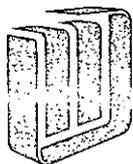


FEB 11 1992



MWD

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Karen E. Doff
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 28, 1992

Board of Directors (Engineering & Operations Committee--Action)
(Water Problems Committee--Action)

From: General Manager

Subject: West Basin Desalter Project Groundwater Recovery Program
Agreement

Report

The West Basin Municipal Water District (West Basin MWD) has requested financial assistance for the West Basin Desalter Project (Project) under the principles of Metropolitan's Groundwater Recovery Program (GRP). The Project, which will be located in the West Coast Groundwater Basin, will increase groundwater production by treating saline groundwater that exceeds drinking water standards for total dissolved solids, and selling that treated water for municipal and industrial use by agreement between West Basin MWD and its member, the Dominguez Water Corporation (DWC). Attachment 1 describes project features.

Under the proposed GRP agreement, Metropolitan's financial contribution to the Project would be adjusted annually to equal those Project costs exceeding Metropolitan's noninterruptible water rate, subject to a maximum program contribution set by your Board (currently \$250 per acre-foot) which may be increased in the future.

West Basin's financial incentive would be provided as a water sales credit through a yield-purchase arrangement. To deal with the inherent uncertainty associated with developing a groundwater project, the agreement will include financial provisions for the final project to operate at plus or minus 20 percent of design capacity. Hence, the maximum amount of water purchased by Metropolitan would be 1,800 acre-feet per year (AFY) which is 120 percent of design capacity (1,500 AFY).

Metropolitan's contribution is estimated as \$375,000 (\$250 per acre-foot) for the first fiscal year of operation (1992-93). Metropolitan would recalculate this contribution rate annually based on documented Project cost data and changes in the noninterruptible water rate. The contribution

rate is expected to average \$239 per acre-foot over the twenty-year term of the Project. Attachment 2 describes those Project costs which will be used in calculating the contribution rate. Metropolitan's GRP agreement will include provisions to reduce the Project cost to account for a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation grant of up to \$1,100,000. Attachment 3, a forecast of Metropolitan's annual contributions to this Project shows contributions starting in fiscal year 1992-93. These forecasted costs (water sales credits) will be included in future budgets.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, an Initial Study and Negative Declaration have been prepared for this Project by West Basin acting as the Lead Agency. The environmental effects of the proposed action are described in those documents which are hereby transmitted as Attachment 4 of this letter to all members of your Board. The Negative Declaration indicates that any significant impacts will be fully mitigated. Metropolitan is a Responsible Agency for the Project, and your Board, in making a decision on this Project, is required to certify that it has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Initial Study and Negative Declaration prior to reaching a decision on the request.

Board Committee Assignments

This letter is referred for action to:

The Water Problems Committee pursuant to Sections 2481(d) and (i) of Metropolitan's Administrative Code granting it authority regarding policies dealing with the sale and delivery of water for various uses, and underground storage of water and the use thereof.

The Engineering and Operations Committee pursuant to Section 2431(c) of Metropolitan's Administrative Code granting it authority regarding facilities for the production, exchange, sale, storage and treatment of water.

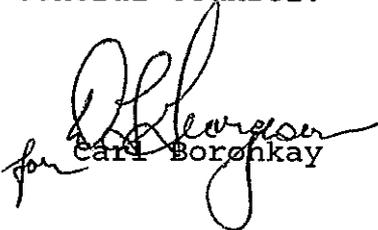
Recommendations

WATER PROBLEMS AND ENGINEERING & OPERATIONS COMMITTEES FOR ACTION.

1. It is recommended that the Board and any advisory committees review and consider the Initial Study and Negative Declaration (attachments to this letter) for the West Basin Desalter

Project, and find that any mitigation changes and alterations are within the responsibility of another agency.

2. It is recommended that the General Manager be authorized to execute an agreement with the West Basin MWD to implement the West Basin Desalter Project, said agreement to be consistent with the major terms and conditions in this letter, in form approved by the General Counsel.


for Carl Boronkay

MS:vb

Attachments

Attachment 1

West Basin Desalter ProjectOverview

The West Basin Desalter Project consists of the construction and operation of a 1.5-million gallons per day (MGD) desalter facility to treat total dissolved solids (TDS)-contaminated groundwater in the West Basin. The project will supply over 1,500 acre-feet per year (AFY) of groundwater to the West Basin Municipal Water District (West Basin MWD) for municipal and industrial uses. Project benefits include cleanup of the groundwater basin and development of a new, reliable potable water supply. The desalter employs a reverse osmosis (RO) desalination process to treat groundwater from two existing wells. Blending of the RO permeate with untreated water will be performed to increase plant production and stabilize product water. TDS levels will be reduced from about 2600 milligram per liter (mg/L) to about 400 mg/L in the blended product water. Product water will be sold to Dominguez Water Corporation (DWC) as municipal and industrial supply for its service area which falls within the boundaries of both the City of Torrance and the West Basin MWD.

Project Facilities

The West Basin Desalter Project will require construction of a 1.5-MGD RO desalination system, chemical storage facilities, yard piping, and brine disposal piping. The facilities are detailed below.

Well Facilities

Under separate agreement, West Basin MWD will use existing wells owned and operated by DWC. These existing DWC Wells Nos. 32 and 33 have been shut down since 1985 due to high TDS. Both wells are equipped with pumps that are capable of operating. Each pump has a capacity of 650 gallon per minute (gpm) at a developed head of 292 feet, and 700 gpm at a developed head of 275 feet.

Pipelines

The 1.5-MGD desalter will be located at the site of Wells Nos. 32 and 33, on property owned by DWC and leased to the West Basin MWD. Yard piping will be required to convey

well water to the RO treatment system, to bypass the RO process for blending well water with product water, to convey product water to the DWC's on-site storage reservoir, and to dispose of reject water. Reject water will be conveyed to the Los Angeles County Sanitation District's (LACSD) No. 5 Main trunk sewer via either the Maricopa sewer or the North Torrance sewer. The LACSD No. 5 Main trunk sewer conveys wastewater to the Carson industrial wastewater treatment plant.

Treatment Facilities

The proposed RO treatment facilities will consist of threshold inhibitor and acid injection systems, cartridge filters, booster pumps, RO membrane units, membrane cleaning system, decarbonation facilities, lime addition, chlorine disinfection, and pumping to the on-site storage reservoir. The RO system will be housed in a pre-engineered metal building. Chemical storage facilities will include a 4,000 gallon sulfuric acid storage tank with a retention dike, and a concrete slab to support the decarbonation and membrane cleaning systems.

Approximately 1,200 GPM of influent flow, with an anticipated TDS concentration of 2,600 mg/L, will be pumped to the RO system, while 147 GPM of well water will be bypassed around the RO system. An estimated brine flow of 300 GPM from the RO system will be conveyed to the LACSD sewer system. The RO permeate will be blended with the bypass water, stabilized, disinfected, and pumped to storage facilities with a water quality of about 400 mg/L TDS. The product water will meet all applicable standards for drinking water.

Booster Pumps

Three high pressure pumps with variable frequency drives will be provided with the treatment system to serve as booster pumps. Two of the pumps will normally be in operation, with the third pump serving as standby. RO membranes will be housed in two sections of a pressure vessel. Each pressure section could be operated with any of the three booster pumps and fed from either of the two wells. Each pump will operate at a flow rate of approximately 600 GPM with a discharge pressure of approximately 225 psig. A product water transfer pumping system will also be required to deliver water to the DWC's storage reservoir.

