

*APPENDIX F-2*  
*GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY REPORT*

**GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY  
ANALYSIS REPORT  
FOR THE  
CEMEX ELIOT QUARRY SMP-23 RECLAMATION PLAN  
AMENDMENT PROJECT  
ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



March 2020

Prepared by:  
EMKO Environmental, Inc.  
551 Lakecrest Drive  
El Dorado Hills, California 95762

Dr. Andrew A. Kopania  
California Professional Geologist #4711  
California Certified Hydrogeologist #HG 31



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# **GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT FOR THE CEMEX ELIOT QUARRY SMP-23 RECLAMATION PLAN AMENDMENT PROJECT ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

## **1.0 Introduction**

The purpose of this report is to provide an analysis of hydrology and water quality conditions for the proposed amendments to the existing SMP-23 Reclamation Plan for the CEMEX Eliot Quarry in unincorporated Alameda County, California to support the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) evaluation of the proposed reclamation plan amendment (as described in Section 2.0). This technical report provides a description of existing, or baseline, conditions as well as a discussion of conditions that will exist at the site once reclamation is completed. This report also analyzes water surface, berm, and overflow spillway elevations, stormwater conveyance and retention, as well as the effects of Project silt storage in the groundwater aquifer. This report has been prepared to provide the appropriate technical data and evaluations to support the current Application for Reclamation Plan Amendment.

Section 2.0 of this report provides a summary of the proposed Reclamation Plan Amendment, also referred to as the Proposed Project. Section 3.0 presents a description of existing conditions at the Eliot Quarry related to groundwater and water quality. Section 4.0 documents the current water demand at the Site, as well as the anticipated water demand needed to implement the proposed amendments to the reclamation plan. Section 5.0 includes descriptions of conditions that will occur as a result of the Proposed Project related to pit conditions and water levels, runoff, groundwater flow, and water quality.

## **2.0 Project Description**

CEMEX Construction Materials Pacific, LLC. (“CEMEX”) owns and operates the Eliot Quarry, a ±920-acre sand and gravel mining facility, located between the cities of

Livermore and Pleasanton, at 1544 Stanley Boulevard in unincorporated Alameda County (see Figure 1). CEMEX and its predecessors-in-interest have been continuously mining for sand and gravel at the Eliot Quarry since at least 1906. In addition to mining and reclamation, existing permitted and accessory uses at the Eliot Quarry include aggregate, asphalt and ready-mix concrete processing, as well as ancillary uses such as aggregate stockpiling, load-out, sales, construction materials recycling, and equipment storage and maintenance. CEMEX's mining operations at the site are vested per pre-1957 mining activities and Alameda County Quarry Permits Q-1 (1957), Q-4 (1957), and Q-76 (1969). Surface mining reclamation activities at the site are currently conducted pursuant to Surface Mining Permit and Reclamation Plan No. SMP-23 ("SMP-23"), approved in 1987.

Under the Eliot Quarry SMP-23 Reclamation Plan Amendment Project ("Project"), CEMEX proposes a revised Reclamation Plan that serves to adjust reclamation boundaries and contours, enhance drainage and water conveyance facilities, incorporate a pedestrian and bike trail, and achieve current surface mining reclamation standards. The planned post-mining end uses are water management, open space, and agriculture (non-prime).

Consistent with prior approvals, the Project will develop Lake A and Lake B, which are the first two lakes in the Chain of Lakes pursuant to the *Alameda County Specific Plan for Livermore-Amador Valley Quarry Area Reclamation* adopted in 1981 ("Specific Plan"). Upon reclamation, Lake A and Lake B, along with their appurtenant water conveyance facilities, will be dedicated to the Zone 7 Water Agency ("Zone 7") for purposes of water storage, conveyance and recharge management.

Lake A reclamation will include installation of a surface water diversion from the Arroyo del Valle ("ADV") to Lake A; conversion of a berm that is currently located in Lake A that blocks water to a small island to allow water to flow across the lake; installation of a water conveyance pipeline from Lake A to future Lake C (located off-site to the northwest); and an overflow outlet to allow water to flow back into ADV when Lake A water levels are high to prevent flooding in the localized area. The final surface area of Lake A will be 81 acres as compared to 208 acres in SMP-23. No further mining will occur in Lake A.

Lake B reclamation will include installation of a pipeline turn-out from Lake A, a water pipeline conduit to future Lake C, and an overflow outlet to allow water to flow back into ADV when Lake B water levels are high. The final bottom elevation of Lake B is proposed at 150 feet above mean sea level ("msl"), in order to maximize the available

aggregate resource. The final surface area of Lake B will be 208 acres as compared to 243 acres in SMP-23.

To facilitate the southerly progression of Lake B, the Project includes realignment and restoration of a ±5,800 linear foot reach of the ADV. The proposed ADV realignment will result in an enhanced riparian corridor that flows around, rather than through (as currently anticipated in SMP-23), Lake B. The ADV realignment was contemplated in the Specific Plan and subject to environmental review in 1981.

Outside of Lake A and Lake B, reclamation treatment for other disturbed areas, including the Lake J excavation (not part of the Chain of Lakes), processing plant sites, and process water ponds will involve backfills and/or grading for a return to open space and/or agriculture.

The Project is a modification of an approved project. Except as outlined above, CEMEX proposes no change to any fundamental element of the existing operation (e.g., mining methods, processing operations, production levels, truck traffic, or hours of operation). A more complete description of the proposed Project is contained in CEMEX's Project Description, Revised Reclamation Plan, and other application materials provided to the County.

### **3.0 Existing Conditions**

There are three primary mining areas at the Eliot Quarry, referred to as Lake A, Lake B, and Lake J. Lake A is located east of Isabel Avenue (State Route 84). Surface elevations around the perimeter of Lake A range from approximately 445 feet above mean sea level (ft msl) on the northeast side of the pit to approximately 415 ft msl on the southwest side of the pit. The elevation of the bottom of Lake A ranges from approximately 390 ft msl to 350 ft msl. Mining has not occurred in Lake A for approximately 10 to 15 years.

Lake B is located west of Isabel Avenue. Surface elevations around the perimeter of Lake B range from approximately 410 ft msl on the east side of the pit to approximately 373 ft msl on the west side of the pit. Mining activity is currently occurring in Lake B, with the elevation of the bottom ranging from approximately 325 ft msl to 265 ft msl, as indicated on the Revised Reclamation Plan Sheets included with the Reclamation Plan Amendment application.

Mining in Lake J, adjacent to the existing aggregate processing plant areas, began in 2014. The current surface elevation of the plant site area around Lake J is approximately 380 ft msl. As of June 2019, the mining depth in Lake J was approximately 251 ft msl<sup>1</sup>.

The information presented in this section has been summarized primarily from the *Hydrostratigraphic Investigations of the Aquifer Recharge Potential for Lakes C and D of the Chain of Lakes, Livermore, California* (Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 7, 2011), the *Groundwater Management Plan for Livermore-Amador Valley Groundwater Basin* (Prepared for Zone 7 Water Agency by Jones and Stokes, 2005), Zone 7 annual monitoring reports (Zone 7, 2011, 2012, 2013, 014a, 2015, 2016), and groundwater and surface water data provided by Zone 7 staff. Additional interpretation is also provided based on studies conducted by DWR (1966, 1974, 2003) and the U.S. Geological Survey (1989a), studies conducted for adjacent quarry permits (SMP-16) (Brown & Caldwell, 2004), borehole data obtained by CEMEX in 2013, and borehole data obtained by CEMEX and Zone 7 in 2018.

The discussion below is focused on the following existing hydrogeologic conditions:

- Hydrostratigraphy;
- Aquifer properties;
- Water level trends; and
- Water quality.

Each of these hydrogeologic conditions is described in detail below.

### ***3.1 Hydrostratigraphy***

#### **Setting**

This section describes the hydrostratigraphy in the vicinity of the Eliot Quarry. Hydrostratigraphy is a term that refers to the layering of the underlying geologic sediments (e.g. alternating layers of gravels and clays) and how that layering may affect the occurrence and movement of groundwater.

The Eliot Quarry is located within the Livermore-Amador Valley, an east-west trending inland alluvial basin located in northeastern Alameda County (Figure 1). An alluvial

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<sup>1</sup> Depth of Lake J excavation as reported to Alameda County in *2019 Annual Compliance Review for Compliance Year: 2018*, at Appendix C, Current Extent of Mining at Lake B and Lake J (Compass Land Group, June 28, 2019).

basin is a valley that has been filled with sediments deposited predominantly by streams and rivers. The basin is surrounded primarily by north-south trending faults and hills of the Diablo Range. The Livermore-Amador Valley encompasses approximately 42,000 acres, is about 14 miles long (east to west), and varies from three miles to six miles wide (north to south). The Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin is located in the central part of the Livermore-Amador Valley. The Main Basin is the part of the Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin that contains the highest-yielding aquifers and the best groundwater quality. The Eliot Quarry is located within the southeast corner of the Main Basin. East of Isabel Avenue, in the Lake A area, groundwater occurs within a relatively thin layer of alluvium (approximately 80 to 100 feet thick) and within the underlying Lower Livermore Formation. West of Isabel Avenue, groundwater occurs entirely within the alluvium, which extends to at least 600 feet below the surface in the area of Lake B and Lake J. These conditions are discussed in more detail, below.

The Livermore-Amador Valley is partially filled with alluvial fan, stream, and lake deposits, collectively referred to as alluvium. The alluvium in the valley consists of unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Alluvial fans occur where streams and rivers from hilly or mountainous areas enter a valley and deposit very coarse sediment, primarily sand and gravel, as part of a braided stream system. The silt and clay were deposited in floodplain areas or lakes that developed at different times across the basin. The alluvium is relatively young from a geologic perspective, being deposited during the Pleistocene and Holocene geologic epochs (younger than 1.6 million years old). In the west-central area of the basin, the alluvium is up to 800 feet thick, but thins along the margins of the valley.

The southeastern and central parts of the Main Basin area contain the coarsest alluvial fan deposits. These alluvial fan deposits were formed by the ancestral and present Arroyo del Valle and Arroyo Mocho. The coarse alluvial fan deposits are economically important aggregate deposits, which has resulted in widespread aggregate mining in the Main Basin area. The coarse alluvial fan deposits also comprise some of the most significant groundwater recharge areas in the Livermore-Amador Valley.

### Prior Studies and Interpretations

Numerous studies of the hydrogeology of the Livermore-Amador Valley Groundwater Basin have been conducted. In general, groundwater within the alluvium has been classified as being part of two main aquifer zones. In some parts of the groundwater basin, the two aquifer zones are separated by a silty clay layer up to 50 feet thick that prevents or limits the vertical migration of groundwater between the two zones. This silty clay layer is referred to as an aquitard. Based on the evaluations and analysis

presented in this report, the aquitard layer is not present everywhere in the groundwater basin, contains zones of coarser-grained material, or is very thin in some locations. In areas where these variations occur, the aquitard is referred to as “leaky” because it allows groundwater to be transmitted between the two aquifers.

As stated in *Hydrostratigraphic Investigations of the Aquifer Recharge Potential for Lakes C and D of the Chain of Lakes, Livermore, California* (Zone 7, 2011, page 5), the two aquifer zones are designated as the:

“Upper Aquifer Zone – The upper aquifer zone consists of alluvial materials, including primarily sandy gravel and sandy clayey gravels. These gravels are usually encountered underneath the surficial clays typically 5 to 70 feet below ground surface [bgs] in the west and exposed at the surface in the east. The base of the upper aquifer zone is at about 80 to 150 ft bgs. Groundwater in this zone is generally unconfined; however when water levels are high, portions of the Upper Aquifer Zone in the western portion of the Main Basin can become confined.”

and:

“Lower Aquifer Zone – All sediments encountered below the clay aquitard in the center portion of the basin have been known collectively as the Lower Aquifer Zone. The aquifer materials consist of semi-confined to confined, coarse-grained, water-bearing units interbedded with relatively low permeability, fine-grained units. It is believed that the Lower Aquifer Zone derives most of its water from the Upper Aquifer Zone through the leaky aquitard(s) when groundwater heads in the upper zone are greater than those in the lower zone.”

Recent investigations conducted on behalf of Zone 7 have been used to refine the interpretation of subsurface conditions based on specific stratigraphic depositional sequences, or the specific layering of the sediments that occur from changes in the conditions at the time the aggregate material was deposited. The 2011 Zone 7 study cited above describes four main stratigraphic sequences. From shallowest to deepest, these sequences are referred to as the Cyan Unit, the Gray Unit, the Purple Unit, and the Red Unit. The Cyan Unit corresponds with the Upper Aquifer Zone, as described above. The Gray Unit, Purple Unit, and Red Unit correspond collectively to the Lower Aquifer Zone.

Figure 2 shows the locations of several cross sections prepared by Zone 7 (2011) in the Chain of Lakes area of the Main Basin. The cross sections are shown on Figures 3 and

4. The cross sections show the relationships between the various aquifer zones and units. They also show the projected future depths of several of the mining pits that will become part of the Chain of Lakes, including Lake B and Lakes C and D being mined by Vulcan Materials Company immediately north of Lake B. Lakes C and D are part of Alameda County Surface Mining Permit and Reclamation Plan No. 16 (SMP-16). The Zone 7 cross sections provided in Figures 3 and 4 show that in the vicinity of Lakes C and D and the Eliot Quarry, the aquitard layer between the upper and lower aquifer zones (i.e. between the Gray Unit and the Cyan Unit) is thin or not present. As discussed further below, aquifer tests conducted by Zone 7 in 2011 show that the shallower aquifer units (Cyan and Gray) are in hydraulic communication with the deeper aquifer units (Purple and Red).

The aquifer materials present in the southeastern part of the Amador sub-basin were deposited by ancestral streams that flowed in the same areas from which Arroyo del Valle and Arroyo Mocho currently originate within the Livermore highlands to the south (DWR, 1966). While lakes formed intermittently in the central and western parts of the basin, the area south of Stanley Boulevard, in the current area of Lakes B, C, and D of the Chain of Lakes, was part of a large alluvial fan system emanating from the hills to the south (Alameda County Planning Department, 1979). Deposition of fine clays and silts in the lakes that formed away from the alluvial fan created the aquitard units between the main aquifers. The alternating deposition of coarse-grained aquifer materials and fine-grained aquitards materials outside of the alluvial fan resulted in the depositional sequences that were identified in the recent investigations conducted on behalf of Zone 7 (2011).

The ancestral stream channels for Arroyo del Valle and Arroyo Mocho were identified by DWR (1966). Figures 5 and 6 are copies of a part of Plates 7 and 6, respectively, from the DWR (1966) study of the geology of the Livermore Valley. Figure 5 shows the gross thickness of aquifer materials in the depth interval between 100 ft bgs and 200 ft bgs in the Amador sub-basin. The ancestral axes of the major stream depositional channels, along with the present-day alignment of Stanley Boulevard are shown and labelled on Figure 5. In the area south of Stanley Boulevard and west of Isabel Avenue, the ancestral channel of Arroyo del Valle deposited as much as 90 feet of coarse-grained aquifer material within the 100-foot interval between 100 ft bgs to 200 ft bgs. The ancestral Arroyo del Valle channel depicted on Figure 5 is located along the northern and northeastern sides of Lake B. In contrast, north of Stanley Boulevard, the aquifer material comprises only 40 percent to 60 percent of the total sediment present in the interval between 100 ft bgs and 200 ft bgs. The information presented by DWR (1966), as shown on Figure 5, suggests that the aquitards are much thicker and more consistent in the area north of Stanley Boulevard than they are in the area of Lake B.

Figure 5 also indicates that the Quaternary alluvium is not present in the depth interval from 100 ft bgs to 200 ft bgs east of Isabel Avenue and south of Alden Lane, in the area of Lake A.

Figure 6 shows the gross thickness of aquifer materials in the depth interval between the ground surface and 100 ft bgs in the Amador sub-basin. The ancestral axes of the major stream depositional channels, along with the present-day alignment of Stanley Boulevard, are shown and labelled on Figure 6. The approximate outline of the Eliot Quarry and the location of several boreholes are also indicated on Figure 6. Deposition associated with the ancestral Arroyo del Valle channel within the depth interval down to 100 ft bgs extends east of Vallecitos Road. In the western part of Lake A, the eastern part of Lake B, and along the north side of Lake B, the coarse-grained aquifer deposits comprise over 90 percent of the material deposited by the ancestral Arroyo del Valle. It is also important to note that, while the ancestral stream channel follows the current stream channel in the Lake A area, it turns to the north in the Lake B area and then parallels the current location of Stanley Boulevard.

#### CEMEX Investigations and Interpretations

In April 2013, CEMEX drilled and logged 22 boreholes at the Eliot Quarry. The boreholes were drilled using a Becker Hammer drill rig. The borehole locations are shown on Figure 7. Five boreholes were drilled along the west and south sides Lake A, 14 boreholes were drilled around the perimeter of and within Lake B, and three boreholes were drilled in the former plant area at Lake J. At Lake A, the boreholes were drilled to depths of 110 feet below ground surface (ft bgs) to 200 ft bgs, corresponding to elevations of approximately 320 ft msl down to 220 ft msl. At Lake B the boreholes were drilled to depths of 200 ft bgs to 220 ft bgs within the pit and 280 ft bgs to 300 ft bgs around the perimeter, corresponding to elevations of approximately 136 ft msl down to 96 ft msl, except for the two shallow holes within the pit, which were drilled to 50 ft bgs and only reached an elevation of approximately 250 ft msl. In the former plant area at Lake J the boreholes were drilled to depths of 280 ft bgs to 290 ft bgs, corresponding to elevations of approximately 100 ft msl and 90 ft msl, respectively. Detailed borehole logs are provided as an Appendix to the Revised Reclamation Plan submittal by CEMEX.

In May through July 2018, CEMEX and Zone 7 jointly drilled four boreholes around the perimeter of Lake B and one borehole to the west of Lake A. The borehole locations are shown on Figures 8, 9, and 10 and are designated 2017-A through 2017-E, with the year 2017 representing the year in which CEMEX applied for drilling permits. At each location, a sonic drilling rig was initially used to obtain geologic cores to provide a visual

understanding of the vertical distribution of coarse and fine-grained deposits. The sonic core holes were drilled to depths ranging from 250 ft bgs to 283 ft bgs, corresponding to elevations of approximately 166 ft msl to 121 ft msl. After the sonic core holes were drilled and plugged, a second set of borings were drilled at the same locations using a mud-rotary rig so that electric (geophysical) logs could be obtained from each borehole. The mud-rotary holes were drilled to depths ranging from 220 ft bgs to 360 ft bgs, corresponding to elevations of approximately 197 ft msl to 21 ft msl. Natural gamma ray and self-potential logs were obtained from each of the mud rotary boreholes, in addition to long-normal, short-normal, and single-point resistivity logs. A detailed evaluation of the drilling, geologic core, and electric logs is provided in *3D Clay Bed Geologic Model and Lack of Evidence for the Presence of Aquitards, Eliot Quarry-CEMEX Aggregates, Alameda County, California* (Jeff Light Geologic Consulting, 2019).

Evaluation of the data from the 2018 drilling program, including the logs from the sonic cores, the cuttings logs from the mud rotary holes, and the electric logs from the mud rotary holes indicates the following:

1. The sonic cores provide the highest detail and greatest resolution of the variations in the stratigraphy, with the ability to easily discern clay layers that are much less than one-foot thick.
2. The cuttings logs from the mud rotary holes have the lowest resolution and occasionally miss important stratigraphic changes;
3. The electric logs provide a reasonable representation of subsurface conditions, but they can be difficult to interpret in the absence of core data. For example, in several instances, the electric logs were unable to detect clay layers up to two feet thick that were readily apparent in the sonic cores.

Based on these observations, a comparison was made between the percent of clay identified in the logs from four different series of boreholes, including the 2013 Becker Hammer logs, the electric logs from 86-series and 2012-series of boreholes obtained by Zone 7<sup>2</sup>, and the sonic core logs from 2018. The comparison is presented on Figure 11, which shows the range in the percent of clay identified in each borehole from each series of boreholes. The data presented on Figure 11 demonstrate that there is no perceptible bias in the percent of clay identified in any of the different series of

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<sup>2</sup> Zone 7 provided CEMEX with copies of electric logs for the 86-series and 2012-series boreholes but did not provide any additional information regarding the specifics of those drilling programs. Given that Zone 7 is the government agency responsible for implementation of the Chain of Lakes and is also the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Basin under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, the various logs provided by Zone 7 are considered to be relevant and reliable factual information that can be considered substantial evidence for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) evaluation of this Project.

boreholes. More specifically, the range of clay percentage identified in the 2013 Becker Hammer logs falls within the same range as the clay percentage identified for all other series of boreholes. The data presented on Figure 11 clearly demonstrate that there is no defensible scientific basis to selectively disregard any of the available borehole data. As a result, the cross sections shown in Figures 8, 9, and 10 (Cross Sections A-A', B-B', and C-C', respectively), and the interpretations presented below, are based on all of the available data. The cross section locations are shown on each figure.

Cross Section A-A' (Figure 8) extends from the processing plant area at the Eliot Quarry, near Stanley Boulevard, toward the southeast through Lake B and along the south side of Lake A to Vallecitos Road. In the Lake A area, the sand and gravel deposits that constitute the Quaternary alluvium are approximately 100 feet thick, as indicated in boreholes 2017-E, BH2013-17, BH2013-19, BH2013-20, and BH2013-21. The alluvium is underlain by deposits that consist of gray and blue clays, partially-cemented gravels, and tuffs (volcanic ash). The deposits that are present beneath the alluvium are consistent with the description of the Lower Livermore Formation as defined by Barlock (U.S. Geological Survey, 1989a). The relatively thin Quaternary alluvium in the Lake A area was also identified by DWR (1966), as indicated on Figures 5 and 6, which do not show the presence of alluvial deposits from ancestral Arroyo del Valle east of Isabel Avenue in the depth interval from 100 ft bgs to 200 ft bgs, but do show the occurrence of these deposits and the course of the ancestral streambed in the depth interval from the ground surface down to 100 ft bgs.

In the area of Isabel Avenue, between boreholes BH2013-17 and BH2013-1, the sand and gravel deposits of the Quaternary Alluvium become much thicker due to the presence of a major unconformity. As indicated on Figure 8, the thickness of the alluvium is at least 300 feet in the area of Lake B. However, the total thickness of the alluvium is unknown because none of the boreholes drilled in the Lake B area encountered the base of the alluvium.

The depth ranges and interpreted lateral extent of clay and silt deposits within the Quaternary alluvium that were encountered in the boreholes are shown on each of the cross sections (Figures 8, 9 and 10). These clay and silt deposits typically form the aquitard units in the main part of the Amador sub-basin. As shown on Figure 8, the clay and silt deposits under Lake B are primarily thin and discontinuous. For example, there is a substantial variation in the thickness and extent of the clay units encountered in boreholes 2017-C, BH2013-5, BH2013-4, and 2017-B, which are located across a distance of less than 2,000 feet. In addition, the sonic core logs from boreholes 2017-B and 2017-D, located on opposite sides of Lake B and about 1,800 feet apart, show substantial differences in the thickness and number of clay units encountered.

Furthermore, the sonic core log from borehole 2017-B encountered appreciably less total thickness of clay than did borehole BH2013-4, even though these two boreholes are less than 350 feet apart.

The approximate depth range of the various aquifer and aquitard units identified by Zone 7 (2011) are indicated along the left side of Cross Section A-A' on Figure 8. It is readily apparent that there are not any continuous aquitard units present across the entire area of Cross Section A-A' and that the various aquifer units are in hydraulic communication with each other (meaning that the sand and gravel deposits are interconnected and not separated by low-permeability, fine-grained material). This finding is also consistent with those presented in *3D Clay Bed Geologic Model and Lack of Evidence for the Presence of Aquitards, Eliot Quarry-CEMEX Aggregates, Alameda County, California* (Jeff Light Geologic Consulting, 2019).

Cross Section B-B' (Figure 9) extends from near the southeast corner of the Main Silt Pond on the Eliot Quarry toward the south-southeast along the northeast side of Lake B and eventually crosses Lake B near the east end of the pit, approximately 1,500 feet west of Isabel Avenue. The bottom of borehole BH2013-1 encounters the unconformity between the Quaternary alluvium and the Lower Livermore Formation discussed above and shown on Figure 8. The Lower Livermore Formation was not encountered in BH2013-8 on the south side of Lake B, which was drilled to a depth that is 35 feet deeper than BH2013-1. The Lower Livermore Formation was also not encountered in boreholes BH2013-2, 2017-B, and BH2013-3 to the north-northwest of BH2013-1. Thus, BH2013-1 is interpreted to have encountered a ridge or "nose" on the surface of the unconformity that projects under Isabel Avenue in the vicinity of that borehole. Field reconnaissance conducted by staff and consultants for CEMEX in May 2014 confirmed that the Lower Livermore Formation is not present in the east wall of Lake B (personal communication, Joseph Renner, Kane GeoTech, May 8, 2014). The field reconnaissance was conducted by California licensed Professional Geologists, who walked up the east wall of Lake B observing the geologic units present. Additional observations were made by EMKO Environmental, Inc. in 2015, and 2016 that were consistent with the 2014 field reconnaissance. Additional observations of the east slope of Lake B were conducted in July 2018 by a California licensed Geotechnical Engineer to assess whether sheared or high-plasticity clay layers associated with the Lower Livermore Formation are present at the east end of Lake B. Clay layers associated with the Lower Livermore Formation were not observed at that time (personal communication, Shane Rodacker, Geocon Consultants, Inc., February 6, 2020).

The four boreholes drilled in 2013 and 2017 that are shown on Figure 9 consist predominantly of sand and gravel. Clay or silt layers were not identified in BH2013-8.

Clay or silt layers were also not identified in BH2013-2 below an elevation of 360 ft msl. In boreholes BH2013-1 and BH2013-3, relatively thin fine-grained layers were logged at approximately 165 ft msl and 175 ft msl, respectively, but these layers were not encountered in the nearest adjacent boreholes. Borehole 2017-B is located within 750 feet to 800 feet of both BH2013-2 and BH-2013-3. However, there is no correlation at all between the clay layers encountered in each of these three boreholes, further illustrating the discontinuous nature of clay deposits within the braided stream deposits in the alluvial fan present at the Eliot Quarry.

The north end of Cross Section B-B' (Figure 9) occurs at the borehole for the 13P well cluster drilled for Zone 7 in 2010. The 2013 boreholes drilled for CEMEX extended to a maximum depth of approximately 300 feet, or an elevation of 100 ft msl. However, the 13P borehole was drilled to a maximum depth of 618 feet, or an elevation of -239 ft msl, substantially deeper than the proposed maximum depth of mining in Lake B. As shown on Figure 9, silts or clays were not encountered in the 13P borehole between approximately 325 ft msl and approximately 95 ft msl. A silty sand and gravel unit was encountered from approximately 95 ft msl to approximately 55 ft msl, which is below CEMEX's planned depths of excavation. This silty sand and gravel unit may function as an aquitard or be laterally equivalent to a finer-grained aquitard layer toward the center of the sub-basin. However, fine-grained units that could potentially function as aquitards were not identified on the log for the 13P borehole from 325 ft msl to 95 ft msl, which is more than 50 feet below the proposed maximum mining depth for Lake B.

The borehole logs shown on Cross Section B-B' (Figure 9) indicate a substantial lack of fine-grained units above an elevation of 100 ft msl. Thus, there is no indication of the occurrence of any laterally continuous aquitard layers along the east and northeast side of Lake B within the planned mining interval. This finding is consistent with the interpretation presented by DWR (1966), as shown on Figures 5 and 6. JLGC's interpretations (JLGC 2019) are also consistent with the DWR (1966) findings. Cross Section B-B' roughly follows the path of the ancestral Arroyo del Valle channel and represents the area where the thickest and most continuous deposits of coarse-grained material exist within the Amador sub-basin. The information presented on Figure 9 clearly demonstrates that there are no confining layers in the area represented by Cross Section B-B' and that the Upper and Lower Aquifer Zones, as well as each of the depositional sequences from the Cyan Aquifer down to at least the Purple Aquifer are in direct hydraulic communication along the east and northeast sides of Lake B. The Zone 7 (2011) designated aquifer and aquitard intervals are shown along the left vertical axis of Cross Section B-B' on Figure 9.

Cross Section C-C' (Figure 10) extends along the Arroyo del Valle channel and south side of Lake B eastward to the west end of Lake A. On the east side of this cross section, the major erosional unconformity between the Quaternary alluvium and the Lower Livermore Gravels is present in borehole 2017-E, as previously described in the discussion of Cross Section A-A', above. On the west side of Isabel Avenue, at borehole BH2013-8, the ancestral Arroyo del Valle channel is present, as indicated by the complete lack of observed fine-grained silt or clay deposits. Moving away from the location of the ancestral arroyo channel toward the west, thicker and more continuous silt and clay layers are present and may become consistent aquitard layers away from the Eliot Quarry. The most continuous clay layers and lenses occur within the general range of 295 ft msl down to 240 ft msl. These discontinuous clay layers and lenses are laterally equivalent to the aquitards separating the Upper and Lower Aquifer Zones and have also been referred to as the Cyan-Gray Aquitard (Zone 7, 2011). A shallower fine-grained zone, up to 40 feet thick, is also present within the Upper Aquifer Zone (also referred to as the Cyan Aquifer) to the south of the current Arroyo del Valle channel. In the interval between 250 ft msl and 150 ft msl (where mining is planned to occur), however, only thin and/or discontinuous fine-grained deposits are observed and there are not any laterally consistent aquitard zones present. The presence of the thicker and more continuous aquitard zones at the west end of Cross Section C-C' is consistent with the interpretations of DWR (1966). As shown on Figures 5 and 6, the percentage of coarse deposits present in the depth ranges between 100 ft bgs to 200 ft bgs and between ground surface and 100 ft bgs, respectively, increases rapidly toward the southwest, across the axis of the ancestral Arroyo del Valle channel.

Field observations made by EMKO and JLGC as part of the evaluations presented in this report also reveal that shallower clay layers are either not present at the Eliot Quarry or are discontinuous. For example, continuous clay layers and discontinuous clay lenses have not been observed in the walls of Lake B down to an elevation of approximately 300 ft msl, as indicated on Figure 8 (see also JLGC, 2019 at Photo 1). At Pond C, at least one clay or silt layer can be observed in some parts of the pit sidewalls, but that layer is not continuous across Pond C and is not consistently present in the sidewalls. Therefore, any past or current interpretations of subsurface conditions at the Eliot Quarry that project continuous aquitard layers through the current locations and depths of Lake B and Pond C are not consistent with conditions that have been observed in the field.

The lack of continuous aquitard layers and the hydraulic communication between the different aquifer zones and depositional sequences in the area of Lake B has also been recognized by the Alameda County Planning Department (1979) in the Specific Plan EIR. The Specific Plan EIR identifies the area between Stanley Boulevard and Arroyo

del Valle as the “forebay area” and states that it is the primary recharge area for the aquifers in the Amador sub-basin. Section 3.a(3)(b) on page 15 of the Specific Plan EIR states that the area south of Stanley Boulevard, roughly coincident to the area of the Eliot Quarry and parts of Lakes C and D, is the “major forebay for the confined aquifers in the northern portion of the Santa Rita (Amador) subbasin. Groundwater recharged in the forebay moves north and west toward areas of depletion, becoming confined under pressure beneath the progressively thickening aquicludes.” DWR also states (1974, pages 67-68) that “[m]any of the aquifers merge near the course of Arroyo Valle (sic), where the combined aquifers are present as a deposit of sandy gravel up to 300 feet in thickness.” The description of the forebay area as the primary recharge area for the aquifers in the Amador sub-basin by the Alameda County Planning Department (1979) and DWR (1974) is consistent with the lack of aquitard layers under much of the Lake B area, as shown on Cross Sections A-A’ through C-C’ (Figures 8 through 10).

Additional documentation from other independent studies that concluded that the aquitard between the Upper and Lower Aquifer Zones is either discontinuous or not present in the area of the Eliot Quarry includes:

1. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) states in *Livermore and Sunol Valleys, Evaluation of Ground Water Resources, Appendix A: Geology* (DWR Bulletin No. 118-2, Appendix A, August 1966):
  - a. “...the aquicludes in the alluvium become gradually more permeable, thinner, and more difficult to distinguish on well logs toward the southeast” (page 48).
  - b. “The second aquiclude becomes indistinguishable in well logs as a recognizable layer somewhat further south [of Stanley Boulevard]” (pages 48-49).
  - c. “The portion of the subbasin south of [Stanley Boulevard] is the major forebay for the confined aquifers in the north portions of the...subbasin” (page 49).
2. Brown and Caldwell on behalf of Vulcan (SMP-16) at Lakes C and D in the *Final Report, Pleasanton Quarry Hydrogeologic Data Evaluation for Calmat Co. dba Vulcan Materials Company, Western Division* (Brown and Caldwell, August 2004) states that:
  - a. “Increasingly thin and discontinuous clay is thus common in the forebay (recharge area) of basins” (page 7-1).
  - b. “Water levels in the area of...SMP-23...appear to be consistent with the presence of a window [i.e. gap in the aquitard] between wells screened above and below [the aquitards]” (page 7-1).

3. Zone 7 states in the *Hydrostratigraphic Investigation of the Aquifer Recharge Potential for Lakes C and D of the Chain of Lakes, Livermore, California* (Zone 7 Water Agency, May 2011):
  - a. "...lacustrine [aquitard] deposits at the top of the...Units appear to thin, and, in at least one case, are non-existent...to the south and east" (page 25).
  - b. "The fine-grained overbank deposits within the...Units also appear to thin and/or have been completely eroded to the south and east" (page 25).
  - c. "The boundary between the [Upper and Lower Aquifers] does not provide much of a hydrostratigraphic flow boundary" (page 27).
  - d. "The boundary between the...Units appears to be less of a hydrostratigraphic flow boundary in the study area than it is to the north" (page 28).
  - e. "The aquitards...that act as vertical flow boundaries appear to thin or are completely eroded to the south and east..." (page 28).
  - f. "It is believed that the Lower Aquifer Zone derives most of its water from the Upper Aquifer Zone through the leaky aquitard(s) when groundwater heads in the upper zone are greater than those in the lower zone" (page 5).
  - g. "The close tracking of Well 19D8's water levels with 19D7's suggest that there is no significant hydrostratigraphic boundary between the Cyan and Gray Units in this area." (page 18)

Aquifer pumping tests performed by Zone 7 (2011) also indicate that the Upper and Lower Aquifers are in hydraulic communication and the aquitard layers are discontinuous. These findings are discussed in Section 3.2, below.

As demonstrated above, there is substantial evidence, based on multiple studies conducted by DWR, USGS, Zone 7, consultant reports from other nearby mining operations, and a geology report for the project (JLGC 2019), that the clay layers at the Eliot Quarry are discontinuous and do not act as aquitards separating the Upper and Lower Aquifer Zones.

### ***3.2 Aquifer Properties***

The aquifer properties addressed in the discussion below are the transmissivity and the storativity of the aquifer units. The transmissivity is a measurement of the ability of the aquifer to transmit water and is correlated to the permeability of the geologic material and the thickness of the aquifer. The storativity is a measurement of how much water

the aquifer will provide when pumped, expressed as a fraction of the total volume of the geologic material and void space that comprise the aquifer.

As part of the *Hydrostratigraphic Investigations of the Aquifer Recharge Potential for Lakes C and D of the Chain of Lakes, Livermore, California* (Zone 7, 2011), Zone 7 installed new monitoring wells and conducted an aquifer pumping test with grant funds from the California Department of Water Resources. The following discussion is summarized from Zone 7 (2011 at Section 4, pp. 13-18).

On December 11 and 12, 2010, Zone 7 performed an aquifer pumping test to verify the connectivity of hydrostratigraphic units and to help evaluate the potential for recharge water placed in reclaimed mining pits that would become part of the Chain of Lakes to reach the Lower Aquifer. At that time, only well 14J3 in the vicinity of future Lakes C and D had a large enough diameter for a high-capacity pump and an appropriately limited screened interval to be able to assess potential interaction between aquifer zones. The test was run on a weekend to minimize interference from CEMEX's and Vulcan's active supply wells (Wells 14J1 and 14B1, respectively) which are frequently pumped during the week, and less or not at all on weekends.

The aquifer pumping test was performed using a six-inch submersible pump powered by a diesel generator. The pump was installed at a depth of 253 ft bgs. Zone 7 reports that problems with the pump limited the pumping rate to a maximum of 500 gallons per minute (gpm) and a maximum drawdown of 67 ft in the pumping well, which was approximately 230 feet less than the target drawdown for the test. Prior to the start of the pumping test, data logging pressure transducers were installed in the observation and pumping wells shown in Table 1. Well locations are shown on Figure 12. The aquifer pumping test consisted of a one-hour step-rate test followed by a 24-hour constant-rate test.

Following the constant-rate test, the pressure transducers were left in selected wells until December 21, 2010 to monitor the responses from other supply wells pumping in the area (e.g., CEMEX's Well 14J1 and Vulcan's Well 14B1 in the mining area and Zone 7's own Chain of Lakes wells). The period over which the wells were monitored using the pressure transducers is shown in the right-hand column of Table 1.

Figure 13 shows the water levels recorded by Zone 7 in the pressure transducers for each of the wells listed in Table 1. The pumping periods of the pumping test Well 14J3 (screened in the Purple and Red Units), CEMEX's supply Well 14J1 (screened in the Cyan and Gray Units) and Zone 7's Chain of Lakes 1 (COL1, in the Gray and Purple

Units) and Chain of Lakes 2 (COL2, Purple and Red Units) Supply Wells are shown at the bottom of each of the hydrographs for each well plotted on Figure 13.

Well 14J1 is located approximately 290 feet north of pumping test Well 14J3. COL1 is located approximately 8,000 feet northwest of pumping test Well 14J3, while COL 2 is located approximately 6,500 feet north-northwest of pumping test Well 14J3.

**TABLE 1**  
**Pumping Test**  
**Wells with Pressure Transducers**

Well	Description	Screened (depth in ft)	Filter Pack (depth in ft)	Distance to 14J3 (ft)	Period (dates in December)
3S/1E 14J 3	Pumping test well	310-630	80-630	0	11-21
3S/1E 14J 1	CEMEX pumping well	110-644*	50-565?	290	11-21
3S/1E 14B 1	Vulcan pumping well	200-410*	180-435	2250	9-21
3S/1E 13P 5	Nested well #1	110-130	104-141	2680	9-21
3S/1E 13P 6	Nested well #2	230-250	225-250	2680	9-21
3S/1E 13P 7	Nested well #3	350-370	345-377	2680	9-21
3S/1E 13P 8	Nested well #4	580-600	575-605	2680	9-21
3S/1E 14D 1	Shallow test well	<103	unknown	5470	10-21
3S/1E 14D 2	South Cope Test	170-740*	165-760*	4800	10-21
3S/2E 19D 7	Isabel Nested well #1	100-180	90-195	6770	9-21
3S/2E 19D 8	Isabel Nested well #2	210-260	200-265	6770	9-13
3S/2E 19D10	Isabel Nested well #4	420-470*	405-475	6770	9-21

\*multiple screened intervals (top of shallowest and bottom of deepest interval shown)

From Zone 7 (2011)

Zone 7 made the following observations for the pumping well and each of the monitored wells:

- Pumping Test Well 14J3 (screened in the Purple to Red Units) – during the pumping test, drawdown in the well reached a maximum of about 67½ ft and fully recovered after the test in less than two minutes. Following the test, pumping from Well 14J1 (screened in the Cyan and Gray Units) generated a maximum drawdown in Well 14J3 of about 13½ ft. Pumping from either or both Zone 7's COL wells did not produce any noticeable response in Well 14J3. There were no unaccounted for responses in the water level record. Thus, pumping from the Cyan and Gray Units (14J1) affects the water levels in the Purple and Red Units (14J3), when the wells are in close enough proximity.

- Well 14J1 (CEMEX Supply Well, screened in the Cyan to Gray Units) – during the pumping test, drawdown in the well reached a maximum of about 5½ ft, however, surprisingly water levels appeared to rise slightly after 20.3 hours through the end of the test. After the conclusion of the test, the pressure transducer was removed from this well before water levels fully recovered (they rose to about 2½ ft below static). On December 13, Zone 7 transferred the pressure transducer that was in Well 19D8 (which appeared to be duplicating the water level responses in Well 19D7) to Well 14J1. Following the test, normal pumping from this well during the week (pumping rate unknown) generated a maximum drawdown of about 31½ ft. No other wells elicited an obvious response in this well; however, it is possible that the rise in water levels during the pumping test corresponded to the cessation of pumping in Zone 7's COL 2 well (Purple and Red Units). It is also possible that COL 1 (Gray and Purple Units) generated a response in this well on December 19 while the pump in Well 14J1 was off. The drawdown from this well was used to calculate aquifer transmissivity and storativity (See discussion below in this section).
- Well 14B1 (Vulcan Supply Well, approximately 3,000 feet north of Well 14J3, screened in the Gray to Purple Units) – drawdown in this well reached a maximum of about three feet during the pumping test. However, as in Well 14J1, water levels appeared to rise near the end of the test (at 20.3 hours) in response to COL 2 (Purple and Red Units) being turned off. Following the test, water levels in the well appeared to respond to Wells COL 1, COL 2 and 14J3 turning on and off. The short-term drops (spikes) of about five additional feet on December 16, 19 and 20, are probably due to pumping in Well 14B1 itself and did not appear to affect water levels in any other wells.
- Well 13P5 (Shallow Nested Well, screened in the Cyan Unit) – While there is no obvious drawdown in this well from any of the other supply wells, there are some small, sharp drops in water elevation (about one foot or less) when Wells 14J3 and 14J1 are pumping. There also appears to be a slight downward trend during the pumping test, however, the timing of these drops does not correspond well with pumping times of Wells 14J3 and 14J1. These features may have to do with the operation of mining ponds located near the new nested wellset.
- Well 13P6 (Second Nested Well, screened in the Gray Unit) - during the pumping test, drawdown in the well reached a maximum of about 2½ ft. Following the test, water levels responded noticeably from pumping in Well 14J1, dropping by as much as six feet. There did not appear to be any response from pumping at Wells COL 1 or COL 2. The drawdown curve from this well was also used to calculate aquifer transmissivity and storativity.

- Well 13P7 (Third Nested Well, screened in the Purple Unit) – during the pumping test, there was a delayed and much attenuated drawdown in this well that reached its maximum at about 0.2 ft. Following the test, water levels did not appear to respond to any pumping from other supply wells. Water levels in Well 13P7 were higher than those in Well 13P6 (Gray) and 13P8 (Red), and that the overall water elevation change pattern does not match or correlate with any of the other wells. Considering that it was extremely difficult to develop this well, one conclusion may be that the well completion may still be experiencing significant well bore damage from the drilling process<sup>3</sup>.
- Well 13P8 (Deep Nested Well, screened in the Red Unit) – during and after the pumping test, water levels in Well 13P8 did not respond noticeably to pumping from any supply wells. Instead the water level rose approximately six feet during the study, same as observed in 19D10. This suggests that this well and Well 19D10 are screened in a distinct aquifer unit below the units from which Wells 14J3 and 14J1 pump.<sup>4</sup>
- Well 14D1 (Shallow Aquifer Well northwest of Well 14J3, screened in the Cyan Unit) – water levels in this well varied only slightly (less than 0.6 ft) throughout the entire length of the test. The water level change pattern matches that of 19D9 (Cyan).
- Well 14D2 (Lower Aquifer Well northwest of Well 14J3, screened in the Gray, Purple, and Red Units) - during the pumping test, drawdown reached a maximum of about 8½ ft, however, as in Well 14J1, water levels appeared to rise during the later hours of the test in response to COL 2 turning off. Following the test, water levels in the well appeared to respond to pumping in Wells COL 1 (Gray and Purple) and COL 2 (Purple and Red), but not from Well 14J1 (Cyan and Gray).
- Well 19D7 (Shallow Nested Well east of Well 14J3, screened in the Cyan Unit) – Water levels in this well were very similar to those in Well 14D1 (Cyan), where water levels varied only slightly (less than 0.6 ft) throughout the entire length of

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<sup>3</sup> EMKO concurs with Zone 7's interpretation that Well 13P7 is providing unrepresentative groundwater level data due to well bore damage. The 13P nested well bore was drilled using mud-rotary drilling to a diameter of 12.5 inches in the 13P7 interval. The nested piezometers were completed with 2-inch diameter PVC and a gravel pack interval that extended an average of five feet above each screen and from seven feet to 15 feet below each screen. It is likely that the rate of water production and surging through the 2-inch PVC casings was insufficient to adequately remove the drilling mud and clear the pore spaces in the aquifer adjacent to the 12.5-inch borehole. The difference in scale between the borehole volume and drilling effects within the aquifer adjacent to the borehole compared to the rate and volume that water can be pumped from a 2-inch PVC piezometer can readily explain the lack of response in Well 13P7. This interpretation is further supported by the fact that the water chemistry data discussed in Section 3.4 demonstrate that the samples from Well 13P7 have an anomalous water chemistry signature compared to almost all other wells in the vicinity.

<sup>4</sup> The explanation by Zone 7 for the lack of response in Wells 13P8 and 19D10 are inconsistent with Zone 7 Cross Section ZA, presented in the same report. Cross Section ZA shows that Well 19D10 is screened in an aquifer interval that is crossed by the screened intervals of both COL1 and COL 2, while 13P8 is screened in the same interval as the lower part of COL 2.

the test. This suggests that this well is screened in the same aquifer unit as Well 14D1 (Cyan).

- Well 19D8 (Second Nested Well east of Well 14J3, screened in the Gray Unit) – historically and during the test, this well has showed similar trends as Well 19D7. The close tracking of the water levels in Well 19D8 and 19D7 suggest that there is no significant hydrostratigraphic boundary between the Cyan and Gray Units in this area.
- Well 19D9 (Third Nested Well east of Well 14J3, screened in the Purple Unit) – During the test, this nested well casing was obstructed preventing the installation of a transducer. Therefore, it could not be used for the test.
- Well 19D10 (Deep Nested Well east of Well 14J3, screened in the Red Unit) – the water level graph in this well is very similar to that in Well 13P8, suggesting that both wells are screened in the same aquifer unit even though the screened interval in Well 19D10 is 110 ft higher than that in Well 13P8.

Zone 7 states that, while the pumping test was primarily designed to identify which aquifer units responded during pumping, aquifer properties were also calculated for Wells 14J1, 14J3, and 13P6 since the water level responses during the pumping test were obvious and measurable in these three wells. The program *AQTESOLV* was used by Zone 7 to calculate transmissivity and storativity using the Theis and Cooper-Jacob methods. To confirm the *AQTESOLV* interpretations, Zone 7 also interpreted the data from Well 13P6 using the Cooper-Jacob straightline method, as shown in Figure 14. The interpreted aquifer properties identified by Zone 7 are shown in Table 2.

**TABLE 2**  
**Aquifer Property Calculations from Pumping Test**

<b>Well</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Transmissivity (ft<sup>2</sup>/d)</b>	<b>Storativity (unit-less)</b>
3S/1E 14J1	Cooper-Jacob	6700	0.0009
3S/1E 14J1	Theis	6900	0.0007
3S/1E 14J3	Theis	2400	0.001
3S/1E 13P6	Cooper-Jacob	4000/4097*	0.0003/0.00012*
3S/1E 13P6	Theis	3000	0.0004

From Zone 7 (2011)

The average transmissivity and storativity from the values listed above are:

- Transmissivity = 4,600 ft<sup>2</sup>/d
- Storativity = 0.0007

Zone 7 also estimated the hydraulic conductivity based on the average transmissivity and the thickness of the aquifer units that were pumped. The thicknesses that were used by Zone 7 for calculation of the hydraulic conductivity are shown in Table 3.

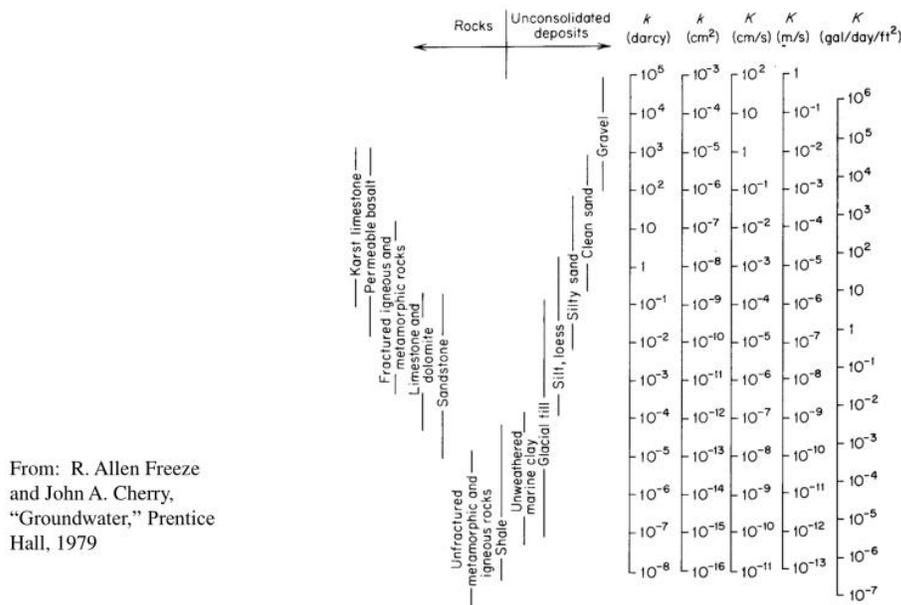
**TABLE 3**  
**Thicknesses of Aquifer Materials**  
**in Borehole for 13P Nested Wellset**

<b>Sequence/Unit</b>	<b>Aquifer</b>	<b>Thickness (ft)</b>
Gray	2 <sup>nd</sup>	70
Purple	3 <sup>rd</sup>	160
Red	4 <sup>th</sup>	50

From Zone 7 (2011)

The pumping well 14J3 is screened in the Purple and Red Units, respectively. However, during the pumping test water levels only definitively responded in Well 13P6, which is screened in the Gray Unit. The total thickness of the Gray, Purple, and Red Units is about 280 ft. However, since there was no response in Wells 13P7 (Purple Unit) and 13P8 (Red Unit), it is possible that pumping effects from Well 14J3 only occurred in the Gray Unit, which is 70 ft thick, at the location of the 13P5-8 borehole. Using 280 feet and 70 feet as the upper and lower limits of aquifer thickness, the estimated hydraulic conductivity ranges from 16 feet/day to 66 feet/day (120 gal/d-ft<sup>2</sup> to 500 gal/d-ft<sup>2</sup>), respectively. According to Freeze and Cherry (1979), this range of hydraulic conductivity values is indicative of silty to clean sand (see Table 4, below), whereas the borehole log prepared by Zone 7 indicates that the Well 13P5-8 borehole primarily encountered clean sands and gravel for the intervals screened in the Gray and Purple Units (Well 13P6 and Well 13P7, respectively). The Well 13P8 interval within the Red Unit was primarily silty sand. See Figure 3-2 in Zone 7(2011) for the Well 13P5-8 boring log.

TABLE 4. Range of Hydraulic Conductivity for Different Geologic Materials



During the aquifer pumping test, drawdown was observed in the shallower aquifer units (Cyan and Gray) as a result of pumping in deeper units (Purple and Red). The apparent hydraulic connection between the shallower aquifer units and the deeper aquifer units is consistent with the occurrence of thin or discontinuous aquitard units in the area of Lake B. This observation is also consistent with the discussion of the clay layers and lenses presented in Section 3.1, above.

### 3.3 Water Level Trends

For the purpose of evaluating groundwater levels, a distinction must be made between operating and non-operating baseline conditions. Operating baseline conditions are what can be observed at the Eliot Quarry at this time, with current topography and ongoing mining and dewatering. In comparison, non-operating baseline conditions would occur if mining and dewatering were to cease while the current topography exists.

Existing groundwater conditions (i.e. operating baseline conditions) are affected by dewatering at SMP-23 and SMP-16, which substantially alters the groundwater levels north of Arroyo del Valle and west of Isabel Avenue. As discussed in more detail below, south of the arroyo and east of Isabel Avenue, groundwater levels reflect natural climatic and arroyo flow patterns, whereas in the areas affected by current dewatering the groundwater levels are maintained at artificially low elevations to facilitate aggregate mining.

The discussion below also addresses the potential water levels that would occur in the various excavations at the Eliot Quarry if mining and dewatering were to cease under current baseline topographic conditions (i.e. non-operating baseline conditions). As described further below in this section, in some excavations, the baseline water level trends and fluctuations would be contained by the existing topography. However, in other excavations, the baseline water level trends would result in discharge of water during certain times when the water level fluctuations would exceed the minimum existing topographic elevation at the perimeter of these excavations.

The evaluations presented below are based on analysis of over 2,200 groundwater elevation measurements and over 650 surface water elevation measurements. It would not be practical to tabulate such a large volume of data in this report in a way that would make it of use to the reader. However, electronic copies of the data can be made available upon request and are also available from Zone 7.

### Operating Baseline Conditions

Water level data were requested and received from Zone 7 in May 2013 for 17 wells in the vicinity of Lake A and Lake B (see Figure 12 for well locations). More recent water level data have been obtained from Zone 7 annual monitoring reports (Zone 7, 2014a, 2015, 2016). Figure 15A is a hydrograph of the water levels measured in the 17 wells from which data were obtained from Zone 7. The well designations are listed in the legend of Figure 15A. The wells are designated based on the township, range, section, and 16<sup>th</sup>-section designation in accordance with California Department of Water Resources standards. For example, well 3S-2E-30D02 is located in Township 3 South, Range 2 East, in the northwest corner of Section 30 (Mount Diablo Base and Meridian). For brevity, in this report wells are designated only by their section number locator. Thus, well 3S-2E-30D02 is referred to as well 30D2 in this report, as indicated in the legend for Figure 15A.

Hydrographs for subsets of the 17 wells are also presented on Figures 15B through 15D. Figure 15B shows the water level data from wells located on the Eliot Facility north of Arroyo del Valle. Figure 15C shows the water level data from wells located east of Isabel Avenue and north of Arroyo del Valle. Figure 15D shows the water level data from wells located south of Arroyo del Valle.

Water level records are available for two wells (13P1 and 20M1) since 1948 and from an additional well (23J1) since 1958. Zone 7 generally measures water level data on a semiannual basis, in the spring and fall of each year (see Appendix A). The water level

data show that in most wells, the water levels have tended to fluctuate based on rainfall patterns. For example, significant dry periods in the late 1980s-early 1990s, in the early 2000s, and for the most recent drought period are reflected in lower water levels at many locations. There are, however, exceptions to this pattern. Water levels in wells 29F4 and 30D2 show very little fluctuation over time. These two wells are both completed in the upper aquifer and located east of Isabel Avenue adjacent to the Arroyo del Valle. While the discussion in this section relates to the existing environmental setting (i.e. baseline conditions), the relationship between rainfall, groundwater levels, and water elevations within the mining pits is addressed further in Section 5.1 and illustrated on Figure 23 in relation to potential Project effects.

To provide a closer focus on more recent water level trends, Figure 16A shows the water level data for the same 17 wells since 1999, while Figures 16B through 16D show the data since 1999 for the same subsets described above for Figures 15B through 15D. These same hydrographs have been plotted on a site map in Figure 17 so that the variation of water level conditions in different areas or locations can be visualized. These figures provide an even clearer depiction of the wells with relatively stable water levels and those with more cyclical water levels. The wells with water levels above 350 ft msl tend to exhibit more stable and less cyclical water levels over time. These wells include 23J1, 25C3, 20M1, 29F4, 30D2, and 30G1, which are all located south of the Arroyo del Valle or east of Lake A (see Figures 16C, 16D, and 17). The data indicate that these six wells are in locations that are not affected by dewatering and pumping activities within the main groundwater basin<sup>5</sup>. These characteristics may be attributed to wells located in recharge areas, wells located some distance upgradient of groundwater extraction areas, or wells completed within the Lower Livermore Formation, beneath the alluvium.

The water levels for the other 11 wells shown on Figures 15B, 15C, 16B, and 16C typically have a dual cyclical pattern. As discussed above, long-term cycles are related to climatic changes such as wet periods and drought periods. Annual cycles are due to recharge during the wet season and extraction during the dry season. Peak water levels generally occur between March and May each year, and minimum water levels generally occur in August or September (see also Zone 7, 2012, 2013, 2014a, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 for additional documentation of annual cycles). The long term climatic cycles can result in water-level changes of up to 100 feet. The annual cycles typically range in magnitude from about 15 feet to 40 feet.

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<sup>5</sup> Dewatering at Lake B has been occurring continuously since 2001. Dewatering at Lake A occurred from 1999 to mid-2002 and again in 2008 and 2009. The dewatering periods are defined in groundwater modeling input files provided by Zone 7 staff and were confirmed to the extent possible by review of historical aerial photographs. These dewatering periods do not correlate with changes in water level trends or fluctuations illustrated on Figure 14D.

There are two well clusters included in the data evaluated for this study. Well cluster 13P5 through 13P8 is located just north of Lake B, between the SMP-23 main silt pond and future Lake D. Well cluster 19D7 through 19D10 is located along Isabel Avenue east of future Lake C. These two well cluster locations are identified on Figures 12 and 17. In each cluster, the screened interval is deeper with the higher number designation (i.e. 13P5 is the shallowest well and 13P8 is the deepest). At both clusters, the screened intervals correlate to the Cyan, Grey, Purple, and Red aquifer zones, respectively, as indicated on Figure 3. At both well cluster locations, the water levels show a downward vertical gradient, except between the Gray and the Purple units. Thus, the groundwater elevation in the Cyan unit is typically at a higher elevation than that in the Gray unit, and the water level in the Gray unit is typically higher than that in the Red unit, while the water level in the Purple unit is typically between that measured in the Cyan and Gray units. These relationships are illustrated on Figures 15B and 16B for the 13P well cluster and on Figures 15C and 16C for the 19D well cluster and their spatial relationship can be observed on Figure 17.

Zone 7 also measures the water surface elevation in various ponds and mine pits in the Chain of Lakes area, generally semiannually. Figure 18 shows the water surface elevations measured in these ponds in 2011, prior to the beginning of the most recent drought. Comparison with water levels in the same ponds at Lake A, adjacent to Lake B, and at Shadow Cliffs Lake in the fall of 2015 (see, for example, Zone 7, 2016, Figure 5-9 in Appendix A) indicates that the water levels have changed by less than two feet over this time period. For example, Ponds P41 and P28 are the eastern and western mine pits, respectively, at Lake A. The 2011 and 2015 measurements, respectively, in these ponds is approximately 409 ft msl versus 410 ft msl in P41 and 401 ft msl versus 403 ft msl in P28. Ponds K18 and P12 (also referred to as Lake Boris and Island Pond, respectively) are located along the channel of the Arroyo del Valle south of Shadow Cliffs, west of Lake B. The water surface elevation in these two ponds has remained relatively stable at approximately 350 ft msl for many decades. Based on a comparison of the water levels in the ponds discussed in this paragraph with the water levels in adjacent or nearby wells south of Arroyo del Valle, the water surface in the ponds described above appears to coincide with that of the groundwater in the shallow aquifer (Cyan zone).

Pond P42 is the sump at the western end of Lake B, which represents the depth from which the groundwater is pumped for dewatering of the mine. The water level in the pit has ranged from about 278 ft msl to 290 ft msl in prior years. In October 2015, however, the water level had dropped below 270 ft msl (Zone 7, 2016).

The water level trends appear to show an appreciable difference in the water level behavior in wells and ponds along and south of Arroyo del Valle when compared to that in wells and ponds north of Arroyo del Valle. The water levels in the wells and ponds along and south of Arroyo del Valle remain relatively stable for many decades and show minimal influence from drought periods (see groundwater contour maps in Appendix A and Figures 15D and 16D). The arroyo flows into or through several of these ponds (referred to as breached quarry ponds). These ponds are hydrologically connected to the arroyo. Ponds that are not breached are generally not hydrologically connected at the surface with the arroyo. Zone 7 (2012, 2013, 2014a, 2015, 2016) indicates that the reach of Arroyo del Valle adjacent to Lake B is a losing stream and the groundwater surface is below the base of the creek bed, meaning that the groundwater elevation is below the base of the stream bed and water from the stream percolates downward to the groundwater table. In a losing stream where the groundwater surface is below the base of the creek bed, changes in stream flow may affect the amount of recharge and alter the groundwater table, but changes in the groundwater table do not affect or alter the amount of flow in the stream because the groundwater table is disconnected (i.e. below) the bottom of the stream bed.

In contrast, the water levels in the wells and ponds north of Arroyo del Valle fluctuate cyclically in response to annual pumping and to drought and wet climatic cycles. There is very little groundwater pumping south of Arroyo del Valle, so it is likely that recharge from the arroyo is sufficient to maintain the water levels in wells to the south and the ponds along the channel. In contrast, lack of recharge during drought periods combined with groundwater pumping and mine dewatering to the north of Arroyo del Valle appear to cause the cyclical water level trends at the monitoring locations north of the arroyo.

### Non-Operating Baseline Conditions

If mining and dewatering were to cease at the current time (i.e. non-operating baseline conditions), groundwater and direct rainfall would begin to fill the mining excavations. Over time, the water levels in the excavations would equilibrate with the groundwater levels around the perimeter of each pit. This condition would result in water levels that area equivalent to post-mining conditions, as described in Section 5.1. As discussed in more detail in Section 5.1, and shown in Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12, cessation of dewatering would result in a water level in Lake A with a median<sup>6</sup> elevation of 420 ft

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<sup>6</sup> The median elevation is defined for this analysis as the elevation at which half the measurements in the historic water level record are lower and the other half of the measurements in the historic water level record are higher. Thus, 50 percent of the time, water levels will be lower than the median elevation and 50 percent of the time, water levels will be higher than the median elevation. The median value is referred to as the “average” in Table 9, as consistent with usage in statistical terminology related to measures of central tendency.

msl, a water level in Lake B with a median elevation of 373 ft msl, and a water level in Lake J with a median elevation of 330 ft msl. The analysis of these conditions is provided in Section 5.1 of this report because the post-mining water levels are the expected condition under the proposed project, whereas the non-operating baseline condition is a hypothetical situation based on existing operations ceasing before implementation of the proposed project. Thus, the determination of the specific water level conditions that would occur under the project reclamation scenario is an anticipated project effect as opposed to an existing condition at the site.

