

San Joaquin County and Delta Water Quality Coalition Groundwater Quality Assessment Report Appendix, April 27, 2015

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Contents

1. Water Level Data.....	3
a. Non-Delta	3
b. Delta.....	8
2. Water Quality Constituent Trends	10
a. Nitrate	10
b. Total Dissolved Solids.....	16
3. Contaminated Sites.....	19
a. Nitrate	19
b. Pesticides	23
4. Soil Chemistry	39
5. DRASTIC Input Layers.....	40

Figures

Figure A1-1. Locations of wells with selected hydrographs.	3
Figure A1-2. Groundwater elevation hydrographs in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.....	9
Figure A2-1. Location of wells used for nitrate trend analysis.	10
Figure A2-2. Location of wells used for TDS trend analysis.	16
Figure A3-1. Sites contaminated with nitrate.	22
Figure A3-2. Sites contaminated with EDB, DBCP, or Simazine.	24
Figure A3-3. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2009.	25
Figure A3-4. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2010.	25
Figure A3-5. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2011.	26

Figure A3-6. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2012.	26
Figure A3-7. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2013.	27
Figure A3-8. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2009.	28
Figure A3-9. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2010.	28
Figure A3-10. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2011.	29
Figure A3-11. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2012.	29
Figure A3-12. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2013.	30
Figure A3-13. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2009.	31
Figure A3-14. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2010.	31
Figure A3-15. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2011.	32
Figure A3-16. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2012.	32
Figure A3-17. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2013.	33
Figure A3-18. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2009.	34
Figure A3-19. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2010.	34
Figure A3-20. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2011.	35
Figure A3-21. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2012.	35
Figure A3-22. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2013.	36
Figure A3-23. Distribution of average Simazine concentrations, 2009.	37
Figure A3-24. Distribution of average Simazine concentrations, 2010.	37
Figure A3-25. Distribution of maximum Simazine concentrations, 2010.	38
Figure A4-1. Soil pH.	39
Figure A4-2. Soil salinity.	40
Figure A5-1. DRASTIC input ratings for depth to groundwater.	41
Figure A5-2. DRASTIC input ratings for net recharge.	42
Figure A5-3. DRASTIC input rating for aquifer media.	43
Figure A5-4. DRASTIC input ratings for soil media.	45
Figure A5-5. DRASTIC input ratings for topography (slope).	46
Figure A5-6. DRASTIC input ratings for impact of vadose zone.	47
Figure A5-7. DRASTIC input ratings for horizontal hydraulic conductivity.	48
Figure A5-8. DRASTIC input ratings for vertical hydraulic conductivity.	49

Tables

Table A5-1. Hazardous waste sites contaminated with nitrate.	19
Table A5-2. Hazardous waste sites contaminated with EDB, DBCP, or Simazine.	23

1. Water Level Data

a. Non-Delta

Using data provided by San Joaquin County¹, we created hydrographs from selected wells. Most wells show decreasing water level trends, however five wells show stable to increasing water level trends. Figure A1-1 shows the selected well locations associated with the following hydrographs.

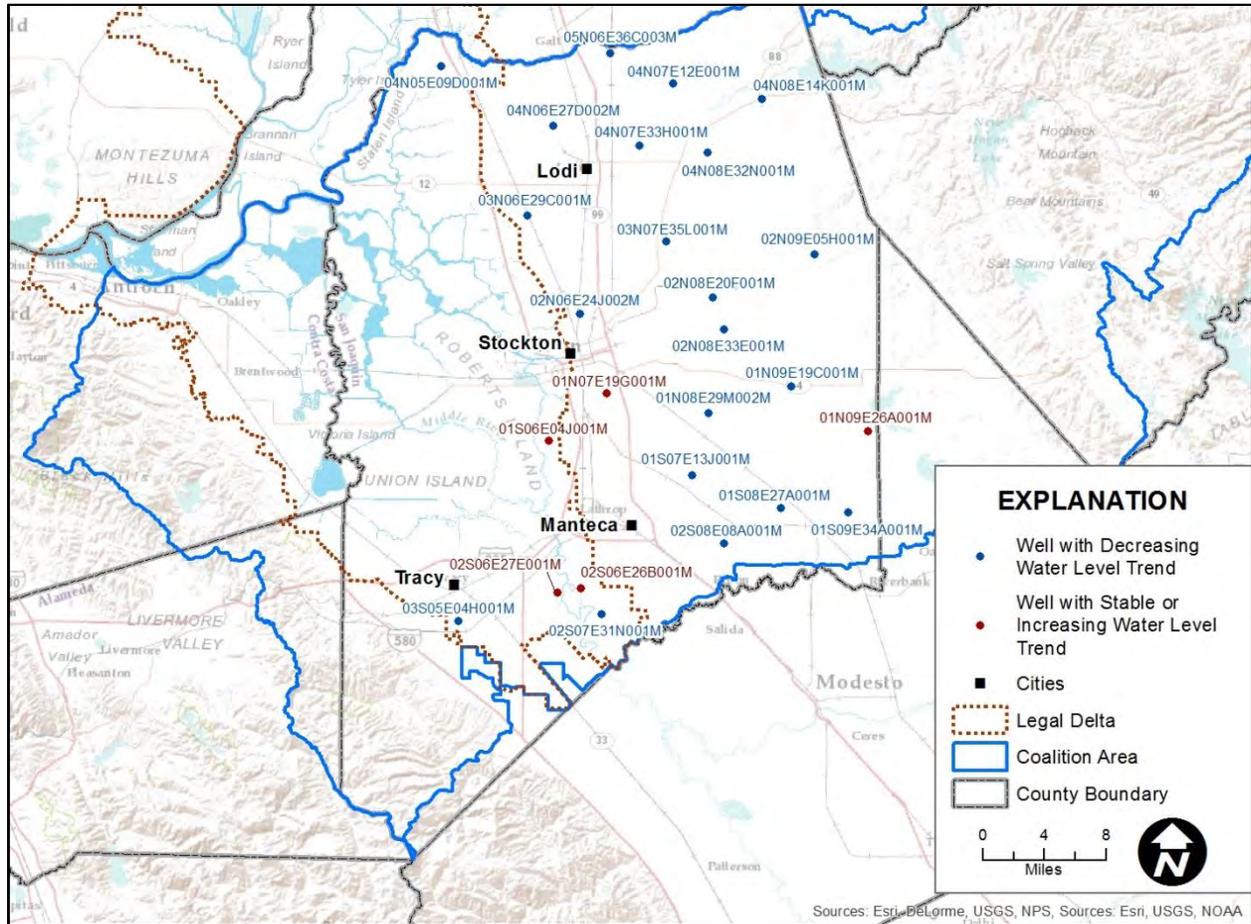
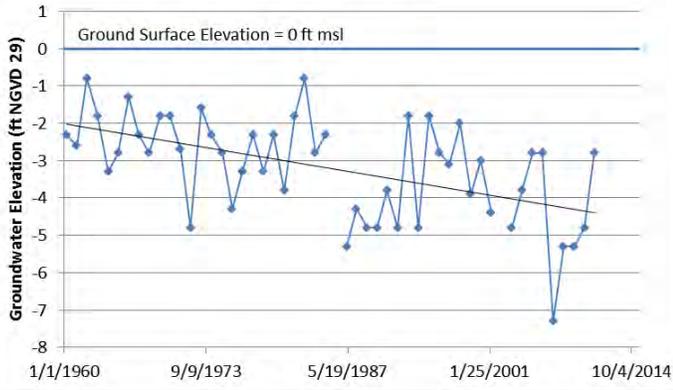


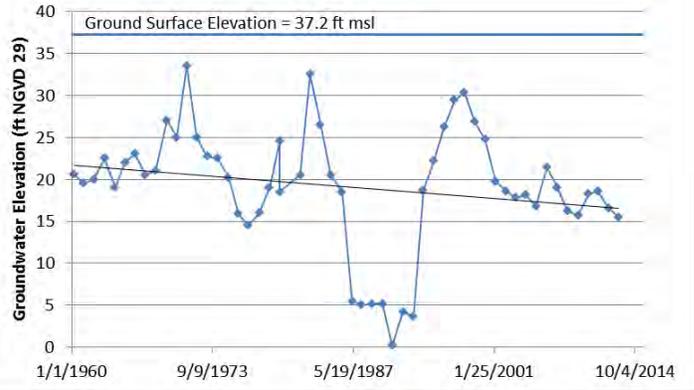
Figure A1-1. Locations of wells with selected hydrographs.

¹ Electronic mail correspondence with Gerardo Dominguez of San Joaquin County Public Works.

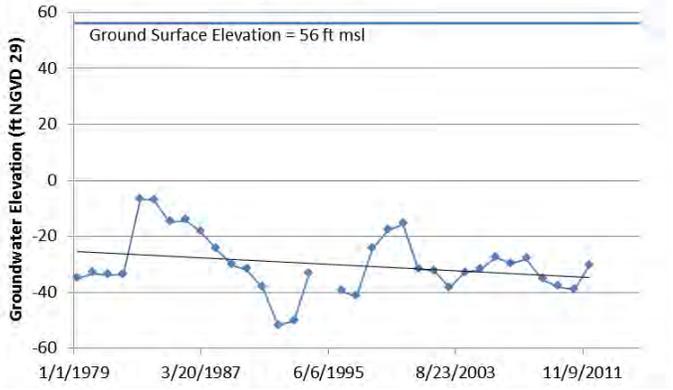
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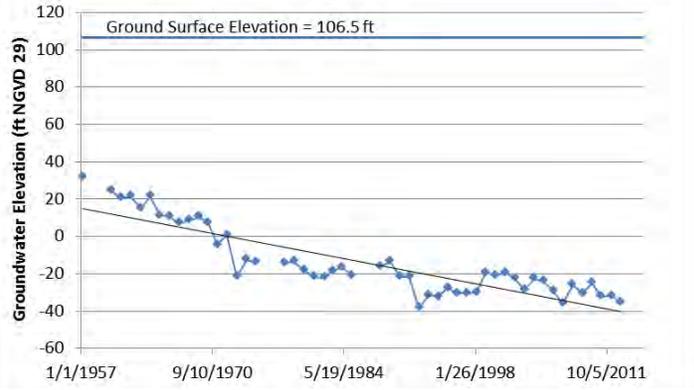
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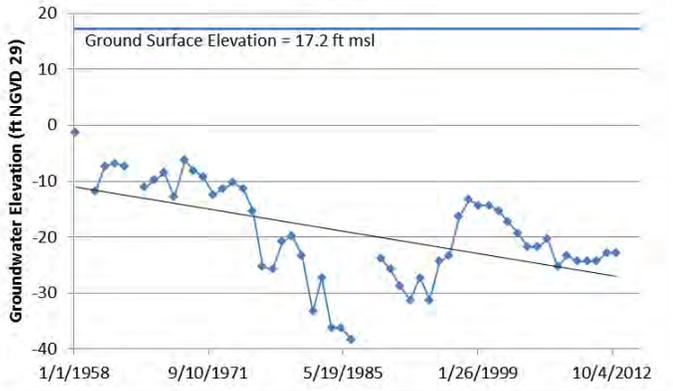
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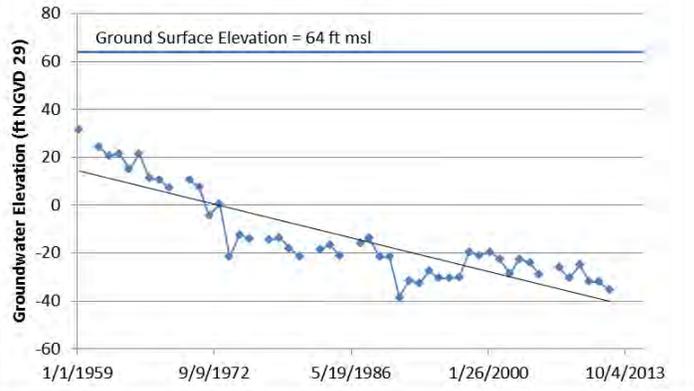
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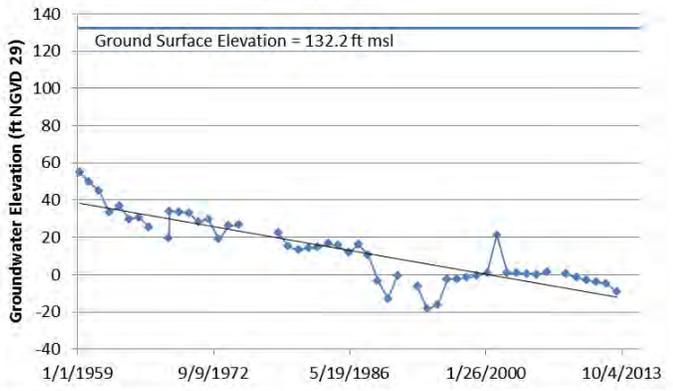
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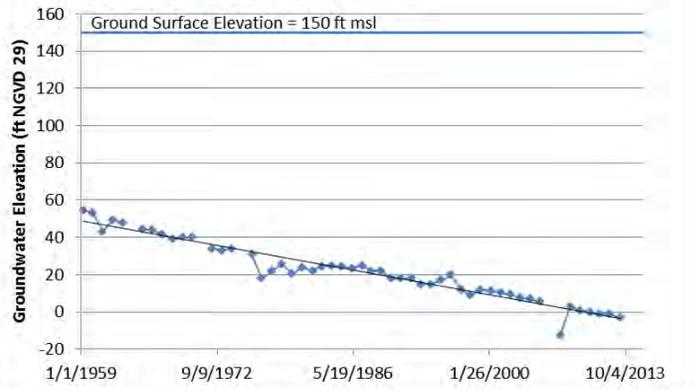
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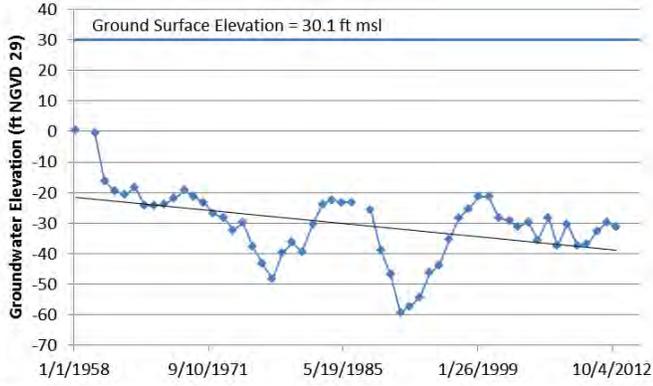
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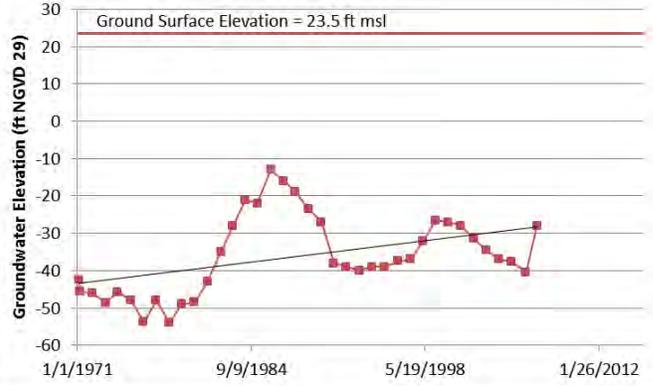
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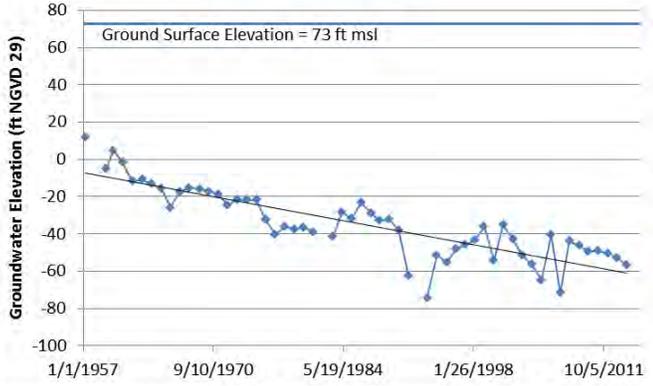
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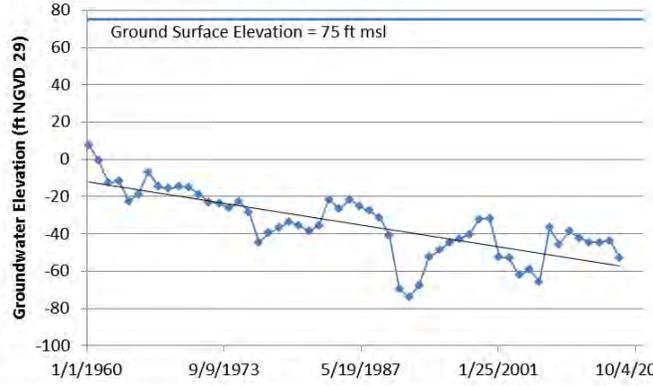
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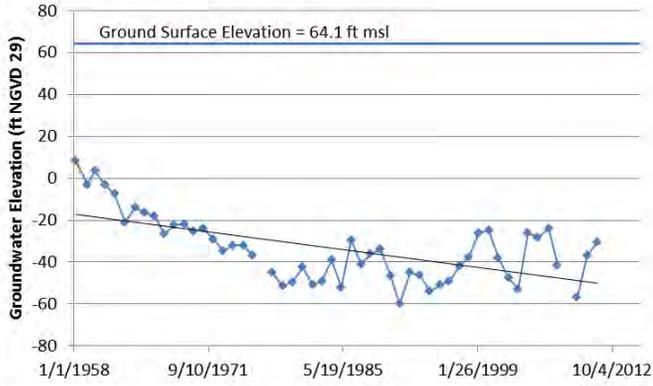
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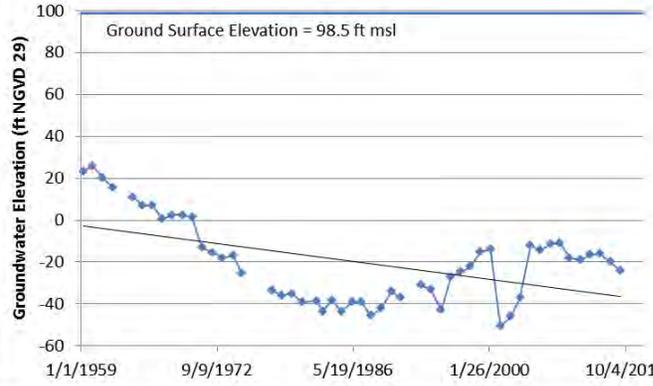
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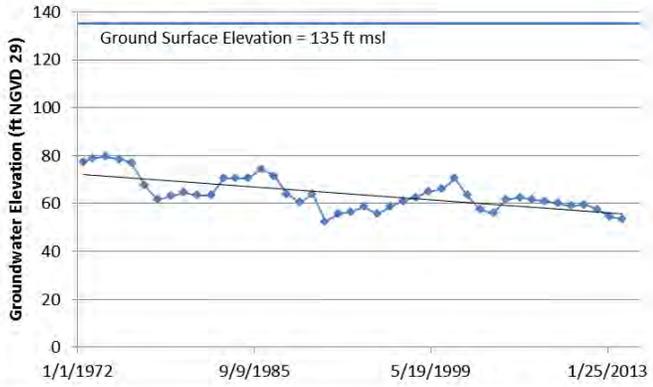
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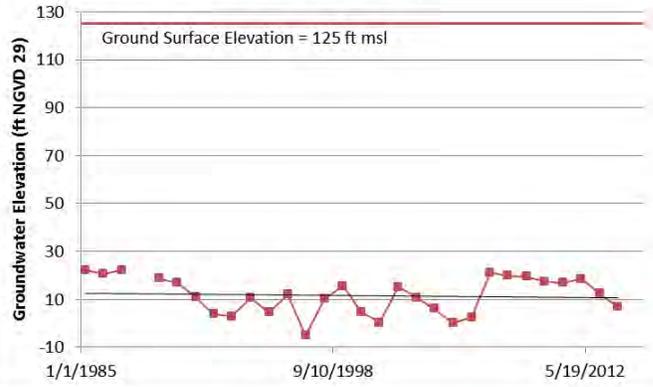
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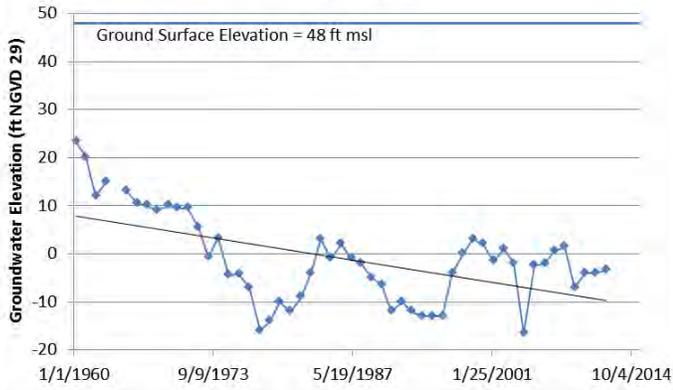
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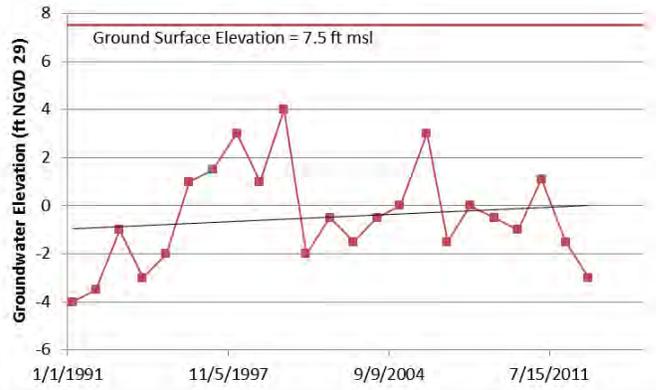
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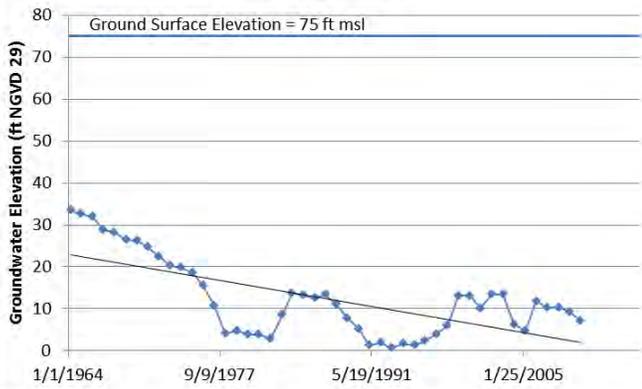
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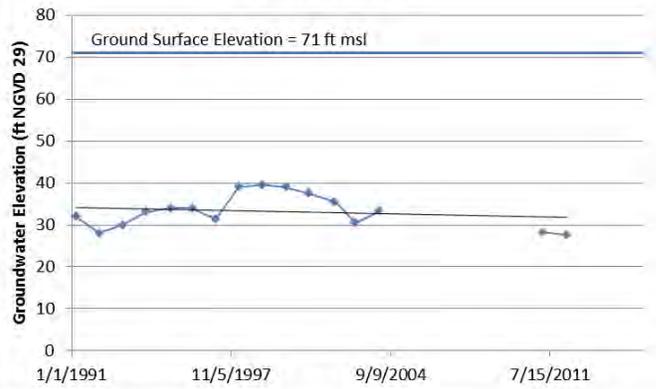
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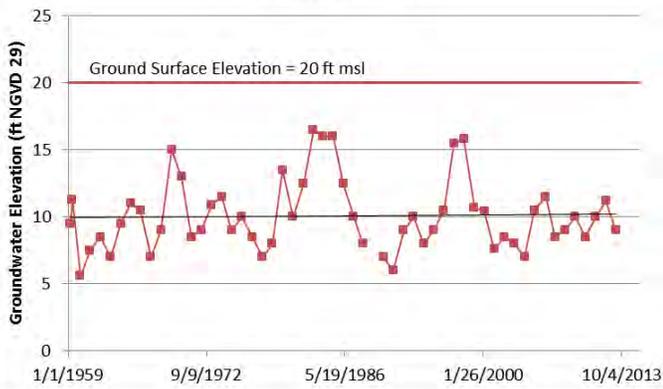
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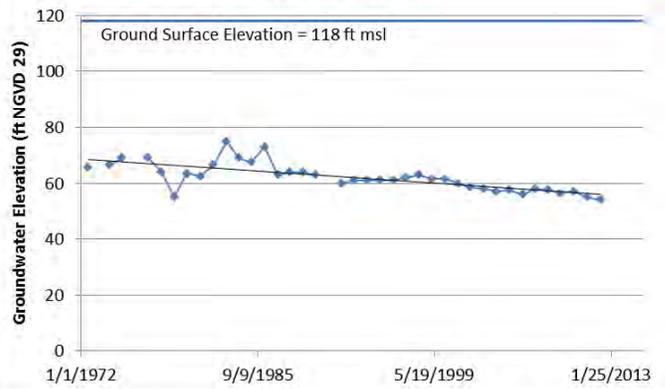
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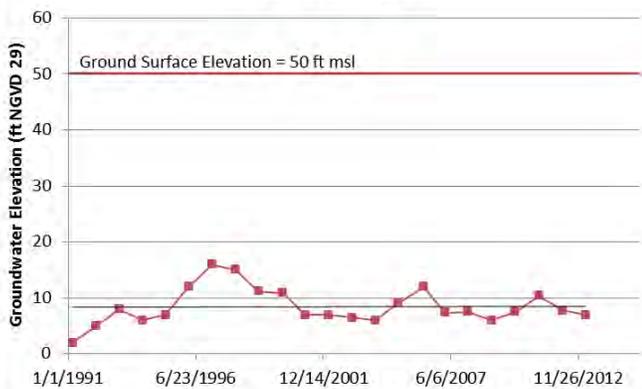
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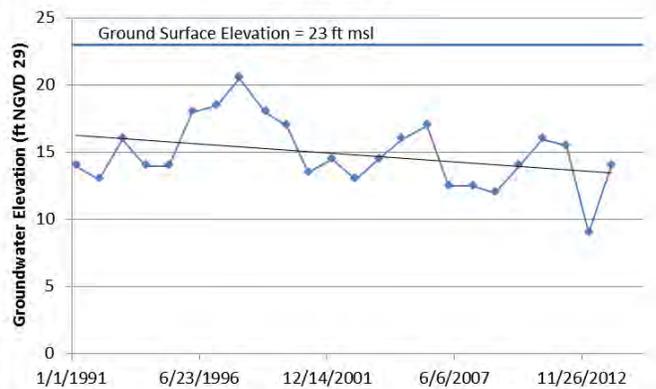
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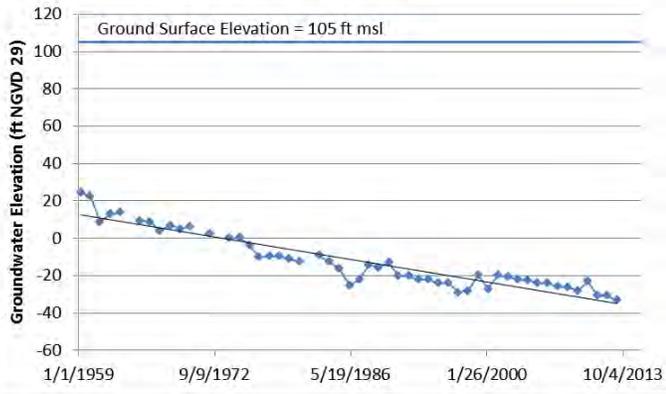
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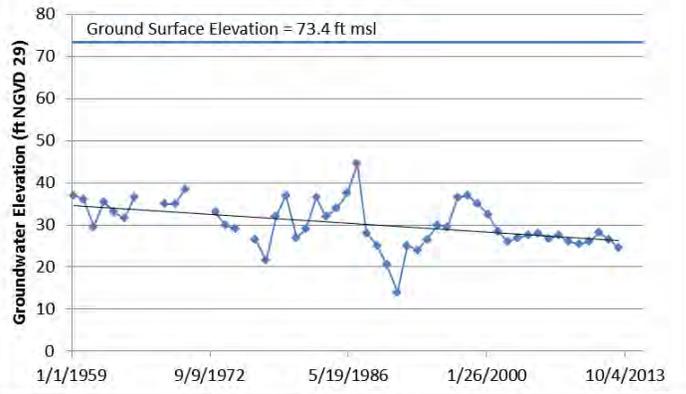
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b. Delta

We obtained Delta Wetlands Project groundwater level data collected from wells located on or near the levees throughout the Delta². Data were presented in tabular format from 1989 to 1990. From 1990 through 1995, data were presented in graphs. We manually digitalized the graphs and extracted the data. Approximate groundwater-level measuring point elevations were reported in the Delta Wetland Project documentation which we used to calculate the groundwater elevations relative to NGVD-29³.