Project Yield

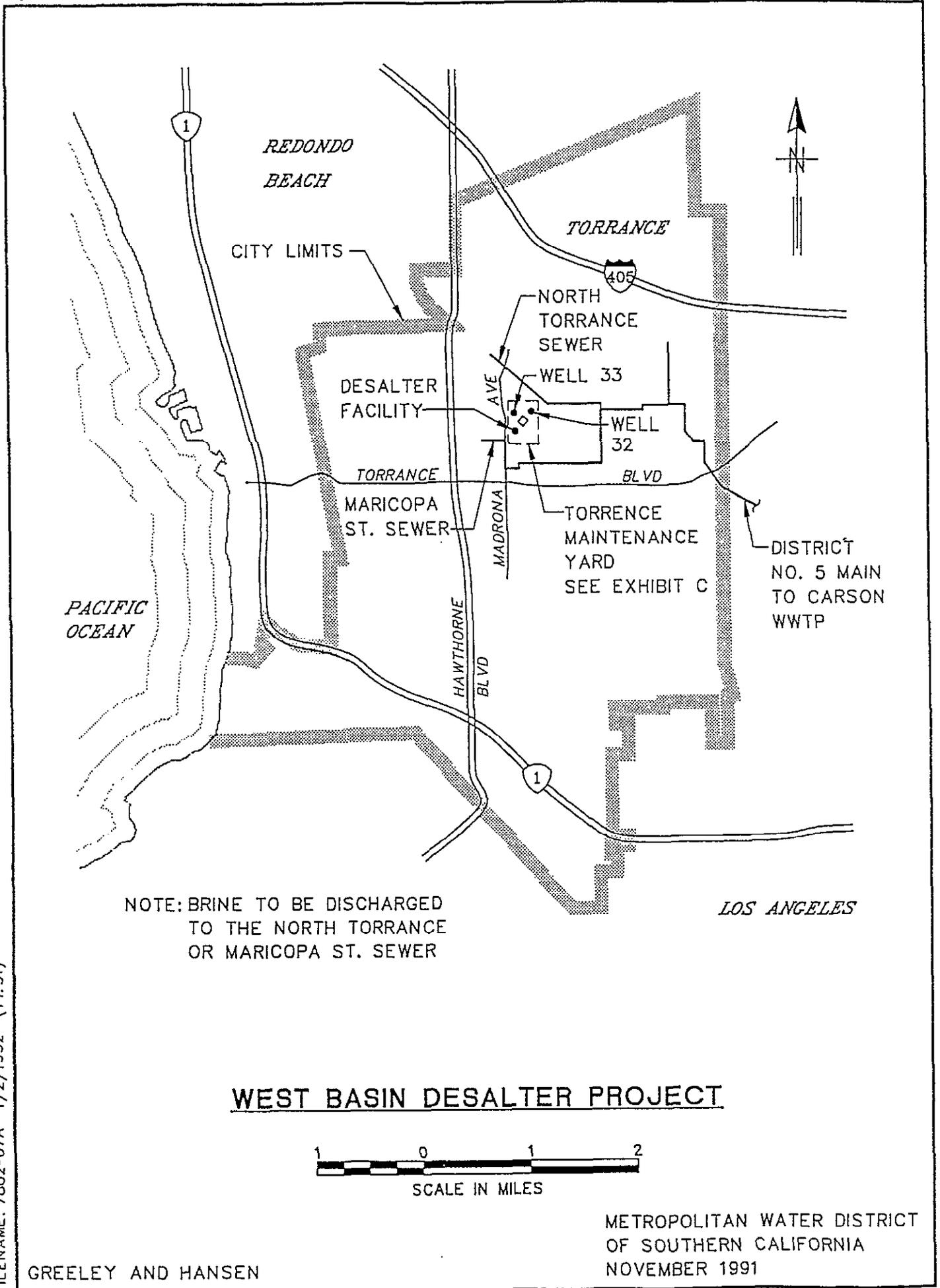
The product water will be used by DWC in or adjacent to the City of Torrance for consumption by its residential, commercial and industrial customers. Based on an estimate of 90 percent on-line time, the RO facility will provide

1,311 acre-ft/yr of treated RO product water. The treated water will be blended with 213 acre-ft/yr of well water to provide total project yield of 1,524 acre-ft/year of blended, potable water. The West Basin Desalter is part of a series of planned improvements to the groundwater supply system to minimize reliance on the Metropolitan Water District's system to satisfy water demands.

West Coast Basin Plume Mitigation Study

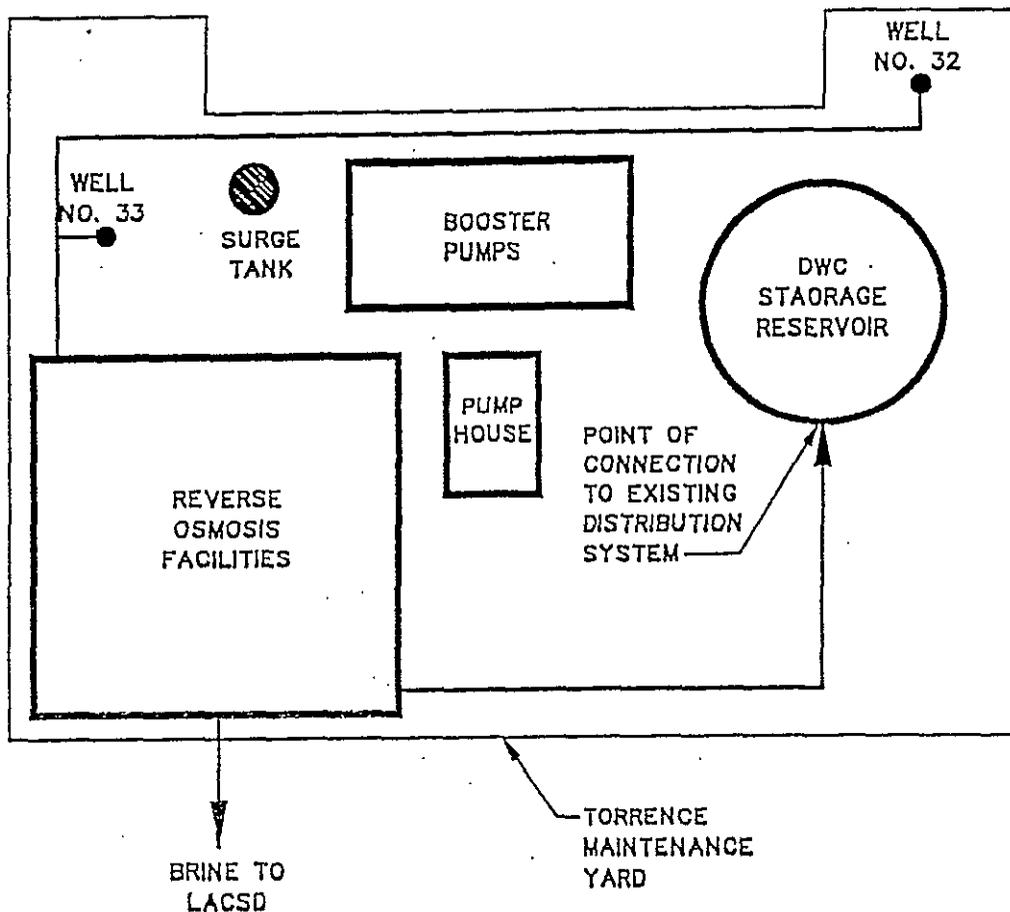
Since March 1990, Metropolitan has been participating in the West Coast Basin Plume Mitigation Study. The participants in this cooperative comprehensive study include Metropolitan, West Basin Municipal Water District, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District. Preliminary results from the study indicate that projects such as the West Basin Desalter will retard migration of saline groundwater in the West Coast Basin and are therefore consistent with sound basin management.

msex



FILENAME: 7802-07A 1/2/1992 (14:31)

GREELEY AND HANSEN



WEST BASIN DESALTER PROJECT

NOT TO SCALE

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 1991

GREELEY AND HANSEN

Attachment 2

PROJECT COST

Project Cost shall mean a close approximation of the actual costs to produce an acre-foot of water by the Project in a fiscal year and shall be computed as the sum of two components: Annualized Capital Component and Operation and Maintenance Component. Costs for Dominguez Water Corporation's (DWC) distribution system and costs of pre-existing water systems shall not be included in Project cost. The preliminary estimate of Project cost for fiscal year 1992-93 is as follows:

Annualized Capital Component	\$ 81 per acre-foot
Operation and Maintenance Component	<u>+\$491 per acre-foot</u>
Project Cost	\$572 per acre-foot

This estimate will be revised based on actual costs incurred after Project operation begins. The following information identifies those cost items eligible for consideration under Metropolitan's financial assistance agreement.

A. Cost Factors Constituting Annualized Capital Component

1. The following cost factors shall constitute the Annualized Capital Component:
 - a. Consultant services for:
 - i. Design.
 - ii. Supervision of construction, not to exceed three percent of construction costs.
 - b. Construction costs.
 - c. Permit costs.
 - d. System start-up costs through the end of the construction phase.
 - e. Sanitation District connection fees for brine disposal.