At Lake A, the current minimum topographic elevation around the perimeter of the lake is 415 ft msl, in the southwest corner. Thus, under non-operating baseline conditions, overflow of water at Lake A would occur frequently, and such conditions were observed by Zone 7 staff (personal communication, Zone 7, 2017a) during the exceptionally wet winter in 2017.

At Lake B, the median water surface elevation of 373 ft msl is equal to the existing minimum topographic elevation around the perimeter of the lake, along the west side. Thus, if all mining and dewatering were to cease, under existing topographic conditions groundwater may overflow from Lake B toward the west into the plant area approximately 50 percent of the time.

At Lake J, the surrounding ground surface is much higher than the anticipated maximum groundwater elevation, such that overflow from Lake J would not occur under non-operating baseline conditions.

Other existing excavations at the Eliot Quarry include the main silt pond, two freshwater ponds, Pond C and Pond D. The range of water surface elevations and topographic control for these ponds is identified in Table 9 for baseline topographic conditions and assuming that all mining and dewatering were to cease. For the main silt pond, the water level will recover to a median elevation of 350 ft msl, which is below the current minimum surrounding topographic elevation of 368 ft msl, so there would be no anticipated overflow under non-operating baseline conditions. For the freshwater ponds, the water level will recover to a median elevation of 372 ft msl, which is slightly below the current minimum surrounding topographic elevation of 376 ft msl. Thus, there could be some limited overflow from the freshwater ponds under non-operating baseline conditions.

For Pond C, the water level will recover to a median elevation of 370 ft msl, which is higher than the current minimum surrounding topographic elevation of 350 ft msl on the west end of the pond. Thus, if mining and dewatering were to cease under existing

baseline topographic conditions, water from Pond C would overflow into Pond D most of the time.

For Pond D, the water level will recover to a median elevation of 370 ft msl, which is higher than the current minimum surrounding topographic elevation of 347 ft msl on the northeast side of the pond. Thus, if mining and dewatering were to cease under existing baseline topographic conditions, water from Pond D would overflow into Lake D (Vulcan SMP-16) most of the time.

### ***3.4 Existing Water Quality***

Water quality data were obtained from Zone 7 for wells and surface water locations in the vicinity of the Eliot Quarry. Figures 12 and 18 show the locations of wells and surface water bodies that are sampled by Zone 7 throughout the groundwater basin and Chain of Lakes area, respectively. Only the locations shown on these figures that are near the Eliot Quarry were evaluated for this report. The water quality data are provided in Tables 5 and 6 for groundwater and surface water, respectively. The water quality data are evaluated using a combination of Stiff plots, Piper diagrams, Durov diagrams, and Schoeller diagrams. These graphical presentation and analysis tools are standard approaches for evaluating general mineral water quality data (US Geological Survey, 1989b).

For the groundwater wells and surface water sample locations evaluated, data obtained by Zone 7 for 2012 were evaluated. The 2012 samples were obtained prior to the most recent drought and, thus, represent water quality conditions during a normal climatic period, without influence from drought. Data plots for the 2012 groundwater data are provided in Appendix B. For several wells, water-quality data since the 1970s is available. To evaluate any trends or major changes in water quality over time, the data from well 13P1, located near the southeast corner of the main silt pond on the Eliot facility, were used. Data plots for the historical data evaluation of well 13P1 are provided in Appendix C. Surface water data plots are provided in Appendix D.

The 2012 groundwater data (Table 5) indicate that TDS levels range fairly uniformly from about 300 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to about 550 mg/L, as indicated on the Durov diagram in Appendix A. The pH ranges from 6.8 to 8.0, with all but two values being between 7.2 and 7.7. The predominant anion (negatively charged ion) is bicarbonate in all wells except 23J1, where chloride is the predominant anion. Calcium is the predominant cation (positively charged ion), however magnesium is slightly more predominant in wells 19D7 and 19D8, while sodium is more predominant in 25C3. The

predominant dissolved solids are demonstrated by the Stiff plots in Appendix B. As shown in the Piper diagram in Appendix B, most of the data points cluster together, except for well 13P7. The Schoeller diagram demonstrates that well 13P7 has lower levels of chloride and magnesium than the other groundwater wells. As discussed in Section 3.2 and Footnote 2, above, the data from well 13P7 may not represent actual aquifer conditions due to problems with well development at the time this well was installed. The variations in TDS, pH, anions and cations between the various wells described above are within the natural range of typical water quality variations observed in the data collected throughout the groundwater basin (Zone 7, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014a, 2015, 2016, 2017b, 2018), and do not indicate the potential for incompatible water types<sup>7</sup>. The findings of this analysis are consistent with those of Zone 7 (2011), which reports that there are not any distinct water quality characteristics that uniquely distinguish an individual well or aquifer unit within the basin.

As stated above, the data from well 13P1 from 1971 through 2012 were also evaluated to assess variations or trends over time. Appendix C contains a Piper diagram, Durov diagram, and Schoeller diagram of the well 13P1 data. Over the 41-year period analyzed, the TDS levels in well 13P1 have ranged from 307 mg/L to 445 mg/L. All but two values are between 350 mg/L and 416 mg/L. The TDS levels tend to be somewhat higher during the low-rainfall period from approximately 1987 to 1992 than at other times. This relationship is illustrated on Figure C-1 in Appendix C. The pH ranges from 6.8 to 7.9, but does not show any correlation with wet or dry climatic periods. The predominant anion is bicarbonate and the predominant cation is calcium. The slightly increased TDS levels from 1987 to 1992 are primarily due to increased concentrations of bicarbonate and calcium, as shown on Figure C-2 in Appendix C. The concentrations of other anions and cations vary somewhat over time. However, unlike bicarbonate and calcium, the variations in the other anions and cations are not consistently correlated with climatic conditions. The variations that do occur over time in the other anions and cations do not alter the overall water chemistry and water quality in a significant manner because they are not as predominant as bicarbonate and calcium. The variations in the TDS, anions, and cations in well 13P01 over time are relatively minor and do not result in any potential incompatibilities with other water types in the basin.

Surface water quality data are presented in Table 6, based on samples collected by Zone 7 (2013). Water quality plots are presented in Appendix D. Surface water samples were collected from the east and west parts of Lake A, the pond at the bottom

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<sup>7</sup> Incompatible water types are those that could react due to major pH differences, or those that could result in precipitation of mineral salts if the different water types were commingled. Such reactions could result in a degradation of water quality or alter the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer.

of Lake B, the ponds along Arroyo del Valle at the Topcon site, Island Pond, and Lake Boris. The ponds at the Topcon Site, Island Pond, and Lake Boris are historical aggregate mining pits along Arroyo del Valle. Island Pond and Lake Boris are located south of Shadow Cliffs Lake. At the locations downstream from Lake A, the TDS is less than 340 mg/L, the predominant cation alternates between calcium and sodium, and the predominant anion is bicarbonate. The pH at all surface water locations ranges from 8.4 to 8.9. The general water chemistry at P42 within Lake B is comparable to the water chemistry of the surface water locations along Arroyo del Valle, especially that at Island Pond. Field observations indicate that most of the water that seeps into Lake B enters along the south side of the mining excavation, adjacent to Arroyo del Valle (e.g. see cover photo on this report showing abundant vegetation on the south wall of Lake B, adjacent to the arroyo).

The surface water data suggest that the general water chemistry is slightly different at Lake A compared to downstream locations. At Lake A, the water chemistry is more similar to that for groundwater in nearby wells than it is to the other surface water locations downstream, with TDS levels in the range of 450 mg/L to 490 mg/L, and with magnesium, sodium, and chloride present at higher proportions than at other locations. While the overall water type from Lake A is similar to the groundwater wells, there are also some differences related to individual parameters between Lake A and the available data from two nearby wells, 30D2 and 29F4. For example, the TDS in Lake A (457 to 487 mg/L) is higher than 30D2 (326 mg/L) and 29F4 (391 mg/L). The chloride in Lake A (130 to 153 mg/L) is higher than 30D2 (54 mg/L) and 29F4 (42 mg/L). The pH in Lake A (8.6) is higher than 30D2 (7.7) and 29F4 (7.6). The specific conductivity in Lake A (851 to 883 umhos/cm) is higher than 30D2 (566 umhos/com) and 29F4 (657 umhos/cm). However, other parameters, such as calcium, bicarbonate, and sulfate in Lake A generally have comparable concentrations to those in the nearby wells. The water in Lake A is primarily groundwater that has been exposed to the atmosphere. Therefore, evaporation and exposure to oxygen in the atmosphere may result in some modification of the water chemistry in Lake A compared to that in the nearby wells, where the groundwater is not directly exposed to the atmosphere.

The water chemistry data evaluated for this analysis indicate that the surface water related to Arroyo del Valle has a lower TDS concentration than the groundwater in the vicinity of the Eliot Quarry. The predominant anions and cations for both surface water and groundwater are comparable.

In October 2019, water samples were collected from Lake A, Lake B and the Fresh Water Pond at the Eliot facility and analyzed for field and laboratory parameters related to requirements of Waste Discharge Requirements General Permit No. R2-2015-0035

(NPDES No. CAG982001) for discharge of aggregate wash water and groundwater. The field and laboratory results are presented in Table 7. Permit compliance is discussed in Section 5.5.

	Well	13P1	13P05	13P06	13P07	13P08	23J01	25C03	19D07	19D08	19D09	19D10	20M01	29F04	30D02
Parameter	Units	4/17/2012	4/17/2012	4/17/2012	4/17/2012	4/17/2012	2/8/2012	2/8/2012	4/16/2012	4/16/2012	4/16/2012	4/16/2012	2/8/2012	4/16/2012	5/30/2012
Calcium	mg/L	56	50	86	49	61	53	56	75	88	44	61	73	64	44
Magnesium	mg/L	18	22	22	12	17	30	23	51	56	15	30	33	26	22
Sodium	mg/L	48	49	34	50	52	58	69	30	32	27	44	68	38	37
Potassium	mg/L	1.8	1.7	2	2	2.1	1	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	mg/L	188	182	267	246	229	166	254	281	304	133	208	326	285	202
Sulfate	mg/L	45	45	42	40	43	13	31	22	25	10	32	53	56	43
Chloride	mg/L	80	83	69	16	56	144	96	135	152	48	97	89	42	54
TDS	mg/L	357	359	415	316	376	447	446	501	553	294	449	511	391	326
Specific Conductivity	umho/cm	623	621	704	506	628	813	763	902	988	467	735	881	657	566
pH	std units	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.3	8	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.7

Sample No.		P41	P28	P42	P10	P12	K18
Location		Lake A East	Lake A West	Lake B	Topcon	Island Pond	Lake Boris
Parameter	Units	5/29/2012	5/29/2012	5/29/2012	5/29/2012	5/29/2012	5/29/2012
Calcium	mg/L	52	35	47	25	40	36
Magnesium	mg/L	36	42	23	26	18	17
Sodium	mg/L	62	83	41	53	41	49
Potassium	mg/L	2.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	2	2.1
Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	mg/L	236	216	202	173	164	138
Sulfate	mg/L	39	52	41	21	45	45
Chloride	mg/L	130	153	66	72	71	70
TDS	mg/L	457	487	339	310	313	308
Specific Conductivity	umho/cm	851	883	617	558	568	539
pH	std units	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.9

TABLE 7. Waste Discharge Permit Monitoring Parameter Data (October 2019)

Parameter	LA-1 Lake A	LB-1 Lake B	FWPSF-1 Fresh Water Pond
Temperature (°C)	20.99	19.36	20.5
pH (Std. Unit)	7.68	6.97	8.76
Electric Conductivity @ 25 °C(µmhos/cm)	837	598	655
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	8.96	8.51	8.84
O.R.P.	156.6	225.7	202.7
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	2	7	2
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	550	410	370
Total Settleable Solids (mg/L)	N.D.	0.1	N.D.
Turbidity (NTU)	1.39	4.56	1.5
Chloride (mg/L)	160	72	88
Iron (mg/L)	N.D.	N.D.	0.14
96-Hr Bioassay (% survival)	100%	100%	100%

**Notes:**

N.D. – None Detected.

## 4.0 Baseline and Project Water Demand

As described in Section 2.0, the proposed Project is a change to the reclaimed conditions at the Eliot Quarry. As a result, the Project water demand includes the water anticipated to reclaim the site and the subsequent consumptive water use of the proposed reclaimed conditions, which will not be fully implemented for several decades. This section provides a comparison between the water demand of the existing baseline conditions at the Eliot Quarry and the anticipated water demand from the proposed amendments to the SMP-23 Reclamation Plan.

### Baseline Water Demand

There is not always a clear distinction between certain reclamation actions and mining-related activities. For example, realignment of Arroyo del Valle would be conducted before mining in Lake B can extend farther to the south. While realignment of the arroyo changes the reclaimed configuration of Lake B, it is not being conducted to reclaim the Lake B mining disturbance. Thus, water use for the realignment (primarily construction-related dust control and water added to fill material to reach compaction specs) will be a mining-related water use and is not included in this analysis.

In addition, current dewatering of the Lake B and Lake J mining pits are not consumptive uses of water. The water pumped from the active excavations offsets groundwater pumping for consumptive uses such as dust control and aggregate processing, or it is routed to onsite ponds where it may percolate back into the subsurface. Evaporation from these ponds, however, is a baseline consumptive use and is discussed below.

Two different baseline consumptive water use conditions are considered in this report. The first is the consumptive water use under the current operating conditions (i.e. operating baseline conditions). The second is the consumptive water use that would occur under existing conditions if all operations ceased and water was allowed to fill the existing excavations (i.e. non-operating baseline conditions).

Operating water uses at the Eliot Quarry include water that is used to process the aggregate and remains in the product that is shipped from the site, dust control, water provided to East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) to help maintain the water level in

Shadow Cliffs Lake<sup>8</sup>, water used to manufacture concrete, potable water use, and water used for landscape irrigation along the Lake A trail. Additional consumptive water demand occurs due to evaporation from existing water surfaces on the site. Water for aggregate processing, dust control, and Shadow Cliffs is supplied from ponds that hold water that is pumped from the active mining pits (Lake B and Lake J) to keep them dewatered. Based on aggregate production information provided by CEMEX (personal communication, 2013-2017 Mining Operation Annual Reports, Deborah Haldeman of CEMEX to Yasha Saber of Compass Land Group), an average of 1,182,325 tons of aggregate are produced per year at the Eliot Quarry. The produced aggregate is assumed to have a moisture content of 5 percent by weight, based on reported field capacities for such material (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/field-capacity>; <https://nrcca.cals.cornell.edu/soil/CA2/CA0212.1-3.php>; both accessed February 1, 2019). Therefore, approximately 44 AF/yr are shipped with the aggregate product. Dust control consumes approximately 100,000 gallons per day on average, with peak dry season dust control water use up to 128,000 gallons per day (personal communication, Grantt Franco of CEMEX to Yasha Saber of Compass Land Group, February 5, 2019). Assuming that dust control occurs for 200 days per year (i.e. the average number of operating days per year), the existing dust control water demand is approximately 61 AF/yr. Pumping to Shadow Cliffs historically occurred at approximately 10 AF/yr but has not occurred for the past several years. Therefore, pumping to Shadow Cliffs is not included in the current operational water demand presented below as part of the existing environmental setting. A well located on the Project site is used to provide water for ready mix concrete and potable supply for employee restrooms. The annual use for concrete ranges from 6 AF to 9 AF based on an average annual concrete production of 90,338 cubic yards (personal communication, Michelle Bunch of CEMEX to Yasha Saber of Compass Land Group, December 4, 2018) and a water requirement of 20 gallons to 30 gallons per cubic yard (U.S. EPA, 2006; <https://www.concretenetwork.com/concrete/slabs/ratio.htm>; <https://www.concretenetwork.com/concrete/slabs/ratio.htm>; both accessed February 1, 2019). Approximately 240,000 tons of hot-mix asphalt were shipped from the site on average per year for the period 2013-2017 (personal communication, Donald Roland of Granite Construction Company to Yasha Saber of Compass Land Group, November 26, 2018). Water is not used to manufacture hot-mix asphalt, other than for dust control, which is included in the dust control estimate provided above in this paragraph.

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<sup>8</sup> SMP-23 discharges to Shadow Cliffs occur pursuant to Waste Discharge Requirements Regionwide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") Permit No. CAG982001 under Order No. R2-2015-0035, as originally documented in a Notice of General Permit Coverage issued on March 25, 2003.

According to the American Water Works Association (<http://www.drinktap.org/consumerdnn/Home/WaterInformation/Conservation/WaterUseStatistics/tabid/85/Default.aspx>, accessed 2016), water use in a commercial setting (i.e. toilets and faucets using water-efficient fixtures) is approximately 20 gallons per worker per day. Approximately 55 persons are currently employed at the Project site (Compass Land Group 2019a, based on the production information sources cited in the paragraph above). Therefore, the anticipated potable water demand is anticipated to be 1,100 gallons per day for 200 days per year (i.e. the average number of operating days per year), which is approximately 0.75 AF/yr. According to CEMEX, based on irrigation parameters in the *CEMEX Lake A – Trail Corridor Revised Landscape Plan* (Teichert Materials, May 2016) and the as-built *CEMEX Lake A – Vineyard Trail Corridor Landscape Planting Summary* (Triangle Properties, January 2017), approximately 0.25 AF per year are used to irrigate the recently installed landscaping along the Lake A trail. Thus, the current operational demand is approximately 115 AF/yr, based on information provided by CEMEX.

Existing water surfaces on the site include Lake A, the Main Silt Pond, the freshwater pond north of Lake B, an area in the western part of Lake B, a makeup water pond for the aggregate plant, Ponds C and D that are located east of the freshwater pond and west of Lakes C and D, respectively, and several former mining pits located along Arroyo del Valle. The existing water surface area for these features is approximately 231.5 acres, as summarized in Table 8. Evaporative loss is estimated based on an average Class A Pan evaporation rate for the region of about 63 inches per year and a lake evaporation factor of 0.7 (DWR, 1975). The Class A Pan evaporation rate was averaged for a range of stations in the East Bay area, as reported by DWR (1979). Thus, for the existing water surface area at the Eliot Quarry, the baseline evaporative loss is approximately 850 AF/yr.

If mining and dewatering were to cease at the current time (i.e. non-operating baseline conditions), groundwater and direct rainfall would begin to fill the mining excavations. Over time, the water levels in the excavations would equilibrate with the groundwater levels around the perimeter of each pit. This condition would result in water levels that are equivalent to post-mining conditions, as described in Section 5.1. The total water surface area that would be present under non-operating baseline conditions is 400 acres. This total includes approximately 16 acres of former mining pits located along Arroyo del Valle and the acreages for Lake A, Lake B, Lake J, the Main Silt Pond, the freshwater pond north of Lake B, and Ponds C and D, which are shown in Table 9. The acreages and water volumes shown in Table 9 were calculated based on the elevation of what is referred to as the controlling water surface. The controlling water surface is the lower of either the median groundwater elevation in the absence of dewatering at

each water body (referred to as the “average” in Table 9), or the elevation of the lowest point at which water could currently leave that feature. For example, once dewatering ceases, it is estimated that the median water surface elevation at Lake A will be 420 ft msl (see Sections 3.3 and 5.1). However, the current lowest elevation around the perimeter of Lake A occurs near the southwest corner of the lake and is at 415 ft msl. Thus, if all mining and dewatering activities were stopped at this time, the water level could not rise above 415 ft msl in Lake A before spilling into Arroyo del Valle. As shown in Table 9, this would also occur at Ponds C and D, with the water in Pond C spilling into Pond D and then the water in Pond D spilling into Lake D. Under the non-operating baseline conditions, the annual evaporative loss from the 400 acres of water surface would be approximately 1,470 AF/yr and the irrigation demand for the Lake A trail landscaping would be 0.25 AF/yr.

<b>TABLE 8. Current Operating Baseline Water Surface Areas</b>	
Water Body	Area (Acres)
Lake A	77
Lake B	10
Lake J	0
Makeup Water Pond	1.5
Main Silt Pond	97
Pond C	4.5
Pond D	10
Fresh Water Pond	34
Quarry Ponds south of Arroyo del Valle	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>231.5</b>

Thus, for baseline conditions, the total consumptive use of water ranges from 965 AF/yr for active operating conditions to 1,470 AF/yr if all mining and dewatering were to cease. The active operating baseline scenario includes 115 AF/yr for operational demand and 850 AF/yr of evaporation from existing water surfaces. The non-operating baseline scenario of 1,470 AF/yr consists of evaporation and landscaping irrigation only, since there would be no ongoing operations.

### Project Water Demand

Water demand during reclamation will be variable. The primary water demand during construction will be primarily for dust control and to aid in compaction. In addition, reclamation will be conducted, at least in part, concurrently with mining (e.g. Lake A will

likely be reclaimed while mining is occurring in Lake J). The overall annual construction water demand is anticipated to be comparable to the current dust control water use at the site, which is estimated to be approximately 61 AF/yr.

Once reclamation is completed, the total area of water surface will be 355 acres, as documented in Table 10. The annual average evaporation from this surface area will be 1,300 AF/yr, based on the parameters described in Section 4.0. Irrigation water demand will include 0.25 AF/yr for the Lake A trail and 0.45 AF/yr for the landscaping improvements that would be installed around the perimeter of Lake A (personal communication, Michael Engle of Cunningham Engineering to Yasha Saber of Compass Land Group, January 29, 2019). Thus, the total Project water demand would be up to 1,362 AF/yr, with 95 percent of that demand being evaporation from water surfaces that would be dedicated to Zone 7 (Lake A, Lake B, Pond C, Pond D, and the Fresh Water Pond that would become part of Lake B). The large proportion of Project water demand due to evaporation demonstrates that potential additional irrigation demand that may occur on other parts of the reclaimed Project Site would be de minimis and would not affect the overall evaluation of the potential impacts related to water use.

#### Comparison of Baseline to Project Water Demand

The overall reclamation demand of up to 1,362 AF/yr is more than the baseline operational water demand of 965 AF/yr but less than the baseline non-operational water demand of 1,470 AF/yr if all mining and dewatering were to cease at this time.

**TABLE 9**

**Baseline Non-Operating Water Surface Areas and Volumes**

Area	BASELINE					
	Lowest Bottom Elevation	Average Water Surface Elevation	Controlling Water Surface	Water Surface Area (acres)	Volume (acre-feet)	
					Total Volume Ac-Ft	Baseline Use
Lake A	350	419	415 (6)	77	3,296	Lake (el 350 to 415)
Lake B	265(1)	373	373	121	7,460	Pond (Elev 265 to 373)
Lake J	254 (1)	330	330	12	520	Pond (Elev 254 - 330)
Main Silt Pond	334 (2)	350	350	97	834	Pond (Elev 334 to 350)
Pond C	310	370	350 (4)	8	194	Pond (Elev 310 - 350)
Pond D	246 (3)	370	347 (5)	31	1672	Pond (Elev 246 - 347)
North and South Fresh Water Ponds	246 (3)	372	372	39	2402	Pond (Elev 246 - 372)
(1) From April 2018 Topographic Survey						
(2) From August 2018 Bathymetric survey						
(3) From 2013 Bathymetric survey						
ft bgs = feet below ground surface						
ft msl = feet above mean sea level						
(4) Pond C Avg. Water Surface is Elev 370 but perimeter low point is el 350						
(5) Pond D Avg. Water Surface is Elev 370 but perimeter low point is el 347 on north side.						
(6) Lake A controlling water surface is Elev 415, low point at SW corner.						
<i>Baseline conditions include the current topography and average water levels that would occur if all pumping from and to individual mining areas and ponds were to cease at this time.</i>						

**TABLE 10**

**Reclaimed Water Surface Areas and Volumes**

Document/Permit	Lake A - RECLAMATION						Notes
	Maximum Mining Depth (ft bgs)	Elevation of pit bottom (ft msl)	Water Surface Area (acres) Elev 419	Volume (acre-feet)			
				Total	Above Lake A to C pipe Elev 390	Below Lake A to C pipe Elev 390	
1981 Specific Plan	80	340	165	7,900	7,900	0	
1987 SMP-23	80	340	208	9,960	9,960	0	
2013 Lake B Corrective Action Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2014 Zone 7 Estimates <sup>(1)</sup>	100	320	118	4,537	4,024	513	assumes GWSE = 410 ft msl
<b>2018 Amendment at Avg. WS El 420</b>	<b>70 (1)</b>	<b>350 (1)</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,610</b>	
(1) From April 2018 Topographic Survey and the Cotton and Shires, Lake A Corrective Action Topo. (Elev 420 - Elev 350 = 70')							
Document/Permit	Lake B - RECLAMATION						Notes
	Maximum Mining Depth (ft bgs)	Elevation of pit bottom (ft msl)	Water Surface Area (acres) Elev 369 (1)	Volume (acre-feet)			
				Total	Above Lake B to C pipe Elev 349	Below Lake B to C pipe Elev 349	
1981 Specific Plan	80	340	147	2,000	0	2,000	Assumed no pipe to Lake C
1987 SMP-23	60	340	243	3,300	1,750	1,550	
2013 Lake B Corrective Action Plan	150	250	106	7,950	NA	NA	Volume at end of 2013
2014 Zone 7 Estimates <sup>(1)</sup>	230	150	220	35,300	6,300	29,000	Assumes GWSE = 370 ft msl
<b>2018 Amendment Control WS El 369</b>	<b>250 (2)</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>28,660 (3)</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>24640 (3)</b>	<b>Avg. WS El 373; Controlling El 369</b>
(1) Spillway Elev 369 controls since lower than Avg. WS Elev 373.							
(2) From April 2018 Topographic Survey and November 2018 SMP-23 Reclamation Plan Amendment. (Elev 400 - Elev 150 = 250')							
(3) Volume reduced for east-side dry and silt fill area.							

<b>Lake J - RECLAMATION</b>							
Document/Permit	Maximum Mining Depth (ft bgs)	Elevation of pit bottom (ft msl)	Water Surface Area (acres)	Volume (acre-feet)			Notes
				Total			
1981 Specific Plan	50	330	90	4,400			Identified as Optional
1987 SMP-23	NDP	NDP	NDP	NDP			Mining to Max Depth of Agg
2013 Lake B Corrective Action Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA			
2014 Zone 7 Estimates <sup>(1)</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA			Not included
<b>2018 Amendment at Avg. WS El 330</b>	<b>250 (1)</b>	<b>360 (2)</b>	<b>NA (2)</b>	<b>NA</b>			
(1) From April 2018 Topographic Survey and November 2018 SMP-23 Reclamation Plan Amendment. (Elev 380 - Elev 130 = 250')							
(2) No water storage because final silt Elev 360 is above Avg WS Elev. 330							
<b>Pond C - 'L' shaped pond next to SMP-16 - RECLAMATION</b>							
Document/Permit	Maximum Mining Depth (ft bgs)	Elevation of top of silt (ft msl)	Water Surface Area (acres) Elev 350	Volume (acre-feet)			Notes
				Total			
<b>2018 Amendment Control WS El 350</b>	<b>90 (1)</b>	<b>330 (2)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>125</b>			
(1) From April 2018 Topographic Survey and Nov 2018 SMP-23 Reclamation Plan Amendment. (El 400 - El 310 = 90')							
(2) Top of Silt at Elev 330. Controlling WS Elev 350 west side into Lake D.							
<b>Pond D - Rectangular pond next to SMP-16 - RECLAMATION</b>							
Document/Permit	Maximum Mining Depth (ft bgs)	Elevation of top of silt (ft msl)	Water Surface Area (acres) Elev 347	Volume (acre-feet)			Notes
				Total			
<b>2018 Amendment Control WS El 347</b>	<b>154 (1)</b>	<b>330 (1)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>457</b>			<b>Avg WS Elev 370, Control Elev 347</b>
(1) From April 2018 Topographic Survey, 2013 Bathymetic Survey and November 2018 SMP-23 Reclamation Plan Amendment. (El 400 - El 246 = 154')							
(2) Controlling WS Elev 347 (LP) north side into SMP-16							
<b>Fresh Water Pond - RECLAMATION</b>							
Document/Permit	Maximum Mining Depth (ft bgs)	Elevation of pit bottom (ft msl)	Water Surface Area (acres) Elev 369	Volume (acre-feet)			Notes
				Total			
<b>2018 Amendment Contro WS El 369</b>	<b>144 (1)</b>	<b>256 (1)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,030</b>			<b>Spillway control WS Elev 369</b>
(1) From April 2018 Topographic Survey, 2013 Bathymetic Survey and Nov 2018 SMP-23 Reclamation Plan Amendment. (El 400 - El 256 = 144')							
<b>Main Silt Pond - RECLAMATION</b>							
Document/Permit	Maximum Mining Depth (ft bgs)	Elevation of top of silt (ft msl)	Water Surface Area (acres)	Volume (acre-feet)			Notes
				Total			
<b>2018 Amendment at Avg. WS El 350</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>366 (1)</b>	<b>NA (2)</b>	<b>NA</b>			
(1) From April 2018 Topographic Survey, Aug 2018 Bathymetic Survey.							
(2) No water storage because final silt Elev 366 is above the Avg WS Elev 350.							
<b>General Notes</b>							
GWSE = Groundwater surface elevation in feet above mean sea level							
ft bgs = feet below ground surface							
ft msl = feet above mean sea level							
NA = Not Applicable							
NDP = Not Defined in Previous Documents							

## 5.0 Project Effects

As discussed above, the purpose of this report is to provide an analysis of hydrology and water quality conditions for the proposed amendments to the existing SMP-23 Reclamation Plan. This section describes the anticipated conditions that will occur related to hydrology and water quality after mining is completed.

### ***5.1 Post-Mining Water Levels in Lake A, Lake B, Pond C, and Pond D***

The focus of this discussion of post-mining water levels is Lake A and Lake B, which are the first two lakes in the Chain of Lakes envisioned under the Specific Plan. Once mining is completed, groundwater levels north of Arroyo del Valle at and adjacent to the Eliot Quarry are expected to change appreciably from those that currently exist because the dewatering that is occurring at several quarry sites south of Stanley Boulevard, including Lake B, Lake J, and Lake D (separately operated by Vulcan), will cease once mining is completed. Water level data from several wells adjacent to Lake A and Lake B were obtained from Zone 7 to evaluate anticipated post-mining groundwater elevations and related water levels within Lake A and Lake B. The water levels obtained from Zone 7 include data from wells that may not be routinely reported in Zone 7 annual monitoring reports.

There are not any wells near Pond C or Pond D with a sufficiently long record to adequately evaluate post-mining water levels in those two excavations. Therefore, post-mining water levels in Pond C and Pond D have been estimated based on the Lake B water level data with an elevation adjustment based on regional groundwater contours (see Appendix A).

#### Summary of Findings

For Lake A, the following main findings relate to post-mining water level conditions:

1. Groundwater level data prior to 1993 and after 1993 are appreciably different in all three wells evaluated (30D2, 30H1, and 29F4).
2. There is no correlation between groundwater levels, rainfall, stream flow in Arroyo del Valle, and water levels in the two existing Lake A mining pits.
3. Regression analysis indicates that the data from Wells 30D2 and 30H1 measured through April 1993 can be used to generate a synthetic hydrograph of Lake A water levels applicable to post-mining conditions.

4. The synthetic hydrograph indicates that the appropriate design elevation for post-reclamation water levels in Lake A is 420 ft msl.

For Lake B, the following main findings define post-reclamation conditions:

1. After correcting for the effects of dewatering throughout the Chain of Lakes area, the locations of wells 24K1 and 25C3 appear to be consistent with the area that may reasonably represent post-mining water levels in Lake B.
2. There is a strong correlation between groundwater levels in wells south of Lake B and rainfall.
3. Wells 24K1 and 25C3 are not currently monitored and their respective data sets provide an incomplete picture of historic water levels in the area of Lake B. However, use of regression analysis provides a correlation between the relatively short data records from these two wells and the 60-year record of groundwater levels from Well 23J1 so that a synthetic hydrograph of Lake B water levels can be created.
4. The synthetic hydrograph indicates that the median water level elevation in Lake B post-reclamation would be 373 ft msl.

For Pond C and Pond D, the median post-mining water level would be approximately 370 ft msl.

The basis for the above findings are provided below.

### Lake A

As described in Section 2.0, the smaller western part of Lake A is separated from the main part of Lake A by a berm that prevents surface water flow between these two surface water bodies. Zone 7 monitors the water levels in each part of Lake A on a semiannual basis, with the western part referred to as P28 and the eastern part referred to as P41 (see maps in Appendix A). Figure 19 shows the water levels for P28 and P41 with Lake A as reported by Zone 7, along with the reported groundwater elevation for Well 30D2 (see Figure 12 for well location), and the water year rainfall since 1994. The two bars along the top of Figure 19 indicate the periods during which dewatering occurred at Lake A. The bottom elevation of Lake A is approximately 350 ft msl while the elevation of the groundwater in Well 30D2 has ranged from approximately 406 ft msl

to 416 ft msl. Thus, the bottom of Lake A extends below the groundwater surface and the water that is in Lake A is predominantly groundwater that has filled the excavation since dewatering ceased over a decade ago.

Evaluation of post-mining water levels for Lake A is based on water level data from Well 30D2, Well 30H1, and Well 29F4. Water level data from Well 30D2 have been measured since 1979. Water levels in Well 30H1 have been measured from 1969 to 2002. Water levels in Well 29F4 have been measured from 1976 to the present. Mining in Lake A began in late 1993 or in 1994, with dewatering beginning by 1995. Dewatering ended in 2002, except for the period from June 2008 to the end of 2009, when dewatering occurred to accommodate installation of the corrective action buttress adjacent to Lakeside Circle. The dewatering periods in Lake A are noted by the bar at the top of Figure 19.

Figure 20 shows the locations of Wells 30D2, 30H1, and 29F4 relative to Lake A. Well 30D2 is located south of Arroyo del Valle and approximately 1,400 feet east of the west end of Lake A. Well 30H1 is located south of Arroyo del Valle and in approximate alignment (relative to the orientation of the groundwater contours) with the east end of Lake A. Well 29F4 is located north of Arroyo del Valle, approximately 1,100 feet east of the east end of Lake A.

Analysis of the groundwater levels in Wells 30D2, 30H1, and 29F4 indicate that there is a significant difference in the data for the period prior to 1993 and the period after 1993, as shown on Figure 21. It is uncertain if this difference is due to mining and dewatering of Lake A, mining and dewatering of Lake B, or realignment of Arroyo del Valle that occurred in 1993 or 1994 to accommodate mining in Lake A. Realignment of the arroyo resulted in the formation of a gaining reach of the stream toward the west end of the Lake A area, which could locally control groundwater levels. In any case, the groundwater levels in the three Lake A area wells would not have been affected by mining-related activities prior to mid-1993. Therefore, evaluation of the potential post-reclamation water levels in Lake A is based on data measured through April 1993, as shown on Figure 22.

Regression analysis of the data for all three wells demonstrates that there is a strong linear correlation between the data from Well 29F4 and Well 30H1 (Figure 23). The data from Well 30D2 also correlates reasonably well with the data from Wells 29F4 and 30H1 (Figures 24A & B and Figures 25A, respectively). While the correlations between Well 30D2 and Wells 29F4 and 30H1 appear to be somewhat exponential, a comparison between an exponential best fit (Figures 24A and 25A) and a linear best fit (Figures 24B and 25B) indicate that the two methods yield a very similar  $R^2$  value. To

provide a comparable basis of correlation between each pair of wells, the linear correlation shown on Figures 23, 24B, and 25B were used to evaluate the projected water level conditions in Lake A after reclamation. Future Lake A water levels are based on a linear interpolation of the Well 30D2 data adjusted for the well's distance relative to the midpoint of Lake A and the difference between the groundwater levels in Wells 30D2 and 30H1. Based on this relationship, a synthetic hydrograph for the water level in Lake A was created, as shown on Figure 26 along with the measured water levels in Wells 30D2 and 30H1. The interpolated Lake A water levels range from approximately 2.4 feet to 3.1 feet greater than the water levels in Well 30D2. Table 11 shows the key statistics for the interpolated Lake A water levels. Appendix B provides the data and calculations used to generate the Lake A synthetic hydrograph.

Lake A Water Level Statistics		
Median Elevation	419.21	ft msl
Maximum Elevation	419.84	ft msl
95th Percentile	419.82	ft msl

**Table 11. Lake A Water Level Statistics**

Due to the relative consistency of the groundwater level data in the Lake A area wells through April 1993, there is very little difference between the median, maximum and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile water level elevations. Based on the information in Table 11, the appropriate post-reclamation design water level elevation for Lake A is 420 ft msl. This elevation is higher than water levels have historically reached in Well 30D2. This result is reasonable for two reasons.

First, Well 30D2 is not located at the east-west mid-point of Lake A, but is located to the west of the mid-point. While the groundwater surface slopes from the southeast to the northwest (see groundwater contour maps in Appendix A), the water surface in the lake must be level. Thus, the reclaimed water level in Lake A will be the approximate average of the upgradient and downgradient groundwater elevations on either end of

the lake. Since Well 30D2 is located west of the mid-point, the final lake elevation should be higher than the water level in Well 30D2.

Second, the minimum elevation of the berm along the south side of Lake A is currently about 415 ft msl. As part of reclamation, the berm will be raised at least five feet. As indicated on Figure 21, the water level measured in Well 30D2, located downgradient of the mid-point of Lake A, has exceeded 415 ft msl three times. In addition, Zone 7 staff observed water overflowing from Lake A while conducting water level monitoring during the spring of 2017. Therefore, raising the berm elevation at Lake A would allow more water to be retained, resulting in higher water elevations in the future.

## Lake B

Evaluation of post-mining water levels in Lake B is based on data from Well 23J1, Well 24K1, and Well 25C3. Water level data from Well 23J1 have been measured for 60 years, from 1958 to 2018. Water levels in Well 24K1 were measured from 1978 to 1985. Water levels in Well 25C3 were measured from 1994 to 1999 and from 2007 to the present. Figure 27 shows the available groundwater level data from Wells 23J1, 24K1, and 25C3. Figure 27 also shows the annual water-year precipitation. Unlike the wells in the Lake A area, the groundwater levels in the three wells adjacent to Lake B show a strong correlation to annual rainfall.

Figure 28 shows the locations of Wells 23J1, 24K1, and 25C30 relative to Lake B. All three wells are located south of Arroyo del Valle. Well 23J1 is located to the southwest of the former mining ponds in the Topcon area. Wells 24K1 and 25C3 are aligned along the same approximate groundwater contour to the southeast of the Topcon area (see groundwater contour maps in Appendix A). The groundwater contours in the area of these three wells are affected by dewatering of Lake B, flow in Arroyo del Valle, and potentially by groundwater pumping, in addition to local rainfall.

The location of Wells 24K1 and 25C3 near the east-west mid-point along Lake B and the groundwater contour maps in Appendix A indicate that after reclamation is completed, Wells 24K1 and 25C3 may be aligned with the approximate median groundwater level across Lake B. Since Wells 24K1 and 25C3 have relatively short records, regression analysis was used to compare the groundwater levels from these two wells with those from Well 23J1. The regression equations were then applied to the 60-year record of groundwater level data from Well 23J1 to create a synthetic hydrograph of the interpolated Lake B water levels.

Figure 29 shows the regression analysis of the groundwater level data from Wells 24K1 and 23J1, including the equation and R<sup>2</sup> value for the best-fit linear interpolation. Figure 30 shows the regression analysis of the groundwater level data from Wells 25C3 and 23J1, including the equation and R<sup>2</sup> value for the best-fit linear interpolation. While both plots show a reasonable correlation, the correlation is not consistent between Well 24K1 and Well 25C3. Therefore, a different correlation factor was used for data prior to 1990 and for data from 1990 to the present to create the synthetic hydrograph. Figure 31 shows the synthetic hydrograph, along with the data from all three wells. As shown on Figure 31, the synthetic hydrograph generated from the Well 23J1 data mimics the water levels from Well 24K1 and 25C3 quite well. The interpolated Lake B water levels have a range of over 40 feet and vary from one foot to more than 30 feet higher than the water levels from Well 23J1. The difference between the interpolated water levels on the synthetic hydrograph and those from Well 23J1 are much less during periods of high groundwater and are greatest during periods of low groundwater elevation. Table 12 shows the key statistics for the interpolated Lake B water levels. Appendix C provides the data and calculations used to generate the Lake B synthetic hydrograph.

Lake B Water Level Statistics		
Median Elevation	372.8	ft msl
Maximum Elevation	394.9	ft msl
95th Percentile	382.3	ft msl

**Table 12. Lake B Water Level Statistics**

Despite the large range in water levels, the values of the arithmetic mean, the median, and the mode for the Lake B synthetic hydrograph vary by less than 0.5 ft, indicating that the data distribution is not skewed in any significant manner.

The data presented on Figure 31 indicate that the historic low groundwater elevation in Upper Aquifer wells in the vicinity of Lake B is about 323 ft msl. This elevation is well above the current and proposed maximum mining depths in Lake B. Thus, after mining is completed and dewatering ceases, groundwater seepage from the Upper Aquifer into Lake B would prevent Lake B from becoming dry, even during extended drought periods. Evaluations conducted by Zone 7 (March 2014, at Appendix D) indicate that

the groundwater elevations in the Lower Aquifer are consistently deeper than those in the Upper Aquifer. Thus, it would not be possible for water levels in Lake B to drop to a level where groundwater inflow to Lake B, and subsequent evaporative losses, would occur from the Lower Aquifer. The available data demonstrate that under any climatic condition, groundwater seepage from the Upper Aquifer into Lake B would provide recharge to the Lower Aquifer and prevent any loss of water from the Lower Aquifer.

### Pond C and Pond D

Groundwater levels in existing wells in the Pond C and Pond D area are affected by dewatering and groundwater supply well pumping for the mining operations in the area. Therefore, the same approach used to evaluate post-mining water levels for Lake A and Lake B, as described above, cannot be used for Pond C and Pond D. As an alternative, a qualitative review of the groundwater contour maps in Appendix A was conducted, with an attempt to eliminate, or “contour out”, the effects of mine dewatering. The qualitative review of the groundwater contour maps suggests that for Pond C and Pond D, the median post-mining water level would be approximately three feet lower than that at Lake B. For the purposes of this report, it is assumed that the statistical distribution of water levels for Pond C and Pond D would also be the same as at Lake B. It should be noted, however, that water levels in Pond C and Pond D are affected by dewatering at Lake C and Lake D at the adjacent Vulcan Quarry (SMP-16). Thus, the water level in each pond could vary depending on the timing of mining and magnitude of dewatering activities at each site.

Based on the Lake B historical range of water levels and statistical distribution defined above and presented in Table 12, the median post-mining water level for Pond C and Pond D would be approximately 370 ft msl, while the maximum potential water level for Pond C and Pond D could be as high as approximately 392 ft msl (based on a 3-foot subtraction from Table 12, above).

## ***5.2 Pit Conditions***

Once mining is completed, the reclaimed conditions within Lake A, Lake B, Pond C, and Pond D must be capable of managing the groundwater that will flow into the pits across a range of conditions. This section describes the freeboard requirements and berm elevations that are recommended to address the water level conditions described in Section 5.1, along with a discussion of the relationship between water levels in the lakes relative to Arroyo del Valle.

## 5.2.1 Freeboard Requirements

### Background

Zone 7 has suggested that the appropriate freeboard for all lakes within the Chain of Lakes is 10 feet. Zone 7 staff have stated that the basis for the 10-ft freeboard is a recommendation provided by Miller Pacific Engineering Group (2004) for Lake H, Lake I, and Cope Lake. Section V.I of the Miller Pacific report presents a geologic hazards evaluation for seiches. A seiche is an oscillating wave that forms within an enclosed water body, such as a lake or a pond, due to prolonged winds or an earthquake. If the height of the oscillating wave exceeds the freeboard of the enclosed water body, then surrounding properties could be inundated.

Section V.I of the Miller Pacific report states, in part, that “The extent and severity of a seiche would be dependent upon the ground motion and the fault offset from nearby active faults. There is some potential for seiches to occur after an earthquake, especially when water levels are high. Given the probable high cost of mitigation and the low risk of damage, extensive mitigation measures are not warranted.” (page 22)

Miller Pacific then provides the following seiche mitigation measure: “Maintain adequate freeboard (10 feet minimum) above the lake water level to prevent a seiche from overtopping the lake slopes.” (page 22) There are no technical evaluations or calculations provided by Miller Pacific to support the “10 feet minimum” freeboard recommendation. In addition, Miller Pacific did not evaluate the height or potential run-up of wind-generated waves, even though they noted that there was visible erosion along the north and east shore of Cope Lake. The Miller Pacific recommendations are incorporated into the Operations Plan and Performance Monitoring in Section 8 of the *Management Plan for Lakes H, I, and Cope Lake* prepared by Stetson Engineering in June 2004. Based on the lack of technical analysis, the freeboard height suggested by Zone 7 appears to be arbitrary and does not appear to have any scientific or engineering basis.

### Proposed Project Evaluation

To evaluate appropriate freeboard requirements for Lake A, Lake B, Pond C, and Pond D at the Eliot Quarry, EMKO conducted a literature review and technical evaluation of the potential wave heights and wave run-up on the shore of the lakes based on both seiche and wind-generated waves. Literature citations are provided at the end of this Technical Report.

Seiche waves have a specific set of periods, or frequencies, based on the water depth, lake width, and lake length. The larger the water body, the longer the oscillation period will be. In general, shorter oscillation periods result in smaller seiche waves. In addition, the set of seiche wave periods that can occur in a water body must be in the same range as the period of the seismic waves that reach the water body.

The first-order period for Lake A and Lake B were calculated using the formula developed by Sorenson (1993), as presented in Ichinose, et al. (2000):

$$T = \frac{2}{\sqrt{gh}} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{Lx} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{Ly} \right)^2 \right]^{-1/2}$$

Where T is the first order wave period in seconds, g is the acceleration due to gravity, h is the average water depth, Lx is the width of the lake and Ly is the length of the lake. Since Pond C and Pond D are smaller than Lake A and Lake B, and to provide some consistency in terms of proposed conditions, the freeboard recommendations for Lake A and Lake B, below, are also applied to Pond C and Pond D. The following parameters were used to calculate the seiche period for Lake A and Lake B:

Parameter	Units	Lake A	Lake B
g	m/s <sup>2</sup>	9.8	9.8
h	m	15	60
Lx	m	200	500
Ly	m	1400	1750

**Table 13. Parameters Used for Seiche Period Calculation**

The first-order wave period is approximately 33 seconds for Lake A and 40 seconds for Lake B. In other words, during a seiche, it would take 33 seconds for the wave peak to wash from one side of Lake A to the other and return. For comparison, in Lake Tahoe, the first-order seiche period is 1011 seconds (almost 17 minutes) (Ichinose et al., 2000) and in Lake Erie, seiche periods of up to 14 hours occur (Farhadzadeh, 2017). Large seiche waves, with amplitudes up to 22 feet, can occur on the Great Lakes and other large water bodies due to large storm events (NOAA, 2017). Seismic energy transfer to water bodies located away from the location of the seismic displacement is typically much lower than that from storms. For example, the 1964 Magnitude 9.2 Alaska earthquake did not generate seiches at distances closer than 600 miles to the epicenter (McGarr and Vorhis, 1968), most likely due to the strength of the earthquake and potential lack of seismic waves with periods appropriate to generate a seiche. At

distances beyond 600 miles from the epicenter, the maximum amplitude of seiche waves was about 3 ft (id.).

Studies of potential seiches at Lake Tahoe indicate that, while large seiches could occur due to fault displacement within the lake, seismic events outside the perimeter of the lake would result in seiche amplitudes of no more than 1.5 ft for a Magnitude 7.2 earthquake (Ichinose et al., 2000). The predominant earthquake in the area of the Eliot Quarry has a magnitude of 6.6 (Geocon, 2019). Based on the relatively low wave period and the magnitude of the predominant earthquake, the maximum amplitude of a seiche wave in Lake A or Lake B would be less than 1.5 ft.

Waves can also form due to prolonged wind events. The official NOAA weather station from which forecasts and data are provided for both the Livermore-Amador Valley and for the Altamont Pass area, which was the first and one of the largest commercial wind farms worldwide, is located at the Livermore Municipal Airport (<https://forecast.weather.gov/MapClick.php?lon=121.81228642724454&lat=37.675125275604174#.XWICRy5Kipo>). The Livermore Municipal Airport is approximately 1.5 miles north of the Eliot facility. Data from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) for 2009 to 2014 (<https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/harp-aermod-meteorological-files>) indicate that the predominant wind direction at the Livermore Municipal Airport is from the west-northwest direction, from approximately 20 degrees north of west, as shown on Figure 32. This direction is oriented approximately parallel to the long axis of both Lake A and Lake B, indicating that the long axis of both lakes would function as the potential fetch for wind-generated waves during sustained wind events with velocities sufficient to generate persistent, large waves.

Approximately 98.9 percent of wind events at Livermore are less than 29 miles per hour and 99.8 percent of wind events at Livermore are less than 36 miles per hour, as shown on Figure 33, from BAAQMD. The U.S. Geological Survey (2015) has developed an online wave height calculation tool based on equations developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1984). The calculation tool requires input of lake length, lake depth, and sustained wind speed. The values for lake length and lake depth for Lake A and Lake B shown in Table 13 were used for the wind-generated wave calculations. For sustained wind speeds of 30 miles per hour (mph), the peak wind wave generated in Lake A and Lake B would be 1.2 ft and 1.1 ft, respectively. At a sustained wind speed of 40 miles per hour (mph), the peak wind wave generated in Lake A and Lake B would increase to 1.7 ft and 1.5 ft, respectively. Note that these wave heights are for sustained wind events, not for short-term, erratic winds.

When waves reach the edge of the lake, the wave energy is converted to kinetic energy and causes the wave to wash up onto the shore. This is called wave run-up. The magnitude of wave run-up has recently been evaluated for a quarry in Contra Costa County (Golder Associates Inc, 2016). That analysis found that the magnitude of run-up for 2:1 side slopes (horizontal:vertical) would be approximately 1.3 times the wave amplitude. Table 14 provides a summary of the amplitude, run-up, and total height for seiche and wind-generated waves for Lake A and Lake B.

As discussed above, a 40 mph wind event occurs less than 0.2 percent of the time in Livermore. Thus, the maximum potential combined wave height due to seiche and wind-generated waves would be contained with 3.5 feet of freeboard 99.8 percent of the time at Lake A and Lake B. However, to provide an additional measure of protectiveness, it is recommended that a freeboard of 4 feet be used as a design criterion for reclamation of Lake A and Lake B. This freeboard value is based on a technical evaluation of seiche and wind-generated wave conditions for Lake A and Lake B and is, therefore, more applicable and more defensible than the arbitrary value of 10 feet that was recommended for Lake H, Lake I, and Cope Lake discussed above.

As discussed in Section 5.1, the water levels in Pond C and Pond D may vary depending on the timing and magnitude of dewatering at the Eliot Quarry and in Lakes C and D at the adjacent Vulcan Quarry. If the water level in Pond C or Pond D temporarily rises such that the recommended 4 feet of freeboard would not be maintained due to variations in mining and dewatering by CEMEX and/or Vulcan, then water can be temporarily pumped to Lake B during such an occurrence to maintain adequate freeboard. Once dewatering ceases at both quarries, this provision would no longer be needed.

Wave Type	Lake A			Lake B		
	Amplitude	Run-up	Total Height	Amplitude	Run-up	Total Height
Seiche	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.5	2.0	3.5
30-mph Wind-Generated	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.1	1.4	2.5
40-mph Wind-Generated	1.7	2.2	3.9	1.5	2.0	3.5

All values in feet

**Table 14. Wave Amplitude and Run-Up Values**

## 5.2.2 Berm and Spillway Elevations

The historic high groundwater elevations described in Section 5.1 present a challenge for design and construction of berms and spillways that will be capable of retaining groundwater that enters Lake A and Lake B, while maintaining appropriate freeboard. In addition, it is uncertain what groundwater levels will be once Zone 7 begins diverting water from Arroyo del Valle and actively recharging the Shallow Aquifer through the Chain of Lakes. At a minimum, the berms and spillways for Lake A and Lake B should prevent the 100-yr flood on Arroyo del Valle from flowing into the reclaimed lakes.

### Lake A

Based on the evaluations described in Section 5.1, for Lake A the recommended design water level is 420 ft msl, and the recommended freeboard is four feet. Thus, the Lake A minimum berm elevation should be 424 ft msl, which is above the historic peak water level elevation. Consideration may need to be given to including a spillway at 420 ft msl near the southwest corner of Lake A to address the potential for overflowing of the lake due to excess diversion of water to or insufficient release of water from Lake A. The 100-year flood elevation at the west end of Lake A is approximately 410 ft msl (Brown & Caldwell, January 2019). A spillway at an elevation of 420 ft msl will exclude flood waters from entering Lake A through the spillway and, therefore, meets the applicable design criteria.

Since the predominant wind direction is generally from west to east, wind-generated waves will move away from the west side of Lake A, where the berms would be at or near the minimum design elevation. The wind-generated waves would reach their maximum height at the east side of Lake A, where the minimum natural topographic elevation around the edge of the lake is greater than 430 ft msl. Thus, wind-generated waves would only affect the east end of Lake A, where the natural ground surface is well above the design elevations. In addition, the localized influence of wave run-up would occur substantially below any neighboring developments to the north of Lake A, which vary in elevation from approximately 425 ft msl on the north side of Alden Lane to over 450 ft msl at Lakeside Circle.

The spillway elevation of 420 ft msl may not provide sufficient freeboard to fully retain a seiche if one were to occur during a time when the peak water level existed in Lake A. The historic peak groundwater elevation occurred for a period of only two to three weeks in February 1980. The second-highest historic groundwater elevation in the

Lake A area occurred for a period of two to three weeks in March 1991, at an elevation of 417.8 ft msl.

EMKO estimated the volume of water that would potentially overtop and flow over the Lake A spillway as the result of a seiche, assuming the initial water level in Lake A was at the spillway elevation. The first order seiche period for Lake A is 33 seconds, as described above. This means that the water level during a seiche at any specific location in the lake will exceed the normal water level for 16.5 seconds per wave cycle and will be less than the normal water level for 16.5 seconds per wave cycle. The average water height of a seiche above the spillway elevation during the 16.5-second timeframe above the normal water level would be 0.75 ft. The rate of flow over the spillway under these conditions would be approximately 3,855 cfs. For each 16.5-second overtopping event, the total volume of water that would spill into the arroyo from Lake A would be approximately 63,600 cubic feet, or about 1.46 acre-feet. Due to friction loss from wave run-up on the sides of Lake A and the loss of water over the berm, it is anticipated that the seiche would attenuate relatively rapidly. If the seiche oscillated for five periods before the amplitude became too small to result in any additional water loss, then less than 8.85 acre-feet of water would be released to Arroyo del Valle. These results are based on the predominant earthquake, ground shaking with a period comparable to that for a seiche in Lake A, and Lake A being full to the spillway level all occurring at the same time. Such a coincidental event is extremely unlikely.

Based on the above analysis, the recommended design elevation and freeboard would retain all naturally-occurring groundwater, prevent overtopping from wind-generated waves, and would only allow a minimal release of water into Arroyo del Valle in the unlikely occurrence of a seiche during the relatively brief periods that water levels would reach the elevation of the spillway.

## Lake B

Various spillway or berm elevations for Lake B have been proposed over the past 37 years. The 1981 Specific Plan and 1987 SMP-23 Reclamation Plan (“approved plans”) both show a spillway elevation of 360 ft msl<sup>9</sup>. The current Reclamation Plan sheets show the spillway elevation at 369 ft msl. The 100-year flood elevation in the area of the spillway is just below 369 ft msl (Brown and Caldwell, January 2019). A spillway elevation of 369 ft msl is assumed to be the minimum design elevation to exclude the

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<sup>9</sup> The approved 1987 SMP-23 Reclamation Plan spillway is actually shown as ranging in elevation from 360 ft. msl to 355 ft. msl at its low point.

100-year flood along Arroyo del Valle from entering Lake B at the spillway location. To achieve the recommended four feet of freeboard, the minimum berm height adjacent to the spillway is 373 ft msl. The berm and spillway design for Lake B are further limited by the area needed to re-align Arroyo del Valle, such that the berms along the southwest side of Lake B do not encroach into the necessary floodway for the arroyo. Taller berms would require a wider footprint given the angle of the sideslopes, which would limit the width of the re-aligned arroyo and constrain the floodplain.

Similar to Lake A, wind-generated waves will move away from the west side of Lake B, where the berms would be at or near the minimum design elevation. The wind-generated waves would reach their maximum height at the east side of Lake B, where the minimum natural topographic elevation around the edge of the lake is greater than 400 ft msl. Thus, wind-generated waves would only be impacting the east end of Lake B, where the natural ground surface is well above the design elevations.

EMKO estimated the volume of water that may spill from Lake B based on the rate of groundwater flow into Lake B. Groundwater flow is calculated using Darcy's Law, which states that the flow is equivalent to the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer (K) times the hydraulic gradient (i), which is the slope of the groundwater surface, times the area (A) across which the groundwater is flowing:

$$Q = K * i * A$$

Zone 7 (2014b) specifies that a hydraulic conductivity of 198.5 ft/day should be used for all lakes within the Chain of Lakes. Groundwater contour maps prepared by Zone 7 (see Appendix A) indicate that the slope of the groundwater surface after Lake B has been reclaimed will be approximately  $6.4 \times 10^{-3}$  ft/ft (equivalent to a vertical change in the groundwater surface of 64 feet for every 10,000 feet of distance).

The current controlling (baseline) elevation for Lake B is 373 ft msl (see Sections 4.0 and 5.1). At this elevation, the total groundwater flow through Lake B would be approximately 7,900 AF per year in the non-operating baseline condition. The median Lake B water level elevation is 373 ft msl, which by coincidence is the same as the controlling baseline elevation (see Table 9). Since the actual water level is constantly fluctuating, as shown in Figure 31, the median value infers that half the time the water level will be above that elevation and half the time the water level will be below that elevation. With a maximum potential Lake B water level of about 395 ft msl, the average elevation of the water surface during the times when the water surface is above the median water level would be 384 ft msl. Based on these parameters, under non-

operating baseline conditions, the average rate of overflow from Lake B would be approximately 465 AF/yr for periods when the water level is above the median. However, since the water level is above the median only half the time, the long-term average non-operating baseline overflow would be one-half that value, or approximately 235 AF/yr.

Under operating baseline conditions, there would be no overflow from Lake B since the mining excavation is dewatered.

As discussed in Section 5.1 and shown on Figure 31, the fluctuations in water levels follow major climatic cycles of 10 to 20 years. Thus, under actual conditions, there may be no overflow for a decade or more, followed by a period of several years where there may be constant overflow above the non-operating baseline controlling elevation. The annual averages described in the above and in the paragraph below are not meant to infer that overflow might occur every year. The annual averages are provided solely as a means for comparison of baseline and proposed Project conditions.

As part of the Project, the proposed spillway elevation for Lake B is 369 ft msl. At this elevation, the total groundwater flow through Lake B would be approximately 7,700 AF/yr under reclaimed conditions. Thus, the amount of water that overflows from Lake B via the spillway under Project conditions would be 200 AF/yr greater, on average, than under non-operating baseline conditions (i.e. 7,900 AF/yr minus 7,700 AF/yr). This represents only about a 2.6 percent increase in water that overflows from Lake B. Based on the Lake B water levels presented on Figure 31, water would flow over the spillway at 369 ft msl over 80 percent of the time, on a long-term basis.

There is no overflow from Lake B under operating baseline conditions.

Although not germane to the evaluation of the Project's impacts pursuant to CEQA (since existing conditions will be used to define baseline), the 200 AF/yr (or 2.6 percent) increase of water overflow under Project conditions as compared to non-operating baseline, and the total average annual overflow of 435 AF/yr under Project conditions (i.e. 235 AF/yr at 373 ft msl plus 200 AF/yr incremental additional at 369 ft msl), are much less water loss than would occur under implementation of SMP-23 with a spillway at 360 ft msl (i.e. nine feet lower than Project conditions).

### **5.2.3 Relationship between Lake Water Level Elevations and Arroyo del Valle**

Once mining is completed in Lake A, Lake B, Pond C, and Pond D, these basins will be provided to Zone 7 for operation of the Chain of Lakes. The Chain of Lakes will be

operated to recharge groundwater in the Livermore Amador Valley Groundwater Basin. Other quarries to the north of Lake B will also be part of the Chain of Lakes and operated by Zone 7 as Lake C through Lake I. The general operation of the Chain of Lakes, as outlined in the Specific Plan, will include diversion of water from Arroyo del Valle into Lake A and then transfer of water from Lake A to Lake C for further conveyance to Lake I. Lake B is an ancillary lake that may provide temporary storage but is not a main component of the conveyance or recharge functions of the Chain of Lakes (Zone 7, 2014b).

After mining is completed, there will be two significant changes to the groundwater system. The first is that dewatering of the active mining pits will cease. The second is that operation of the Chain of Lakes will result in increased groundwater recharge. These two changes are anticipated to result in more stable groundwater levels throughout the basin than have occurred in the past. While fluctuations in groundwater elevations may be reduced, there are physical constraints that are likely to limit peak groundwater levels to within the range of historic high elevations discussed in Section 5.1.