We also obtained groundwater level data measured by transducers every 15 minutes during 2004 and 2005 as part of the Upper Jones Tract flood monitoring⁴. We used surveyed groundwater-level measuring point elevations to calculate the groundwater elevations by subtracting the depth to water values from the reported elevation. We downloaded water level measurements from a 57-foot deep USGS well on Medford Island with data from 1983 through 1987⁵. Finally, we obtained groundwater level data for Roberts Island from Water Associates Group⁶ who has collected baseline data for potential ship channel dredge mater.

Figure A1-2 shows the well locations and associated hydrographs. These and additional data generally show little change in groundwater levels in the Delta over time. Visual examination of groundwater hydrographs generally indicated temporally stable groundwater elevations from 1989 to 1995. First, there was a slight downward trend in groundwater elevations for well WO-26 on Woodward Island. However, data collected during 2003 and 2004 indicate stable groundwater elevations from 1995 to 2004. Second, data collected in wells MC-13 and MC-14 on McDonald Island indicate precipitous declines and recovery during 1990 and 1991 when groundwater levels returned to close to previous levels. Third, there was an apparent downward trend on Medford Island. Recent data for wells on Upper Jones and Palm Tract demonstrate a lack of significant water-level change during the longer term from 1989 to 2004. The hydrograph for Upper Jones Tract shows the effect of the levee breach in 2004 and then a return to groundwater levels similar to those measured in the 1990s.

² Harding Lawson Associates. 1991. A Report Prepared for Delta Wetlands: Groundwater Data Transmittal No. 2 Delta Wetlands Monitoring Program Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.

Hultgren-Tillis Geotechnical Engineers. 1995. Groundwater Data Transmittal No. 4 Delta Wetlands Project Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.

³ The National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD-29) established a benchmark datum relative to the sea level stations from 1929.

⁴ Hultgren-Tillis Geotechnical Engineers. 2005. Groundwater Monitoring Jones Tract Flood Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California. Prepared for the Department of Water Resources, April 15, 2005.

⁵ Available online from USGS at

http://nwis.waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/gwlevels/?site_no=380250121301601&agency_cd=USGS&

⁶ Steve Michelson and Tyson Fulmer, Water Associates Group, written communication, 2013

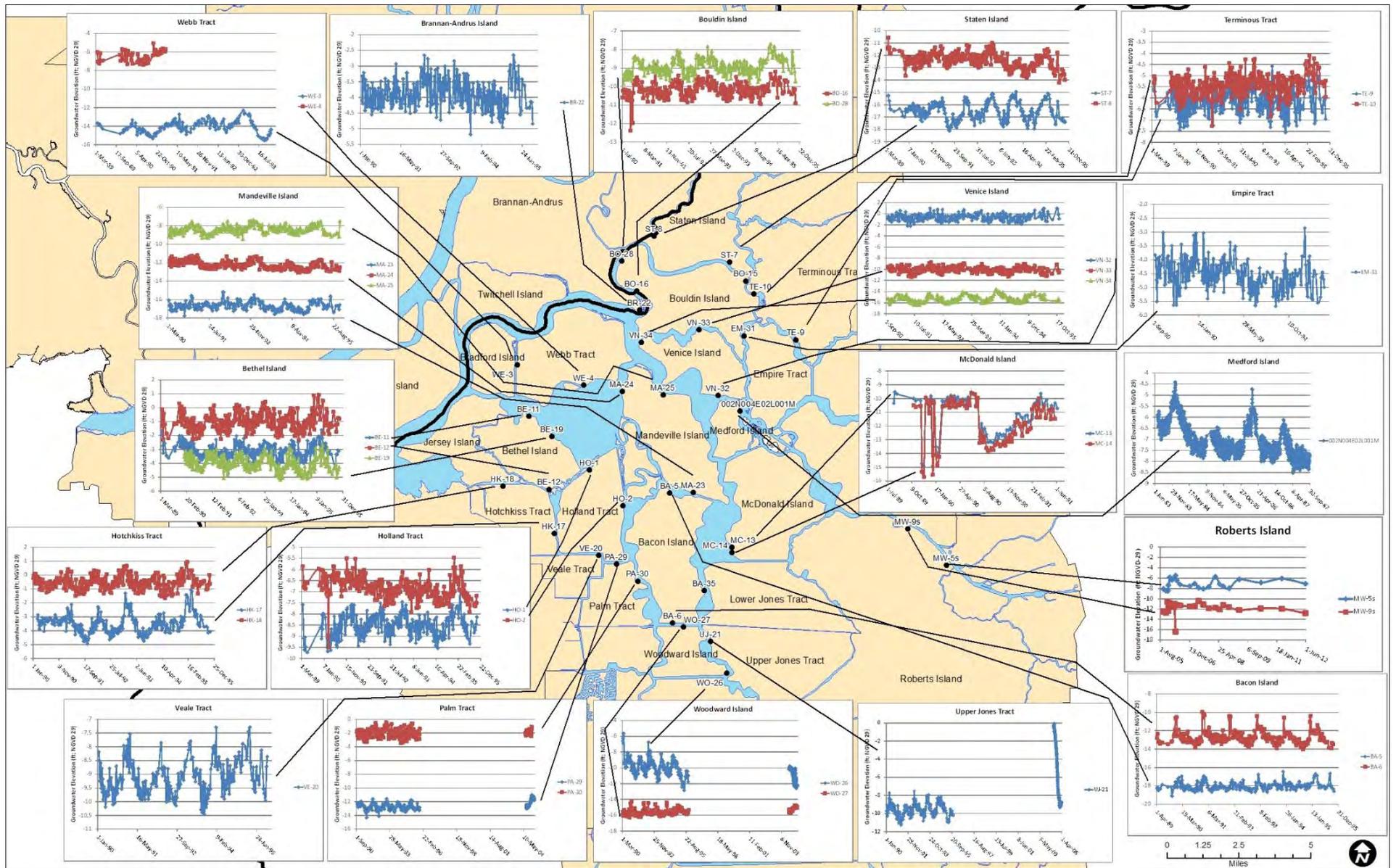


Figure A1-2. Groundwater elevation hydrographs in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

2. Water Quality Constituent Trends

a. Nitrate

We examined 28 wells with extensive history of nitrate concentrations to determine any significant trends. Nine wells showed a significant increasing trend, three wells showed a significant decreasing trend, and 16 wells did not show a significant trend. Figure A2-1 shows the well locations with their trends and the following graphs show the nitrate concentrations over time from the 28 wells.

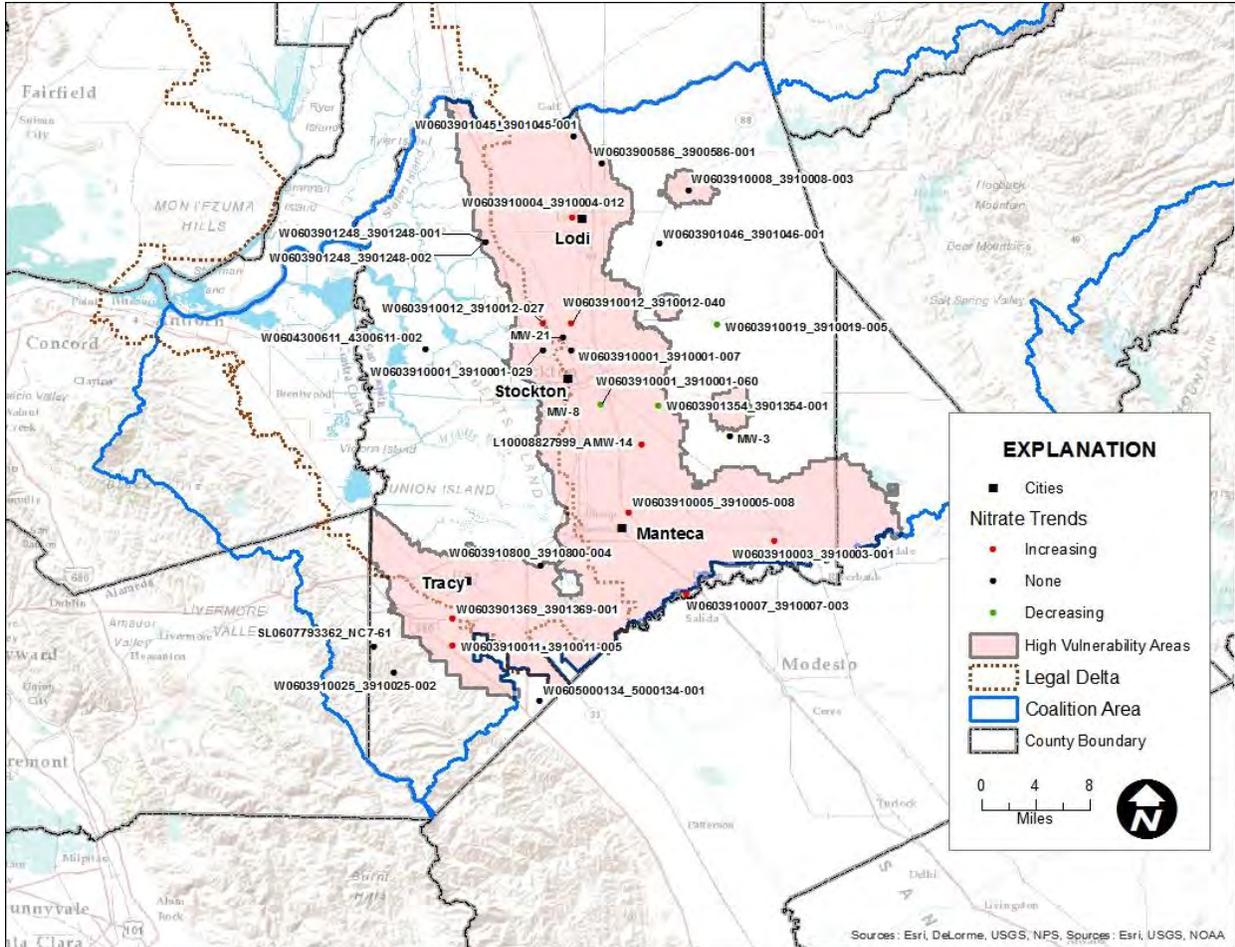
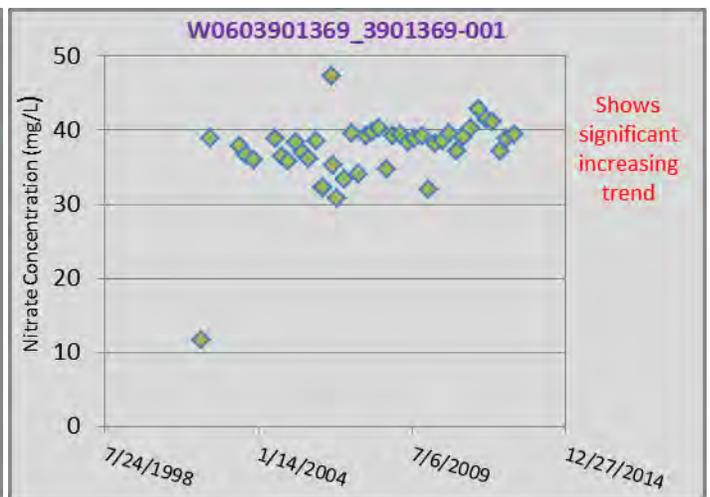
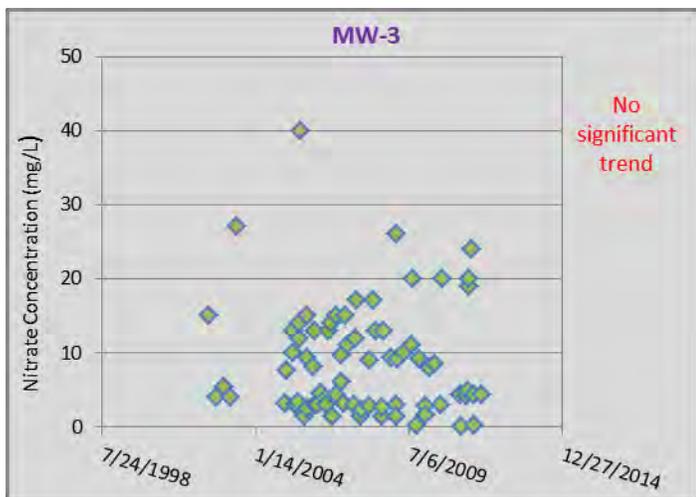
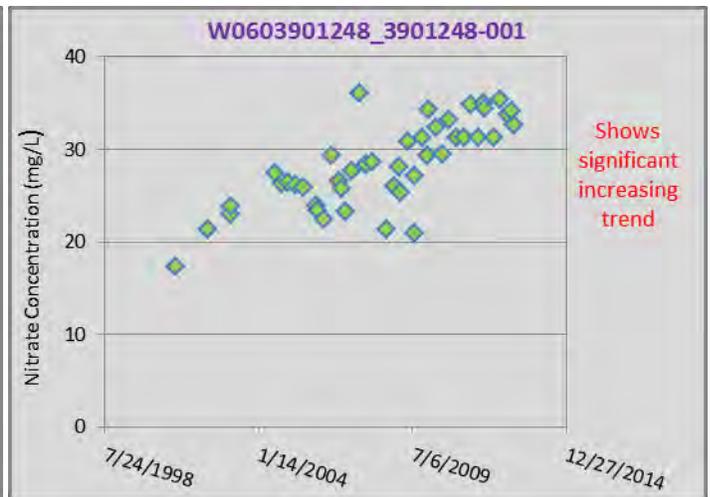
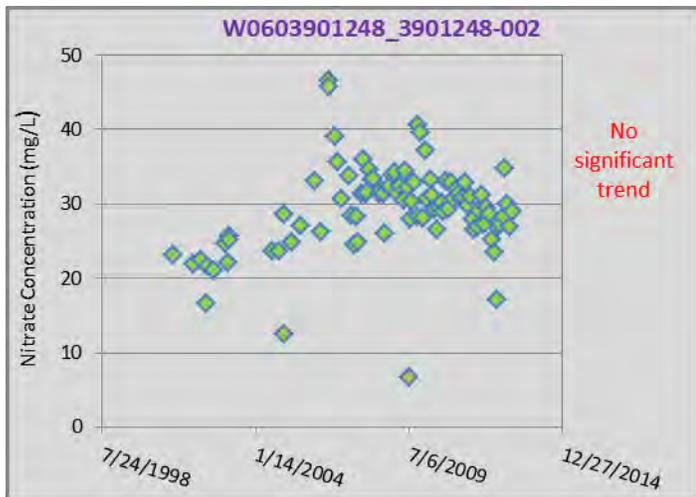
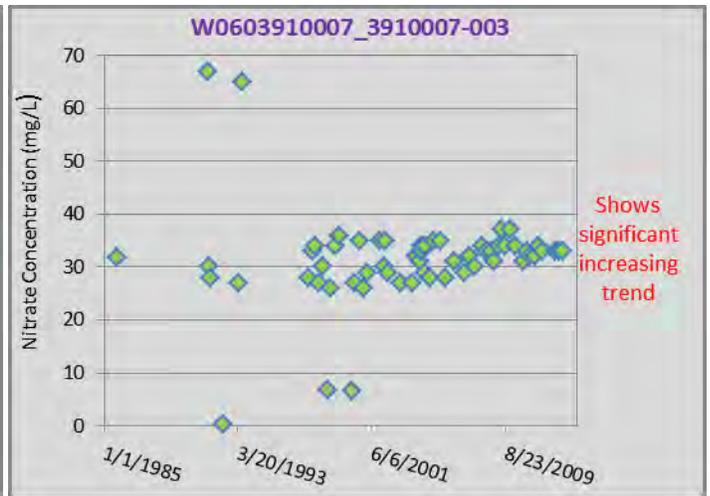
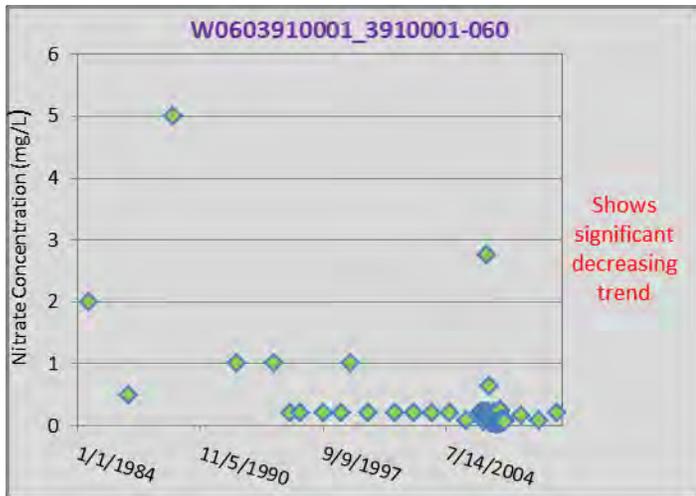
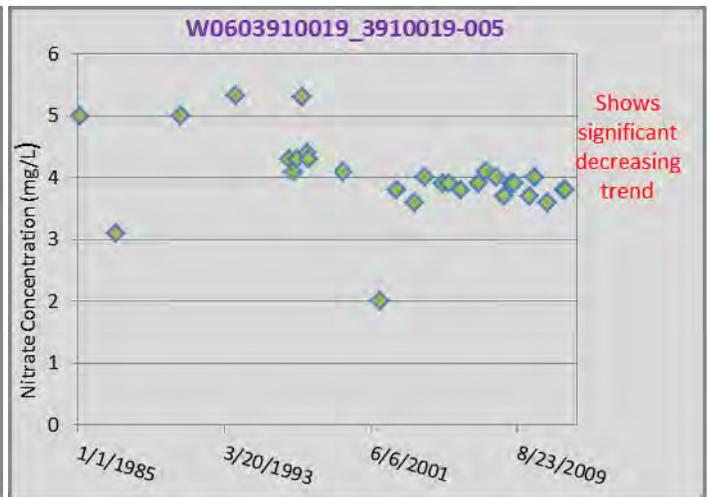
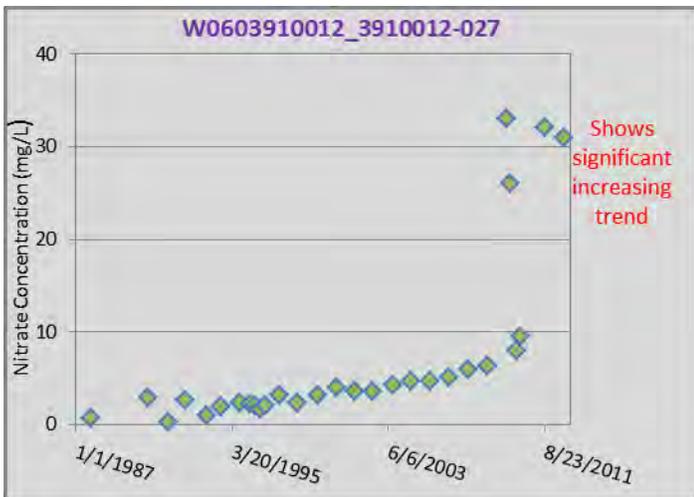
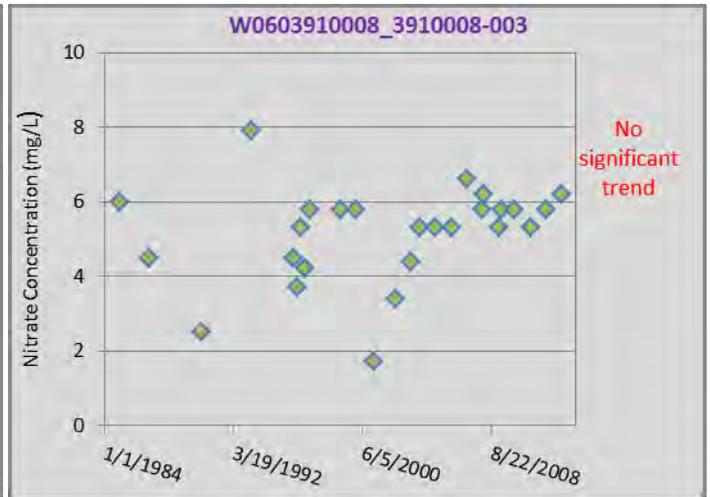
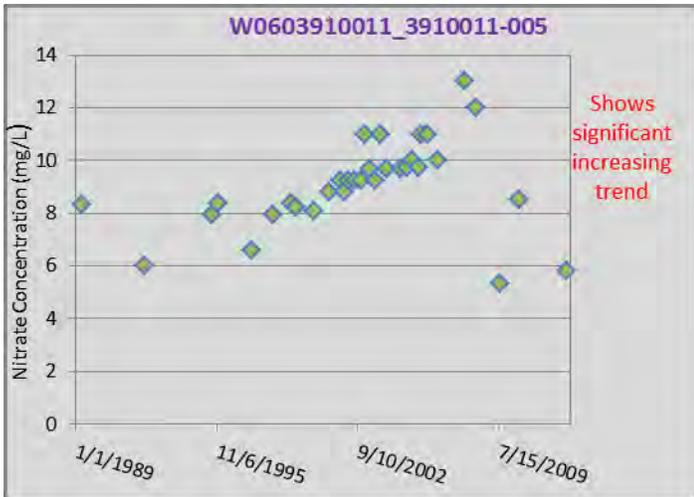
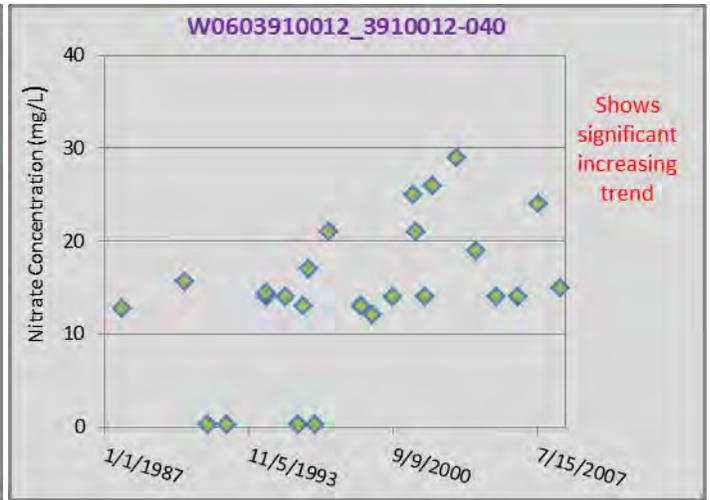
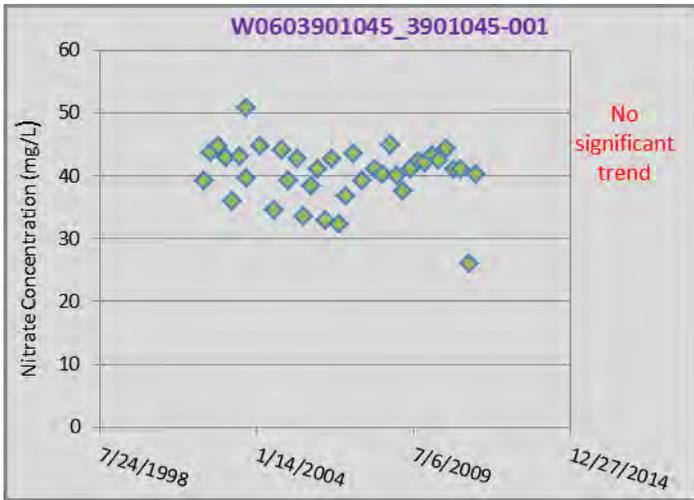
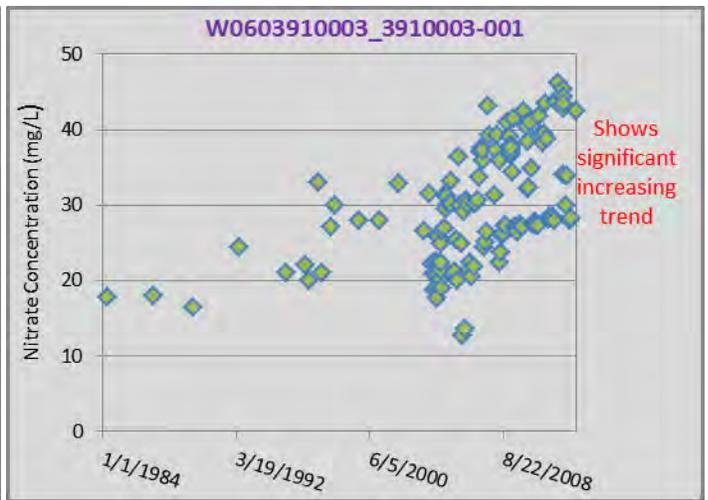
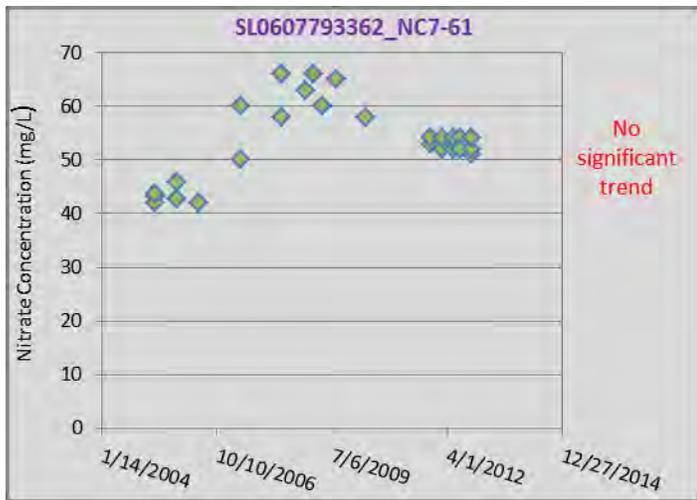
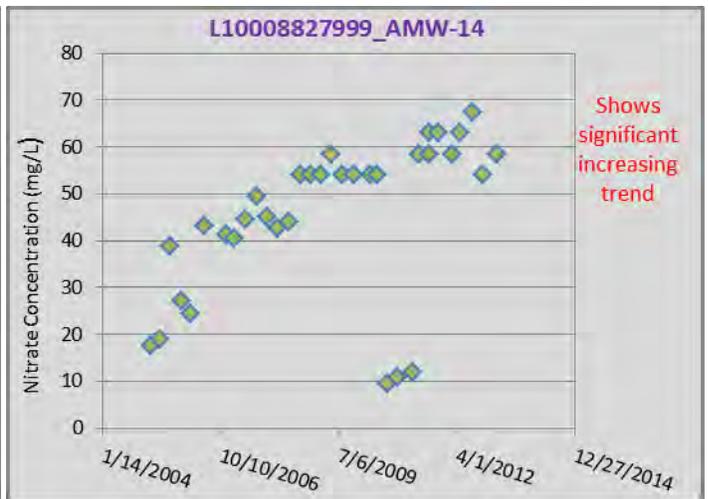
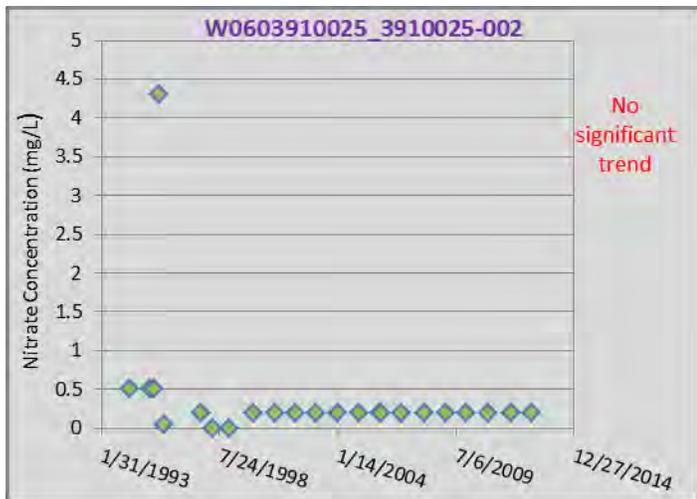
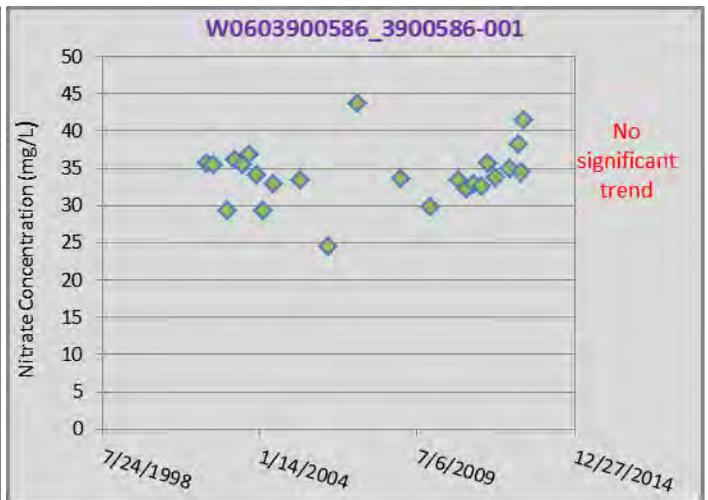


