Securing Our Water Future

An Overview of the Calimesa Crystal Vault Project by Yucaipa Valley Water District

Wednesday, February 4, 2026

State of California | DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PROJECT | California Natural Resources Agency

NOTICE TO STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS

Date: **January 29, 2026**

Number: **26-01**

Subject: **Increase of State Water Project 2026 Allocation to 30 Percent**

From: Original signed by
John Yarbrough
Deputy Director, State Water Project
Department of Water Resources

A series of atmospheric rivers that arrived mid-December and continued until early January provided for above average precipitation and high runoff, contributing to storage increases in California reservoirs. However, the series of storms were warm, snowpack accumulation has been below average, and continuing warm and dry weather in January has resulted in snowpack loss. Therefore, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is increasing the State Water Project (SWP) allocation from 10 percent to 30 percent of most SWP contractors' requested Annual Table A Amounts for 2026, as shown in Attachment A – 2026 SWP Allocation. Considering the recent dry and warm conditions and associated forecasts, we will be carefully assessing and evaluating future allocation increases as hydrologic conditions become clearer.

To determine the available SWP water supplies, DWR considers various factors including SWP contractors' 2026 carryover supplies and demands, existing storage in SWP conservation facilities, estimates of future runoff, near-term and seasonal climate forecasts, SWP operational, contractual, and regulatory requirements set forth in the Federal Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act, and water rights obligations under the State Water Resources Control Board's authority.

To schedule SWP water deliveries under this allocation, DWR will utilize the 30-percent water delivery schedules submitted by the SWP contractors in October 2025 (as part of initial requests) or as revised with any subsequent updates. If an SWP contractor foresees

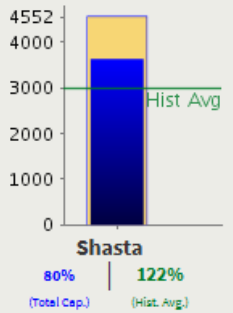
Attachment A
2026 STATE WATER PROJECT ALLOCATION
Updated
January 29, 2026

SWP Contractors	Annual Table A Amount (Acre-Feet) (1)	Approved Table A Allocation (Acre-Feet) (2)	Approved Allocation as a Percentage of Annual Table A Amount (3) = (2)/(1)
FEATHER RIVER			
County of Butte	27,500	16,500	60%
Plumas County FC&WCD	2,700	810	30%
City of Yuba City	9,600	3,840	40%
Subtotal	**39,800**	**21,150**	
NORTH BAY			
Napa County FC&WCD	29,025	11,610	40%
Solano County WA	47,756	19,103	40%
Subtotal	**76,781**	**30,713**	
SOUTH BAY			
Alameda County FC&WCD, Zone 7	80,619	24,186	30%
Alameda County WD	42,000	12,600	30%
Santa Clara Valley WD	100,000	30,000	30%
Subtotal	**222,619**	**66,786**	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY			
Oak Flat WD	5,700	1,710	30%
County of Kings	9,305	2,792	30%
Dudley Ridge WD	41,350	12,405	30%
Empire West Side ID	3,617	1,086	30%
Kern County WA	982,730	294,819	30%
Tulare Lake Basin WSD	86,854	26,057	30%
Subtotal	**1,129,556**	**338,869**	
CENTRAL COASTAL			
San Luis Obispo County FC&WCD	25,000	7,500	30%
Central Coast Water Authority*	45,486	13,646	30%
Subtotal	**70,486**	**21,146**	
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA			
Antelope Valley-East Kern WA	144,844	43,454	30%
Santa Clarita Valley WA	95,200	28,560	30%
Coachella Valley WD	138,350	41,505	30%
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead WA	5,800	1,740	30%
Desert WA	55,750	16,725	30%
Littlerock Creek ID	2,300	690	30%
Metropolitan WDSC	1,911,500	573,450	30%
Mojave WA	89,800	26,940	30%
Palmdale WD	21,300	6,390	30%
San Bernardino Valley MWD	102,600	30,780	30%
San Gabriel Valley MWD	28,800	8,640	30%
San Gorgonio Pass WA	17,300	5,190	30%
Ventura County WPD	20,000	6,000	30%
Subtotal	**2,633,544**	**790,064**	
TOTAL	**4,172,786**	**1,268,728**	**~30%**

