



**BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
AGENDA
ENGINEERING WORKSHOP OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223
Thursday, October 5th, 2017
Workshop Session at 7:00 p.m.**

Call to Order, President Slawson

Roll Call

Public Comment

PUBLIC COMMENT: At this time, any person may address the Board of Directors on matters within its jurisdiction which are not on the agenda. However, any non-agenda matters that require action will be referred to Staff for a report and possible action at a subsequent meeting. To provide comments on specific agenda items, please complete a speaker's request form and provide the completed form to the Board Secretary prior to the Board meeting. Please limit your comments to three minutes. Sharing or passing time to another speaker is not permitted.

ACTION ITEMS

- 1. Memorandum of Intent for Bogart Park for Re-Assignment of Long Term Lease (pages 3-8)**
- 2. Update of California Chromium VI Maximum Contaminant Level Laws and Effects on District Wells 3, 25, and 26 (pages 9-20)**
- 3. Continued Discussion of the Analysis of State Project Water (SPW) Requirements for SGPWA and BCVWD (pages 21-22)**
- 4. Update of Various District Ongoing Projects.**
 - a. Well 5 Liner Installation and Pumping Unit Rehabilitation**
 - b. District Facilities Site Landscaping Request For Proposal**
 - c. Wells 11, 12, 19, and 20 Rehabilitation Project**
 - d. Existing District Facilities Site Landscaping Activities Update**
 - e. BCVWD Updated Website Roll Out**
- 5. Discussion of Engineering Services Proposals received for Re-drilling of Wells 1A and 2A Project (Oral Presentation)**
- 6. Discussion of Engineering Services Proposals received for Drilling of Wells 30 and 31 Project (Oral Presentation)**
- 7. Discussion of Engineering Services Proposals received for Construction of Noble Tank No. 2 and Pipeline Project (Oral Presentation)**
- 8. Discussion of Engineering Services Proposals received for 2017 Replacement Pipeline Project (Oral Presentation)**

9. Topics for Future Meetings

10. Adjournment

** Information included in the agenda packet

AVAILABILITY OF AGENDA MATERIALS - Agenda exhibits and other writings that are disclosable public records distributed to all or a majority of the members of the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District Board of Directors in connection with a matter subject to discussion or consideration at an open meeting of the Board of Directors are available for public inspection in the District's office, at 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, California ("District Office"). If such writings are distributed to members of the Board less than 72 hours prior to the meeting, they will be available from the District Office at the same time as they are distributed to Board Members, except that if such writings are distributed one hour prior to, or during the meeting, they can be made available from the District Office in the Board Room of the District's Office.

REVISIONS TO THE AGENDA -In accordance with §54954.2(a) of the Government Code (Brown Act), revisions to this Agenda may be made up to 72 hours before the Board Meeting, if necessary, after mailings are completed. Interested persons wishing to receive a copy of the set Agenda may pick one up at the District's Main Office, located at 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, California, up to 72 hours prior to the Board Meeting.

REQUIREMENTS RE: DISABLED ACCESS - In accordance with §54954.2(a), requests for a disability related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to attend or participate in a meeting, should be made to the District Office, at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service or accommodation. The District Office may be contacted by telephone at (951) 845-9581, email at info@bcvwd.org or in writing at the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, 560 Magnolia Avenue, Beaumont, California 92223.



**Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District
Special Board Meeting
October 5th, 2017**

DATE: October 2, 2017
TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Daniel K. Jagers, General Manager
SUBJECT: Memorandum of Intent for Bogart Park for Re-Assignment of Long Term Lease

Recommendation

No Recommendation

Background

As presented at the District's May 8, 2017 Board Meeting, the County of Riverside Regional Park and Open-Space District (Park District) has been evaluating the ongoing viability of maintaining operations at Bogart Park, and has made a determination that the Park District would like to pursue options to reduce or retire their responsibilities with operation and maintenance of the facility they currently operate generally identified as "Bogart Park".

