupant(s) who are using the well water. The standardized notice will be sent concurrently with the well test results conveyed via Federal Express.
- ***Users of the well must be notified of the exceedance within 10 days. The CCGC member must return the form to CCGC confirming this notification has taken place (letters included with exceedance packet).***

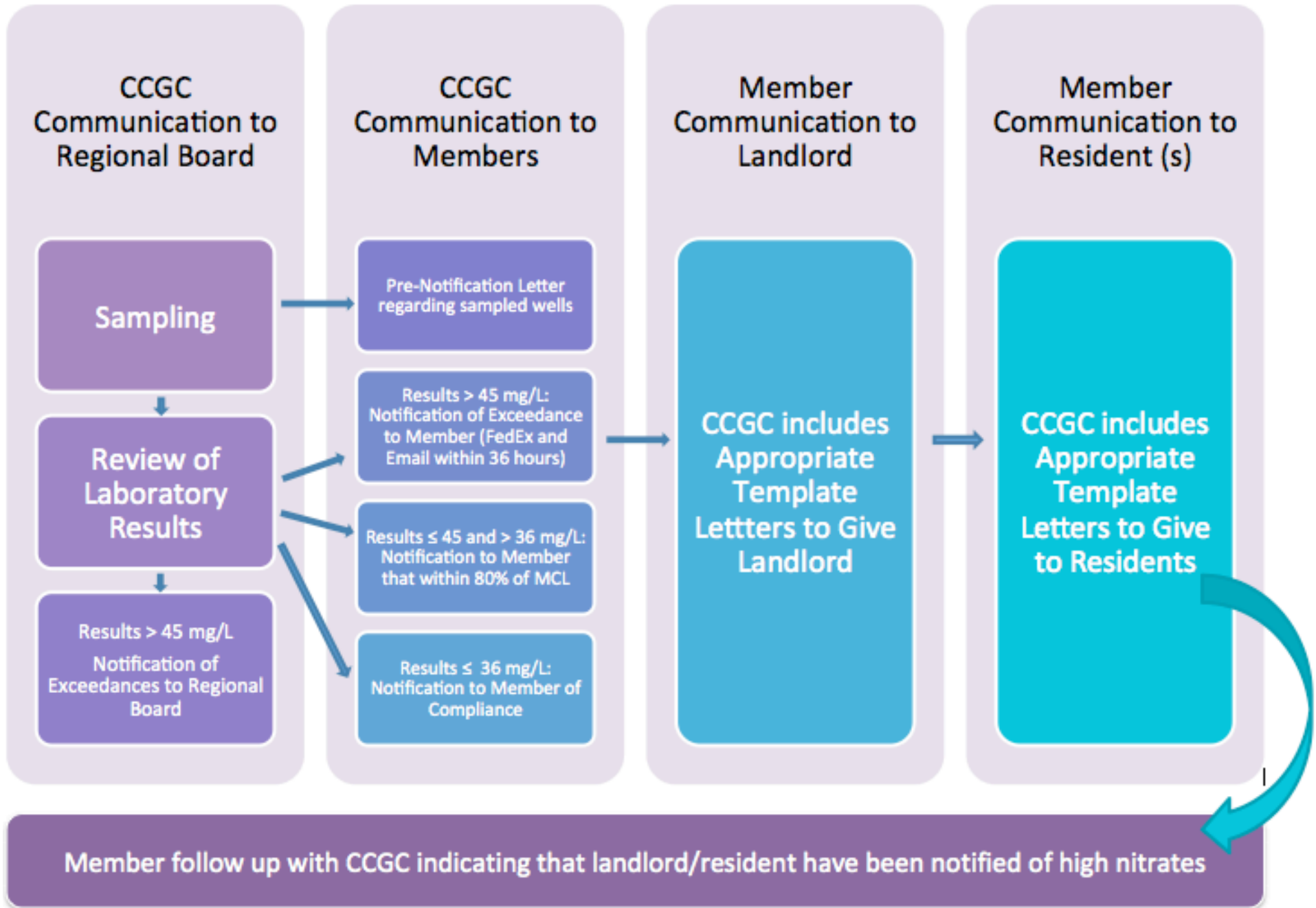
If your DOMESTIC well results are in COMPLIANCE of the drinking water standard for nitrates (≤45 mg/L NO3):

- Members will be notified via regular mail or email (for members with email addresses on file).
- **If the sample results are within 80% of the nitrate drinking water standard (between 36 and 45 mg/L),** the Regional Water Board may require that we resample the well within one year. We will contact members prior to the sampling events should they need to occur. For information about sampling schedules, contact Christina Lucero from Hydrofocus at (530) 759-2484.