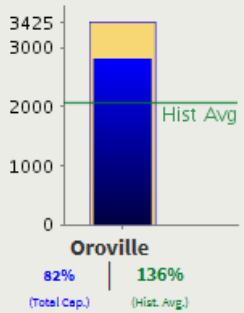
CURRENT CONDITIONS: MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS:02-FEB-2026

Data as of Midnight: 02-Feb-2026

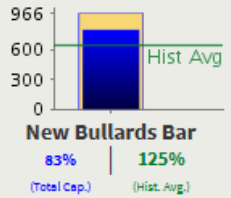
Change Date: 02-Feb-2026



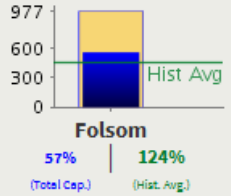
Shasta
80% (Total Cap.) | 122% (Hist. Avg.)



Oroville
82% (Total Cap.) | 136% (Hist. Avg.)



New Bullards Bar
83% (Total Cap.) | 125% (Hist. Avg.)



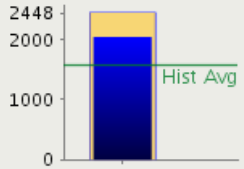
Folsom
57% (Total Cap.) | 124% (Hist. Avg.)

LEGEND

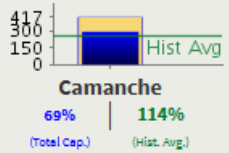
Blue Bar: Storage level for date
Gold Bar: Total reservoir capacity
Green Line: Historic level for date.

% of Capacity | **% Hist. Avg.**
(Click res. 3 char. code for details)

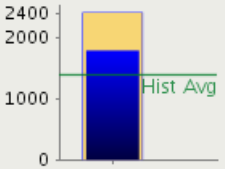
Data from: 02/01



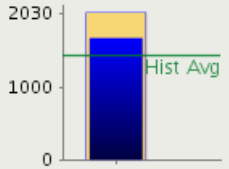
Trinity
84% (Total Cap.) | 131% (Hist. Avg.)



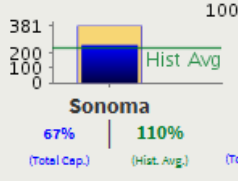
Camanche
69% (Total Cap.) | 114% (Hist. Avg.)



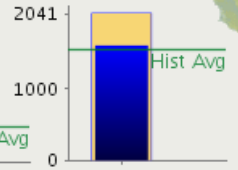
New Melones
74% (Total Cap.) | 128% (Hist. Avg.)



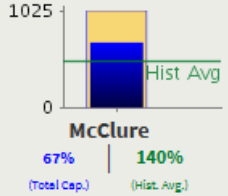
Don Pedro
83% (Total Cap.) | 117% (Hist. Avg.)



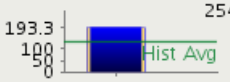
Sonoma
67% (Total Cap.) | 110% (Hist. Avg.)



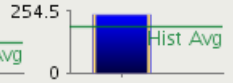
San Luis
78% (Total Cap.) | 104% (Hist. Avg.)



McClure
67% (Total Cap.) | 140% (Hist. Avg.)



Cachuma
101% (Total Cap.) | 149% (Hist. Avg.)

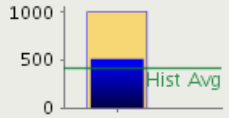


Casitas
99% (Total Cap.) | 126% (Hist. Avg.)

Castaic
77% (Total Cap.) | 98% (Hist. Avg.)

