

8.15 Water Resources

This section provides a discussion of the existing water resources in the vicinity of the SVEP site and assesses the potential effects of project construction and operations on water resources. Specifically, this chapter discusses the SVEP and its potential effects in the following areas:

- Use of recycled water for cooling and process water
- Water supply and quality
- Disposal of waste water
- Compliance with federal, state, and local water policies
- Storm water discharge
- Flooding

Section 8.15.1 discusses the existing hydrologic environment. Potential environmental effects of the SVEP construction and operation on water resources are assessed in Section 8.15.2. Section 8.15.3 discusses proposed mitigation measures that will prevent significant impacts. A discussion of cumulative project impacts is presented in Section 8.15.4. Section 8.15.5 presents applicable LORS related to water resources. Section 8.15.6 lists relevant regulatory agencies and contacts. Section 8.15.6 discusses permits that relate to water resource, and lists the agencies that administer those permits and contacts at those agencies. References cited are listed in Section 8.15.7.

8.15.1 Affected Environment

8.15.1.1 Water Features, Rainfall, and Drainage

The project site is located near the unincorporated community of Romoland, California, approximately 22 miles southeast of Riverside, in Riverside County. The project site is located within the Menifee Valley portion of the San Jacinto River watershed, with limited surface drainage in the project area (Figure 8.15-1). The San Jacinto River watershed encompasses an area of 753 square miles and the San Jacinto River ends at Lake Elsinore, a terminal lake. Climate in the project area is semiarid. Long-term average rainfalls range from 10.85 inches at Moreno Valley to 12.96 inches at San Jacinto.

8.15.1.2 Groundwater

Groundwater underlying the project area is part of the 188,000-acre San Jacinto Groundwater Basin (SJGB). The SJGB is bounded on the north and northeast by the Box Mountains and the San Timoteo Badlands; on the east by the San Jacinto Mountains; and on the south by the Santa Rosa Hills and Bell Mountain (Figure 8.15-2).

The SJGB contains sediments that have filled valleys and underlying canyons incised into crystalline basement rock. The valley fill deposits are generally divided into younger and older alluvium (TechLink, 2002, as cited by California Department of Water Resources [DWR], 2004). Confined groundwater is found in the eastern part of the basin between the Casa Loma and Claremont fault (DWR, 1959; TechLink, 2002, as cited by DWR, 2004).

Recharge of the groundwater basin is primarily from percolation of flow in the San Jacinto River and its tributary streams, with some recharge occurring from infiltration of rainfall.

Groundwater extraction has produced groundwater depressions. From the 1970s through the 1990s groundwater levels have declined approximately 20 to 40 feet in the northern and southeastern parts of the basin, however during the 1970s through the 1980s, groundwater levels rose 80 to 200 feet in the western portion of the basin due to infiltration from Lake Perris (TechLink, 2002, as cited by DWR, 2004). Average extraction during 1984 through 1999 was estimated at 78,714 af/yr (TechLink, 2002, as cited by DWR, 2004).