B. Cost Factors Constituting Operation and Maintenance Component

1. The following factors shall constitute the Operation and Maintenance Component:
 - a. Consultant Services for Project operation and maintenance.
 - b. DWC's staff labor including documented overhead for operating the plant. Only labor specifically applied to the Project shall be considered.
 - c. Chemicals and Supplies for Project operation and maintenance.
 - d. Electrical Energy for:
 - i. Supply wells.
 - ii. Plant lighting and general electric needs.
 - iii. Booster Pump discharge up to reasonable distribution system pressure.
 - e. Contractor services and supplies for Project operation, maintenance and repair to maintain reliable system operation and achieve regulatory compliance.
 - f. Water Quality sampling and analysis at the Project site (excludes distribution system).
 - g. Replacement parts including membranes.
 - h. Brine disposal costs.
 - i. Lease fees for project site.

MHSWESTB

Attachment 3

WEST BASIN DESALTER PROJECT
PROJECTION OF MWD CONTRIBUTION

Fiscal Year	MWD Contribution	
	Per Acre-Foot (\$/AF)	Annual Total *
1992-93	250	375,000
1993-94	197	295,500
1994-95	209	313,500
1995-96	167	250,500
1996-97	216	324,000
1997-98	250	375,000
1998-99	250	375,000
1999-00	250	375,000
2000-01	250	375,000
2001-02	250	375,000
2002-03	250	375,000
2003-04	250	375,000
2004-05	250	375,000
2005-06	250	375,000
2006-07	250	375,000
2007-08	250	375,000
2008-09	250	375,000
2009-10	250	375,000
2010-11	250	375,000
2011-12	250	375,000

* Annual Total computed as product of unit contribution times project capacity of 1,500 AFY

DEC 12 1991

By D. Coleman Deputy

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

To: <u>County Clerk</u>	From: <u>West Basin Municipal Water</u>
<u>County of Los Angeles</u>	<u>District - Suite 210</u>
<u>111 N. Hill Street, Room 106</u>	<u>17140 S. Avalon Boulevard</u>
<u>Los Angeles, CA 90012</u>	<u>Carson, CA 90746-1218</u>

Subject: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

Project Title: West Basin Desalter Project

Lead Agency Contact Person: Richard W. Atwater

Phone Number: (310) 217-2411

Project Location: Del Amo Boulevard and Prairie Avenue, Torrance, CA

Project Description: Construction of a pilot desalting plant for wells 32 and 33 in the City of Torrance.

This is to advise that the West Basin Municipal Water District has approved the above described project on November 26, 1991 and has made the following determinations regarding the project:

1. The project will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures were made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A statement of Overriding Considerations was not adopted for this project.
5. Findings were made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the Negative Declaration with comments and responses and record of project approval is available to the General Public at: West Basin Municipal Water District
17140 S. Avalon Boulevard, Suite 210
Carson, CA 90746-1218

Date Received for Filing and Posting
at the County of Los Angeles: _____

<u>Richard W. Atwater</u>	<u>November 26, 1991</u>	<u>General Manager</u>
Signature (Public Agency)	Date	Title

1075

ORIGINAL REC'D
L.A. COUNTY CLERK

Attachment 1

DEC 12 1991

By D. Coleman

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Deputy
CERTIFICATE OF FEE EXEMPTION

De Minimis Impact Finding

Project Title/Location (include county):

West Basin Municipal Water District
West Basin Desalter Project
Del Amo Boulevard and Prairie Avenue in Torrance in Los Angeles County

Project Description:

Design and construction of a pilot desalting plant for Wells Nos. 32 and 33 in the City of Torrance.

Findings of Exemption (attach as necessary):

The proposed project DOES NOT have significant effect on Wildlife or plants.

Certification:

I hereby certify that the public agency has made the above finding and that the project will not individually or cumulatively have an adverse effect on wildlife resources, as defined in Section 711.2 of the Fish and Game Code.

Virginia G. ...

(Chief Planning Official)

ASSISTANT

Title: _____

Lead Agency _____

Date _____

1075

WEST BASIN DESALTER PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY/
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
WEST BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
NOVEMBER 1991

WEST BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
17140 SOUTH AVALON BOULEVARD, SUITE 210
CARSON, CALIFORNIA 90746-1213
(213) 217-2411

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project: West Basin Desalter Project

Location: Del Amo Boulevard and Prairie Avenue in Torrance

Project Description: Design and construction of a pilot desalting plant for wells 32 and 33 in the City of Torrance.

Finding: The General Manager has determined that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons: See attached.

THE INITIAL STUDY PREPARED FOR THIS PROJECT IS ATTACHED.

Signed: Richard W. Atwater Date: November 26, 1991
Richard W. Atwater
General Manager

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD) is a governmental agency and quasi-municipal corporation, formed in 1948 under the California Municipal Water District Act. WBMWD is a regional wholesaler of imported water within the South Bay area. WBMWD provides supplemental water for 14 cities and the unincorporated areas of southwest Los Angeles County. As one of the 27 member agencies of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), WBMWD purchases State Project and Colorado River water for resale to its client agencies. Dependable water supplies are on the decline and availability of imported water supplies for Southern California are unclear at best. Mono Lake/Owens Valley water, Colorado River water, and State Project water are threatened by court decisions, prior right users, environmental considerations, and lack of adequate storage facilities. Five consecutive years of drought have compounded these conditions. Currently, WBMWD is dependent on imported water to meet 80 percent of the demands in the service area.

1.2 WBMWD and Participating Agencies

WBMWD is lead agency for the project. Dominguez Water Corporation (DWC) and the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) are participating in the project design. DWC will maintain and operate the treatment facility and the Bureau is providing financial and technical assistance. Other agencies with which WBMWD is coordinating project activities include the City of Torrance (building permits), Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District (pumping assessment), Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (brine disposal), Department of Health Services (regulatory approval), and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (financial assistance).

1.3 West Basin Desalting Project

Since the 1920s, seawater intruded into the West Coast Basin and threatened its groundwater supplies. The construction of the West Coast Basin Barrier Project in the early 1960s halted the seawater intrusion but trapped a wedge of seawater inland. As a result, twenty percent of the West Basin's groundwater supplies are now brackish and unsuitable for untreated municipal and industrial uses.

The West Basin Desalter Project, a 1.5 million gallon per day reverse osmosis desalination plant, would treat and utilize the brackish groundwater. Thereby, the project would begin remediation efforts of the saline groundwater plume.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The West Basin Desalter Project will consist of the design and construction of the desalting plant by WBMWD and the Bureau at DWC's wells in Torrance. WBMWD will own the desalter and lease its use to DWC for a minimum of five years, after which time the desalter may remain or be moved to a site which would continue to beneficially extract brackish water from the West Coast Basin.

The West Basin Desalter Project would extract the brackish water and remove salts to improve the water quality. The resultant water would be disinfected and transferred to the DWC for distribution in the potable water system. The brine reject stream would be discharged to the sewer system for disposal by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

2.1 Project Location

The plant would be located in Torrance on property owned by DWC at the S.E. corner of Del Amo Blvd. and Prairie Avenue. (See Regional Setting in Figure 1 and Local Setting in Figure 2.) The project site would occupy approximately 150 x 500 feet of the S.W. corner of the property.

Existing facilities at the site include: DWC wells Nos. 32 and 33, system booster pumps and pump house, and a 5 MG storage reservoir.