A portion of the park area is owned by Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) and is incorporated into the park under lease by BCVWD for the last several decades. The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recreation and Park District (Recreation District) has expressed an interest in acquiring the park from the County and at this time, BCVWD, the Park District and the Recreation District has entered into a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) to develop a transitional plan to transfer operational activity from the Park District to the Recreation District for real property owned by the Park District and BCVWD generally identified as "Bogart Park". Essentially, the MOI is an agreement to move forward with more detailed discussions regarding the potential transfer which would be followed by a formal assignment agreement that would be drafted for consideration by all parties.

The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recreation and Park District Manager, Duane Burk has requested that BCVWD Staff provide an opportunity at tonight's BCVWD Engineering Board Workshop to commence discussions between the Recreation District and BCVWD in an effort to begin moving forward with defining terms and conditions and levels of interest in participation by BCVWD related to the assignment of the Bogart Park Lease, terms of that assignment, and associated "Bogart Park" development strategies that might be pursued as part of that assignment.



Items the Recreation District would like to begin discussions with the BCVWD Board of Directors as part of continued MOI work include:

- Terms of the proposed future lease between BCVWD and the Recreation District for “Bogart Park”. The Recreation District is interested in pursuing a long term lease similar to the existing agreement between BCVWD and the Park District.
- Development opportunities which might be pursued by the Recreation District as part of “Bogart Parks” continued operation.
- BCVWD’s level of interest in participating with ongoing “Bogart Park” activities and operation and maintenance activities.

Financial Impact

The potential costs associated with continued pursuit of the MOI are limited to legal review, staff time, and Board of Directors per diem expenses associated with any special meetings.

Any further costs related to continued BCVWD participation in development of “Bogart Park” will be assessed at the time that further participation is identified.

**MEMORANDUM OF INTENT AMONG THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY REGIONAL
PARK AND OPEN-SPACE DISTRICT, THE BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY
RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT AND BEAUMONT-CHERRY VALLEY
WATER DISTRICT REGARDING BOGART PARK**

This Memorandum of Intent (“Memorandum”) is made by and among the Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District (“Park District”), the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recreation and Park District (“Recreation District”) and Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (“Water District”) (sometimes hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Parties”).

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Memorandum is to memorialize efforts among the Parties to develop a transitional plan to transfer operational activity from the Park District to the Recreation District on real property owned by the Parks District and the Water District as described herein and collectively as “Bogart Park”. This Memorandum will at all times remain non-binding, notwithstanding any public, oral or written statements, or other conduct, unless and until the Parties enter into a separate written agreement to proceed with any of the transitional plans identified through this Memorandum process.
2. **Goals.** The Parties’ goals under this Memorandum are to:
 - 2.1. Maximize access to and interaction with the environmental resources;
 - 2.2. Maximize use of Bogart Park for events co-sponsored by the Park District and Recreation District;
 - 2.3. Provide improvements during the transition period that will increase opportunities for a self-sustaining facility;
 - 2.4. Renegotiate lease terms which will transfer the lease from the Parks District to the Recreation District;
 - 2.5. Identify and engage in strategic public-private-partnerships that will enhance the existing Bogart park experience; and
 - 2.6. Establish a timeline to transfer the existing lease.
3. **Background.** On November 3, 2016 the Parks District Advisory Commission (DAC) received and filed an agenda item (12.1-Job Code 2016-8) which recommended that Park District staff continue a dialogue with the Recreation District and the Water District which was built upon previous discussions regarding transfer of a lease. On March 9, 2017 the DAC received and filed

an additional agenda item (12.1- Job Code 2017-04) which recommended creation of a multi-agency agreement. This MOI will serve as the written agreement, describing details regarding the orderly transition of Bogart Park property.

4. **Effect of Memorandum.** This Memorandum is a planning tool prepared by the Parties. The Parties do not make financial commitments by executing this Memorandum or by forming or participating in additional meetings to discuss the orderly transition of various properties.