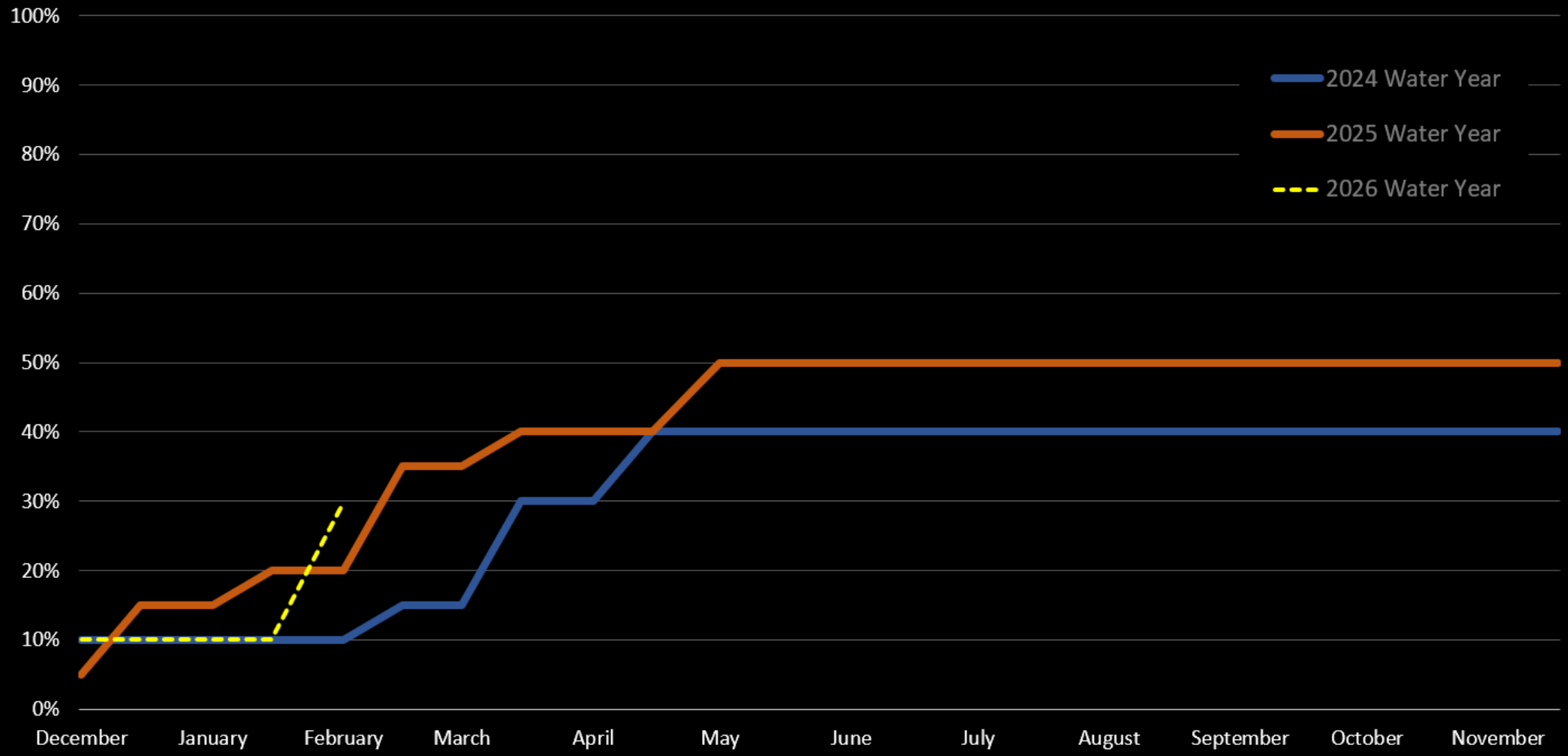
Diamond Valley
No Data For: 02-Feb-2026

Millerton
60% (Total Cap.) | 101% (Hist. Avg.)