2.2 Project Facilities

The project would consist of a reverse osmosis system installed on a 44' x 28' covered concrete pad. Outside of the building, separate facilities would be constructed for a 2,000 gallon, 8 foot diameter tank for sulfuric acid storage and other chemicals. A 6 inch diameter sewer line



Figure 1 Regional Setting

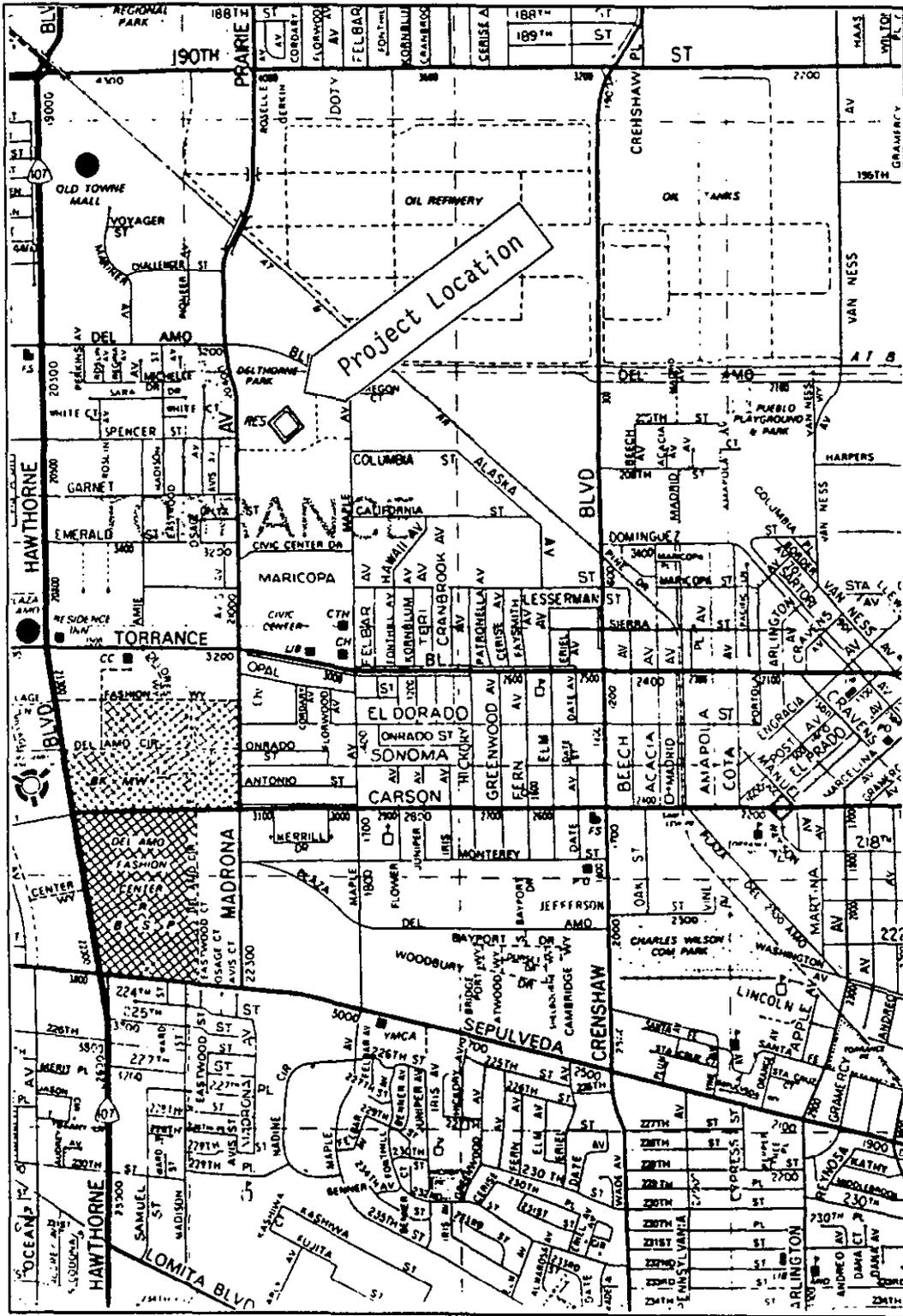


Figure 2 Local Setting

would be constructed from the reverse osmosis equipment to a sewer located near Del Amo Blvd. and Maple Avenue or to the sewer in Garner Street. A 10 inch line would feed the wellwater to the reverse osmosis system and direct the product water to storage.

2.3 Project Process

The desalter project will produce 1.5 MGD of highly treated water for potable uses. Table 1 summarizes the groundwater production and the plant production for potable use from the project.

	<u>GPM</u>	<u>AFY*</u>	<u>MGD</u>	<u>AFY*</u>
Reverse Osmosis Product **	1,204	1,748	1.3	1,311
Blending Water	147	213	0.2	213
TOTAL	1,351	1,961	1.5	1,524

* The annual figures reflect a 90% on-line estimation.
 ** The reverse osmosis production figures reflect 75% recovery.

Increased groundwater production capacity resulting from the desalter is 1,351 PGM. Expecting a 90% on-line schedule, the groundwater produced annually equals 1,961 AFY. This is the amount of feedwater required to produce 1,524 AFY of potable water. The production of groundwater does not match that of the product water due to the "waste" associated with a projected 75% recovery rate for the two-stage reverse osmosis treatment configuration and an assumed 90% plant on-line factor. As the desalter is brought on-line and potable water is produced, DWC will be able to correspondingly reduce their purchases of imported water.

The reverse osmosis product water is highly aggressive and must be blended to prevent pipeline corrosion problems. Rather than blend with imported water, the project will utilize 147 PGM of the 1,351 PGM of groundwater for blending. The blending process maximizes plant production capacity.

The desalination treatment process is shown in Figure 3 and discussed below.

Pretreatment

Pretreatment consists of the addition of a threshold inhibitor to prevent precipitation of soluble salts, and sulfuric acid to prevent scaling of the reverse osmosis membranes.

Cartridge Filters

Cartridge filters mix the pretreatment chemicals and filter out any solids.

High Pressure Pumps

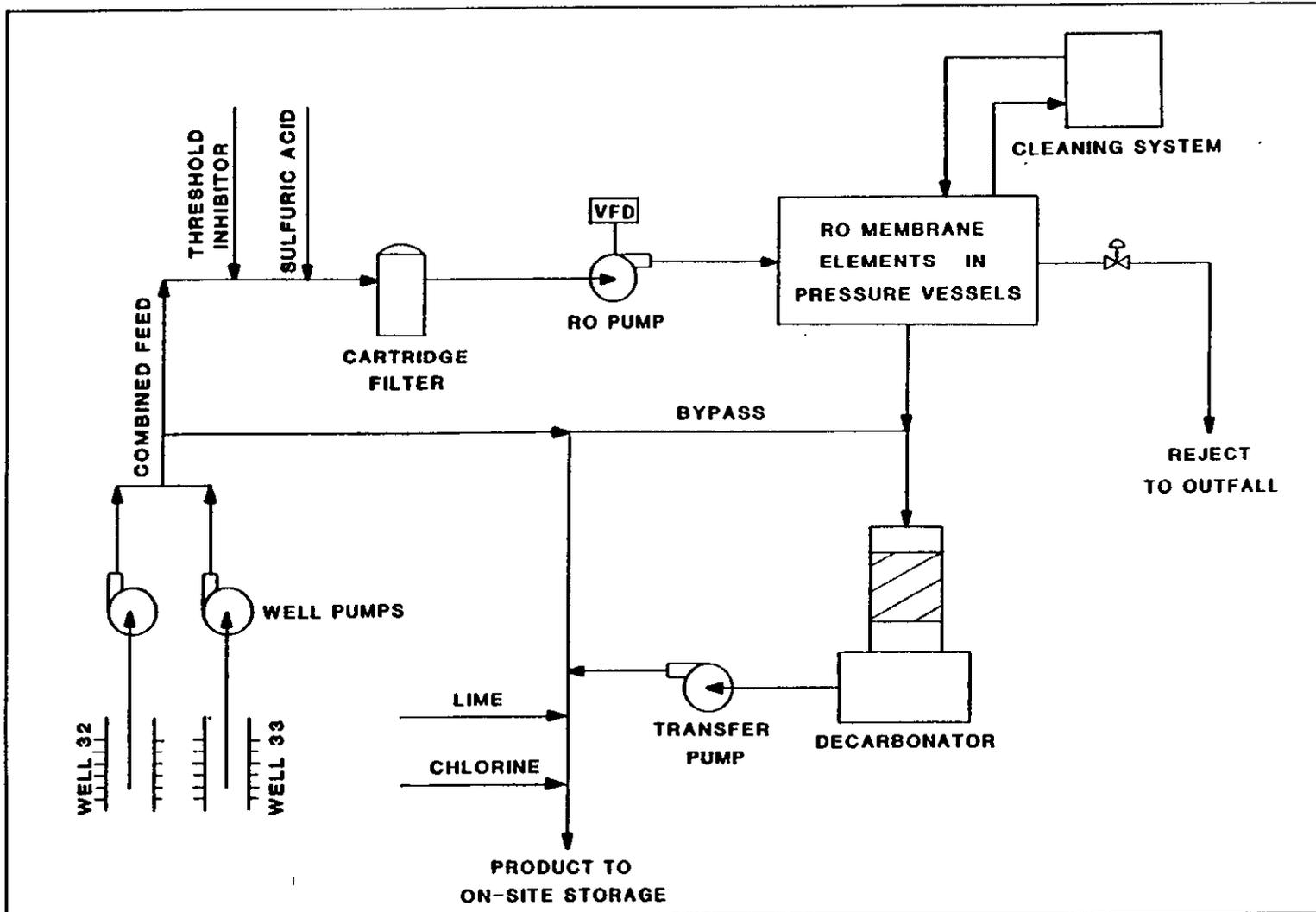
High pressure pumps raise the water pressure to approximately 225 psig.