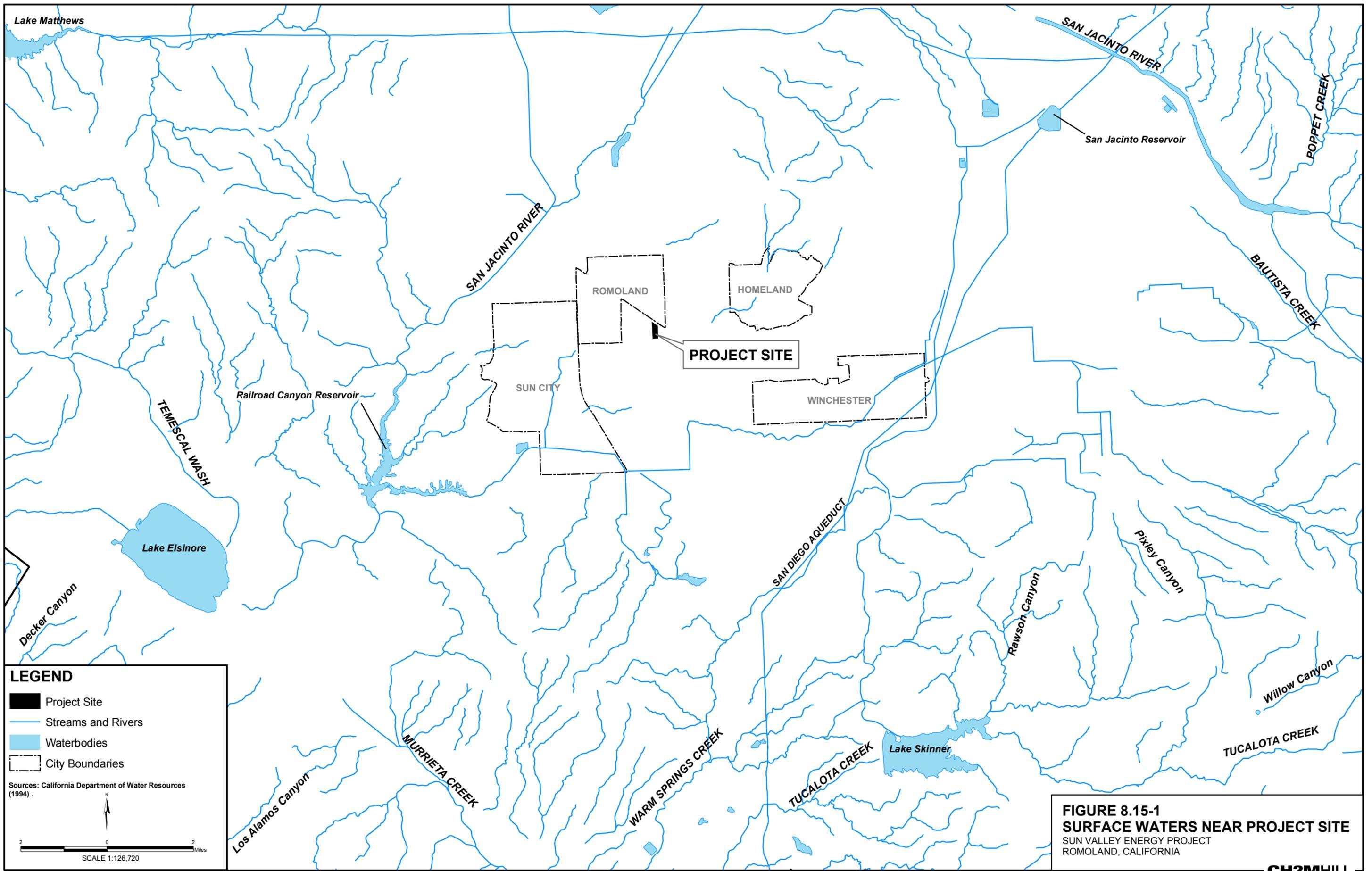
8.15.1.3 Flooding Potential

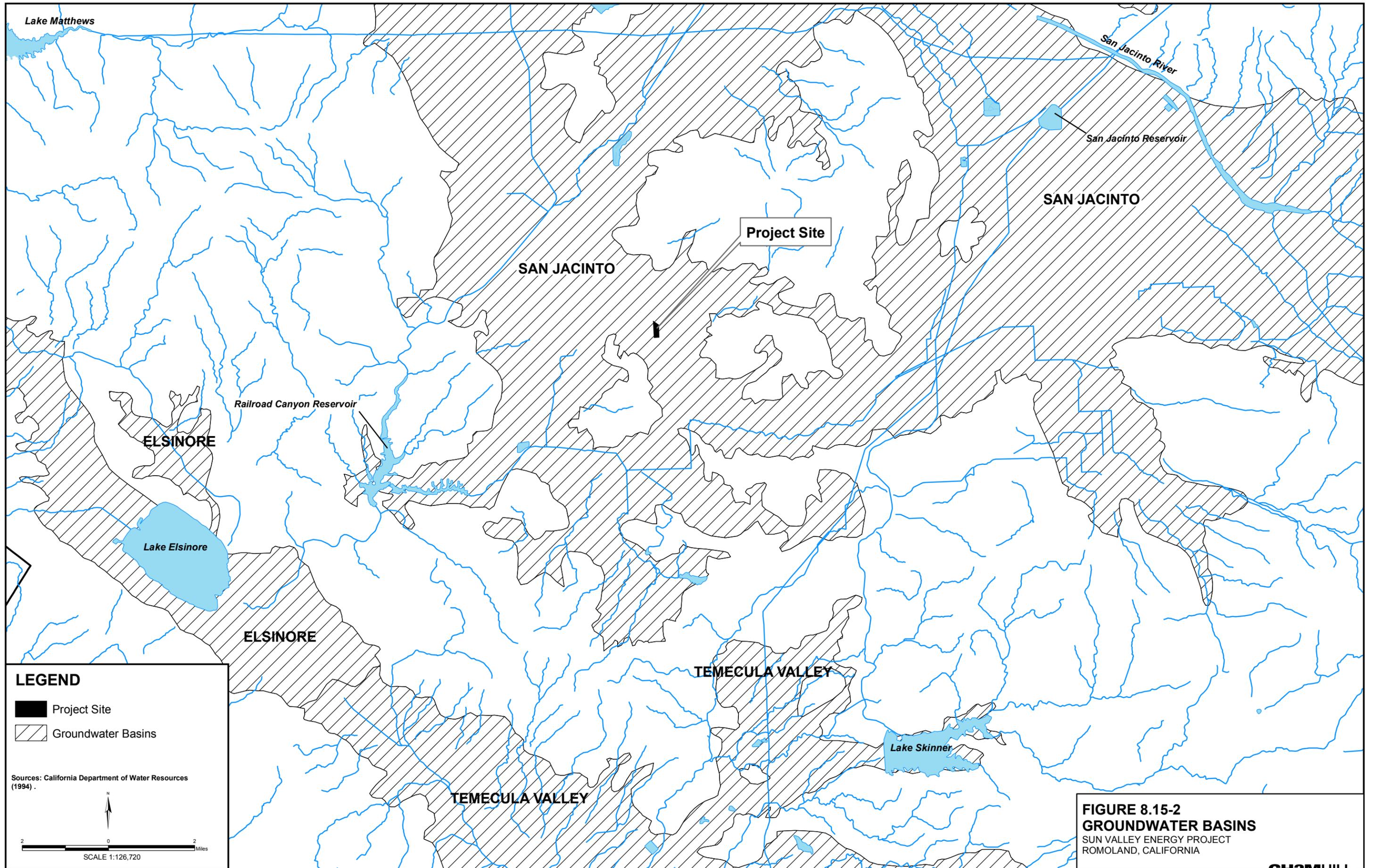
The project site is currently classified as flood zone "C" by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA, 1996). Zone "C" is defined as areas of minimal flooding, and are considered moderate, minimal hazard areas (FEMA, 2005). Local floodplains are shown in Figure 8.15-3.