4.1. This Memorandum is intended solely as an expression of general intent and interest and is to be used for general coordination purposes only. The Parties agree that this Memorandum does not create any formal agreement, obligation, right, duty, or otherwise, to restrict the use of real property or to finance, develop or construct any of recreational projects or related facilities of any kind whatsoever. The Parties have no contractual duties to one another, and the Parties agree and acknowledge that no implied covenants attach to this Memorandum including, but not limited to, the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

4.2. This Memorandum does not prohibit the Parks District from: (i) negotiating with the Parties or other outside interests with respect to uses for and development of Park District land; (ii) entering into formal agreements with the Parties or other outside interest with respect to Park District land and any other subject of this Memorandum; and (iii) propose different or additional terms to those contained in this Memorandum.

4.3. The Parties may unilaterally terminate all activities with the other Parties concerning the subject matter of this Memorandum without liability, and without explanation, cause or reason.

4.4. This Memorandum does not constitute any pre-commitment by any of the Parties' respective future or present boards or councils nor does it commit any specific funding for the potential preferred recreational projects.

4.5. A Party that takes any actions in furtherance of or in reliance on this Memorandum does so at its own cost, expense, and risk.

5. **Implementation.** The Parties acknowledge that the implementation of this MOI is dependent on numerous factors, including but not limited to, approval by their respective

governing boards, environmental permitting, funding for capital construction, funding for operations, maintenance and replacement, partnerships with private sector investment and/or development, safety and security, and other key constraints.

6. **Term.** This Memorandum is effective upon the day and date last signed and executed by the duly authorized representatives of the Parties, and shall be in effect for a period of two (2) years. This Memorandum may be extended for additional two (2) year terms upon mutual agreement of the parties.

7. **Media.** Public information such as press releases, media interviews, public service announcements, marketing and promotional materials concerning the Parties shall be proposed to and approved by unanimous agreement of the Parties.

8. **Exhibits**

8.1. Exhibit A: Map identifying property ownership

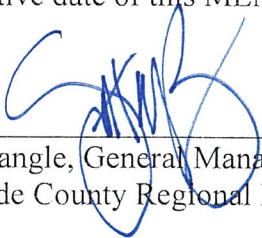
8.2. Exhibit B: Existing Lease

8.3. Exhibit C: Bogart Park Assessment Report

(Signature Provisions on following pages)

9. **Signatures.** In witness whereof, the Parties to this Memorandum through their duly authorized representatives have executed this Memorandum on the days and dates set out below, and certify that they have read, understood, and agreed to the terms and conditions of this Memorandum as set forth herein.

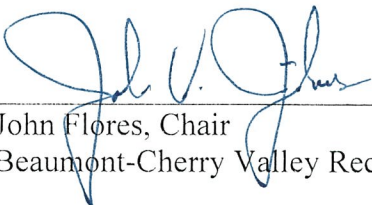
The effective date of this MEMORANDUM is the date of the signature last affixed to this page.



Scott Bangle, General Manager
Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District

5/23/17


Date



John Flores, Chair
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Recreation and Park District

6/14/17

Date



Daniel Slawson, President
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District

7-12-17

Date



**Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District
Regular Board Meeting
October 5, 2017**

DATE: October 3, 2017
TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Dan Jagers, General Manager
SUBJECT: Update of California Chromium VI Maximum Contaminant Level Laws and the Effects on District Well No's. 3, 25, and 26

Recommendation

No recommended action, information only.

Background

Effective July 1, 2014, Chromium VI (Cr-VI) was added to the list of monitored contaminants in California. As a result, the Department of Public Health (DPH) established a maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Cr-VI to 10 Parts per Billion (PPB). In order to determine if a public agency is in compliance with the regulation, public water agencies were mandated to conduct an initial round of Cr-VI monitoring of all active and stand-by water sources.

In October, 2014, the District completed its initial round of monitoring and determined that three (3) of the sources tested (Well No's. 3, 25 and 26) contained concentrations of Cr-VI that exceeded the newly adopted MCL. In order to avoid being in violation of the Cr-VI MCL, the District removed Well Nos. 3, 25 and 26 from the District's potable water system and began to explore options for treating these sources, or otherwise complying with the established MCL.