Reverse Osmosis

The reverse osmosis process uses hydraulic pressure and semi-permeable membrane to separate the brackish water into a low salt pure water and a more concentrated reject stream. The pure water passes through the membrane under pressure.

Cleaning System

A cleaning system recirculates a cleaning chemical solution through the reverse osmosis elements. This places the contaminants on the membrane



Source: WBMWD Work Plan for West Basin Desalter Project

Figure 3
Process Flow Diagram

in suspension which is then discarded with the cleaning solution and the brine to the sewer.

Post Treatment

Post treatment of the pure water includes decarbonation and lime addition to neutralize the water and chlorination with sodium hypochlorite to disinfect the water prior to distribution.

2.4 Project Operations

The operation and maintenance would be performed by DWC operators. Approximately 1,351 GPM of brackish groundwater would be pumped using the existing wells 32 or 33. Table 2 shows the water quality of the combined feedwater from the wells, the reverse osmosis system product water and the reject brine stream.

The total dissolved solids (TDS) in the groundwater are 2,600 mg/l which is far above the recommended level of 500 mg/l for drinking water.

The treated reverse osmosis product water would have a TDS of approximately 106 mg/l. The water to the distribution system, reverse osmosis water blended with the by pass feed water, would have a TDS of 400 mg/l. Approximately 300 GPM of reject brine with a TDS of 10,127 mg/l would be discharged to the sewer system.

Chemical deliveries by truck would occur approximately once per month. The chemicals would be stored and handled in accordance with standard safety practices. The sulfuric acid will be stored on a pad with a surrounding dike. In the event of a spill neutralizing chemicals such as lime or soda ash will be used. Sodium hypochlorite, used for disinfection, is a powder and would be stored in drums in the containment area. Personnel will be trained in the safe management of all chemicals used at the site.

Table 2
Reverse Osmosis Process Stream Constituents
Concentration, mg/l (except pH)

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Well Water</u>	<u>Product Water</u>	<u>Reject Brine</u>
Calcium	405	3.1	1,611
Magnesium	145	1.1	577
Sodium	300	10.8	1,168
Potassium	14	0.6	54
Bicarbonate	220	4.4	623
Sulfate	145	0.8	623
Chloride	1,450	22.7	5,732
Silicon	26	0.4	103
Total Dissolved Solids	2,600	41.7	10,330
pH	7.7	5.2	7.3
Carbon Dioxide	7.2	51.9	51.9

2.5 Project Schedule

The following chart is a graphical representation of the West Basin Desalter Project construction schedule. Construction of the pad and acid storage facility is scheduled for mid March through mid May, 1992. Construction of the yard and reject brine pipeline will follow in mid May through June. A two month time period is given for the installation of the reverse osmosis system, start up, and testing. The project is scheduled to go on-line in the beginning of August, 1992.

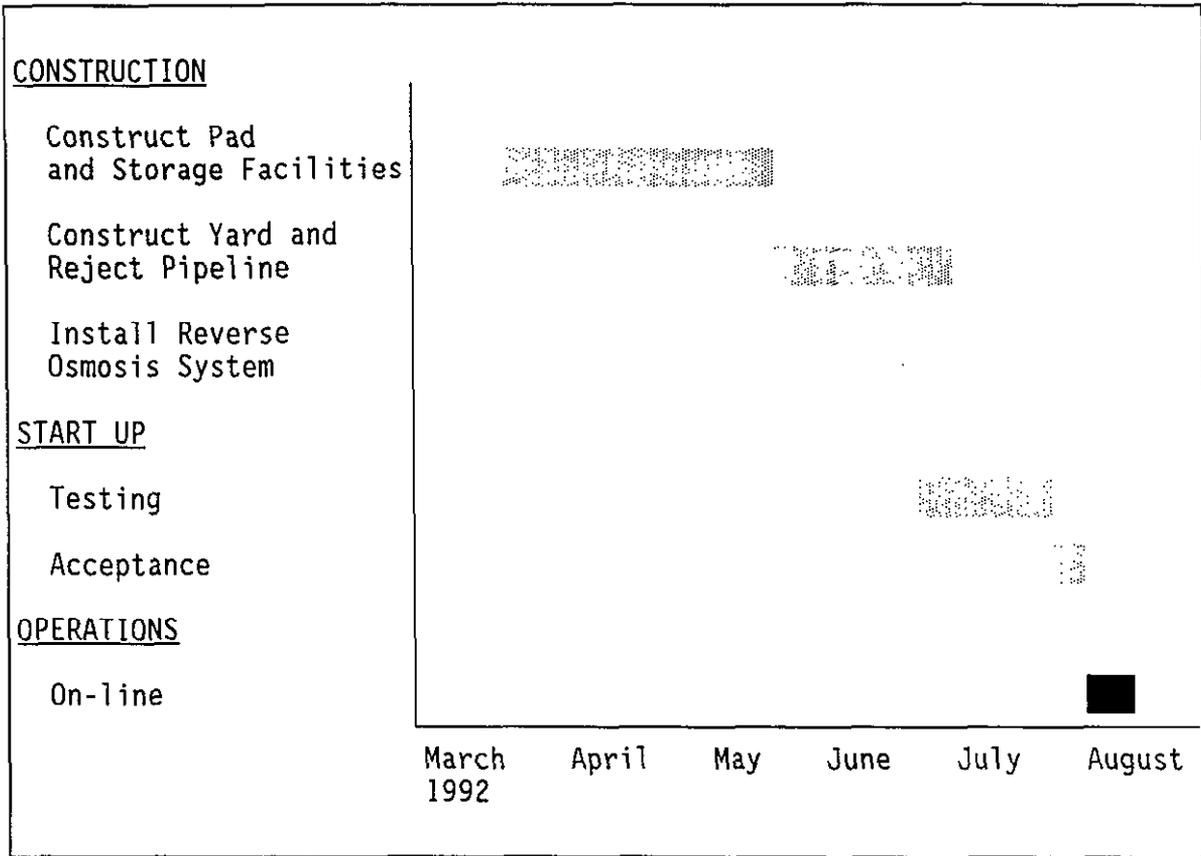


Figure 4
West Basin Desalter Construction Schedule

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Local Environment

According to the 1990 census, the City of Torrance has a population of 133,107. The City occupies 10,659 acres of land, of which 5,040 are residentially zoned, 1,079 are commercially zoned, 3,123 are zoned industrial/manufacturing, and 1,417 are public or open space areas.

3.2 Land Use

The project site is located in the largest industrial zoned area within the City of Torrance, commonly referred to as the Central Manufacturing District. This district is one of the largest concentrations of heavy manufacturing in the regional area. It is primarily developed with land extensive industries such as petrol-chemical and metal fabrication. It is serviced by a major rail line, major highways, and has direct access to the San Diego Freeway.

The project site is surrounded by the City of Torrance maintenance yard, located on the north and west side of the project area, and the Southern California Edison maintenance yard, located on the south side of the project area. The east side is buffered by existing DWC facilities.