8.15.2 Environmental Consequences

Project effects on water resources can be evaluated relative to significance criteria derived from the CEQA Appendix G checklist. Under CEQA, the project is considered to have a potentially significant effect on water resources if it would:

- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which will result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite, or in flooding on- or offsite.
- Create or contribute runoff water which will exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.
- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality.
- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there will be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells will drop to a level which will not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).
- Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map.
- Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that will impede or redirect flood flows.
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.
- Cause inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.





LEGEND

- Project Site
- Groundwater Basins

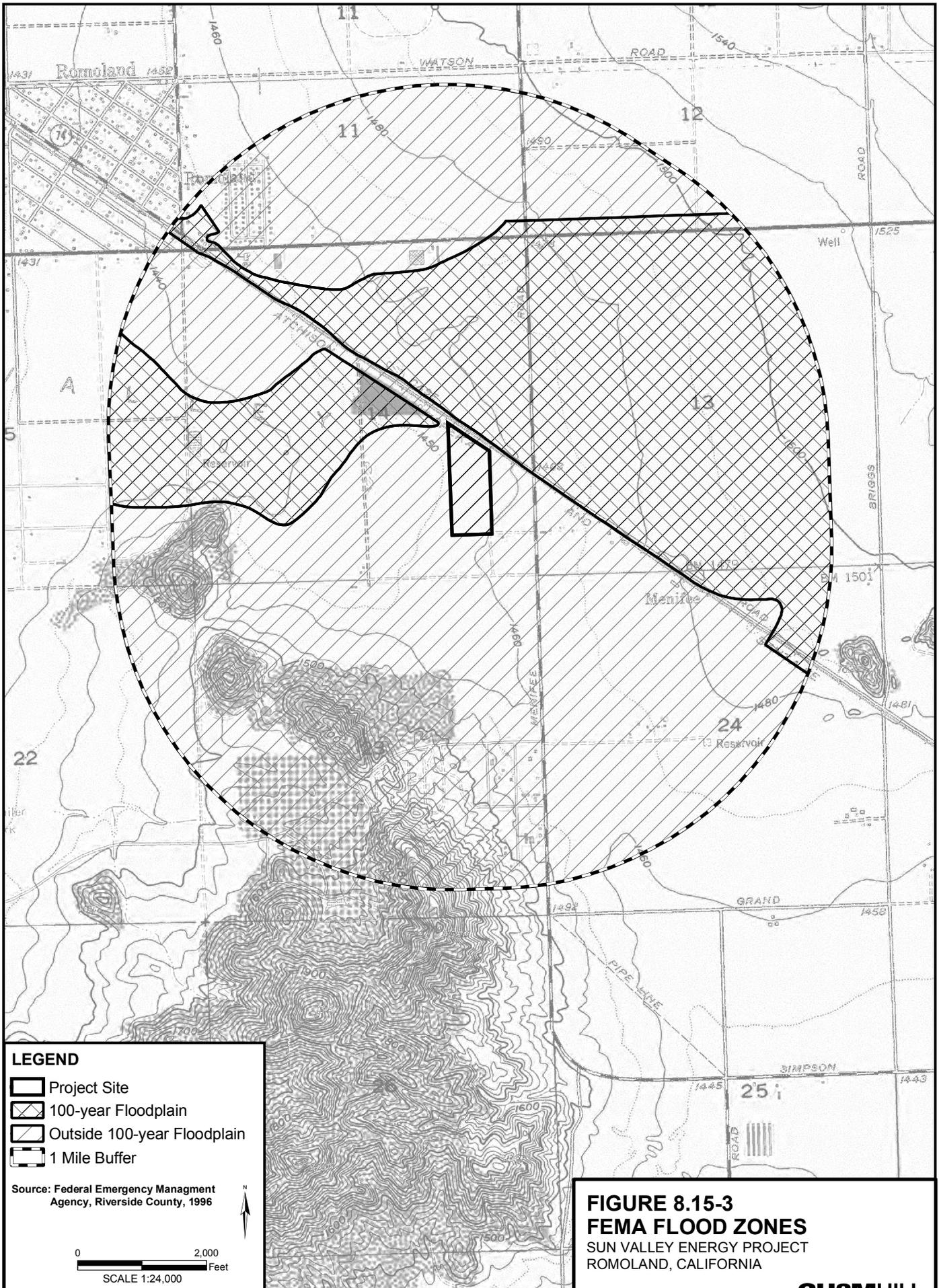
Sources: California Department of Water Resources (1994).