As the District began to explore additional treatment options and the financial impacts, it was determined that Well No's. 3, 25 and 26 would be reclassified as inactive water sources until a time when treatment facilities could be funded and built, thus removing the necessity of Cr-VI compliance monitoring sampling protocols. In March 2015, permits with the DPH were amended and Well No's. 3 and 25 were re-classified as inactive sources. To avoid a total loss of production from the effected sources and offset potable water demands in the 2850 pressure zone, Well No. 26 was connected to the District's non-potable water system and continues to produce water for approximately 75% of the non-potable demand.

In May 2017, California Manufacturers and Technology Association and Solano County Taxpayers Association filed a lawsuit against the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) over what they believed to be a MCL for Cr-VI that was too stringent and posed significant financial strain to the affected parties ordered to comply with the MCL. On May 31, 2017, the Superior Court of Sacramento County issued a judgment invalidating the Cr-VI MCL for drinking water. The court ordered the State Board to take the necessary action to repeal the Cr-VI MCL from the California Code of Regulations and to file with the court by August 15, 2017 proof that it had done so.



The Change became effective with the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) filing the change with the Secretary of State, on September 11, 2017. Thus, as of September 11, 2017, the MCL for Cr-VI is no longer in effect.

The court's primary reason for finding the MCL invalid is that the DPH (which was responsible for the drinking water program before the responsibilities were transferred to the State Board) failed to comply with one (1) of the requirements in the Safe Drinking Water Act for adopting a MCL. Specifically, DPH "failed to properly consider the economic feasibility of complying with the MCL." The court did not make any determinations about whether the MCL adequately protected public health, nor did it reach a conclusion about whether the MCL, that was established, was too low or too high. The court merely found that the DPH did not adequately document why the MCL was economically feasible. Additional information and frequently asked questions about Cr-VI in Public Water Systems is attached to this report.

In response to the Superior Court Ruling and the removal of the Cr-VI MCL from the California Code of Regulations, the District filed an application for permit amendments for Well No's. 3 and 25 from inactive to active status. On September 17, 2017 the District received the amended permit and has since placed the wells back in service. At this time, Well No. 26 continues to operate as a non-potable source.

Finally, it should be noted that emerging treatment technologies are being performed by Coachella Valley Water District and results of that testing are anticipated in the first quarter of 2018. These emerging technologies may provide a cost efficient treatment system for Cr-VI and District Staff is actively monitoring these testing activities and will continue to update the Board as appropriate.

Financial Impact

Staff anticipates a positive financial impact as a result of operating sources more efficiently by maximizing pumping during off-peak hours at the lowest energy cost.

Report prepared by: James Bean, Production Operator
Tony Lara, Director of Operations



Frequently Asked Questions about Hexavalent Chromium in Public Water Systems

DISCLAIMER: This document is intended to provide answers to questions that may arise regarding hexavalent chromium in public water systems. Nothing in this document supersedes any statutory or regulatory requirements or permit provisions for public water systems.

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General Information

1. Maximum Contaminant Level for Hexavalent Chromium – Court’s Judgment Invalidating MCL

On May 31, 2017, the Superior Court of Sacramento County issued a judgment invalidating the hexavalent chromium maximum contaminant level (MCL) for drinking water. The court ordered the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board or Board) to take the necessary actions to delete the hexavalent chromium MCL from the California Code of Regulations and to file with the court by August 15, 2017, proof that it has done so (California Manufacturers and Technology Association, et al. v. California Department of Public Health, et al. (Super. Ct. Sacramento County, 2017. No. 34-2014-80001850).

The court's primary reason for finding the MCL invalid is that the California Department of Public Health (which was responsible for the drinking water program before it was transferred to the State Water Board) failed to comply with one of the requirements in the Safe Drinking Water Act for adopting an MCL. In particular, the department "failed to properly consider the economic feasibility of complying with the MCL." The court did "not decide whether the MCL is economically feasible." The court did not make any finding about whether the MCL adequately protected public health, nor did it reach a conclusion about whether the MCL was too low or too high. The court merely found that the department did not adequately document why the MCL was economically feasible.

The court also ordered the State Water Board to adopt a new MCL for hexavalent chromium.