At Lake A, dewatering has not occurred for almost 10 years. The western end of Lake A is 10 to 15 feet higher than the elevation of the thalweg in Arroyo del Valle. This segment of the arroyo is already identified as a gaining reach (Zone 7, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014a, 2015, 2016). Therefore, groundwater levels in the Lake A area are not expected to increase beyond those that have been observed historically (see Section 5.2) because any rise in the groundwater level would result in increased discharge to the arroyo and moderate the groundwater level rise.

At Lake B, the future thalweg elevation of Arroyo del Valle near the southwest part of the lake will be below the projected water level in Lake B (see Section 5.2). Once Lake B is reclaimed, the segment of Arroyo del Valle near the west end of Lake B will become a gaining stream. Thus, the maximum groundwater elevations in the Lake B area will be controlled to some extent by the elevation of the arroyo along the length of Lake B.

Pond C and Pond D are separated from the arroyo by Lake B. As a result, there is not any anticipated influence of these two ponds on flow in the arroyo, or influence of the arroyo on water levels in these two ponds.

### ***5.3 Stormwater Runoff***

An analysis has been conducted of the volume of storm water that will runoff from the Main Silt Pond (MSP), the reclaimed area of the Granite asphalt plant and site entrance (HMA area), and the combined aggregate processing plant and silt backfill area in the vicinity of Lake J (PAB area) once those locations have been reclaimed. These areas are collectively referred to as the North Reclamation Areas in the Revised Reclamation Plan (Compass Land Group, 2019b) submitted by CEMEX. The analysis was conducted using the standards provided in the 2016 version of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (the "District) Hydrology and Hydraulics Manual (the "Manual"). Runoff velocities were calculated for a 100-yr, 24-hr storm event and retention pond sizing was calculated based on Equation 30 in the District's Manual. Section 3706(d) of the SMARA regulations requires that erosion control and runoff features at reclaimed surface mining sites be capable of handling the runoff from a 20-yr, 1-hr storm event. At the Eliot Quarry, a 100-yr, 24-hr storm event would produce more runoff than a 20-yr, 1-hr storm event.

For the MSP, storm water runoff will move by sheet flow toward the northeast corner of the reclaimed pond, as shown on Reclamation Plan Sheet (Sheet R-1). Final grading will result in slopes of less than 2 percent. Total area of the reclaimed MSP will be approximately 135 acres. The appropriate retention pond size for the MSP runoff is 27 acre-feet, according to Equation 30 in the District's Manual. The MSP retention pond shown on Sheet R-1 has a capacity of 27 acre-feet. To accommodate 27 acre-feet requires a retention pond that is 10 feet deep and covers about 3 acres. County standards require 1 foot of freeboard.

Storm water runoff from the HMA area will move by sheet flow into a retention pond on the north side of the backfilled Lake J (see Sheet R-1). The final graded slopes will be less than 2 percent. Total area of the reclaimed HMA area will be approximately 32 acres. The appropriate retention pond size for the HMA area is 6 acre-feet, according to Equation 30 in the District's Manual. The HMA area retention pond shown on Sheet R-1 has a capacity of 6 acre-feet. To accommodate 6 AF requires a retention pond that is 10 feet deep and covers less than 1 acre.

If it is determined at the time of reclamation that proper grading to direct stormwater runoff from the HMA area into Lake J by sheet flow cannot be accomplished, a 3-ft deep v-ditch with 2:1 side slopes and a 1 percent slope would be more than adequate to convey the runoff to Lake J. A ditch with these dimensions will convey the 100-yr, 24 hr

storm event, which is greater than the SMARA requirement to convey the 20-yr, 1-hr storm runoff.

Storm water runoff from the PAB area will move by sheet flow into a retention pond on the south side of Lake J (see Sheet R-1). The final graded slopes in the PAB area will be less than 2 percent. Total area of the reclaimed PAB area will be roughly 93 acres. The appropriate retention pond size for the PAB area is 18 acre-feet, according to Equation 30 in the District's Manual. The PAB area retention pond shown on Sheet R-1 has a capacity of 18 acre-feet. To accommodate 18 AF requires a retention pond that is 10 feet deep and covers approximately 2.5 acres.

If it is determined at the time of reclamation that proper grading to direct stormwater runoff from the PAB area into the retention pond on the south side of Lake J by sheet flow cannot be accomplished, a 4-ft deep v-ditch with 2:1 side slopes and 1 percent slope would be more than adequate to convey the runoff to Lake J. A ditch with these dimensions will convey the 100-yr, 24 hr storm event, which is greater than the SMARA requirement to convey the 20-yr, 1-hr storm runoff.

#### ***5.4 Silt Storage***

Silt and other fine-grained material that is washed from the aggregate will be deposited in several areas of the site. The current location is the Main Silt Pond in the northeast corner of the Eliot Quarry, adjacent to Stanley Boulevard. However, prior to the completion of the Project, the Main Silt Pond will become filled and additional capacity will be required in other locations. These locations include Lake J and Ponds C & D along the east side of the Eliot Quarry, located adjacent to Lakes C & D, respectively. Lake J is anticipated to be converted to use as the next primary silt pond once the MSP reaches its capacity. The east end of Lake B will also be partially backfilled with dry silt and overburden. The analysis presented below identifies the cross-sectional area of the aquifer that would be replaced by silt and the effects of this material on groundwater flow. Based on the evaluations and conclusions presented in Section 3.1 regarding the stratigraphy, the analysis presented below is based on an assumption that there are few, if any, significant clay layers present in Lake B and Lake J within the depth intervals that silt would be placed. If significant clay layers are encountered, then the actual reduction in groundwater flow calculated below would be less since part of the assumed aquifer thickness would have actually been low-permeability clay, which would not allow appreciable flow of groundwater through that depth interval.

### 5.4.1 Lake B

Approximately 2.1 million cubic yards of dry silt and overburden may be placed in the east end of Lake B, as shown on Sheets R-2 and R-3. The lowest elevation of silt will be at approximately 230 ft msl while the top elevation will be 340 ft msl, which is 29 feet below the anticipated water surface elevation in Lake B of 369 ft msl (see Sections 5.1 and 5.2.2). The width of the top of the silt will be approximately 630 feet. The cross-sectional area of the silt placement relative to the total cross-sectional area of the aquifer is identified in Table 15. These cross-sectional areas are oriented perpendicular to the direction of groundwater flow.

TABLE 15									
Cross-Sectional Areas									
Perpendicular to the Direction of Groundwater Flow									
Location	Silt Backfill				Across Eliot Facility			Percent of Area	Open Water Area
	Top Width	Bottom Width	Thickness	Area	Width	Thickness	Area	Backfilled	Relative to Backfill
Lake B Fill	630	0	110	34650	1350	223	301050	12%	
Lake B Above Fill	770	630	29	20300					59%
Lake J Fill	1450	200	200	165000	2250	200	450000	37%	
Ponds C & D Fill	1400	900	170	195500	5150	220	1133000	17%	
C & D Above Fill	1560	1400	40	59200					30%
All distances in Feet									
All areas in Square Feet									

As shown in Table 15, the cross-sectional area of the fill will be 34,650 square feet, while the cross-sectional area of the aquifer across this part of the Eliot Quarry is 301,050 square feet. The cross-sectional area of the aquifer is calculated based on the width of the Eliot Quarry in the east side of Lake B (1,350 feet) and the vertical distance between the bottom elevation of proposed mining (150 ft msl) and the average groundwater surface elevation for Lake B (373 ft msl), or 223 feet, as shown in Table 15. Based on the cross-sectional area of the fill and the cross-sectional area of the aquifer, the fill would replace about 12 percent of the aquifer cross section with silt and overburden. However, the silt will not extend to the top of the water surface in Lake B. The cross-sectional area of water above the silt will be 20,300 square feet, which is roughly 60 percent of the fill cross-sectional area.

In accordance with the Alameda County Surface Mining Ordinance (ACSMO – Title 6, Chapter 6.80.240.C.2), while the silt and overburden placement in the east end of Lake B will reduce part of the area available for groundwater flow, the open-water area above the fill provides the ability for unrestricted water flow across the east end of Lake B. Assuming that the natural aquifer material has a porosity of 30 percent, the cross-sectional area of the pore space available for groundwater movement across the area that will be backfilled with silt would have been about 10,400 square feet (34,650 X 0.3)

prior to mining in the east part of Lake B. The cross-sectional area of the pore space in the area that will become open water from 340 ft msl to 369 ft msl would have been about 6,100 square feet (20,300 X 0.3) prior to mining. The cross sectional area of open water of 20,300 square feet, with unrestricted transmissivity, exceeds the cross-sectional area of the pore space present prior to mining of 16,500 square feet. Thus, the silt placement in the east end of Lake B will not reduce the transmissivity or area through which water may flow.

#### **5.4.1.1 Effect on Water Conveyance**

The following water conveyance structures will be installed in or near the east end of Lake B:

- 84" pipe from Lake A to Lake C capable of conveying up to 500 cubic feet per second (cfs);
- 30" pipe between Lake B and Lake C at an invert elevation of 349 ft msl capable of conveying up to 100 cfs in either direction, depending on water-level differences in the two lakes; and
- 30" pipe from Lake A to Lake B capable of conveying up to 400 cfs.

The 84" pipe from Lake A to Lake C would not enter or convey any water to Lake B. Therefore, water conveyance from Lake A to Lake C would not be affected by the silt storage area in the east end of Lake B.

As indicated on Sheet R-2, the pipe between Lake B and Lake C will be located northwest of the silt storage area, and the invert elevation will be nine feet above the top elevation of the silt. Therefore, silt storage in the east end of Lake B will not affect water conveyance using the pipe between Lake B and Lake C.

The 30" pipe from Lake A to Lake B would discharge water down the east slope of Lake B. Energy dissipation and erosion protection along the east face of Lake B would be included to prevent the discharge from eroding the east face of Lake B if the discharge occurred at times when Lake B was not full. If discharge to Lake B occurred at times when the water level in Lake B was below or within roughly 10 feet above the elevation of the top of the silt (e.g. when Lake B is first being filled after mining is completed), the flow could disturb the silt and cause it to be redistributed throughout Lake B. To prevent any disruption to the silt caused by conveyance of water from Lake A to Lake B, a ditch could be constructed from the outfall end of the Lake A to Lake B pipeline turnout across the east slope of Lake B and then either across the north or south slope of Lake B to a point beyond (i.e. west of) the location of the silt backfill.

As an example, a five-foot deep ditch, with a five-foot bottom width, 2:1 (H:V) side slopes, and a 2-percent slope would be capable of conveying the flow from the end of the Lake A to Lake B pipeline around the silt storage area. Such a ditch should be lined with gravel or cobbles to minimize the potential for erosion or sediment transport. CEMEX currently uses a similar ditch to convey seepage from the south face of Lake B northwestward past active mining areas to the current pond area in the northwest corner of Lake B. Thus, proof of concept already exists within Lake B.

#### **5.4.2 Lake J**

It is proposed that approximately 6.4 million cubic yards of backfill materials (silts and overburden) be placed in Lake J, to an elevation of 360 ft msl to 380 ft msl, and be contoured in to the final reclaimed ground surface, as shown on Sheets R-1 and R-3. Silts and overburden may be blended as backfill occurs. The lowest elevation of silt will be at approximately 130 ft msl while the anticipated post-mining groundwater elevation at Lake J is anticipated to be 330 ft msl, coincident with the water level in the Shadow Cliffs Lake to the west. Thus, the silt backfill would extend 30 feet to 50 feet above the groundwater surface after reclamation. The width of the top of the silt backfill at the groundwater surface elevation will be approximately 1,450 feet, in the direction perpendicular to groundwater flow. The width of the silt at the bottom of Lake J, at 130 ft msl, will be about 200 feet. The cross-sectional area of the silt placement relative to the total cross-sectional area of the aquifer is identified in Table 15. These cross-sectional areas are oriented perpendicular to the direction of groundwater flow.

As shown in Table 15, the cross-sectional area of the fill in Lake J below the water table will be 165,000 square feet, while the cross-sectional area of the aquifer across this part of the Eliot Quarry is 450,000 square feet. The cross-sectional area of the aquifer is calculated based on the width of the Eliot Quarry across the Lake J area (2,250 feet) and the vertical distance between the bottom elevation of proposed mining (130 ft msl) and the groundwater surface elevation for Lake J (330 ft msl), or 200 feet, as shown in Table 15. Based on the cross-sectional area of the fill and the cross-sectional area of the aquifer, the fill would replace about 37 percent of the aquifer cross section with silt.

#### **5.4.3 Ponds C & D**

It is proposed that additional mining will occur in Pond D to an elevation of 200 ft msl. Approximately 140,000 cubic yards of silt backfill would then be placed in Pond C and approximately 1.6 million cubic yards of silt backfill would be placed in Pond D, up to an

elevation of 330 ft msl. The anticipated groundwater surface elevation in the vicinity of Ponds C & D after mining and dewatering is completed at both SMP-23 and SMP-16 is approximately 370 ft msl. The width of the top of the silt will be approximately 1,400 feet and the width of the bottom of the silt will be approximately 900 feet, in the direction perpendicular to groundwater flow. As shown in Table 15, the cross-sectional area of the fill will be 195,500 square feet, while the cross-sectional area of the aquifer across this part of the Eliot Quarry is 1,133,000 square feet. The cross-sectional area of the aquifer is calculated based on the width of the Eliot Quarry across the Pond D area (5,150 feet) and the vertical distance between the bottom elevation of proposed mining under the Reclamation Plan Amendment (150 ft msl) and the groundwater surface elevation for Ponds C and D (370 ft msl), or 220 feet, as shown in Table 15. Based on the cross-sectional area of the fill and the cross-sectional area of the aquifer, the fill would replace about 17 percent of the aquifer cross section with silt. However, the silt will not extend to the top of the water surface in Ponds C and D. The cross-sectional area of water above the silt will be 59,200 square feet, which is roughly 30 percent of the fill cross-sectional area.

While the silt placement in Ponds C and D will reduce part of the area available for groundwater flow, the open-water area above the fill provides the ability for unrestricted water flow across Ponds C and D. As a result, the silt placement in Ponds C and D will not reduce the transmissivity or area through which water may flow.

## ***5.5 Water Quality***

As part of reclamation, the surface will be graded so that storm water from areas reclaimed to open space and/or agriculture will not enter Lake A and Lake B. Storm water runoff will be directed to retention ponds within the North Reclamation Areas, including the Main Silt Pond and the backfilled Lake J, or to Arroyo del Valle. The Eliot Quarry operates under Waste Discharge Requirements General Permit No. R2-2015-0035 (NPDES No. CAG982001) for discharge of aggregate wash water and groundwater to Shadow Cliffs and the Arroyo del Valle (collectively referred to as the WDRs). For ongoing mining operations, the WDRs require monitoring of discharges for compliance with specific water quality standards, as presented in Table 16. Comparison of the standards in Table 16 with the water-quality data from Lake A, Lake B and the Fresh Water Pond (see Table 7) and from nearby groundwater and surface water sources (Tables 5 and 6) indicates that the future discharge of water pumped from Lake B for reclamation purposes will meet the water quality standards specified in the WDRs. If, however, water may be discharged to an offsite location other than Shadow Cliffs or

the Arroyo del Valle, then it will be necessary for CEMEX to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to RWQCB and the State Water Resources Control Board to modify the point of discharge in the WDRs.

Once mining is completed, several actions will be appropriate to protect water quality. The area around Lake B and any other remaining ponds will need to be graded to prevent runoff from agricultural areas, roads, and developed areas from entering the water bodies. Runoff from these areas could contain contaminants that might affect groundwater quality. Therefore, preventing runoff from entering reclaimed pits and ponds will protect groundwater quality.

Reclamation may also need to be conducted in accordance with a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the reclamation construction activities. CEMEX will need to file a Notice of Intent to comply with the stormwater regulations with both the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Since stormwater runoff will be retained onsite, as described in Section 5.3, a Notice of Non-Applicability (NONA) can be filed in lieu of a SWPPP. The NONA will need to identify the measures that will be taken to ensure that stormwater is retained on the Project site, including appropriate hydrologic calculations identifying runoff quantities and necessary retention capacities.

**TABLE 16**  
Water Quality Standards and Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Daily Maximum	30-Day Arithmetic Mean	7-Day Arithmetic Mean	90-Day Arithmetic Mean
TDS (1)	mg/L	500			360
Chlorides (1)	mg/L	250			60
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		30	45	
Turbidity	NTU	40			
Total Settleable Solids	mL/hr	0.2	0.1		
Chlorine Residual (2)	mg/L	0.0			
pH (3)	std units	6.5-8.5			
Acute Toxicity (96-hr)		70% survival			

Notes:

1. TDS and Chlorides limits are applicable only to discharges to Alameda Creek watershed above Niles. Exceedance of the dissolved solids or chloride limits will not constitute a violation of this Order if the discharger demonstrates that the source water is also high in dissolved solids or chloride concentration and the exceedance is not caused by its facility operation.
2. Chlorine residual limit is applicable only to sand washing facilities that use municipal water supply as wash water. Does not apply to Eliot Facility.
3. Exceedance of pH limit will not constitute a violation of the WDRs if the discharger demonstrates that the source water is also high in pH and the high pH in its discharge effluent is not caused by the facility's operation.

Zone 7 will be operator of the lakes, spillways, and pipelines and, thus, will be the party responsible for filing of any necessary NOIs and obtaining the appropriate permits for operation of the Chain of Lakes. The variations in water quality parameters between the various sampling locations described in Section 3.4 are within the natural range of typical water quality variations observed in the data collected throughout the groundwater basin (Zone 7, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014a, 2015, 2016, 2017b, 2018), and do not indicate the potential for incompatible water types<sup>10</sup>. As discussed in Section 3.4, Zone 7 (2011) reports that there are not any distinct water quality characteristics that uniquely distinguish an individual well or aquifer unit within the basin. Therefore, it is not anticipated that there will be any undesirable effects related to water quality as a result of the diversion and recharge of water, after mining is completed, as part of the operation of the Chain of Lakes by Zone 7.

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<sup>10</sup> Incompatible water types are those that could react due to major pH differences, or those that could result in precipitation of mineral salts if the different water types were commingled. Such reactions could result in a degradation of water quality or alter the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer.

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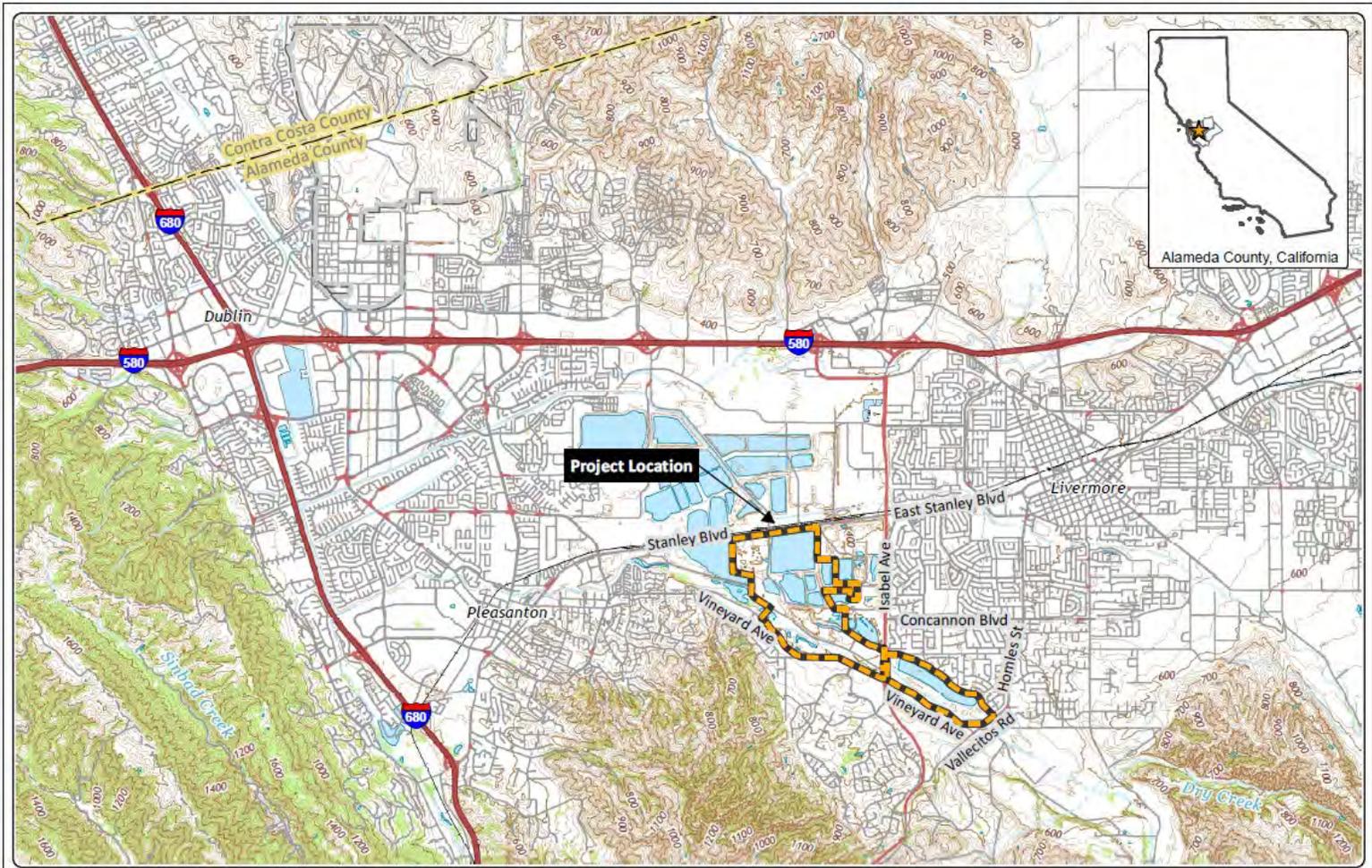
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# FIGURES



Data: United State Geological Survey, Altamont, Dublin, & Livermore Quadrangle California 7.5'. 2015. Data Downloadable Online. Accessed [09/18/2018].

Legend:

 Project/Plan Boundary (920 acres)

0 1 2 3 Miles 

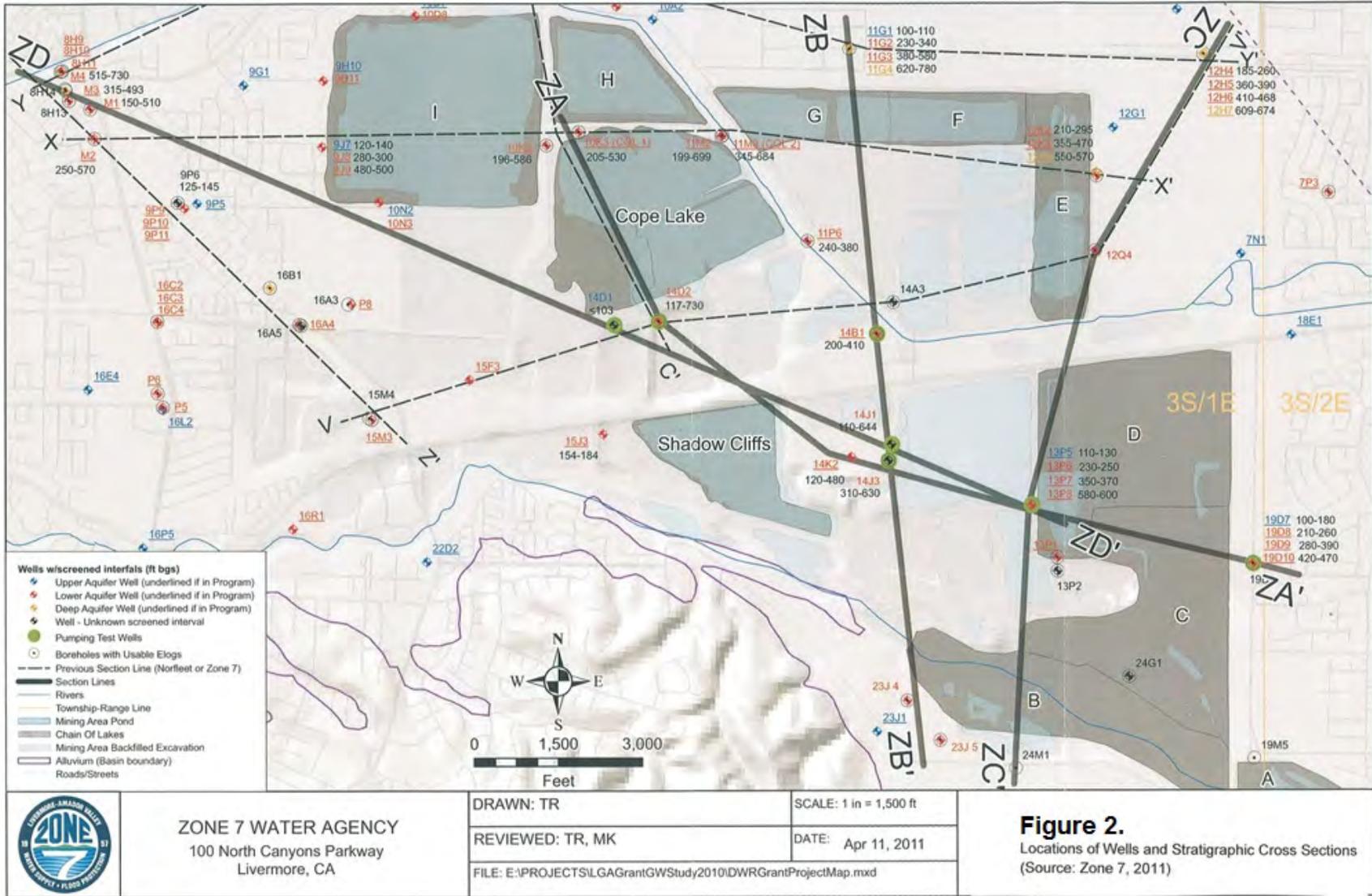
**Site Vicinity Map**  
**Eliot Quarry - SMP 23**  
**CEMEX Construction Materials Pacific, LLC.**  
**Alameda County, California**

**Figure 1**     **12/19/2018**

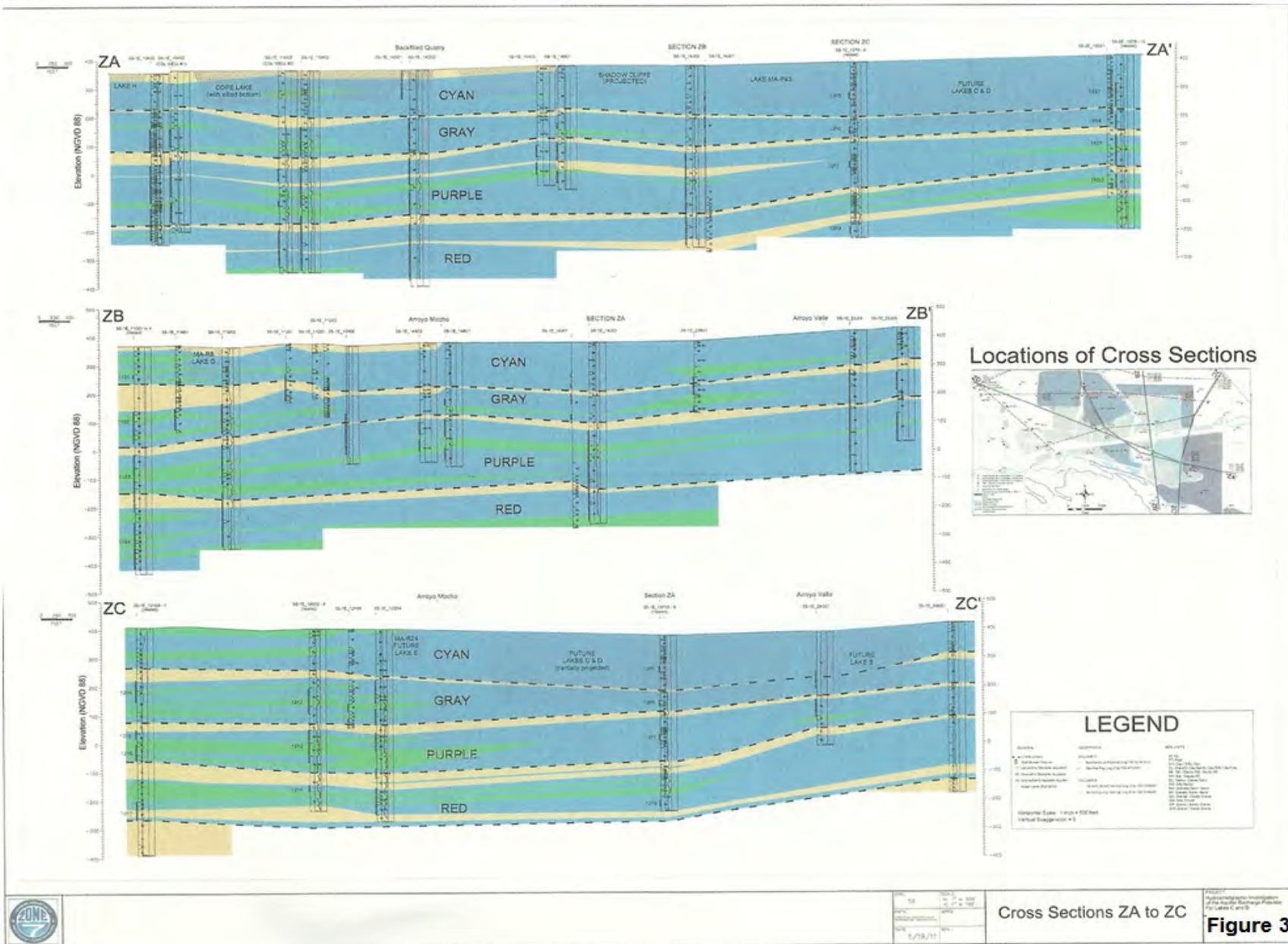
Disclaimer: The data was mapped for planning purposes only. No liability is assumed for accuracy of the data shown.



Project: 012 - CEMEX/USO (Revised) (California) File: 012\_SitePlan\_Vicinity.mxd

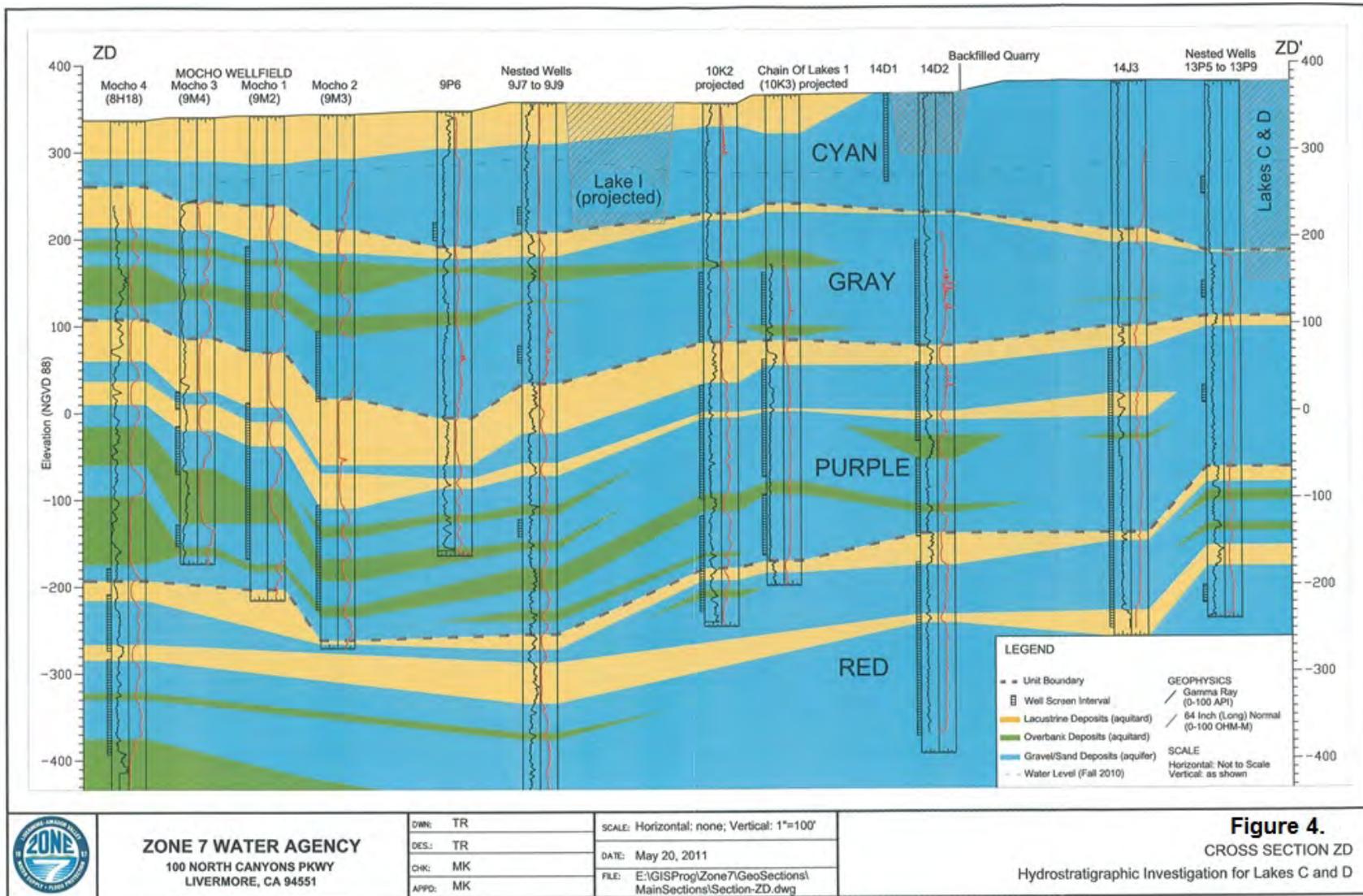


Source: Zone 7, 2011, Hydrostratigraphic Investigations of the Aquifer Recharge Potential for Lakes C and D of the Chain of Lakes, Livermore, California.

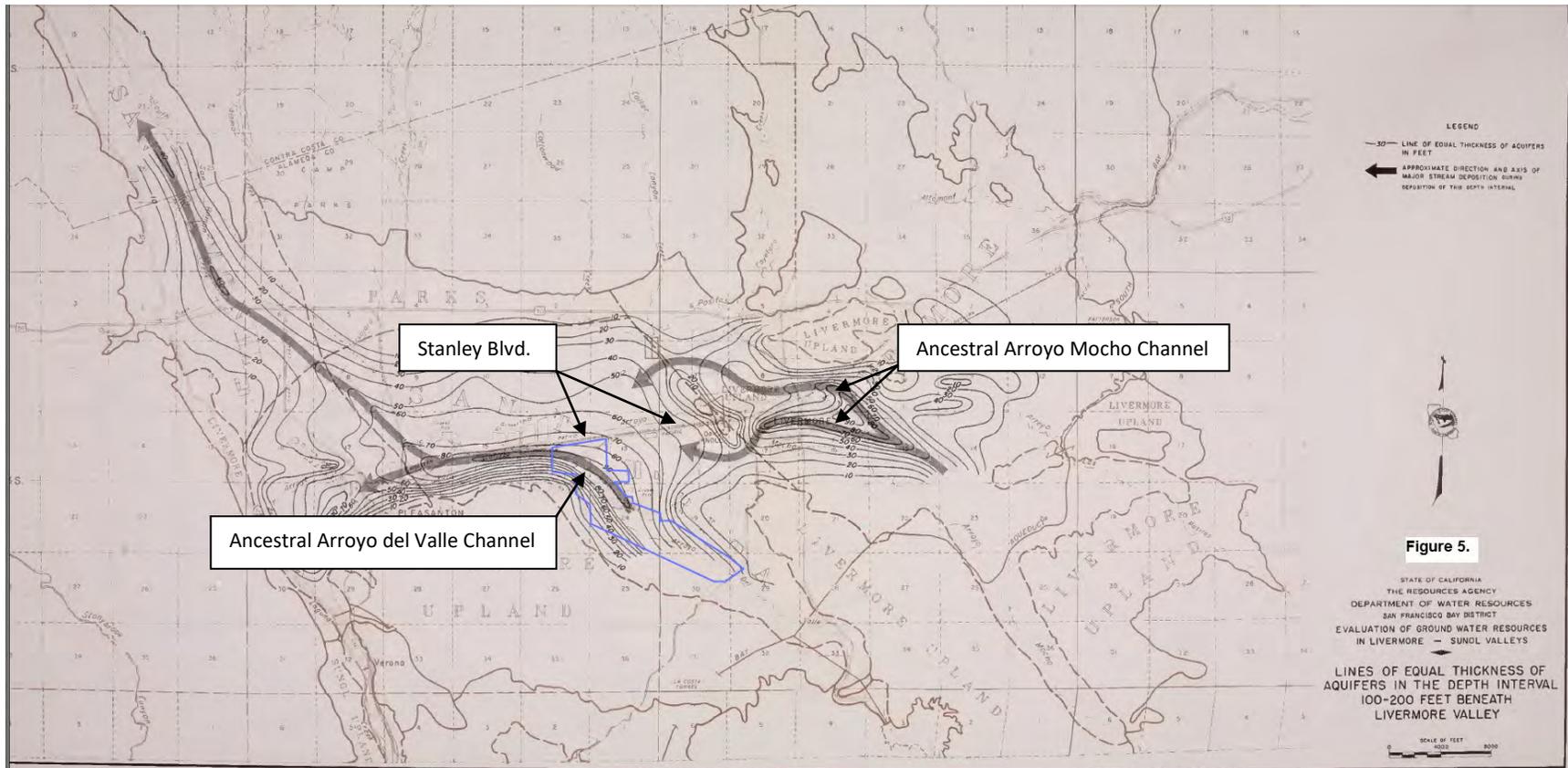


Source: Zone 7, 2011, Hydrostratigraphic Investigations of the Aquifer Recharge Potential for Lakes C and D of the Chain of Lakes, Livermore, California.

Figure 3.



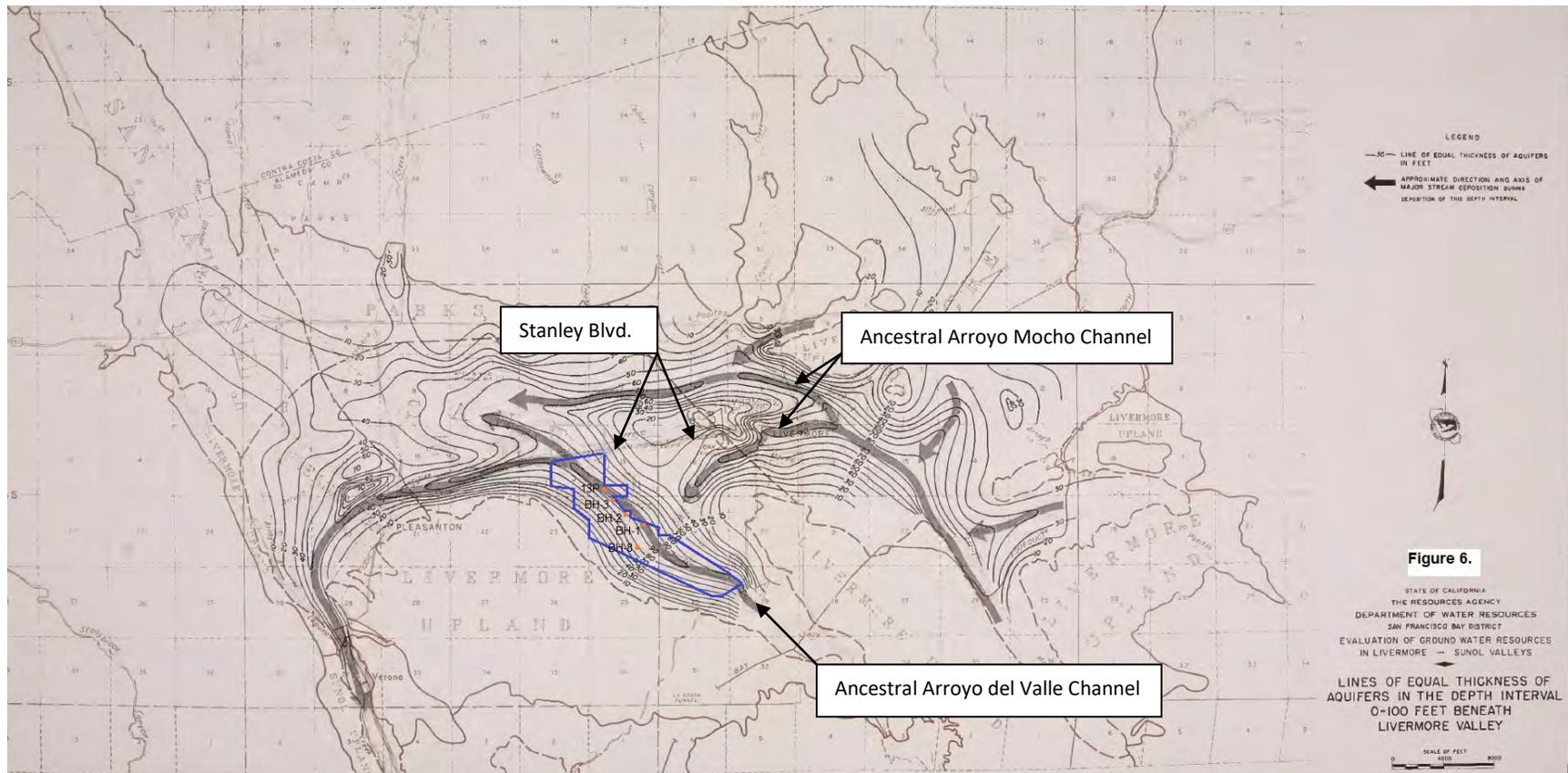
Source: Zone 7, 2011, Hydrostratigraphic Investigations of the Aquifer Recharge Potential for Lakes C and D of the Chain of Lakes, Livermore, California.



**Figure 5.**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
 THE RESOURCES AGENCY  
 DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES  
 SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISTRICT  
 EVALUATION OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES  
 IN LIVERMORE - SUNOL VALLEYS  
 LINES OF EQUAL THICKNESS OF  
 AQUIFERS IN THE DEPTH INTERVAL  
 100-200 FEET BENEATH  
 LIVERMORE VALLEY

Department of Water Resources (DWR), 1966, Bulletin No. 118-2, Livermore and Sunol Valleys, Evaluation of Groundwater Resources, Appendix A: Geology.



Department of Water Resources (DWR), 1966, Bulletin No. 118-2, Livermore and Sunol Valleys, Evaluation of Groundwater Resources, Appendix A: Geology.



Aerial photo adapted from Google Earth Maps Imagery Date 6/28/2018.

- Legend:
- 1986 Drill Hole
  - 2012 Drill Hole
  - 2013 Becker Hammer Hole
  - Zone 7 Mud Rotary Hole
  - 2018 Sonic Core Hole

0 1,500 3,000 Feet



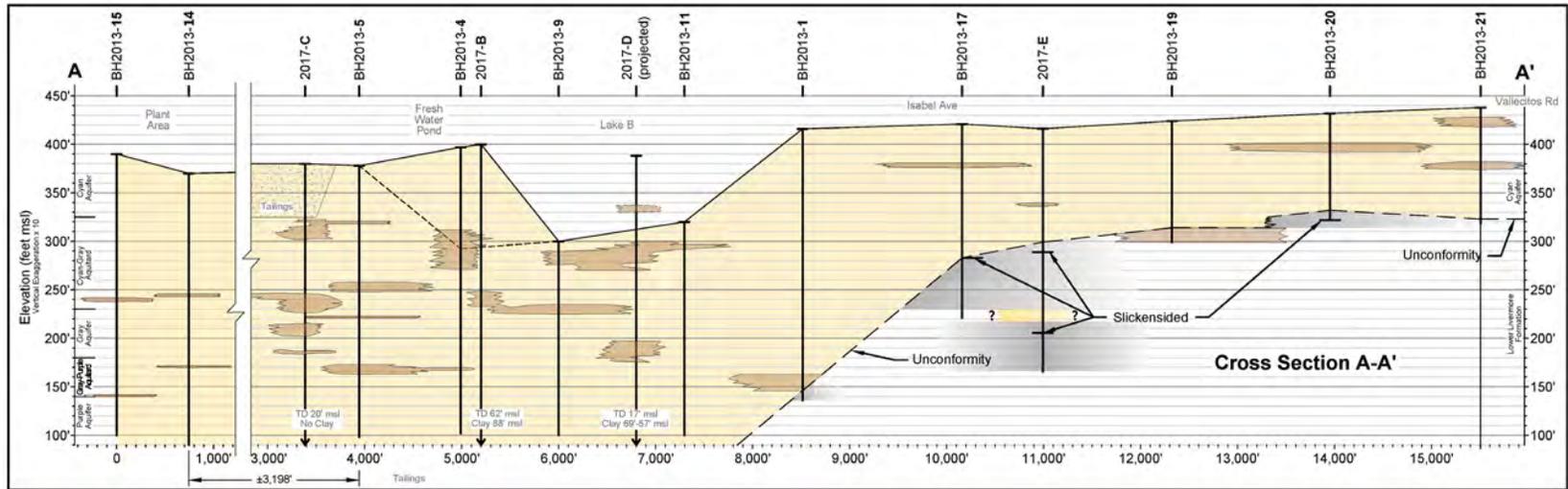
## Borehole Locations CEMEX Eliot Facility and Vicinity Alameda County, California

Figure 7

2/6/2020

Disclaimer: The data was mapped for planning purposes only. No liability is assumed for accuracy of the data shown.

**COMPASS LAND**  
GROUP



Data Source: Godge Earth Pro (2012-08-28)



0 1,000'  
Scale: 1" = 1,000'

EMKO Environmental, Inc.

--- Site Boundary

□ Sand and Gravel

□ Clay and Silt

⊕ Bore Hole Location

□ Gray and Blue Clays

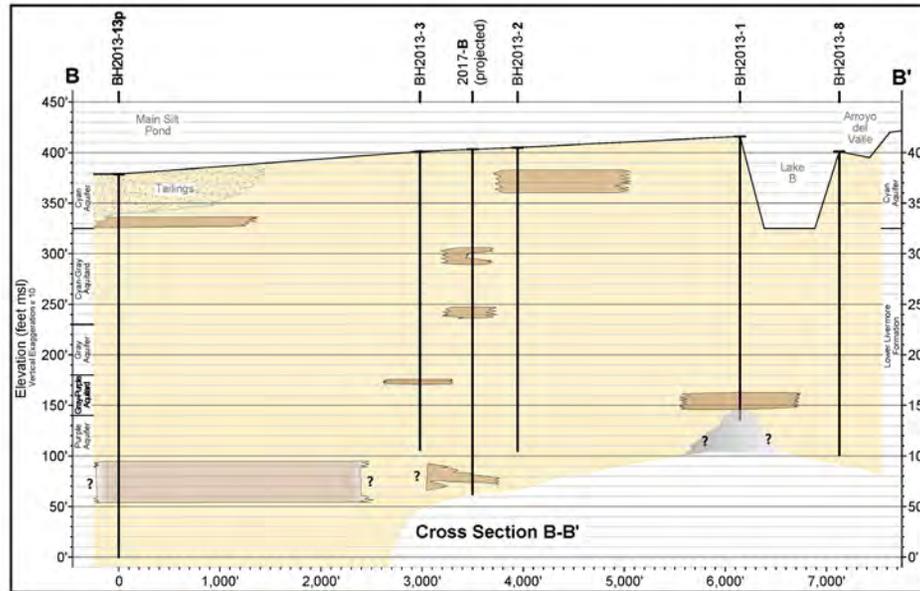
\*when printed on 11"x17" paper.

Figure Title: Geologic Cross Section A-A'

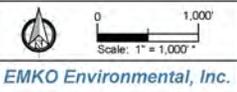
Project: CEMEX - Eliot Quarry, Alameda County

Date: 1/22/2019

Figure: 8

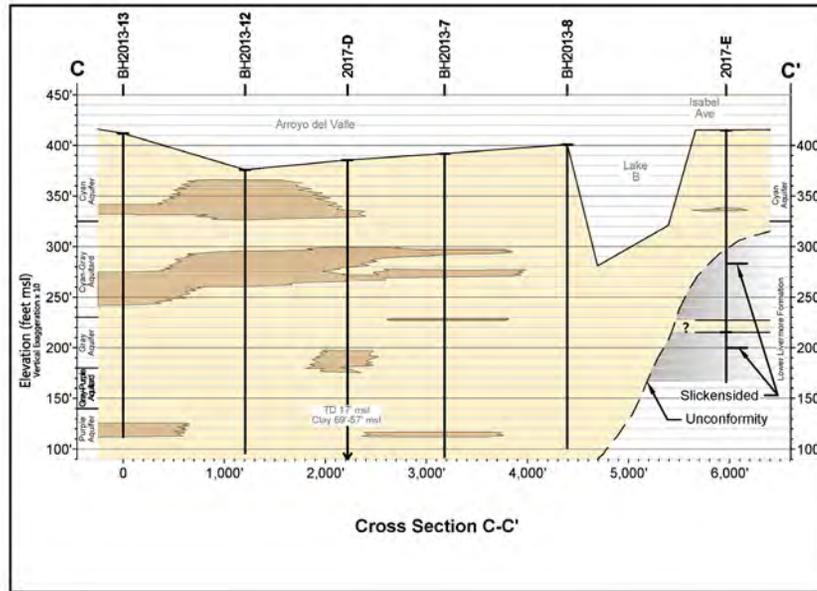


Data Source: Godge Earth Pro (2012-08-28)



- Site Boundary
  - Sand and Gravel
  - Clay and Silt
  - + Bore Hole Location
  - Gray and Blue Clays
- \*when printed on 11"x17" paper.

<b>Figure Title: Geologic Cross Section B-B'</b>	
Project: CEMEX - Eliot Quarry, Alameda County	
Date: 1/22/2019	Figure: 9



Data Source: Godge Earth Pro (2012-08-28)

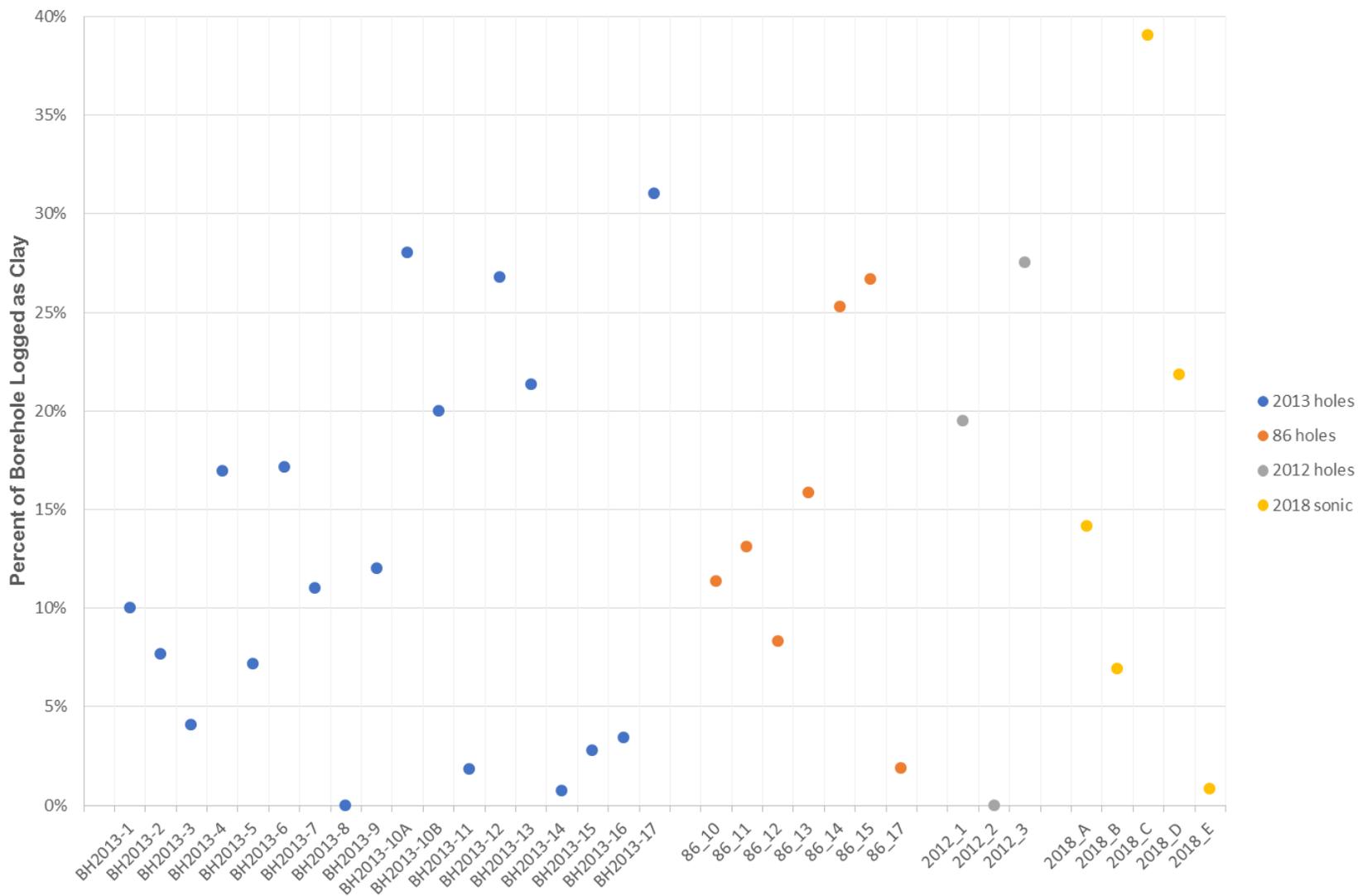
**EMKO Environmental, Inc.**

	Site Boundary		Bore Hole Location
	Sand and Gravel		Gray and Blue Clays
	Clay and Silt		

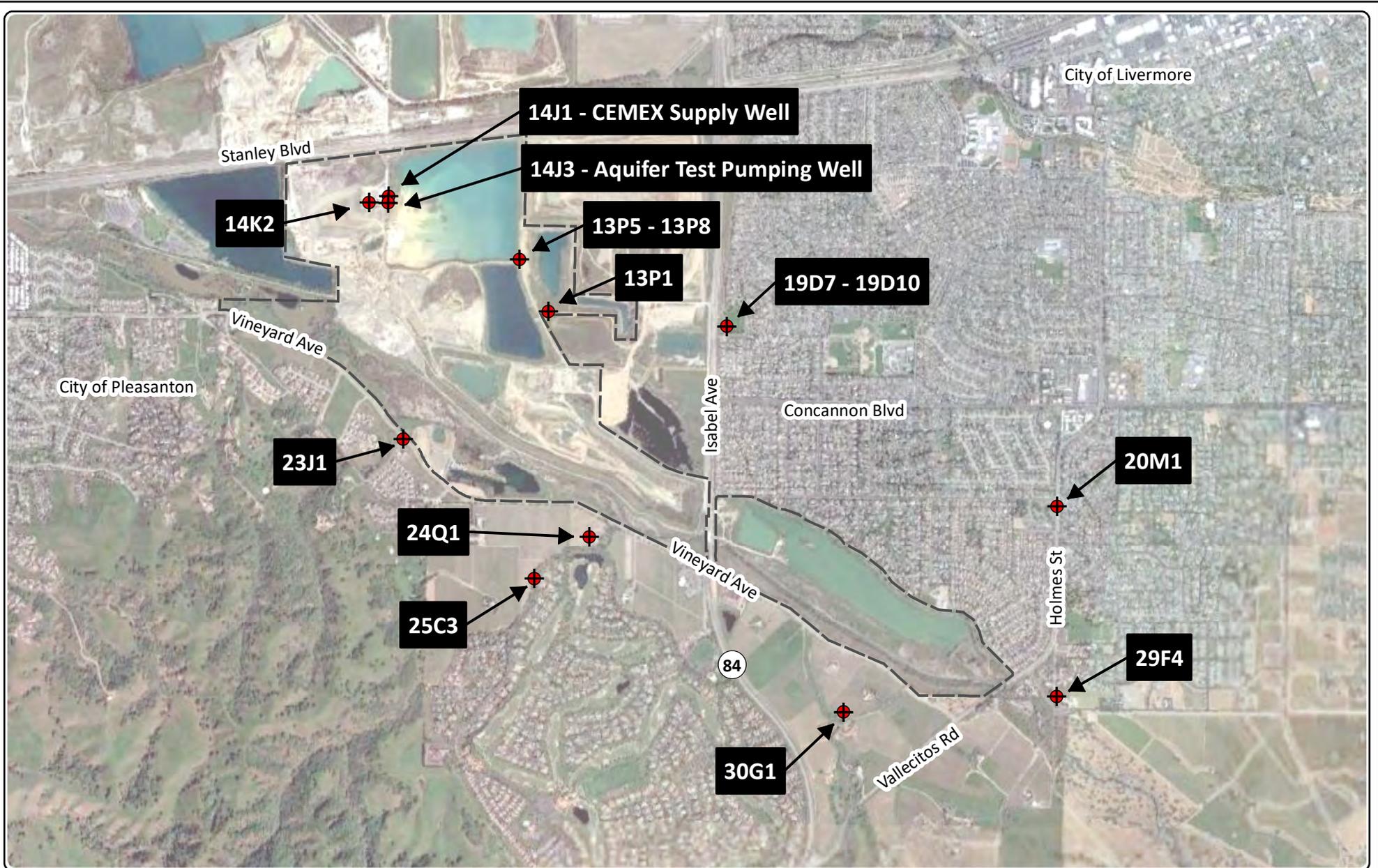
\*when printed on 11"x17" paper.

<b>Figure Title: Geologic Cross Section C-C'</b>	
Project: CEMEX - Eliot Quarry, Alameda County	
Date: 1/22/2019	Figure: 10

**Figure 11. Percentage of Clay Logged in Boreholes Drilled at Different Times with Different Drilling and Logging Methods**



Data from JLGC, 2019



Aerial photo adapted from Google Earth Maps Imagery Date 6/28/2018.

Legend:



Well



Eliot Property Boundary

0 0.5 1 Miles



Location of Wells Used for Evaluation of  
Water Level Trends  
CEMEX Eliot Facility and Vicinity  
Alameda County, California

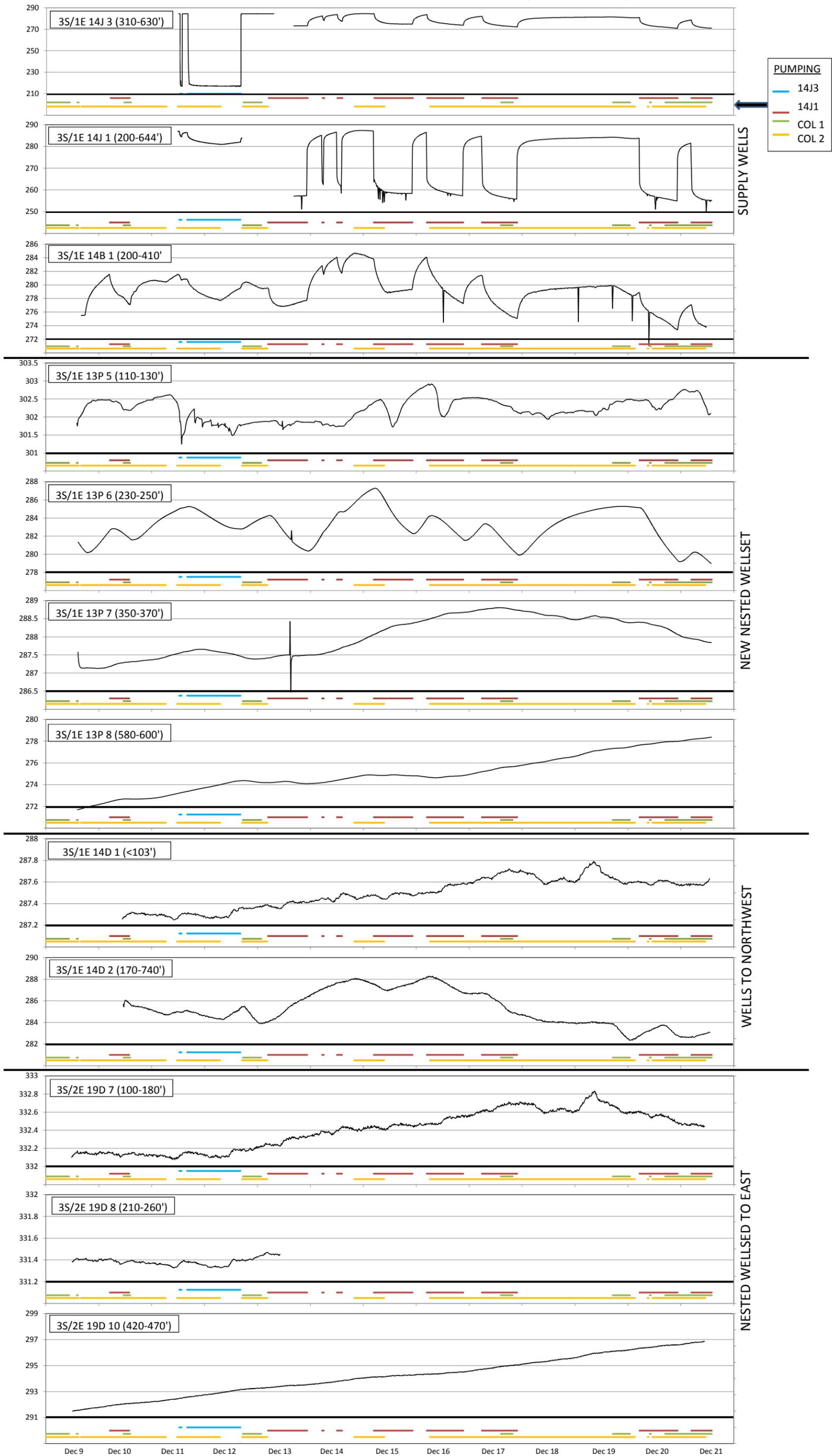
Figure 12

1/30/2020

Disclaimer: The data was mapped for planning purposes only. No liability is assumed for accuracy of the data shown.