Sample results may be used in the characterization of the groundwater basin depending on well construction information and number of well data available for that basin. The aquifer characterization analysis will be published by the Coalition in a final report in March of 2015.

Feel free to call Parry Klassen at 831-240-9533 with any additional questions.

CCGC Notification Flowchart



Where do my well results go?

	Characterization Monitoring (Northern Counties)	Individual Monitoring (Southern Counties and members who joined after 9/24/14)
Sampling Requirement Basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based off Coalition monitoring requirements in Conditional Waiver WDR (R3-2012-0011) • <i>Central Coast Groundwater Coalition Work Plan for Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based off Individual monitoring requirements in Conditional Waiver WDR (R3-2012-0011) • <i>Central Coast Groundwater Coalition Work Plan for San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties</i>
Sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample only domestic wells • <i>Sample only wells needed to adequately characterize the aquifer</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample every domestic well • <i>Sample primary irrigation well per ranch</i>
Submission of samples to laboratory and analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample code associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>CCGC Global ID (same for all samples and is associated with the CCGC Geotracker account)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample code associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Individual ranch Global ID (member specific account in Geotracker)</i>
Lab results to CCGC and GeoTracker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>CCGC Geotracker account</i> ○ <i>CCGC Global ID</i> ○ <i>Field Point Name (e.g. CCGC_0001)</i> ○ <i>Type of Well (Irrigation or Domestic)</i> ○ <i>Date/time of collection</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Member AW number (eNOI)</i> ○ <i>Global ID (eNOI)</i> ○ <i>Field Point Name from grower (name of well)</i> ○ <i>Type of Well (Irrigation or Domestic)</i> ○ <i>Date/time of collection</i>
Nitrate results to member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceedance notification • Landlord notification letter (if applicable) • Tenant notification letter • Follow-up action taken (replacement water) 	
Nitrate results to Regional Board (email reporting on exceedances)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCGC Field Point Name</i> • Sample Date • Nitrate Result • Notification date • Delivery confirmation date • Follow up response (AW#, looking to change) • Tenant notification confirmation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Member Global ID</i> • <i>Member AW number</i> • Sample date • Nitrate Result • Notification date • Delivery confirmation date • Follow up response • Tenant notification confirmation
Information posted to GeoTracker on Public Side by CCGC/Lab	Will not be posted for the life of this Order	Will go to public side with 1 mile blur
Information available under Public Request Act	Information submitted as part of the eNOI process (not management practice information) and water quality results from sampling (to 1 mile blur)	

Replacement Drinking Water Options

This document is for informational purposes only and contains only estimates for costs

	Costs	Maintenance	Pros	Cons
Bottled Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies depending on amount requested 3-5 gal bottles/mo.: ~\$30/mo. 5-5 gal bottles/mo.: \$40/mo. 	No maintenance required unless pick-up required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate solution Flexible amounts No maintenance Easy to implement Can be delivered to door 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited supply at a given time Short-term solution Recurring costs
Reverse Osmosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies depending on sink treatment (POU) vs. whole house treatment (POE) Varies depending on gal/min POU system: ~\$200-\$500 POE system: ~\$2000-\$3000 Operation: Energy costs ~15 cents/hour Replacement filters: ~\$8-25 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several filters to be replaced at least once/year Waste must be properly disposed of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most common method of nitrate removal. Long-term solution Can connect RO waste lines to go outside to water plants/gardens, or use the waste water to do laundry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be expensive and difficult to install Can waste as much as nine gals of water for every gal that is treated. Waste must be properly disposed of, the high salinity in RO reject can make it prohibitive for discharge to a local sewer facility. Hauling the wastewater to a treatment facility can also be expensive.
Ion Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies depending on sink treatment (POU) vs. whole house treatment (POE) POU system: ~\$100- \$150 POE system: ~700-\$2500 Replacement filters: ~\$57 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filter to be replaced once/year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost effective Simple to install (to kitchen sink) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some water filtration experts say not recommended as a stand-alone purification system, but mainly used to remove sediment prior to distillation or Reverse Osmosis Resin exchange sites must be monitored, as the resin builds, nitrate breakthrough can occur, resulting in contamination in the treated water
Distillation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit: ~\$150 (1- gallon manual countertop distiller) - \$2500 (automatic 12-gal unit with a 96-gal holding tank). Operation: Energy costs run from 16-21 cents/gallon. Replacement carbon filters (if needed): ~\$30 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If carbon filtration system added: replace filters every 2 months, The tank should be cleaned every 3 weeks. If auto-drain is purchased, only once every 6-9 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distilled water is arguably the purest water available Very effective at removing nitrate and other contaminants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distillation process is slow. Uses more energy than other options. More maintenance related costs and activities than other options