Additional information can be obtained from the Board's webpage at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.shtml

2. The Board's Resolution.

On August 1, 2017, the State Water Board adopted amendments to the California Code of Regulations that will remove the current MCL for the pollutant hexavalent chromium found in drinking water. The State Water Board will now begin work on establishing a new MCL for the contaminant.

On August 2, 2017, the staff of the State Water Board filed the request to amend the regulations with the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). OAL approved the proposal to amend the text. The change became effective with OAL filing the change with the Secretary of State, on September 11, 2017. Thus, as of September 11, 2017, the maximum contaminant level for hexavalent chromium is no longer in effect. On

August 8, 2017 the State Water Board filed documents with the court to show that it had complied with the court's writ of mandate.

Since the hexavalent chromium MCL is no longer be in place, the State Water Board will no longer enforce compliance plans that public water systems entered into for hexavalent chromium.

However, the state MCL for total chromium of 50 ppb will remain in place. Total chromium measures both trivalent and hexavalent chromium in water together and does not indicate how much of either type exists. Trivalent chromium is not considered toxic and is an essential nutrient in trace amounts. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's MCL for total chromium is 100 ppb

3. What should a water system do now?

Hexavalent chromium is still present in the water supply of many public water systems at levels that may be a threat to public health. Because of this, the Board will establish a new MCL for hexavalent chromium as close to the public health goal set by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment as is technologically and economically feasible. The new standard could be at the same level as the invalidated one.

Public water systems that planned and, in some cases, completed projects to install treatment may be able to use that information and experience to comply with the new MCL when it is adopted. Public water systems that have already installed and are operating treatment systems are encouraged to continue to operate these facilities.

4. When will the process start for the new Cr6 MCL and what is the estimate for when it would be completed?

The Board will use the wealth of data collected over the last three years since the standard was adopted to help craft a new MCL. Generally, regulation development takes between 18 and 24 months to complete.

5. Will the hexavalent chromium information be removed from the human right to water portal?

Not at this point. The information provided may still be useful to some parties. The Board will take care to represent the information appropriately.

6. I have a Compliance Order from the Board. What will be done with the Order?

Now that the MCL has been removed from the regulation, the Board will submit a document to each water system that received a Compliance Order voiding those

directives of the Order with compliance dates in the future. You no longer have to provide public notification to your consumers about hexavalent chromium. The Board expects to submit these documents to those water systems over the next several weeks.

7. I have an approved Compliance Plan. What do I need to do?

A PWS with an approved Compliance Plan will not need to do anything. You do not need to comply with any of the requirements within the plan. You no longer have to provide public notification to your consumers. The Board will send each PWS a letter to this effect.

8. Do I need to sample for hexavalent chromium?

No, the requirement to sample for hexavalent chromium is no longer in effect. The Board encourages PWS to continue to sample sources for hexavalent chromium. If you do continue to sample your wells, you will need to report those results to the Board and the Board recommends you include those results in your Consumer Confidence Report.

Funding

9. I have a Division of Financial Assistance (DFA) funding project to complete a planning study on hexavalent chromium treatment; will DFA continue to fund my project?

Yes, the Board will continue to support and fund hexavalent chromium treatment planning projects, just as it supports any community's efforts to provide the best quality water available to its customers.

10. Will DFA continue to fund a construction project for hexavalent chromium?

Yes, the Board will continue to support and fund hexavalent chromium treatment construction projects along with any project that will consolidate two or more systems if the subsumed system exceeded the previous hexavalent chromium standard. A PWS that completes construction will be expected to operate those facilities.

11. I have a loan for a planning project that is not completed, can I stop the planning until the new MCL is adopted and then restart?

An agency may stop its planning project; however, the loan will then be closed out and repayment will begin. If the agency wants to resume planning at a later time, such as after a new MCL is adopted, it will have to reapply for funding.

12. I have a self-funded project to complete a preliminary study on hexavalent chromium treatment, should I continue with the project?

Each PWS will need to make its own decision on continuing a study or construction of a treatment facility.

13. I have a self-funded project to comply with the previous hexavalent chromium MCL. Will the Board be reimbursing the PWS for those costs incurred?

No, the Board will not be reimbursing PWS's for cost incurred unless they are part of a State Board DFA project, which we will continue to fund.