**COMPASS LAND**  
GROUP

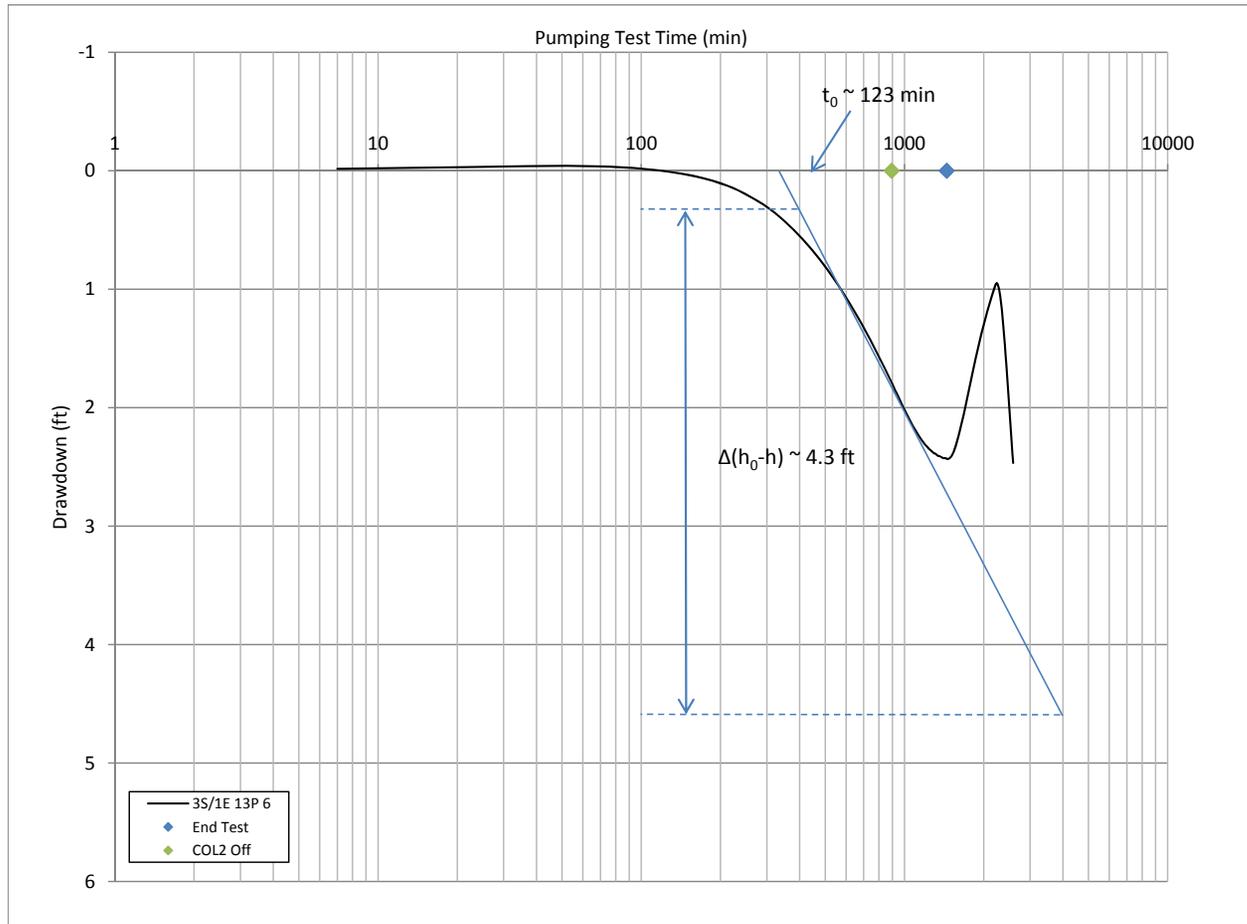
WATER LEVEL GRAPHS IN PUMPING TEST WELLS (Dec 9 to 21, 2010)



Water Level Graphs in Pumping Test Wells (December 9-21, 2010)  
Source: Zone 7, 2011 at Figure 4-2

**Figure 13**  
EMKO Hydro Report

### Pumping Test Calculations for Observation Well 3S/1E 13P 6



$$T = \frac{2.3Q}{4\pi\Delta(h_0-h)} = \frac{2.3 (500 \text{ gpm})}{4\pi(4.3 \text{ ft})} = 21 \text{ gpm/ft} \times \frac{1440 \text{ gpd}}{1 \text{ gpm}} = 30,647 \text{ gpd/ft} \times \frac{1337 \text{ ft}^3}{1 \text{ gal}} = 4097 \text{ ft}^2/\text{d}$$

$$S = \frac{2.5Tt_0}{r^2} = \frac{2.5(21 \text{ gpm/ft})(123 \text{ min})}{(2677 \text{ ft})^2} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}^3}{7.481 \text{ g}} = 0.00012$$

$$K = \frac{T}{b} = \frac{30,647 \text{ gpd/ft}}{230 \text{ ft}} = 133 \text{ gpd/ft}^2 \times \frac{0.134 \text{ ft}^2/\text{d}}{1 \text{ gpd/ft}^2} = 17.9 \text{ ft/d}$$

Assumptions

Drawdown rate would have been consistent if test was extended

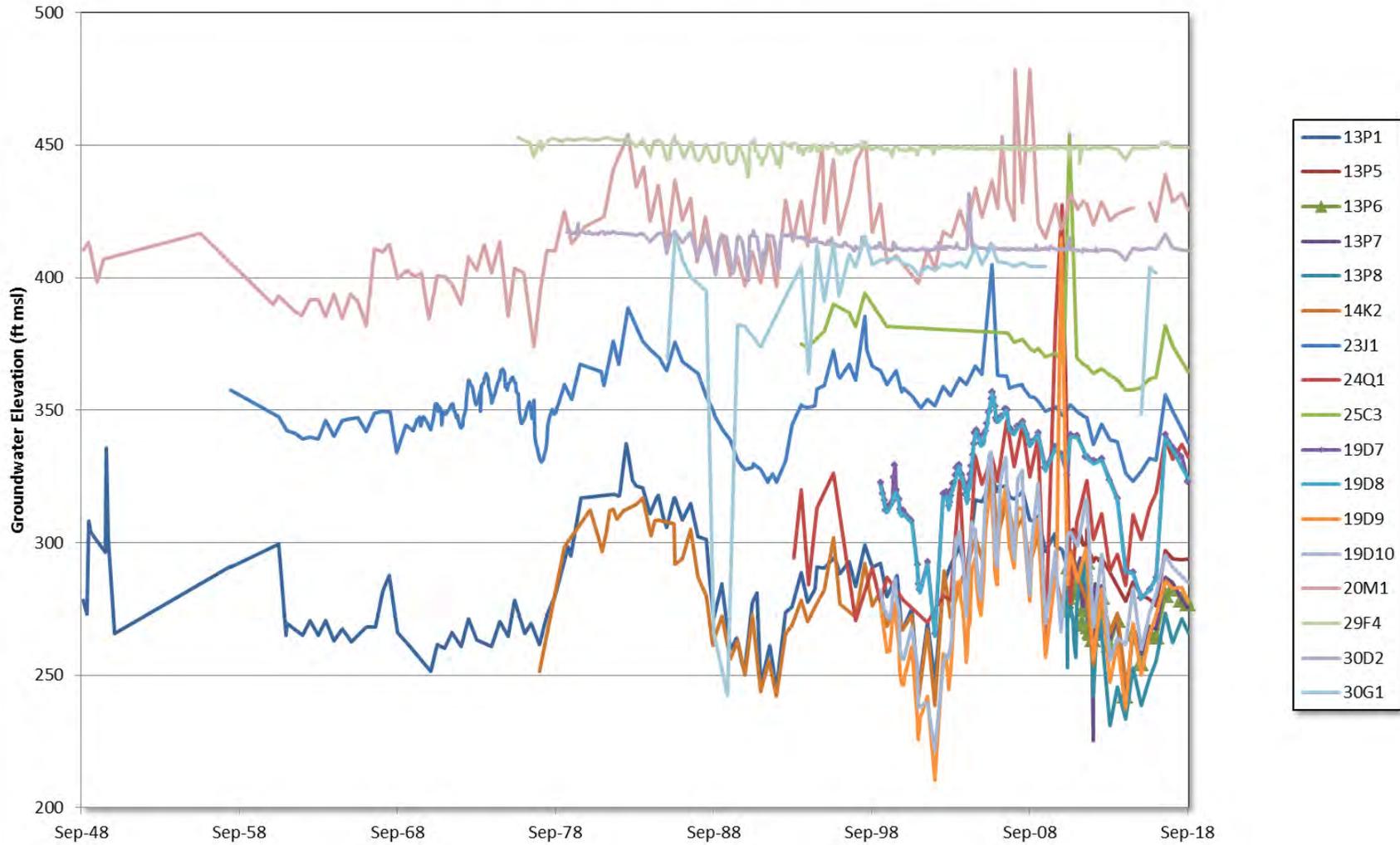
Pumping Test Calculations for Well 13P6

**Figure 14**

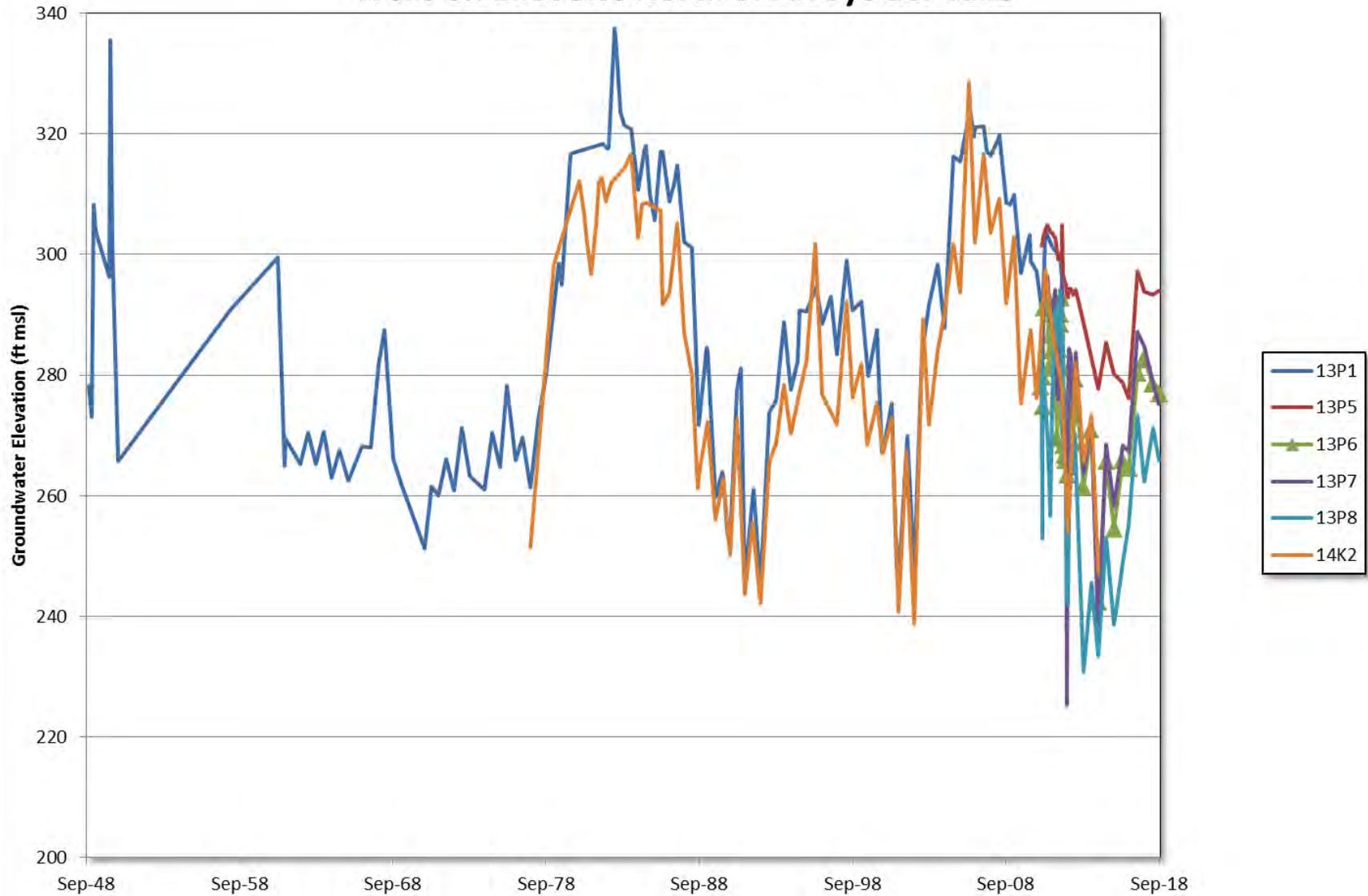
Source: Zone 7, 2011 at Figure 4-4

EMKO Hydro Report

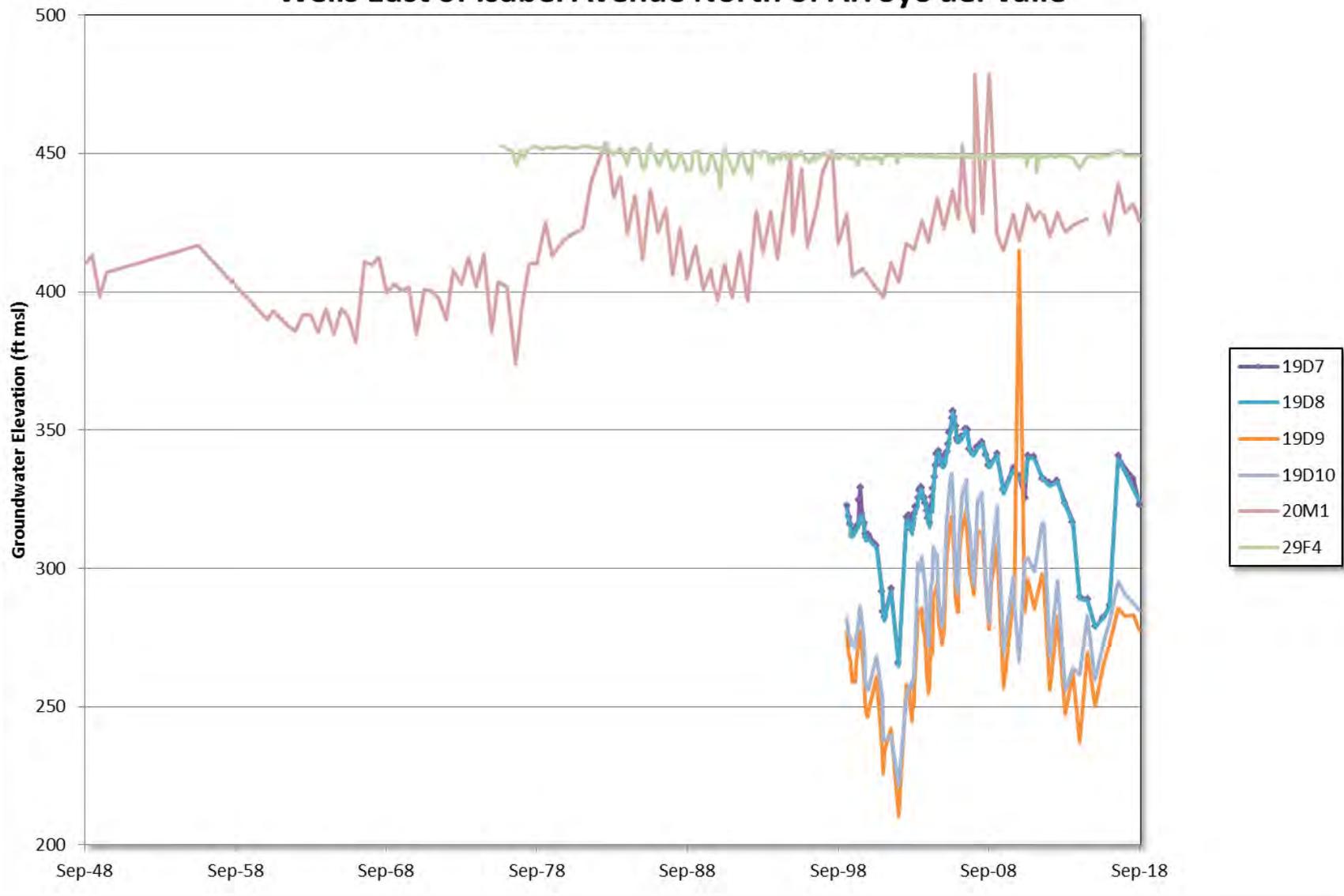
Figure 15A. Hydrograph 1948-2018



**Figure 15B. Hydrograph 1948-2018**  
**Wells on Eliot Site North of Arroyo del Valle**



**Figure 15C. Hydrograph 1948-2018**  
**Wells East of Isabel Avenue North of Arroyo del Valle**



**Figure 15D. Hydrograph 1948-2018**  
**Wells South of Arroyo del Valle**

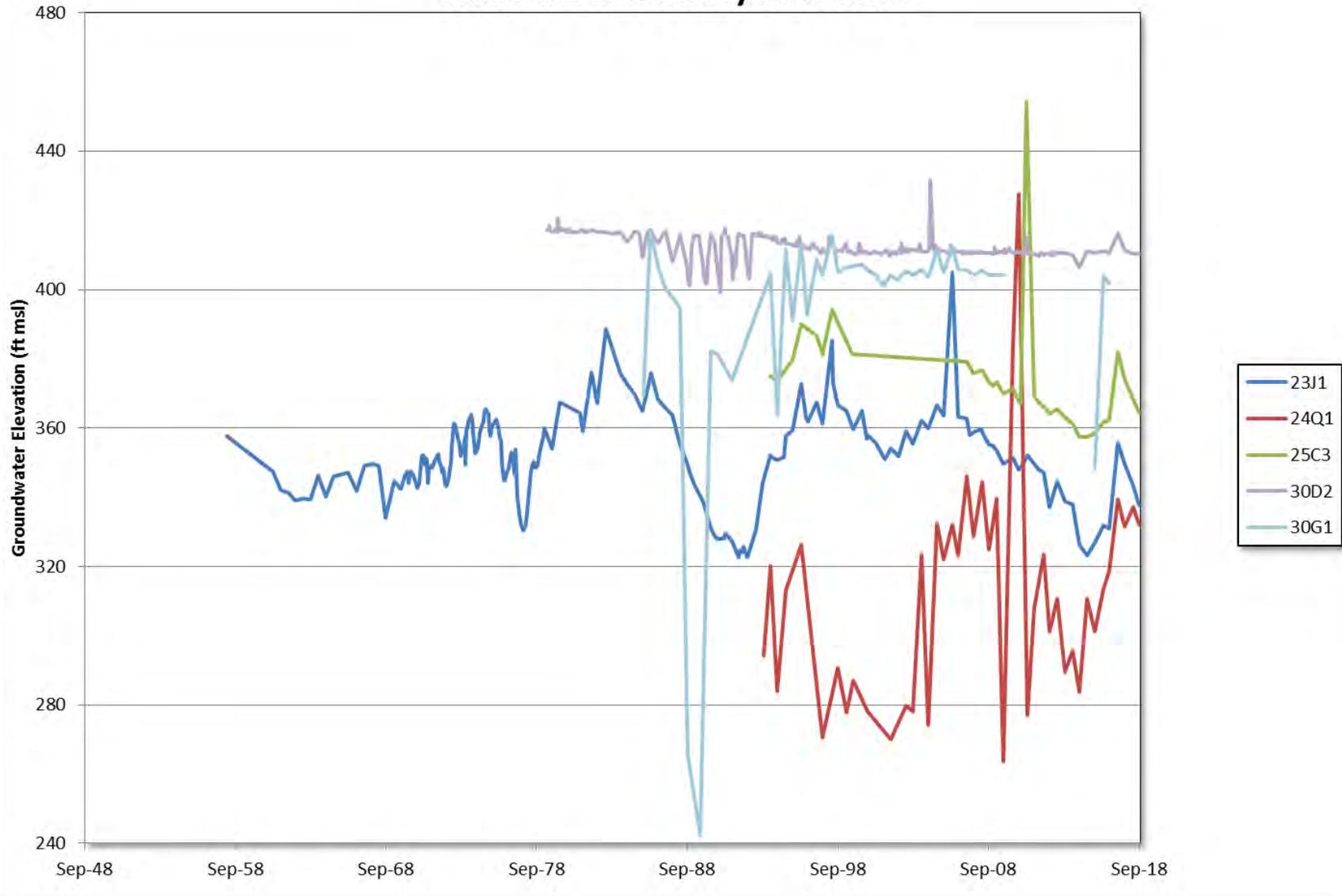
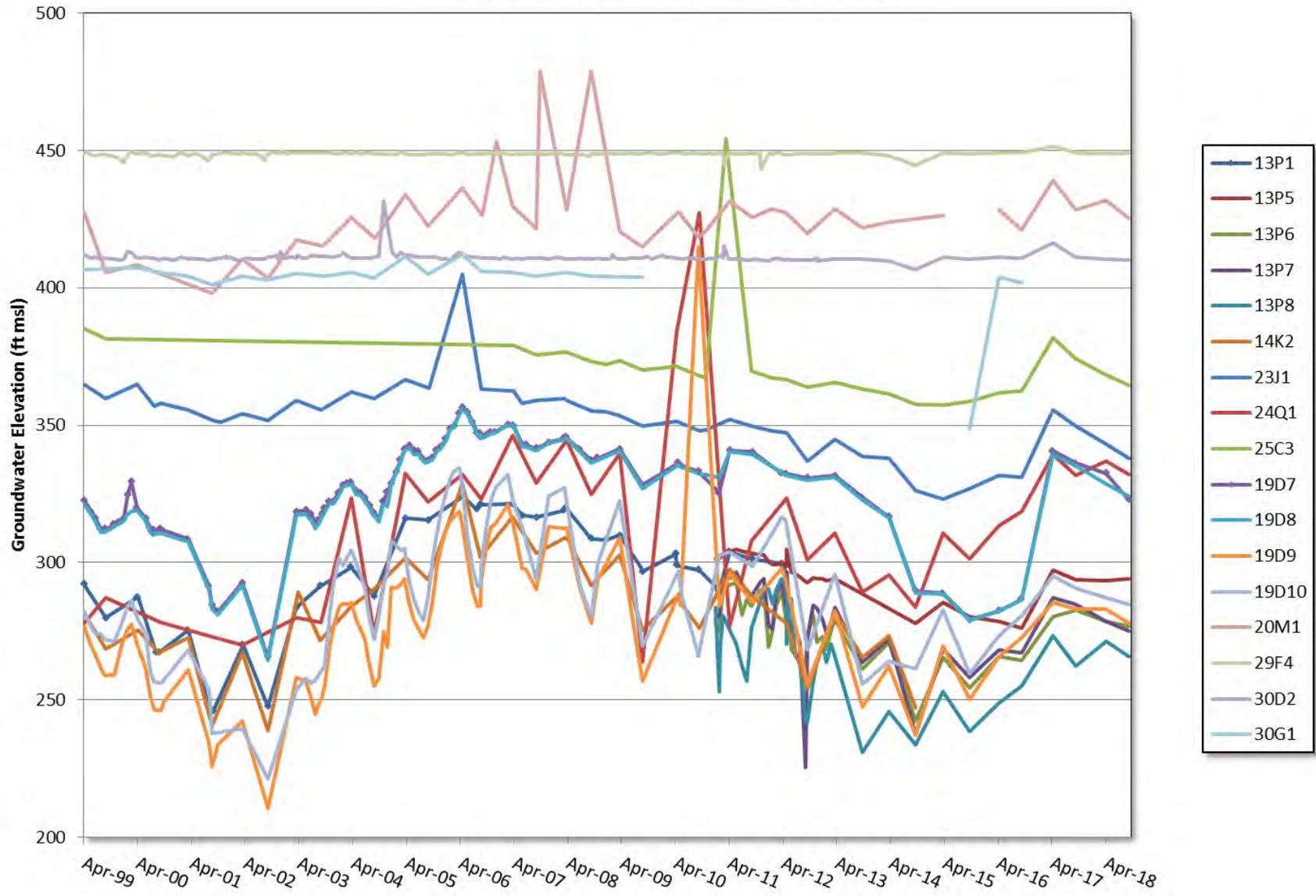


Figure 16A. Hydrograph Since 1999



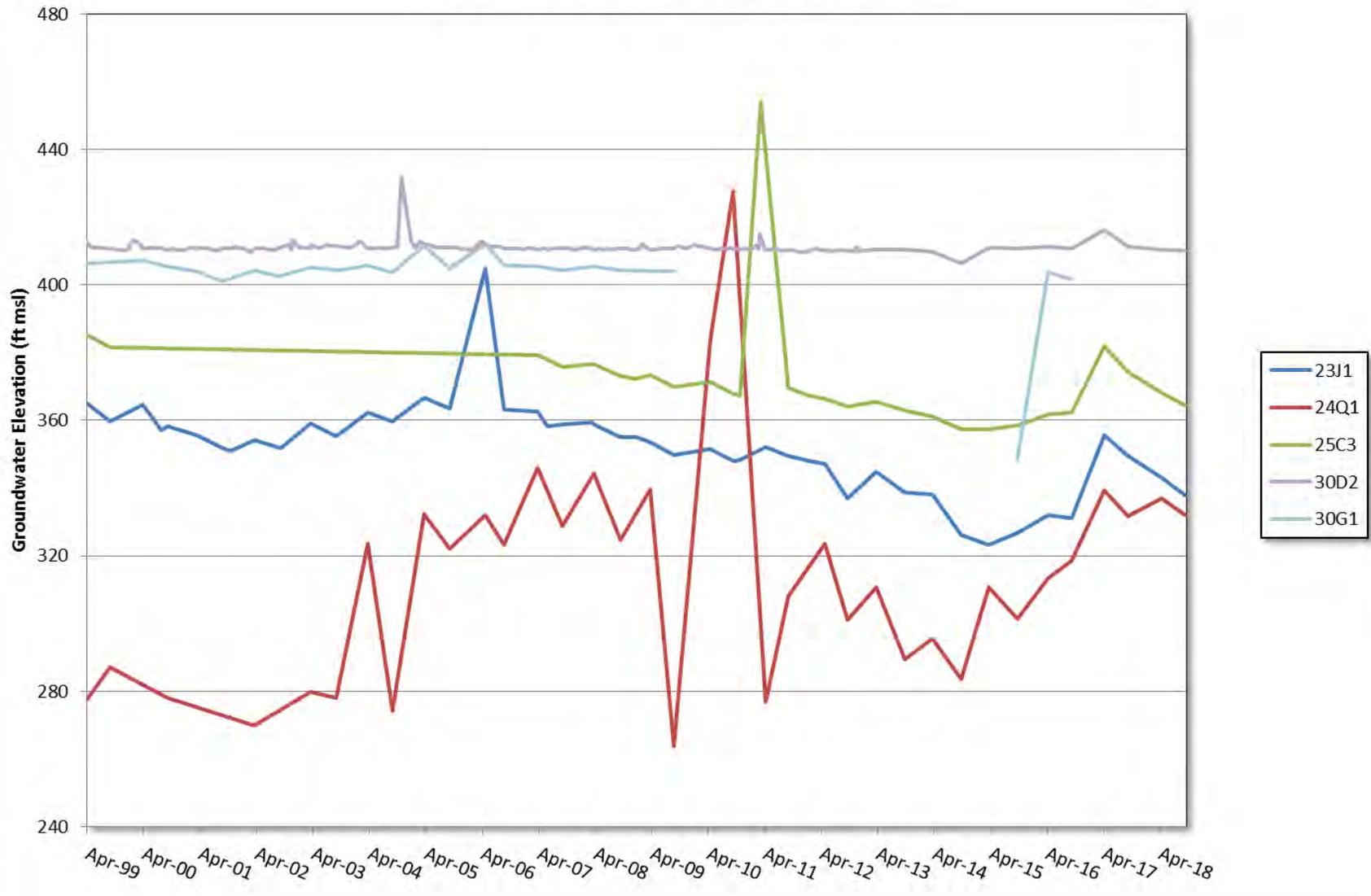
**Figure 16B. Hydrograph Since 1999  
Wells on Eliot Site North of Arroyo del Valle**

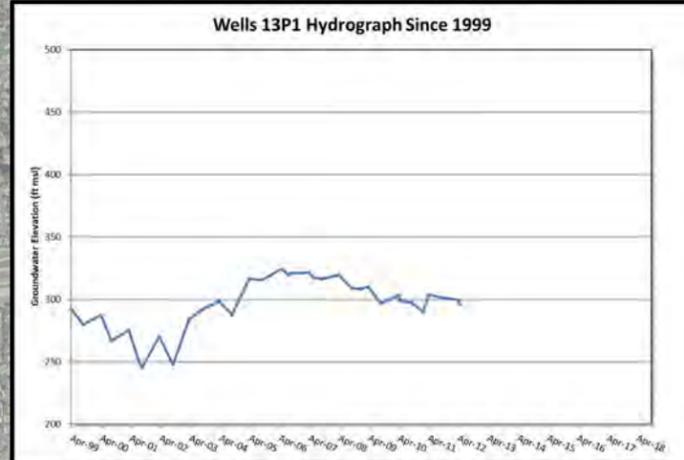
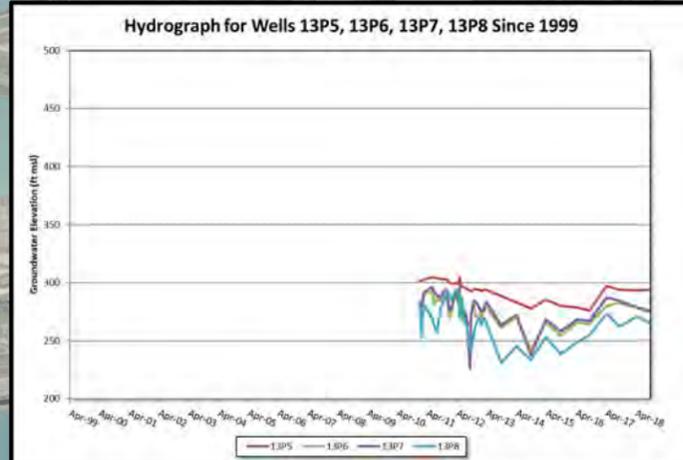
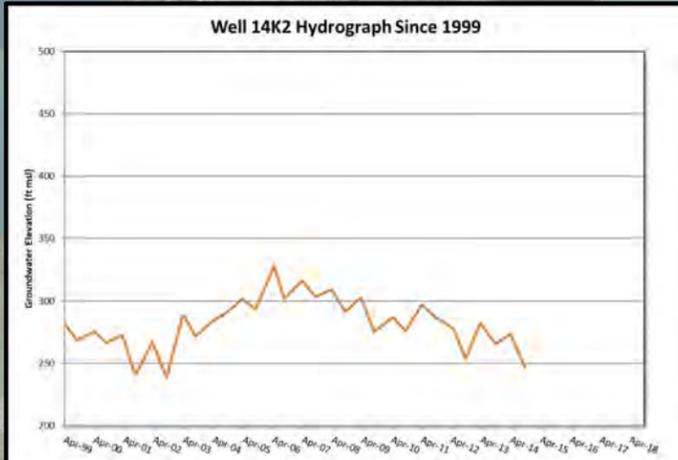


**Figure 16C. Hydrograph Since 1999**  
**Wells East of Isabel Avenue North of Arroyo del Valle**



**Figure 16D. Hydrograph Since 1999  
Wells South of Arroyo del Valle**

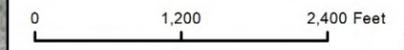




### Hydrographs of Wells Used for Evaluation of Water Level Trends

CEMEX Eliot Facility and Vicinity  
Alameda County, California

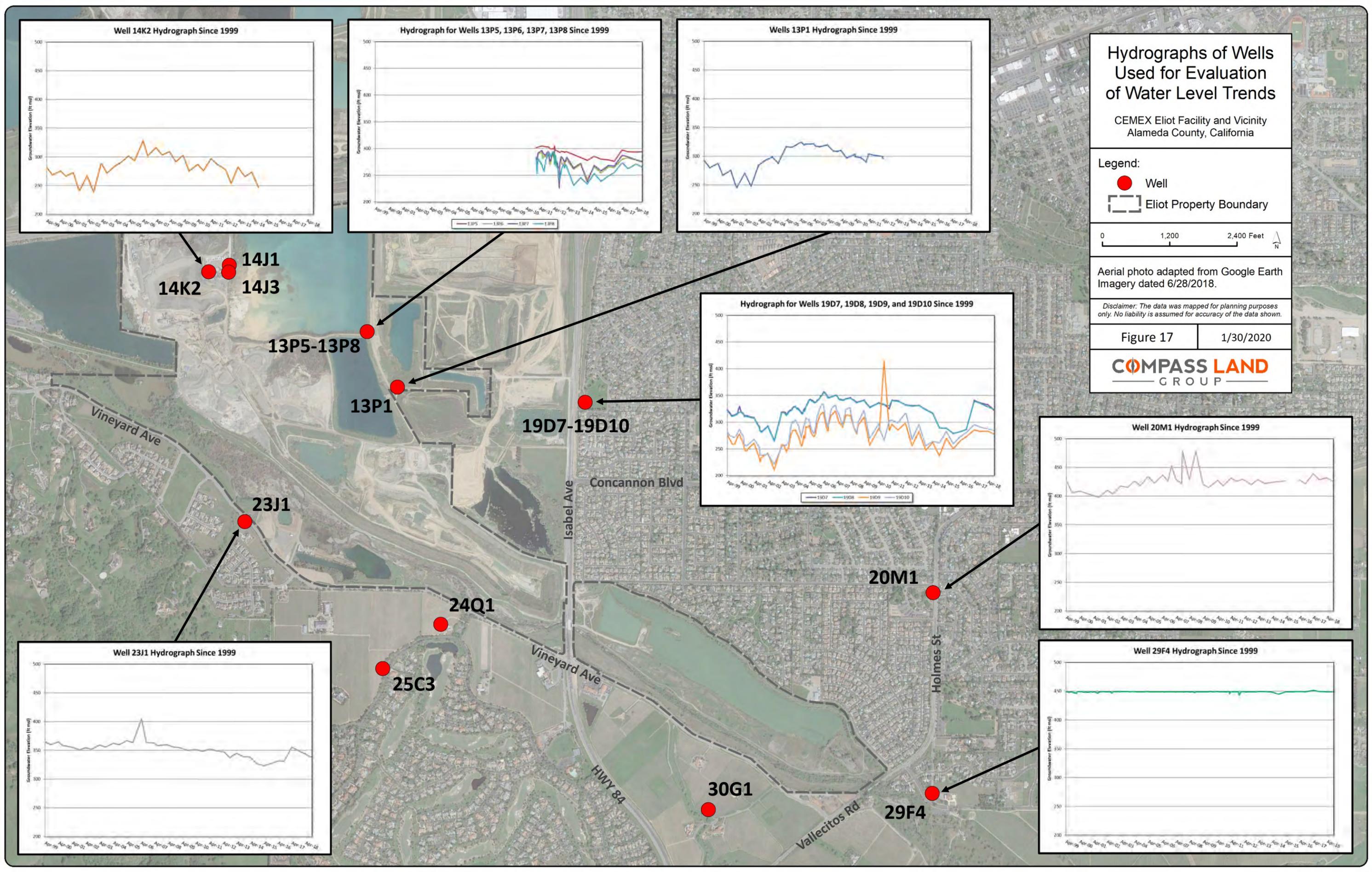
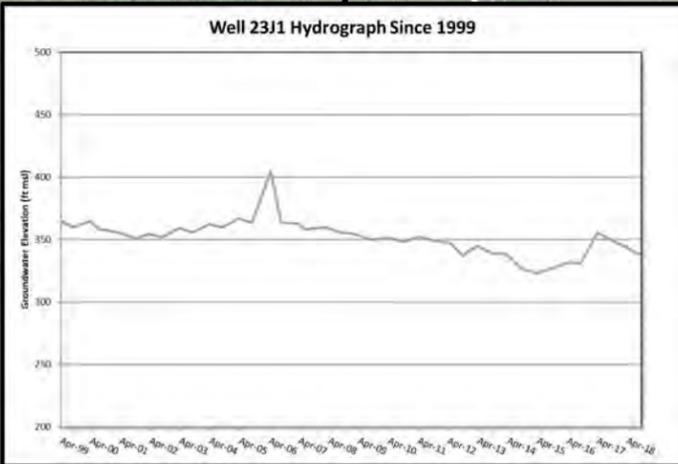
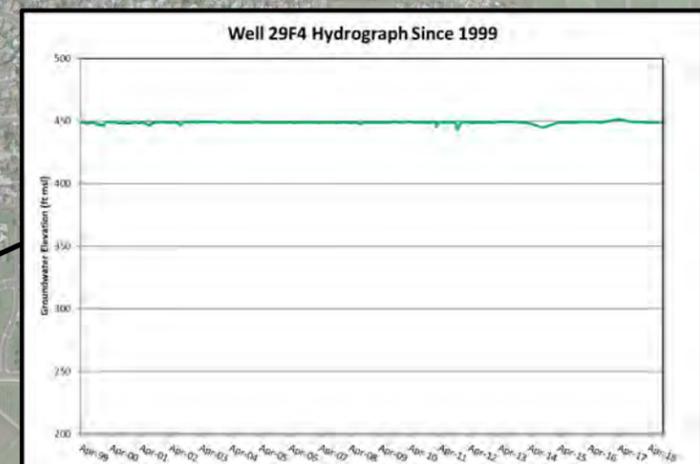
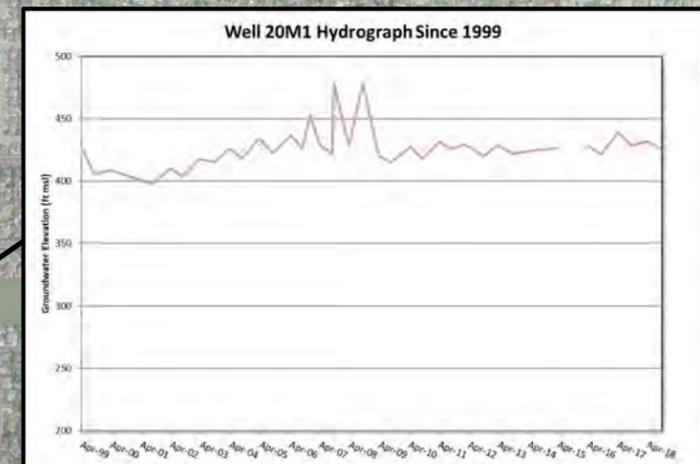
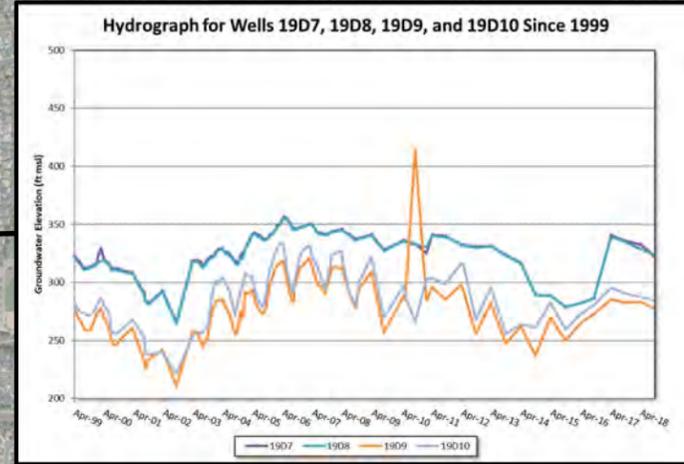
- Legend:
- Well
  - ▭ Eliot Property Boundary

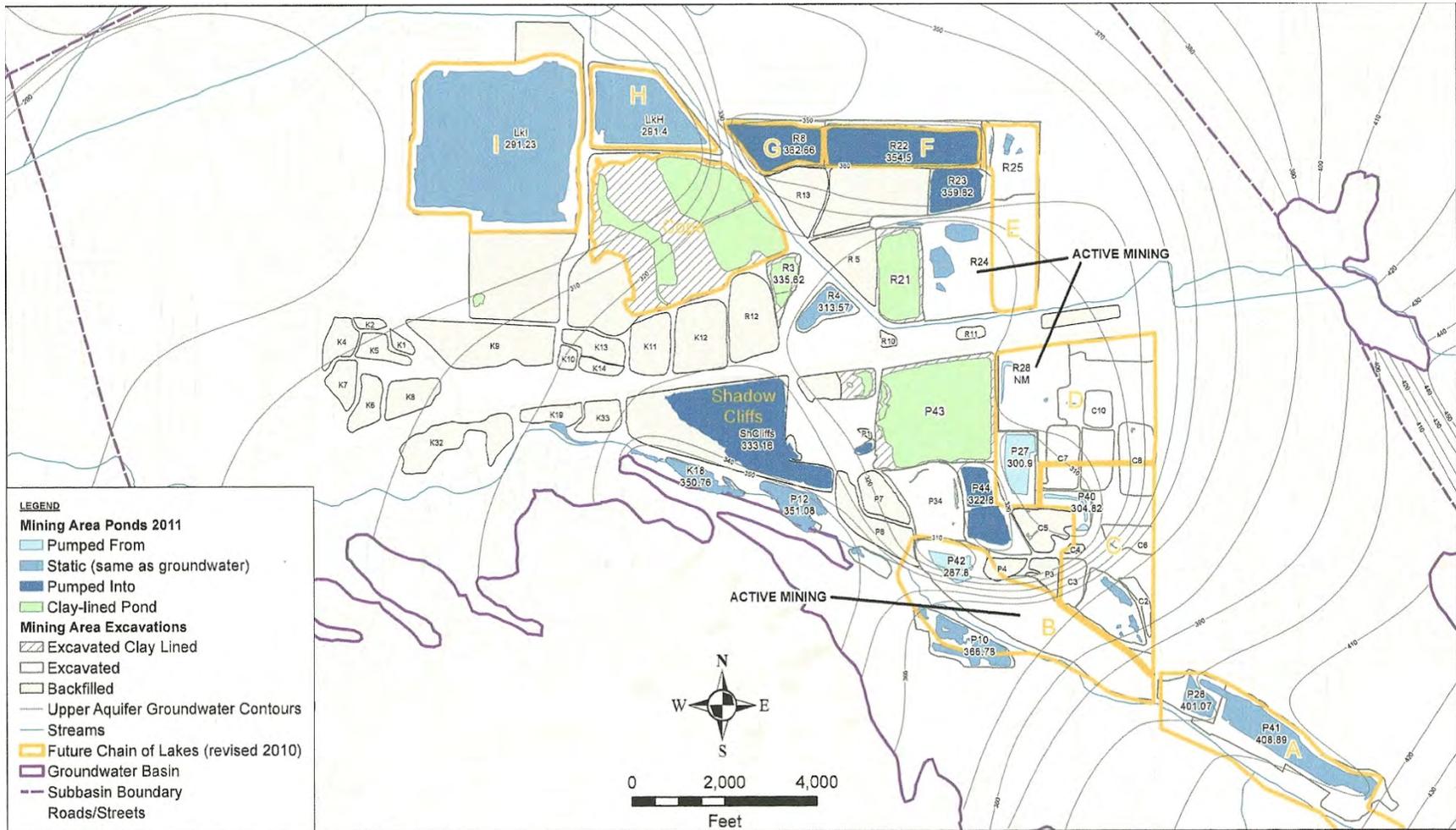


Aerial photo adapted from Google Earth Imagery dated 6/28/2018.

Disclaimer: The data was mapped for planning purposes only. No liability is assumed for accuracy of the data shown.

Figure 17 | 1/30/2020





**LEGEND**

**Mining Area Ponds 2011**

- Pumped From
- Static (same as groundwater)
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined Pond

**Mining Area Excavations**

- Excavated Clay Lined
- Excavated
- Backfilled

- Upper Aquifer Groundwater Contours
- Streams
- Future Chain of Lakes (revised 2010)
- Groundwater Basin
- Subbasin Boundary
- Roads/Streets



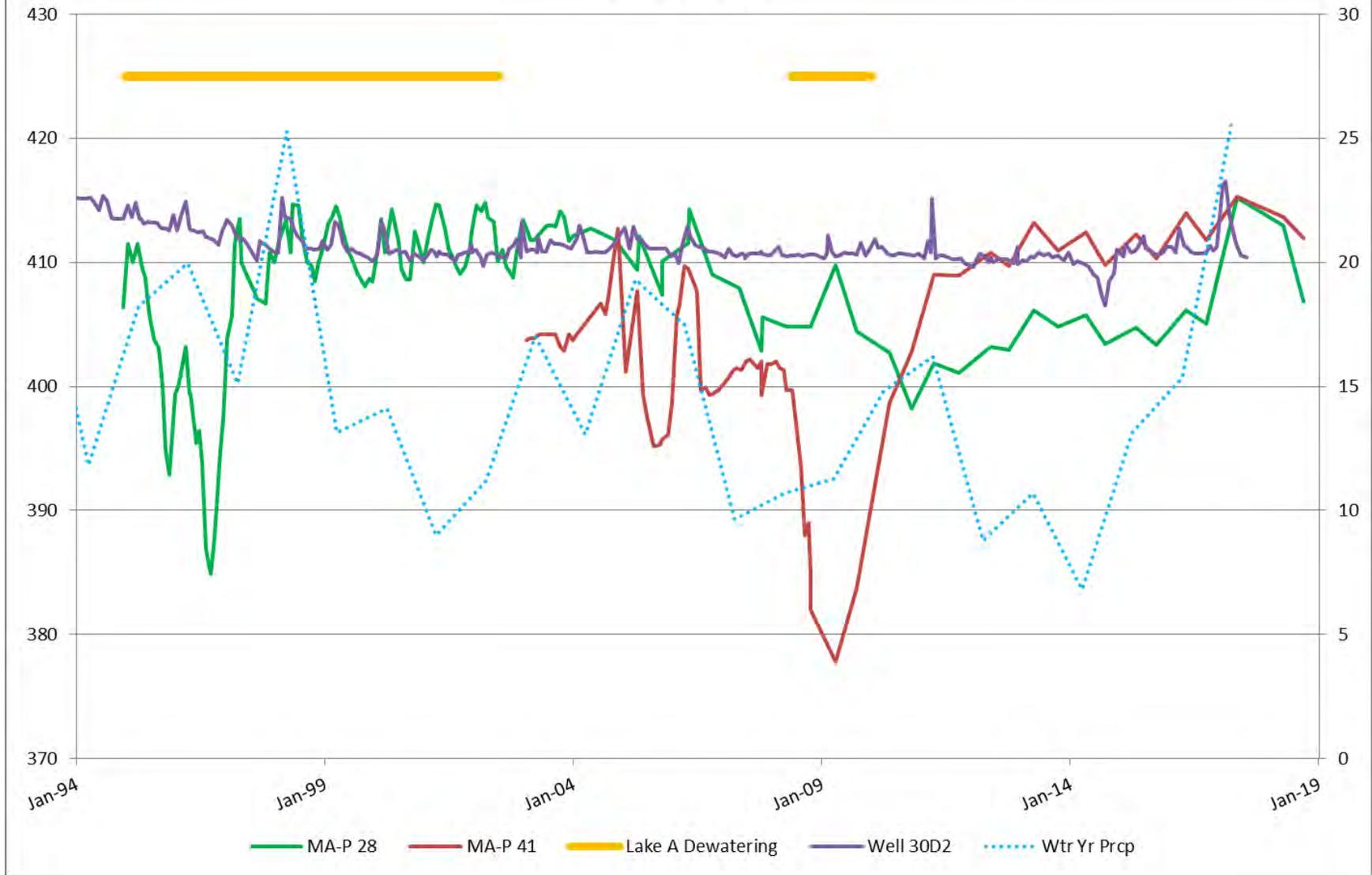
**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

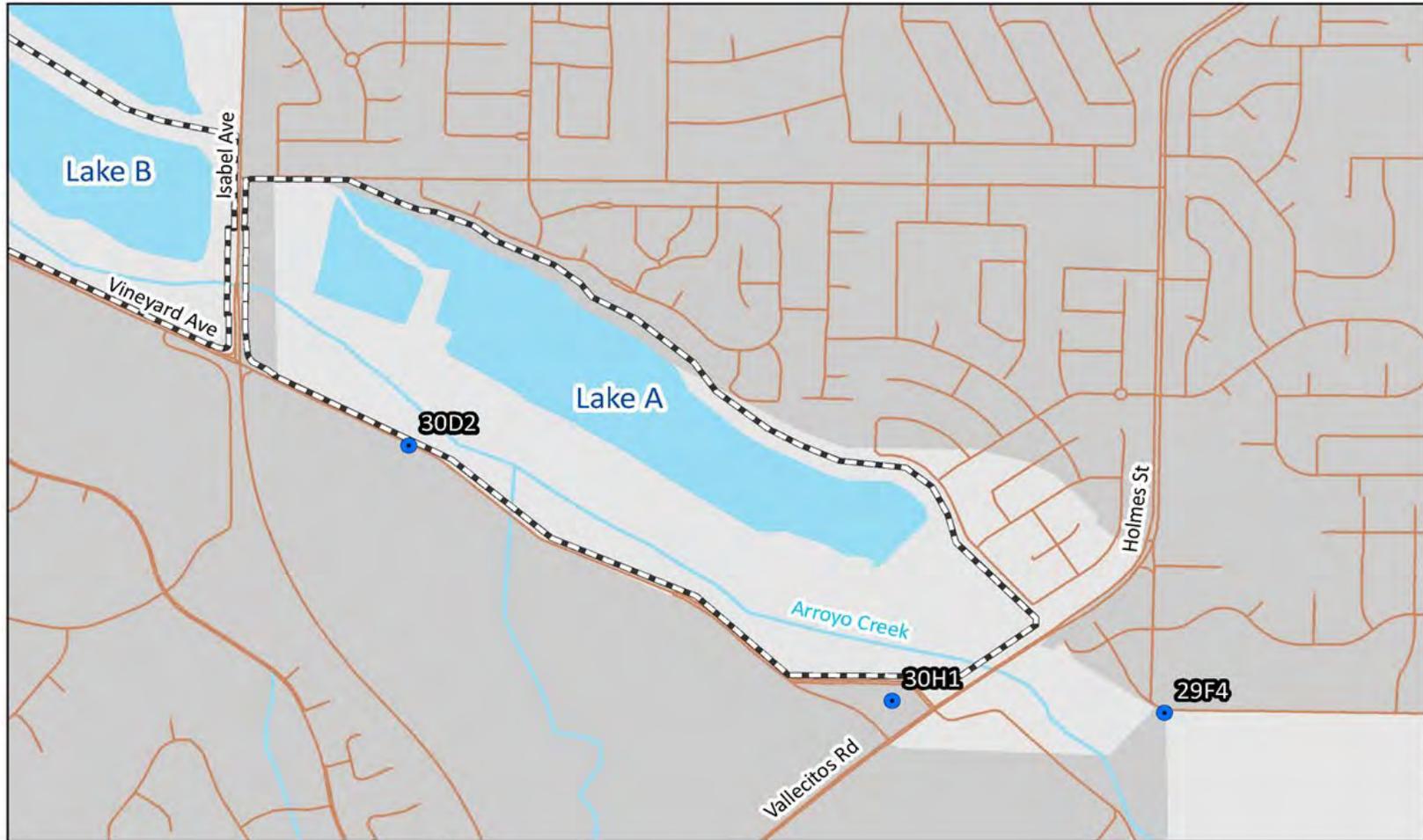
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 DATE: May 28, 2012

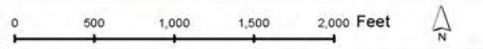
**Figure 18. Pond Water Elevations and Surface Water Sampling Locations**

**Figure 19. Lake A Water Levels Compared with Dewatering, Rainfall, and Well 30D2**





- Legend:
- Well
  - Eliot Property Boundary
  - Lake/Pond
  - Stream/Waterway
  - Roadway



**Lake A Location Map**  
**Eliot Quarry**  
 1544 Stanley Blvd, Pleasanton, CA 94566

**Figure 20**

Disclaimer: The data was mapped for planning purposes only. No liability is assumed for accuracy of the data shown.



Date: 8/20/2018 Project: 012 - Census/Eliot Quarry Well Map/Agm 1 & B.mxd

Figure 21. Hydrograph - Wells 30D2, 29F4 & 30H1

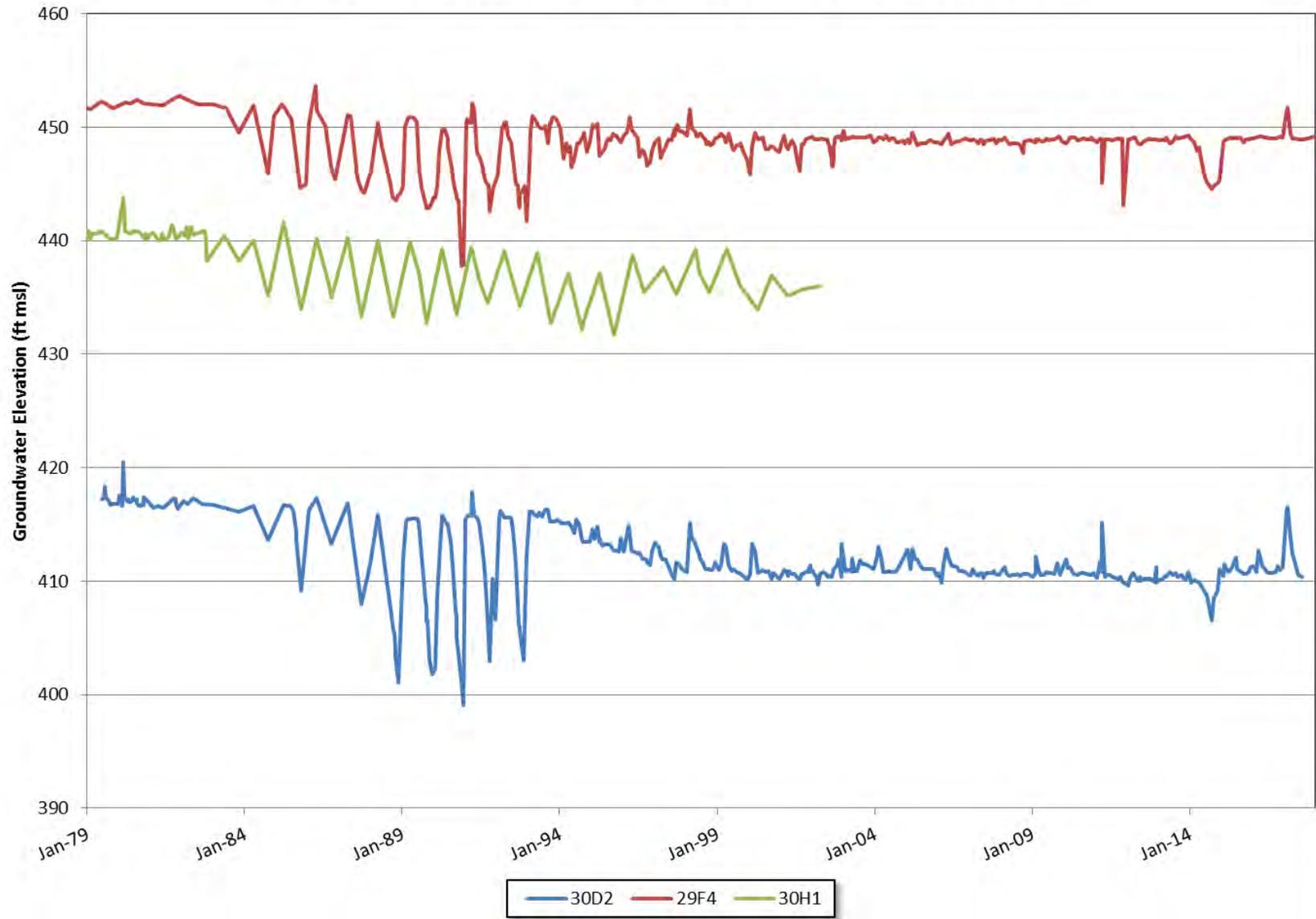
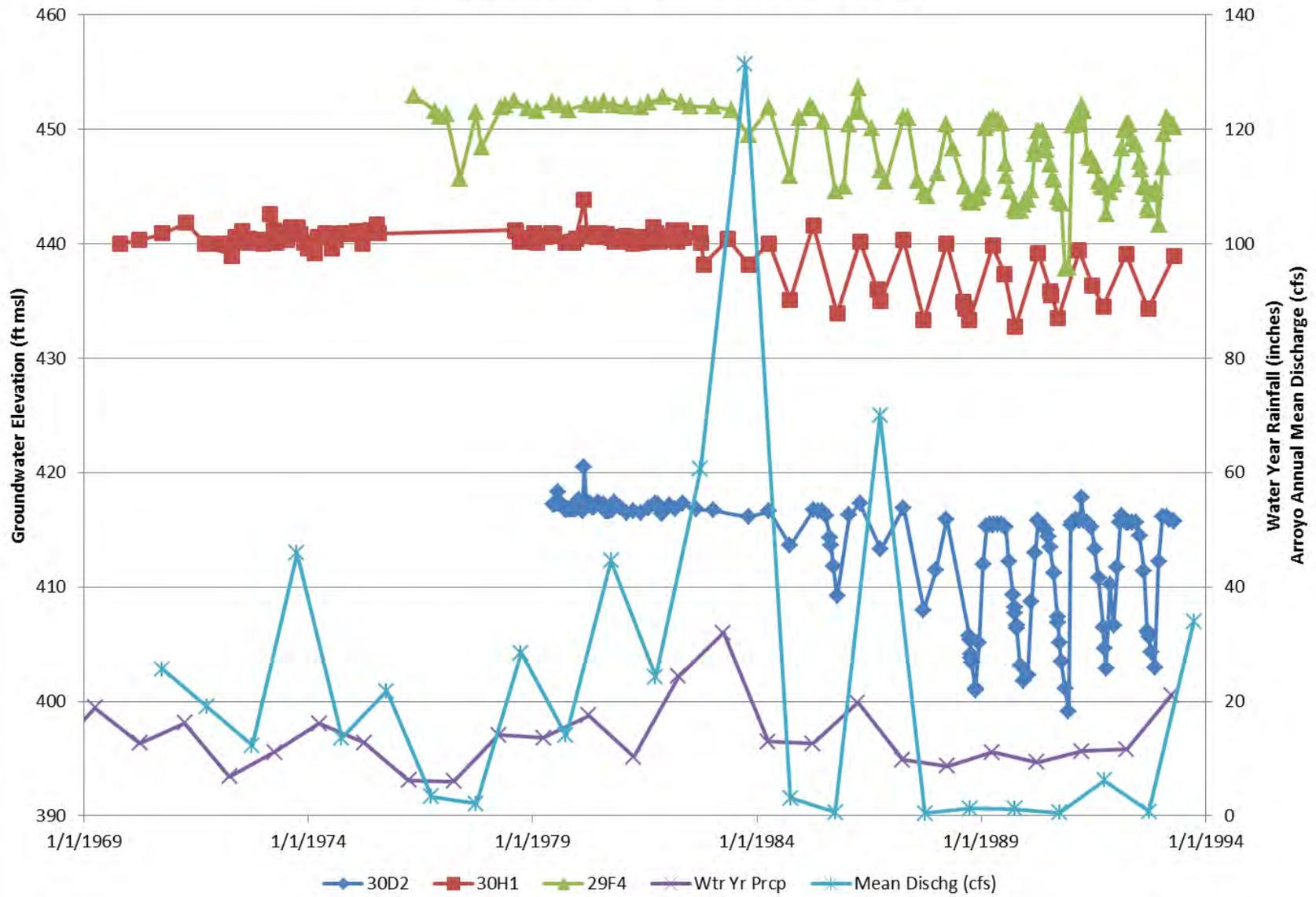