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2 0 2
Miles

SCALE 1:126,720

FIGURE 8.15-2
GROUNDWATER BASINS
 SUN VALLEY ENERGY PROJECT
 ROMOLAND, CALIFORNIA



LEGEND

-  Project Site
-  100-year Floodplain
-  Outside 100-year Floodplain
-  1 Mile Buffer

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Riverside County, 1996

0 2,000 Feet
SCALE 1:24,000

FIGURE 8.15-3
FEMA FLOOD ZONES
SUN VALLEY ENERGY PROJECT
ROMOLAND, CALIFORNIA

8.15.2.1 Potable and Reclaimed Water Use

The average and maximum volume of water used by the SVEP are shown in the water balance diagram in Section 7.0, Water Supply as Figures 7.1-1 and 7.1-2, together with projected volumes of outflow of water either discharged to the non-reclaimable sewer system, sanitary sewer system, or lost to evaporation.

Potable and reclaimed water is supplied to the project area by the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). The EMWD utilizes a variety of water supplies to meet the needs of its customers. Current supplies include imported water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, imported seasonal storage, locally produced groundwater, desalinated groundwater, and transfers. Current recycled water customers include: agricultural irrigators, golf courses, municipal irrigators (schools, parks, and greenbelts), and the California Department of Fish and Game's San Jacinto Wildlife Area.

Average and maximum daily and annual water demand for the SVEP are provided in Table 8.15-1. The reclaimed water supply will be treated with a 90-minute contact time using sodium hypochlorite solution and pumped to a recycled water storage tank. This disinfection process will ensure that the reclaimed water meets the Title 22 criteria for recycled water. The Title 22 recycled water will then be divided into supply for the cooling towers and supply for NO_x suppression injection and compressor evaporative cooling. Cooling water treatment may require the addition of chemicals such as a pH control agent (acid or caustic), a mineral scale dispersant (i.e., polyacrylate polymer), a corrosion inhibitor (phosphate based), and a biocide (hypochlorite or equivalent). The water to be used for NO_x suppression injection and compressor evaporative cooling will be further treated, beginning with a reverse osmosis system followed by an ion exchange system.

TABLE 8.15-1
Daily and Annual Water Usage for SVEP Operations

Water Use	Water Source	Daily Use (gpm ^a)		Annual Use (ac-ft/yr ^b)
		Average	Maximum	Average ^c
Process Water	EMWD	1,510	1,704	484
Potable Water Service	EMWD	3	8	1.2

^a gpm = gallons per minute

^b ac-ft/yr = acre-feet per year

^c Average Annual Use is equal to the average daily water use (averaged over all days in a year on which the plant is operating) multiplied by the number of hours the plant would operate per year under the base case operating scenario. See Chapter 2 for a full description of the operating parameters.

The SVEP provides a market use for recycled water produced by the EMWD, and does not require potable water use other than during emergencies and for *de minimus* onsite use. Therefore, impacts to water supplies would be less than significant.

During construction of the project, water will be required primarily for dust suppression. Because of the short duration of construction activities and the relatively limited water requirements of the construction phase of the project, no significant adverse impacts to water supply are expected to result.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Policy 75-58 specifies that to protect water quality and quantity, water rights applications for cooling water for power plants can only be approved if other sources of water are not feasible. This resolution applies to the use of inland surface waters for cooling purposes. Since the project proposes to use recycled water for cooling water and is not applying for new water rights, Policy 75-58 is not applicable to this project.

8.15.2.2 Wastewater Discharges and Disposal

Estimated average and maximum daily and annual wastewater discharge rates are provided in Table 8.15-2. EMWD is responsible for all sanitary sewer and industrial wastewater collection and treatment within its service area. EMWD operates five regional water recycling facilities treating over 32 mgd of wastewater each year. Wastewater flows are anticipated to increase to 56 mgd by the year 2020 (EMWD, 2000). Non-reclaimable wastewater (also called “brine”) will also be produced by the EMWD water reclamation facilities and collected from the EMWD service area. The EMWD does not presently produce or collect non-reclaimable wastewater.

TABLE 8.15-2
Operational Wastewater Discharges from SVEP

Waste Discharge Stream	Discharge Location	Daily Discharge (gpm ^a)		Annual Discharge (MG/yr ^b)
		Average Day Operation	Maximum Day Operation	Average Day Operation ^c
Cooling tower blowdown and sand filter backwash	Brine Line	231	381	39.5
Domestic wastewater	EMWD Sanitary Sewer	1	2	0.12

^a gpm = gallons per minute

^b MG/yr = million gallons per year

^c Average Annual Use is equal to the average daily water use [averaged over all days in a year on which the plant is operating] multiplied by the number of hours the plant would operate per year under the base case operating scenario. Maximum Annual Use is equal to the maximum daily water use multiplied by the maximum number of hours the plant would operate per year. See Chapter 2 for a full description of the operating parameters.