PWS Operations

14. I have a well that exceeded the previous hexavalent chromium MCL (10 ppb) but not the current MCL (50 ppb). The well was placed on standby status. Can I submit a permit amendment to reactivate a standby well?

Yes, you can submit a permit amendment application to reactivate the well. The Board recommends a PWS limit the use of a well that exceeds the previous hexavalent chromium MCL to reduce the risk to the public.

15. A PWS has a blending station to reduce the hexavalent chromium to below 10 ppb by blending a high and low source. Can the PWS use the high hexavalent chromium well without blending?

Yes, but the Board recommends a PWS utilize the blending facility as much as possible to supply water to their consumers at below the previous hexavalent chromium MCL. Also, the PWS will have to apply for an amended permit to alter the operation of the blending station.

16. A PWS continues to utilize a blending station to reduce the hexavalent chromium to below 10 ppb. Does the PWS have to submit a blending report?

The PWS will not be required to submit a blending report but it would be in the best interest of the PWS to continue to submit the report because the PWS will be able to use the blended water values in the Consumer Confidence Report. If the blending report is not submitted, the PWS will need to use the raw water values in the CCR.

17. How does the invalidation of the MCL affect the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

Because the MCL was in effect for part of the 2017 calendar year, the regulations require that information about the hexavalent chromium MCL be included in the CCR. PWS should provide the available information that is required by the CCR. PWS may add a statement to the CCR to indicate that the hexavalent chromium

MCL was invalidated during the 2017 calendar year, but that the PWS is required to report the information it collected prior to the MCL being invalidated.

For 2018 and until a new MCL is adopted, hexavalent chromium results will not be required to be included in the CCR. The Board recommends that any hexavalent chromium results that are collected by a PWS be reported in the CCR.

18. A PWS has a permitted hexavalent chromium removal treatment facility. Will the permit be revised? Will the permit be voided if the facility is not used?

The Board encourages PWS to continue to utilize any treatment facility that is permitted to supply the best quality water to their consumers. If the PWS decides not to operate the hexavalent chromium treatment facility, a PWS must submit an application for a permit amendment to the appropriate Board DDW District Office or a Local Primacy Agency (LPA), to modify the PWS's permitted treatment.

19. What messaging should an affected PWS provide to its customers?

An affected PWS no longer has to provide public notification to its consumers; however, the Board recommends that the PWS provide some type of notification that explains what happened regarding the hexavalent chromium MCL and what the PWS is doing in the interim while the Board is establishing a new MCL.

Date of revision: September 18, 2017

**CVWD Improvement District No. 8 (Sky Valley) Water System
CHROMIUM-6 TREATMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

What is the chromium-6 treatment demonstration project in Indio Hills, Sky Valley and Desert Hot Springs?

This project is based on earlier bench-scale and pilot projects that showed promising results for reducing chromium-6. Stannous chloride is added to water at well sites, where it converts the chromium-6 to safe levels of chromium-3. The water is then distributed into the delivery system. This treatment method has been approved by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water.

Where were the earlier bench-scale and pilot projects?

The pilot project was located at a well site in Palm Desert. Laboratory testing from that project showed that stannous chloride is effective for reducing chromium-6. The subsequent bench-scale project performed on water from a well located in Desert Hot Springs determined less equipment is needed than what was used in the pilot test.

Why was the Sky Valley service area chosen for the demonstration project?

This part of the CVWD service area is ideal for several reasons: There are sufficient levels of chromium-6, an extended pipeline system, and only a few wells that require treatment.

Is stannous chloride safe?

Yes. Stannous chloride is an approved drinking water and food additive commonly found in products such as toothpaste, mouthwash and canned food. This additive has also been used to protect water pipes from corrosion.

Will it change the taste of my water?

The treatment will not change the taste, smell or appearance of your drinking water.

Why does our water need treatment for chromium-6?

In 2014, state health officials enacted the first chromium-6 drinking water standard in the country. The limit is 10 parts per billion (ppb); one ppb is about one drop in a swimming pool. The state is regulating chromium-6 to reduce the potential increased health risk to some people that drink the water over many years. Many water systems are impacted by this regulation, and providers have until Jan. 1, 2020, to implement state-approved compliance plans.