Local Treatment Suppliers

The companies listed below are for informational purposes only. CCGC makes no recommendation or representation with respect to the companies included on the list

Treatment Type	Company	Service Area	Website	Phone
Bottled Water Delivery	Pure Water Bottling	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz, South Santa Clara	http://www.purewaterbottling.com	831-633-9333
	Culligan	Everywhere	http://www.culligan.com/	877-386-0823
	Arrowhead	Everywhere	http://www.arrowheadhomedelivery.com/	866-610-2184
	Alhambra	Everywhere	http://www.alhambrawater.com/bottled-water-delivery-service.jsf	800-201-6218
	Alhambra	Everywhere	http://www.alhambrawater.com/bottled-water-delivery-service.jsf	800-201-6218
	budgetwater.com	Everywhere	http://www.budgetwater.com/index.htm	1-800-701-9914
Reverse Osmosis/ Ion Exchange Units	Culligan	Everywhere, Central Coast	http://eculligan.com/	(855) 439-2855
	Aqua Supreme	Offices in Salinas, Fresno and Santa Maria	http://aquasupremenorcal.com/index.html	866-554-2782
	Advanced Water Solutions	Santa Barbara County, Ventura County	http://www.advancedwaterinc.com/	(805) 751-5577
	Quality Home Services	Offices in Fresno, Castroville and Bakersfield	http://www.qualityhomeservices.com/water_treatment.html	559-275-0222
	Applied Membranes (commercial) Water Anywhere (individual)	Everywhere	http://www.wateranywhere.com	Applied Membranes: (760) 727-3711 Water Anywhere: (760) 727-1652
	Advanced Water Systems	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz, San Mateo	http://www.advanced-water-systems.com	831-476-0515
	Aqua Terra Water Service	Monterey, San Benito	http://www.kineticomontereyhollister.com	831-442-1063
	budgetwater.com	Everywhere	http://www.budgetwater.com/index.htm	1-800-701-9914
	Matilija Pure Water Systems	Santa Barbara County, Ventura County	http://www.getpurewater.com/	(805) 963-7873
Rayne Water Conditioning	Santa Barbara County	http://www.raynewater.com/santabarbara/drinkingwater.php	(805) 967-3424	



Conditional Waiver or Waste Discharge Requirement - Is there a Difference Between the Two?

Under the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) essentially have two options for regulating discharges of waste from irrigated land. Regional Boards may issue discharge requirements referred to as waste discharge requirements under Water Code section 13263, or may issue waivers of discharge requirements under Water Code section 13269. To better determine what option fits the needs of Grower-Shipper and Western Growers’ members along the Central Coast, the similarities and differences between the two are explained here.