As discussed in Section 2.0, cooling tower blowdown will be discharged to the plant’s wastewater sump as required to maintain the level of dissolved solids in the cooling water within acceptable ranges. Backwash water from ultra filters, reject water from the reverse osmosis unit, and wash water will also be discharged to the wastewater sump. This wastewater would then be conveyed through the Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor and Santa Ana Regional Interceptor pipeline systems to the Orange County Sanitation District’s (OCSA) wastewater treatment plant, Plant No. 1, which discharges to an ocean outfall. The discharge would be permitted by EMWD.

Table 8.15-3 summarizes the estimated water quality of wastewater discharges to the non-reclaimable sewer system and the sanitary sewer system. The constituents listed below were selected based on OCSA’s local discharge limits as implemented by the EMWD’s Waste Discharge Permit. The table lists worst-case discharge concentrations, based on 7.4 cycles of concentration. Normal operation of the SVEP will be at 5 cycles of concentration.

TABLE 8.15-3
Summary of Maximum Water Quality Concentrations for Wastewater

Constituent	Wastewater* (mg/L)
pH (pH units)	7.6
Total Suspended Solids	5,050
Total Dissolved Solids	5,000
Arsenic	0.016
Cadmium	0.0004
Chromium	0.0348
Copper	0.037
Lead	0.00259
Mercury	0.000348
Nickel	0.0103
Silver	0.0044
Zinc	1.035

* Assumes 7.4 cycles of concentration as a maximum concentration.

Quality and quantity of industrial wastewater discharges to the EMWD/OCSD's non-reclaimable sewer system and sanitary sewer system must be in compliance with a Waste Discharge Permit to be issued by EMWD. The discharge would be required to meet the discharge limitations from the EMWD Waste Discharge Permit and other numeric and narrative standards discussed in the Applicable Laws and Ordinances section. Meeting these industrial discharge limitations indicates that water quality downstream of the treatment plant will be protected.

Domestic wastewater generated at the SVEP, estimated at 1 gpm average and 2 gpm maximum daily average, will be discharged to the EMWD sanitary sewer system. This volume would be considered a *de minimus* increase in demand on the sewer system, not measurable within the overall dry weather flow and well within the treatment, conveyance, and disposal capacities of EMWD's system.

The construction phase of SVEP will require no, or at least very minimal, dewatering. Water used for dust control, soil compaction, and equipment washing during construction will not result in discharge. Some water would be used for equipment and pipeline testing. Disposal of these low-threat wastewater flows will be consistent with SWRCB standards.

During the construction period, sanitary waste will be collected in portable toilets (no discharge) supplied by a licensed contractor for collection and disposal of sanitary wastes at an appropriate receiving facility.

8.15.2.3 Groundwater

The SVEP would not make any direct use of groundwater resources during construction or operation.

8.15.2.4 Storm Water Runoff and Drainage

The existing site is unpaved, and storm water runoff currently percolates to the ground. Construction of the SVEP will increase the impervious area of the project site, causing an increase in storm water runoff. This excess runoff will be collected on the project site in a storm water retention pond (see Section 2.0, Project Description, and Figure 2.2-1, General Arrangement). This storm water retention pond will collect storm water runoff from all parts of the SVEP site and will hold the water for percolation into the ground water. Appendix 7B includes drainage diagrams showing the project site both before and after construction, the direction of storm water flow after construction. Appendix 7C contains calculations used to determine the size of the storm water pond, which will be capable of containing the 25-year storm.

Construction wastewater could include storm water runoff, groundwater from dewatering, equipment wash down water, and water from pressure testing the gas lines. During construction, development and implementation of the site-specific Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will ensure that storm water runoff and construction wastewater do not present a risk of impact to water quality. Storm water pollution prevention measures during construction will include but not be limited to those established by the *Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook for Construction* (California Stormwater Quality Association, 2003) and will potentially including such measures such as collecting all construction wastewater in a baker tanks for subsequent disposal, and placement of erosion and runoff containment to prevent accidental discharge or release of construction wastewater.

8.15.3 Cumulative Impacts

The SVEP will not cause or contribute to cumulative impacts on water resources. Good engineering practices and Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be used in the project design and operation. Storm water discharge will adhere to a SWPPP and Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) and local agency water quality standards. No significant impacts to surface water or groundwater quality are expected during construction or operation of the project. The project will contribute to water conservation by making use of reclaimed water for power plant cooling.

8.15.4 Proposed Mitigation Measures

This section presents mitigation measures proposed to reduce impacts to water resources in areas affected by the project.

- Implement BMPs designed to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport during construction of the plant site and project corridor features. Design appropriate erosion and sediment controls for slopes, catch basins, culverts, stream channels, and other areas prone to erosion.