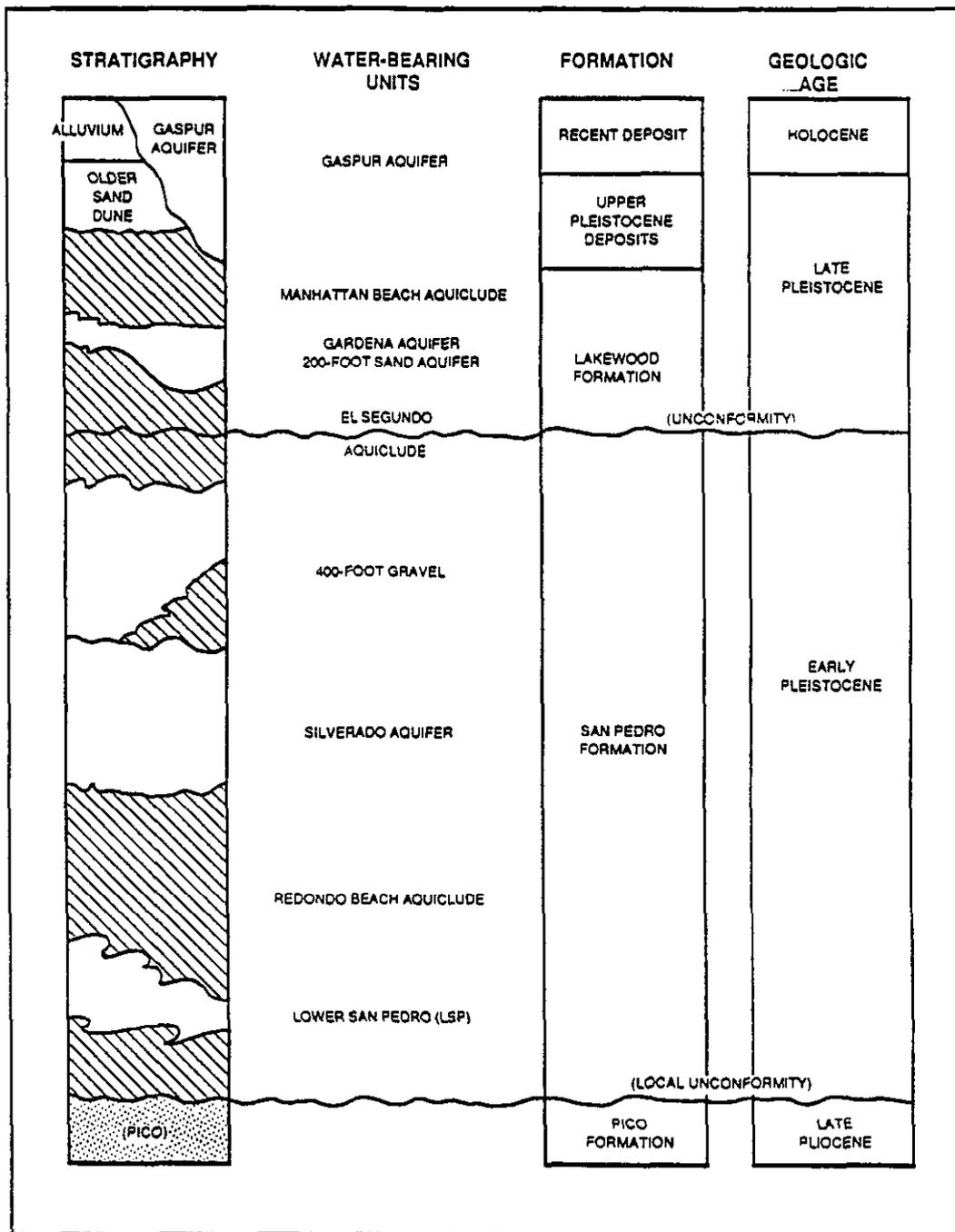
3.3 Groundwater Basin

The proposed project site is located within the Los Angeles Basin, a broad sedimentary basin. The Newport-Inglewood Structural Zone transects the basin from the Santa Monica Mountains in the north, through Baldwin Hills and Signal Hill, and south to Newport Beach. Although the aquifers are present on both sides of the Newport-Inglewood Structural Zone,

faults have cut these aquifers and in areas have restricted the movement of groundwater, forming barriers in these locations. These barriers subdivide the Los Angeles Basin into separate groundwater basins. The West Coast Basin is over 16 miles long, averaging 9 miles wide from Santa Monica to San Pedro. The groundwater basin underlying the proposed project is known as the West Coast Basin, which has a total storage capacity of 6,500,000 acre-feet. Tertiary and Quaternary-age marine sediments fill the Los Angeles basin to a depth of several thousand feet. Groundwater occurs in Recent, Pleistocene, and Pliocene sediments. (See Figure 5.) There are four major aquifers present within the basin, which are used for industrial and municipal water supply outside the area. From oldest to youngest, these aquifers include: Lower San Pedro, Silverado, Lynwood (400-foot Gravel), and Gage (200-foot Sand).

The Lower San Pedro, Silverado, Lynwood, and Gage Aquifers are in hydraulic continuity with Santa Monica Bay. Water levels, as well as salt content in the West Coast Basin, are influenced by groundwater withdrawal, outflow, and replenishment of the basin. Permeable water-bearing units and zones of low permeability causing slow percolation of surface water have been identified within the project area.

Increased demand for potable water in the West Coast Basin area resulted in overdraft of the groundwater basin, which upset the natural balance between salt water and fresh water. Seawater had continued to move inland as the excessive groundwater production continued. In the 1950s the West Coast Basin was adjudicated to prevent overdrafting and in the early 1960s, a seawater intrusion barrier was constructed to restrain the landward advance of seawater. The West Coast Basin Barrier Project was constructed to inject fresh water through a line of injection wells to create a hydraulic grade line mounding effect for separating the ocean and production wells. The adjudication and the construction of the WCBBP successfully halted the overdrafting and the seawater intrusion into the West Coast Basin. However, the problem of the trapped brackish water still requires remediation.



Source: WBMWD Environmental Impact Report, Feb. 1991

Figure 5
Generalized Hydrogeologic Section of West Coast Basin

The West Coast Basin is an adjudicated groundwater basin with extractions limited to 64,468 acre feet per year. In fiscal year 1989-90, 46,344 acre feet was produced from the basin. In 1990-91, groundwater production increased to approximately 51,000 acre feet. Table 3, shown below, delineates groundwater production from the West Coast Basin. The desalter project will produce 1,738 acre feet per year.

<u>Water Year</u>	<u>Production (AF)</u>
1977-78	58,300
1978-79	58,000
1979-80	57,100
1980-81	57,700
1981-82	62,700
1982-83	57,500
1983-84	53,300
1984-85	51,500
1985-86	54,700
1986-87	48,700
1987-88	45,500
1988-89	44,500
1989-90	46,300
1990-91	51,000

3.4 Seismic Safety

There are three major fault zones that are of particular significance to the City of Torrance: the Palos Verdes, Newport-Inglewood, and San Andreas fault zones. Only one of these, the Palos Verdes fault zone, lies within the City of Torrance. This fault zone located along the southwest boundary of the City is not considered geologically active.

3.5 Noise

In order to achieve the main goal of protecting the residents of the City from sounds detrimental to health and general welfare, the City of Torrance General Plan Noise Element proposes a set of policies and programs which establish an effective noise abatement method. The implementation measures provide the City with the ability to set high standards, effectively monitor noise sources and maintain adequate regulatory authority.

Local ambient sound level measurements taken by the City and reported in the Noise Element of the General Plan are shown in Table 4.

62 dBA	at South Bay Junior Academy
58 dBA	at the Lynn Middle School
62 dBA	at Driftwood Convalescent Hospital
58 dBA	at Madrona Middle School
57 dBA	at Columbia Park

The highest ambient noise level measured was 70 dBA, recorded along the San Diego Freeway.

3.6 Transportation/Circulation

Del Amo Blvd. is a major thoroughfare connecting to Route 107, Hawthorne Blvd. which is the most likely route by which deliveries would arrive. Both of these streets are classified in the City of Torrance General Plan as principal arterials, which represent the category of streets with the largest volume of traffic. The City of Torrance experiences heavy traffic on its streets and highways.

4.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

Environmental Impacts

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Maybe</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Earth. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Unstable earth conditions or in changes in geologic substructures?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. Disruptions, displacements, compaction, or overcovering of the soil?	<u>X</u>	—	—
c. Substantial change in topography or ground surface relief features?	—	—	<u>X</u>
d. The destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?	—	—	<u>X</u>
e. Any substantial increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on- or off-site?	—	—	<u>X</u>
f. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet, or lake?	—	—	<u>X</u>
g. Exposure of people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards?	—	—	<u>X</u>
2. Air. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Substantial air emission or deterioration of ambient air quality?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. The creation of objectionable odors?	—	—	<u>X</u>
c. Alteration of air movement, moisture, or temperature, or any change in climate, whether locally or regionally?	—	—	<u>X</u>
3. Water. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Substantial changes in currents,			

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Maybe</u>	<u>No</u>
or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. Substantial changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface runoff?	—	—	<u>X</u>
c. Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters?	—	—	<u>X</u>
d. Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?	—	—	<u>X</u>
e. Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including, but not limited to, temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity?	—	—	<u>X</u>
f. Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground waters?	<u>X</u>	—	—
g. Change in the quantity of ground waters, whether through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?	<u>X</u>	—	—
h. Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?	—	—	<u>X</u>
i. Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves?	—	—	<u>X</u>
4. Plant Life. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Change in the diversity of species, or number of any native species, of plants (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare, or endangered species of plants?	—	—	<u>X</u>
c. Introduction of new species of plants into an area of native vegetation, or			