Figure A2-1. Location of wells used for nitrate trend analysis.







b. Total Dissolved Solids

We examined ten wells with extensive history of total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations to determine any significant trends. Five wells showed a significant increasing trend, one well showed a significant decreasing trend, and three wells did not show a significant trend. Figure A2-2 shows the well locations with their trends and the following graphs show the TDS concentrations over time from the ten wells.

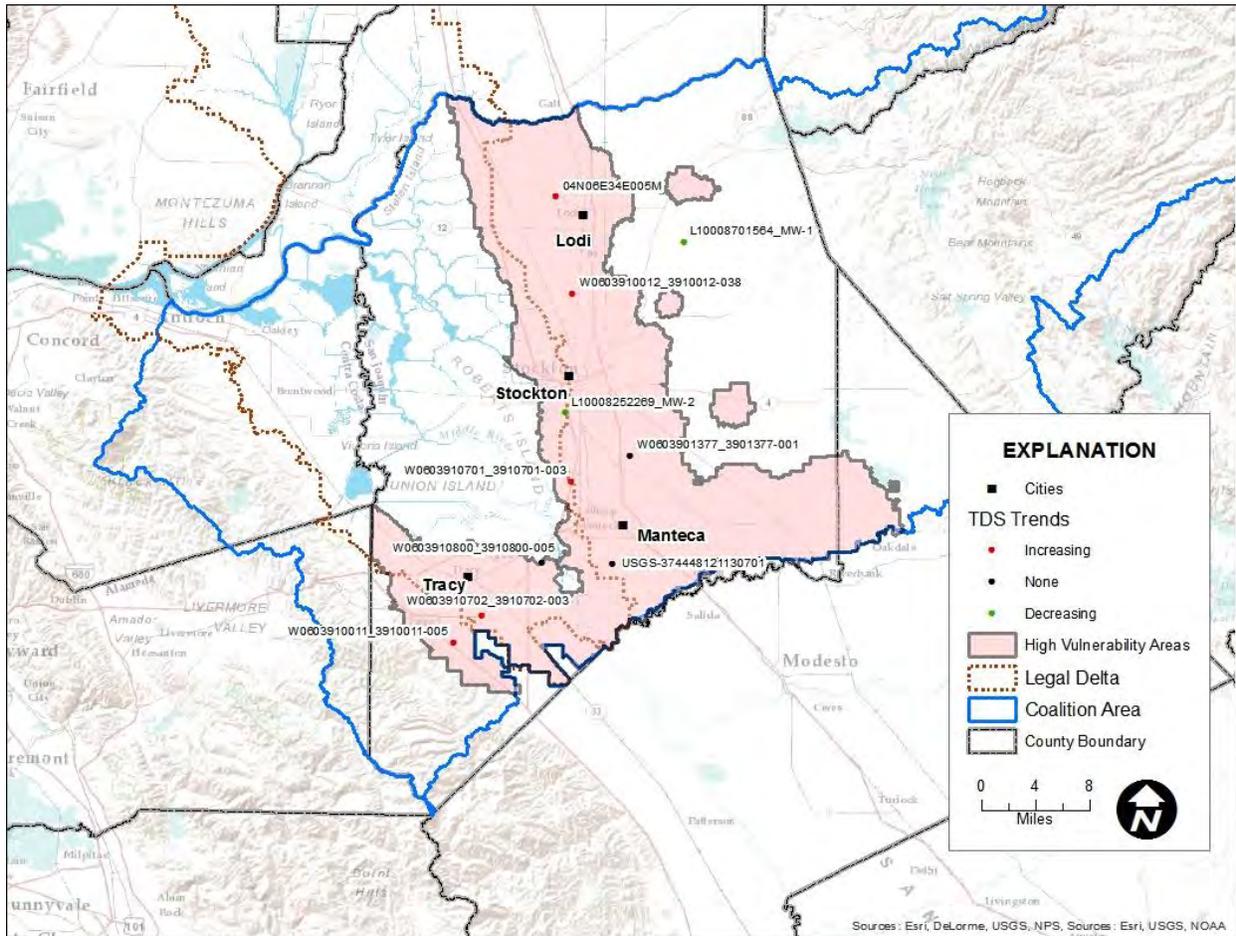
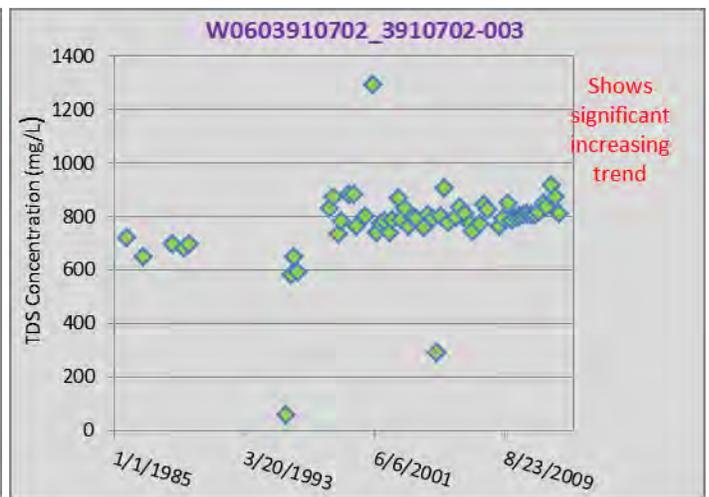
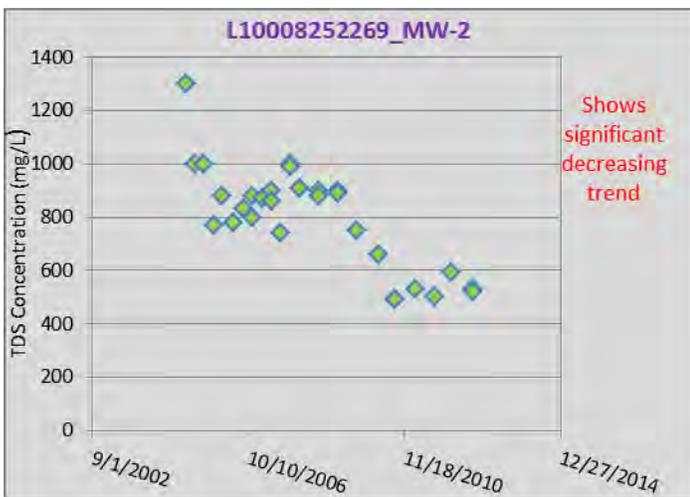
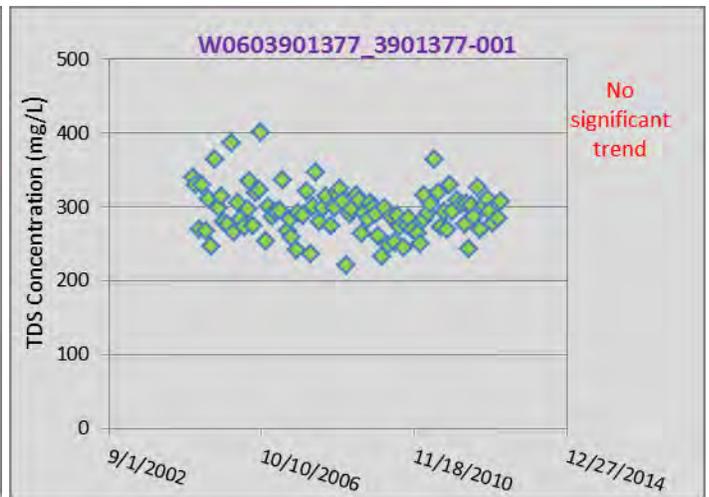
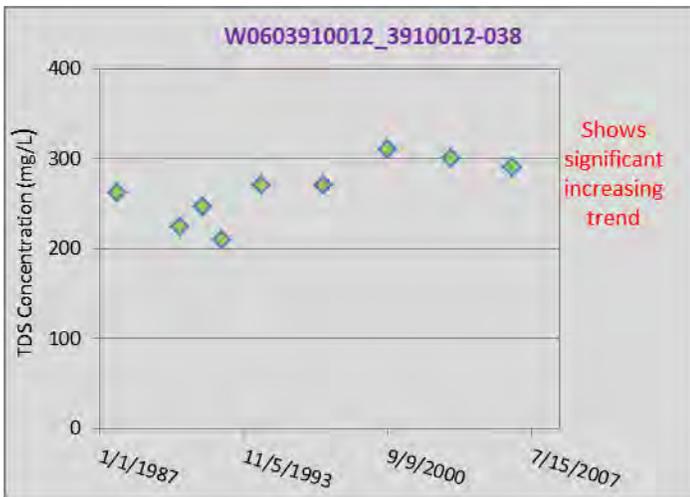
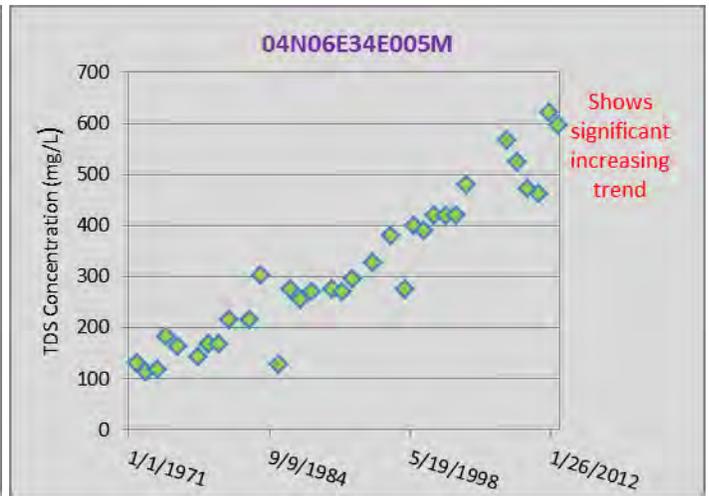
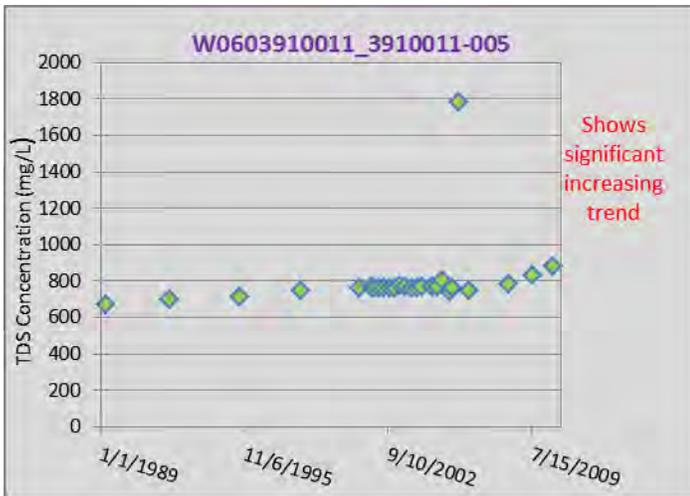
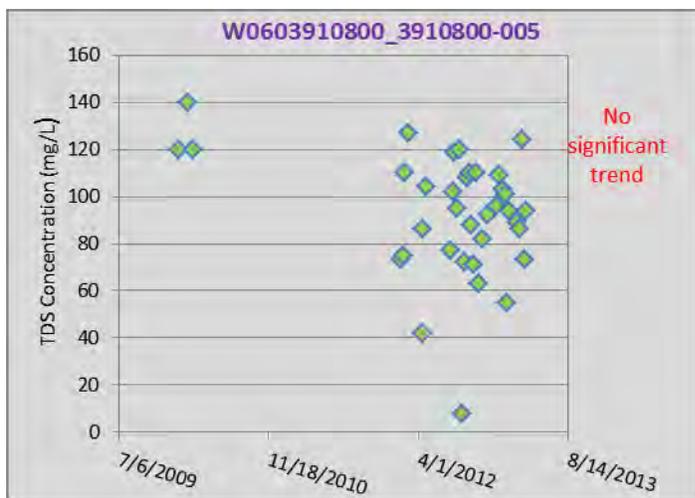
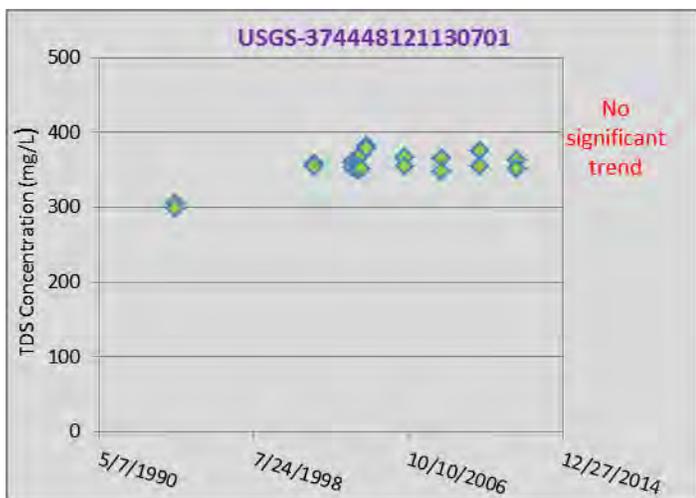
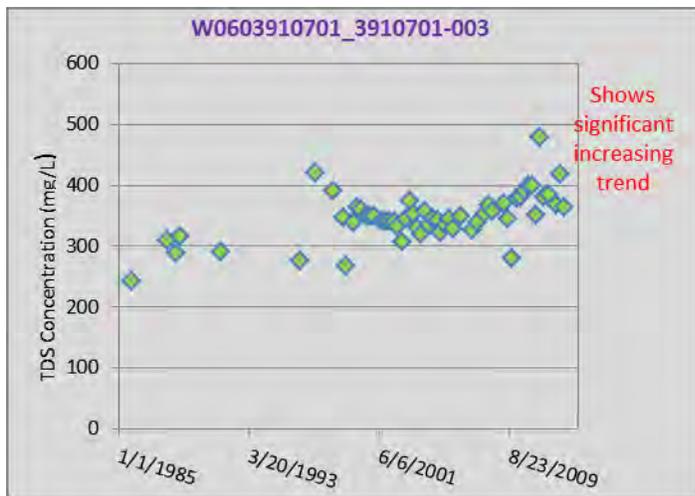
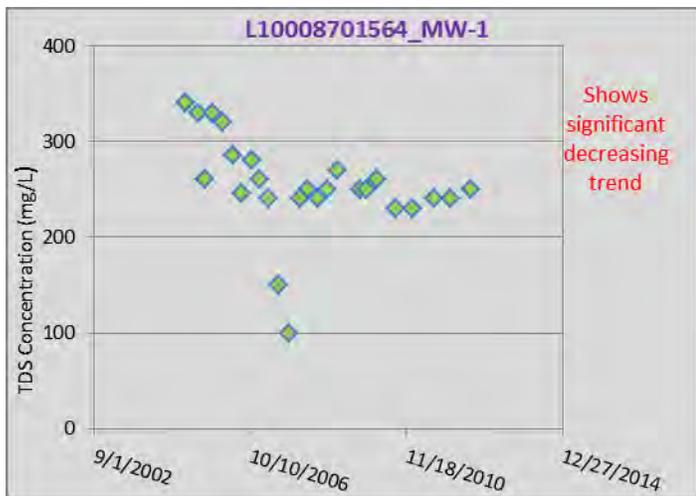


Figure A2-2. Location of wells used for TDS trend analysis.





3. Contaminated Sites

a. Nitrate

We examined all GeoTracker sites containing at least one well with a high nitrate concentration. Table A5-1 summarizes the GeoTracker site, wells with at least one high nitrate concentration, and a possible explanation for the high nitrate sources. The first ten entries have known nitrate contamination sources, and the remainder of the table has unknown nitrate contamination sources. Figure A3-1 shows the general locations of these sources. Most sites fall within urban areas.

Table A3-1. Hazardous waste sites contaminated with nitrate.

GeoTracker Site ID	Site Name	Well(s)	High-Nitrate Explanation
SL0607707600	LLNL Site 300 High Explosive Process Area	W-6CS, W-815-02, W-815-04, W-815-2803, W-817-03, W-817-03A, W-817-04, W-817-2318, W-817-2609	Nitrate is a contaminant of concern due to high-explosives activities.
SL0607724806	LLNL Site 300 Pit 6	K6-23	Nitrate is a contaminant of concern due to high-explosives activities.
SL0607731692	J.R. Simplot Company	LP-10, LP-11, LP-4, LP-5B, LP-6, LP-8, LP-9	Nitrate (along with TDS, SO ₄ ²⁻ , and NH ₄ ⁺) contamination in groundwater via storage ponds from fertilizer manufacturing by Occidental Chemical.
SL0607777697	Ripon Farm Service	CRW-2S, MW101, MW102, MW103, MW104, MW5, RMW-1D, RMW-2S, RMW-3S	The site was formerly used for the mixing and distribution of N-based fertilizers.
SL0607793362	LLNL Site 300 Pits 1 and 7/B850	NC7-29	Nitrate is a contaminant of concern due to high-explosives activities.
SL185372909	Koppel Stockton Terminal	KP-10S-R, KP-12S	Former dry fertilizer warehouse and bagging facility.
SL205763037	OXYCHEM Stockton	MW-10, MW-11, MW-2, MW-5B, MW-6, MW-7, MW-8	"Fertilizers" is one of the contaminants of concern listed for this site, ostensibly stemming from OXYCHEM manufacturing operations.
SL205843044	Crop Production Services	E-1, MW-12, MW-14A, MW-16A, MW-16B, MW-	Nitrate (along with 1,2-DCP, 1,2,3-TCP, and NH ₄ ⁺)

GeoTracker Site ID	Site Name	Well(s)	High-Nitrate Explanation
		18A, MW-2, MW-6, MW-9	contamination in groundwater via storage ponds from fertilizer mixing by Crop Production Services.
SLT550033055	Occidental Chemical Agricultural Products Company	EW-08A, EW-08B, PW01-129, PW05-063, PW08-076, PW12-078, PW12-139, PW16-083, PW22-071, WS-1-2, WS-1-3, WS-1-4, WS-1-5, WS-1-6, WS-1-7	Nitrate is monitored under this project, but the explanation for contamination is probably former fertilizer operations (see J.R. Simplot project above—same location).
--	Woods Dairy	WOO-MW2, WOO-MW3	Dairy location
L10008827999	Forward Landfill	AMW-2	Landfill activities might introduce nitrate into shallow groundwater, however well with high nitrate is up-gradient of the landfill.
SL185422914	Olin Chlor Alkali Products	MW-1, MW-7	Site used for liquid bleach manufacturing (1975-pres). Previously used for used tire storage (1957-70) and alfalfa dehydration (1948-57). Discharger requested that nitrate be removed from the MRP because (1) there is no nitrate source on site, and (2) it is probably elevated due to regional background. Board approved.
SL185432915	BP/AA-Stockton	MW-11	Gasoline contamination. Pump-&-treat being used to remediate VOCs, mainly TCE. No apparent connection to nitrate.
SL186142972	Continental Grain Co.	EW-11B, MW-13B, MW-2A, MW-2B, MW-3A, MW-3B, MW-4B, MW-5A, MW-5B, MW-7A, MW-7B, MW-8B, MW-9B	Discharger's consultants say high NO ₃ is regional and attributable to agriculture. They see it is a problem, because it competes with carbon tetrachloride for the reducing iron they are

GeoTracker Site ID	Site Name	Well(s)	High-Nitrate Explanation
			injecting for remediation.
T0607700026	Deuel Vocational Institution – Maintenance Building	MW-2, MW-7	Gasoline contamination with no remediation. No apparent connection to nitrate.
T0607700078	Knowles Station	MW2	Gasoline contamination with no remediation except excavation. No apparent connection to nitrate.
T0607700134	Arco #0548 (Former)	MW-7	Gasoline contamination. Air sparging remediation was conducted intermittently from 2000 to 2010.
T0607700305	Shell #204-7524-4305	MW-3	Gasoline contamination. Remediation techniques included groundwater pumping, vapor extraction, and a free-product skimming system. No apparent connection to nitrate.
T0607700391	Chevron #9-0557	MW-16	Gasoline contamination. Air sparging remediation was conducted from 2002 to 2003.
T0607700632	Center St. Parts	MW-3, MW-5	Gasoline contamination. Soil vapor extraction remediation was conducted. No apparent connection to nitrate.
T0607700697	Shell #204-7524-3505	MW-4	Gasoline contamination. Remediation techniques include pump-&-treat, soil vapor extraction, and (2009-10) a pilot test of in-situ chemical oxidation.
T0607700888	Arco #5469	MW-8, MW-11	Gasoline contamination. Ozone injection remediation conducted starting in 2002.