- Conduct operations at the plant site in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Storm Water Phase I Final Rule (for construction activities disturbing 1 acre or more). Design and implement the BMPs to prevent or control pollutants potentially associated with the operation of the plant from entering storm water sewers.
- Perform refueling and maintenance of mobile construction equipment only in designated lined and/or bermed areas located away from stream channels. Prepare and implement spill contingency plans in areas where they are appropriate.
- During construction of pipelines implement BMPs to control soil erosion.
- Prepare and submit a Title 22 Engineer's Report to the State Department of Health Services (DHS) and SARWQCB to ensure safe use of recycled water for the cooling water. Adhere to Reclamation Requirements issued by the SARWQCB.
- Prepare and submit an SWPPP to ensure quality of discharged storm water. Because the project is located in the San Jacinto watershed, an impaired water body, the SARWQCB, not the SWRCB, will issue the Waste Discharge Identification number and will review the SWPPP for construction and will also review the project's operational water management design.

The mitigation measures proposed are prescribed by storm water and erosion control management programs mandated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting system. These programs have been in place for a number of years and the prescribed measures have proven effective. Under the General NPDES Permit for Construction, for example, various specific measures are prescribed, and a program of monitoring is required. The programs are at least 90 percent effective, have been in place, for a number of years as mandated by the Clean Water Act, and have proven effective.

8.15.5 Applicable Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

Federal, state, and local LORS applicable to water resources aspects of the SVEP are discussed in this section and summarized in Table 8.15-4.

TABLE 8.15-4
Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards Applicable to SVEP Water Resources

LORS	Applicability	How Conformance Is Achieved
Federal		
Clean Water Act (CWA)/Water Pollution Control Act. P.L. 92-500, 1972; amended by Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4 (33 USC 466 et seq.); National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) (CWA, Section 402); Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards (CWA, Section 307)	Prohibits discharge of pollutants to receiving waters unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. Applies to all wastewater discharges, including industrial wastewater, storm water runoff and dewatering, during both construction and operation. Sets forth pretreatment requirements for the industrial discharges into publicly-owned treatment works.	Compliance with state implementation requirements as indicated by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (see below under State).

TABLE 8.15-4
Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards Applicable to SVEP Water Resources

LORS	Applicability	How Conformance Is Achieved
State		
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Division 7 of the California Water Code, Sections 13000-14050),	Implements and enforces the federal NPDES permit program through conformance with beneficial uses and water quality objectives in the Basin Plan as well as conformance with any applicable Total Maximum Daily Load requirements and industrial pretreatment requirements.	Operational discharges of industrial and sanitary wastewater streams are conveyed to the EMWD & OCSD sewer system for treatment and disposal; discharges are regulated under an existing NPDES permit. Operational discharges of storm water runoff from the site are conveyed through the storm water sewer system; discharges are regulated under an existing NPDES permit.
California Water Code §13550 et seq. and State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 75-58	Encourages the conservation of water resources and the maximum reuse of wastewater, particularly in areas where water is in short supply.	CA Water Code §13550 et seq. provides that use of potable water for specified uses is a prohibited waste of water resources when recycled water is currently available, as defined in that section. The SVEP proposes to use recycled water for process and cooling water and is, therefore, in conformance with these code sections. Res. No. 75-58 applies only to use of inland surface waters for cooling; but because the SVEP would use recycled water for cooling, this does not apply to this project.
Title 22 of the CCR (Division 4, Chapter 15)	Sets forth requirements for treatment and quality of recycled water for cooling.	Recycled water will be disinfected tertiary recycled water, in conformance with Title 22 requirements.
Local		
Ordinance 59.5, Regulations for Waste Discharge and Sewer Use	Regulates all discharges to the EMWD sewer system.	The Applicant will comply with Ordinance 59.5 for all domestic wastewater discharges to the sewer system and will obtain a Waste Discharge Permit. The Applicant will comply with all permit conditions, including the following: discharge limitations, pretreatment requirements, peak flow restrictions, dewatering discharges, payment of fees, and monitoring and reporting requirements.
Ordinance 91, Regulations for Waste Discharge and Sewer Use	Regulates all nonreclaimable wastewater discharges to the EMWD sewer system.	The Applicant will comply with Ordinance 91 for all nonreclaimable wastewater discharges to the sewer system and will obtain a Waste Discharge Permit. The Applicant will comply with all permit conditions, including the following: discharge limitations, pretreatment requirements, peak flow restrictions, dewatering discharges, payment of fees, and monitoring and reporting requirements.
Order No. R8-220-0011, Waste Discharge Requirements	Regulates all discharges to the storm water sewer system.	The Applicant will comply with Order no. R8-220-0011 for all discharges to the storm water sewer system and will prepare a Water Quality Management Plan, as specified by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

8.15.5.1 Federal Clean Water Act

The federal Clean Water Act and subsequent amendments, under the enforcement authority of the USEPA, was established “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” The CWA established the NPDES program to protect water quality of receiving waters. Under the Clean Water Act, Section 402, discharge of pollutants to receiving waters is prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. In California, the USEPA has determined that the SWRCB and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards have sufficient authority under state law to administer and enforce the federal NPDES permitting program. Surface and ground water in the project vicinity are under the jurisdiction of the SARWQCB. Discharges of industrial wastewater from SVEP would flow to either Reclamation Plant No. 1 or Treatment Plant No. 2, both owned by the OCSD, which operates under an existing NPDES permit issued by the SARWQCB. Storm water from SVEP would flow to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District storm collection system, which is regulated under an existing NPDES permit.