Figure 22. Data Through April 1993



**Figure 23. 29F4 vs 30H1**

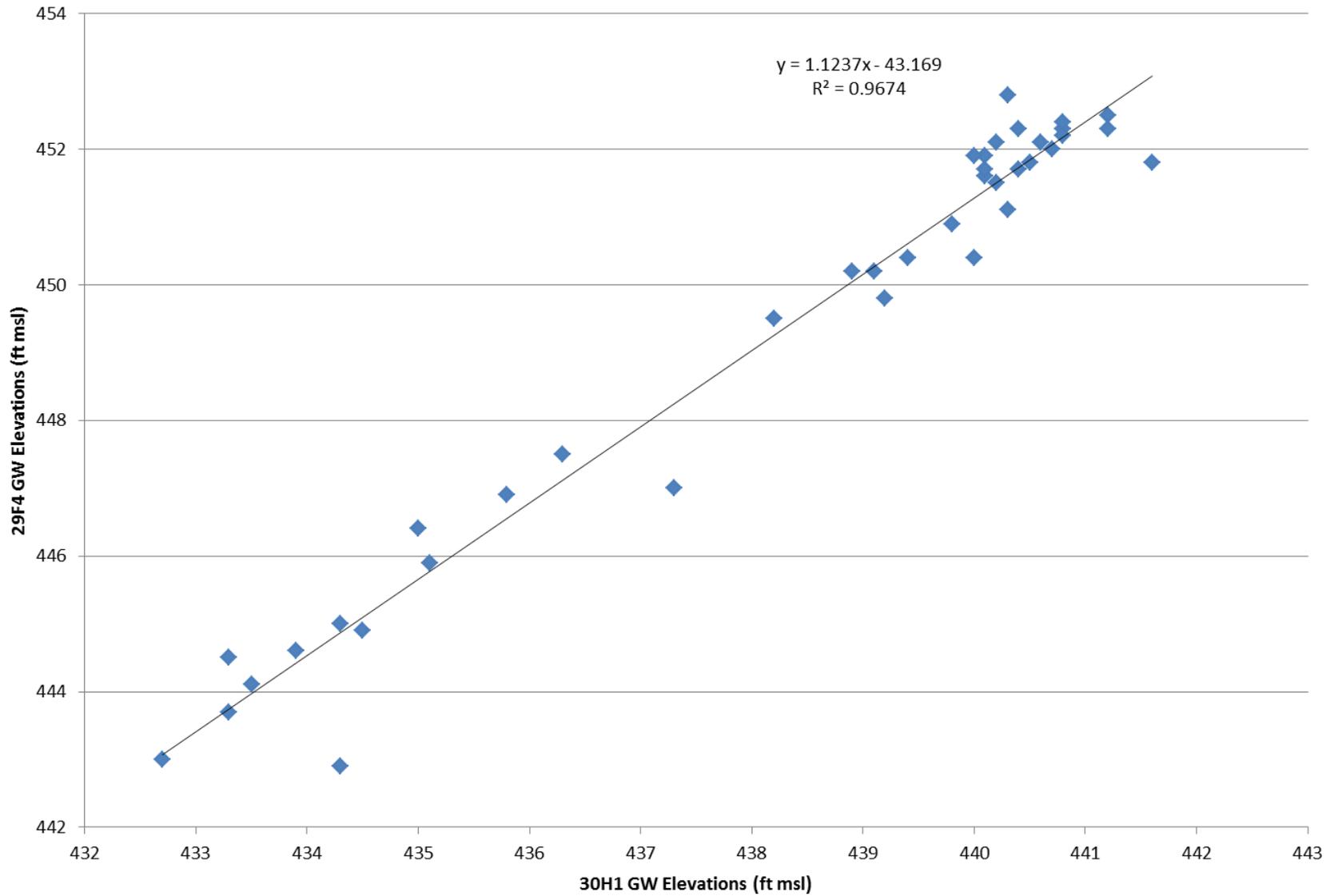


Figure 24A. 29F4 vs 30D2 Exponential

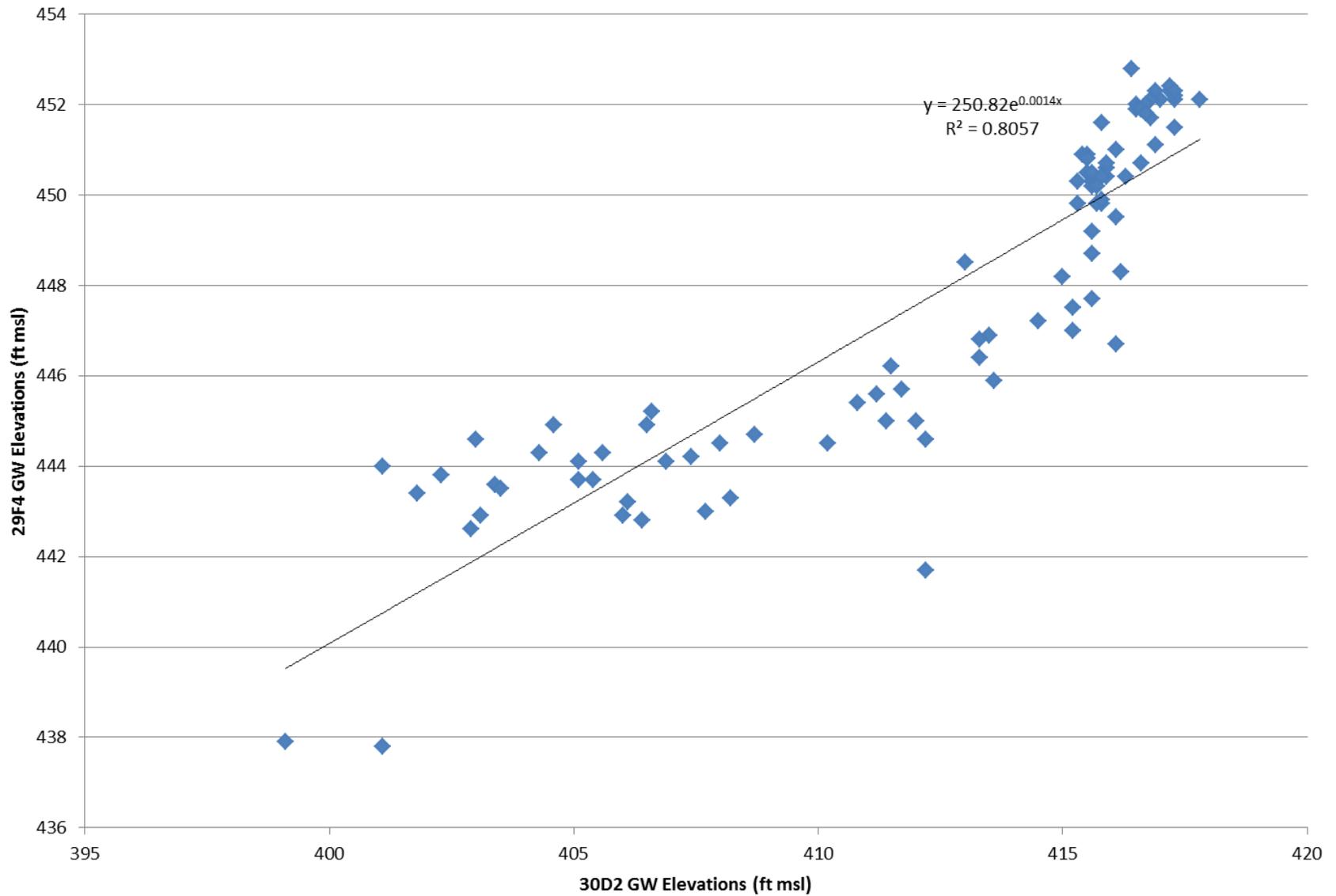


Figure 24B. 29F4 vs 30D2 Linear

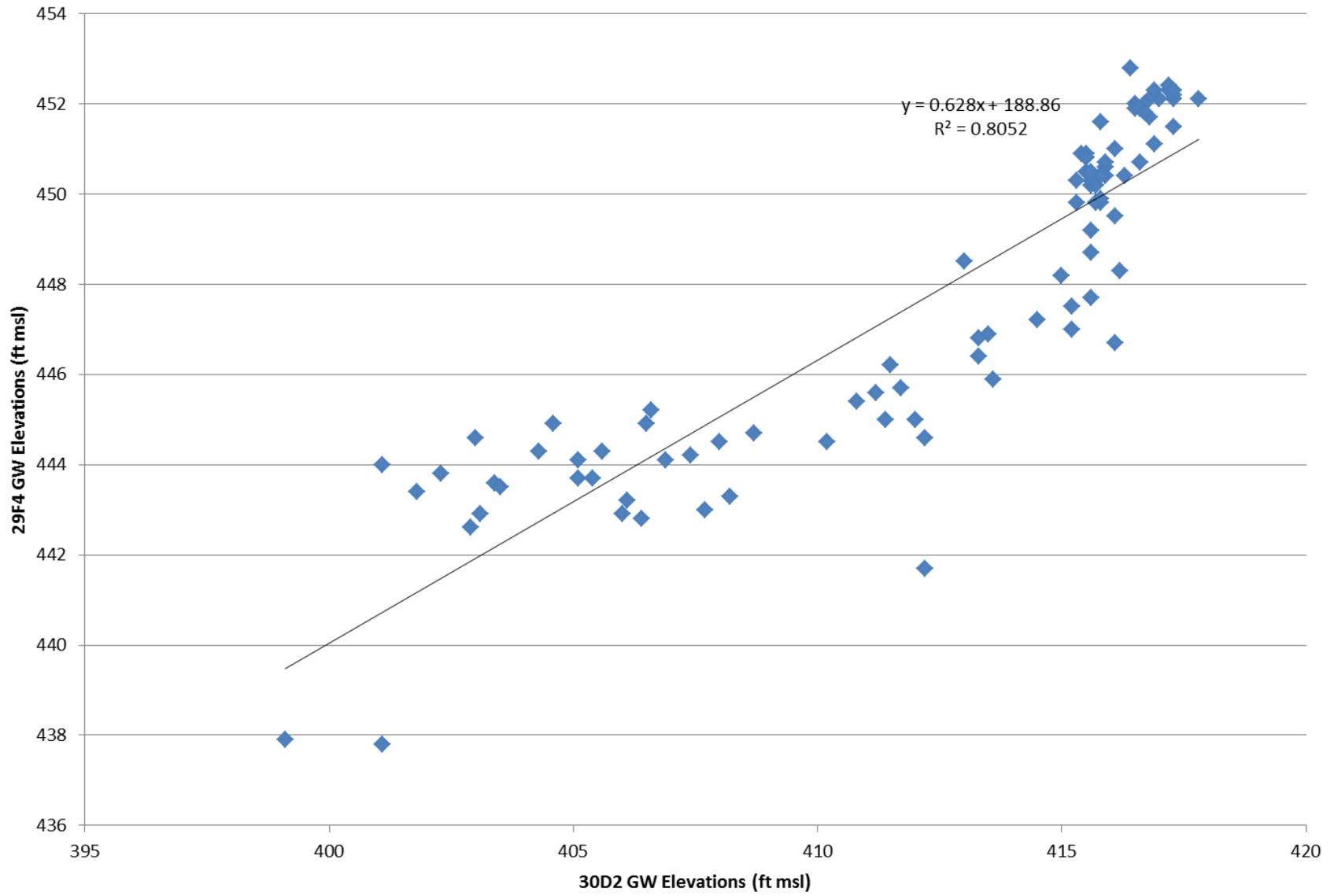


Figure 25A. 30H1 vs 30D2 Exponential

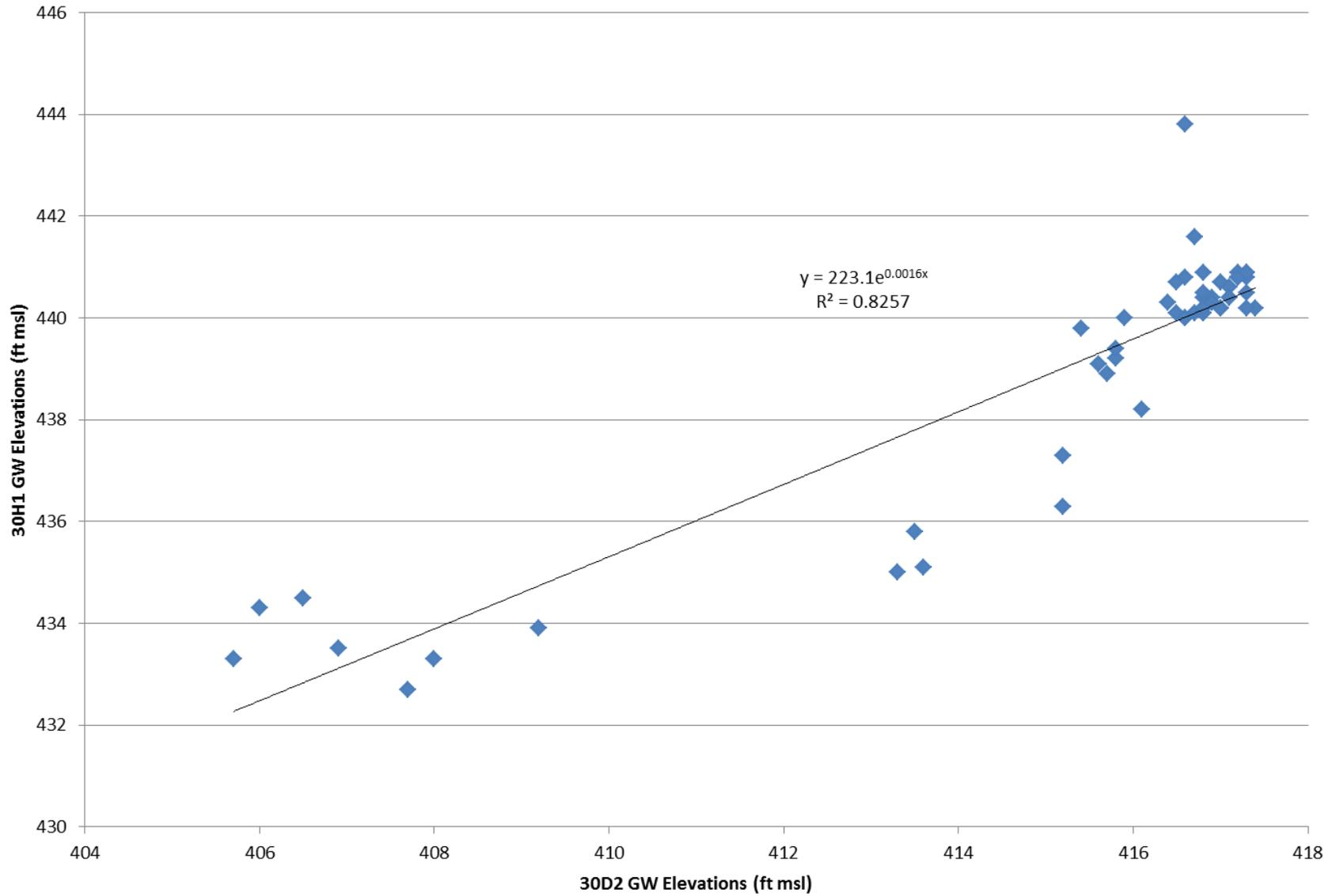


Figure 25B. 30H1 vs 30D2 Linear

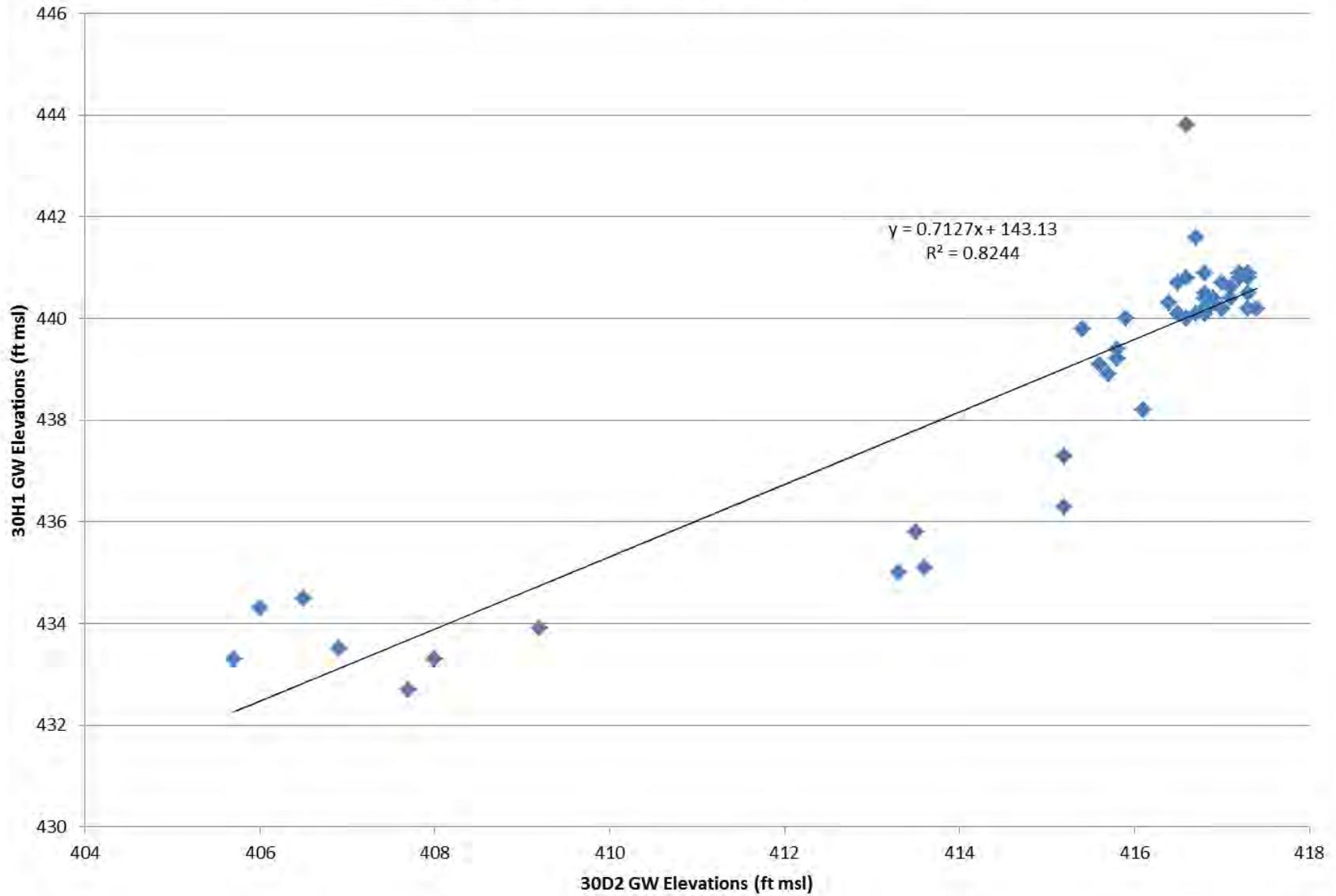


Figure 26. Lake A Synthetic Hydrograph

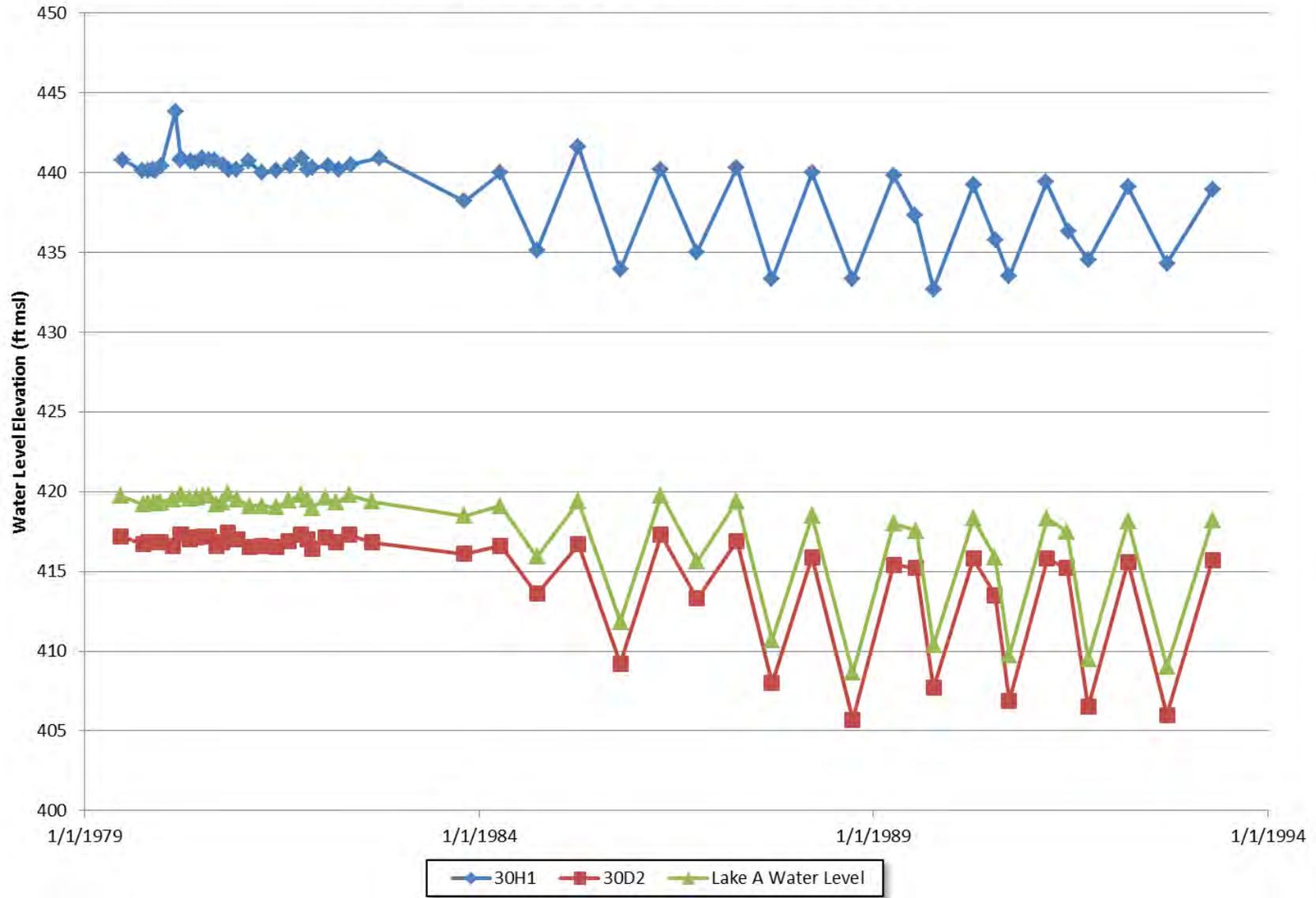
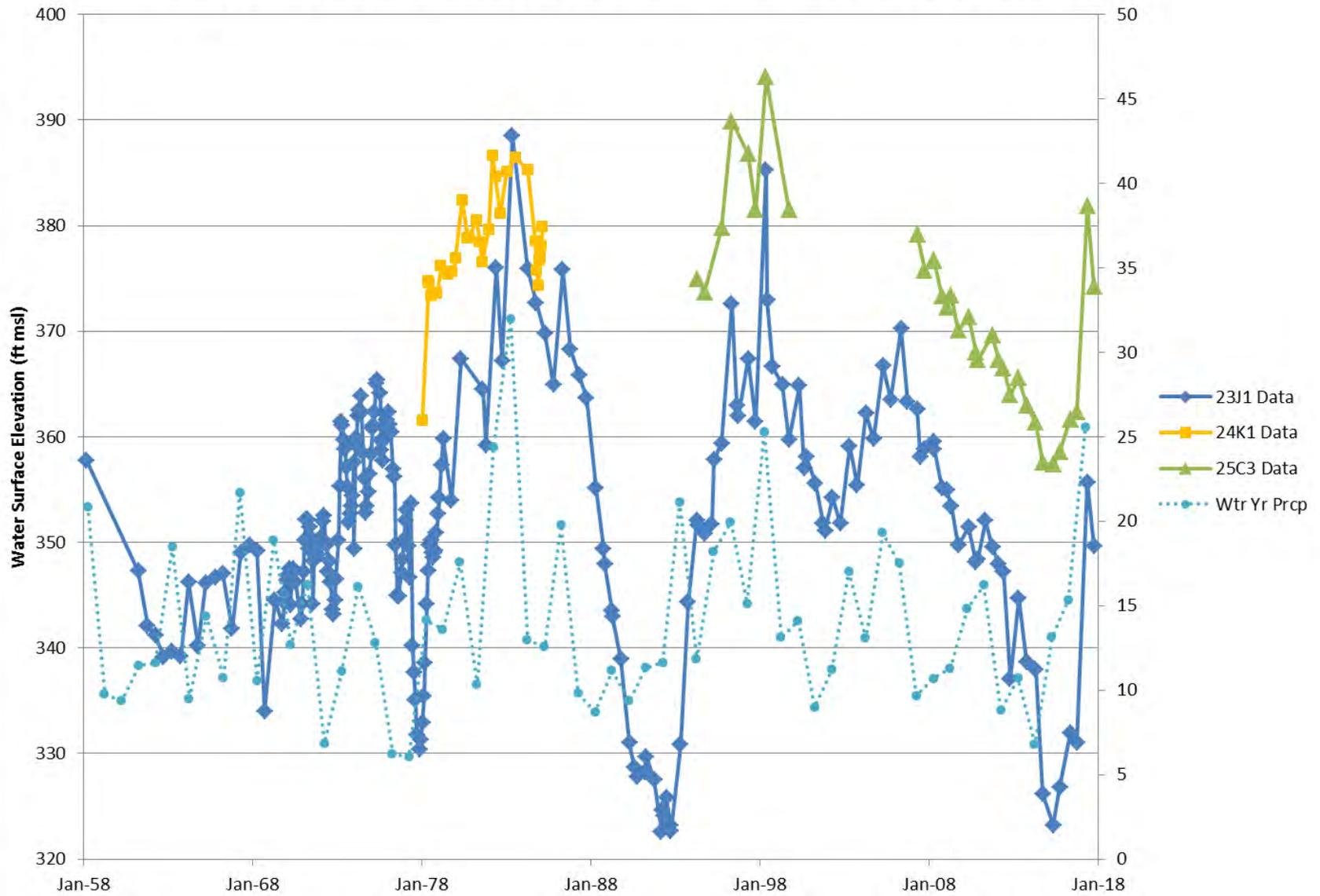
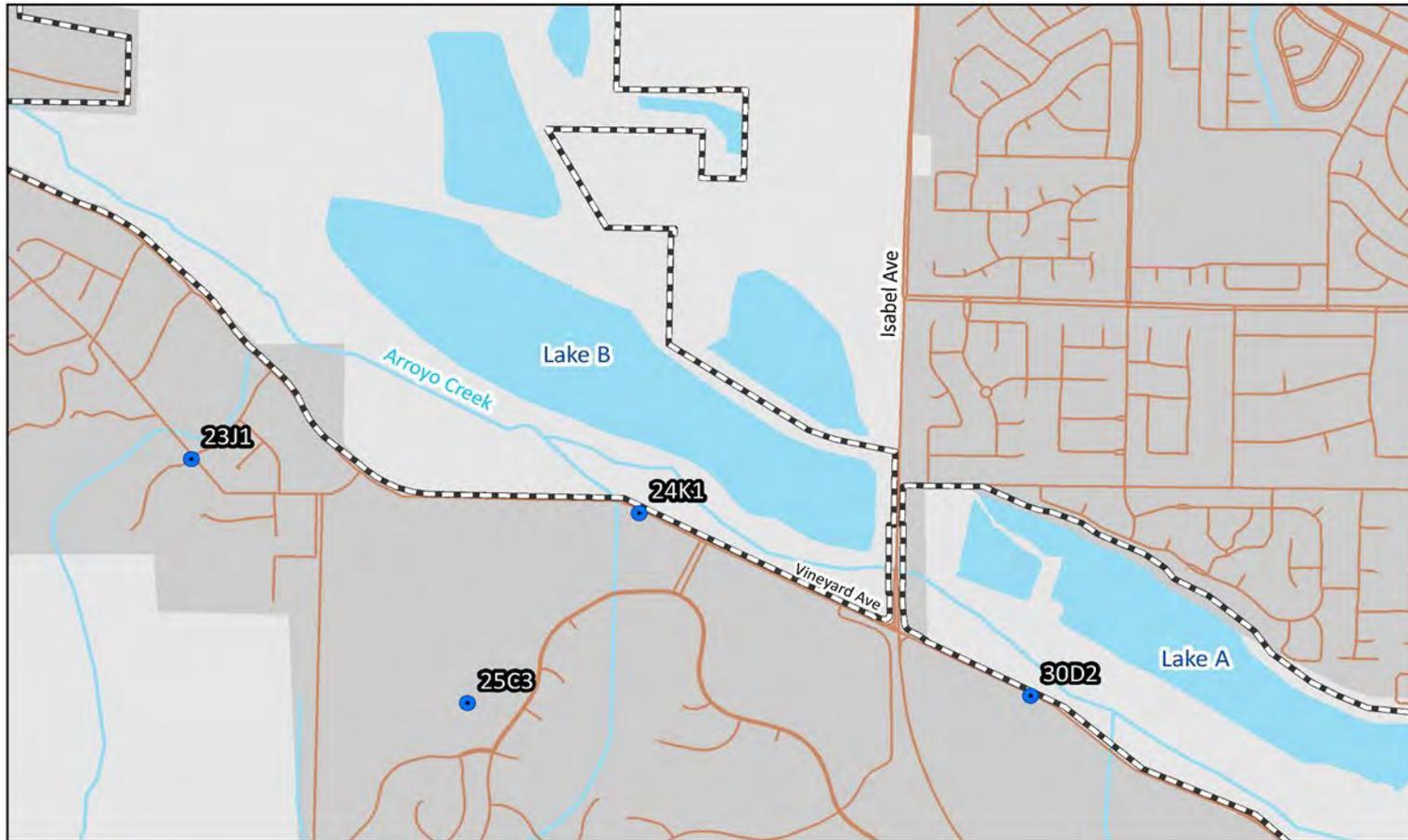
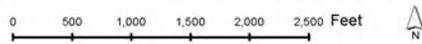


Figure 27. Groundwater Level Data for Wells 23J1, 24K1, and 25C3





- Legend:**
- Well
  - Eliot Property Boundary
  - Lake/Pond
  - Stream/Waterway
  - Roadway



**Lake B Location Map**  
**Eliot Quarry**  
 1544 Stanley Blvd, Pleasanton, CA 94566

**Figure 28**

Disclaimer: The data was mapped for planning purposes only. No liability is assumed for accuracy of the data shown.



Date: 6/20/18 Project: 012 - Current/Eliot Quarry Well Map/Figure 1, 8, 9.mxd

**Figure 29. 24K1 vs 23J1**

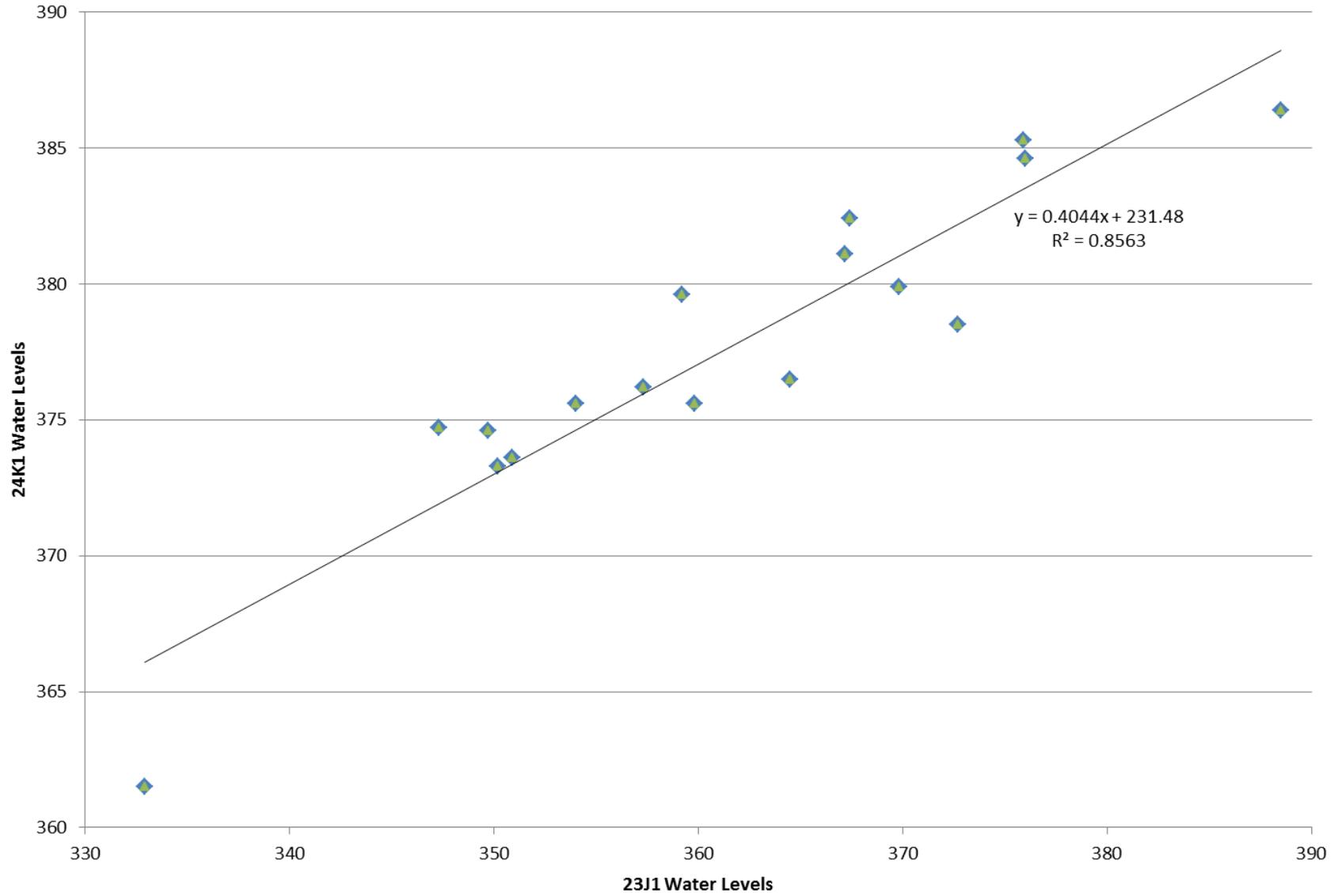


Figure 30. 25C3 vs 23J1

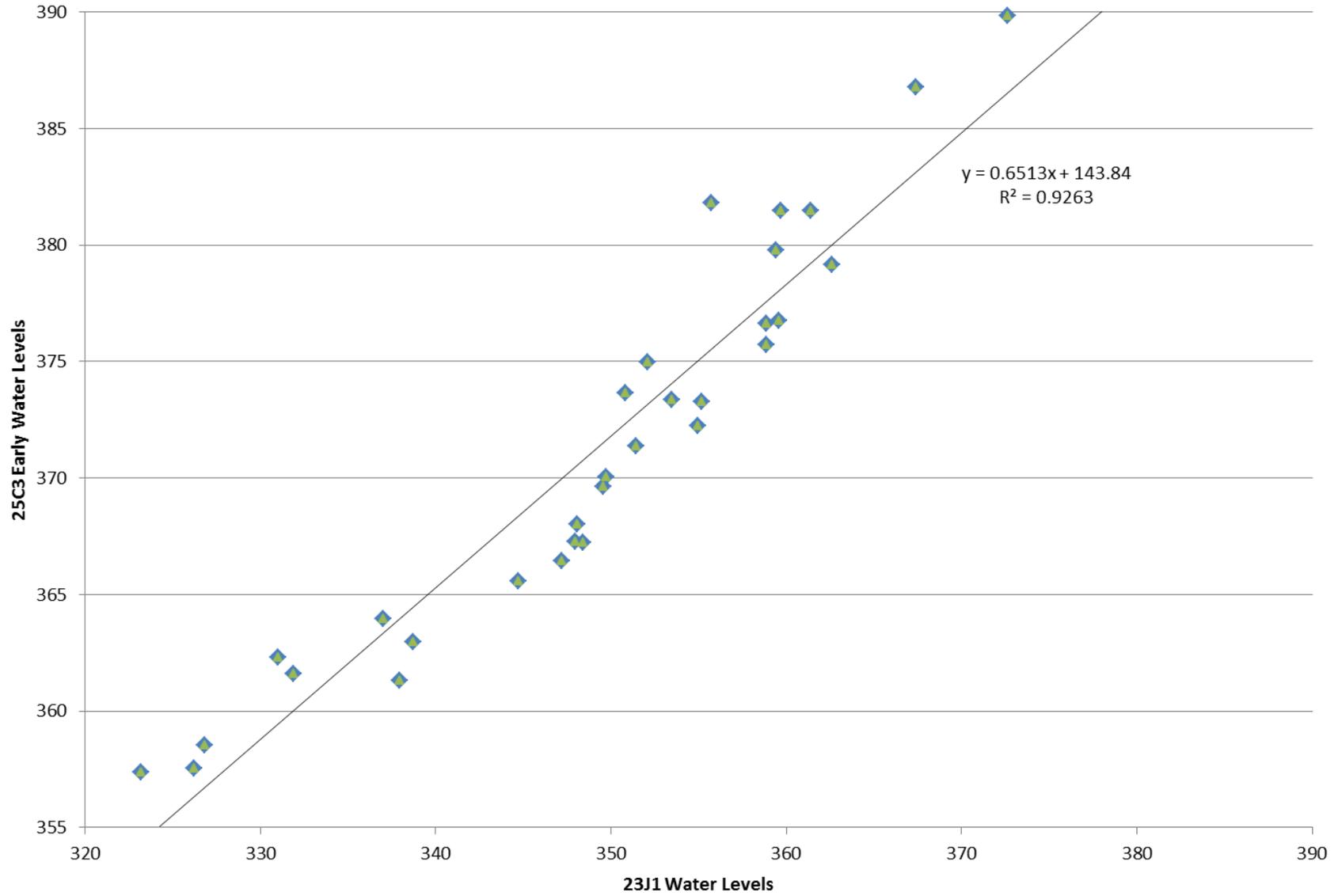
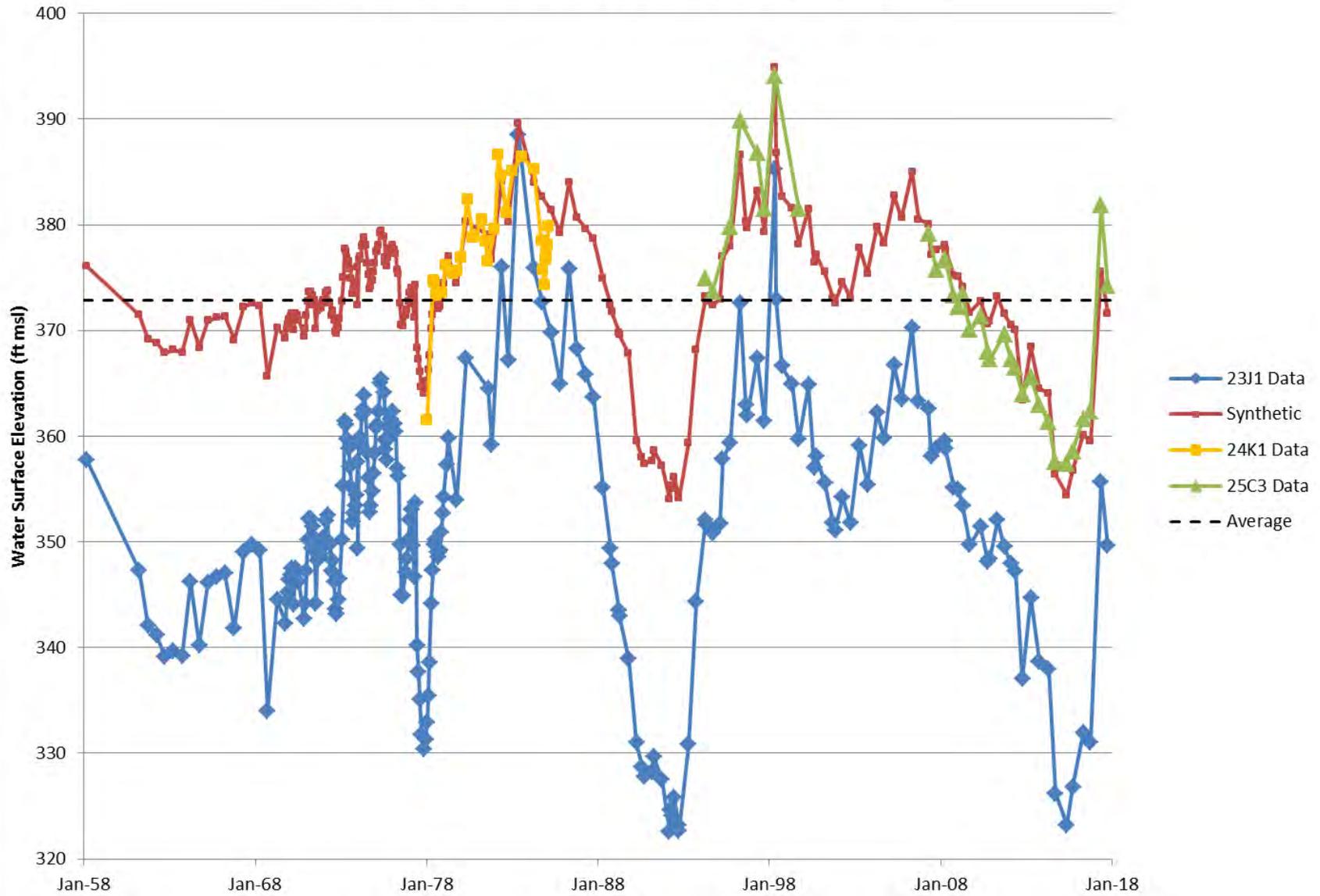
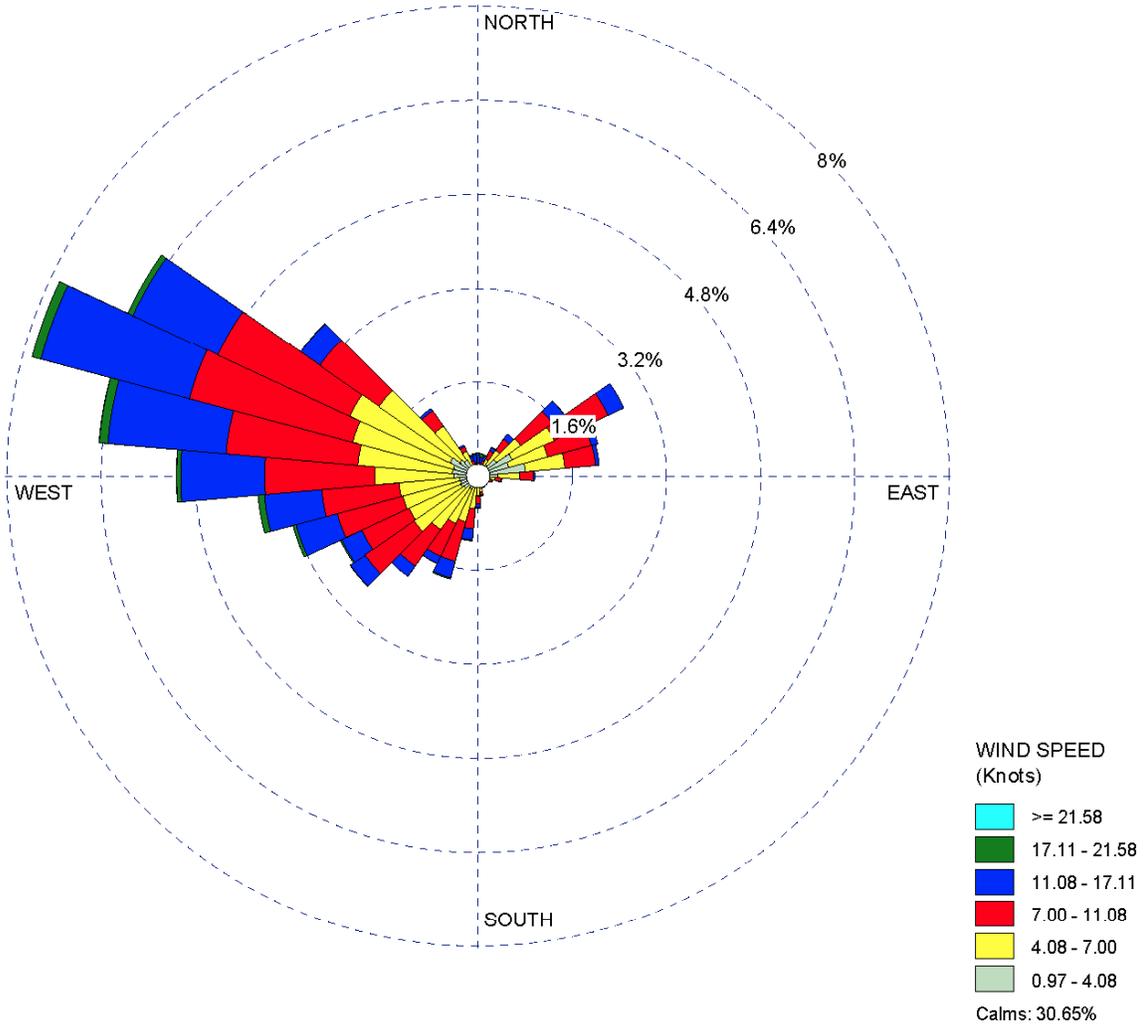


Figure 31. Lake B Synthetic Hydrograph



WIND ROSE PLOT:  
**Station #23285**

DISPLAY:  
**Wind Speed  
 Direction (blowing from)**



COMMENTS:

DATA PERIOD:

**Start Date: 1/1/2009 - 00:00  
 End Date: 1/2/2014 - 23:59**

COMPANY NAME:

MODELER:

CALM WINDS:

**30.65%**

TOTAL COUNT:

**42342 hrs.**

AVG. WIND SPEED:

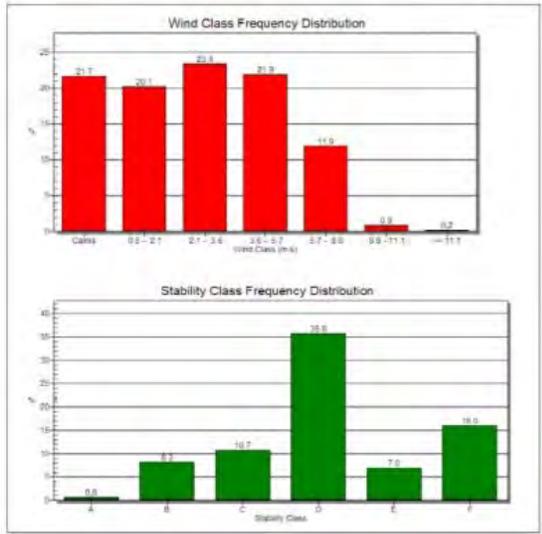
**5.49 Knots**

DATE:

**3/9/2020**

PROJECT NO.:

**Figure 32  
 Predominant Wind Directions at Livermore Municipal Airport (2009-2014)**



Wind speed and stability class frequency distribution at Livermore municipal (ID24927)

**Figure 33.**

# **APPENDICES**

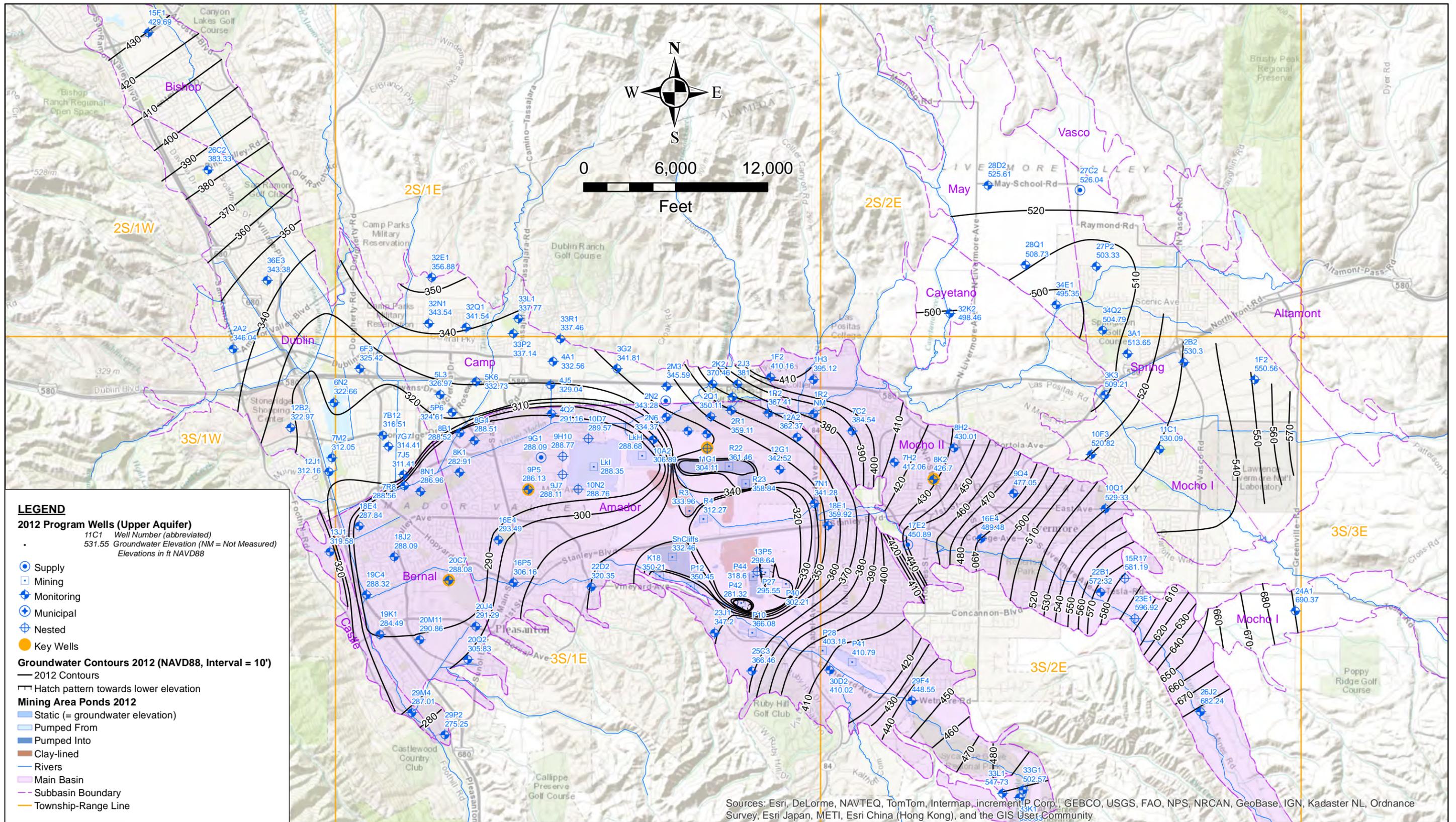
# APPENDIX A

2012-2018 Water Year Groundwater Gradient Maps

---

**2012 WATER YEAR GROUNDWATER GRADIENT MAPS  
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT  
ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**

SOURCE: [WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF\\_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2012\\_GWMP.3.2.PDF](http://WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2012_GWMP.3.2.PDF)



**LEGEND**

**2012 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**  
 11C1 Well Number (abbreviated)  
 531.55 Groundwater Elevation (NM = Not Measured)  
 Elevations in ft NAVD88

- Supply
- Mining
- ◆ Monitoring
- ⊕ Municipal
- ⊕ Nested
- Key Wells

**Groundwater Contours 2012 (NAVD88, Interval = 10')**  
 — 2012 Contours  
 ▨ Hatch pattern towards lower elevation

**Mining Area Ponds 2012**

- Static (= groundwater elevation)
- Pumped From
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined
- Rivers
- Main Basin
- Subbasin Boundary
- Township-Range Line

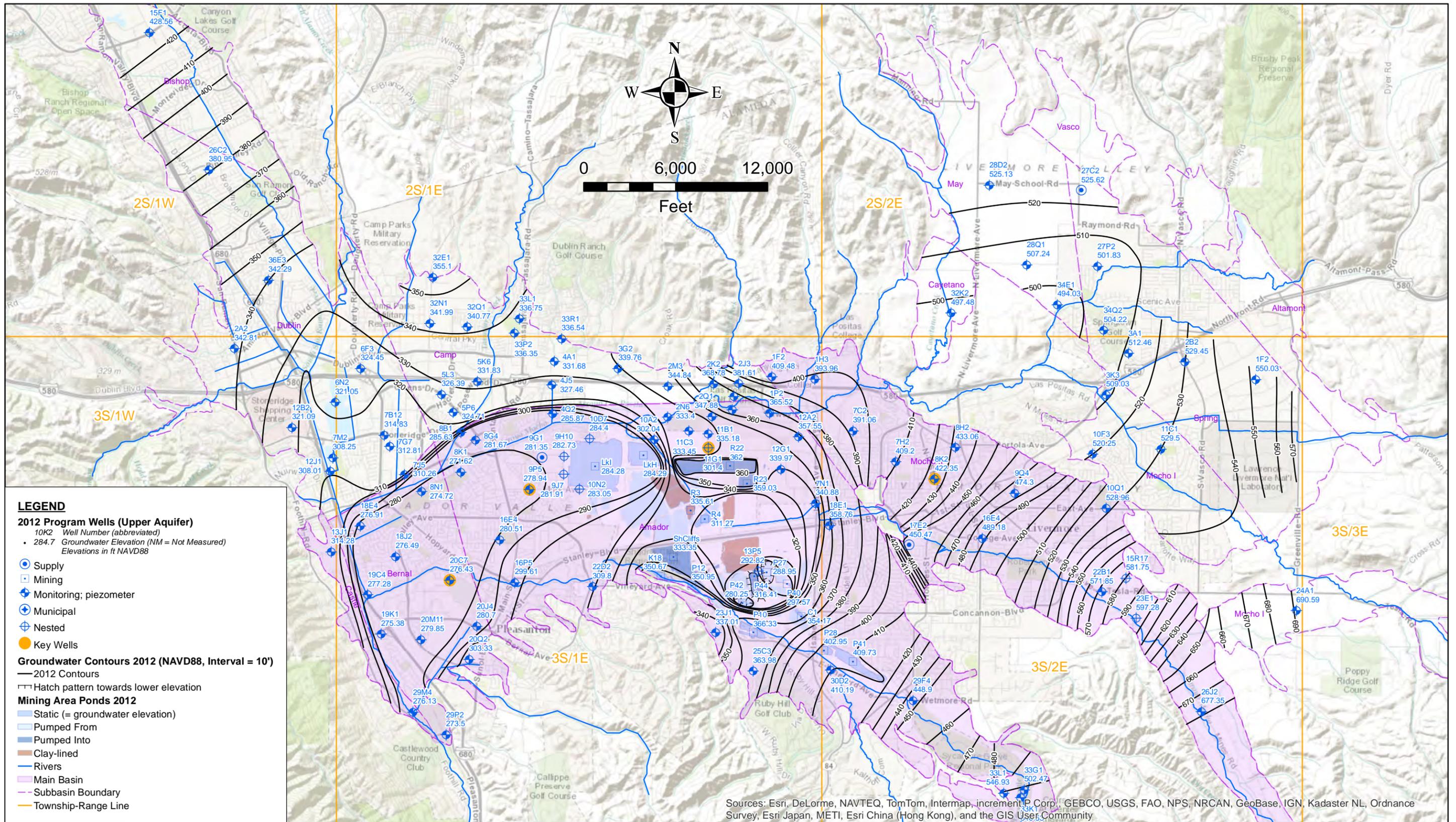
Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR	SCALE: 1 in = 6,000 ft
REVIEWED: MK	DATE: May 2, 2013
FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2012wy\Annual\Fig3.2-05-SASpringUpper2012.mxd	

**Figure 3.2-6**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Spring 2012 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



- LEGEND**
- 2012 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**
- 10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)
  - 284.7 Groundwater Elevation (NM = Not Measured) Elevations in ft NAVD88
- Supply
  - Mining
  - ◆ Monitoring; piezometer
  - ⊕ Municipal
  - ⊕ Nested
  - Key Wells
- Groundwater Contours 2012 (NAVD88, Interval = 10')**
- 2012 Contours
  - ▨ Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
- Mining Area Ponds 2012**
- Static (= groundwater elevation)
  - Pumped From
  - Pumped Into
  - Clay-lined
  - Rivers
  - Main Basin
  - Subbasin Boundary
  - Township-Range Line

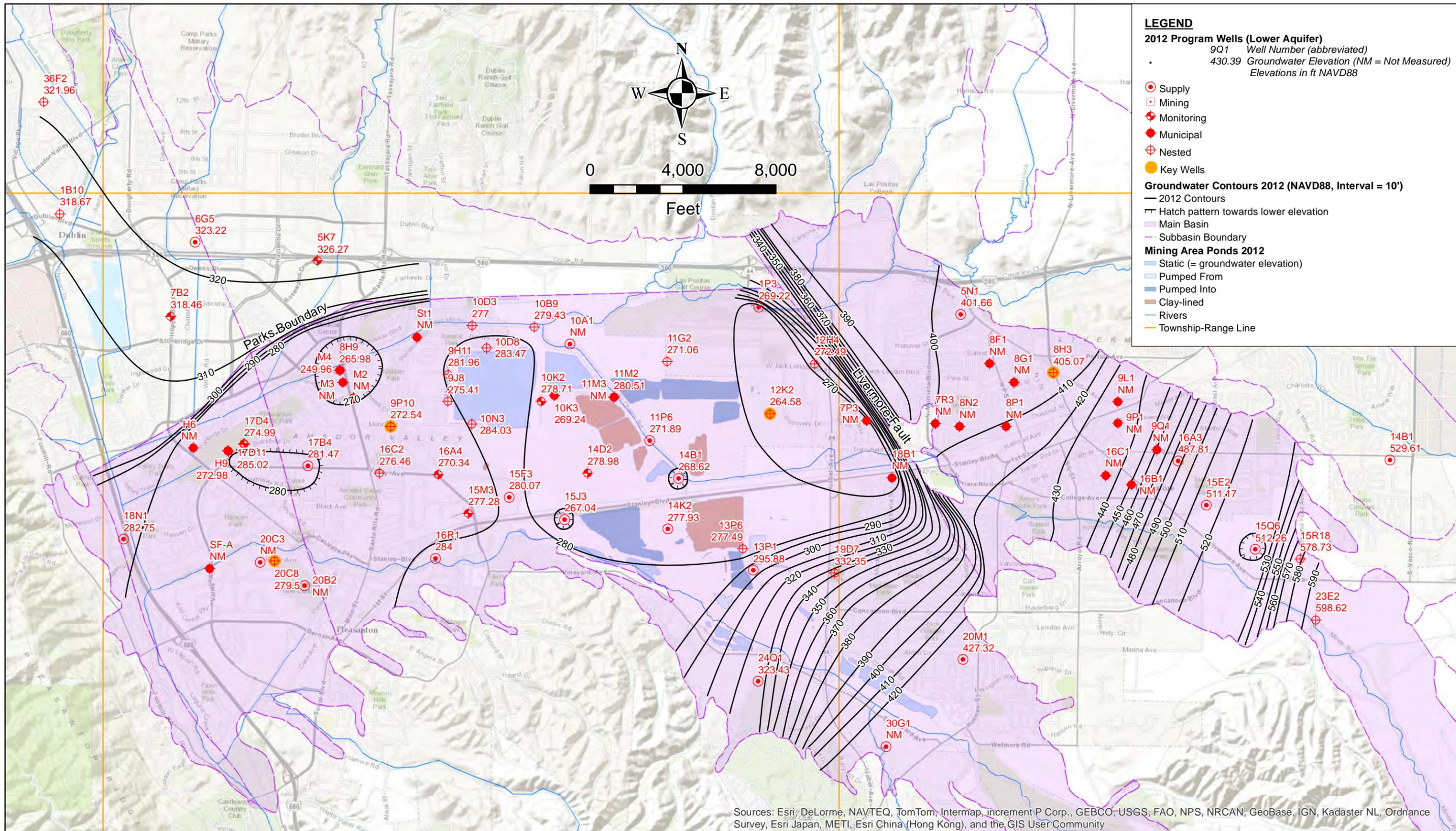
Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

<b>DRAWN:</b> TR	<b>SCALE:</b> 1 in = 6,000 ft
<b>REVIEWED:</b> MK	<b>DATE:</b> May 2, 2013
<b>FILE:</b> E:\MONITOR\GM\2012wy\Annual\Fig3.2-06-SAFallUpper2012.mxd	

**Figure 3.2-7**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Fall 2012 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR

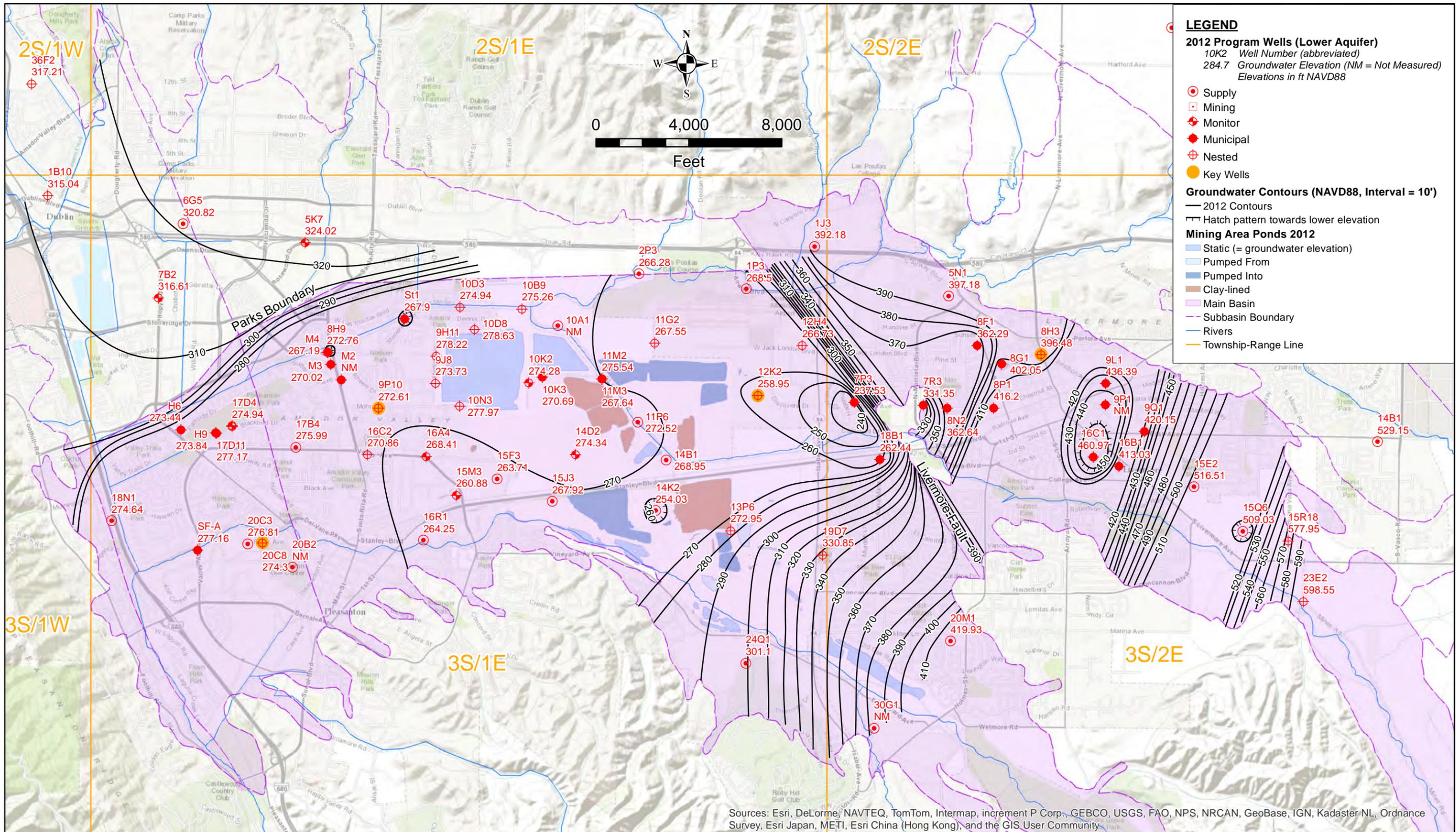
REVIEWED: MK

FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2012wy\Annual\Fig3.2-08-SASpringLower2012.mxd