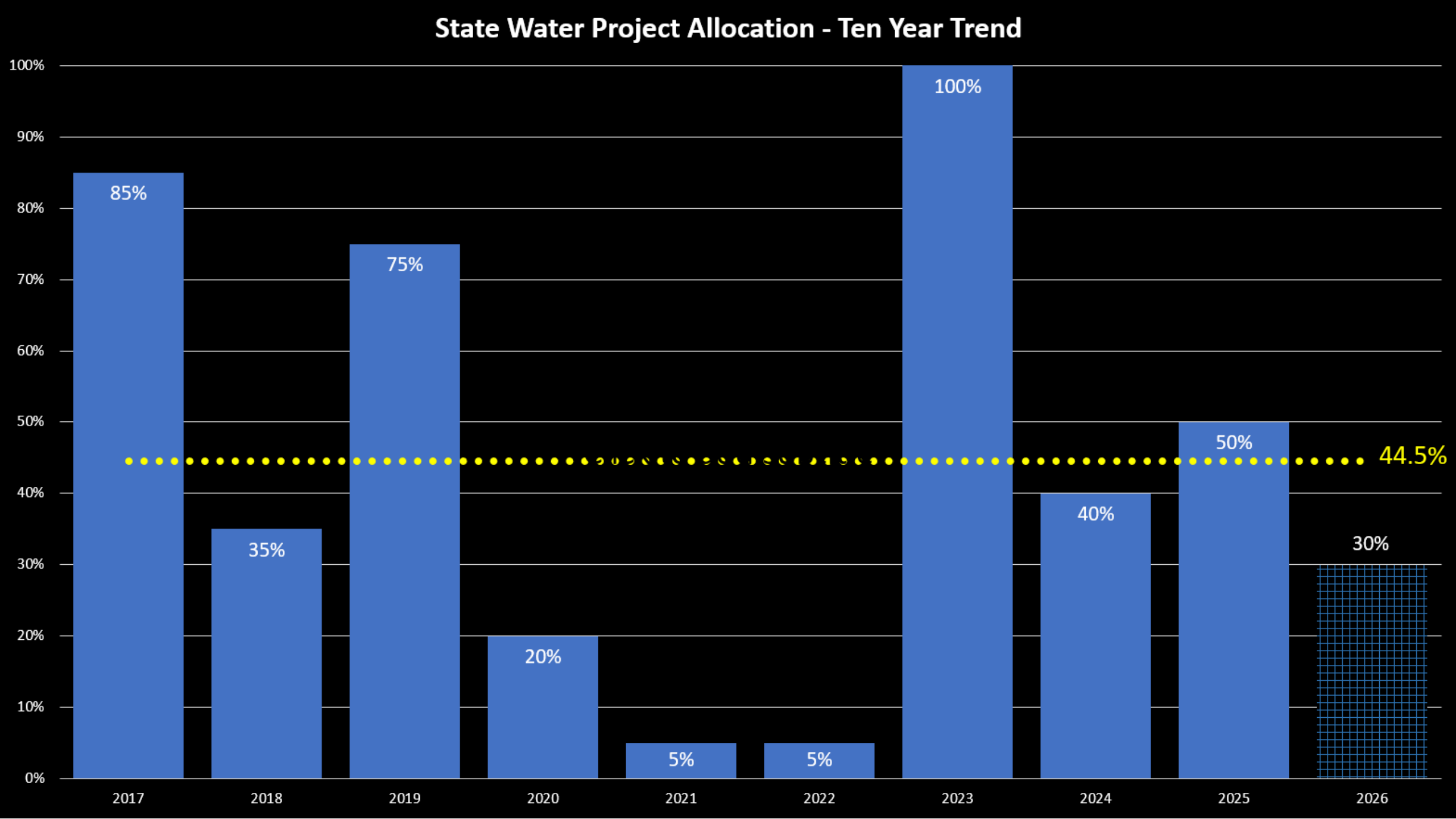


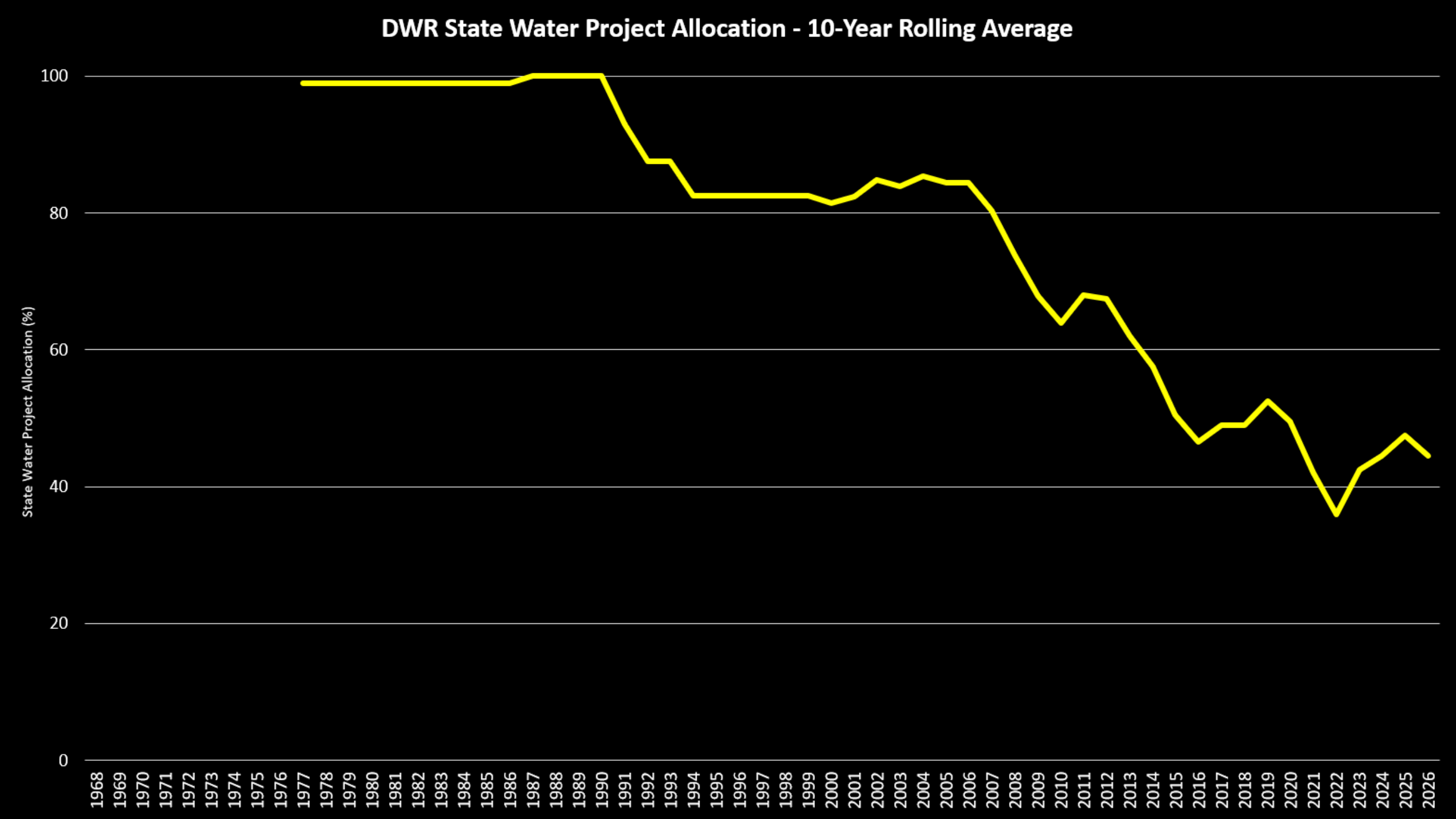
Pine Flat
51% (Total Cap.) | 124% (Hist. Avg.)