How long will the demonstration project last and what happens when it's over?

Testing will be performed and data collected before the end of the year. If the demonstration project is successful, stannous chloride treatment will be the best option for this water system to meet the existing chromium-6 drinking water standard. It would be expected to also be selected for about one-third of the wells with chromium-6 above 10 parts per billion (ppb) in CVWD's other impacted water system.

What is chromium-6?

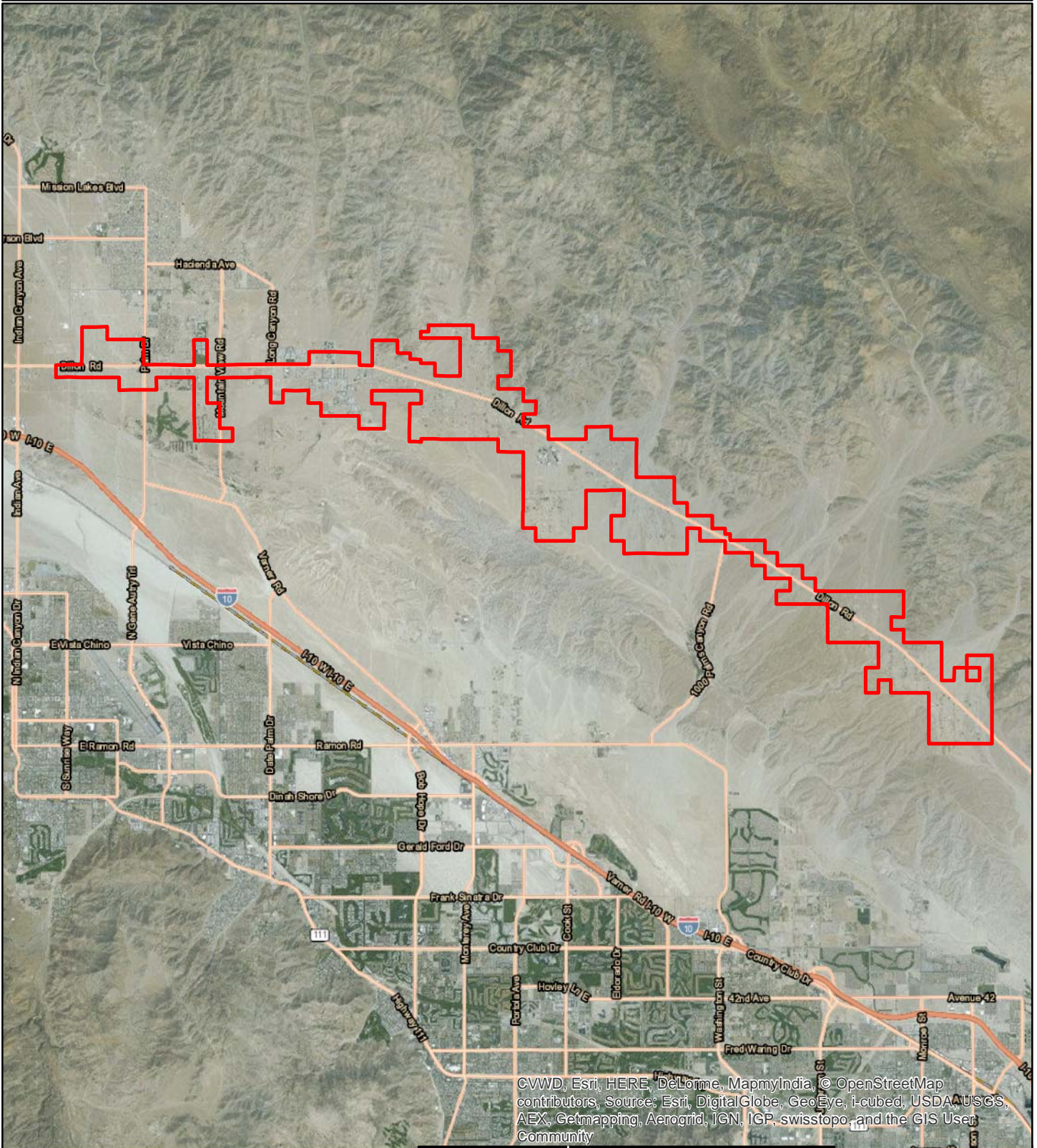
Chromium-6 occurs naturally in some Coachella Valley groundwater due to the erosion of natural deposits, in levels that exceed the state's maximum contaminant level of 10 parts per billion (ppb). The drinking water standard is a precaution, to reduce potential long-term health risks. Chromium-6 does not cause any immediate health risks. You can still drink, cook with and use your tap water.