Requirements/Elements	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR)	Conditional Waiver (Waiver)
<p>What is the process for development and adoption?</p>	<p>Development of a WDR may be triggered by submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge from an individual or group of dischargers, may be developed by Regional Board staff upon request of an individual or group of dischargers, or may be developed by Regional Board staff on their accord. Regional Board staff has discretion to develop a WDR on their own, or in consultation with those permitted and other interested parties.</p> <p>Once developed, WDRs must be released for at least a 30-day comment period prior to Regional Board adoption. Any subsequent amendments to the WDR after initial adoption must also be approved by the Regional Board following a 30-day comment period.</p>	<p>Like a WDR, a Waiver may be triggered by submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge from an individual or group of dischargers, may be developed by Regional Board staff upon request of an individual or group of dischargers, or may be developed by Regional Board staff on their accord. Regional Board staff has discretion to develop a Waiver on their own, or in consultation with those permitted and other interested parties.</p> <p>Once developed, Waivers may be adopted or amended by the Executive Officer; however, most Executive Officers defer Waiver adoption and approval of major amendments to the Regional Board. A Regional Board is not required to release a Waiver for a 30-day public comment period prior to adoption. However, most Regional Boards will circulate a waiver for at least 30-days prior to adoption, or prior to approval of any major substantive amendments.</p>
<p>May it be issued to a group of dischargers or only an individual?</p>	<p>WDRs may be issued for a category of dischargers when the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharges are produced by same or similar operations; • Discharges involve same or similar types of waste; • Discharges require same or similar treatment standards; • Discharges are more appropriately regulated under general discharge requirements than individual requirements. <p>Examples of General WDRs for irrigated agriculture include General WDRs for growers within a specified geographic/watershed area (e.g., East San Joaquin River Watershed area), growers growing a single commodity in a general area (e.g., rice growers in the Sacramento Valley), and growers in a specified irrigation district boundary (e.g., Westlands Water District).</p>	<p>Although not specified in statute, Regional Boards have adopted Waivers for categories of discharges based on similar criteria as that specified for WDRs.</p>

Requirements/Elements	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR)	Conditional Waiver (Waiver)
Can it include substantive provisions that require growers to do certain activities to protect water quality?	Although a WDR cannot dictate the manner of compliance (i.e., specify the management practice to be implemented), it may require that management practices in general be implemented to protect beneficial uses of the receiving waters and to meet water quality objectives/criteria applicable to those beneficial uses.	Like a WDR, a Waiver cannot dictate the manner of compliance but may include requirements (otherwise referred to as “conditions” in a waiver) that require management practices in general be implemented to protect beneficial uses of receiving waters and to meet water quality objectives/criteria applicable to those beneficial uses.
Must it require monitoring, and must the monitoring results be made public?	The statute does not specifically state that a WDR must include monitoring. However, Regional Boards almost always require some level of monitoring and/or reporting under other statutory authorities to ensure that the requirements of the WDR are being met, and/or that water quality is being protected. Further, monitoring results reported to Regional Boards are typically considered public records under the Public Records Act, unless found to be subject to some exception from disclosure.	The Waiver statute requires the Waiver to include monitoring that is designed to support the development and implementation of the waiver program, and that the monitoring program must be designed to verify the adequacy and effectiveness of the Waiver’s conditions. It also states that monitoring results shall be made available to the public.
May it include a time schedule for compliance of the requirements or conditions contained therein?	Yes, the WDR statute specifically provides that the requirements may contain a time schedule that is subject to revision at a Regional Board’s discretion.	The Waiver statute does not specifically provide for time schedules; however, Regional Boards have typically determined that they have the discretion to include time schedules for compliance with conditions in a Waiver.
What is the term of the WDR and the Waiver?	The WDR statute does not limit the time in which a WDR may be in effect prior to requiring renewal. Rather, it states that all requirements shall be reviewed periodically. The term “periodically” is not defined and is left to the discretion of Regional Boards.	The Waiver statute mandates that Waivers may not exceed a term for five years, but may be renewed.
Is it enforceable?	Yes, Regional Boards may bring an enforcement action against a non-compliant grower for failing to comply with the provisions of an adopted WDR. Such action may include issuance of a time schedule order or cease and desist order, and/or imposition of administrative civil penalties. Regional Boards may also refer such actions to the Attorney General for enforcement in superior court.	Yes, like with WDRs, Regional Boards may bring an enforcement action against a non-compliant grower for failing to comply with the conditions of a WDR. Such action may include issuance of a time schedule order or cease and desist order, and/or imposition of administrative civil penalties. Regional Boards may also refer such actions to the Attorney General for enforcement in superior court.
What is the public perception associated with WDR/Waiver?	WDRs have typically been viewed as having more prescriptive requirements as compared to Waivers. This was true up until about 2003/2004 when previous Waivers expired and the newer generation of Waivers were adopted. Due to changes in the Water Code starting in 1999 and thereafter, Waivers (and especially as applied to irrigated agriculture) have become increasingly prescriptive and their conditions vary little as compared to requirements in WDRs.	Although contemporary Waivers include numerous conditions and monitoring requirements, those critical of agriculture equate Waivers with non-regulation.