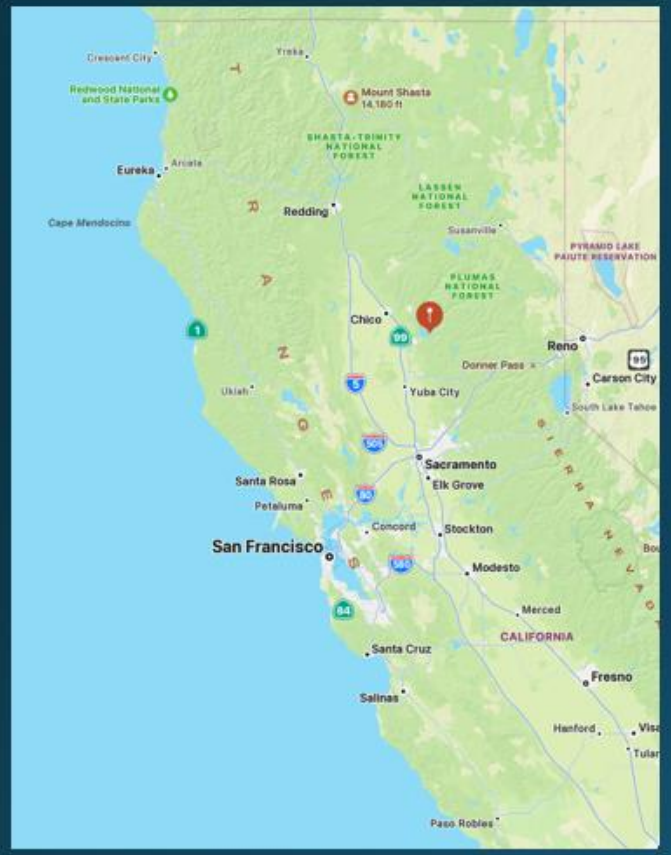
Water Allocations - Comparing Water Year 2024 and Water Year 2025