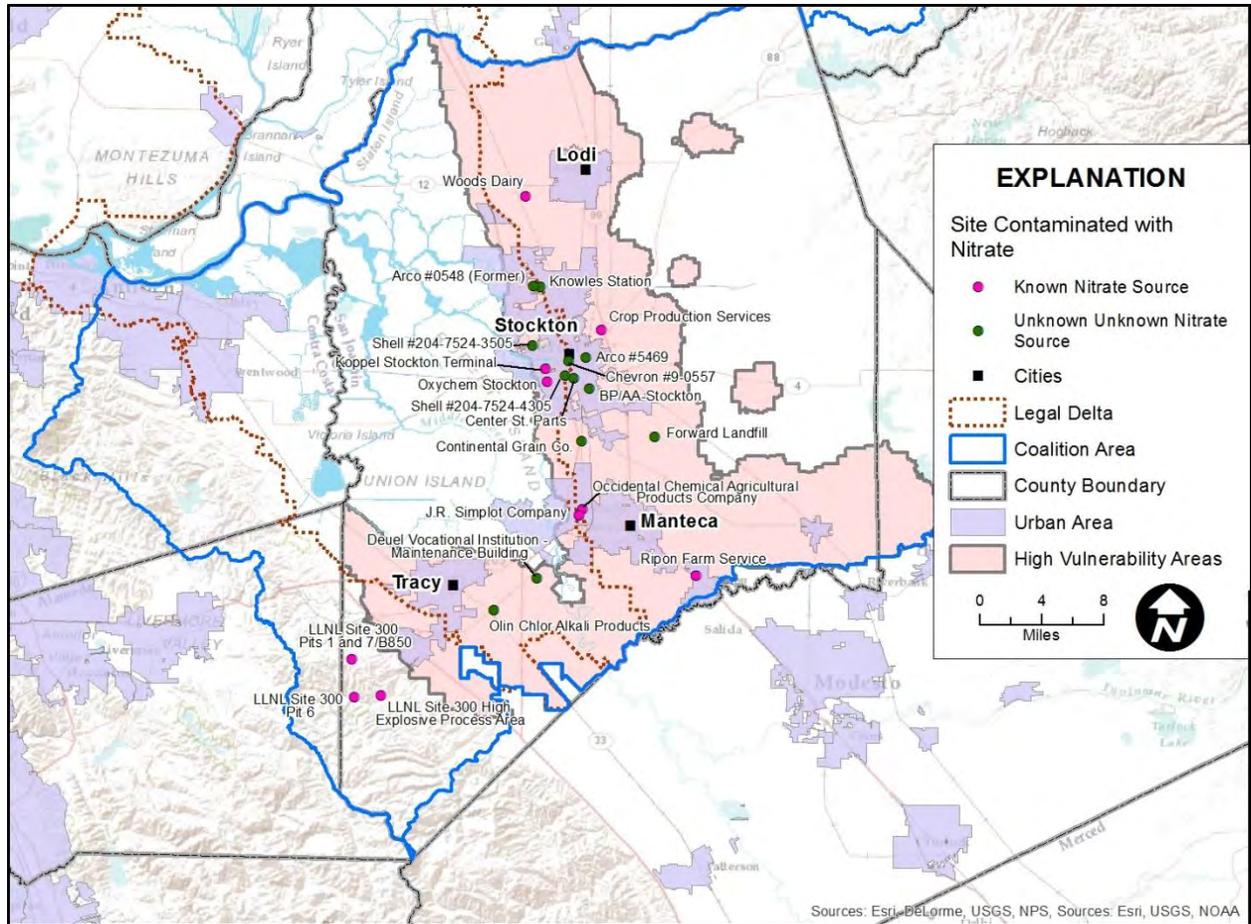


Figure A3-1. Sites contaminated with nitrate.

b. Pesticides

We examined all GeoTracker sites containing at least one well with a pesticide concentration exceedances. There were only three pesticides detected in the Coalition Area, ethylene dibromide (EDB), di-bromo-chloro-propane (DBCP), and Simazine. Table A5-2 summarizes the GeoTracker site, wells with at least one high pesticide concentration, and the chemical of concern. Figure A3-2 shows the general locations of these sources. Most sites fall within urban areas.

Table A3-2. Hazardous waste sites contaminated with EDB, DBCP, or Simazine.

GeoTracker Site ID	Site Name	Well(s)	Chemical of Concern
SLT5S0033055	Occidental Chemical Agricultural Products Company	EW02,EW03, EW04, EW04A, EW06, EW-08A, EW-08B, PW07-203, PW18-199, PW22-071, WS-1-1 to WS-1-7	DBCP & EDB
SL205763037	Oxychem Stockton	MW-5, MW-11	DBCP & Simazine
SL205843044	Crop Production Services - Stockton	E-1,PM-1,PM-2, MW-16,MW-2	DBCP & EDB
T0607700146	Parmar Texaco	PT-MW3	EDB
T0607700882	Stockton City Cab Co.	OS-2D, OS-2S	EDB
T0607700163	Roek Construction	MW13B	EDB
T0607700523	Stallworth Auto Detail	MW-1A	EDB
T0607700685	Former Mobil Station 99CAS	DW3	EDB
T0607700389	E-Z Serve #100966	VEAS-4	EDB
T0607700149	Ocampo Property	MW-5	EDB
T0607700079	Eggiman's Hydraulic Garage	MW2	EDB
SLO607737442	Stockton Terminals Technical Committee	AR/MW-6B	EDB

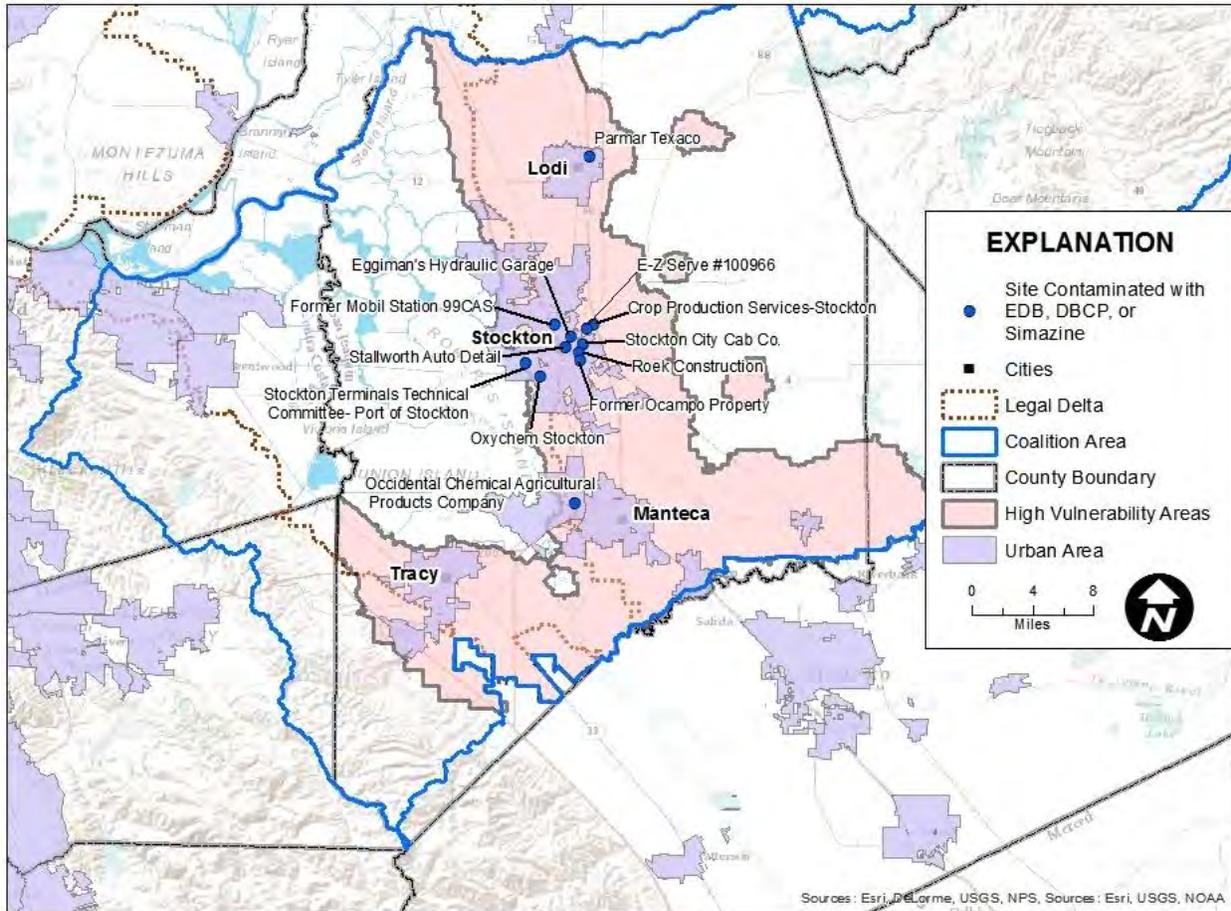


Figure A3-2. Sites contaminated with EDB, DBCP, or Simazine.

Additionally, we plotted the yearly average and maximum pesticide concentrations for 2009 to 2013. Figures A3-3 through A3-7 show the average EDB concentrations and Figures A3-8 through A3-12 show the maximum EDB concentrations for 2009 to 2013. Figure A3-13 through A3-17 show the average DBCP concentrations and Figure A3-18 through A3-22 show the maximum DBCP concentrations for 2009 to 2013. Figure A3-23 through Figure A3-24 shows the average Simazine concentrations for 2009 to 2010 and Figure A3-25 shows the maximum Simazine concentrations for 2010.

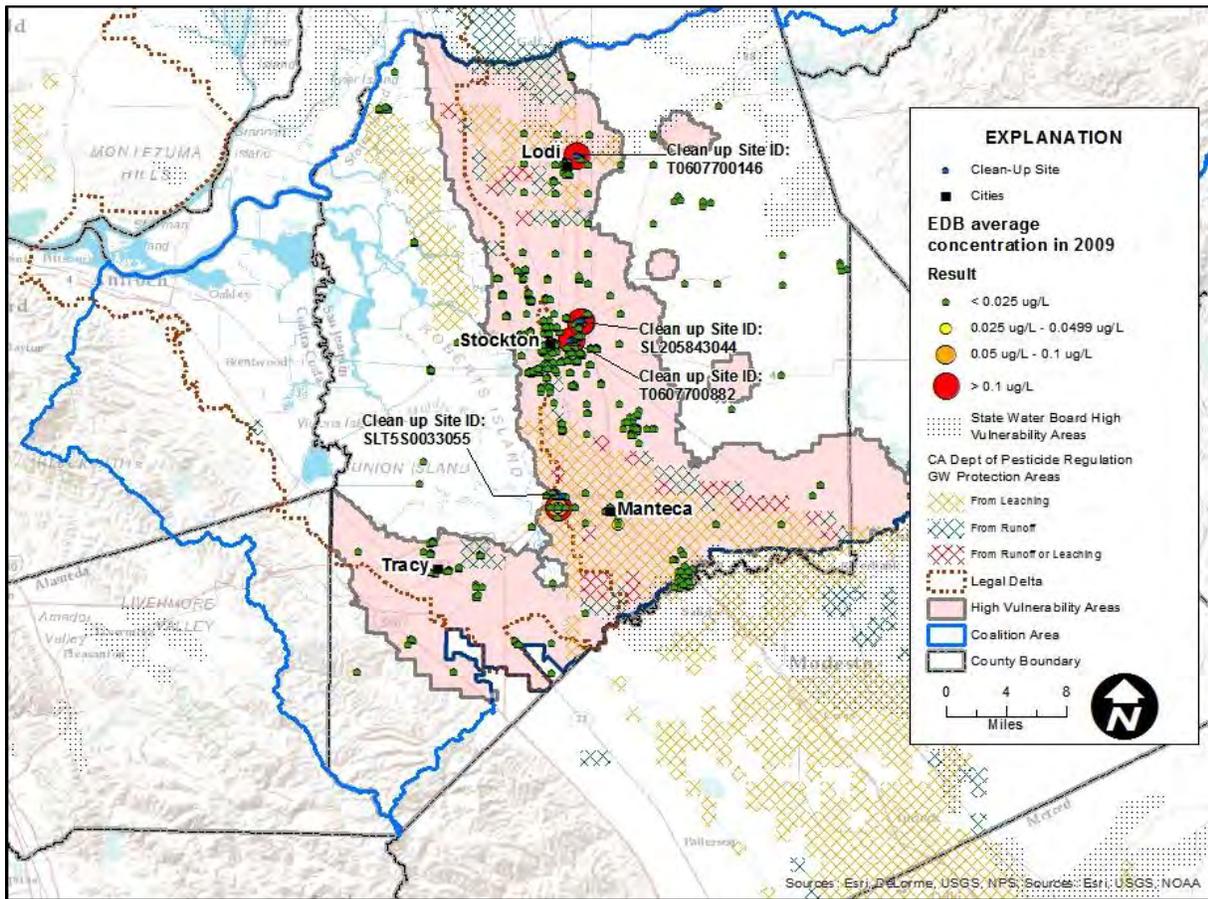


Figure A3-3. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2009.

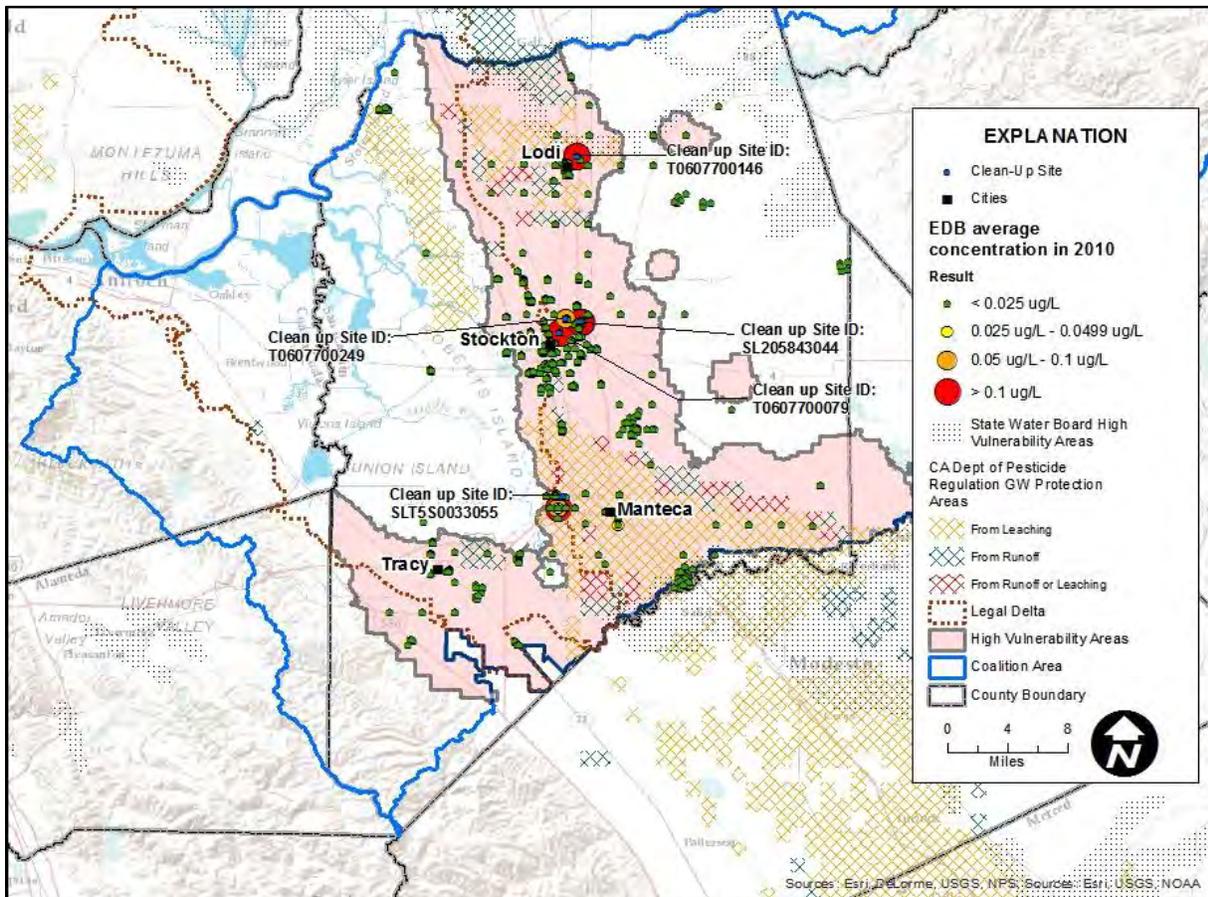


Figure A3-4. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2010.

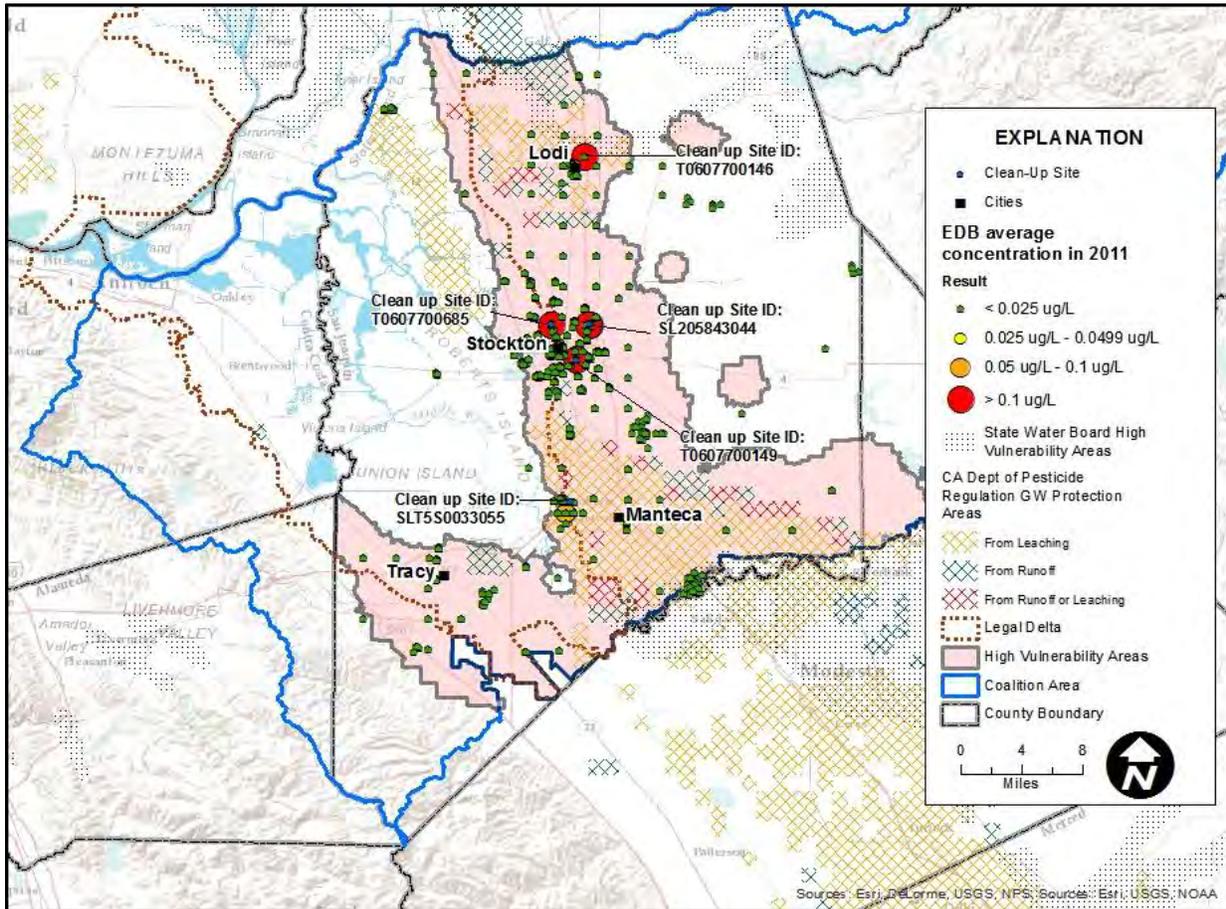


Figure A3-5. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2011.

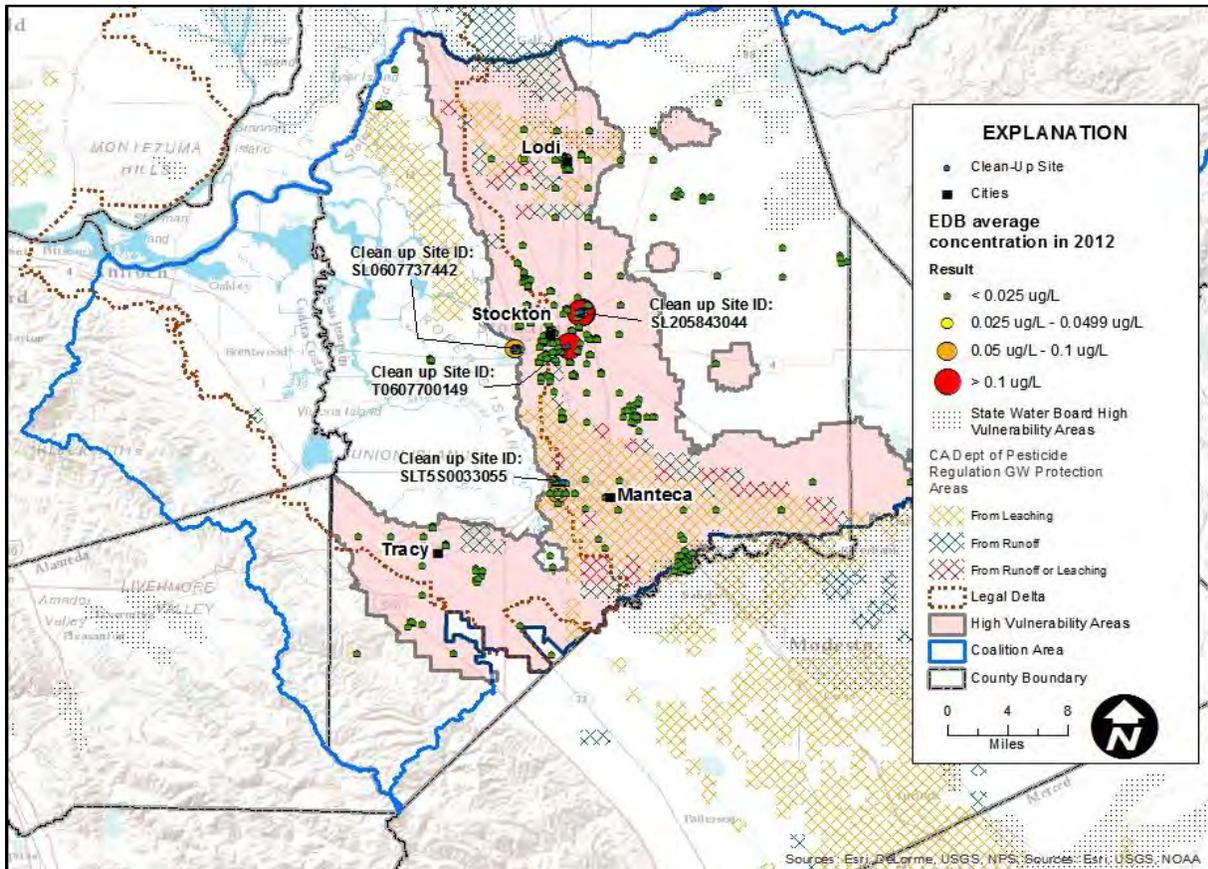


Figure A3-6. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2012.

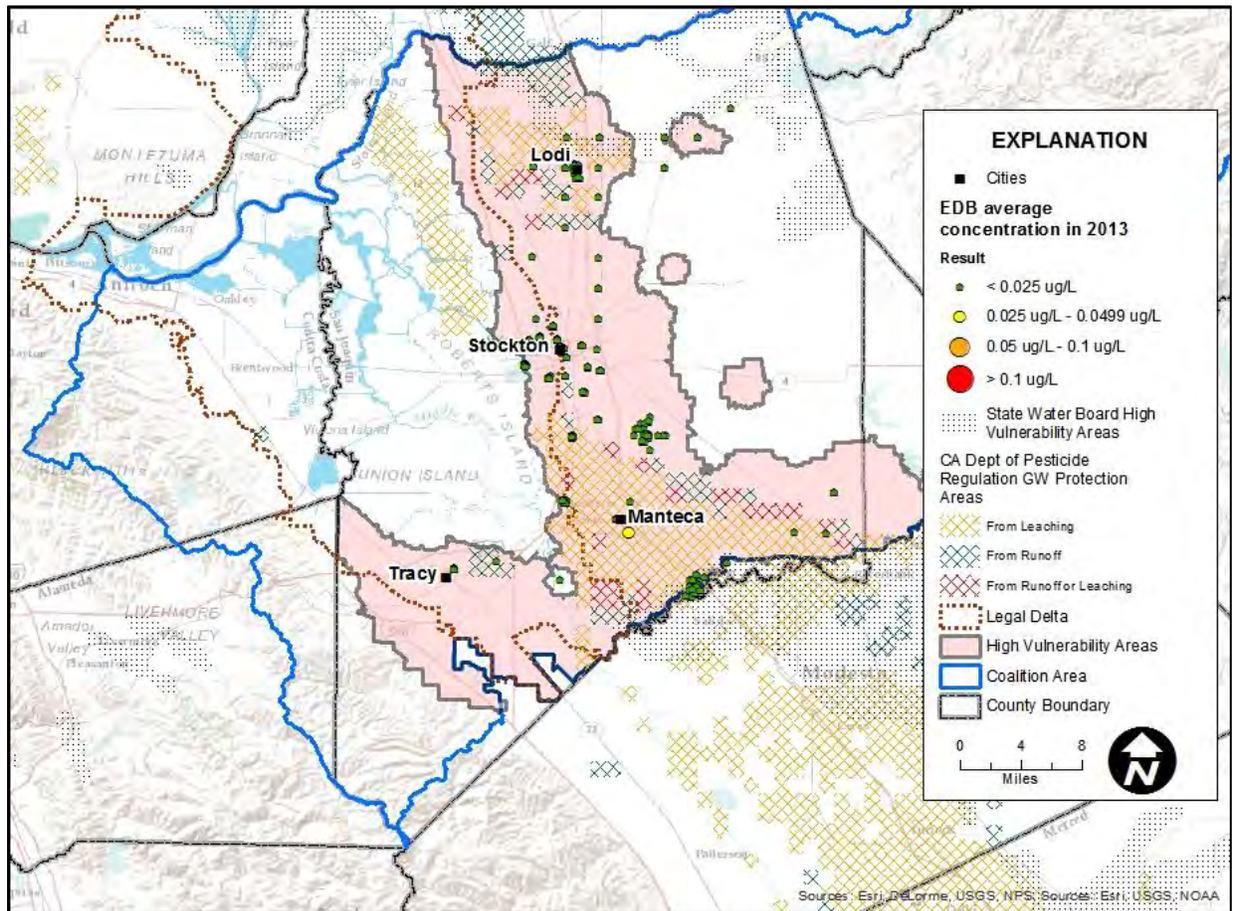


Figure A3-7. Distribution of average EDB concentrations, 2013.