In addition, Section 307 of the Clean Water Act requires pretreatment of industrial discharges into publicly-owned treatment works. Industrial discharges from the SVEP would be subject to these requirements, as implemented and enforced by the EMWD, Ordinance 59.5. Because the industrial pretreatment standards would be enforced by the EMWD, they are discussed below under local regulations.

8.15.5.2 State

8.15.5.2.1 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the Basin Plan

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Division 7 of the California Water Code) governs the regulation of water quality within California and establishes the authority of the SWRCB and the nine Regional Boards. The SARWQCB established regulatory standards and objectives for water quality in the *Santa Ana River Basin Water Quality Control Plan*, commonly referred to as the “Basin Plan” (SARWQCB, 1995). The Basin Plan identifies existing and potential beneficial uses and provides numerical and narrative water quality objectives designed to protect those uses.

8.15.5.2.2 Clean Water Act, Section 303d, Impaired Water Bodies

In accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, each state must present the USEPA with a list of impaired water bodies. The project site is located within the San Jacinto River Watershed. None of the main watercourses within the project area, Perris Valley Drain, San Jacinto River and Salt Creek are listed as impaired waters; however, Lake Elsinore, also located within the San Jacinto river watershed, is designated an impaired water body. Impaired waters are defined as those that do not meet water quality standards, even after point sources of pollution have implemented pollution control technology. The law requires the development of action plans, known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), to improve water quality of impaired water bodies. The TMDL is a calculation of the total amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality objectives for a pollutant identified as causing impairment. The TMDL report allocates permissible quantities for discharge from specific sources. The pollutants that have been identified as causing impairment Lake Elsinore include organic enrichment/low dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and sediment and siltation (SARWQCB, 2002a).

8.15.5.2.3 Industrial Storm Water NPDES Permit

The SWRCB implements regulations under the federal Clean Water Act requiring that point source discharges (a point source discharge of storm water is a flow of rainfall runoff in some kind of discrete conveyance such as a pipe, ditch, channel, or swale) of storm water associated with industrial activity that discharge either directly to surface waters or indirectly through municipal separate storm sewers must be regulated by an NPDES permit (SWRCB, 1997). The SWRCB has issued Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, such as the proposed project, and excluding construction activities. Urban runoff occurring within Riverside County is regulated under an existing NPDES permit (Order No. R8-2002-0011), as regulated by the SARWQCB. Industrial storm water discharge permits for SVEP will be administered by the SARWQCB.

8.15.5.2.4 Construction Storm Water NPDES Permit

The federal Clean Water Act effectively prohibits discharges of storm water from construction sites unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The SARWQCB has issued Order No. 01-34 which regulates storm water discharge associated with new developments (construction activities) including clearing, grading, and excavation activities that disturb one acre of total land area. This permit was issued specifically to regulate pollutants in discharges of associated with storm water associated with new development to surface waters tributary to Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake (both located within the San Jacinto River Watershed) (SARWQCB, 2001). Within the San Jacinto watershed, the provisions of Order No. 01-34 supersede those of the SWRCB's General Storm Water Construction Activity (Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ), also called the General Construction NPDES permit (SWRCB, 1999).

Order No. 01-34 requires SWPPPs for projects in the San Jacinto watershed, as does the General Construction NPDES permit, but contain additional SWPPP specifications. These include: (1) additional monitoring and reporting requirements, (2) a monitoring program, and (3) a post-construction management plan that must be submitted for approval in advance of construction activities, and (4) additional offset provisions. Approval under the NPDES permit for storm water discharge associated with construction activities is administered by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, and is discussed further below under "local policies."

8.15.5.2.5 California Water Code Sections 13550, 13551, 461, and SWRCB Resolution No. 75-58

These water code sections and policy statements encourage the conservation of water resources and the maximum reuse of wastewater, particularly in areas where water is in short supply. California Water Code 13550, et seq., provides that use of potable water for specified uses is a prohibited waste of water resources when recycled water is available. The SVEP proposes to use recycled water for process and cooling water, as well as for dual plumbing, and therefore is in conformance with these code sections. State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 75-58 sets forth the state's water quality control policy on the use and disposal of inland waters used for power plant cooling; this resolution applies only to uses of inland surface waters for cooling water. The SVEP proposes to use recycled water, not inland surface waters. Therefore, this resolution does not apply to the SVEP.