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Maybe</u>	<u>No</u>
in a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species?	—	—	<u>X</u>
d. Substantial reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop?	—	—	<u>X</u>
5. Animal Life. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (bird, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms or insects)?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals?	—	—	<u>X</u>
c. Deterioration to existing fish or wildlife habitat?	—	—	<u>X</u>
6. Noise. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Increases in existing noise levels?	—	<u>X</u>	—
b. Exposure of people to severe noise levels?	—	—	<u>X</u>
7. Light and Glare. Will the proposal produce substantial new light or glare?	—	—	<u>X</u>
8. Land Use. Will the proposal result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?	—	—	<u>X</u>
9. Natural Resources. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Substantial increase in the rate of use of any natural resources?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. Substantial depletion of any non-renewable natural resource?	—	—	<u>X</u>
10. Risk of Upset. Will the proposal involve:			
a. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?	—	—	<u>X</u>

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Maybe</u>	<u>No</u>
b. Possible interference with an emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?	—	—	<u>X</u>
11. Population. Will the proposal alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of an area?	—	—	<u>X</u>
12. Housing. Will the proposal affect existing housing or create a demand for additional housing?	—	—	<u>X</u>
13. Transportation/Circulation. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. Effects on existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking?	—	—	<u>X</u>
c. Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems?	—	—	<u>X</u>
d. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?	—	—	<u>X</u>
e. Alterations to waterborne, rail, or air traffic?	—	—	<u>X</u>
f. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians?	—	—	<u>X</u>
14. Public Services. Will the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas:			
a. Fire protection?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. Police protection?	—	—	<u>X</u>
c. Schools?	—	—	<u>X</u>
d. Parks or other recreational facilities?	—	—	<u>X</u>
e. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?	—	—	<u>X</u>

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Maybe</u>	<u>No</u>
f. Other governmental services?	___	___	<u>X</u>
15. Energy. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?	___	___	<u>X</u>
b. Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources of energy?	___	___	<u>X</u>
16. Utilities. Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:			
a. Power or natural gas?	___	___	<u>X</u>
b. Communication systems?	___	___	<u>X</u>
c. Water?	___	___	<u>X</u>
d. Sewer or septic tanks?	___	<u>X</u>	___
e. Storm water drainage?	___	___	<u>X</u>
f. Solid waste disposal?	___	___	<u>X</u>
17. Human Health. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?	___	___	<u>X</u>
b. Exposure of people to potential health hazards?	___	___	<u>X</u>
18. Aesthetics. Will the proposal result in the obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?	___	___	<u>X</u>
19. Recreation. Will the proposal result in an impact upon the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities?	___	___	<u>X</u>

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Maybe</u>	<u>No</u>
20. Cultural Resources.			
a. Will the proposal result in the alteration of or the destruction of a prehistoric archaeological site?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. Will the proposal result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, or object?	—	—	<u>X</u>
c. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?	—	—	<u>X</u>
d. Will the proposal restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?	—	—	<u>X</u>
21. Mandatory Findings of Significance.			
a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	—	—	<u>X</u>
b. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? (A short-term impact on the environment is one which occurs in a relatively brief, definitive period of time, while long-term impacts will endure well into the future.)	—	—	<u>X</u>
c. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (A project's impact on two or more separate resources may be relatively small, but where the			

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Maybe</u>	<u>No</u>
effect of the total of those impacts on the environment is significant.)	___	___	<u>X</u>
d. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	___	___	<u>X</u>

5.0 DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Impacts of the proposed project would result from the construction of the desalting facilities and the waste brine line connection to the sewer. The construction impacts would be insignificant due to the small size of the project and the short construction duration. The desalter plant operations would be staffed by a crew of two. The plant would be electrically operated and the pumps would be contained within enclosures. The project would be located in an industrial zone surrounded by the City of Torrance maintenance yard and Southern California Edison's maintenance yard.

No growth inducing impacts or cumulative impacts would result from the project. The water being extracted is only partially replacing the previously existing supply which became contaminated by salt water intrusion. Before the wells became brackish and were shut down, the water production was approximately 3,000 acre feet per year. The project would extract 1,961 acre feet of groundwater per year to produce 1.5 million gallons per day of treated water or 1,524 acre feet per year. An acre foot of water is 326,000 gallons, about the amount used by two average families in and around the home in one year. This will not be an addition to the existing water supply, it merely serves to treat the old supply and concurrently replaces a portion of the existing imported supply.

5.1 Earth

The amount of topsoil to be excavated for the 8 inch reject pipeline would be only enough to excavate the necessary trenches. The trench length will be approximately 700 feet long and 3 feet deep. Soil excavated would be replaced as each pipe segment is installed.

The construction of the site facilities would require some removal of soil from the site, possible import of fill material to the site, and soil compaction. The impacts would be insignificant.

5.2 Air

Emissions from construction activities would include those from the equipment used for trenching 700 feet to the sewer line. This activity would require very little equipment and the emissions would not exceed the South Coast Air Quality Management Board's recommended threshold limits. The construction of the 44 x 28 foot concrete pad would not require substantial equipment. The operation of the desalter would be electrically powered and no atmospheric emissions would be generated.

Impacts to air quality would be insignificant.

5.3 Water

The project would remove 1,961 acre feet per year of poor quality groundwater from the West Coast Basin. In comparison with the 6,500,000 acre feet of storage in the groundwater basin this project will be insignificant in terms of its effect on the groundwater basin. However, over time, some beneficial affect might be realized on water quality by the removal of the brackish water.

The reject brine would be discharged to the sewer system under permit to the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts.

Impacts to groundwater and water quality would be insignificant.

5.4 Natural Resources

The use of natural resources from the construction of this project will be insignificant because of the small size of the project.

5.5 Risk of Upset

There are two potential risks of upset, the risk from plant operations and the risk of hazardous materials transport and management.

The risk from plant operations to the public is negligible as the desalter is an inherently safe operation and it is housed in a building. The operations consist primarily of pumping water under pressure. Similar operations at other DWC sites operate safely.

The risk from the transport of sodium hypochlorite and sulfuric acid is mitigated because of very stringent federal regulations. Containment systems such as sulfuric acid containers, and the transport of these containers, is regulated at the federal level. Sulfuric acid is routinely contained and transported throughout the nation. Sodium hypochlorite is a powder which is transported in drums. This compound can be safely transported with little if any risk.

The hazardous materials which will be brought to the site require the submittal of a City of Torrance Business Plan. This plan alerts local hazardous substances control organizations such as the Torrance Fire Department to the storage and use of such substances. The West Basin Municipal Water District and The Dominguez Water Corporation, the operator of the plant, have a safety control officer who is responsible for the safe management of these substances. A safety plan which controls the safe use of these substances will be prepared by WBMWD and the DWC prior to operation of the facilities. The safety plan will comply with all current federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances. The plan will include facility information, hazardous materials inventory, emergency response plans and procedures, and employee training.

Compliance with federal, state, and local laws, regulations, ordinances, and these plans and procedures mitigate the potential risk from hazardous materials to a level of insignificance.

5.6 Population and Housing

No changes in the population will occur as a result of the project nor demand on housing.

5.7 Transportation/Circulation

The project will not cause any change in the level of service because of the low number of vehicles that will be used by the construction work force or the operating crew.

5.8 Biological Resources

No biological resources would be affected by the project in this urban environment.

5.9 Noise

The City of Torrance has a noise element as a part of its General Plan. The proposed site lies in an industrial zone in noise region 1 which allows a maximum of 70 dBA decibels, a unit of sound level. This sound level is equivalent to average traffic noise, an average factory, or a noisy office.

The construction equipment such as backhoes, mobilcranes, and front end loaders, which may be required for construction of the reject pipeline and the desalter building, have noise emission levels of approximately 75 dBA at 50 feet when using standard controls. At distances further than 50 feet, the sound level would be lower.

There is a potential for noise impacts to exceed the plan by 5 dBA. It is generally agreed that a 3 dBA increment is imperceptible but a 5 dBA

increment is noticeable. However, the impacts would occur over a short duration and would only occur during the day as construction will occur only during the hours of 7:00 am to 5:00 pm on weekdays. Noise impacts will not be significant.