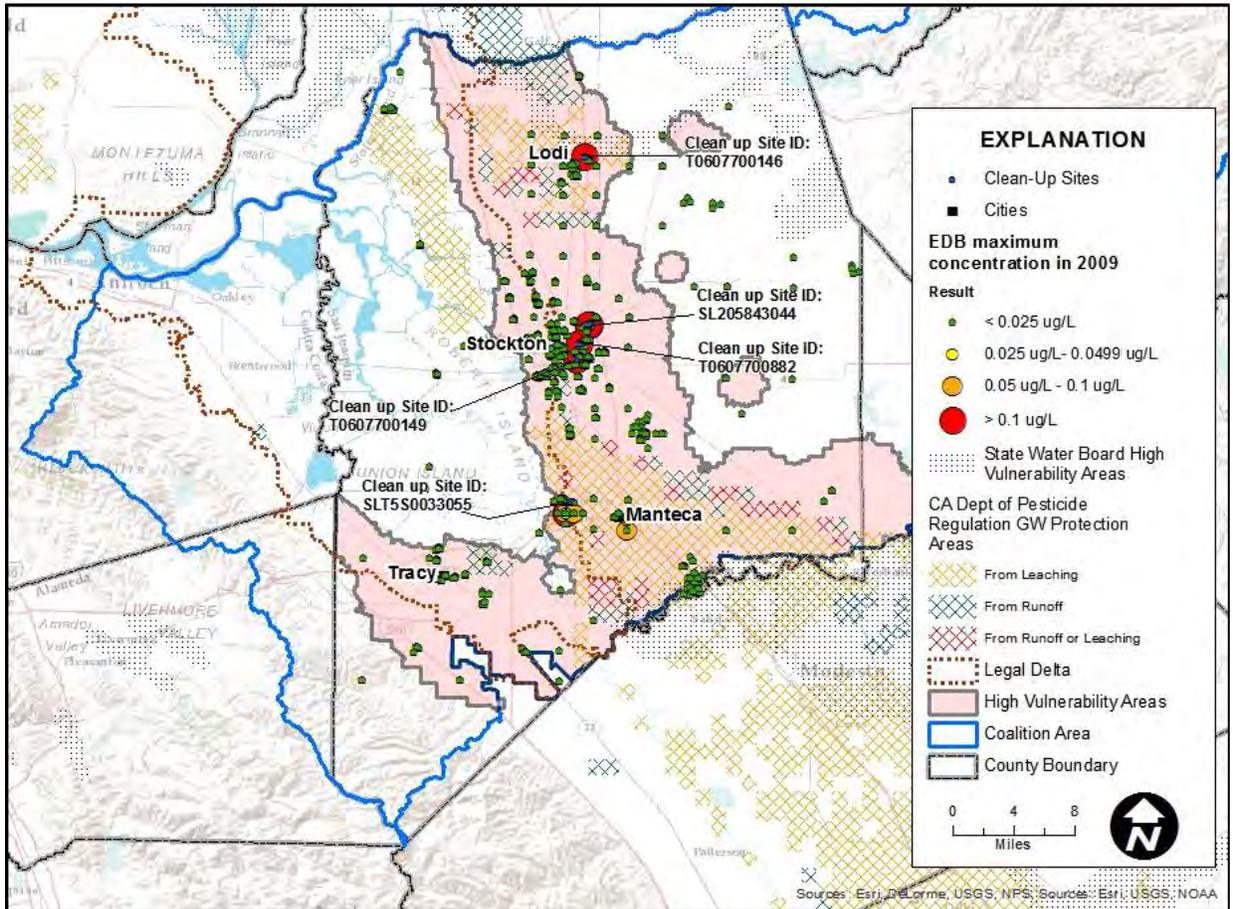


Figure A3-8. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2009.

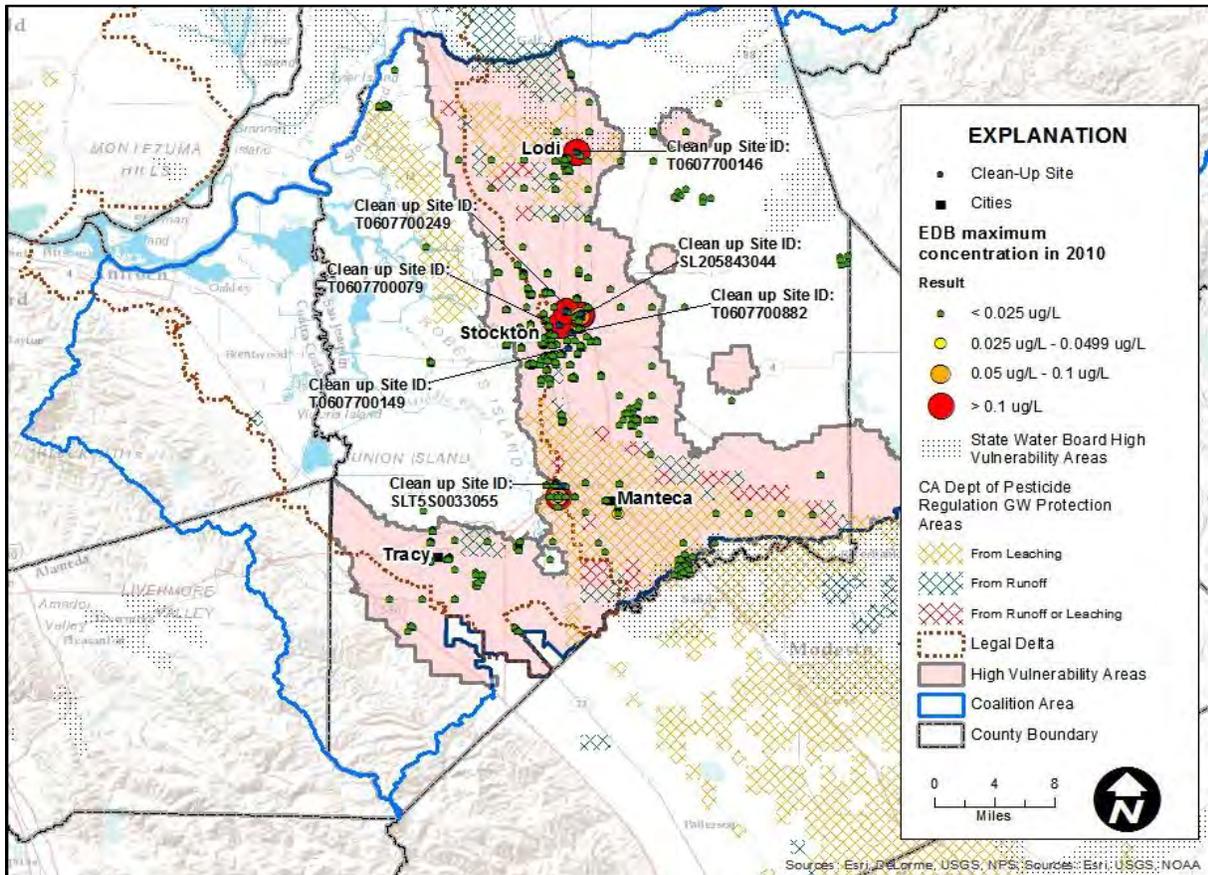


Figure A3-9. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2010.

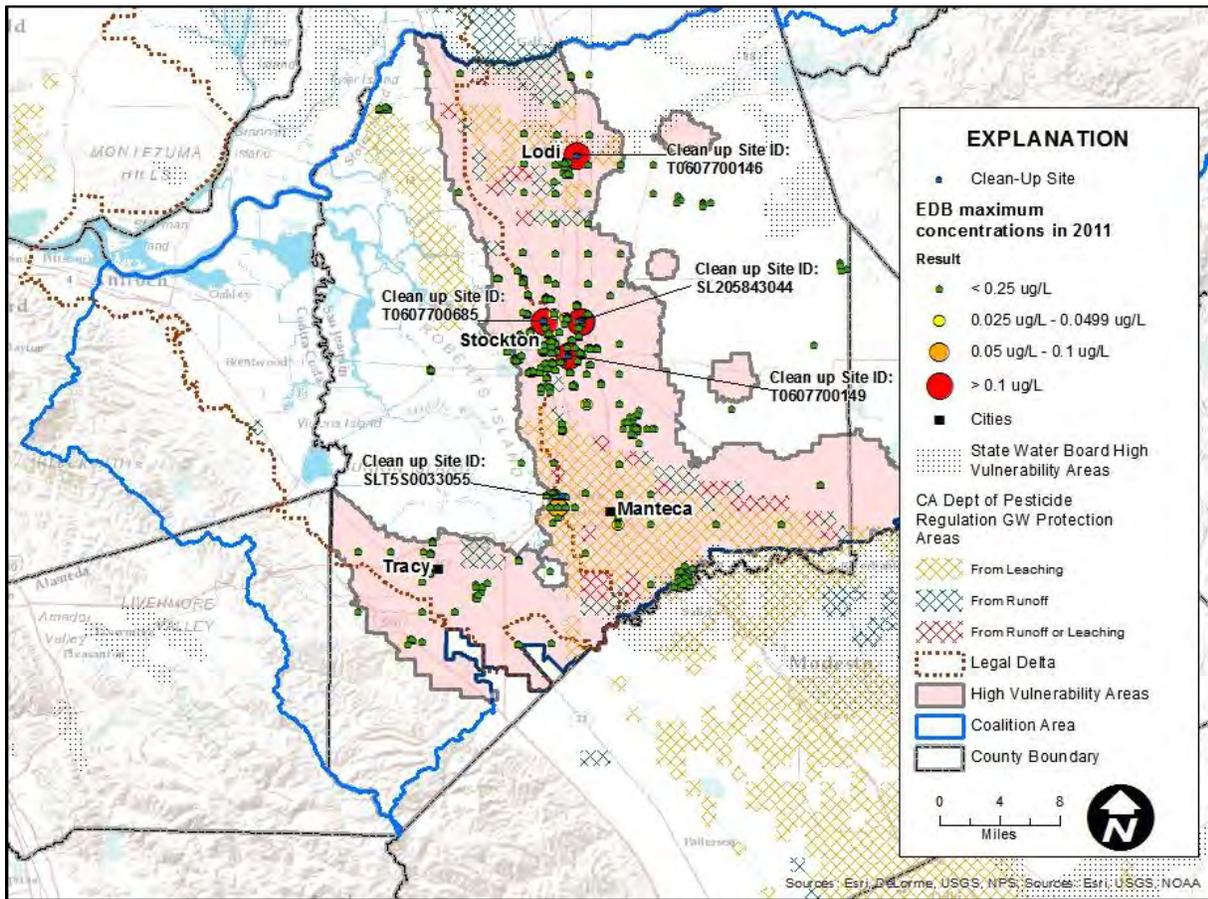


Figure A3-10. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2011.

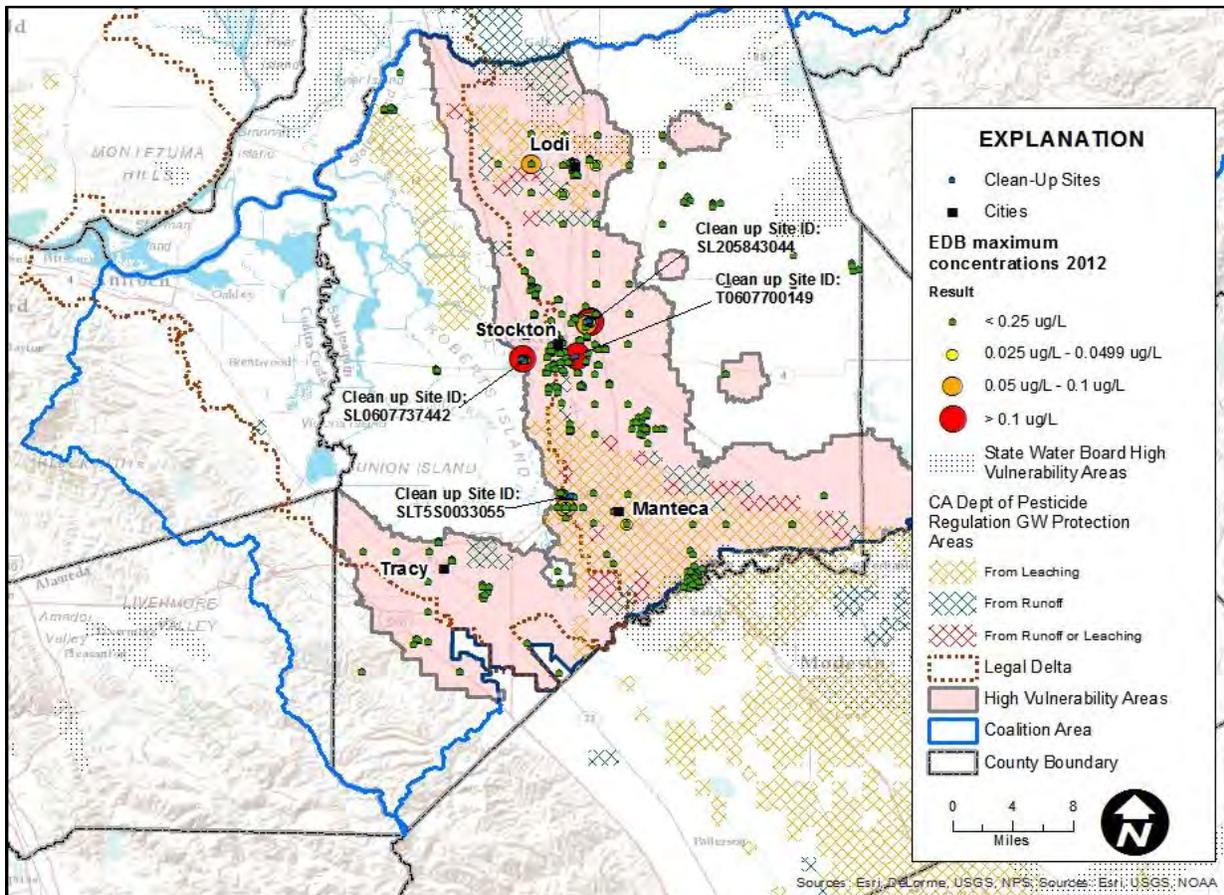


Figure A3-11. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2012.

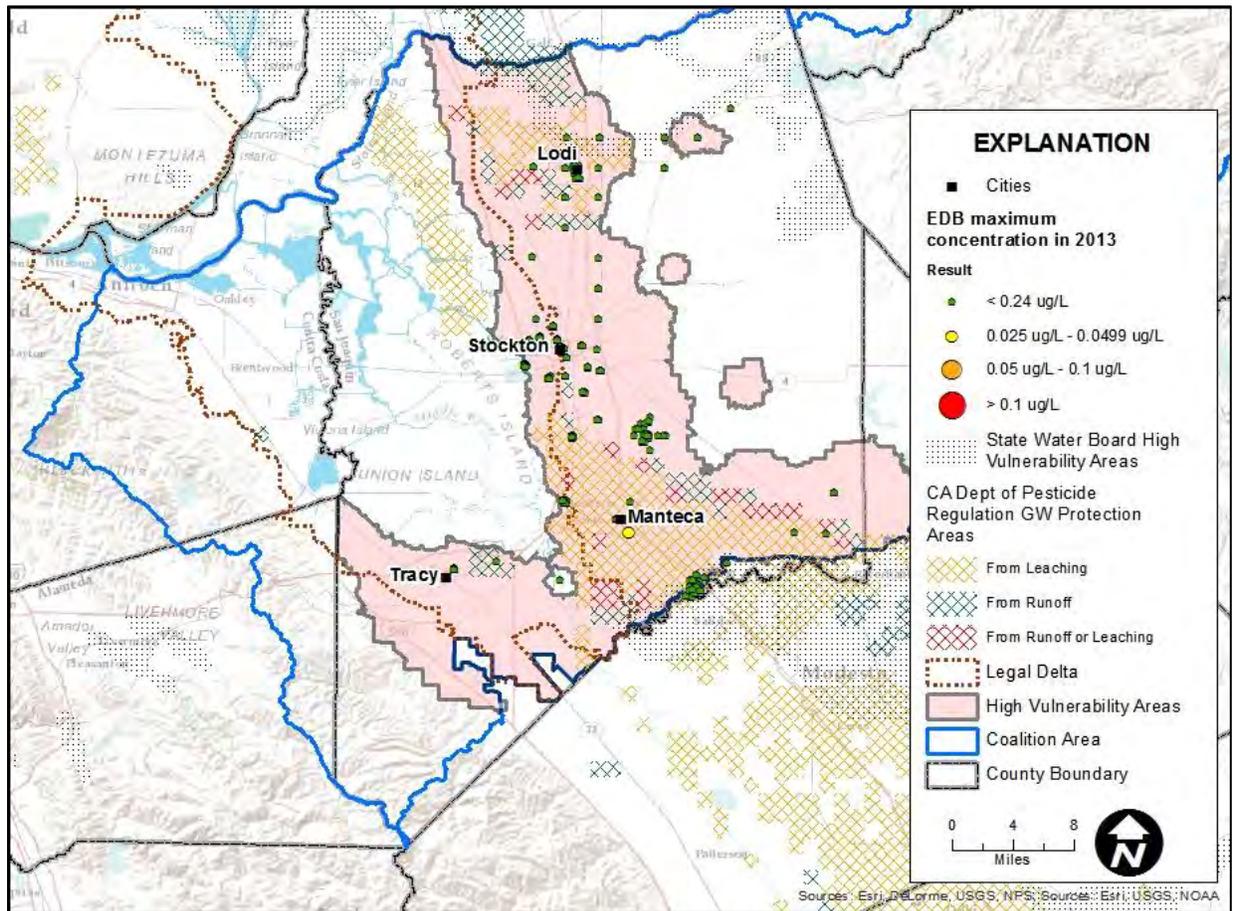


Figure A3-12. Distribution of maximum EDB concentrations, 2013.

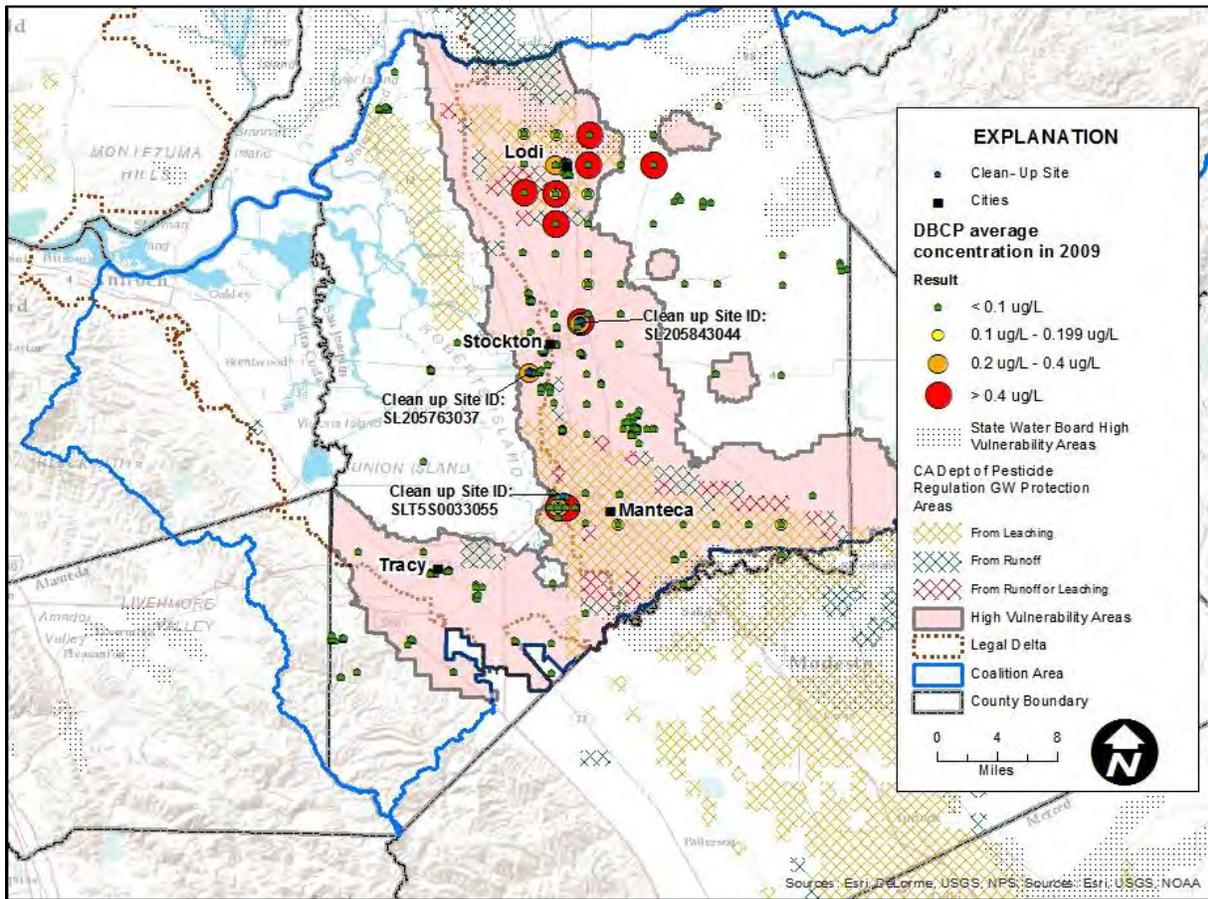


Figure A3-13. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2009.

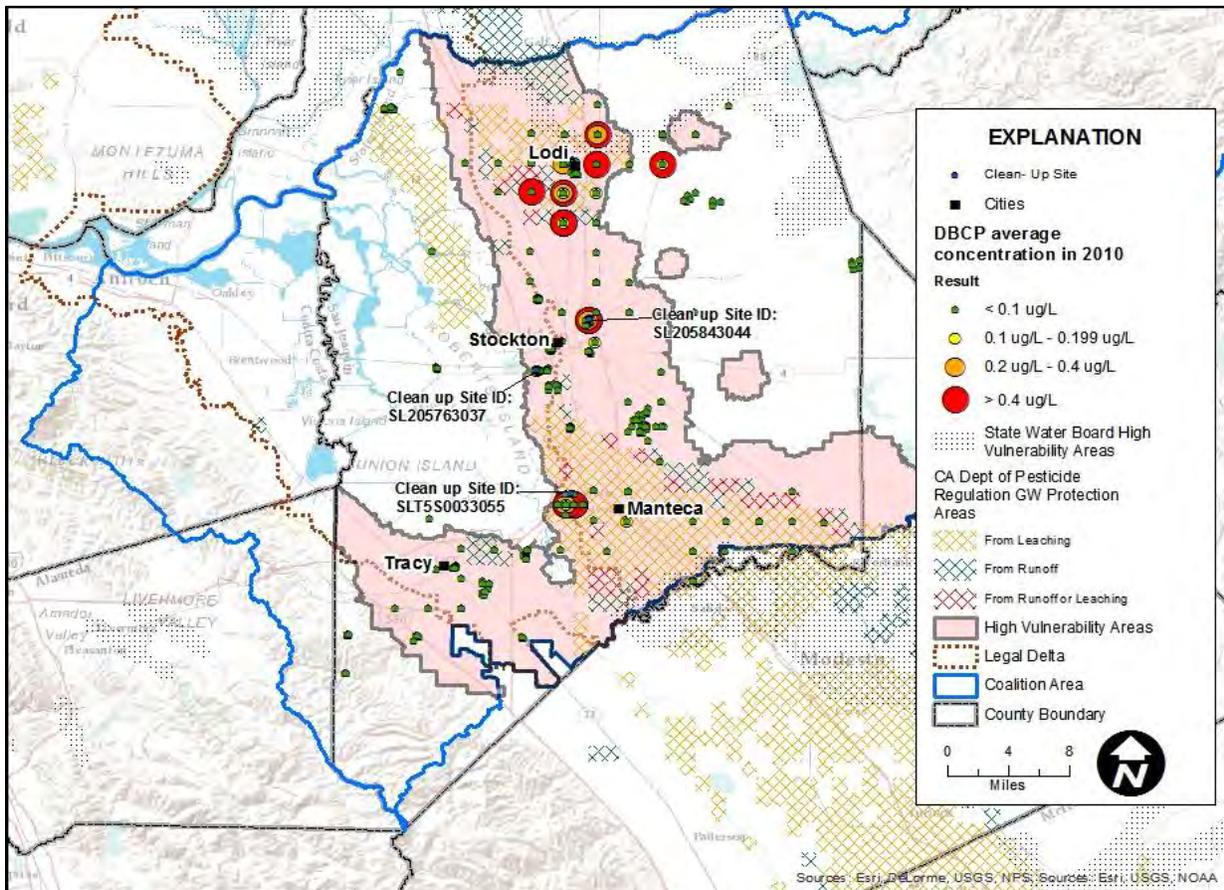


Figure A3-14. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2010.