SCALE: 1 in = 4,000 ft

DATE: May 2, 2013

**Figure 3.2-8**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Spring 2012 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR

REVIEWED: MK

FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2012wy\Annual\Fig3.2-09-SAFallLower2012.mxd

SCALE: 1 in = 4,000 ft

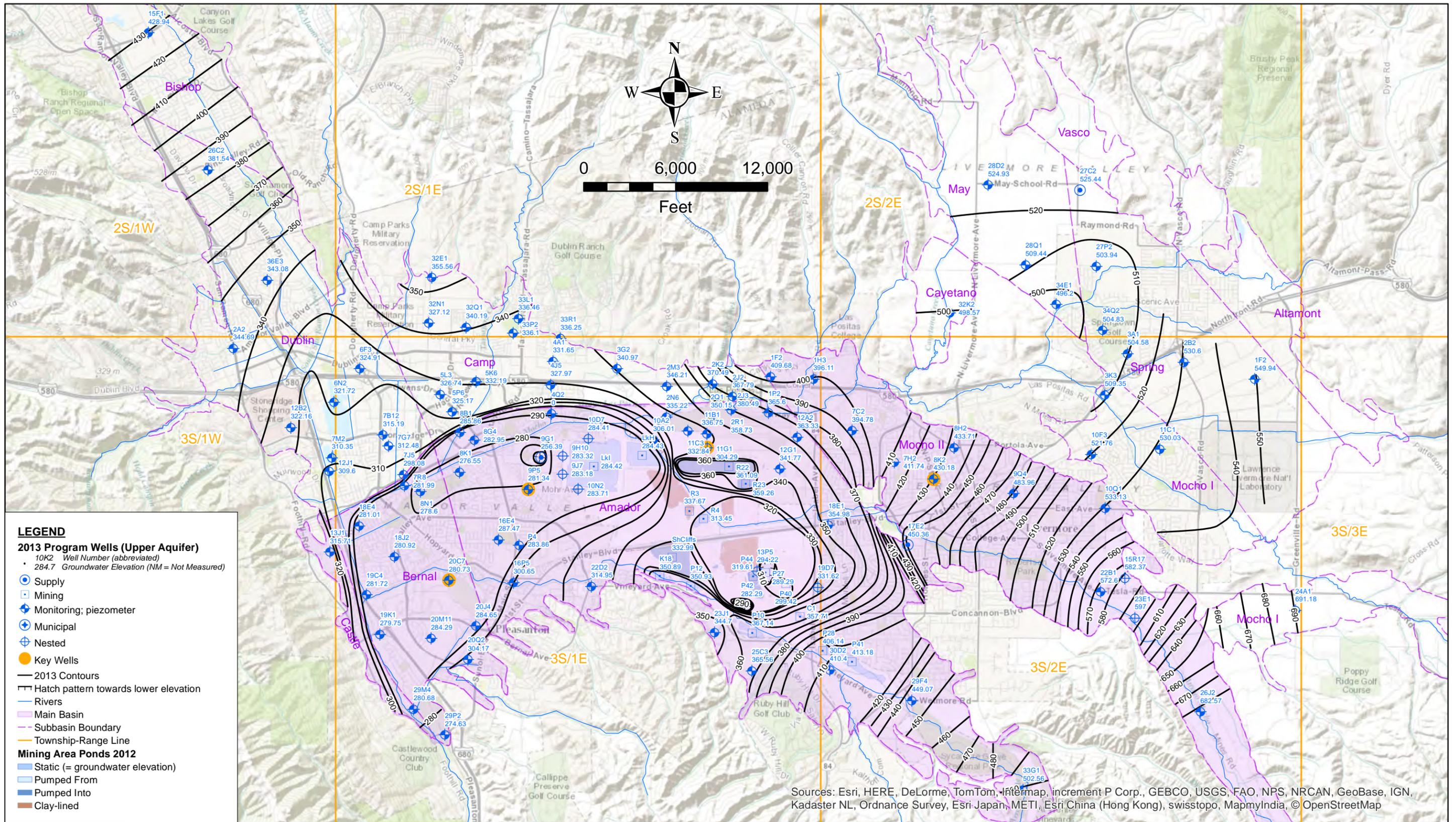
DATE: May 2, 2013

**Figure 3.2-9**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Fall 2012 (October)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

---

**2013 WATER YEAR GROUNDWATER GRADIENT MAPS  
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT  
ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**

SOURCE: [WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF\\_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2013-6\\_GWMP\\_2.4\\_GW-MNTRNG.PDF](http://WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2013-6_GWMP_2.4_GW-MNTRNG.PDF)



- LEGEND**
- 2013 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**
- 10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)
  - 284.7 Groundwater Elevation (NM = Not Measured)
  - Supply
  - Mining
  - ⊕ Monitoring; piezometer
  - ⊕ Municipal
  - ⊕ Nested
  - Key Wells
  - 2013 Contours
  - ▨ Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
  - Rivers
  - Main Basin
  - - Subbasin Boundary
  - Township-Range Line
- Mining Area Ponds 2012**
- Static (= groundwater elevation)
  - Pumped From
  - Pumped Into
  - Clay-lined

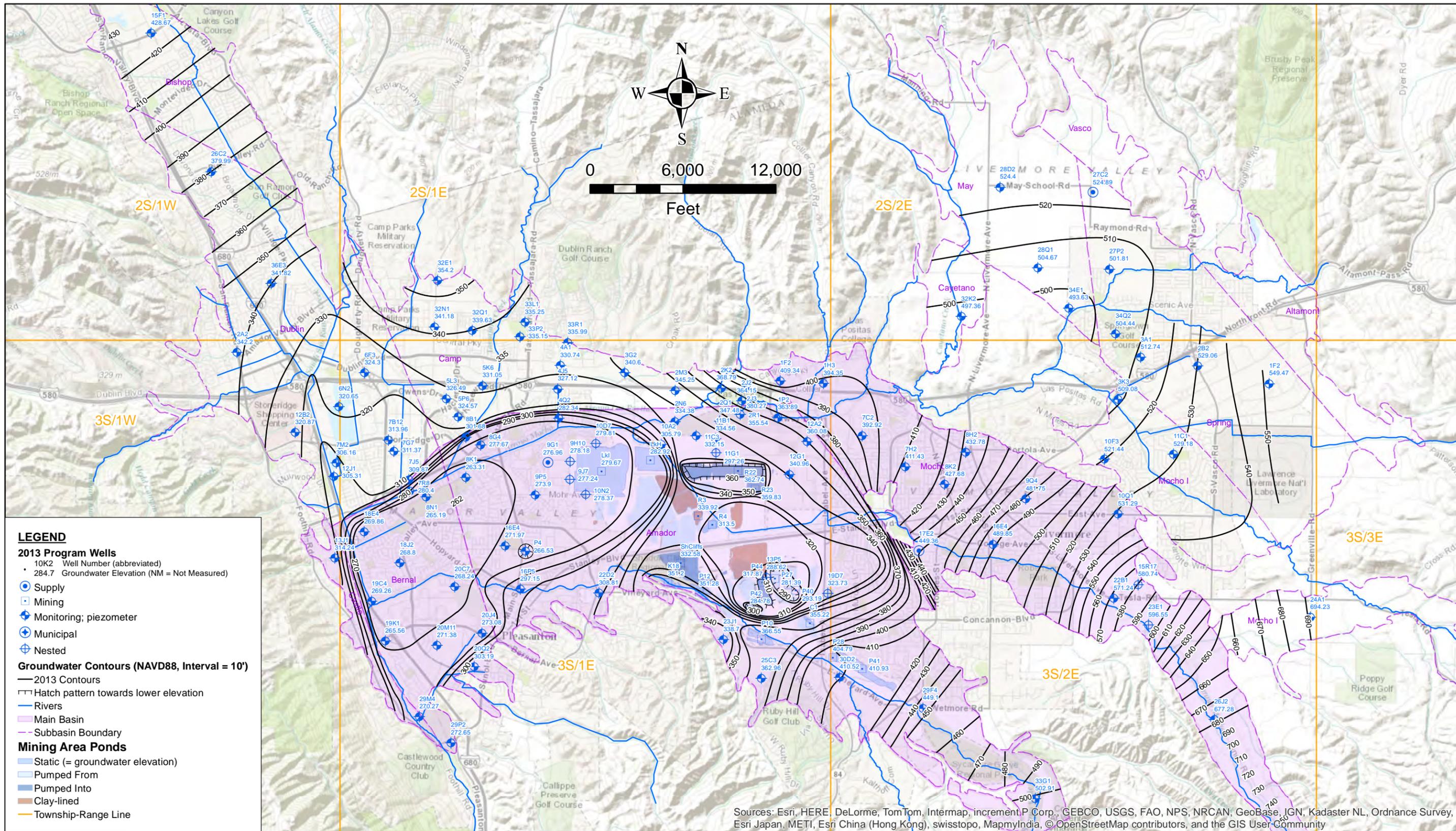
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR	SCALE: 1 in = 6,000 ft
REVIEWED: MK	DATE: Jul 21, 2014
FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2013WYAnnualReport2013\Fig2.4-08-SASpringUpper13.mxd	

**Figure 2.4-8**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Spring 2013 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



**LEGEND**

**2013 Program Wells**

- 10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)
- 284.7 Groundwater Elevation (NM = Not Measured)

- Supply
- Mining
- Monitoring; piezometer
- Municipal
- Nested

**Groundwater Contours (NAVD88, Interval = 10')**

- 2013 Contours
- Hatch pattern towards lower elevation

- Rivers
- Main Basin
- Subbasin Boundary

**Mining Area Ponds**

- Static (= groundwater elevation)
- Pumped From
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined
- Township-Range Line



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR

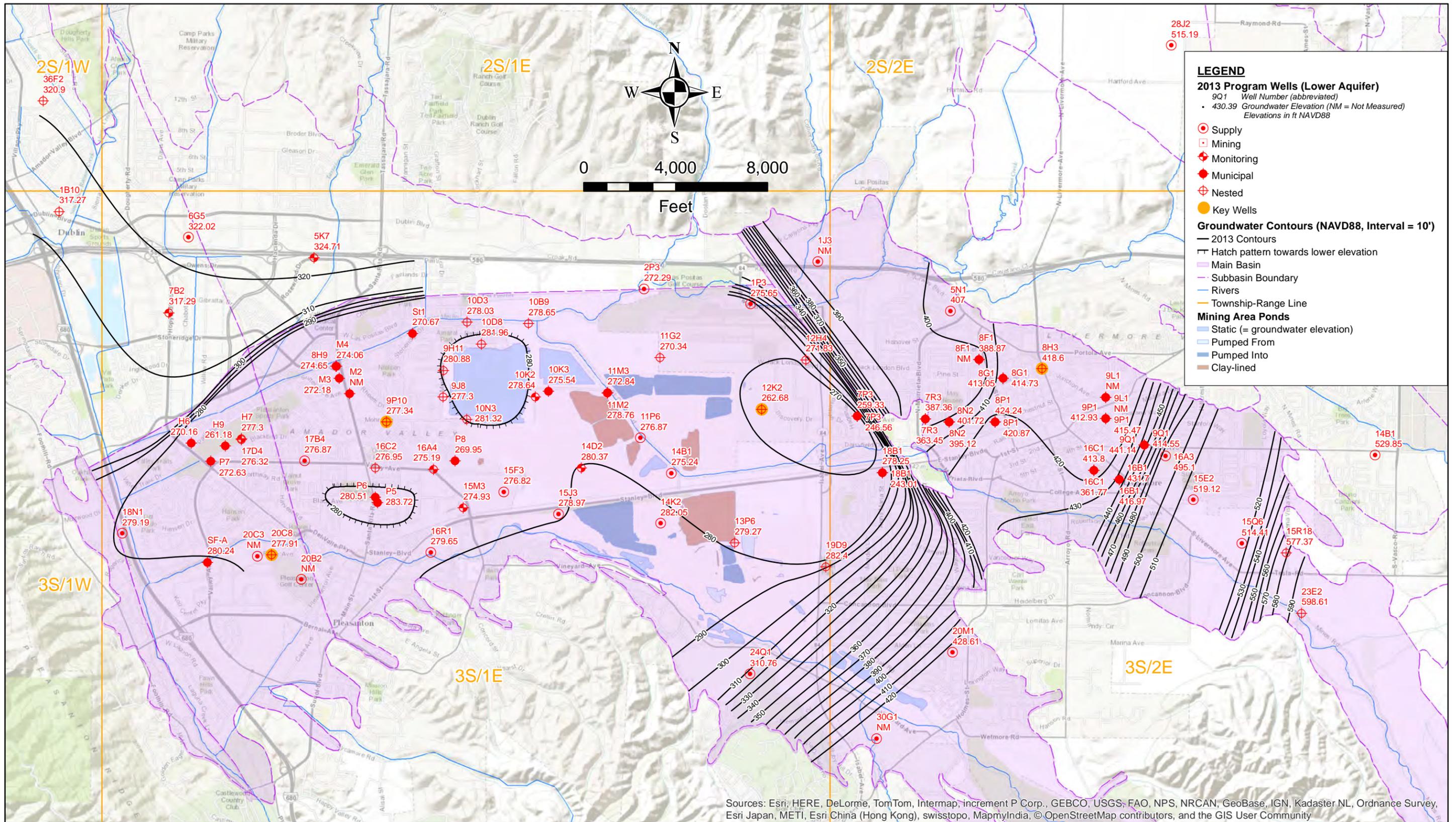
REVIEWED: MK

FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2013WYAnnualReport2013\Fig2.4-09-SAFallUpper13.mxd

SCALE: 1 in = 6,000 ft

DATE: Jul 21, 2014

**Figure 2.4-9**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Fall 2013 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR

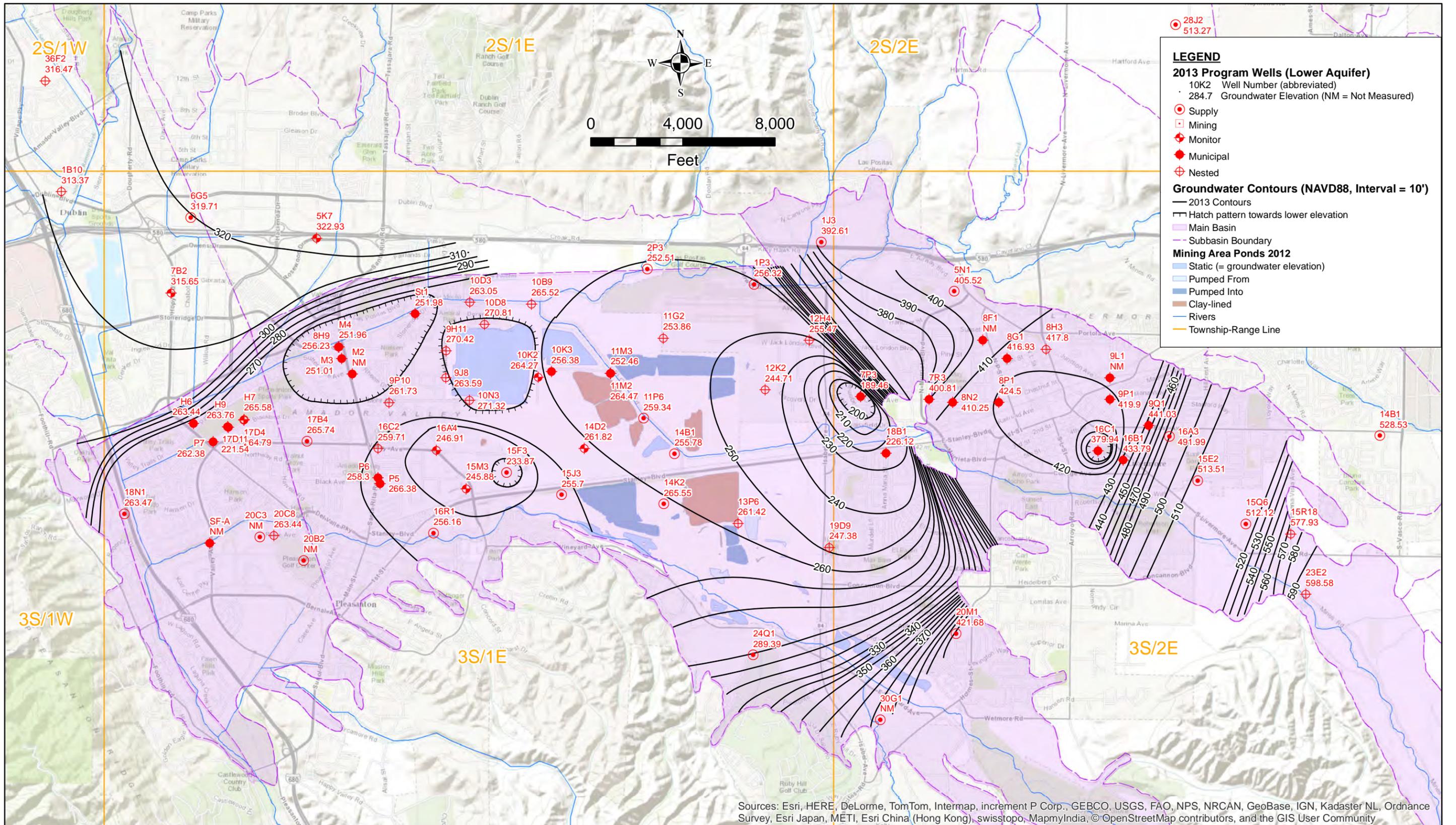
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FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2013WYAnnualReport2013\Fig2.4-10-SASpringLower13.mxd

SCALE: 1 in = 4,000 ft

DATE: Jul 21, 2017

**Figure 2.4-10**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Spring 2013 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR

REVIEWED: MK

FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2013WY\AnnualReport2013\Fig2.4-11-SAFallLower13.mxd

SCALE: 1 in = 4,000 ft

DATE: Jul 21, 2014

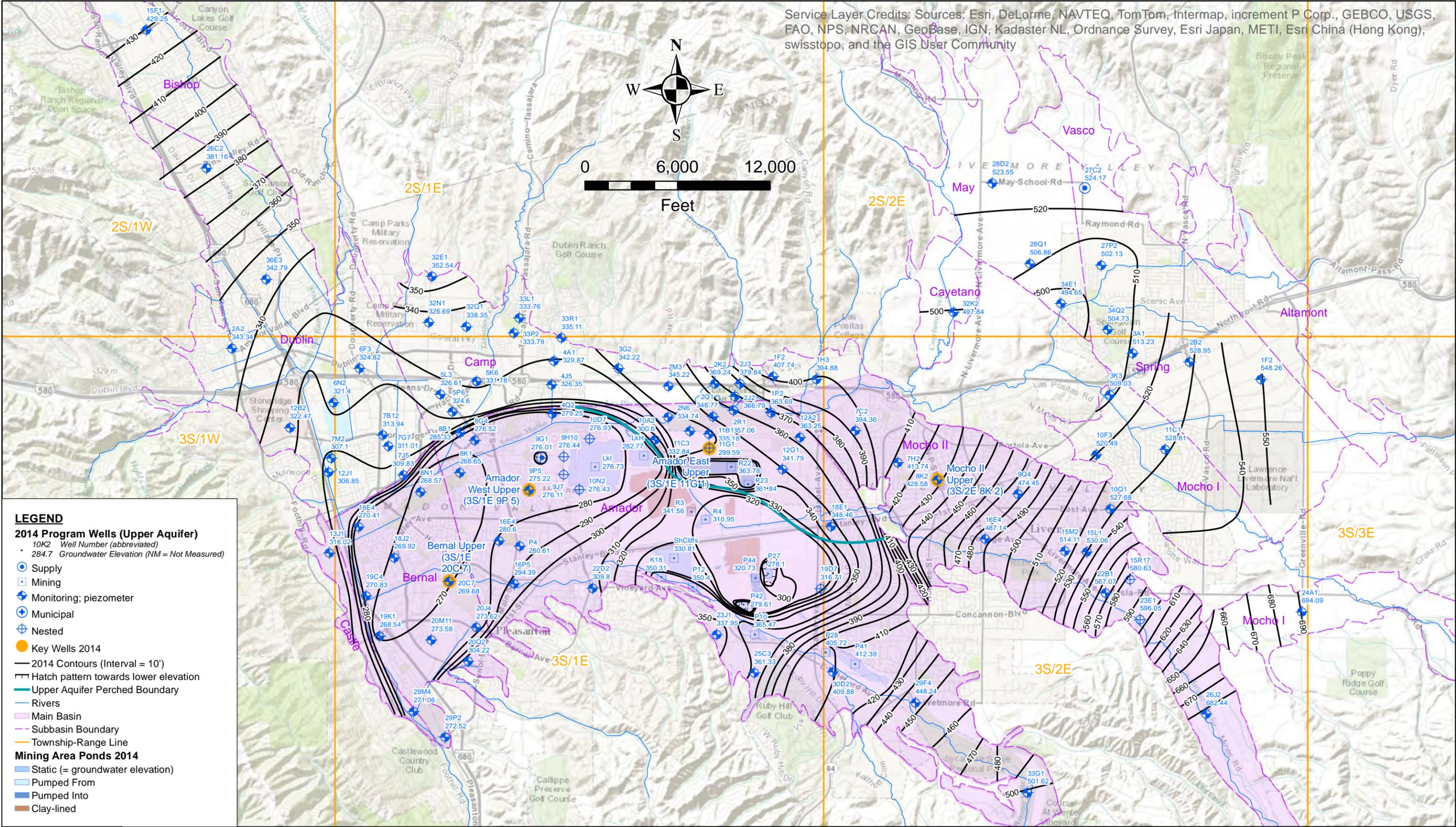
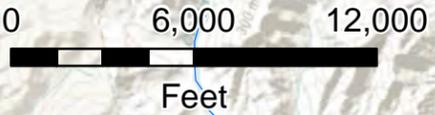
**Figure 2.4-11**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Fall 2013 (October)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

---

**2014 WATER YEAR GROUNDWATER GRADIENT MAPS  
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT  
ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**

SOURCE: [WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF\\_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2014\\_GWMP\\_5\\_GW-ELEV.PDF](http://WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2014_GWMP_5_GW-ELEV.PDF)

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



- LEGEND**
- 2014 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**
- 10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)
  - 284.7 Groundwater Elevation (NM = Not Measured)
  - Supply
  - Mining
  - Monitoring; piezometer
  - Municipal
  - Nested
  - Key Wells 2014
  - 2014 Contours (Interval = 10')
  - Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
  - Upper Aquifer Perched Boundary
  - Rivers
  - Main Basin
  - Subbasin Boundary
  - Township-Range Line
- Mining Area Ponds 2014**
- Static (= groundwater elevation)
  - Pumped From
  - Pumped Into
  - Clay-lined

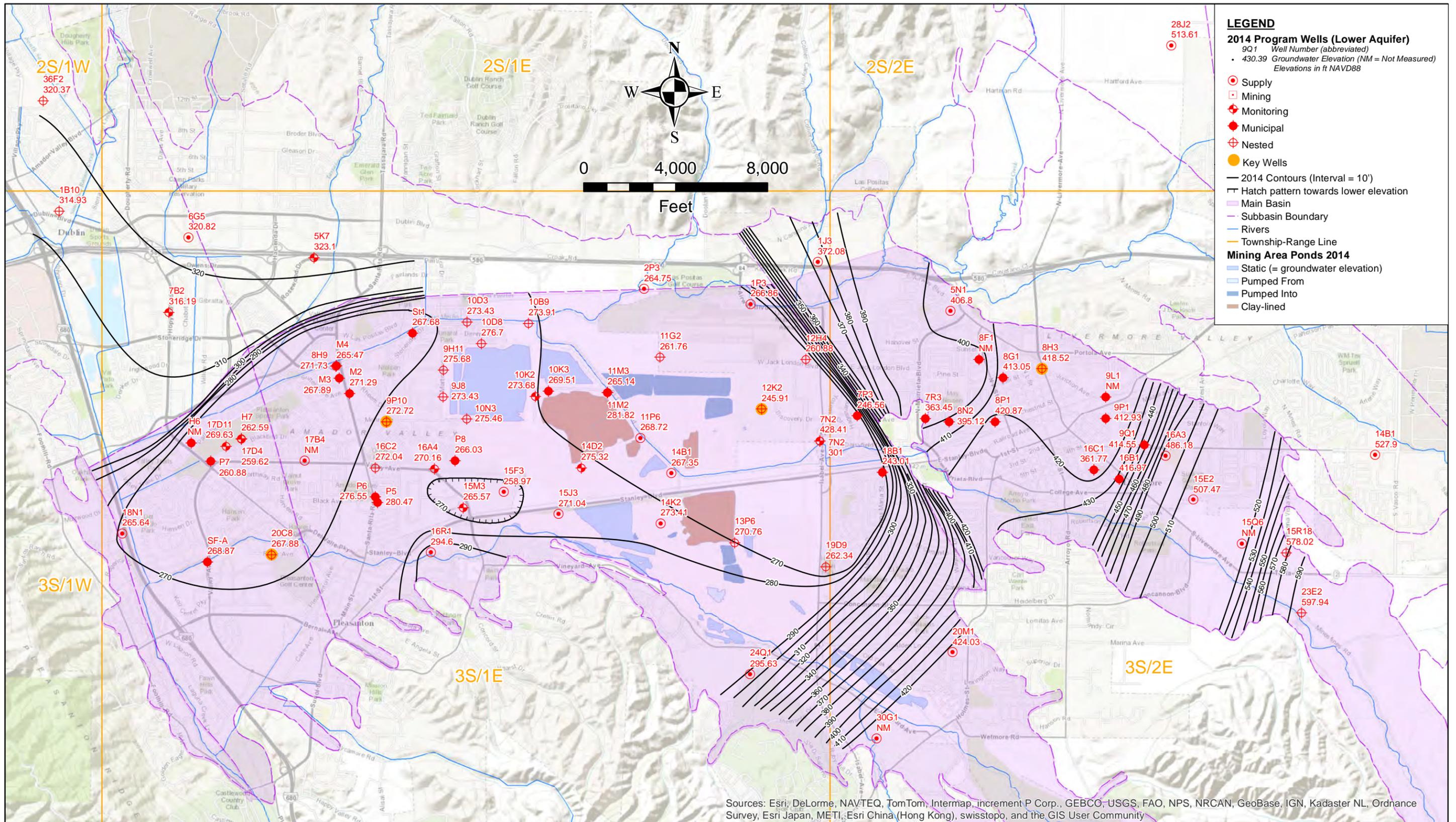


**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR	SCALE: 1 in = 6,000 ft
REVIEWED: MK	DATE: May 1, 2015
FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2014WYAnnualReport2014\Fig5-07-SASpringUpper14.mxd	

**Figure 5-8**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Spring 2014 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**





**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR

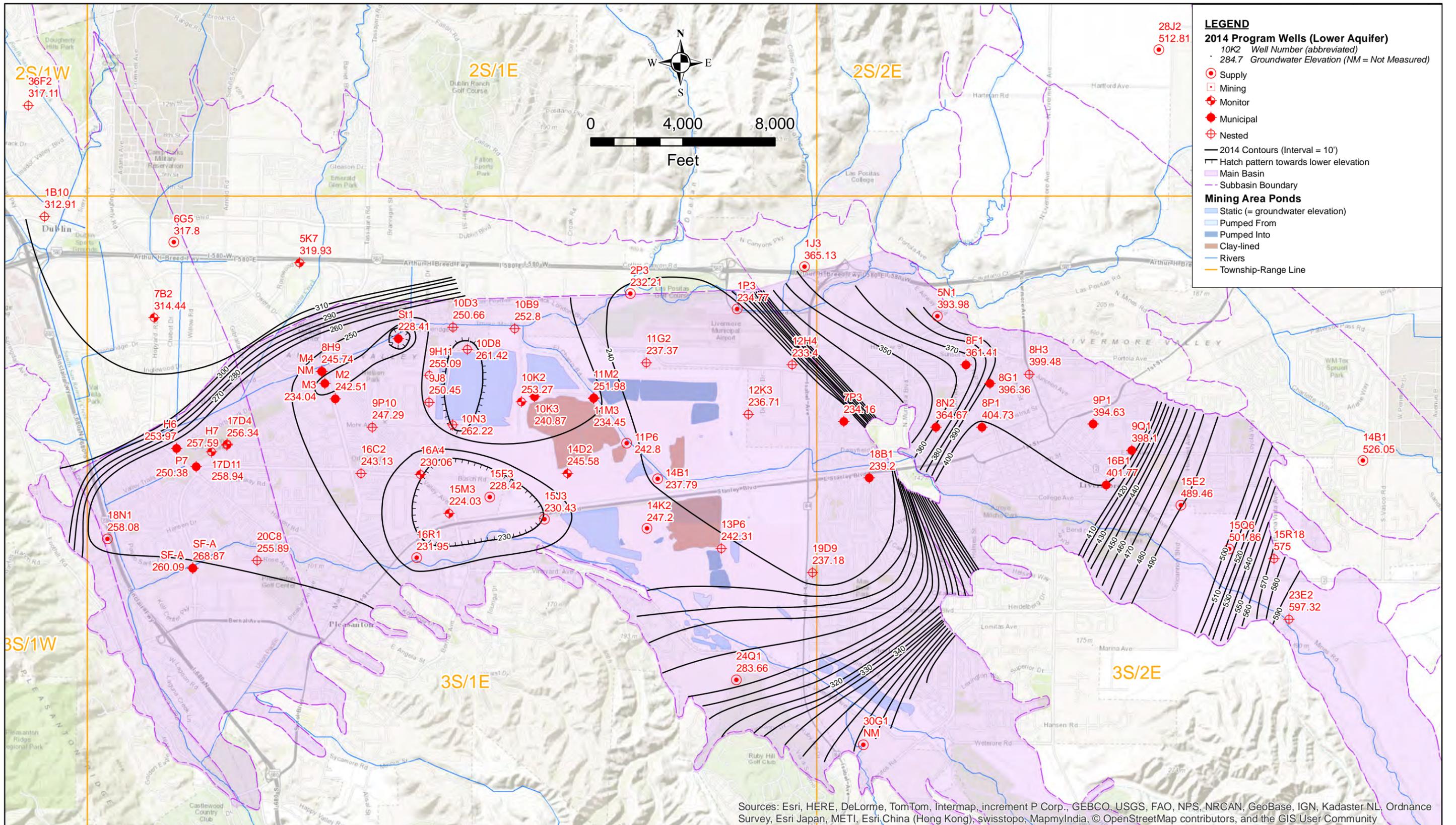
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FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2014WYAnnualReport2014\Fig5-09-SASpringLower14.mxd

SCALE: 1 in = 4,000 ft

DATE: May 1, 2015

**Figure 5-10**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Spring 2014 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR

REVIEWED: MK

FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2014WY\AnnualReport2014\Fig5-11-SAFallLower14.mxd

SCALE: 1 in = 4,000 ft

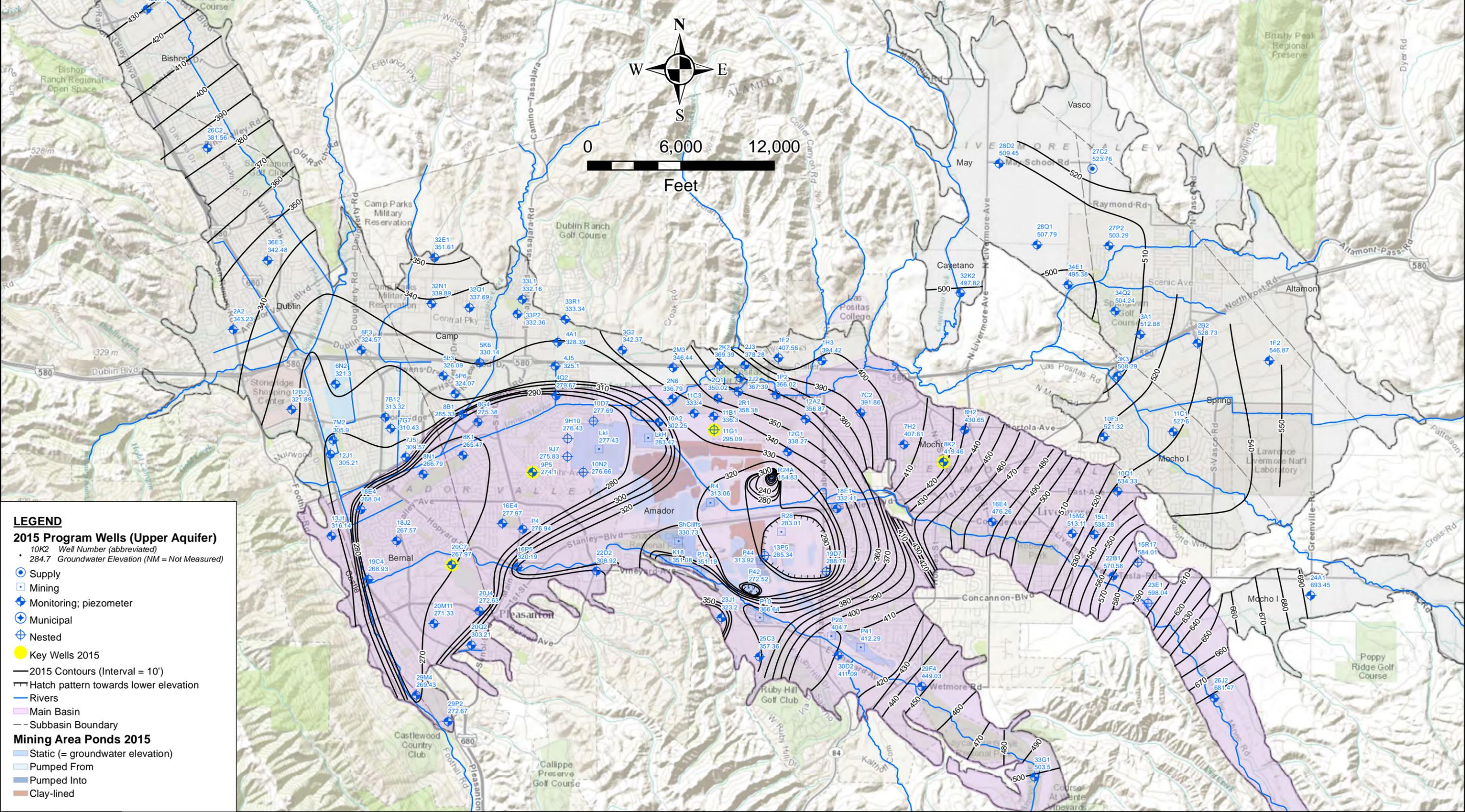
DATE: May 19, 2015

**Figure 5-11**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Fall 2014 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

---

**2015 WATER YEAR GROUNDWATER GRADIENT MAPS  
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT  
ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**

SOURCE: [WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF\\_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2015\\_GWMP\\_5\\_GW-ELEV.PDF](http://WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2015_GWMP_5_GW-ELEV.PDF)



**LEGEND**

**2015 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**

- 10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)
- 284.7 Groundwater Elevation (NM = Not Measured)
- Supply
- Mining
- Monitoring; piezometer
- Municipal
- Nested
- Key Wells 2015

— 2015 Contours (Interval = 10')

▭ Hatch pattern towards lower elevation

— Rivers

— Main Basin

--- Subbasin Boundary

**Mining Area Ponds 2015**

- Static (= groundwater elevation)
- Pumped From
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined

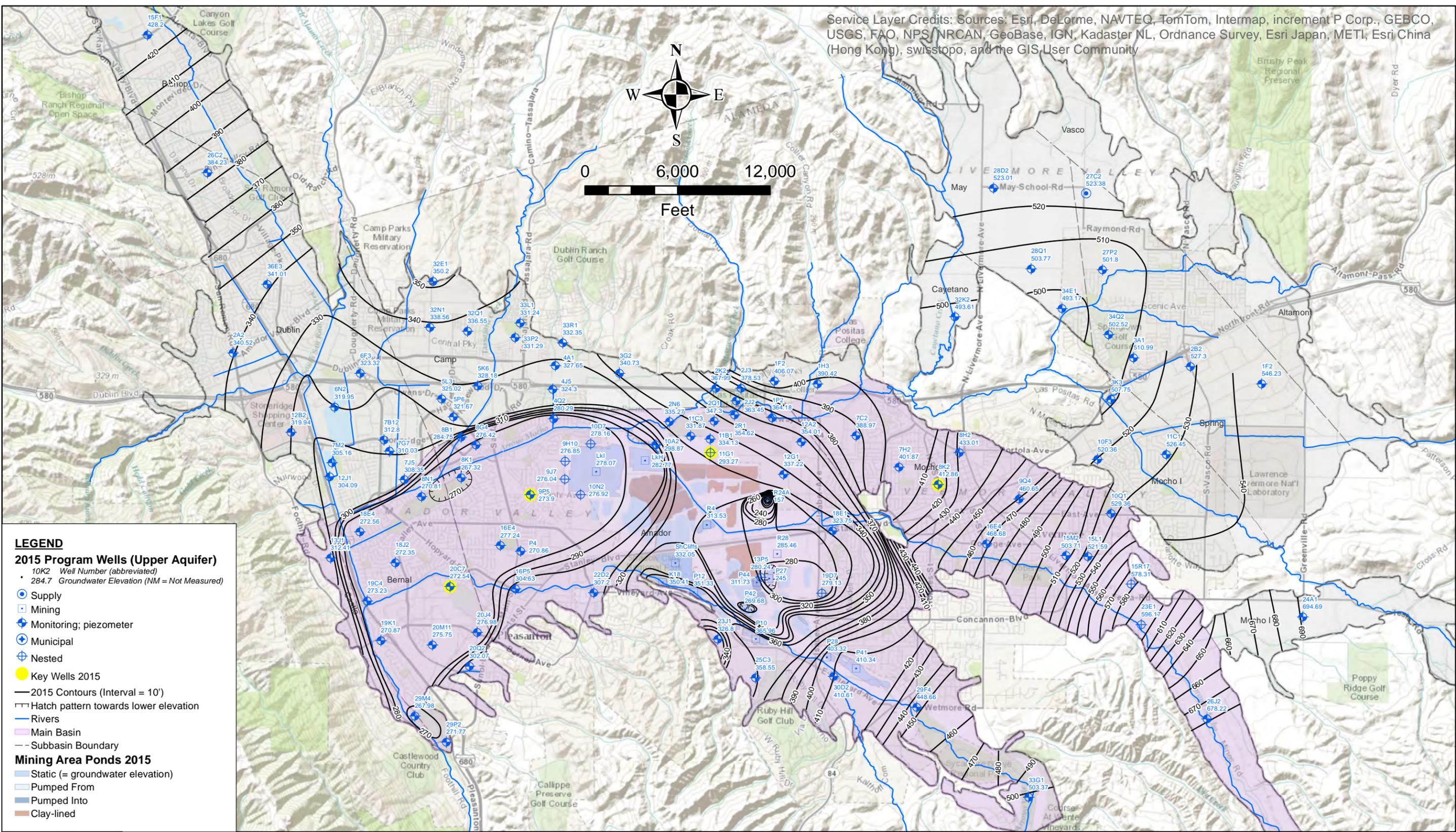
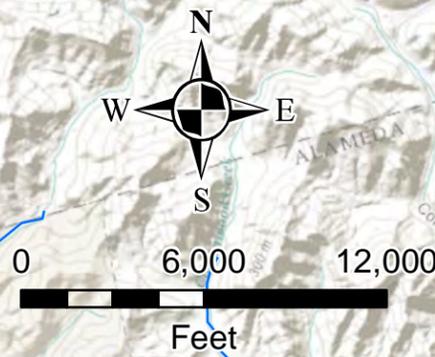


**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR	SCALE: 1 in = 6,000 ft
REVIEWED: MK	DATE: Apr 25, 2016
FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM2015WY\AnnualReport2015\Fig05-08-SASpringUpper15.mxd	

**Figure 5-8**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Spring 2015 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



- LEGEND**
- 2015 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**
- 10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)
  - 284.7 Groundwater Elevation (NM = Not Measured)
  - Supply
  - Mining
  - Monitoring; piezometer
  - Municipal
  - Nested
  - Key Wells 2015
  - 2015 Contours (Interval = 10')
  - Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
  - Rivers
  - Main Basin
  - Subbasin Boundary
- Mining Area Ponds 2015**
- Static (= groundwater elevation)
  - Pumped From
  - Pumped Into
  - Clay-lined



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR

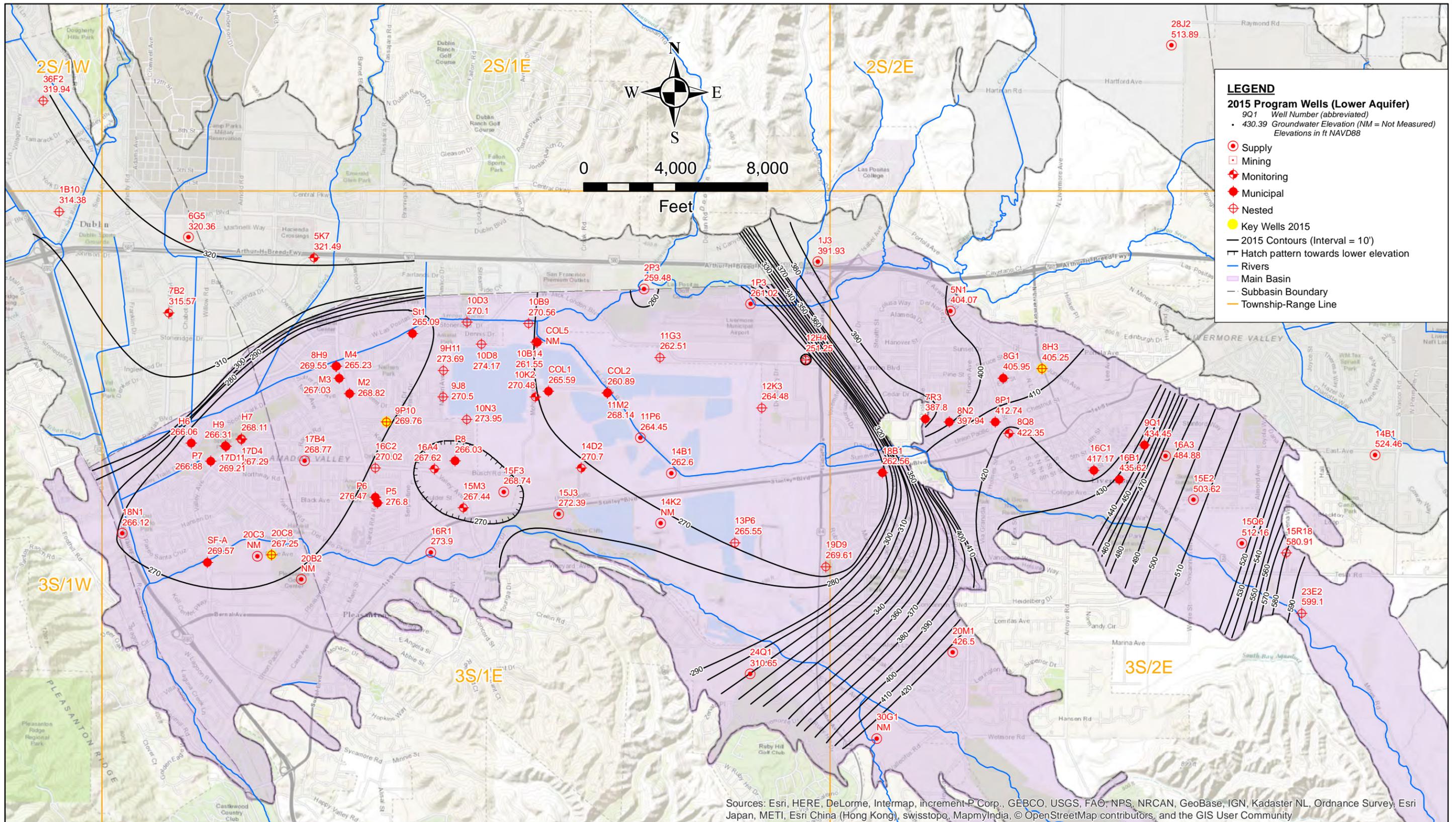
REVIEWED: MK

FILE:  
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SCALE: 1 in = 6,000 ft

DATE: Apr 25, 2016

**Figure 5-9**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Fall 2015 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR

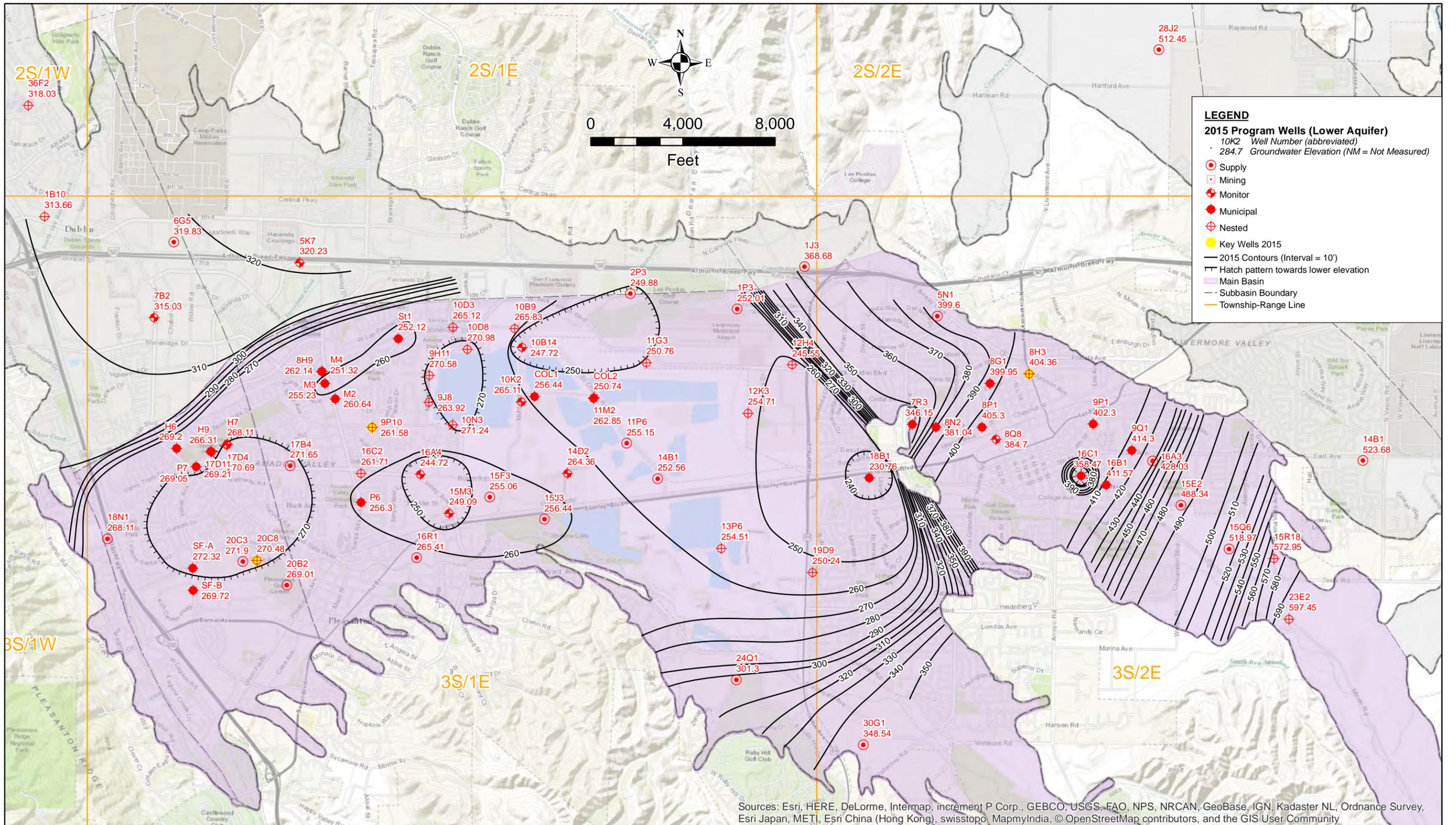
REVIEWED: MK

FILE:  
 E:\MONITOR\GM2015WY\AnnualReport2015\Fig05-10-SASpringLower15.mxd

SCALE: 1 in = 4,000 ft

DATE: Jun 2, 2016

**Figure 5-10**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Spring 2015 (May)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



**ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**  
 100 North Canyons Parkway  
 Livermore, CA

DRAWN: TR/CW

REVIEWED: MK

FILE:

E:\MONITOR\GM\2015WY\AnnualReport2015\Fig05-11-SAFallLower15.mxd

SCALE: 1 in = 4,000 ft

DATE: Jun 2, 2016

**Figure 5-11**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Fall 2015 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

---

**2016 WATER YEAR GROUNDWATER GRADIENT MAPS  
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT  
ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**

SOURCE: [WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF\\_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2016-GWMP-5.PDF](http://WWW.ZONE7WATER.COM/IMAGES/PDF_DOCS/GROUNDWATER/2016-GWMP-5.PDF)

**LEGEND**

**2016 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**

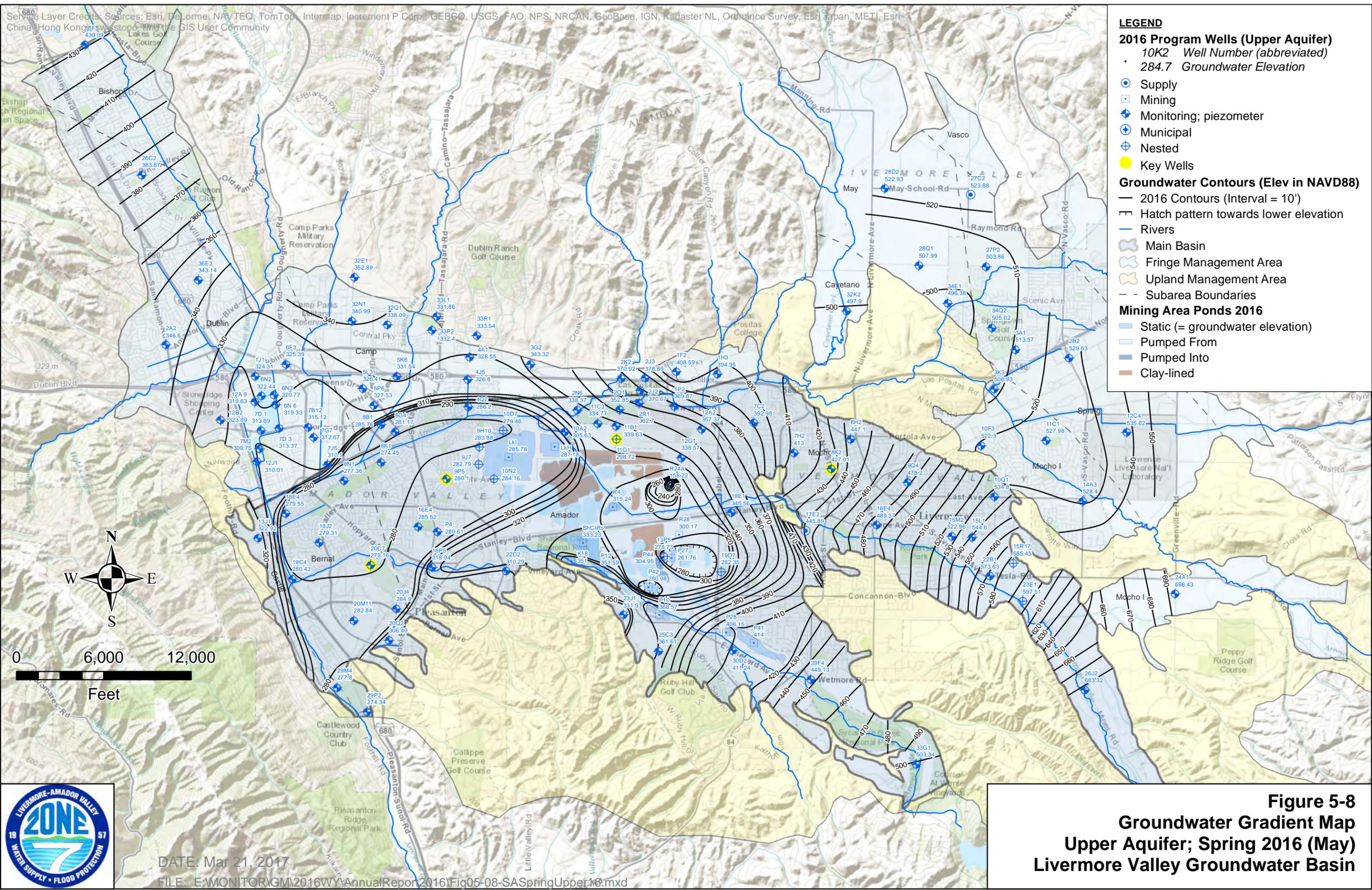
- 10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)
- 284.7 Groundwater Elevation
- Supply
- Mining
- Monitoring; piezometer
- Municipal
- Nested
- Key Wells

**Groundwater Contours (Elev in NAVD88)**

- 2016 Contours (Interval = 10')
- Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
- Rivers
- Main Basin
- Fringe Management Area
- Upland Management Area
- Subarea Boundaries

**Mining Area Ponds 2016**

- Static (= groundwater elevation)
- Pumped From
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined



DATE: Mar 21, 2017  
 FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM2016WY\AnnualReport2016\Fig05-08-SASpringUpper16.mxd

**Figure 5-8**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Spring 2016 (May)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

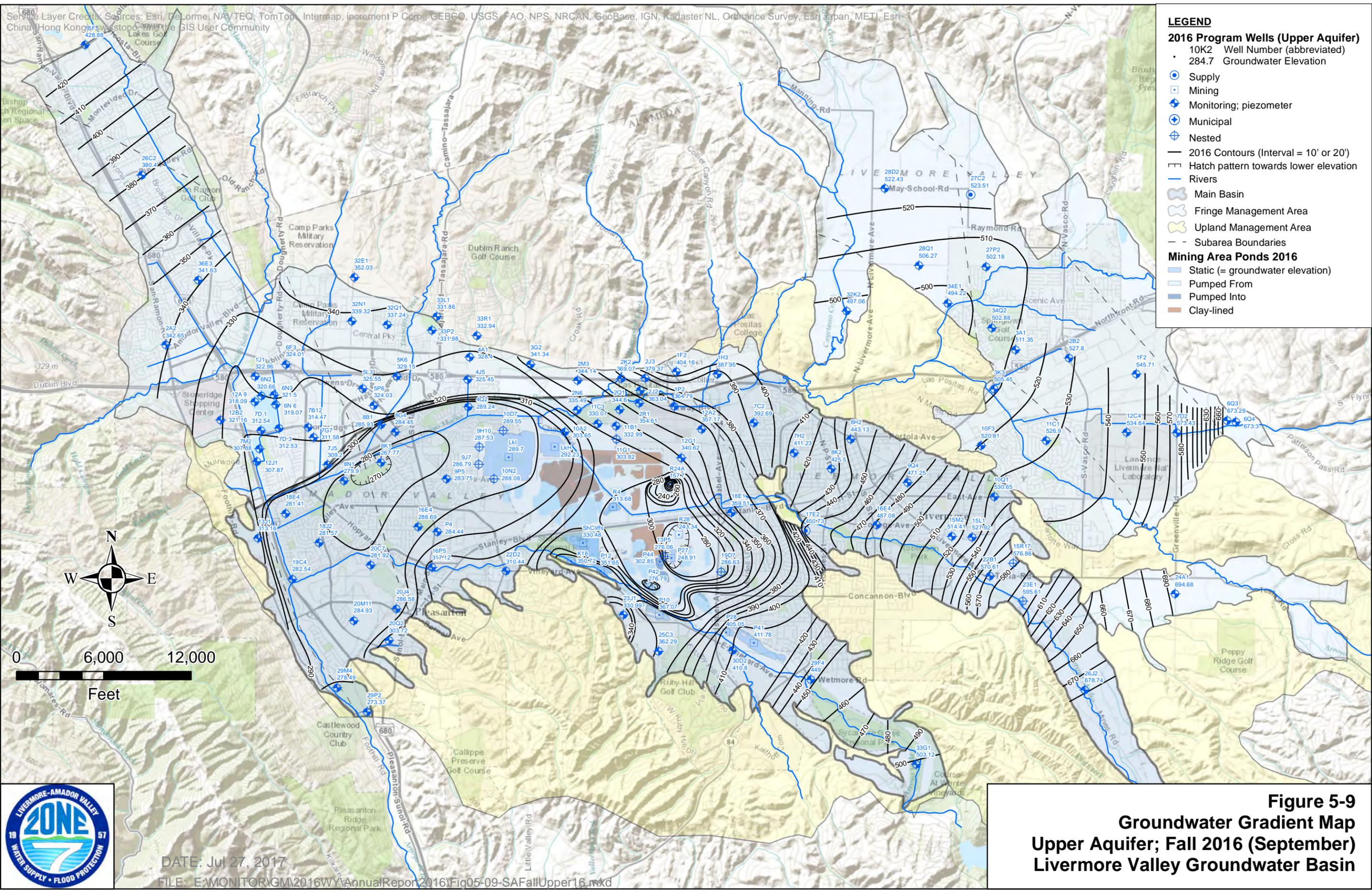
**LEGEND**

**2016 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**

- 10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)
- 284.7 Groundwater Elevation
- Supply
- Mining
- Monitoring; piezometer
- Municipal
- Nested
- 2016 Contours (Interval = 10' or 20')
- Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
- Rivers
- Main Basin
- Fringe Management Area
- Upland Management Area
- Subarea Boundaries

**Mining Area Ponds 2016**

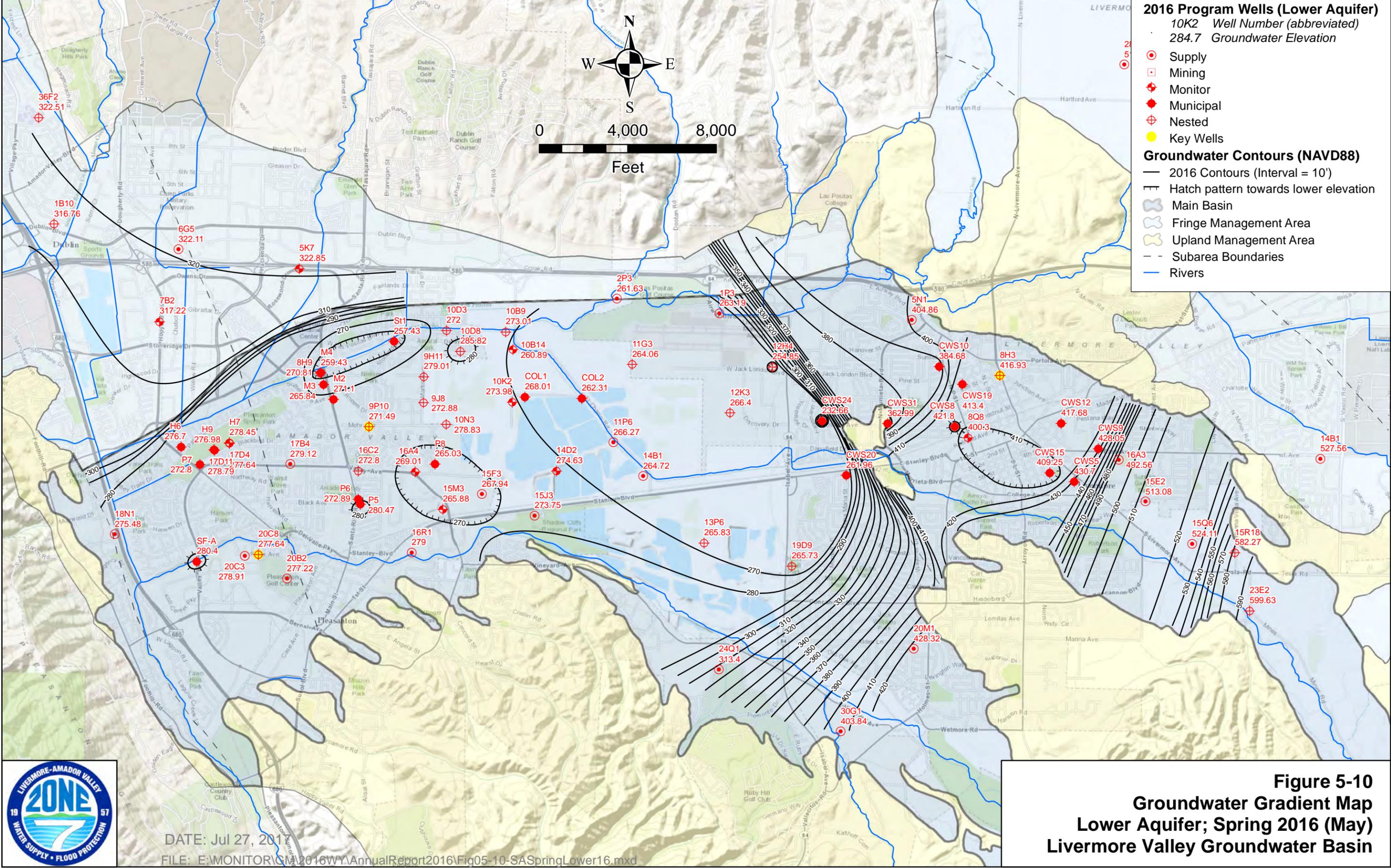
- Static (= groundwater elevation)
- Pumped From
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined



**Figure 5-9**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Fall 2016 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



**LEGEND**

**2016 Program Wells (Lower Aquifer)**

- 10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)
- 284.7 Groundwater Elevation
- Supply
- ◻ Mining
- ◆ Monitor
- ◼ Municipal
- ⊕ Nested
- Key Wells

**Groundwater Contours (NAVD88)**

- 2016 Contours (Interval = 10')
- ▨ Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
- ⬭ Main Basin
- ⬭ Fringe Management Area
- ⬭ Upland Management Area
- - Subarea Boundaries
- Rivers



DATE: Jul 27, 2016  
 FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2016\WY\AnnualReport2016\Fig05-10-SASpringLower16.mxd

**Figure 5-10**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Spring 2016 (May)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

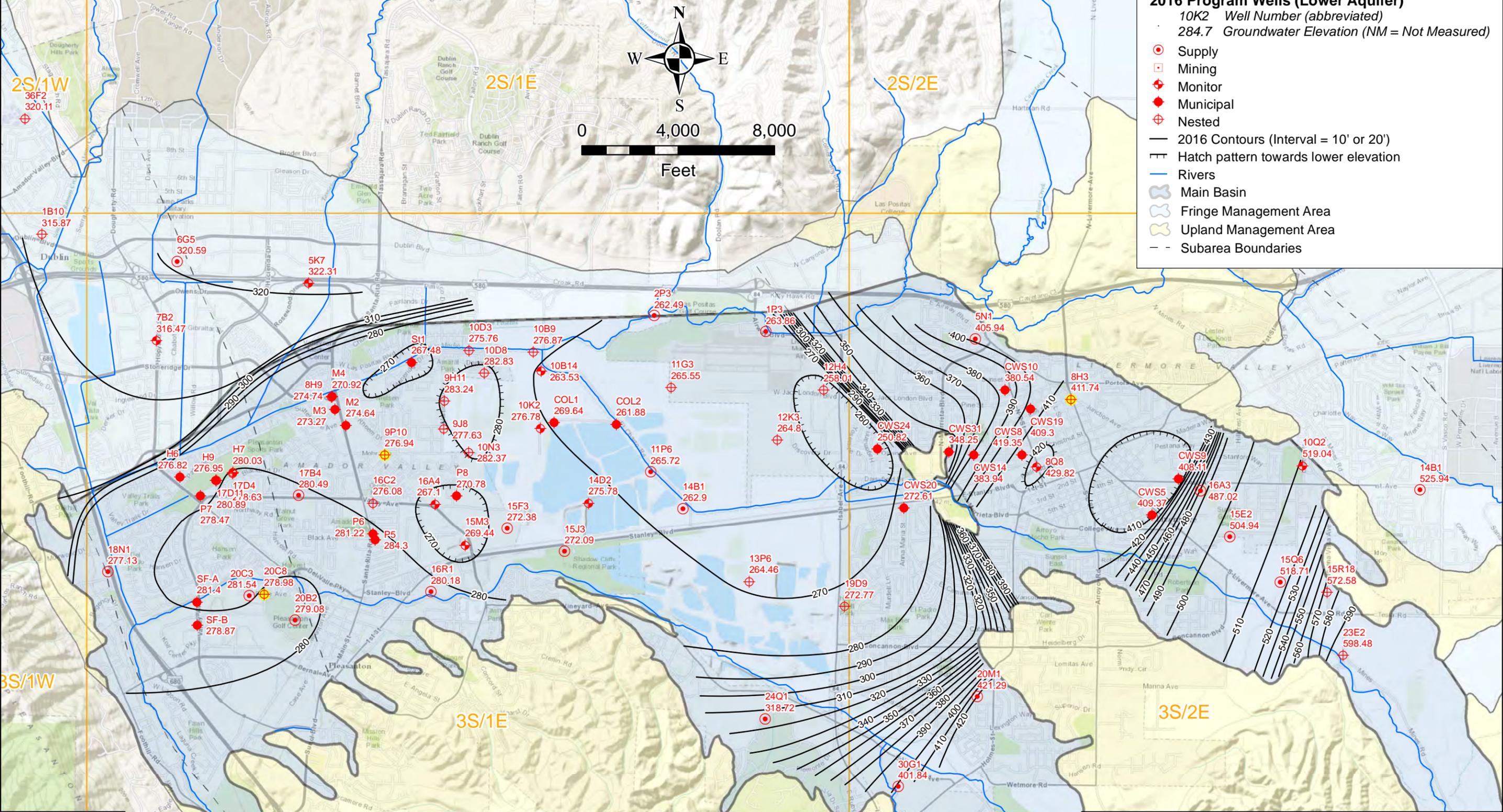
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

**LEGEND**

**2016 Program Wells (Lower Aquifer)**

10K2 Well Number (abbreviated)  
284.7 Groundwater Elevation (NM = Not Measured)

- Supply
- Mining
- ◆ Monitor
- Municipal
- ⊕ Nested
- 2016 Contours (Interval = 10' or 20')
- ▨ Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
- Rivers
- ▭ Main Basin
- ▭ Fringe Management Area
- ▭ Upland Management Area
- - Subarea Boundaries



DATE: Mar 27, 2017  
FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM\2016WY\AnnualReport2016\Fig05-11-SAFallLower16.mxd

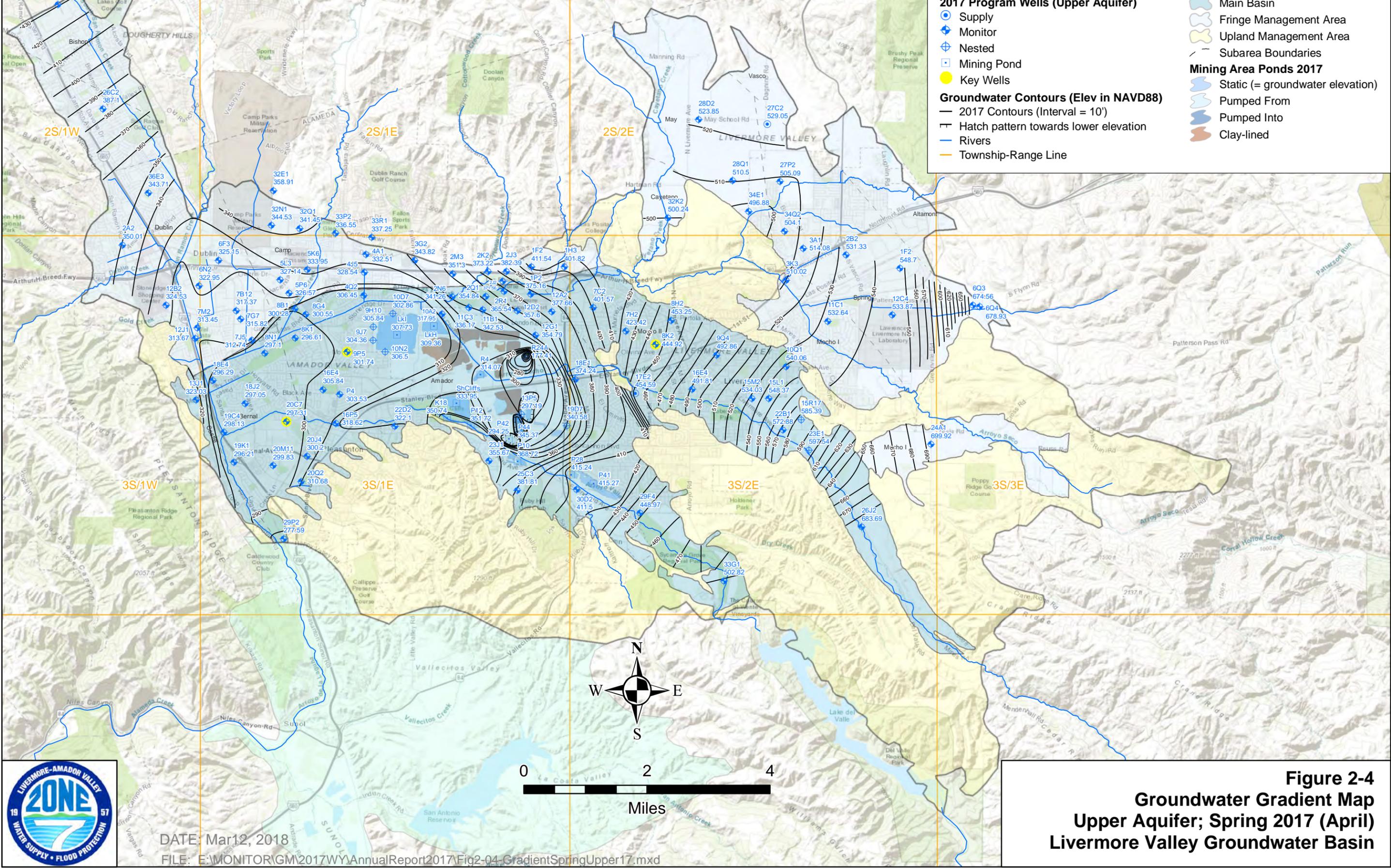
**Figure 5-11**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Fall 2016 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

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**2017 WATER YEAR GROUNDWATER GRADIENT MAPS  
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT  
ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**

SOURCE: [WWW.DROPBOX.COM/S/43N2YAL511DUD1F/2017-GWMP-2.PDF?DL=0](http://WWW.DROPBOX.COM/S/43N2YAL511DUD1F/2017-GWMP-2.PDF?DL=0)

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



**LEGEND**

**2017 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**

- Supply
- ⊕ Monitor
- ⊕ Nested
- Mining Pond
- Key Wells

**Groundwater Contours (Elev in NAVD88)**

- 2017 Contours (Interval = 10')
- ▨ Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
- Rivers
- Township-Range Line

**Mining Area Ponds 2017**

- Static (= groundwater elevation)
- Pumped From
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined

**Management Areas**

- Main Basin
- Fringe Management Area
- Upland Management Area
- Subarea Boundaries



DATE: Mar12, 2018

FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM2017WY\AnnualReport2017\Fig2-04-GradientSpringUpper17.mxd

**Figure 2-4**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Spring 2017 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NRS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**LEGEND**

**2017 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**

- Supply
- Monitor
- Nested
- Mining Pond
- Key Wells

**Groundwater Contours (elev in NAVD88)**

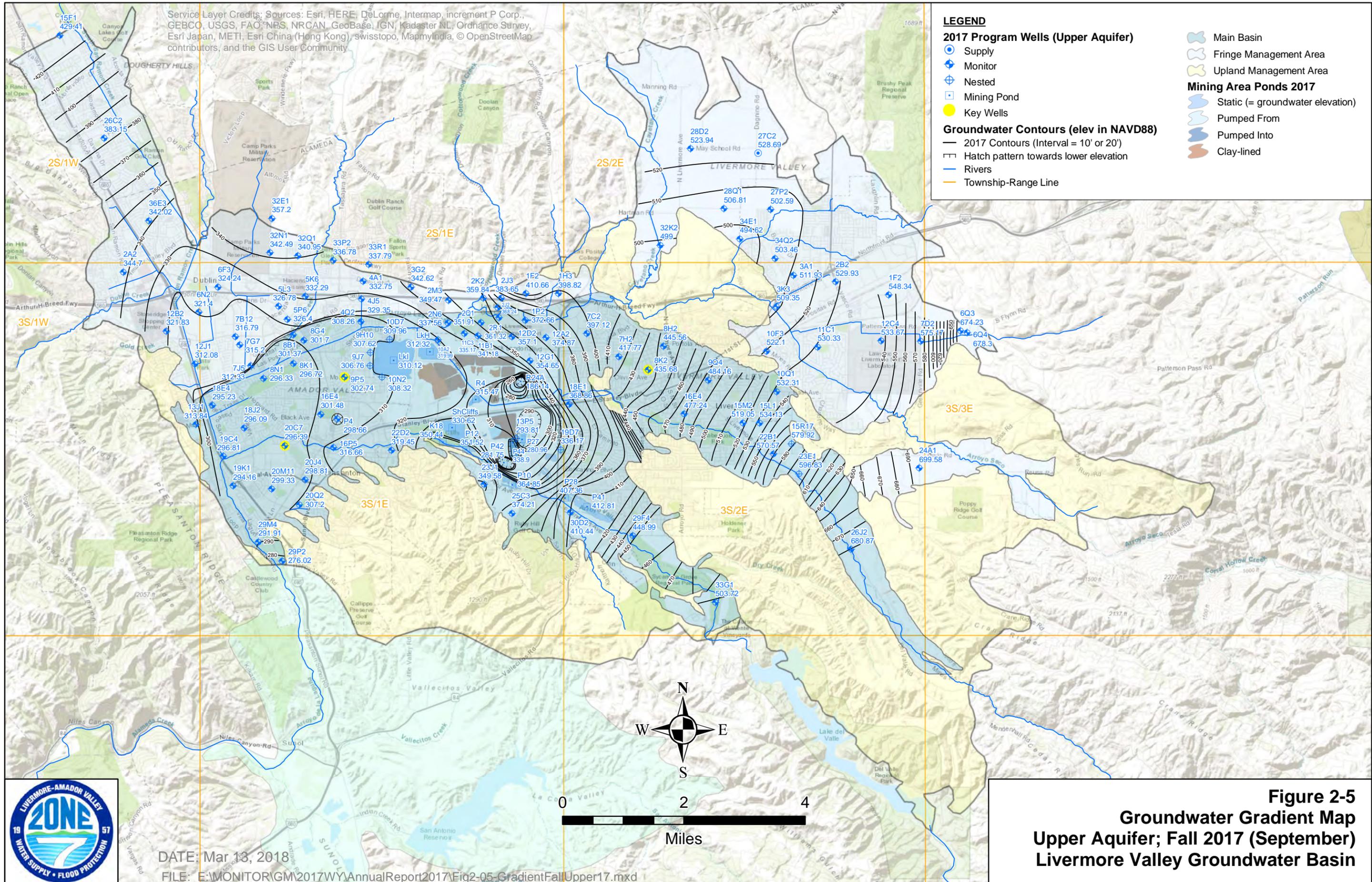
- 2017 Contours (Interval = 10' or 20')
- Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
- Rivers
- Township-Range Line

**Mining Area Ponds 2017**

- Static (= groundwater elevation)
- Pumped From
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined

**Main Basin**

- Fringe Management Area
- Upland Management Area



DATE: Mar 13, 2018  
 FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM2017WY\AnnualReport2017\Fig2-05-GradientFallUpper17.mxd

**Figure 2-5**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Fall 2017 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

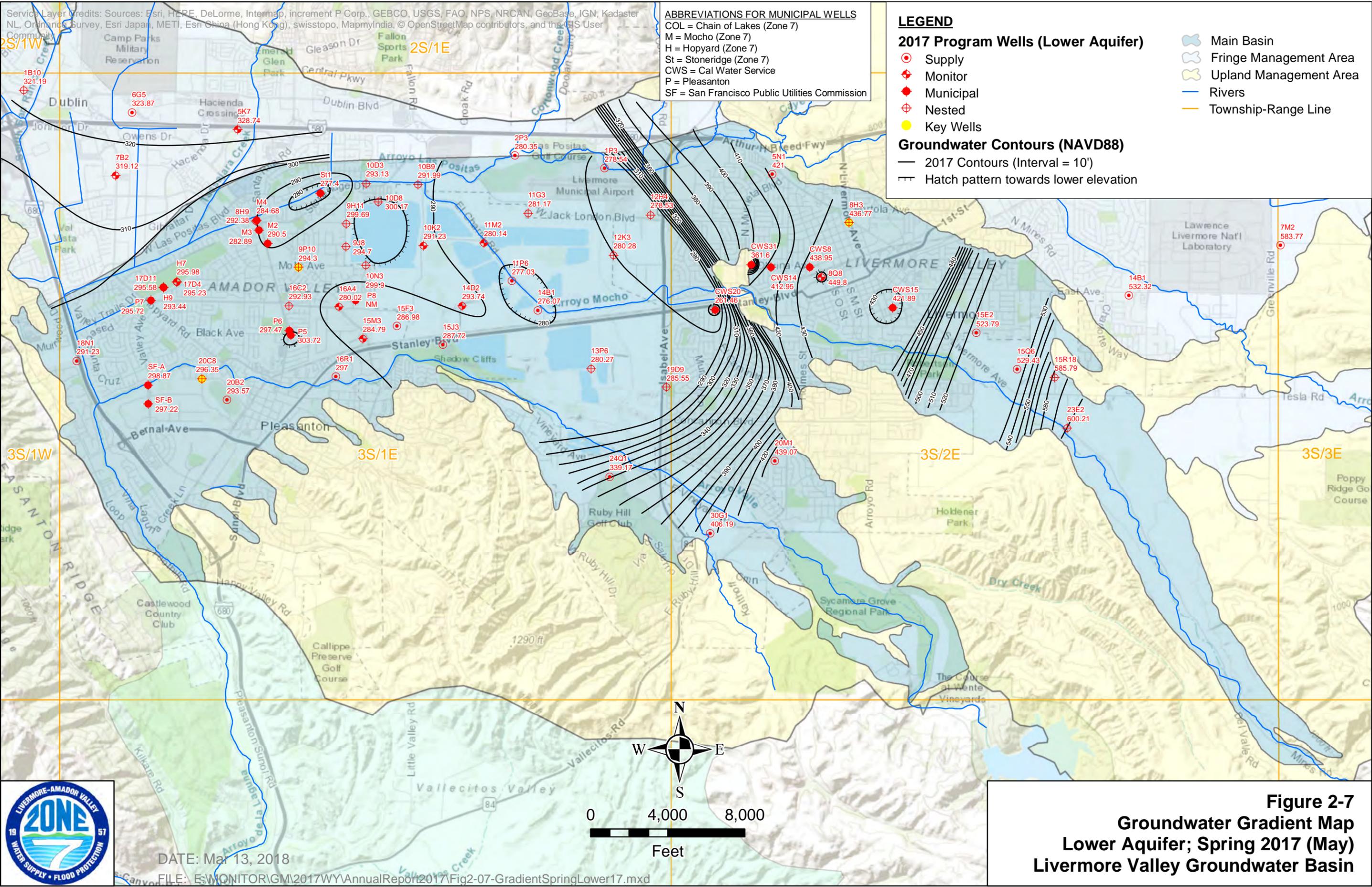
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**ABBREVIATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL WELLS**  
 COL = Chain of Lakes (Zone 7)  
 M = Mocho (Zone 7)  
 H = Hopyard (Zone 7)  
 St = Stoneridge (Zone 7)  
 CWS = Cal Water Service  
 P = Pleasanton  
 SF = San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

**LEGEND**

- 2017 Program Wells (Lower Aquifer)**
- Supply
  - ◆ Monitor
  - ◆ Municipal
  - ⊕ Nested
  - Key Wells
- Groundwater Contours (NAVD88)**
- 2017 Contours (Interval = 10')
  - ▨ Hatch pattern towards lower elevation

- ☑ Main Basin
- ☑ Fringe Management Area
- ☑ Upland Management Area
- Rivers
- Township-Range Line



DATE: Mar 13, 2018

FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM2017WY\AnnualReport2017\Fig2-07-GradientSpringLower17.mxd

**Figure 2-7**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Spring 2017 (May)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

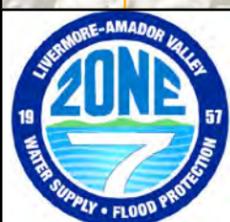
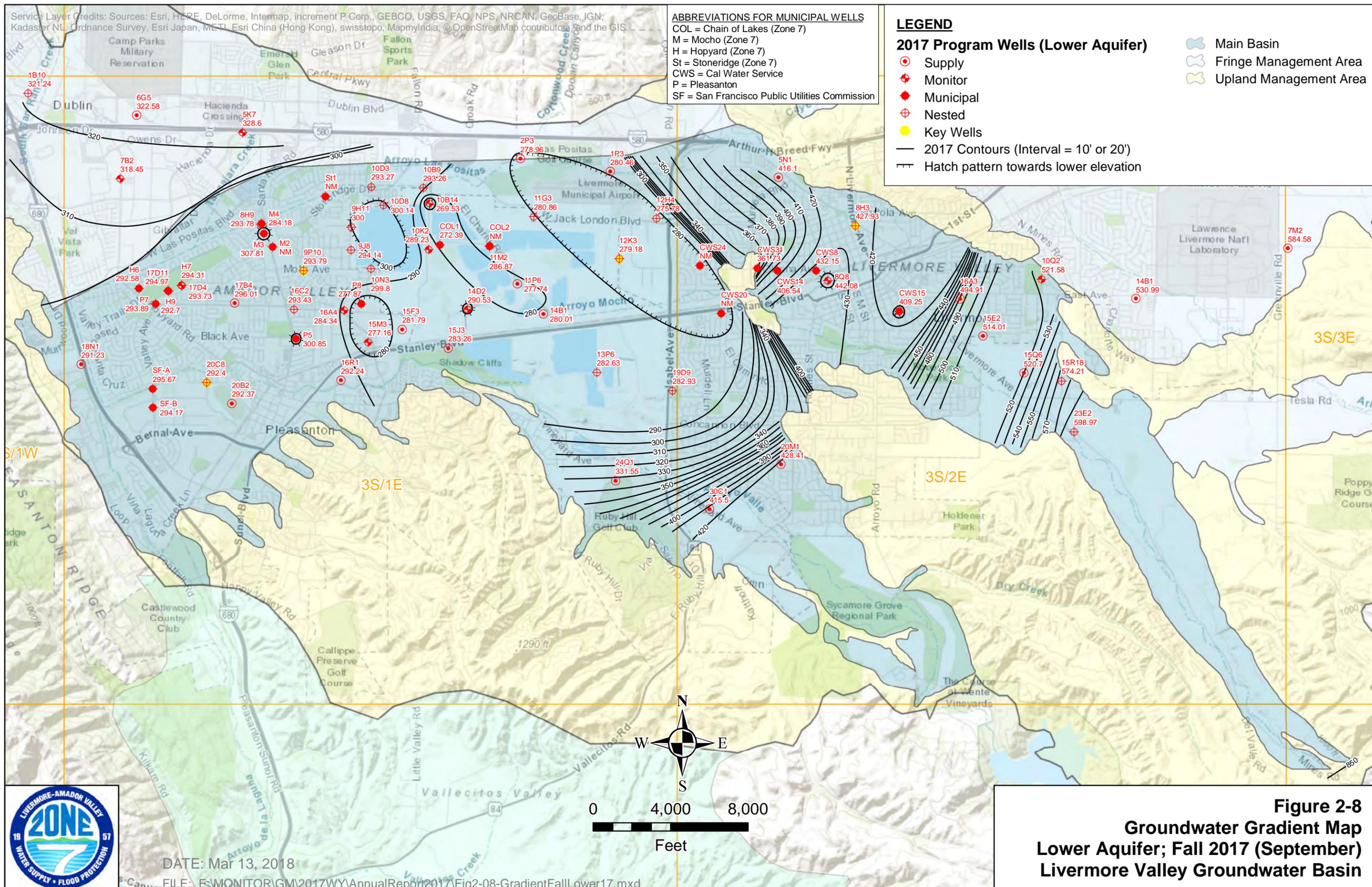
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**ABBREVIATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL WELLS**  
 COL = Chain of Lakes (Zone 7)  
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 H = Hopyard (Zone 7)  
 St = Stoneridge (Zone 7)  
 CWS = Cal Water Service  
 P = Pleasanton  
 SF = San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

**LEGEND**

- 2017 Program Wells (Lower Aquifer)**
- Supply
  - ◆ Monitor
  - ◆ Municipal
  - ⊕ Nested
  - Key Wells
  - 2017 Contours (Interval = 10' or 20')
  - ▨ Hatch pattern towards lower elevation

- ☁ Main Basin
- ☁ Fringe Management Area
- ☁ Upland Management Area



DATE: Mar 13, 2018

FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM2017WY\AnnualReport2017\Fig2-08-GradientFallLower17.mxd

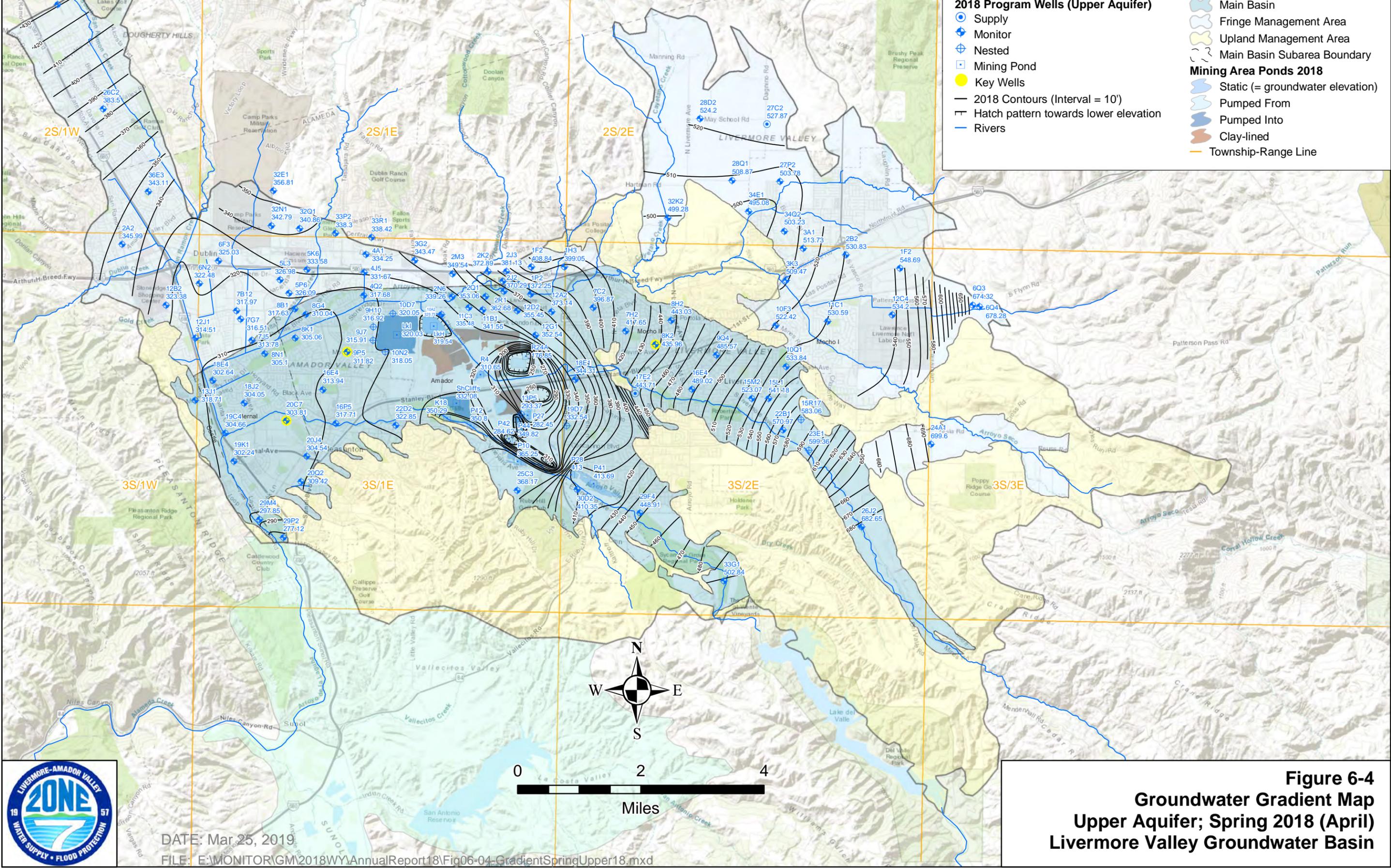
**Figure 2-8**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Fall 2017 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

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**2018 WATER YEAR GROUNDWATER GRADIENT MAPS  
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT  
ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY**

SOURCE: [WWW.DROPBOX.COM/S/LF1AQFG1L4A3GPG/GMP2018ANNRPT-FINALLARGE.PDF?DL=0](http://WWW.DROPBOX.COM/S/LF1AQFG1L4A3GPG/GMP2018ANNRPT-FINALLARGE.PDF?DL=0)

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



**LEGEND**

**2018 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**

- Supply
- Monitor
- Nested
- Mining Pond
- Key Wells

**2018 Contours (Interval = 10')**

- Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
- Rivers

**Mining Area Ponds 2018**

- Static (= groundwater elevation)
- Pumped From
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined
- Township-Range Line

**Basin Management**

- Main Basin
- Fringe Management Area
- Upland Management Area
- Main Basin Subarea Boundary



DATE: Mar 25, 2019  
 FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM2018WY\AnnualReport18\Fig06-04-GradientSpringUpper18.mxd

**Figure 6-4**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Spring 2018 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NRS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**LEGEND**

**2018 Program Wells (Upper Aquifer)**

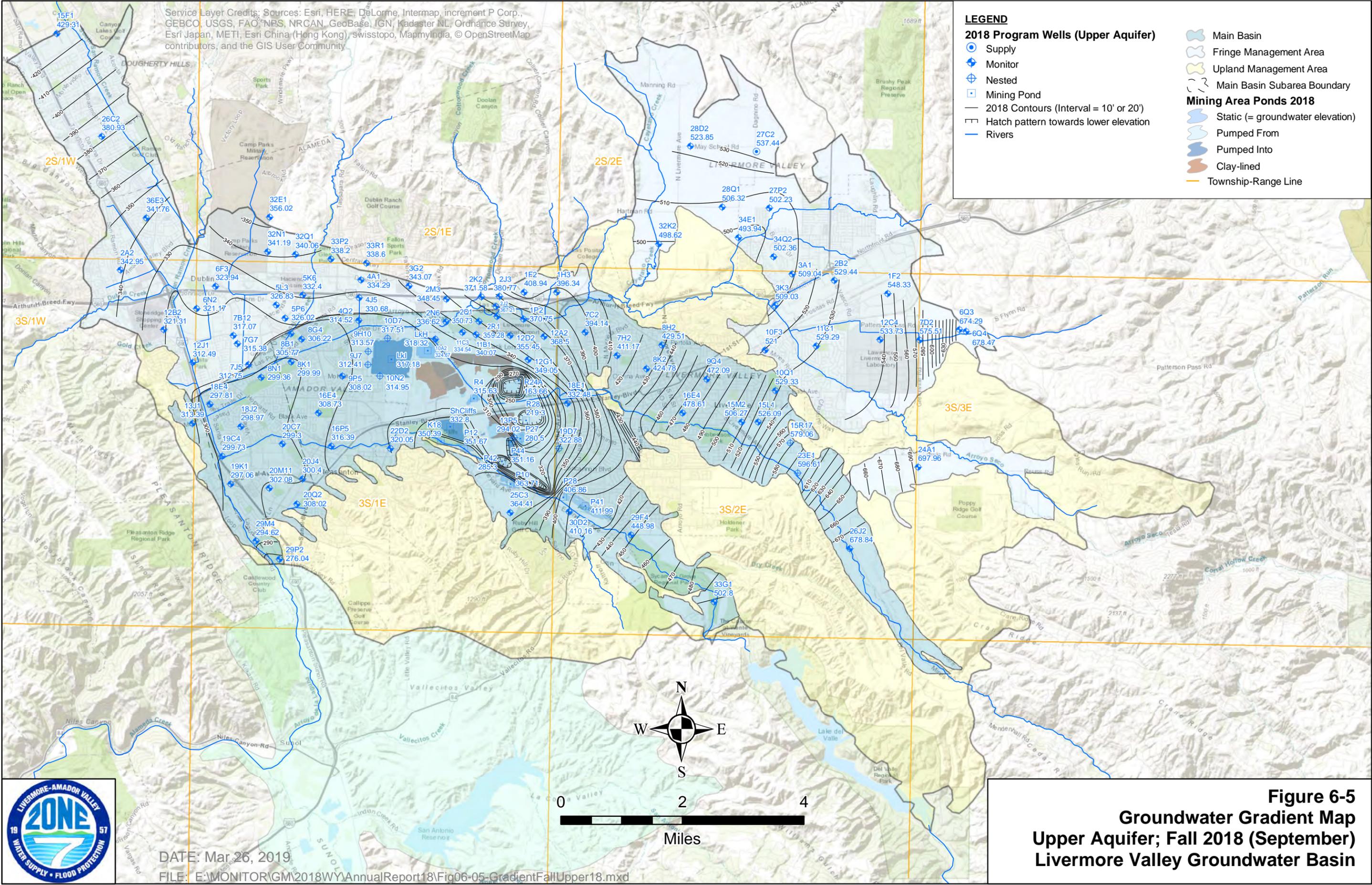
- Supply
- Monitor
- Nested
- Mining Pond
- 2018 Contours (Interval = 10' or 20')
- Hatch pattern towards lower elevation
- Rivers

**Mining Area Ponds 2018**

- Static (= groundwater elevation)
- Pumped From
- Pumped Into
- Clay-lined
- Township-Range Line

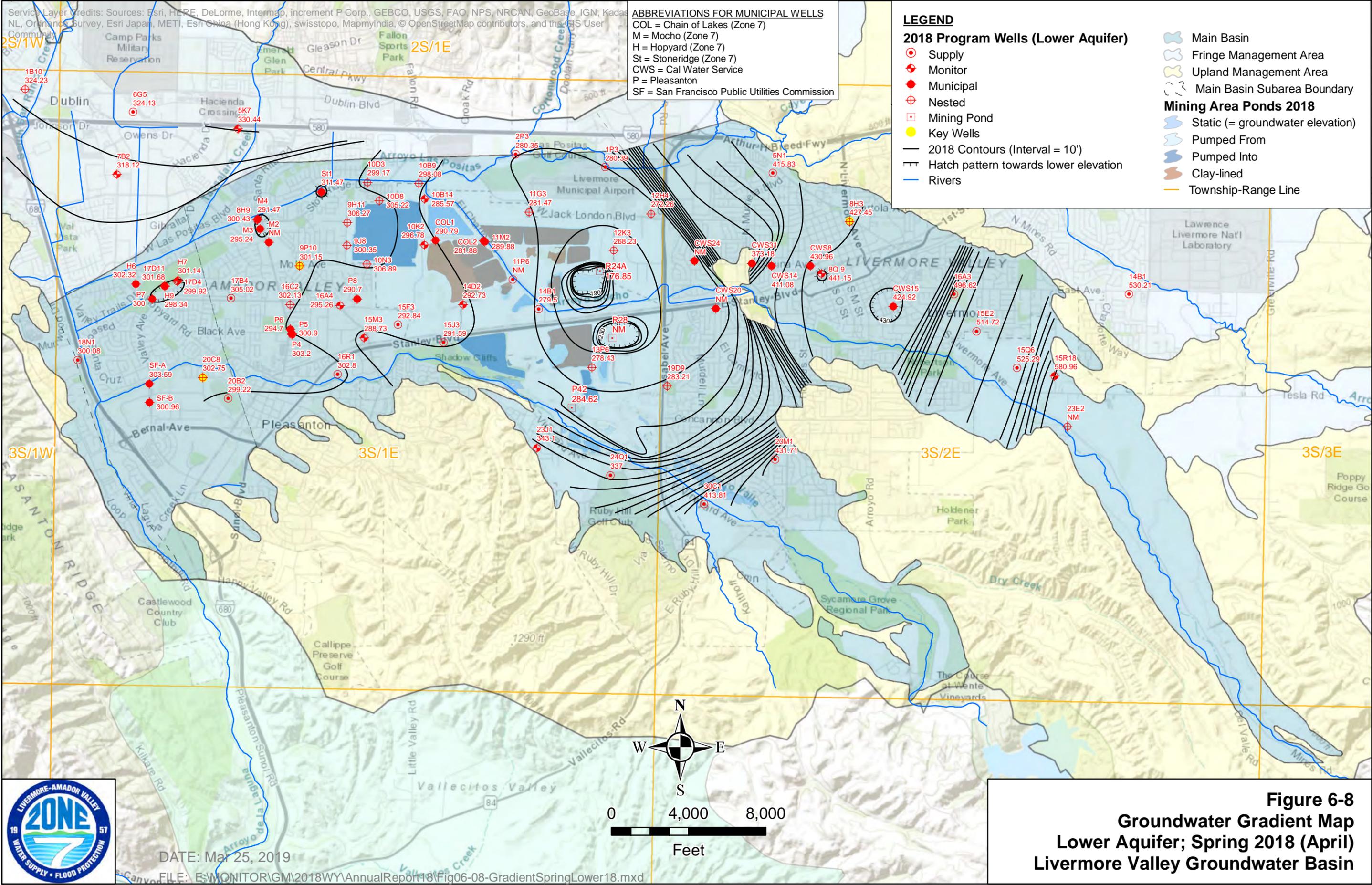
**Basin Management**

- Main Basin
- Fringe Management Area
- Upland Management Area
- Main Basin Subarea Boundary

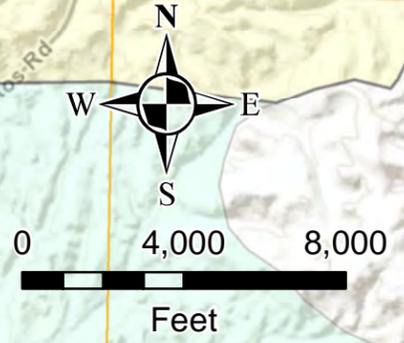


DATE: Mar 26, 2019  
 FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM2018WY\AnnualReport\8\Fig06-05-GradientFallUpper18.mxd

**Figure 6-5**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Upper Aquifer; Fall 2018 (September)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



DATE: Mar 25, 2019  
 FILE: E:\MONITOR\GM2018WY\AnnualReport18\Fig06-08-GradientSpringLower18.mxd



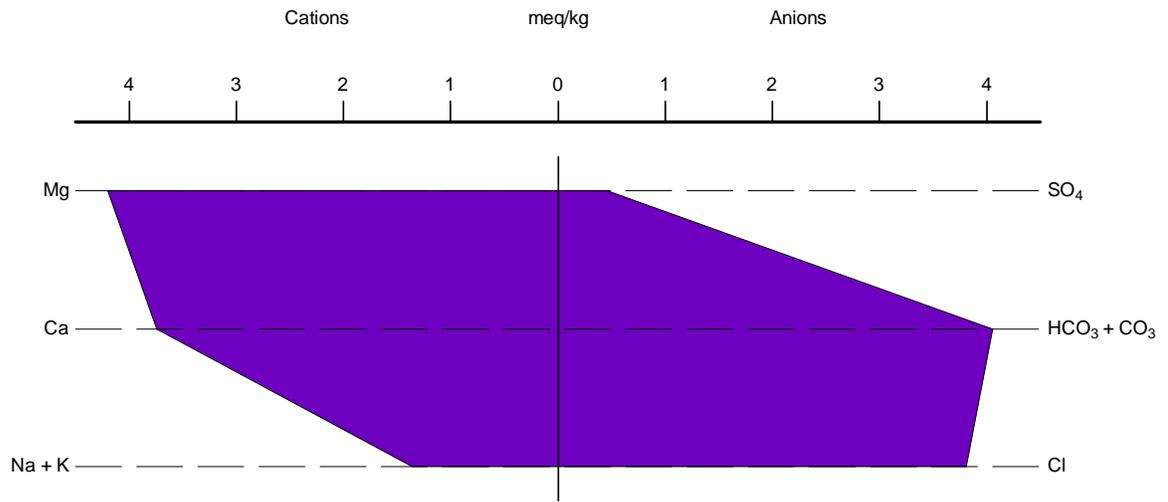
**Figure 6-8**  
**Groundwater Gradient Map**  
**Lower Aquifer; Spring 2018 (April)**  
**Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin**