8.15.5.2.6 Title 22 Code of Regulations, Sections 60313 to 60316

The Department of Health Services established water quality standards and treatment criteria for water recycling under Title 22, Chapter 4 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Title 22 also specifies the reliability and redundancy for each recycled water treatment and use operation. For recycled wastewater piping, DHS has requirements for preventing backflow of recycled water into the potable water supply system and for avoiding cross-connection between recycled and potable water supply systems.

There will be no cross-connections of the SVEP recycled water and potable water systems. The SVEP will also provide equipment labels, signs, and notice for those pipelines carrying recycled water.

Valle del Sol Energy, LLC (VSE) will prepare an Engineer's report in accordance with Title 22, Section 60323, which will include the following information:

- A detailed description of the intended use of the recycled water
- Plans and specifications of the recycled water system
- Methods to be used to ensure that the installation and operation of the dual-plumbed system will not result in cross-connections between the recycled water piping system and the potable water piping system. All recycled wastewater lines and valve boxes will be clearly identified to distinguish between recycled wastewater and potable water system.

8.15.5.3 Local Policies

8.15.5.3.1 Eastern Municipal Water District Ordinance No. 68.2

Ordinance 68.2 promotes the conservation and reuse of water resources and ensures maximum public benefit from the use of EMWD's recycled water supply by regulating its use in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. This ordinance stipulates the conditions of service for the user, including any required CEQA compliance, service constraints, and operational and metering requirements. In accordance with Ordinance 68.2, the SVEP would be required to obtain a Recycled Water Agreement from EMWD for the use of recycled water. The proposed use would require the approval of the Department of Health Services.

8.15.5.3.2 Eastern Municipal Water District Ordinance No. 59.5

The Clean Water Act requires that publicly-owned treatment works regulate the discharge of industrial wastes into a sewer system subject to an NPDES permit. Accordingly, the Eastern Municipal Water District has adopted detailed permit requirements for industrial dischargers. The discharge of any wastewater to EMWD's sewer system would be subject to the requirements of Ordinance No. 59.5, which regulates the quantity and quality of discharges to the sewer system. In accordance with Order 59.5, the SVEP would be required to obtain a Waste Discharge Permit (WDP) from EMWD for domestic wastewater disposal. The WDP would specify the detailed project-specific requirements applicable to the SVEP, including pretreatment standards, flow restrictions, and sampling, monitoring, and reporting requirements. The permit would be issued for a fixed time period, not to exceed 5 years.

8.15.5.3.3 Eastern Municipal Water District Ordinance No. 91

Ordinance 91 provides for the regulation of wastewater discharges into the Nonreclaimable Waste Line (NWL) in accordance with the Federal Government's objectives of general pretreatment regulations as stated in Section 403.2 of Title 40 CFR. The ordinance was enacted pursuant to the authorization of the Municipal Water District Law of 1911, California Water Code Section 71000 et seq., California Government Code Section 6500 et seq., the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR 403) (EMWD, 2002). In accordance with Order 59.5, the SVEP would be required to obtain a WDP from EMWD for the disposal of the nonreclaimable water to the NWL. The WDP would specify the detailed project-specific requirements applicable to the SVEP, including pretreatment standards, flow restrictions, and sampling, monitoring, and reporting requirements. The permit would be issued for a fixed time period, not to exceed 5 years.

8.15.5.3.4 County of Riverside, Water Quality Management Plan

The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, acting as the main permittee for Order No. R8-2002-0011, has developed a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) identifying BMPs, including design standards for source controls and structural BMPs that are to be applied to new development. The WQMP addresses regional and sub-regional source controls and structural BMPs and provides guidelines for site specific, post-construction BMPs to address management of urban runoff quantity and quality. The WQMP addresses management of urban runoff quality for new development projects, including industrial and commercial development where the land area is 100,000 square feet, or more. The WQMP specifies at which point in the land use approval process the provisions of the WQMP should be considered (SARWQCB, 2002a).

8.15.6 Permits Required, Agencies, and Agency Contacts

A summary of required permits and agency contacts is provided in Table 8.15-5.

TABLE 8.15-5
Water Resources Permits Required for SVEP

Permit	Schedule	Agency
NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities	Submit Notice of Intent 30 days prior to start of construction.	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board 3737 Main St. Suite 500 Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 782-4130
NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities	Submit Notice of Intent 30 days prior to start of operation.	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board 3737 Main St. Suite 500 Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 782-4130
Waste Discharge Permit for disposal of domestic wastewater	Submit application 60 days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or commence	Eastern Municipal Water District 2270 Trumble Road P.O. Box 8300 Perris, CA 92572-8300

TABLE 8.15-5
Water Resources Permits Required for SVEP

Permit	Schedule	Agency
Waste Discharge Permit for disposal of nonreclaimable wastewater	Submit application 90 days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or commence	Eastern Municipal Water District 2270 Trumble Road P.O. Box 8300 Perris, CA 92572-8300
Compliance with Water Quality Management Plan requirements	Submit application minimum of 30 days prior to start of operation.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 1995 Market Street Riverside, CA 92501
Encroachment Permit for Storm Drain Connection	Submit application minimum of 30 days prior to start of operation.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 1995 Market Street Riverside, CA 92501

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