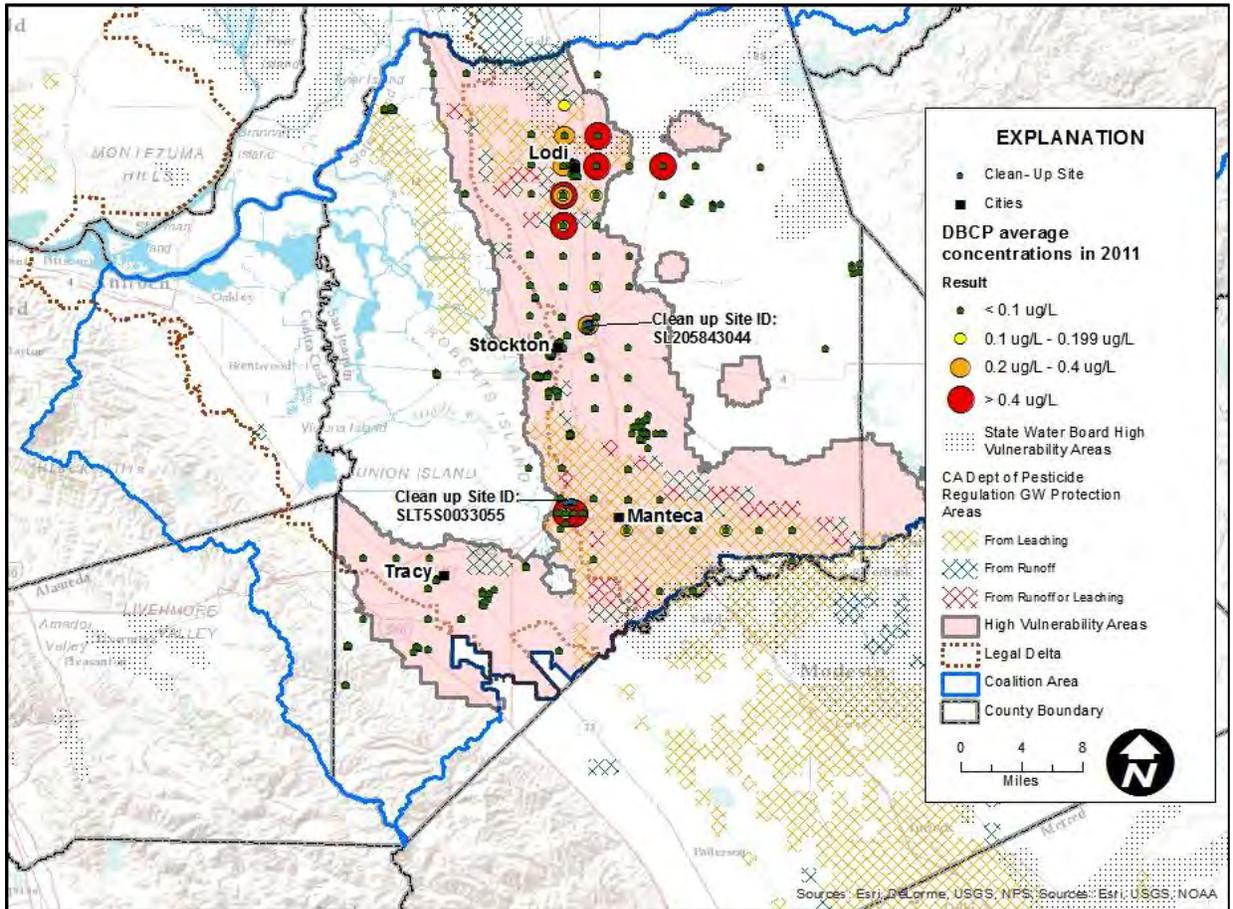


Figure A3-15. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2011.

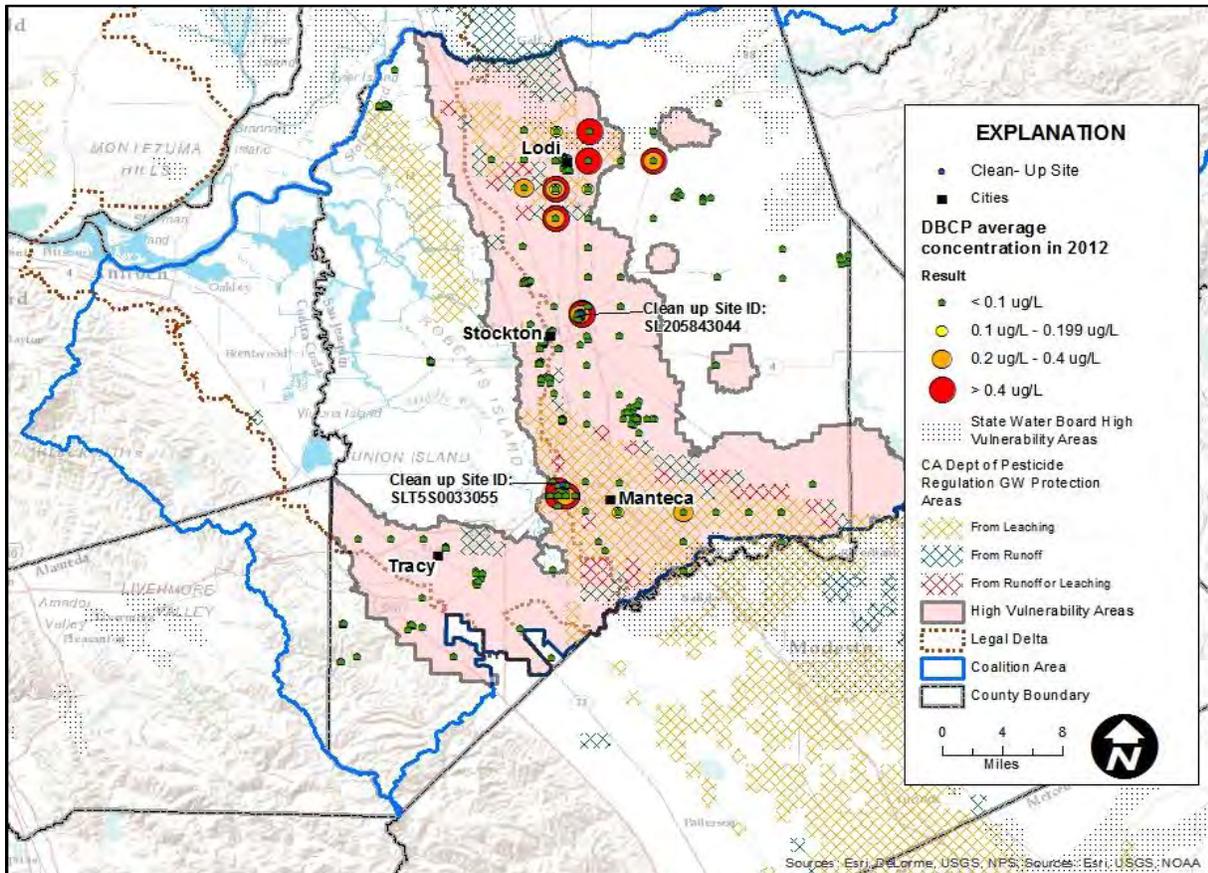


Figure A3-16. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2012.

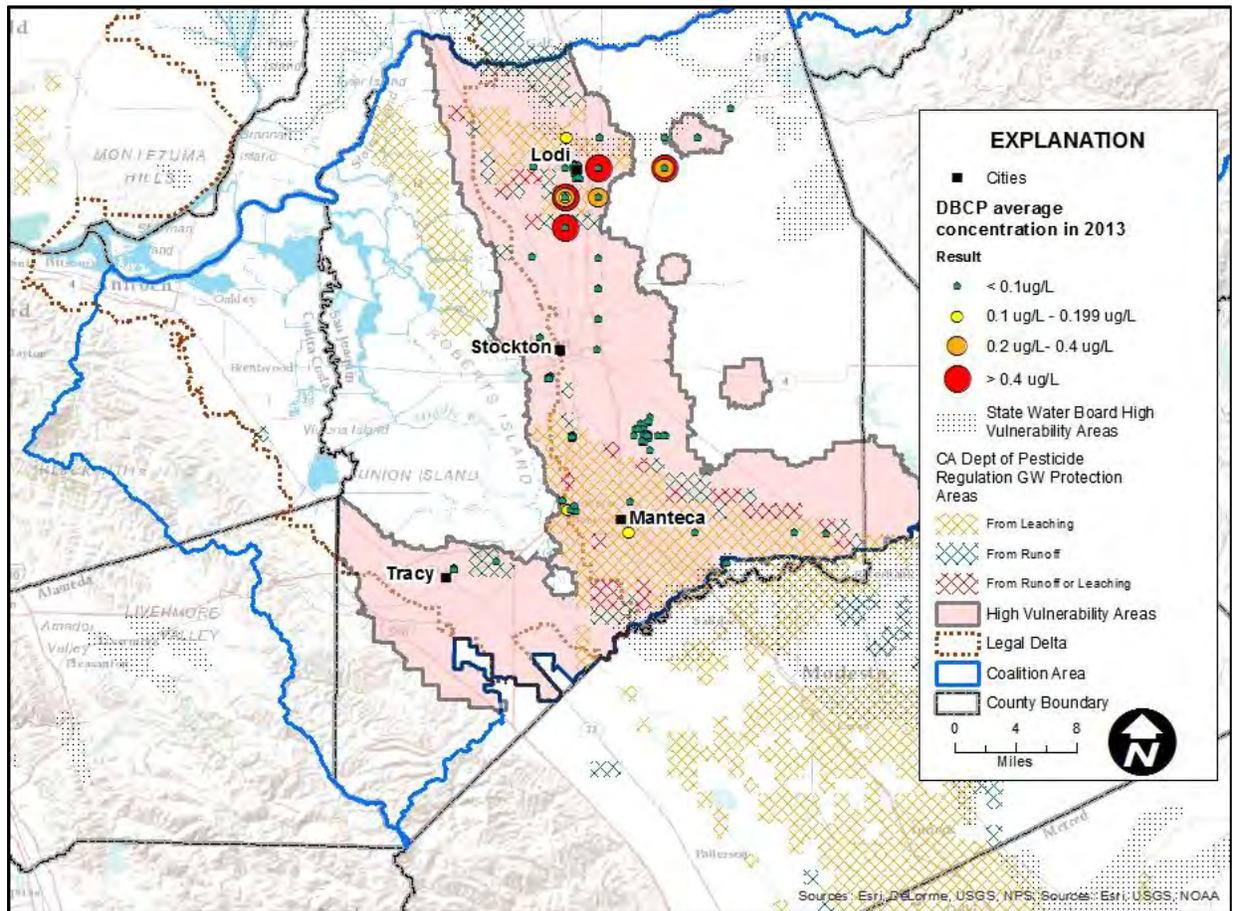


Figure A3-17. Distribution of average DBCP concentrations, 2013.

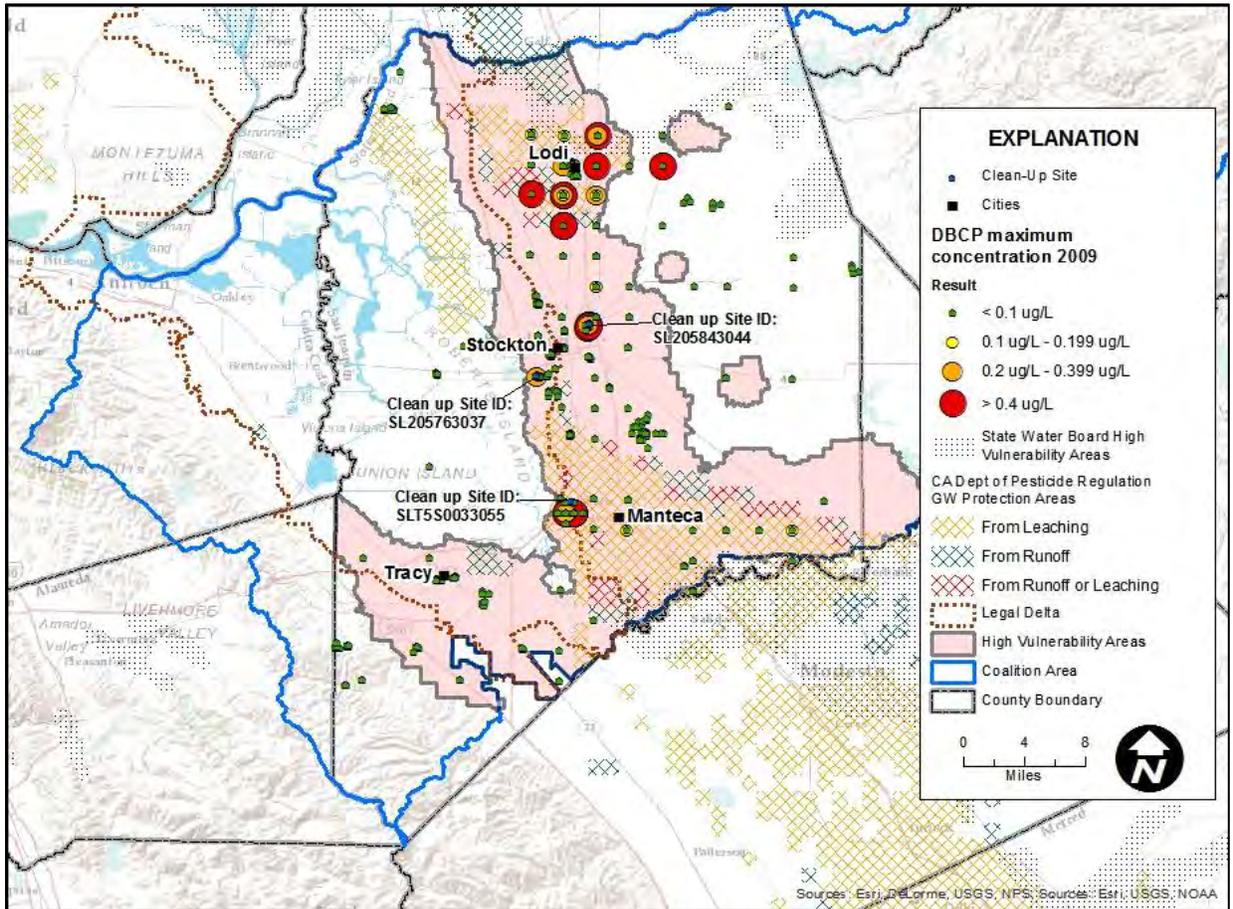


Figure A3-18. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2009.

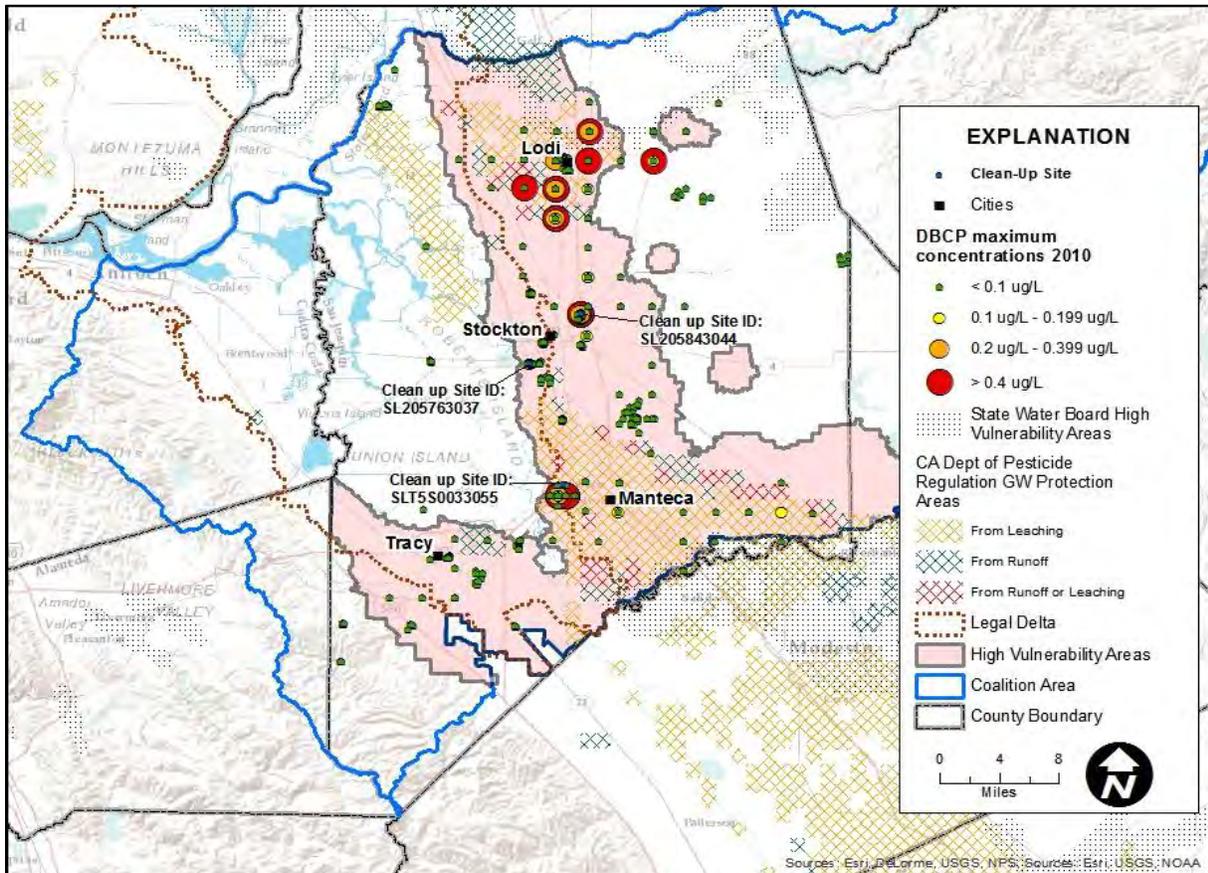


Figure A3-19. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2010.

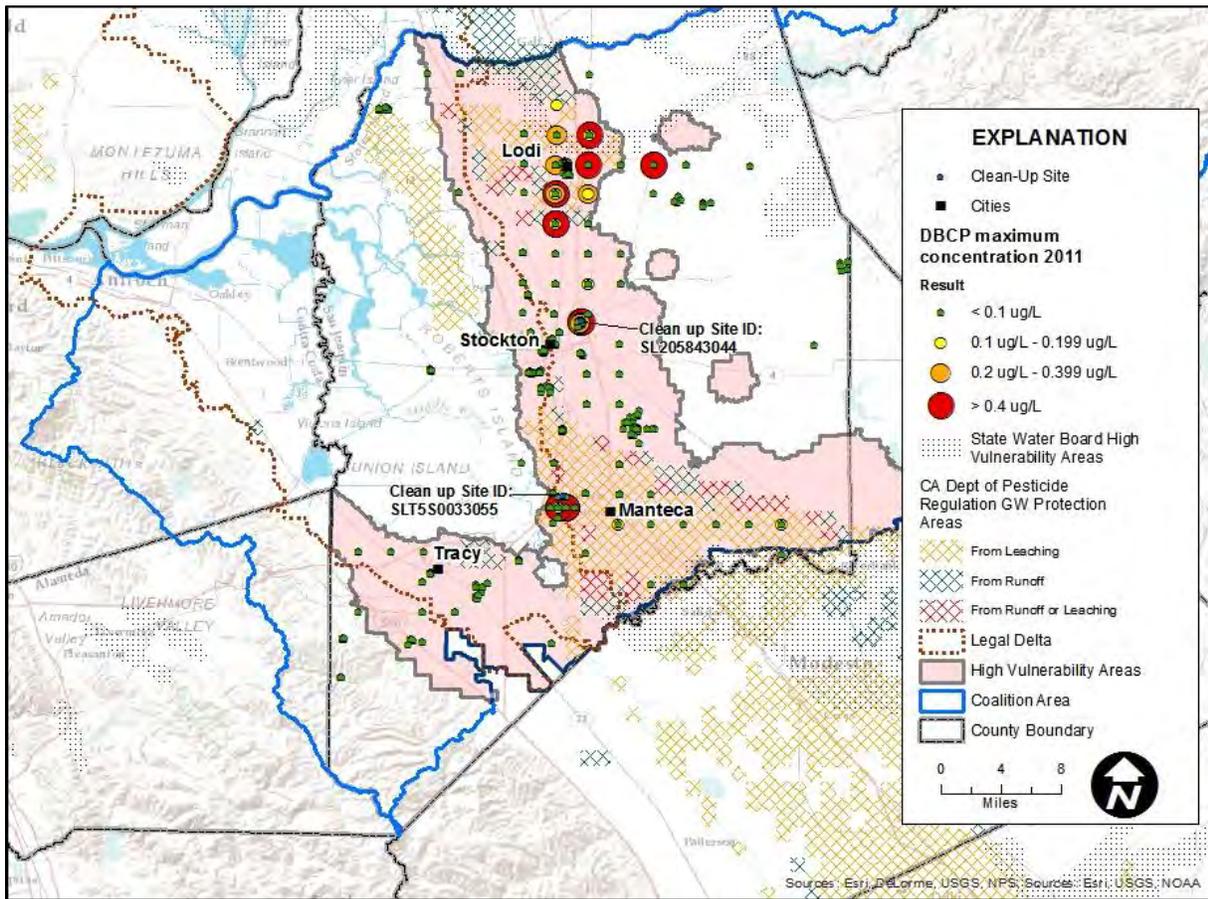


Figure A3-20. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2011.

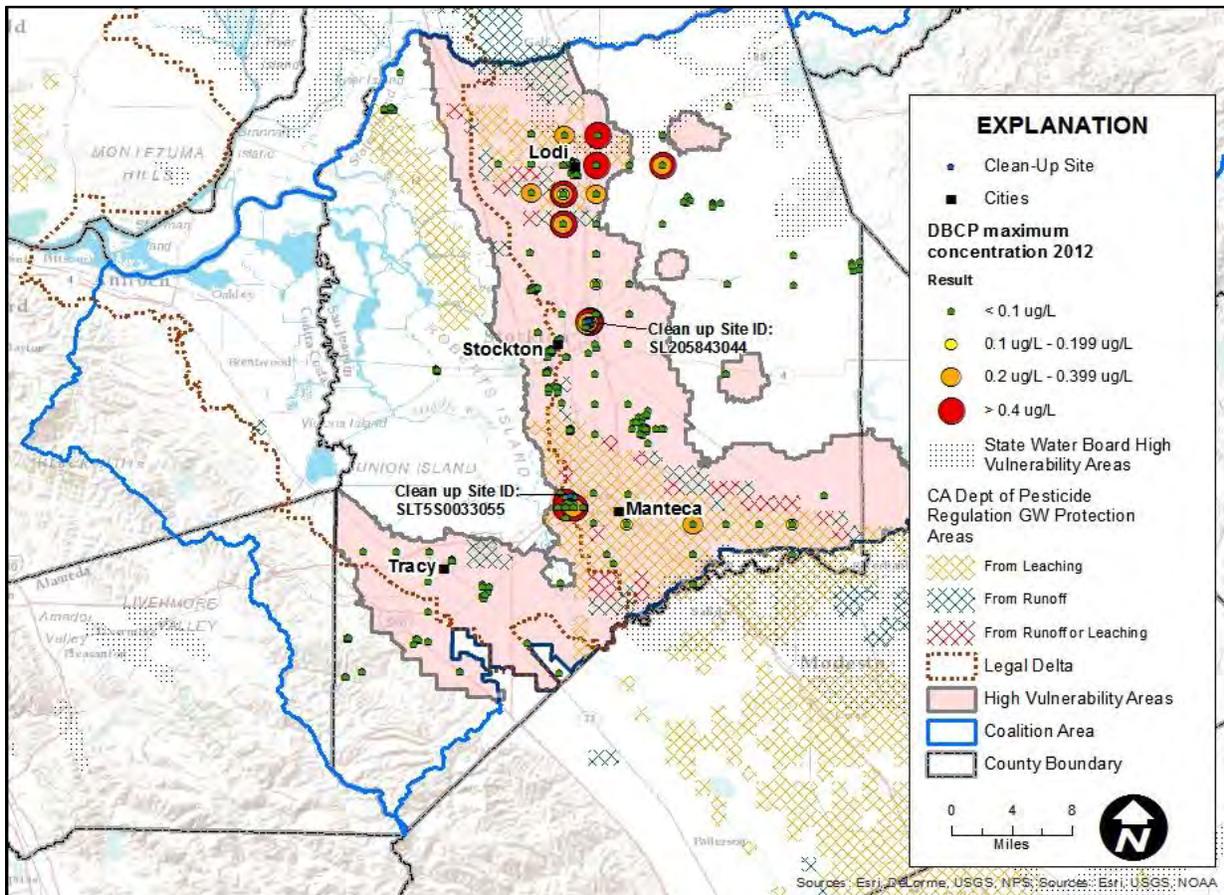


Figure A3-21. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2012.