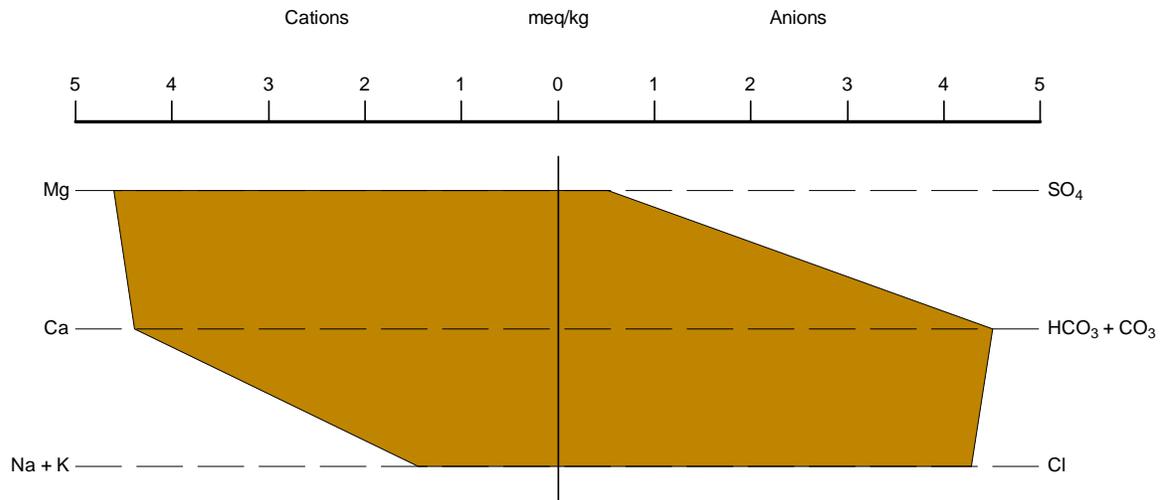
## APPENDIX B

Water Quality Data Plots for Groundwater Wells near the Eliot Quarry

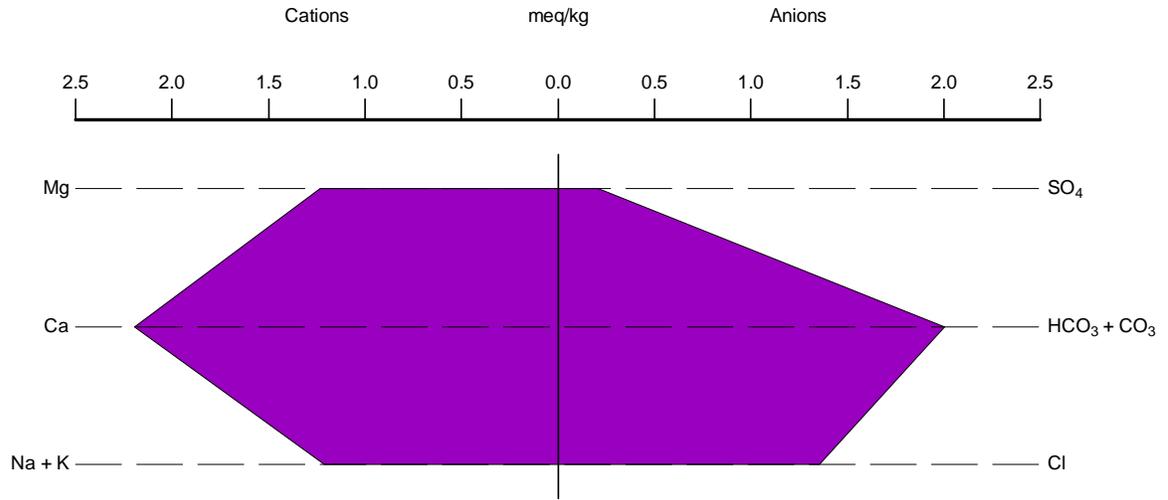
# 19D7 Stiff Diagram



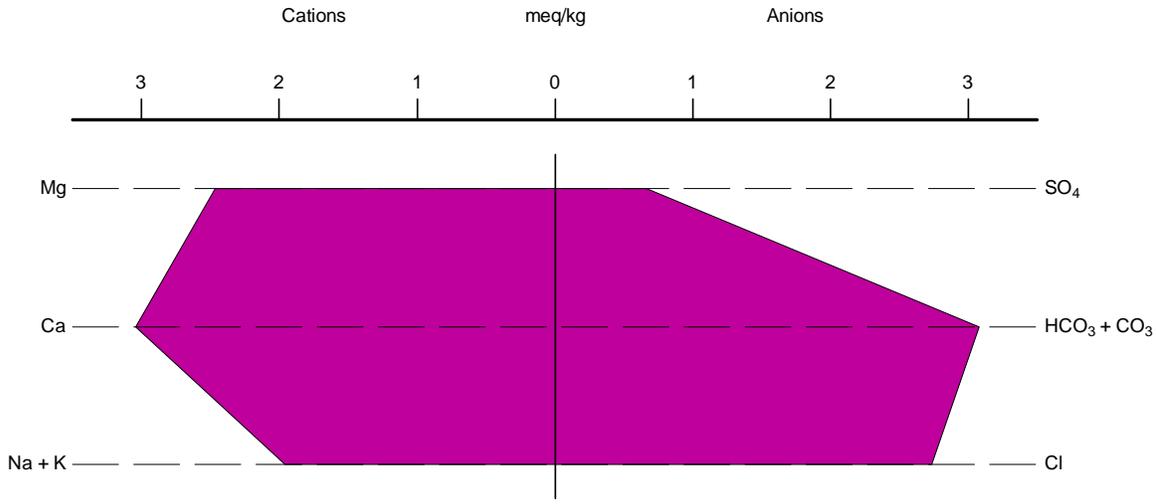
# 19D8 Stiff Diagram



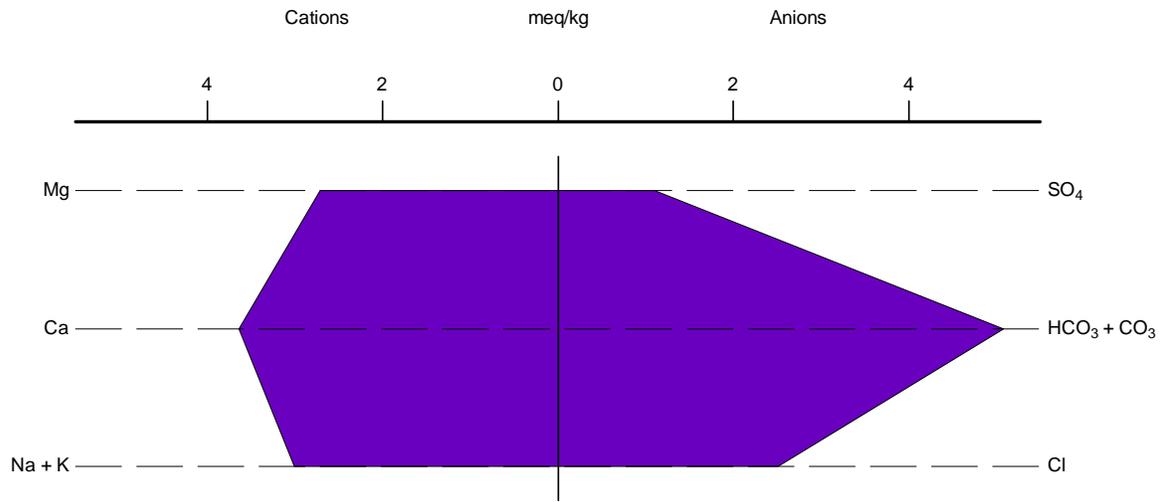
# 19D9 Stiff Diagram



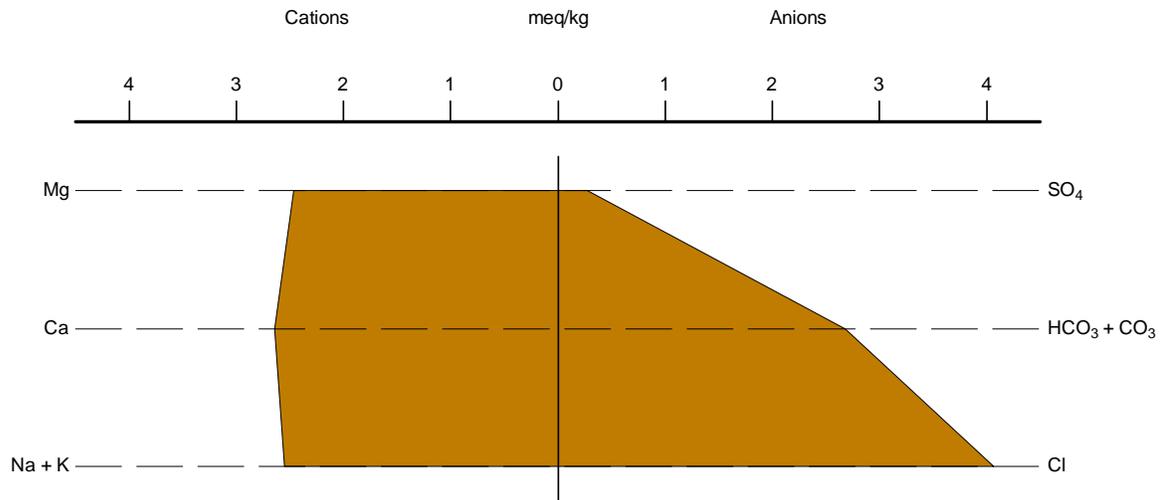
# 19D10 Stiff Diagram



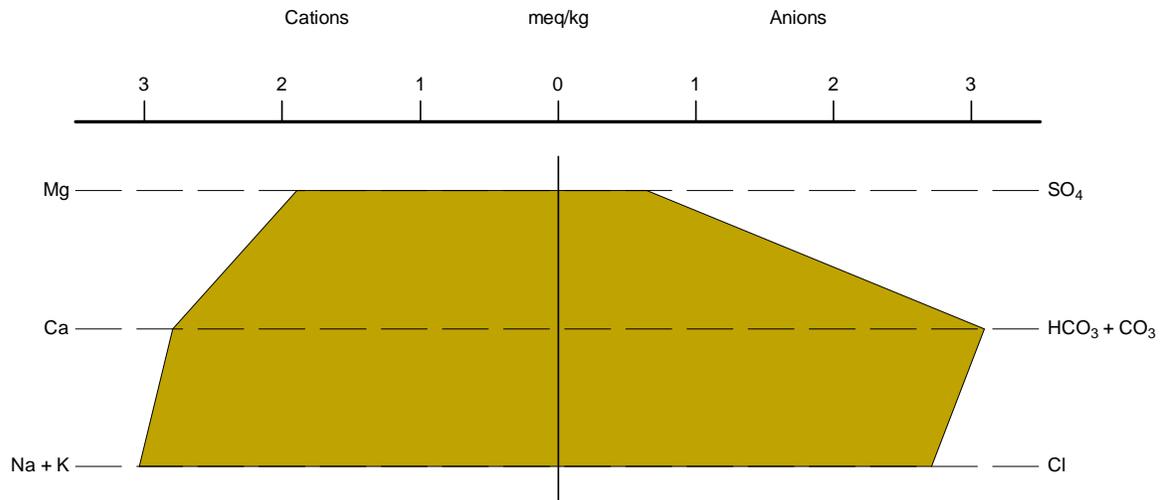
# 20M1 Stiff Diagram



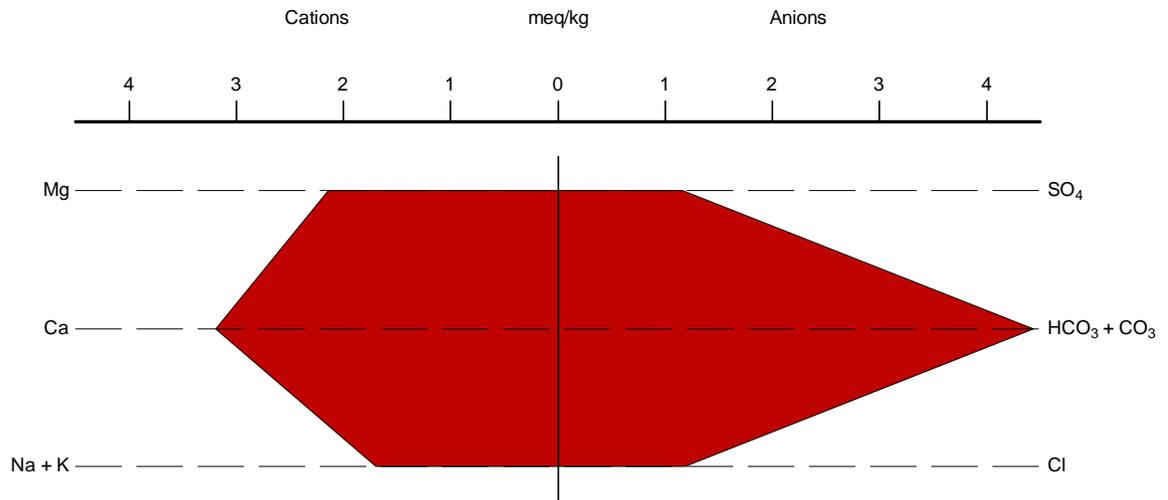
# 23J1 Stiff Diagram



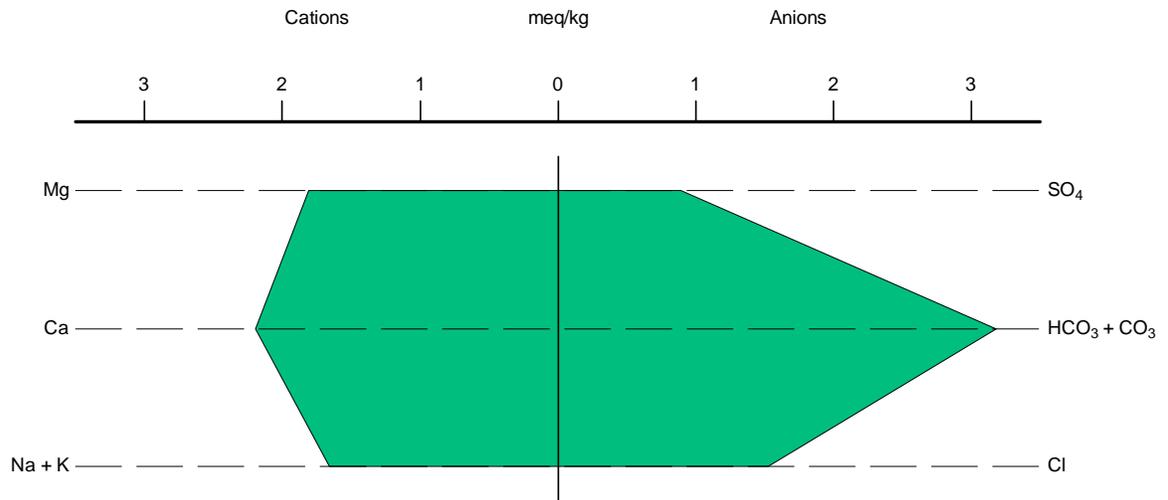
# 25C3 Stiff Diagram



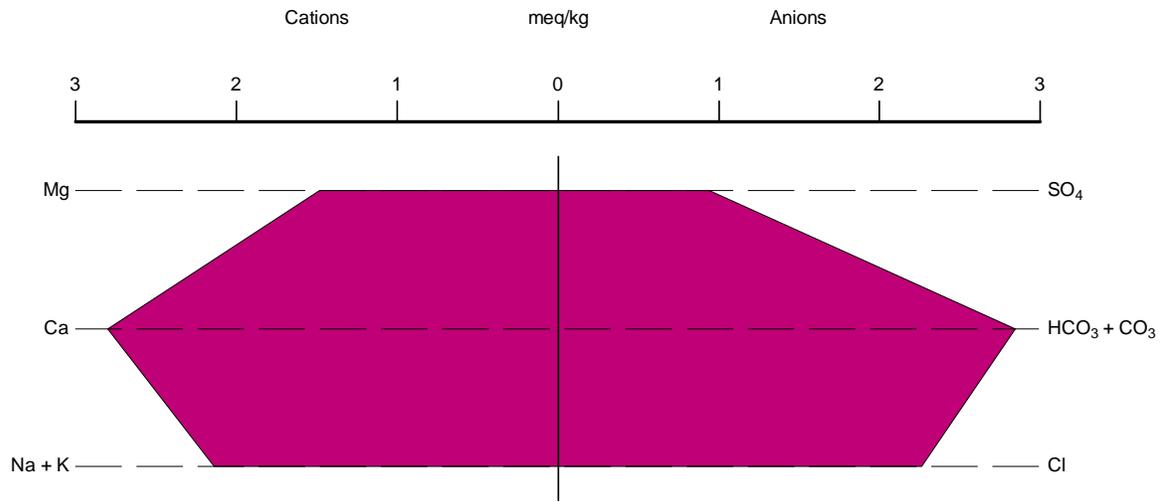
# 29F4 Stiff Diagram



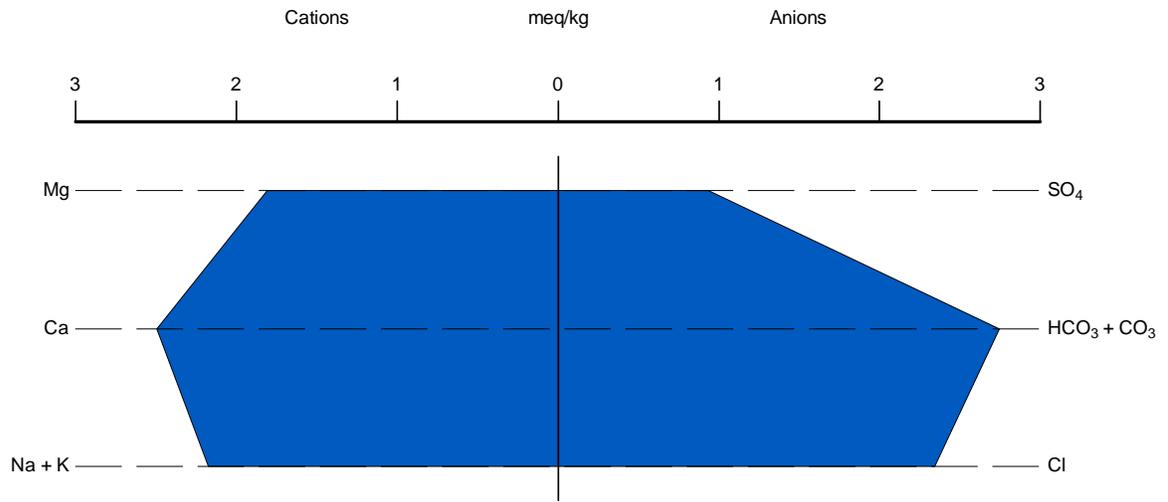
# 30D2 Stiff Diagram



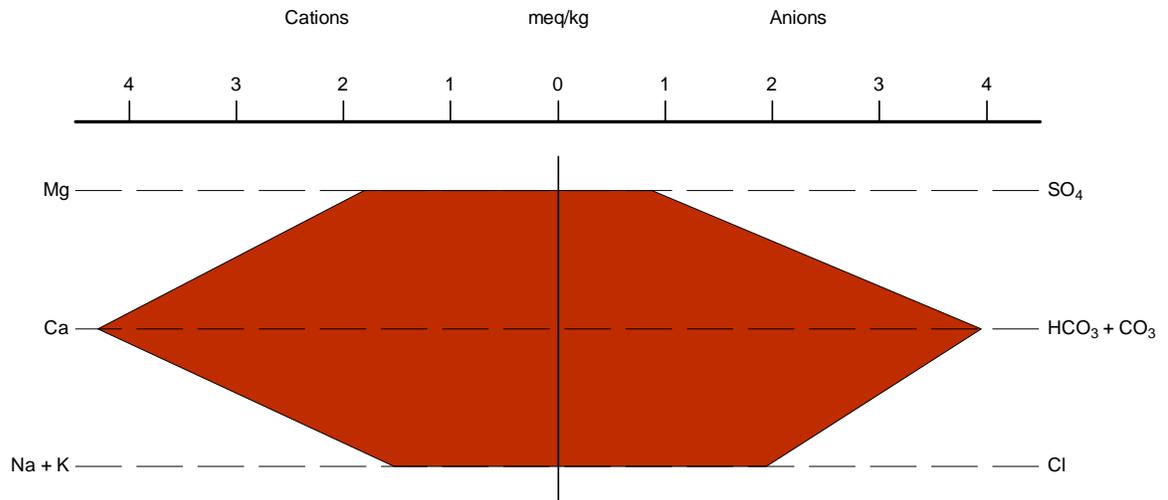
# 13P1 Stiff Diagram



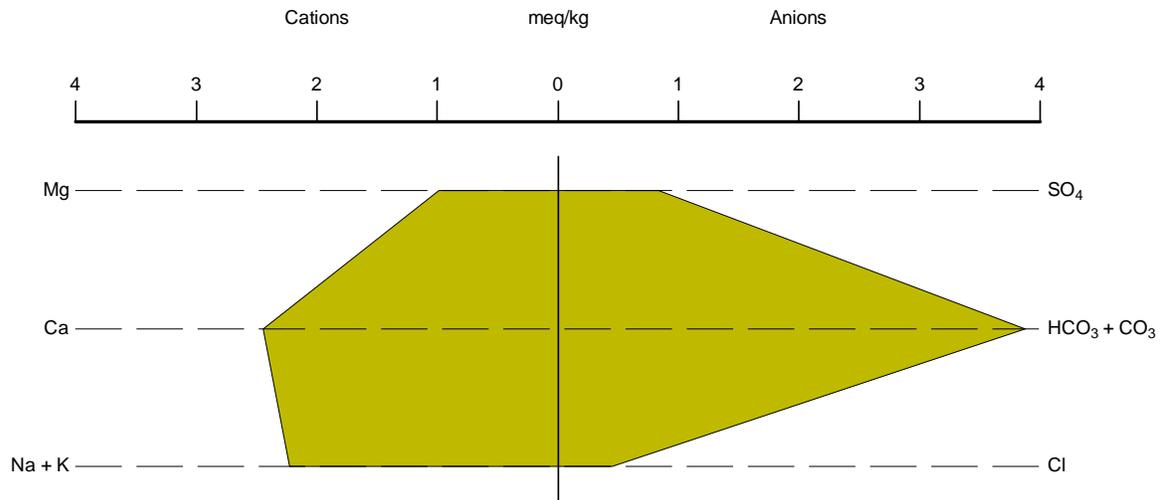
# 13P5 Stiff Diagram



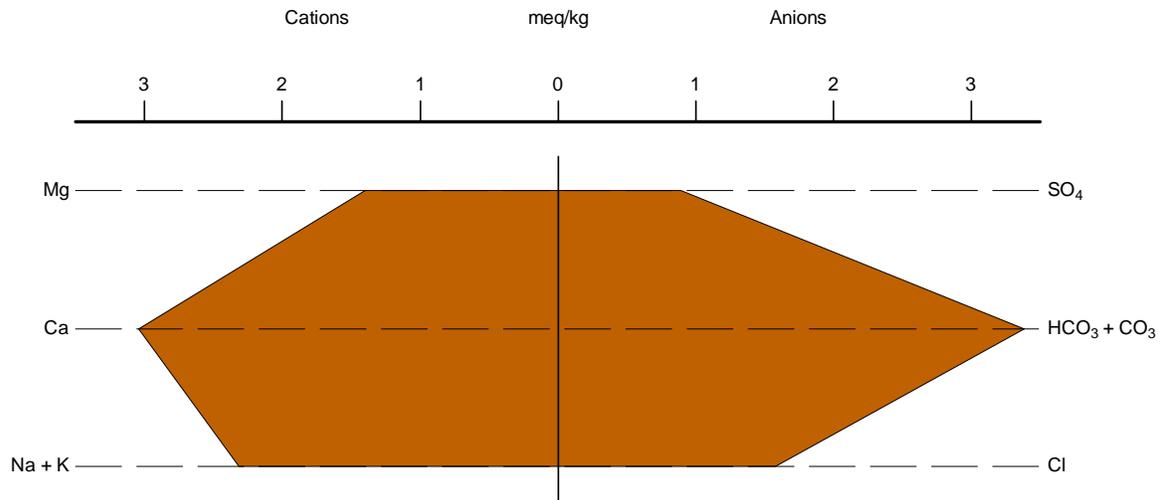
# 13P6 Stiff Diagram



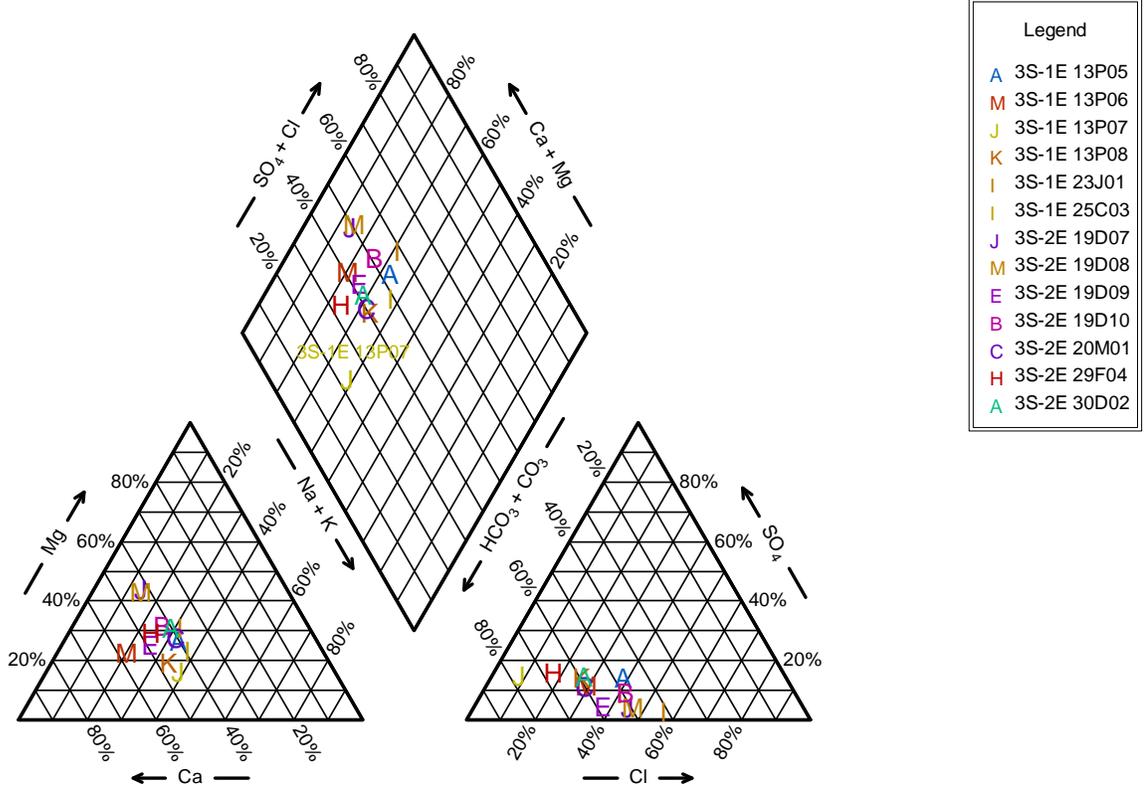
# 13P7 Stiff Diagram



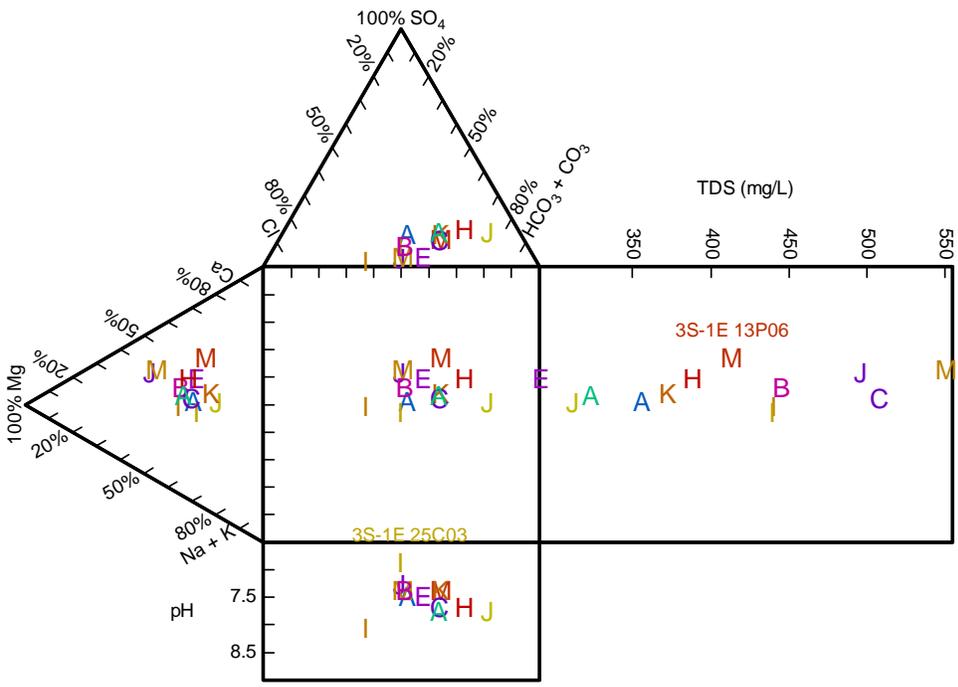
# 13P8 Stiff Diagram



# Piper Diagram

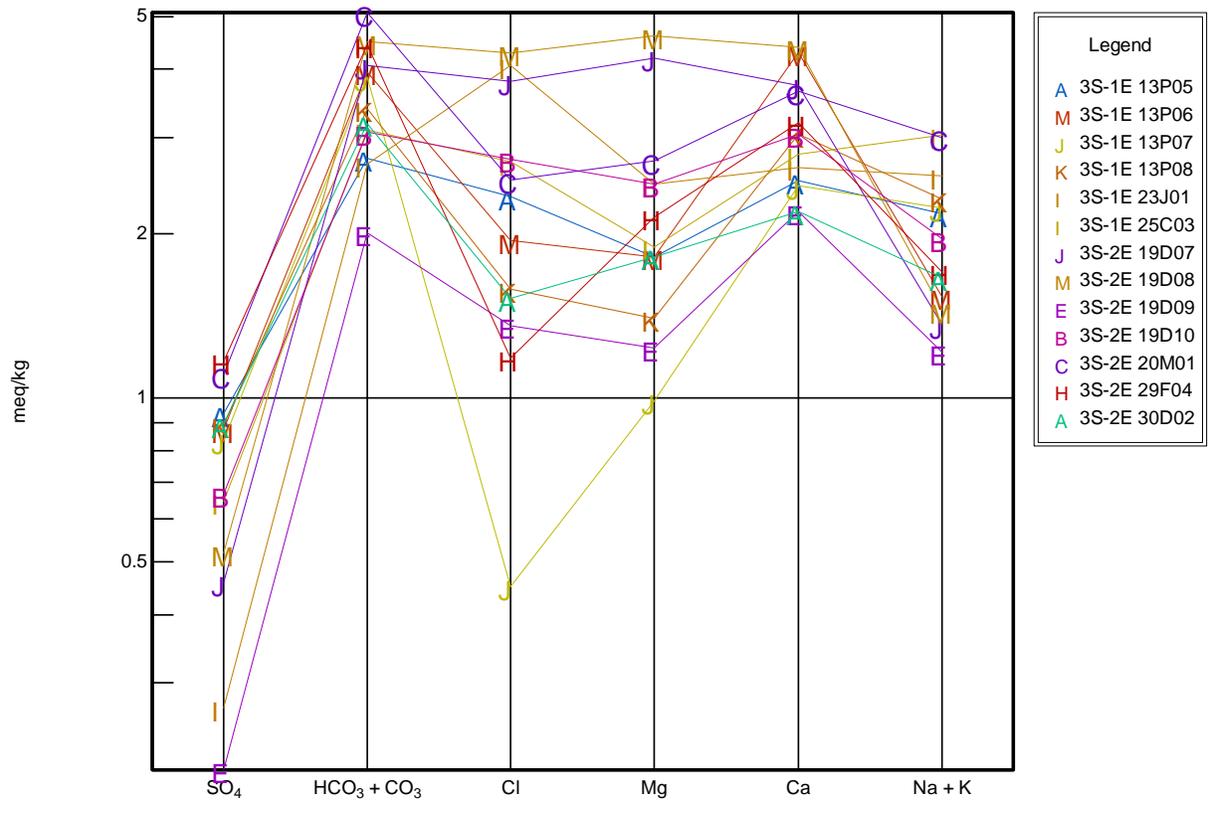


# Durov Diagram



Legend	
A	3S-1E 13P05
M	3S-1E 13P06
J	3S-1E 13P07
K	3S-1E 13P08
I	3S-1E 23J01
I	3S-1E 25C03
J	3S-2E 19D07
M	3S-2E 19D08
E	3S-2E 19D09
B	3S-2E 19D10
C	3S-2E 20M01
H	3S-2E 29F04
A	3S-2E 30D02

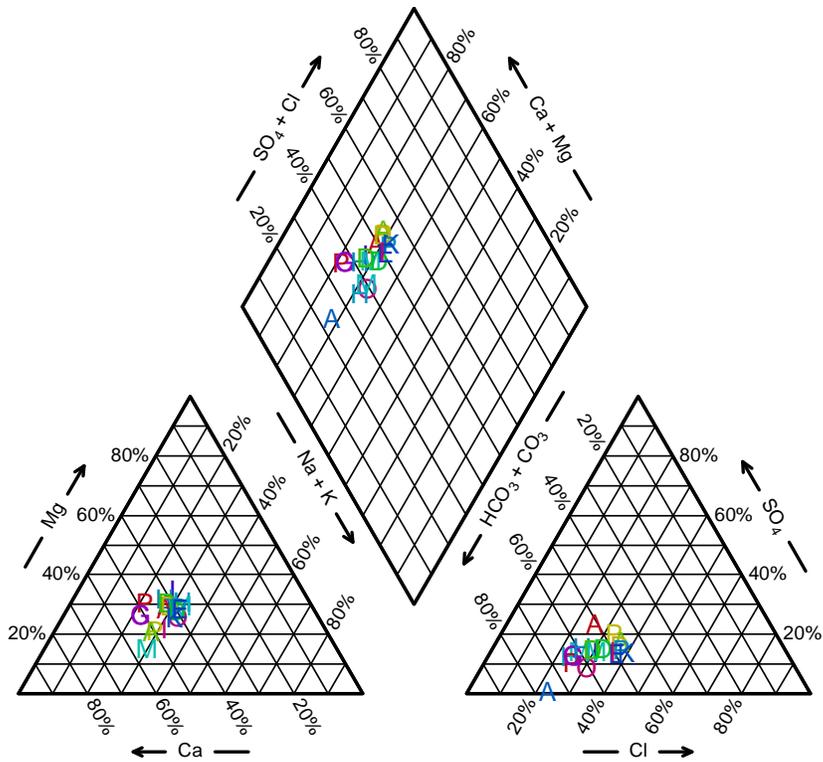
### Schoeller Diagram



# APPENDIX C

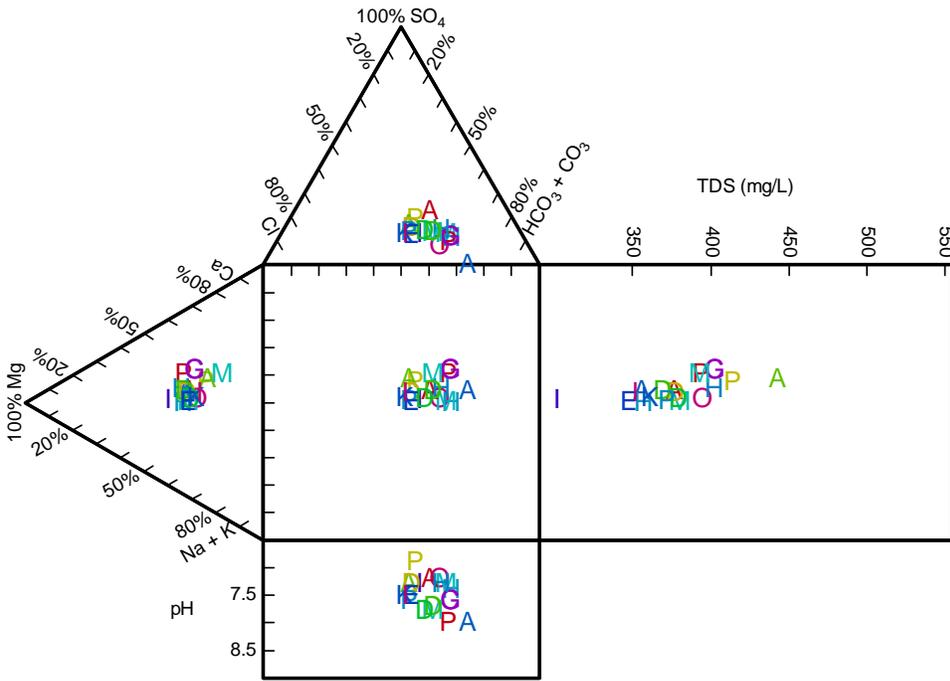
Water Quality Data Plots for Well 13P1  
1971 through 2012

# Piper Diagram



Legend	
A	10/27/1971
I	12/5/1983
○	7/10/1985
H	3/19/1986
M	3/19/1987
P	6/13/1988
A	3/30/1989
P	8/21/1990
C	6/19/1991
G	6/19/1991
A	2/24/1995
H	8/29/2000
D	8/17/2001
M	8/16/2006
D	6/20/2007
D	4/2/2008
P	1/14/2009
K	4/27/2010
E	2/14/2011
I	4/17/2012

# Durov Diagram



Legend	
A	10/27/1971
I	12/5/1983
O	7/10/1985
H	3/19/1986
M	3/19/1987
P	6/13/1988
A	3/30/1989
P	8/21/1990
C	6/19/1991
G	6/19/1991
A	2/24/1995
H	8/29/2000
D	8/17/2001
M	8/16/2006
D	6/20/2007
D	4/2/2008
P	1/14/2009
K	4/27/2010
E	2/14/2011
I	4/17/2012

### Schoeller Diagram

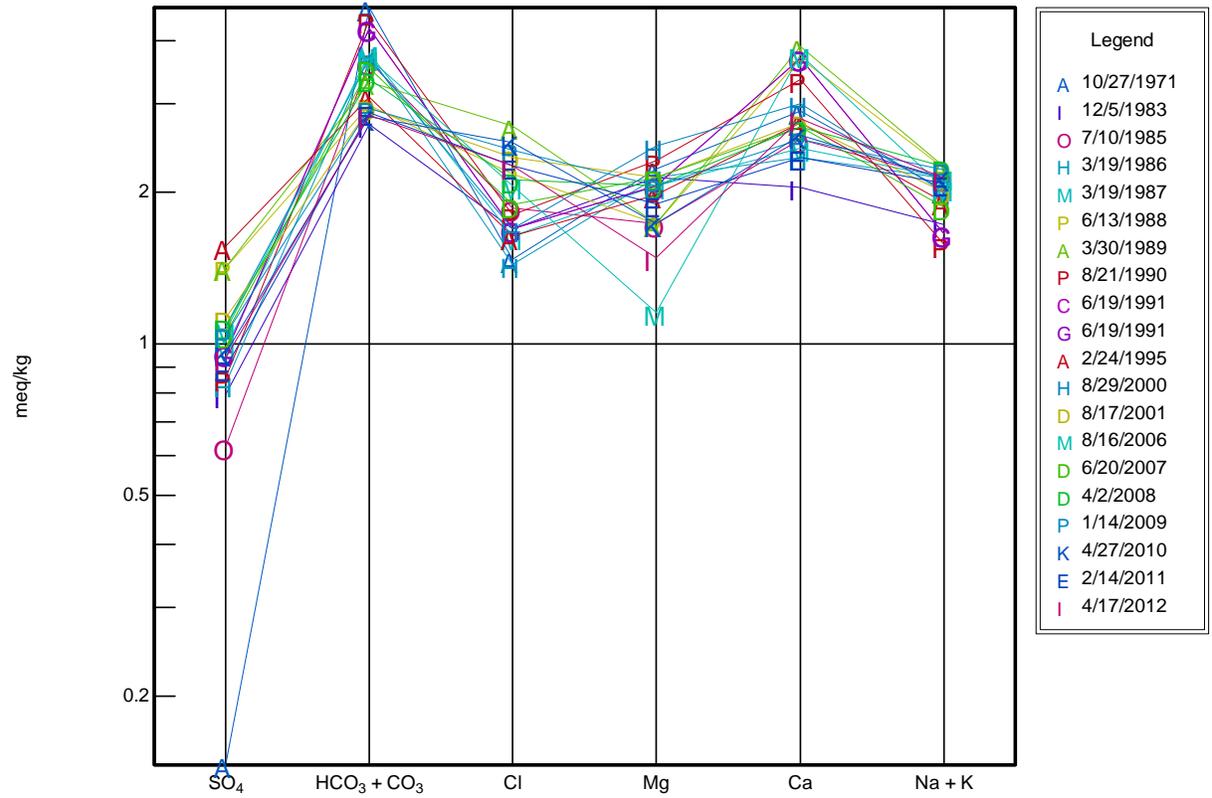


Figure C-1. Well 13P01 TDS vs Rainfall

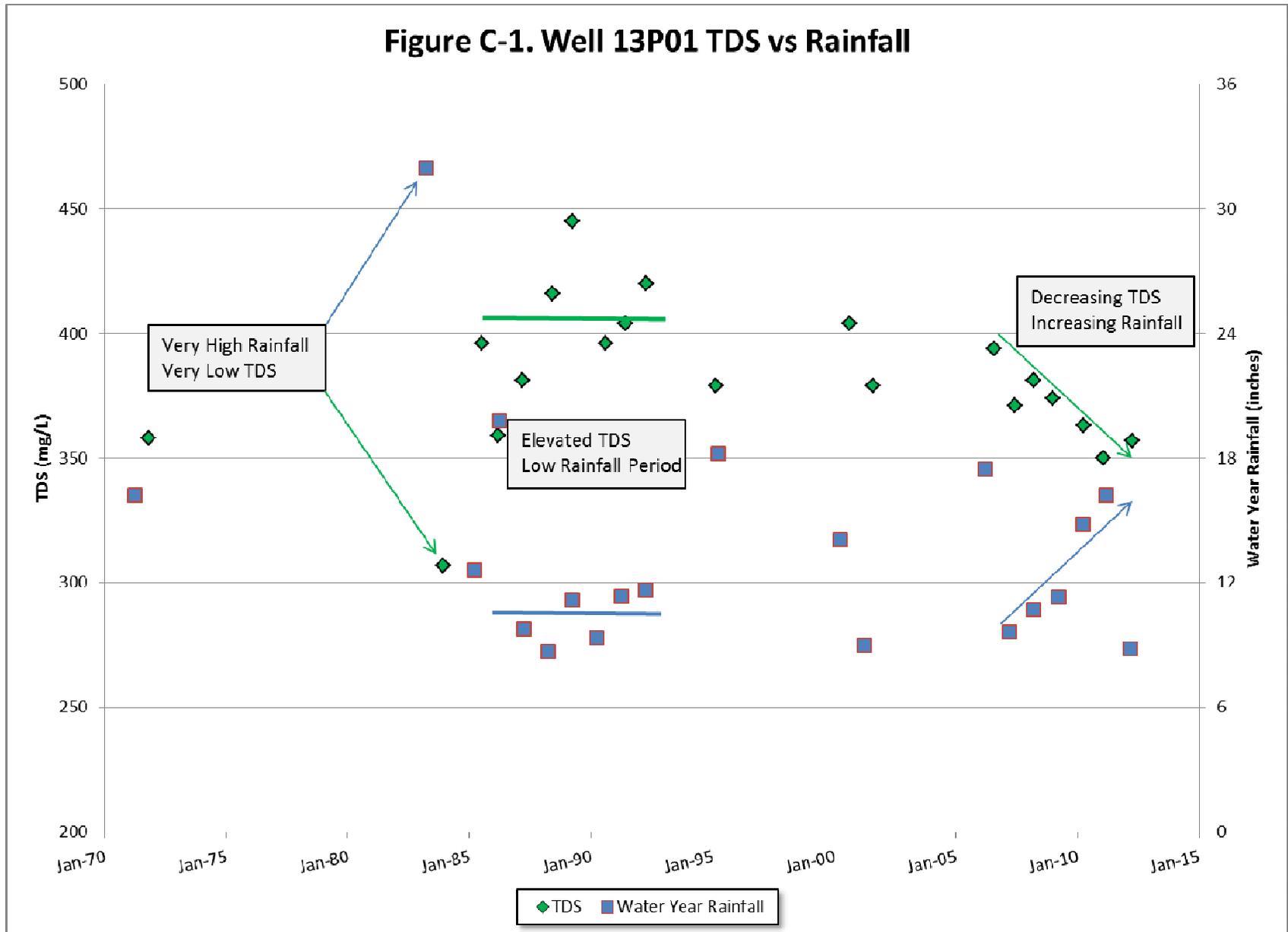
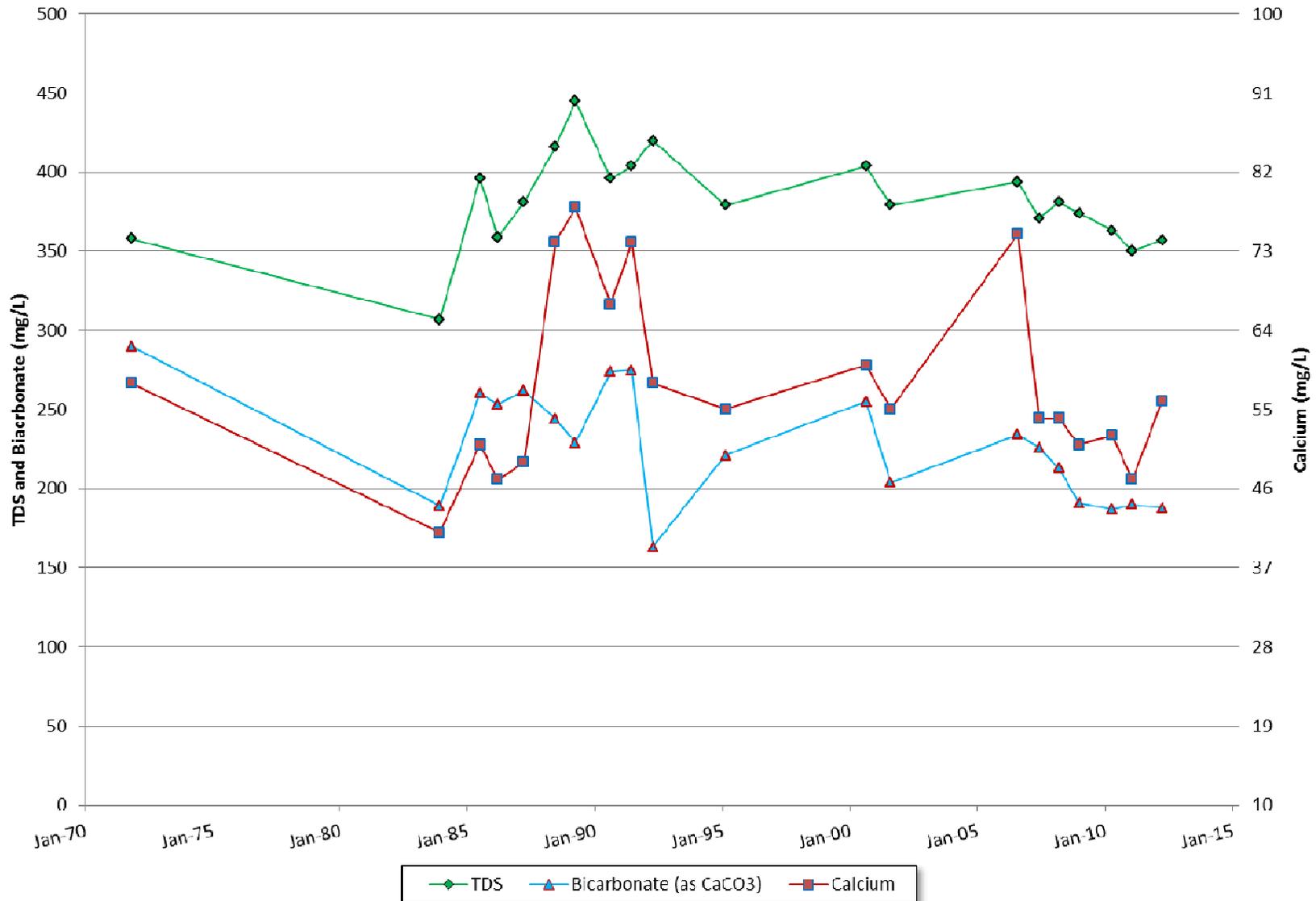


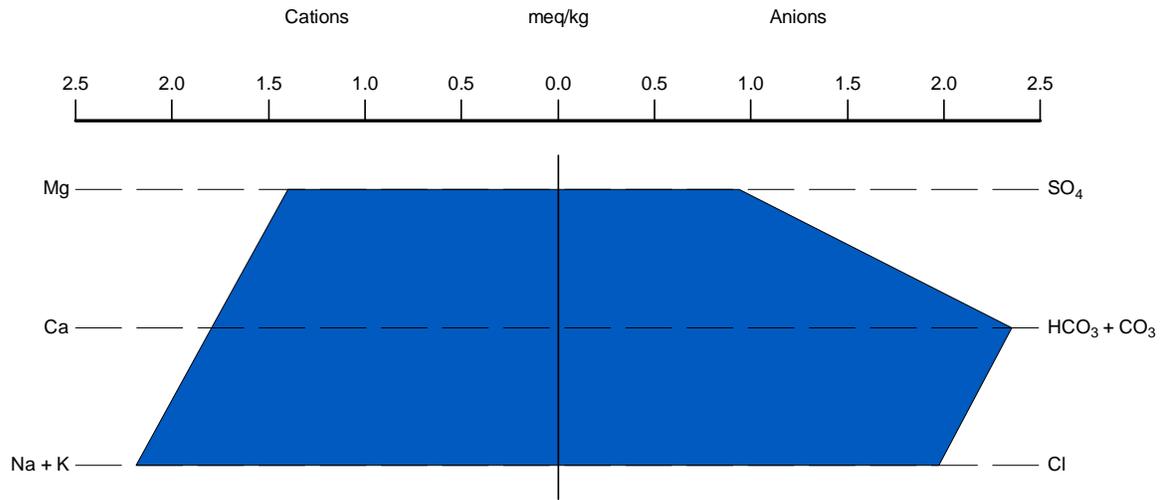
Figure C-2. Well 13P01 TDS, Bicarbonate, and Calcium



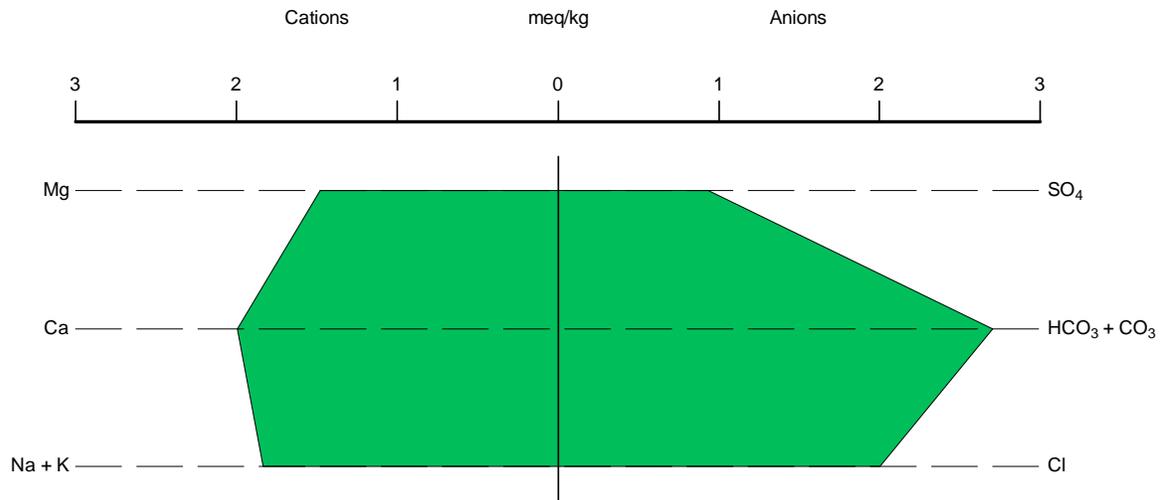
## APPENDIX D

Water Quality Data Plots for Surface Water Locations near the Eliot Quarry

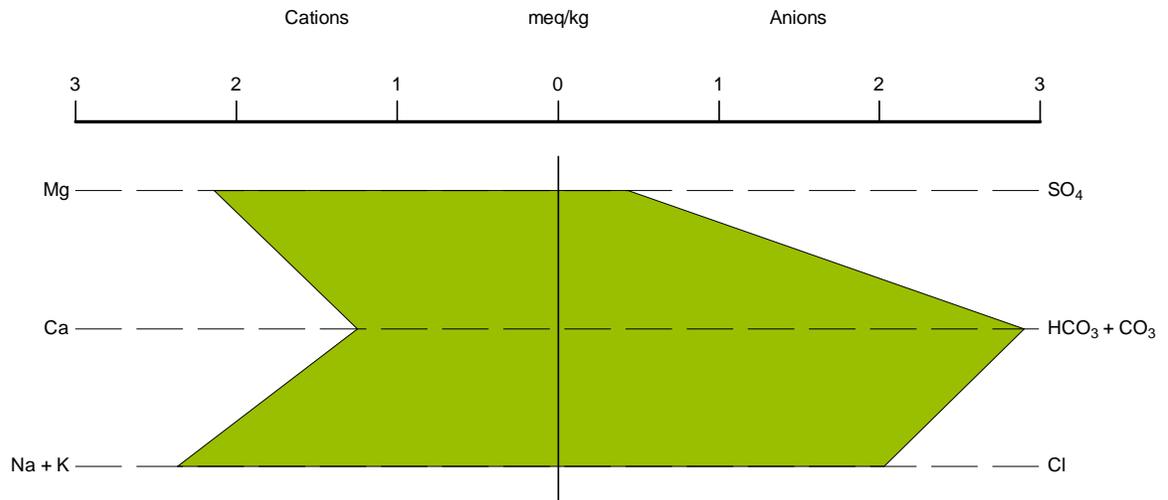
# K-18 Stiff Diagram



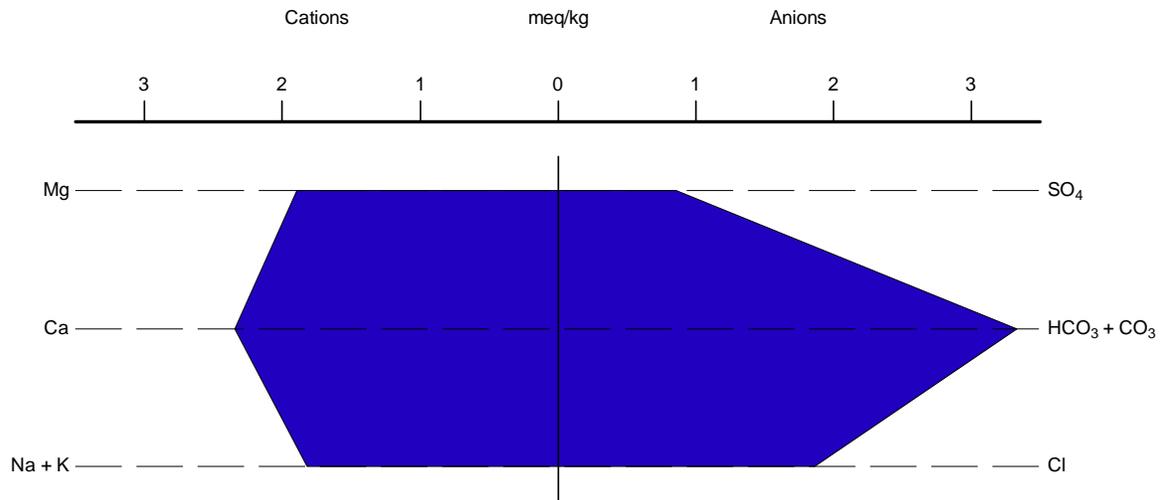
# P-12 Stiff Diagram



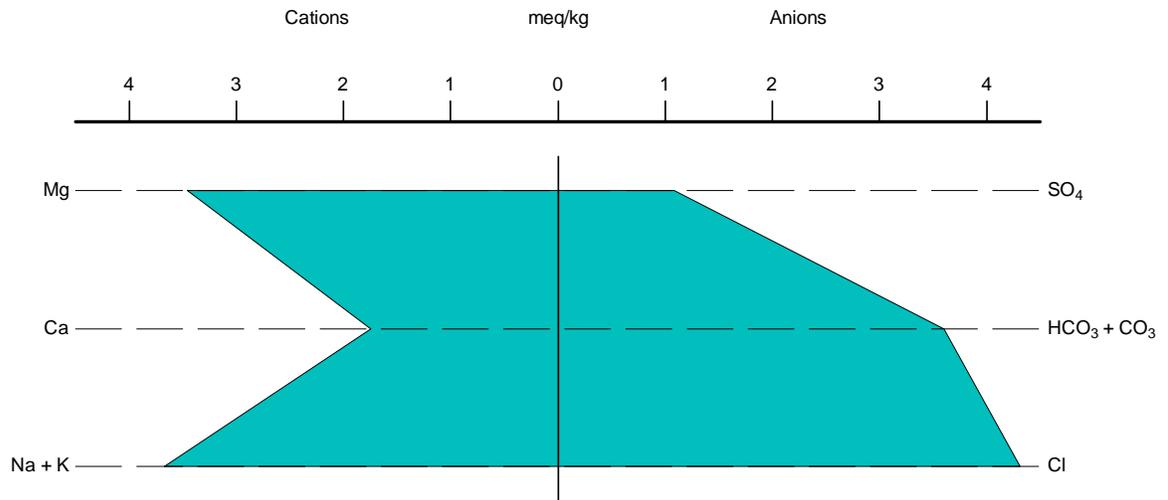
# P-10 Stiff Diagram



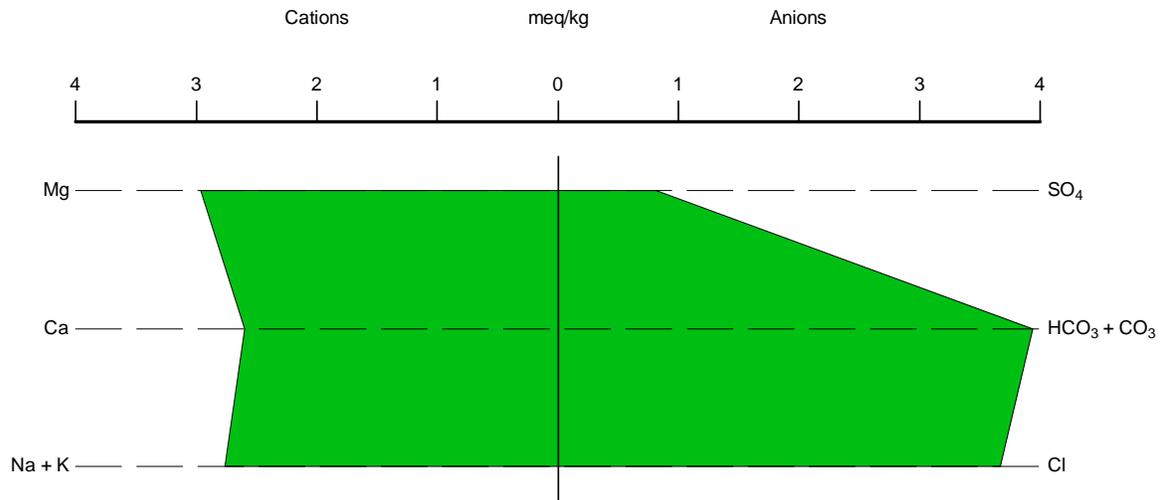
# P-42 Stiff Diagram



# P-28 Stiff Diagram

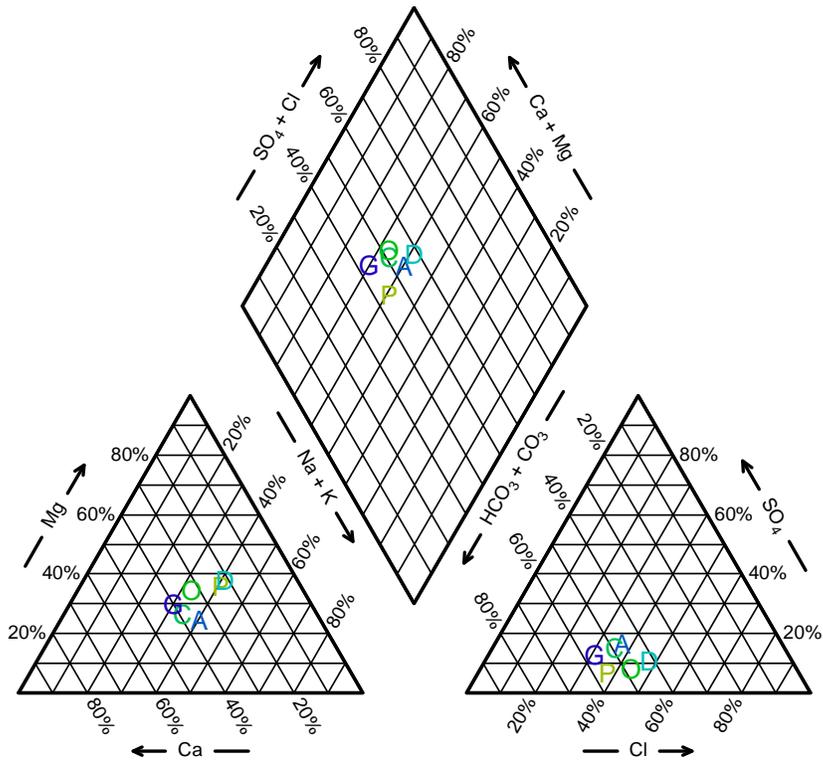


# P-41 Stiff Diagram

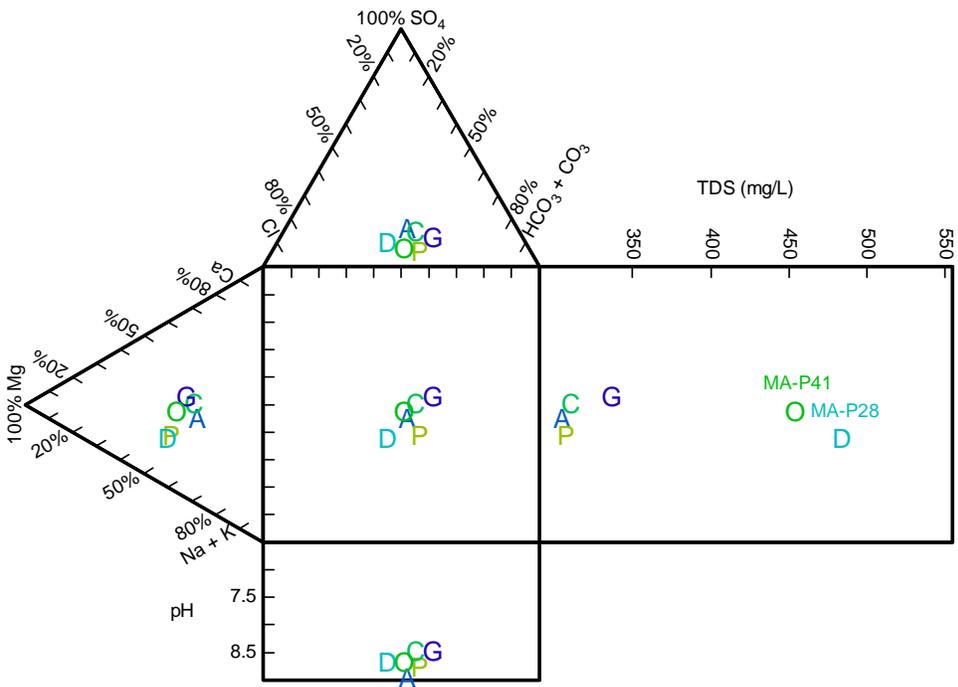


# Piper Diagram

Legend	
A	MA-K18
P	MA-P10
C	MA-P12
G	MA-P42
D	MA-P28
O	MA-P41

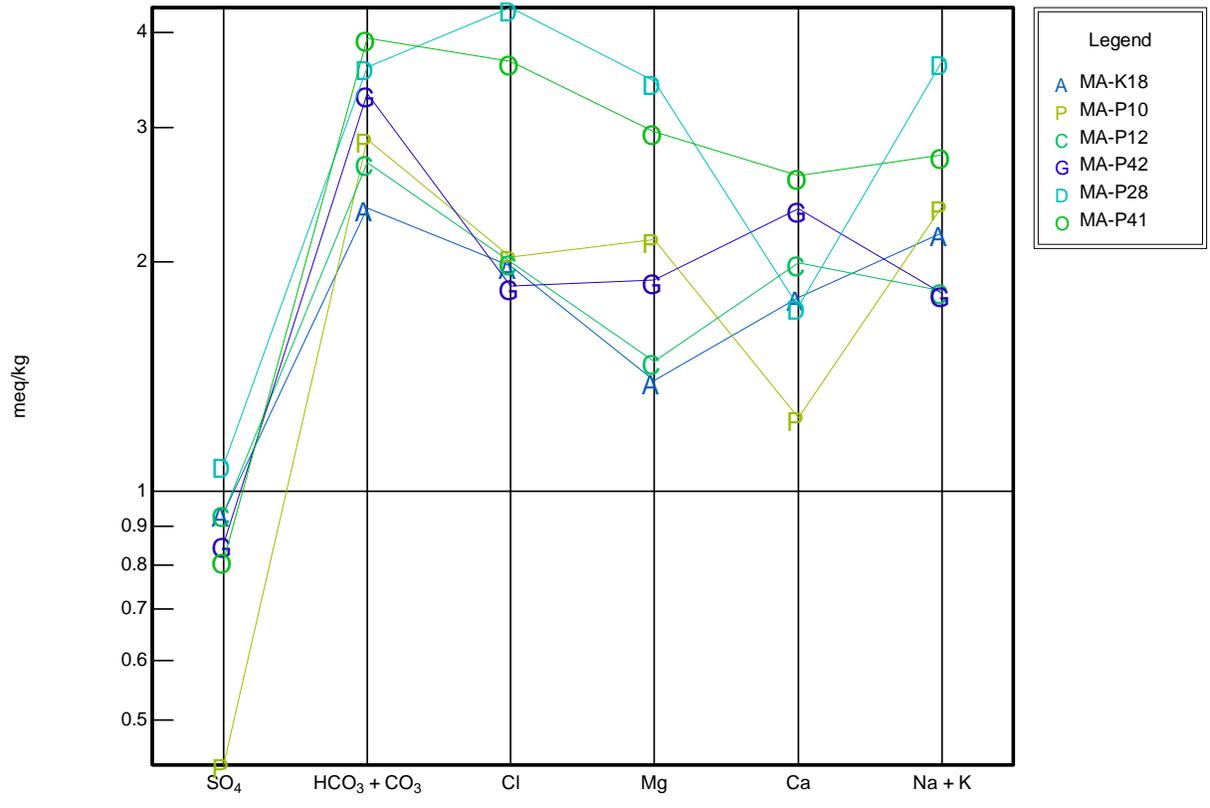


# Durov Diagram



- Legend
- A MA-K18
  - P MA-P10
  - C MA-P12
  - G MA-P42
  - D MA-P28
  - O MA-P41

Schoeller Diagram



# APPENDIX E

Lake A Synthetic Hydrograph Calculations and Statistics

Lake A Synthet Hydrograph  
 Calculations and Statistics

30H1	GW_Elev
6/26/1979	440.8
9/27/1979	440.1
10/23/1979	440.1
11/14/1979	440.2
11/27/1979	440.1
12/20/1979	440.4
2/25/1980	443.8
3/19/1980	440.8
3/24/1980	440.9
5/5/1980	440.7
5/30/1980	440.6
6/30/1980	440.9
7/29/1980	440.8
8/26/1980	440.8
10/1/1980	440.5
10/27/1980	440.2
12/3/1980	440.2
1/29/1981	440.7
4/2/1981	440
6/8/1981	440.1
8/10/1981	440.4

30D2	GW_Elev
6/18/1979	417.2
10/1/1979	416.7
10/22/1979	416.8
11/19/1979	416.8
12/3/1979	416.8
12/18/1979	416.8
2/11/1980	416.6
3/19/1980	417.3
3/24/1980	417.3
5/4/1980	417
6/2/1980	417.1
7/1/1980	417.2
7/30/1980	417.2
9/2/1980	416.6
9/29/1980	416.8
10/24/1980	417.4
12/9/1980	417
2/3/1981	416.5
4/2/1981	416.6
6/4/1981	416.5
8/3/1981	416.9

Lake A Water Level

419.728571	$y = 30D2 + ((30H1 - 30D2) * 0.06 / 0.56)$
419.207143	
419.296429	
419.307143	
419.296429	
419.328571	
419.514286	
419.817857	
419.828571	
419.539286	
419.617857	
419.739286	
419.728571	
419.192857	
419.339286	
419.842857	
419.485714	
419.092857	
419.107143	
419.028571	
419.417857	

10/1/1981	440.9
10/27/1981	
1	440.2
11/20/1981	
1	440.3
2/3/1982	440.4
3/23/1982	440.2
5/18/1982	440.5
9/29/1982	440.9
10/26/1982	
3	438.2
4/9/1984	440
9/26/1984	435.1
4/4/1985	441.6
10/17/1985	
5	433.9
4/21/1986	440.2
10/7/1986	435
4/9/1987	440.3
9/18/1987	433.3
3/24/1988	440
9/26/1988	433.3
4/6/1989	439.8
7/12/1989	437.3
10/6/1989	432.7
4/9/1990	439.2
7/19/1990	435.8
9/21/1990	433.5
3/11/1991	439.4
6/24/1991	436.3
9/23/1991	434.5
3/26/1992	439.1

9/30/1981	417.3	419.828571
10/28/1981		
1	417	419.485714
11/18/1981		
1	416.4	418.960714
1/19/1982	417.1	419.596429
3/8/1982	416.8	419.307143
5/11/1982	417.3	419.785714
8/25/1982	416.8	419.382143
10/26/1982		
3	416.1	418.467857
4/9/1984	416.6	419.107143
9/26/1984	413.6	415.903571
4/4/1985	416.7	419.367857
10/17/1985		
5	409.2	411.846429
4/21/1986	417.3	419.753571
10/7/1986	413.3	415.625
4/9/1987	416.9	419.407143
9/18/1987	408	410.710714
3/24/1988	415.9	418.482143
9/26/1988	405.7	408.657143
4/6/1989	415.4	418.014286
7/17/1989	415.2	417.567857
10/6/1989	407.7	410.378571
4/9/1990	415.8	418.307143
7/16/1990	413.5	415.889286
9/21/1990	406.9	409.75
3/15/1991	415.8	418.328571
6/17/1991	415.2	417.460714
9/23/1991	406.5	409.5
3/26/1992	415.6	418.117857

9/22/1992	434.3
4/21/1993	438.9

9/22/1992	406
4/21/1993	415.7

409.032143  
418.185714

Lake A Water Level Statistics		
Median Elevation	419.21	ft msl
Maximum Elevation	419.84	ft msl
95th Percentile	419.82	ft msl
Percent of Time Above 95th Percentile	5.9	%

Count	51
Average	417.6993
Median	419.207143
Mode	419.728571
Max	419.842857
Min	408.657143
90th Percentile	419.753571
95th Percentile	419.823214
# > 419.75	6
# > 419.82	3

# APPENDIX F

Lake B Synthetic Hydrograph Calculations and Statistics

Lake B Synthetic Hydrograph  
Calculations and Statistics

23J1 Data

3/4/1958	357.7
3/24/1961	347.3
10/5/1961	342.1
4/3/1962	341.2
9/17/1962	339.1
3/22/1963	339.7
9/29/1963	339.2
3/23/1964	346.2
9/25/1964	340.2
3/26/1965	346.1
10/11/1965	346.7
3/29/1966	347
10/5/1966	341.8
4/24/1967	349
10/24/1967	349.7
4/8/1968	349.2
9/11/1968	334
4/14/1969	344.5
10/3/1969	342.3
11/5/1969	344.3
12/3/1969	345.2
12/30/1969	346.4
1/28/1970	346.9
2/25/1970	347.5

Synthetic

376.0	$y = 0.651x + 144.02$
371.5	
369.2	
368.8	
367.9	
368.2	
367.9	
371.0	
368.4	
371.0	
371.2	
371.4	
369.1	
372.2	
372.5	
372.3	
365.7	
370.3	
369.3	
370.2	
370.6	
371.1	
371.3	
371.6	

25C3 Data

14-Apr-94	374.96
15-Sep-94	373.66
26-Sep-95	379.76
26-Apr-96	389.86
24-Apr-97	386.76
18-Sep-97	381.46
30-Apr-98	394.06
20-Sep-99	381.46
24-Apr-07	379.16
24-Sep-07	375.74
02-Apr-08	376.76
16-Apr-08	376.62
02-Oct-08	373.26
14-Jan-09	372.26
14-Apr-09	373.36
16-Sep-09	370.04
06-May-10	371.36
04-Oct-10	368.01
17-Nov-10	367.25
27-Sep-11	369.65
08-Feb-12	367.27
17-May-12	366.46
09-Oct-12	363.98

24K1 Data

10-Jan-78	361.5
25-May-78	374.7
13-Jun-78	374.6
31-Jul-78	373.3
27-Nov-78	373.6
13-Feb-79	376.2
13-Jun-79	375.6
24-Jul-79	375.4
22-Oct-79	375.6
03-Jan-80	376.9
20-May-80	382.4
11-Sep-80	378.8
16-Oct-80	378.9
26-Mar-81	380.5
08-Jun-81	378.4
28-Jul-81	376.5
18-Dec-81	379.6
08-Mar-82	386.6
11-May-82	384.6
25-Aug-82	381.1
12-Jan-83	385.1
21-Jul-83	386.4
09-Apr-84	385.3
20-Sep-84	378.5

3/25/1970	344.1	370.1
5/20/1970	347.5	371.6
6/17/1970	347.2	371.4
7/15/1970	346.2	371.0
11/4/1970	342.7	369.5
12/2/1970	344.2	370.1
12/30/1970	347.2	371.4
1/27/1971	350.2	372.8
2/24/1971	352.2	373.6
3/24/1971	352.2	373.6
4/21/1971	349.4	372.4
5/19/1971	351.4	373.3
6/16/1971	350.4	372.8
7/14/1971	344.2	370.1
8/11/1971	348.2	371.9
9/8/1971	349.2	372.3
10/6/1971	348.5	372.0
11/3/1971	348.8	372.1
12/1/1971	349.6	372.5
12/29/1971	350.4	372.8
2/23/1972	352	373.5
3/22/1972	352.5	373.8
4/19/1972	350	372.7
5/18/1972	349.7	372.5
6/14/1972	347.2	371.4
7/13/1972	348.2	371.9
8/10/1972	346.2	371.0
9/6/1972	343.6	369.9
10/4/1972	343.2	369.7
11/11/1972	344.5	370.3

10-Apr-13	365.56
02-Oct-13	362.96
21-Apr-14	361.33
15-Sep-14	357.53
06-May-15	357.36
22-Sep-15	358.55
03-May-16	361.61
27-Sep-16	362.29
15-May-17	381.81
29-Sep-17	374.21

17-Oct-84	375.7
21-Nov-84	374.3
21-Dec-84	376.7
26-Dec-84	377
15-Jan-85	378.1
20-Feb-85	379.9

			Average
1/1/1958	21186		372.9
1/1/2018	43101		372.9
Total Duration			
3/4/1958	21248		
9/29/2017	43007		
Duration	21759		
time > 360 ft msl			H=13 ft
3/4/1958	21248		
4/9/1990	32972		
	11724		
4/16/1993	34075		
10/25/2014	41937		

11/29/1972	346.5	371.1		7862
1/24/1973	350.2	372.8	9/26/2016	42639
2/21/1973	355.3	375.0	9/29/2017	43007
3/22/1973	361.4	377.7		368
4/18/1973	361.1	377.5	Total	19954
			fraction of	
			total	0.917046
5/16/1973	359.7	376.9		
6/11/1973	358.8	376.5		
7/11/1973	357.1	375.8		
8/8/1973	355.2	375.0		
9/5/1973	351.9	373.5		
10/3/1973	352.7	373.9		
10/31/1973	353.4	374.2		
11/26/1973	354.4	374.6		
12/26/1973	357.6	376.0		
12/27/1973	349.4	372.4		
1/23/1974	359.3	376.7		
2/20/1974	359.9	377.0		
3/20/1974	362	377.9		
4/17/1974	362.5	378.2		
5/15/1974	363.9	378.8		
6/12/1974	362.3	378.1		
7/10/1974	358.5	376.4		
8/9/1974	356	375.3		
9/5/1974	352.8	373.9		
10/2/1974	353.4	374.2		
10/31/1974	354.8	374.8		
11/25/1974	356.5	375.5		
12/26/1974	358.4	376.4		
1/27/1975	360.8	377.4		
2/19/1975	361.1	377.5		
3/17/1975	362.3	378.1		

4/16/1975	365	379.2
5/15/1975	365.4	379.4
7/9/1975	364.1	378.9
7/30/1975	358.7	376.5
8/6/1975	359.6	376.9
9/11/1975	357.7	376.0
10/1/1975	359.6	376.9
10/30/1975	360.7	377.4
11/25/1975	361.6	377.8
1/15/1976	362.3	378.1
2/9/1976	361.2	377.6
3/8/1976	360.4	377.2
4/16/1976	356.9	375.7
5/12/1976	356.2	375.4
6/9/1976	349.7	372.5
7/16/1976	345	370.5
8/12/1976	344.9	370.4
10/13/1976	347.1	371.4
11/10/1976	348.4	372.0
12/7/1976	350.2	372.8
1/10/1977	352.1	373.6
2/7/1977	353.1	374.0
3/14/1977	349.6	372.5
4/11/1977	346.7	371.2
5/10/1977	353.7	374.3
6/7/1977	340.2	368.4
7/8/1977	337.7	367.3
8/10/1977	335.1	366.1
9/12/1977	331.7	364.6
11/8/1977	330.4	364.1
12/14/1977	331.3	364.5
1/10/1978	332.9	365.2

2/7/1978	335.4	366.3
3/7/1978	338.6	367.7
4/11/1978	344.2	370.1
5/12/1978	347.3	371.5
6/15/1978	349.7	372.5
7/11/1978	350.2	372.8
8/8/1978	349	372.2
9/1/1978	348.6	372.1
9/18/1978	349	372.2
10/12/1978	349.2	372.3
11/9/1978	350.9	373.1
12/14/1978	352.7	373.9
1/4/1979	354.2	374.5
3/2/1979	357.3	375.9
4/12/1979	359.8	377.0
9/27/1979	354	374.4
4/18/1980	367.4	380.3
8/7/1981	364.5	379.0
10/22/1981	359.2	376.7
5/19/1982	376	384.1
10/6/1982	367.2	380.2
5/5/1983	388.5	389.6
4/9/1984	375.9	384.0
9/26/1984	372.7	382.6
4/10/1985	369.8	381.4
10/17/1985	364.9	379.2
4/25/1986	375.8	384.0
10/7/1986	368.3	380.7
4/20/1987	365.8	379.6
9/24/1987	363.7	378.7
4/11/1988	355.1	374.9
9/26/1988	349.4	372.4

10/24/1988	347.9	371.7	
3/27/1989	343.5	369.8	
4/6/1989	343	369.6	
10/10/1989	338.9	367.8	
4/9/1990	331	359.5	$y = 0.651x + 144.02$
7/26/1990	328.7	358.0	
9/20/1990	327.8	357.4	
3/8/1991	328.2	357.7	
4/5/1991	329.7	358.7	
9/23/1991	327.5	357.2	
3/2/1992	322.6	354.0	
3/24/1992	324.6	355.3	
4/28/1992	324.1	355.0	
6/16/1992	325.8	356.1	
9/8/1992	323.2	354.4	
9/22/1992	322.7	354.1	
4/16/1993	330.8	359.4	
9/22/1993	344.3	368.2	
4/13/1994	352.1	373.2	
5/7/1994	351.6	372.9	
6/23/1994	351.4	372.8	
9/15/1994	350.8	372.4	
2/23/1995	351.7	373.0	
4/12/1995	357.8	376.9	
9/26/1995	359.4	378.0	
4/26/1996	372.6	386.6	
8/20/1996	363	380.3	
9/20/1996	362	379.7	
4/24/1997	367.4	383.2	
9/18/1997	361.4	379.3	
4/30/1998	385.3	394.9	
6/4/1998	372.9	386.8	

9/28/1998	366.6	382.7
4/27/1999	364.9	381.6
9/22/1999	359.7	378.2
4/21/2000	364.8	381.5
8/17/2000	357	376.4
9/27/2000	358.1	377.1
4/3/2001	355.6	375.5
9/19/2001	351.8	373.0
11/7/2001	351.1	372.6
4/9/2002	354.2	374.6
9/27/2002	351.8	373.0
4/10/2003	359.1	377.8
9/24/2003	355.4	375.4
4/13/2004	362.2	379.8
9/20/2004	359.8	378.2
4/15/2005	366.7	382.7
9/23/2005	363.5	380.7
5/12/2006	370.2	385.0
9/14/2006	363.29	380.5
4/19/2007	362.62	380.1
6/20/2007	358.1	377.1
9/24/2007	358.85	377.6
4/2/2008	359.55	378.1
4/16/2008	358.85	377.6
10/2/2008	355.15	375.2
1/14/2009	354.93	375.1
4/14/2009	353.45	374.1
9/16/2009	349.73	371.7
5/6/2010	351.4	372.8
10/4/2010	348.08	370.6
11/17/2010	348.41	370.8
4/28/2011	352.04	373.2

9/27/2011	349.55	371.6	
2/8/2012	347.95	370.5	
5/17/2012	347.2	370.0	
10/9/2012	337.01	363.4	
4/10/2013	344.7	368.4	
10/2/2013	338.7	364.5	
4/21/2014	337.95	364.0	
9/15/2014	326.19	356.4	
5/8/2015	323.2	354.4	
9/21/2015	326.8	356.8	
5/2/2016	331.9	360.1	
9/26/2016	330.99	359.5	
5/8/2017	355.7	375.6	
9/29/2017	349.6	371.6	
	Count	227	
	Average	372.9	
	Median	372.8	
	Mode	372.5	
	Max	394.9	
	Min	354.0	
	90th		
	Percentile	379.7	
	95th		
	Percentile	382.3	
	# > 90%ile	23	
	# > 95%ile	12	
	#>369	188	count
	Fraction	0.8	
	#>360	210	count
	Fraction	0.9	

#>373            110 count

Fraction            0.5

#>377            56 count

Fraction            0.2