Wasn't there another treatment method under consideration by CVWD?

The District had developed a \$250 million project using conventional ion exchange technology in late 2016 when testing showed potential for the use of stannous chloride. The ion exchange technology would have required extensive construction, including large buildings on well sites, treatment plants, drilling new wells and installing pipelines under streets.

Stannous chloride treatment promises to be less expensive and more environmentally friendly than the conventional technologies. With this method, it will not be necessary to erect large buildings or install pipes; any new construction will be no taller than what already exists on the well sites.

ID 8 System

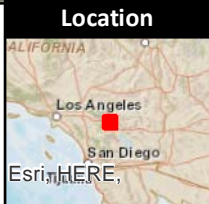


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Coachella Valley Water District

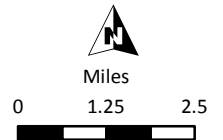


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Legend

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File Name: Cove Community System.mxd File Location: N:\GIS\Projects\Drinking Water Discharge Permit\Mxd
 Date Updated: Thursday, May 07, 2015 Updated By: JL0493 Department: CVWD Information Services - GIS Division



**Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District
Special Board Meeting
October 5th, 2017**

DATE: October 3, 2017
TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Dan Jagers, General Manager
SUBJECT: Continued Discussion of the Analysis of State Project Water (SPW) Requirements for SGPWA and BCVWD

Recommendation:

No recommendation.

Background:

At the District's September 13, 2017 Regular Board Meeting, Staff supplied a Memorandum and gave an associated presentation about the region's need for additional imported water supply. Said supply will most likely consist of a portfolio that includes long term water supplies (e.g. "Table A" type water supply and Sites Reservoir supply) and short term water supplies (e.g. Nickel Water, spot water).

Said Memorandum also set forth District Staff's analysis identifying the SGPWA (region's) future ongoing water supply needs and BCVWD's specific ongoing water supply needs with respect to anticipated water supply opportunities. Variables considered in that data included:

- What is the effect on BCVWD without recycled water supply?
- What is the impact of demand reduction due to more efficient housing and landscaping in combination with rising costs for water?
- What level of participation should BCVWD have in future water supply plans and opportunities?

The intent of this memorandum is to continue to advance the discussion of the ideas presented in the September 13th Board Meeting Memorandum and continue discussions of the District's current and future water supply needs. One of the major items of discussion is identification of a water supply strategy that provides accurate and appropriate funding mechanisms to ensure the region's water supply needs are met.



Ideas that require Board discussion, direction, and continued resolution include securing and funding:

- Short term water supplies (i.e. water leases of 20 years to 40 years), and
- Long Term Water Supplies (i.e. permanent water supply's such as water rights purchases, Sites Reservoir investments)

Summary

The following items set forth critical activities that require consideration and further resolution:

1. Recycled water and maximization of local water resources by BCVWD is crucial to meeting long term water demands and minimizing BCVWD's dependence on imported water.
2. The SGPWA must secure Nickel Water and other long term contracts to bring their "Table A" amount from 62-64% reliability to 100% reliability. The figures in this report assume "Table A" will be 100% reliable by 2050.
3. Sites Reservoir is critical to meeting long term water demands. It is essential to determine if Sites Reservoir yield is subject to reliability reductions.
4. Water conservation should be encouraged to minimize the need for imported water.
5. These water demand and supply scenarios should be revisited periodically, certainly at least every five years.