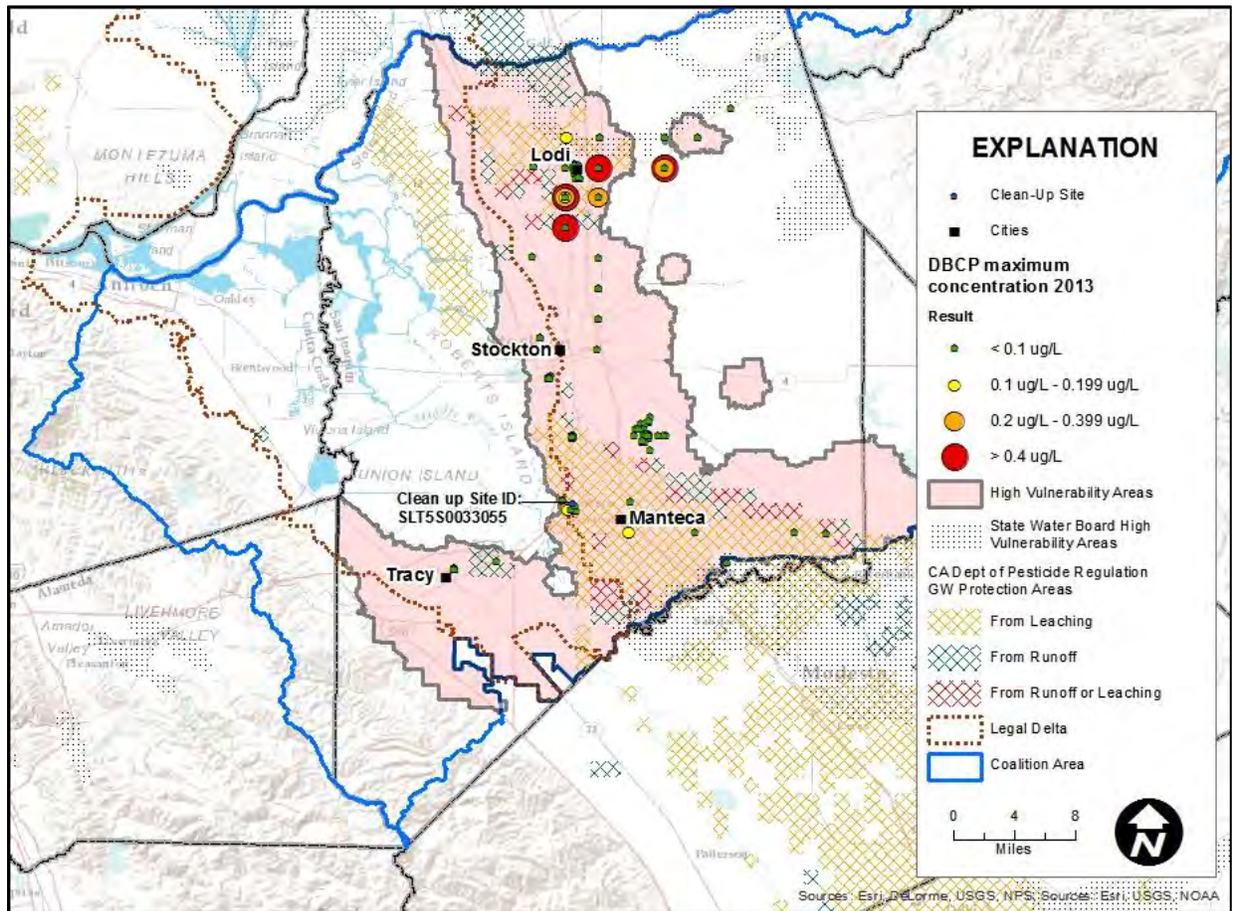


Figure A3-22. Distribution of maximum DBCP concentrations, 2013.

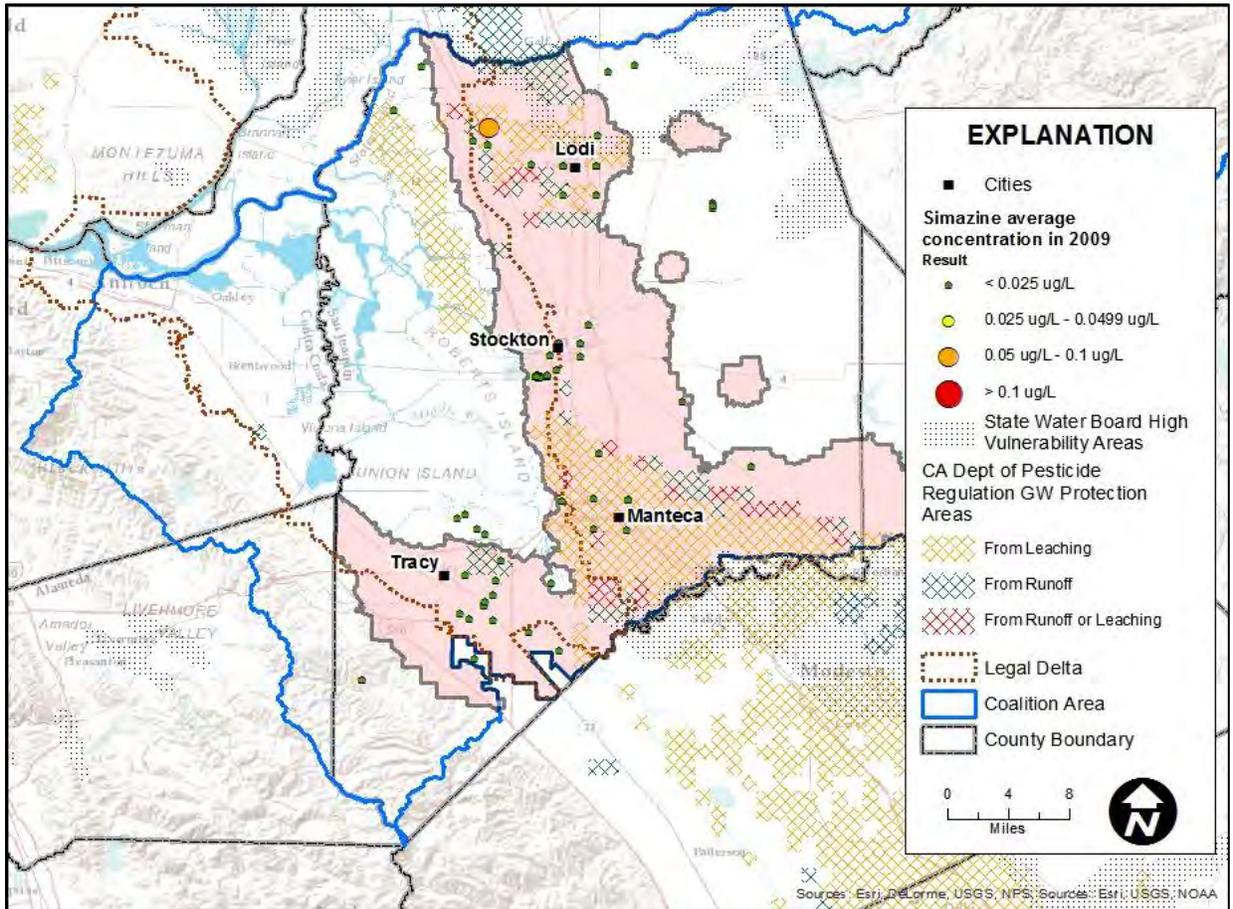


Figure A3-23. Distribution of average Simazine concentrations, 2009.

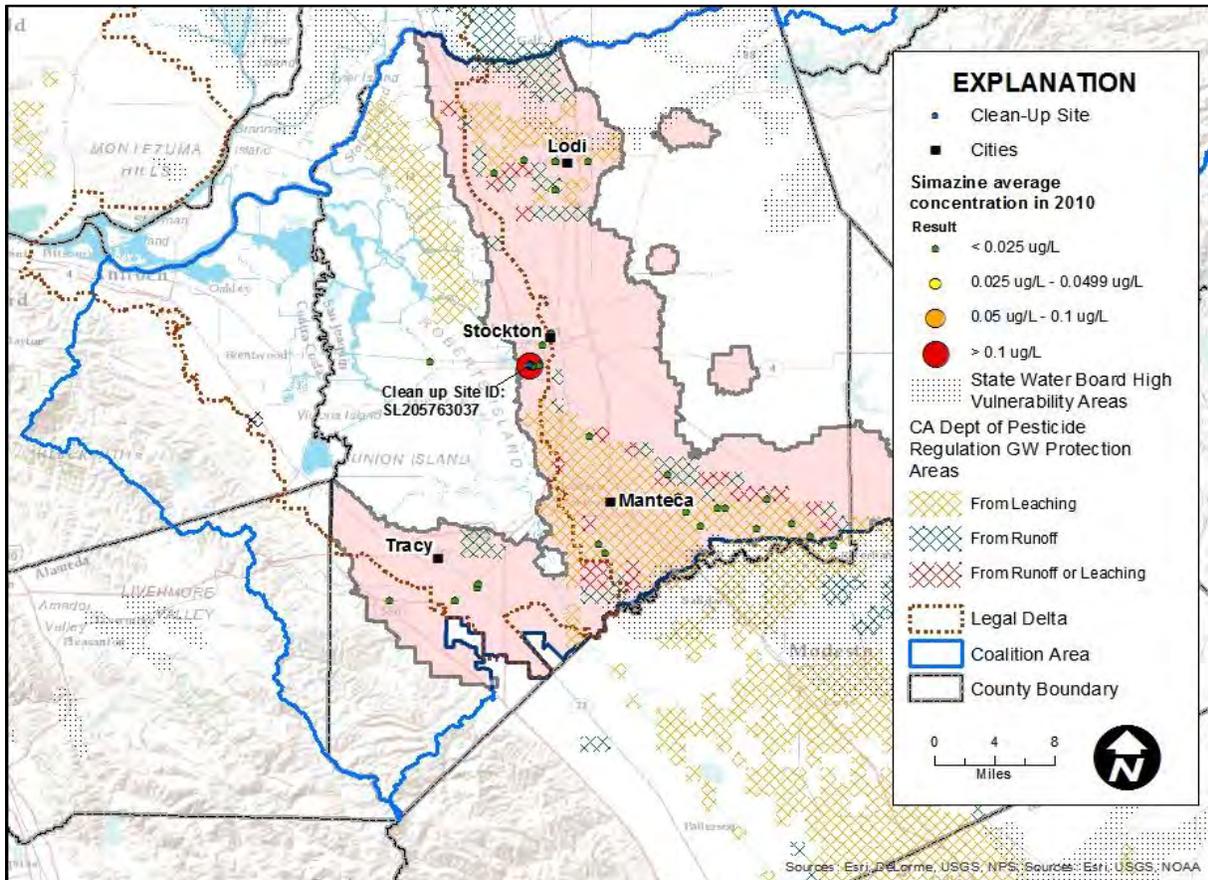


Figure A3-24. Distribution of average Simazine concentrations, 2010.

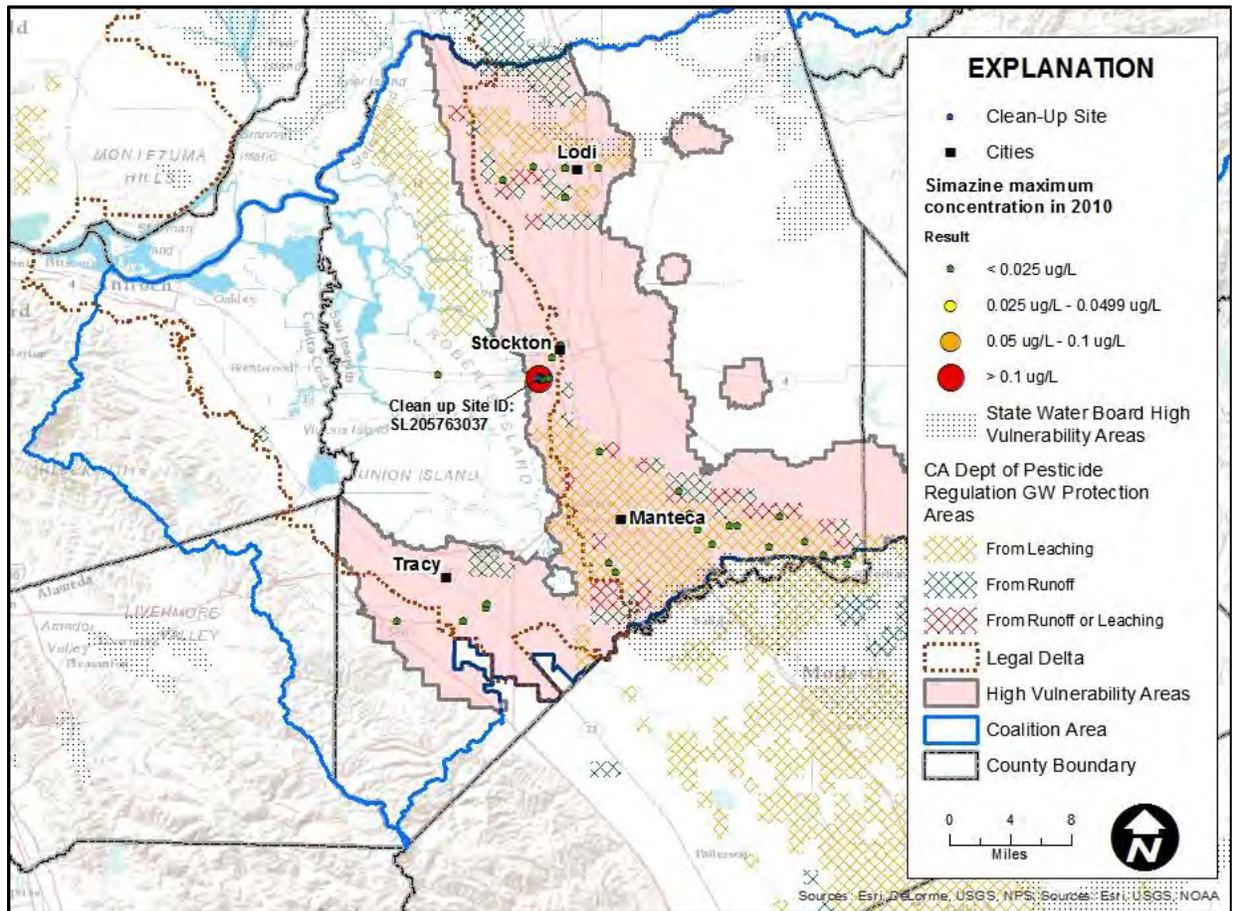


Figure A3-25. Distribution of maximum Simazine concentrations, 2010.

4. Soil Chemistry

We plotted soil pH and salinity in the Coalition area, based on data from the NRCS soil surveys of San Joaquin and northern Stanislaus Counties. Ranges were specified by soil series for both pH and salinity; for plotting we used the mid-point of each soil's respective range. Figure A4-1 shows soil pH and Figure A4-2 shows soil salinity.

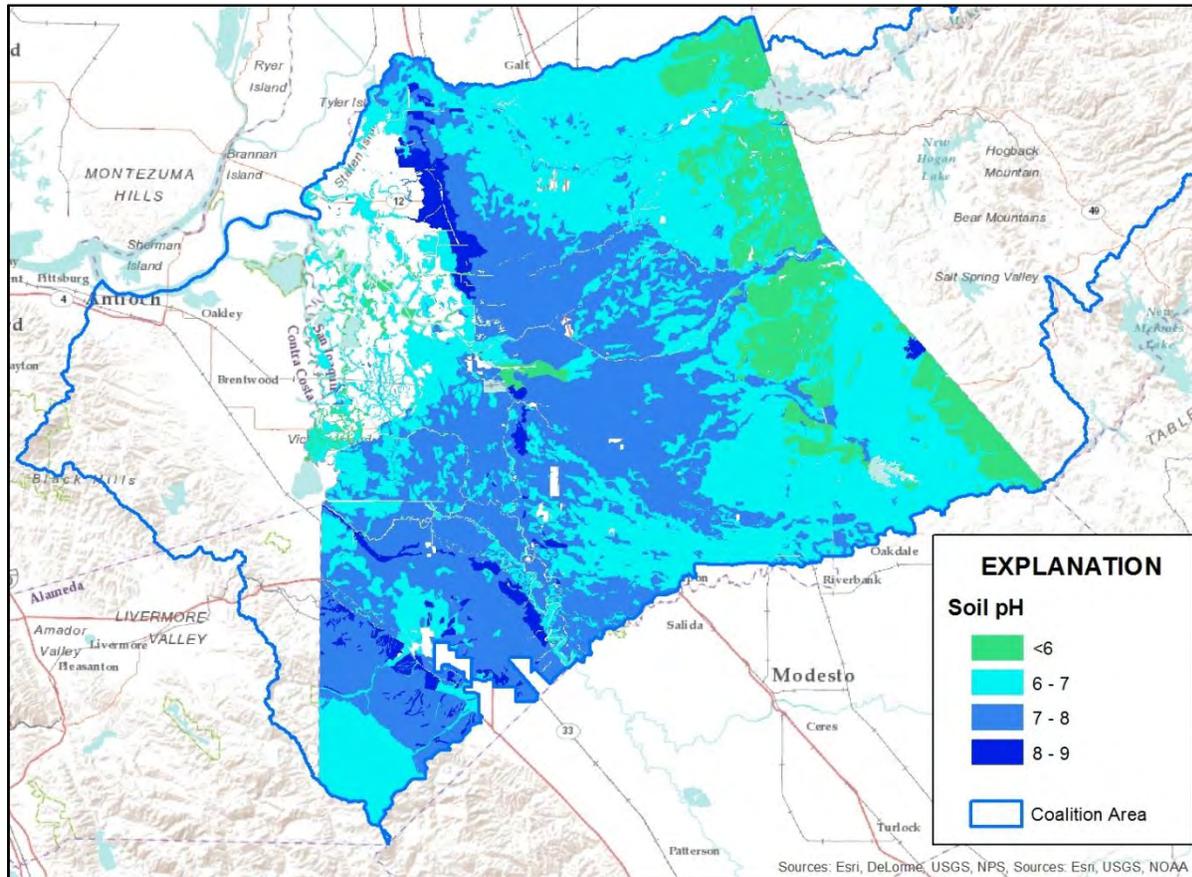


Figure A4-1. Soil pH.

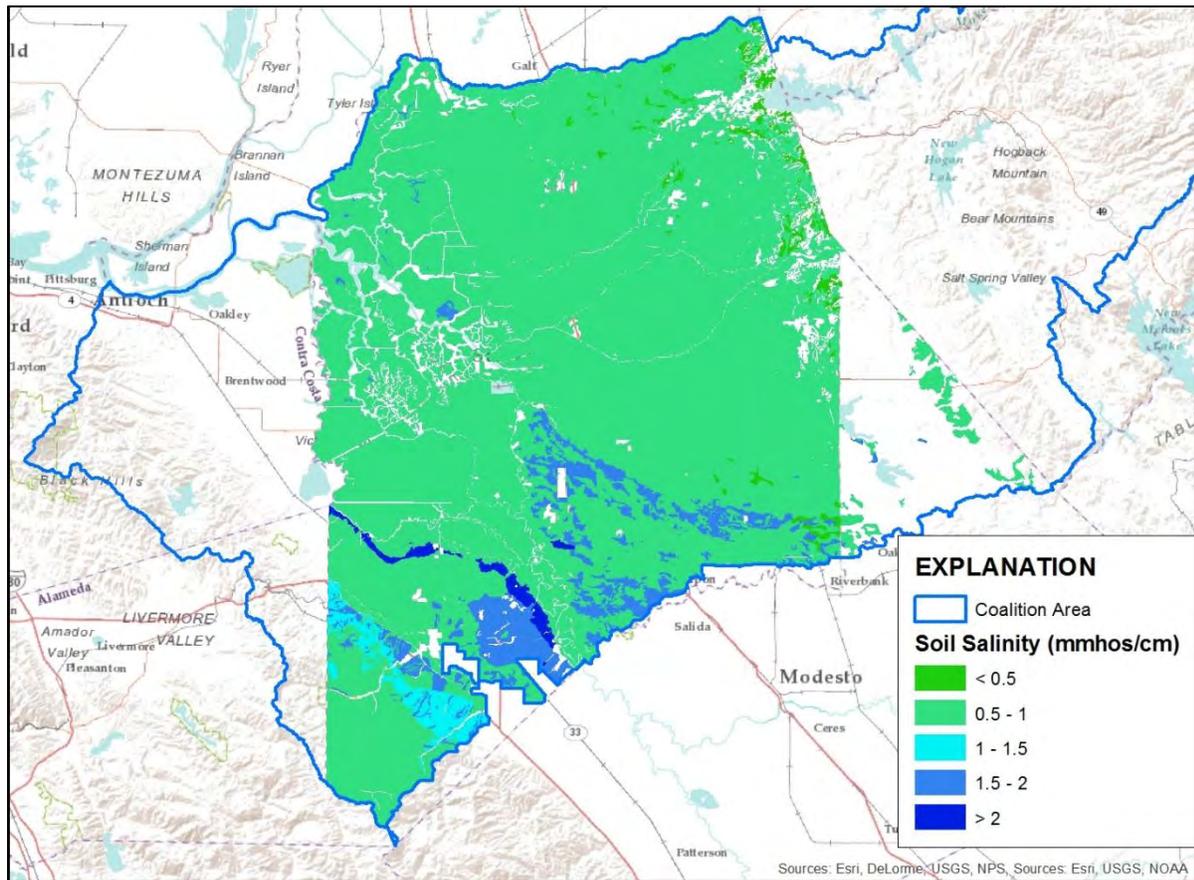


Figure A4-2. Soil salinity.

5. DRASTIC Input Layers

We used GIS raster layers for each of the DRASTIC components to calculate drastic scores. Figures A5-1 through A5-8 below show the individual input layers that were used for DRASTIC, classified according to the model's rating scheme. Both vertical and horizontal conductivity were used in different DRASTIC iterations, so both are included for comparison. Ultimately, vertical conductivity was used for DRASTIC.

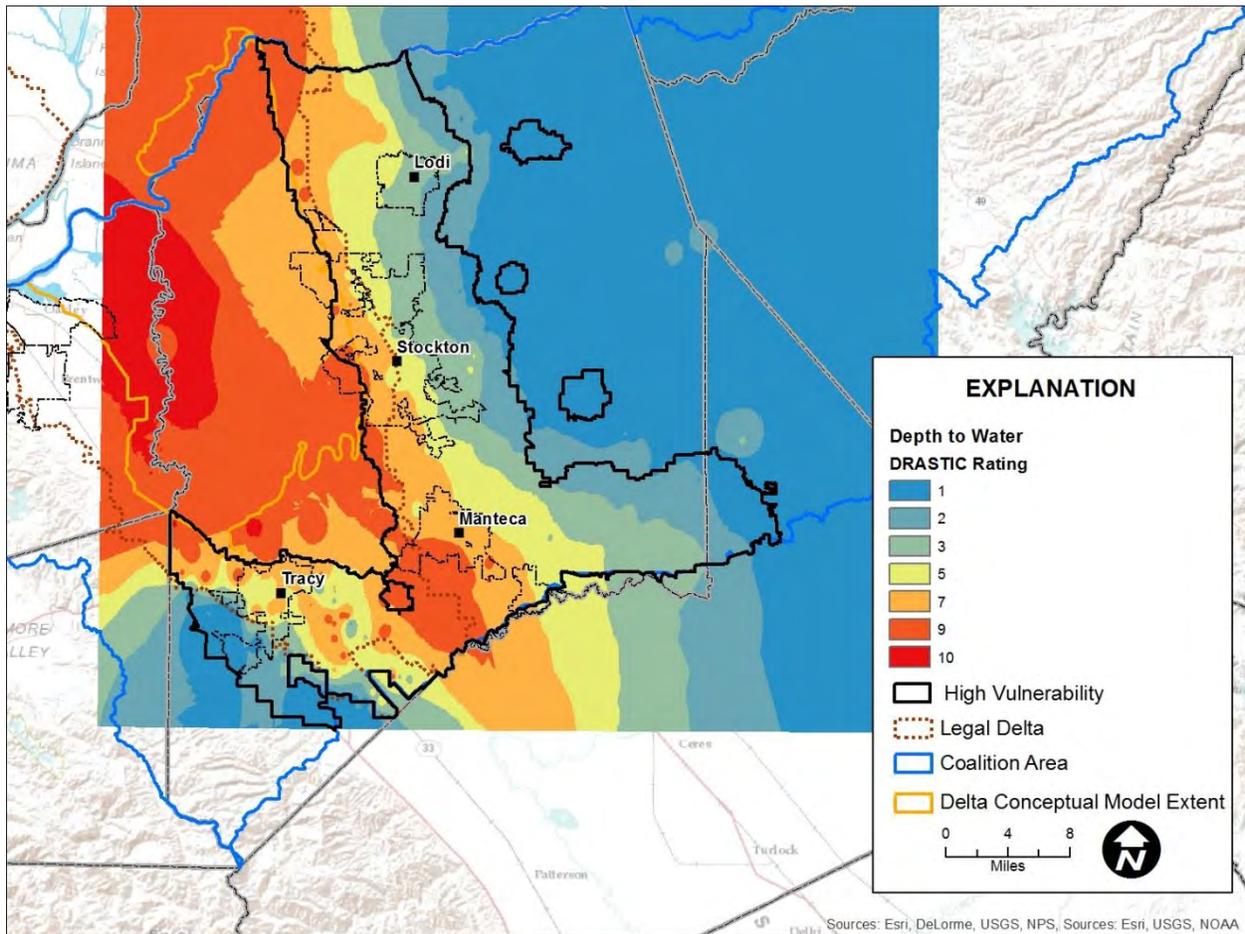


Figure A5-1. DRASTIC input ratings for depth to groundwater.