5.10 Light and Glare

The area is well lit but this does not affect residences. No impacts from lighting will occur in this industrial zone.

5.11 Land Use

The project is compatible with the existing land use zone. No significant land use impacts will occur because the project site is located in the Central Manufacturing District. In its General Plan, the City has anticipated that the Central Manufacturing District will be developed either by expansion of existing facilities or subdivision for more intensive manufacturing use.

5.12 Public Services

No additional public services will be required by the project. The WBMWD will file a business plan with the Torrance Fire Department to identify the storage of hazardous chemicals.

5.13 Energy

The consumption of electrical energy for the project will be 6,512 kilowatt hours per day. Energy used by the project site would have an insignificant impact on Southern California Edison's ability to provide power.

5.14 Utilities

An 8 inch diameter waste brine line will be connected to the Sanitations Districts of Los Angeles County (SDLAC) sewer. The approximately 433,440 gallons per day of reject brine will require a permit from the SDLAC and will not have a significant impact on the operations of the receiving wastewater treatment plant because of its low volume in comparison with the 385 million gallons per day treated by the SDLAC's Carson Plant.

5.15 Human Health

The normal operations of the plant would not expose people to health hazards.

5.16 Aesthetics

The desalter would be built in an industrial zone and is hidden from view by surrounding buildings.

6.17 Recreation

There are no recreational possibilities on the site nor would the operation affect recreational opportunities.

5.18 Cultural Resources

The construction of the trench for the brine reject line to the sewer would be in an urban area where the surface has been disturbed. Consequently, the 3 foot deep trench is not expected to affect buried cultural resources. No historic buildings or cultural sites would be affected by the project.

6.0 CONSISTENCY WITH REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANS

6.1 Urban Water Management Planning Act

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually to prepare and adopt ... an urban water management plan." The West Basin Municipal Water District has prepared an Urban Water Management Plan and the West Basin Desalter Project is consistent with this plan. Chapter 3 of the Urban Water Management Plan includes reference to the project in the Groundwater Quality Review. In addition, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has prepared a Regional Urban Water Management Plan and the desalinization of brackish groundwater or seawater is discussed in Chapter IV as a program that maximizes the beneficial use of existing water supplies.

6.2 General Plan

The project would be consistent with the City of Torrance General Plan. No change of zoning would be required as the site is located in the Central Manufacturing District, an industrial zone.

7.0 MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

The Mitigation Monitoring Program identifies the agencies and individuals responsible for ensuring that the mitigation measures outlined in the Initial Study are implemented.

7.1 Hazardous Materials Transportation

A Business Plan will be prepared for the project which will meet the requirements of Article 1, Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code.

The Business Plan for the desalter project will be filed with the City of Torrance Fire Department.

8.0 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation, the General Manager finds that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because of the mitigation measures described in this document which have been added to the project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION WILL BE PREPARED

9.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The following personnel were consulted during the preparation of this document.

Richard W. Atwater
General Manager
West Basin Municipal Water District

Thomas A. Love
Sr. Water Resources Engineer
West Basin Municipal Water District

Steve Bass
Planning Assistant
General Plan Division
City of Torrance

Linda Palmquist
Water Resources Engineer
West Basin Municipal Water District

Cynthia Burgess
Planning Associate
Planning Department
City of Torrance

Dave Snyder
Treatment Plant Supervisor
L.A. County Sanitation District

Virginia L. Grebbien
Assistant General Manager
West Basin Municipal Water District

John Kulluk
Hazardous Materials Analyst
Fire Prevention Division
City of Torrance

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PERSONNEL

The following personnel prepared the environmental documents.

Harmsworth Associates

Rodney V. Harmsworth, Ph.D. Environmental Scientist

Alyson Wheeler, B.A. Environmental Specialist

11.0 COMMENTS

Comments on the Initial Study were received from the following:

City of Torrance Fire Department

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

11.1 Response to Comments

Section 5.5, Risk of Upset, and Section 7.1, Hazardous Materials Transportation, were amended to reflect the comment from the City of Torrance Fire Department.

No response is required for the comments from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.



39461

CITY OF
TORRANCE

FIRE DEPARTMENT
FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION

November 18, 1991

David A. Hill
West Basin Municipal Water District
17140 A. Avalon Blvd., Suite 210
Carson, CA 90746-1218

Re: Torrance desalter project hazardous materials requirements

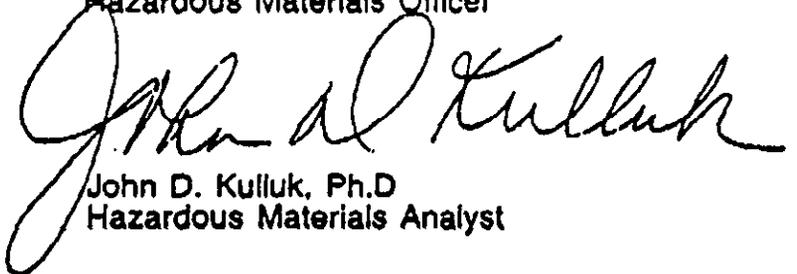
Mr. Hill,

Thank you for your letter dated November 7, 1991. As stated in your letter and confirmed by you via telephone, the above captioned project will not involve the use of chlorine gas or liquid as a disinfecting agent. Even though sulfuric acid (mentioned in your letter) is an Acutely Hazardous Material as defined in the California Health and Safety Code, no Risk Management and Prevention Program will be requested for this material at this time.

Due to the other hazardous materials which will be brought to the site, you must submit a City of Torrance Business Plan. I have enclosed a copy of the Torrance Business Plan for you. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or Chief Nanney.

TORRANCE FIRE DEPARTMENT
R. S. Adams, Fire Chief

R. Richard Nanney, Battalion Chief
Hazardous Materials Officer



John D. Kulluk, Ph.D
Hazardous Materials Analyst

JDK:caw
w156

**MWD**

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Office of the General Manager

Mr. Richard W. Atwater
General Manager
West Basin Municipal Water District
17140 South Avalon Boulevard, Suite 210
Carson, California 90746-1218

Dear Mr. Atwater:

Proposed Negative Declaration for
the West Basin Desalter Project

We have received your Proposed Negative Declaration for the West Basin Desalter Project. The purpose of this project is to treat and utilize brackish groundwater by converting 1.5 million gallons per day through a reverse osmosis process. The comments herein represent Metropolitan's response as a potentially affected public agency.

Metropolitan supports the West Basin Desalter Project for the development of groundwater resources. The West Basin Desalter Project will remediate the trapped brackish water plume in the West Basin and when reclaimed will provide a significant potable water supply, resulting in regional water supply benefits from desalting brackish water.

Additionally, with the threat of reduced imported water supplies for Southern California, and limited adequate storage facilities in this area, increasing groundwater production by increasing utilization of existing groundwater rights, will provide additional groundwater supplies, improve water supply reliability and increase operational flexibility.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide input to your planning process. If we can be of further assistance, please contact me at (213) 250-6272.

Very truly yours,

Kathleen M. Kunysz
Manager, Environmental Affairs

JA:gg

Env:WBASDESA

DEC 12 1991

By D. Coleman Deputy

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

To: <u>County Clerk</u>	From: <u>West Basin Municipal Water</u>
<u>County of Los Angeles</u>	<u>District - Suite 210</u>
<u>111 N. Hill Street, Room 106</u>	<u>17140 S. Avalon Boulevard</u>
<u>Los Angeles, CA 90012</u>	<u>Carson, CA 90746-1218</u>

Subject: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

Project Title: West Basin Desalter Project

Lead Agency Contact Person: Richard W. Atwater

Phone Number: (310) 217-2411

Project Location: Del Amo Boulevard and Prairie Avenue, Torrance, CA

Project Description: Construction of a pilot desalting plant for wells 32 and 33 in the City of Torrance.

This is to advise that the West Basin Municipal Water District has approved the above described project on November 26, 1991 and has made the following determinations regarding the project:

1. The project will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures were made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A statement of Overriding Considerations was not adopted for this project.
5. Findings were made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the Negative Declaration with comments and responses and record of project approval is available to the General Public at: West Basin Municipal Water District
17140 S. Avalon Boulevard, Suite 210
Carson, CA 90746-1218

Date Received for Filing and Posting at the County of Los Angeles: _____

<u>Richard W. Atwater</u>	<u>November 26, 1991</u>	<u>General Manager</u>
Signature (Public Agency)	Date	Title

1075