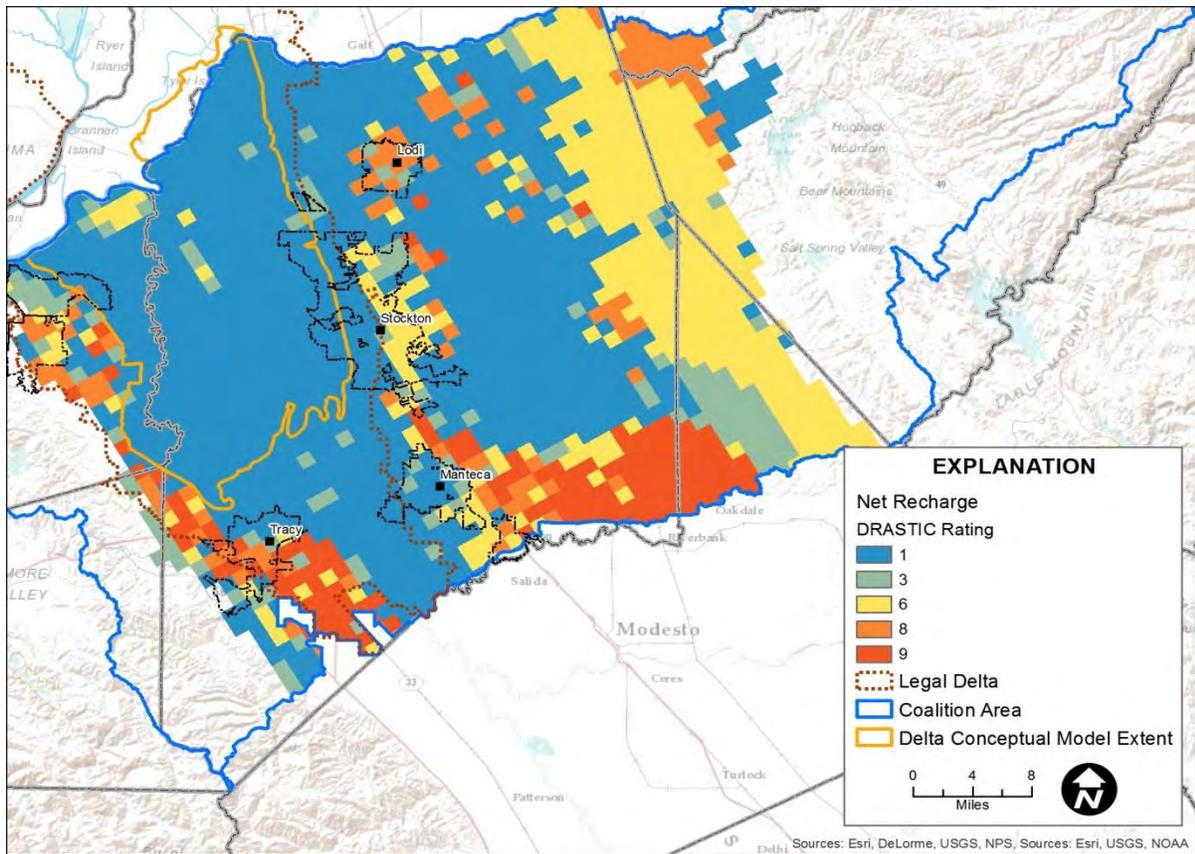


Figure A5-2. DRASTIC input ratings for net recharge.

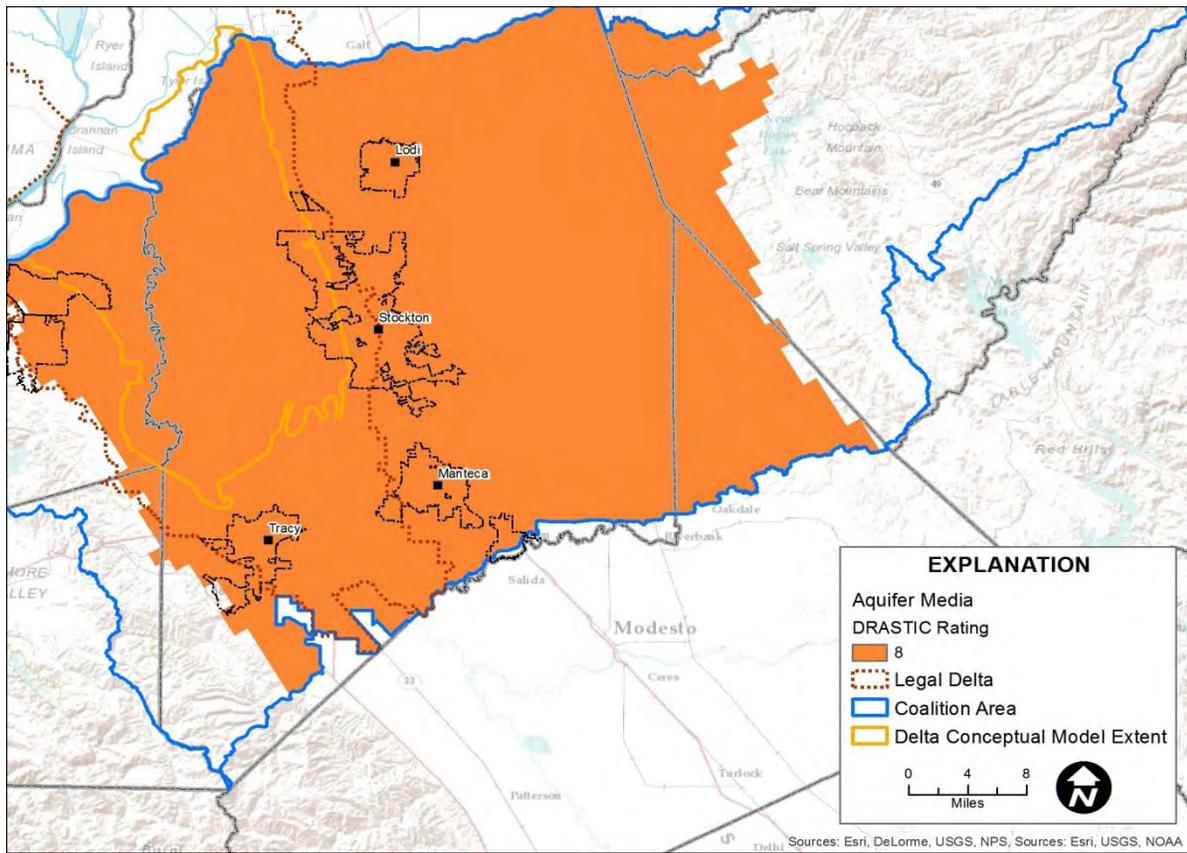


Figure A5-3. DRASTIC input rating for aquifer media.

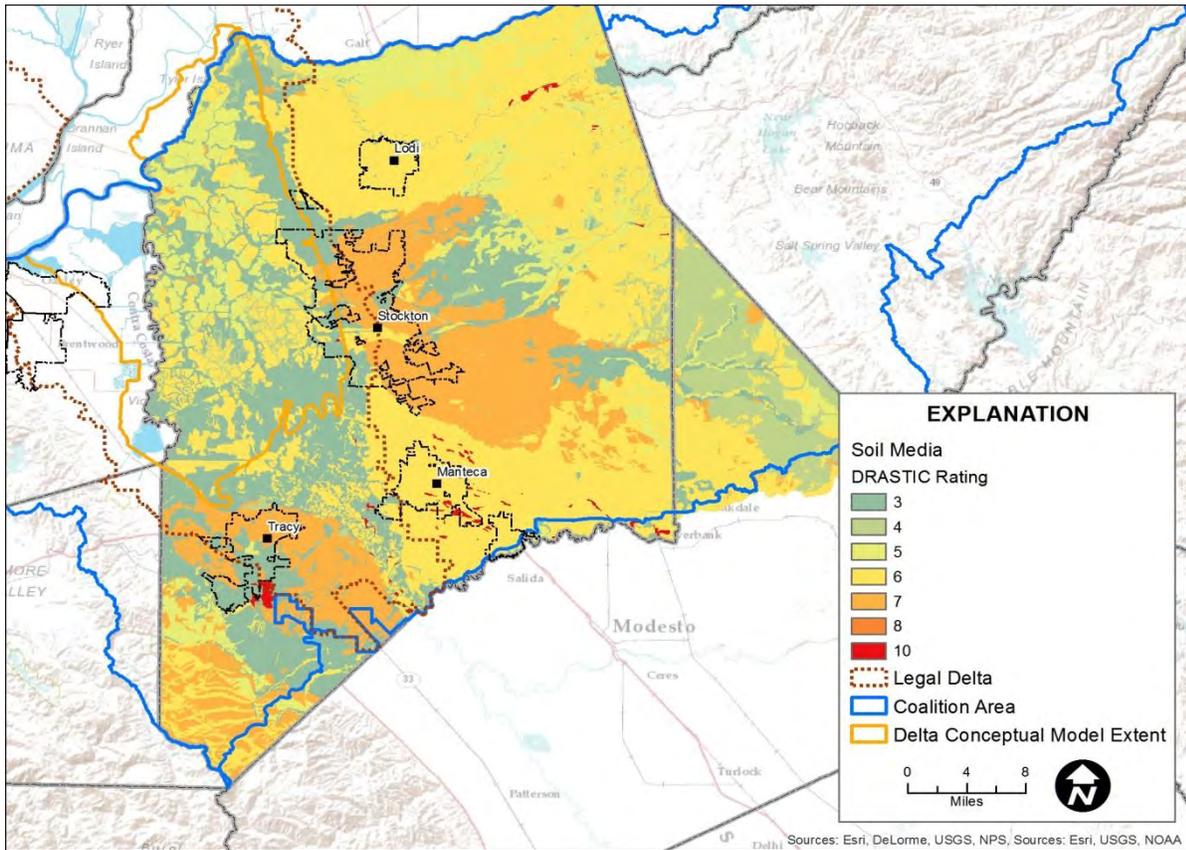


Figure A5-4. DRASTIC input ratings for soil media.

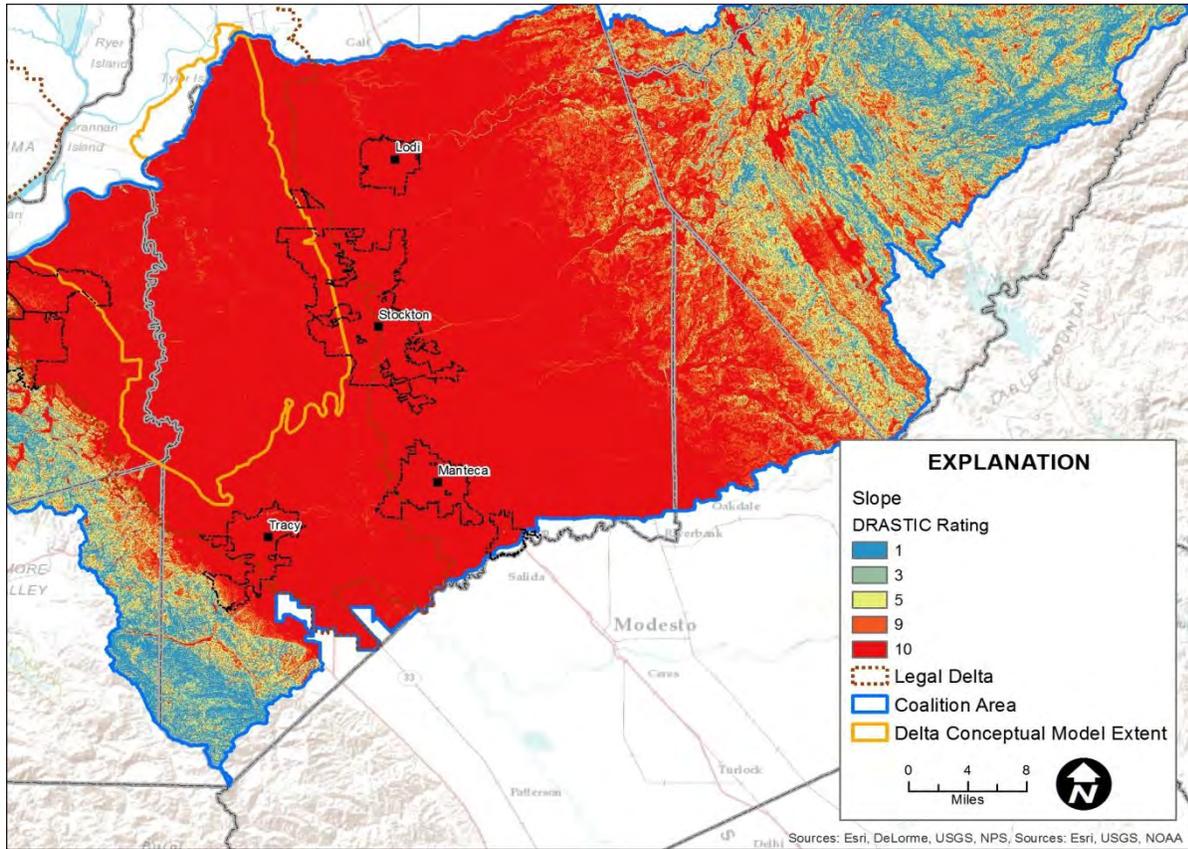


Figure A5-5. DRASTIC input ratings for topography (slope).

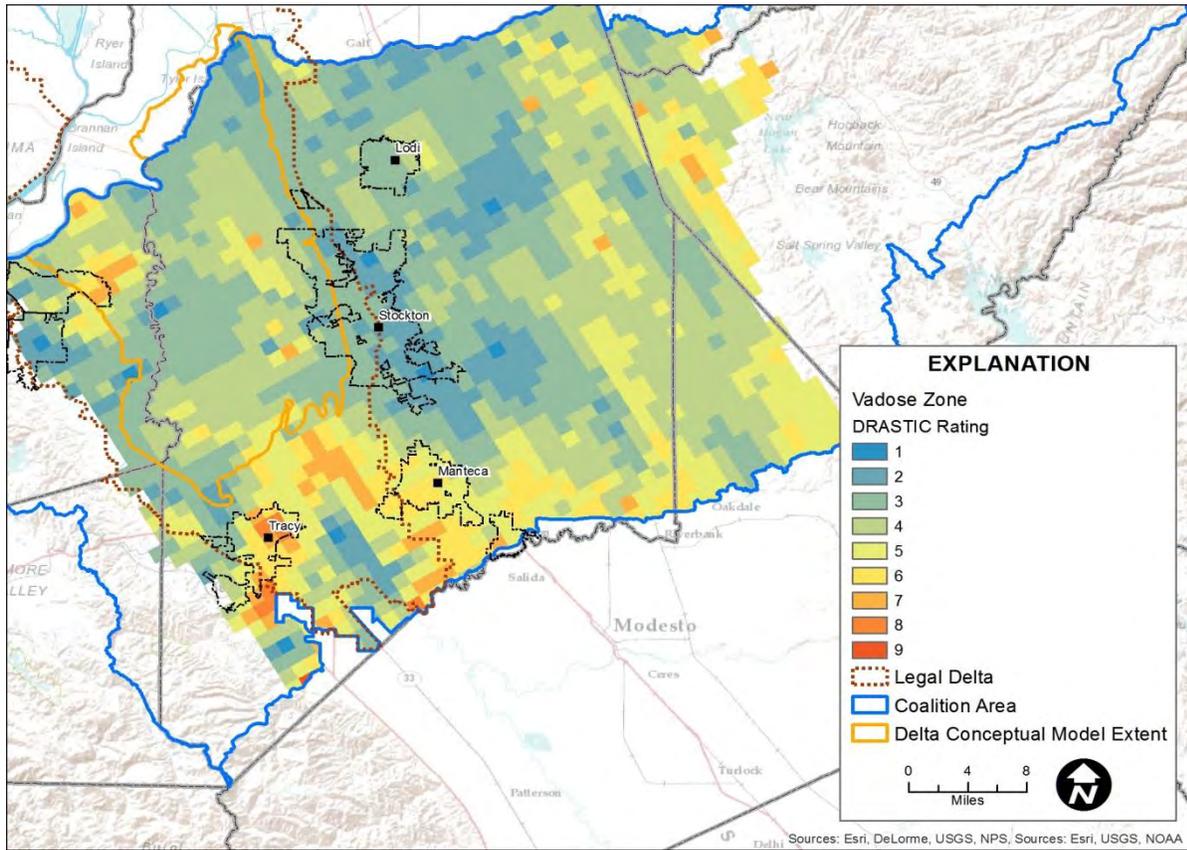


Figure A5-6. DRASTIC input ratings for impact of vadose zone.

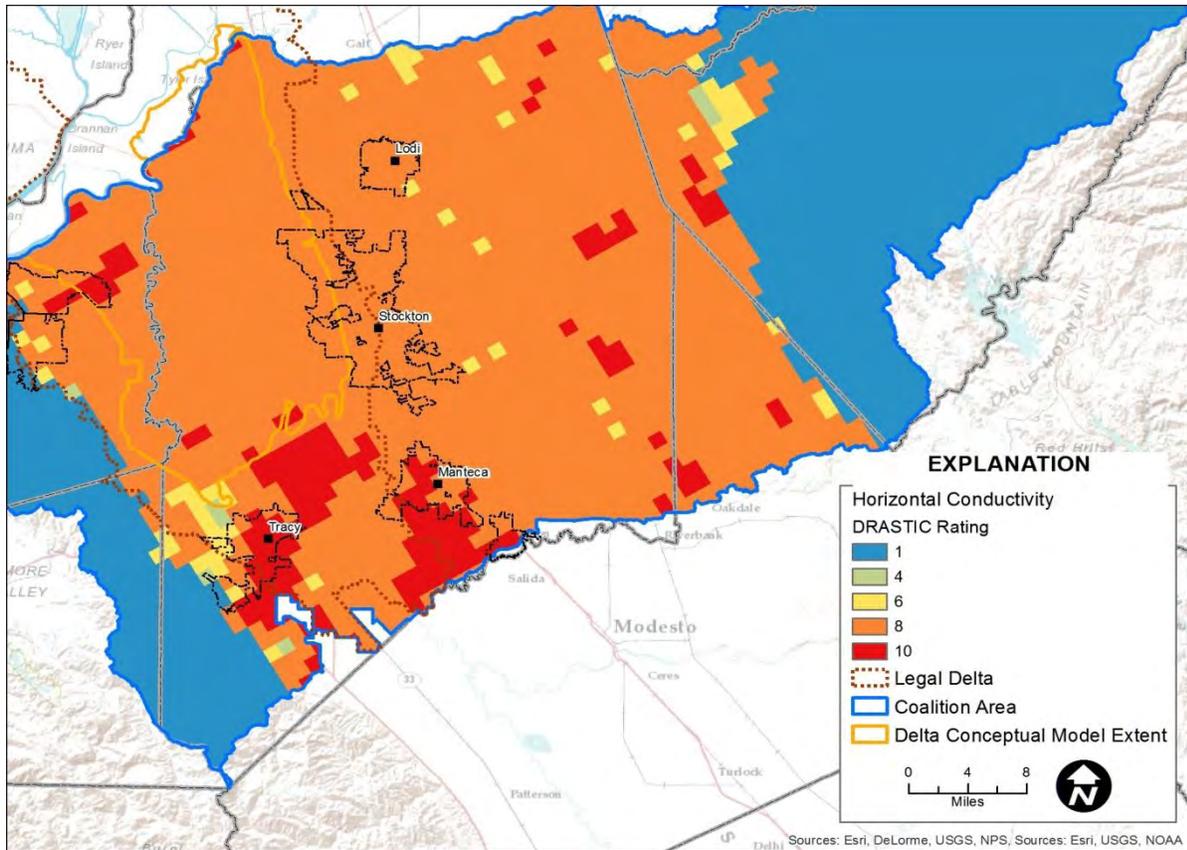


Figure A5-7. DRASTIC input ratings for horizontal hydraulic conductivity.

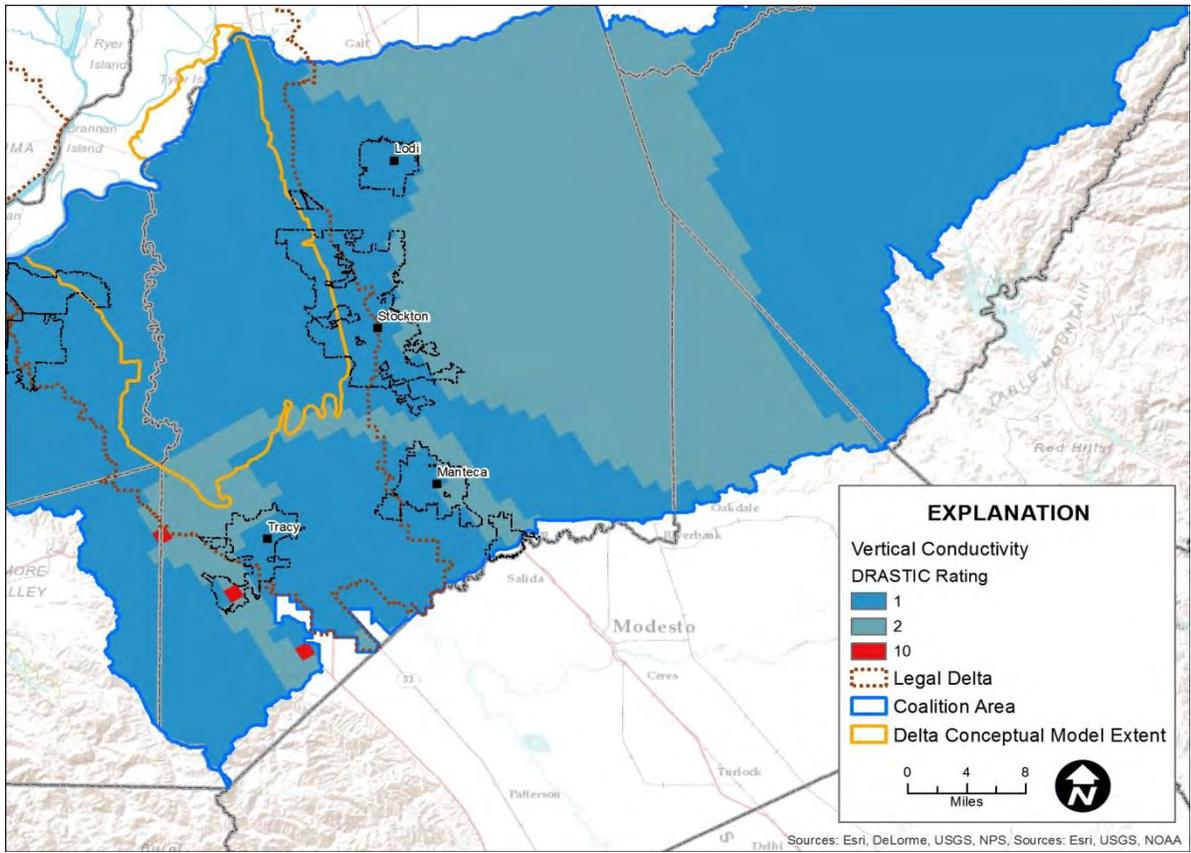


Figure A5-8. DRASTIC input ratings for vertical hydraulic conductivity.

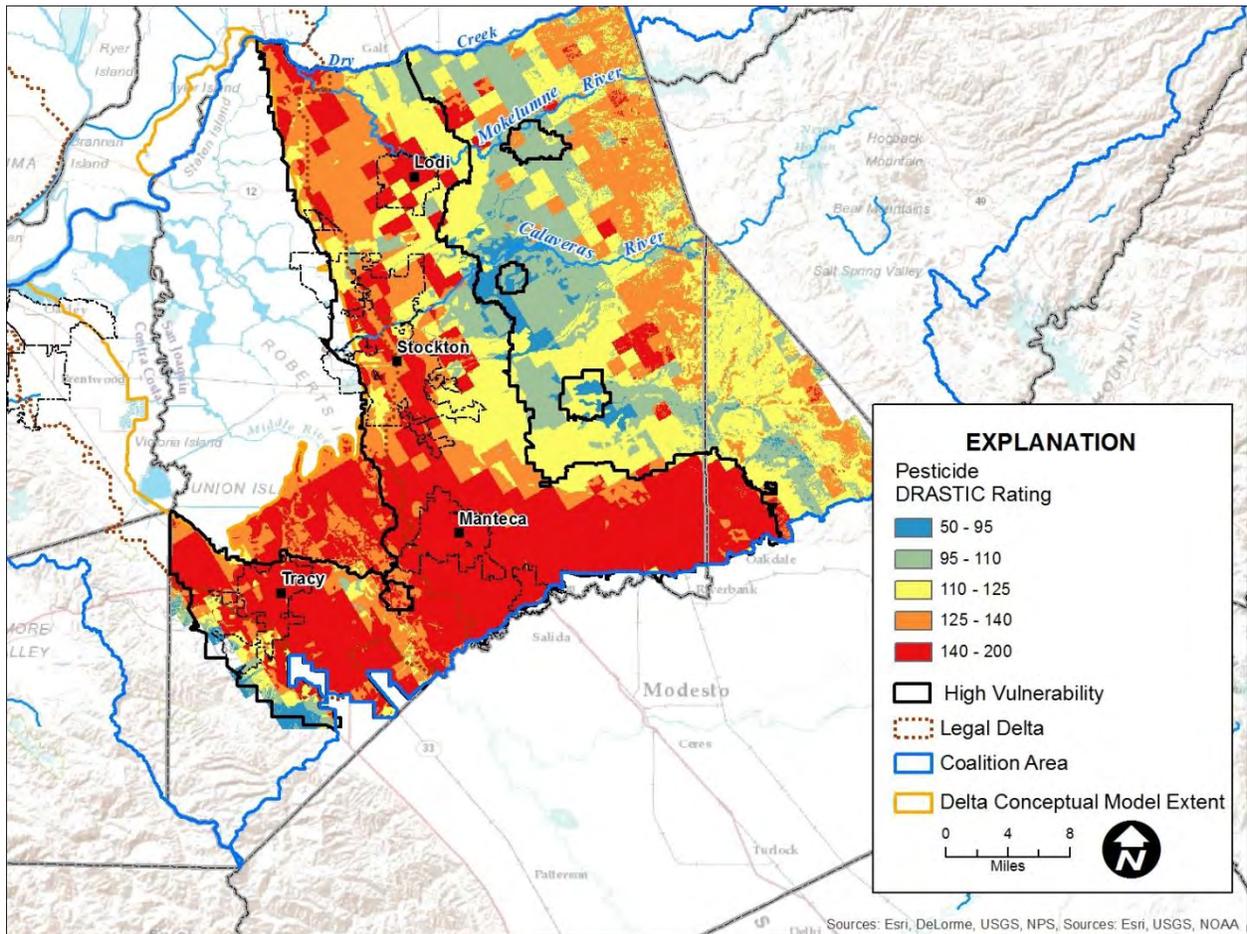


Figure A5-9. Pesticide DRASTIC scores