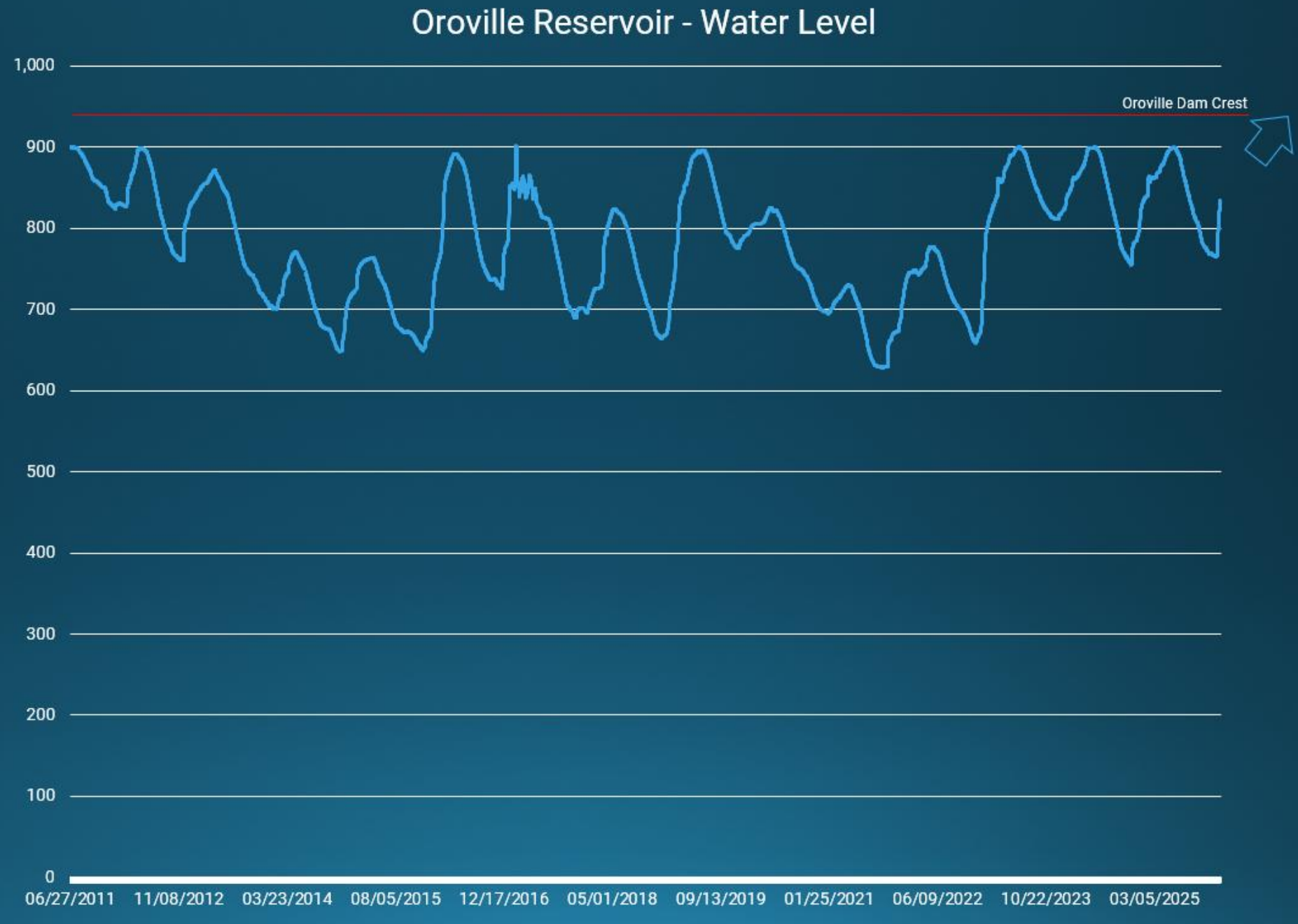


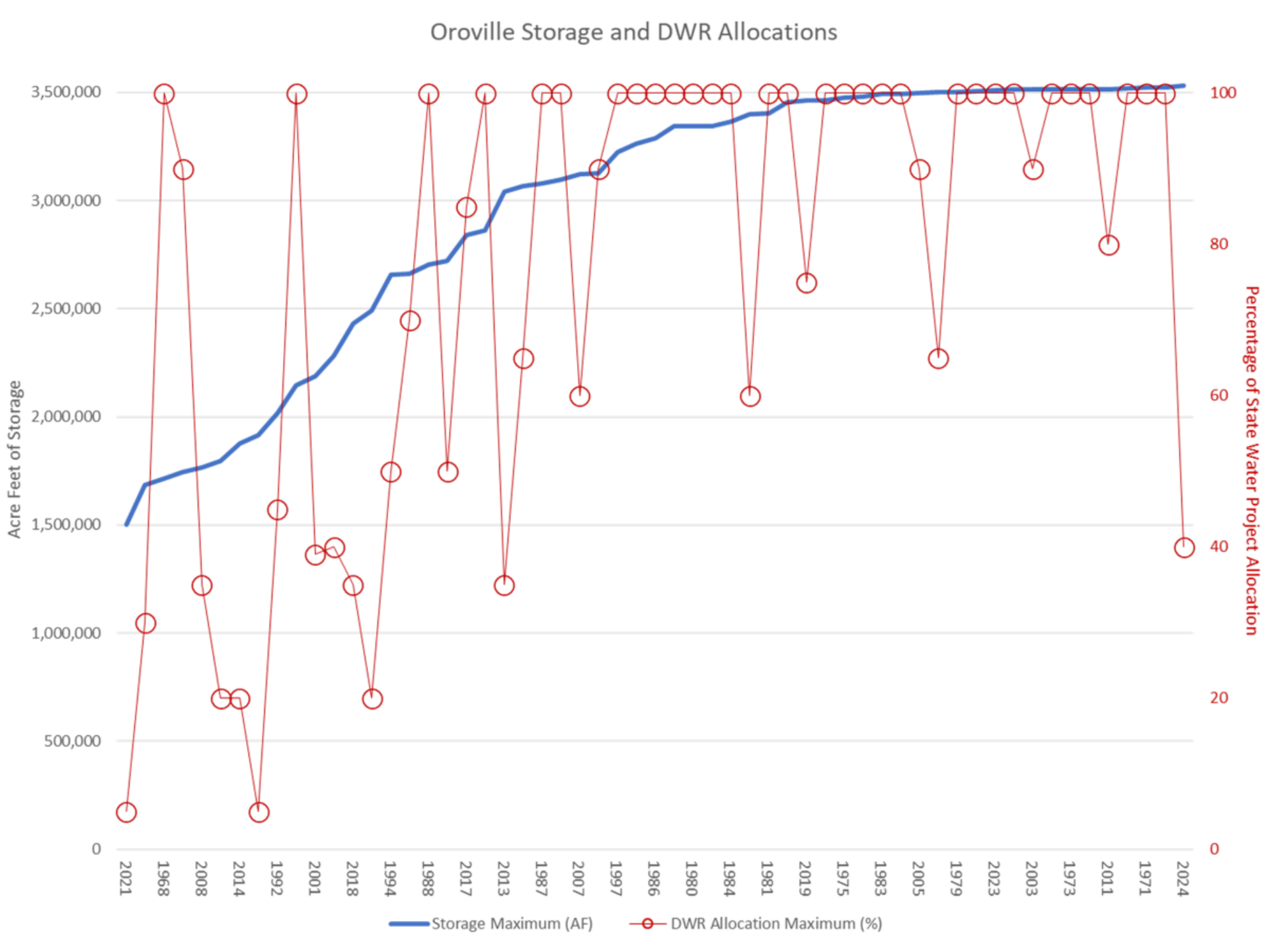
Yucaipa Valley Water District

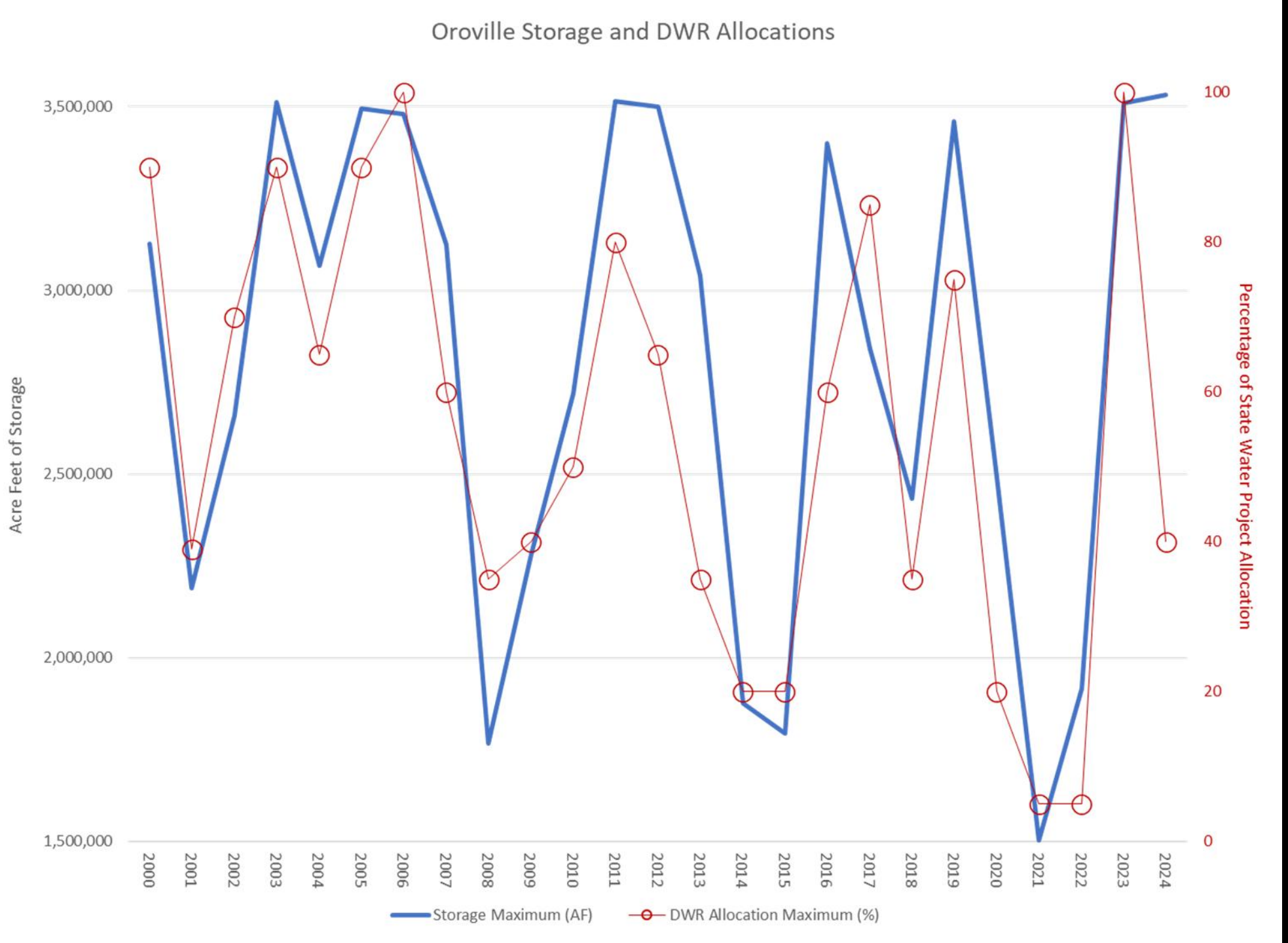

State Water Project Allocation - Ten Year Trend
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
85%
35%
75%
20%
5%
5%
100%
40%
50%
30%
44.5%
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026


DWR State Water Project Allocation - 10-Year Rolling Average
State Water Project Allocation (%)
100
80
60
40
20
0
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026

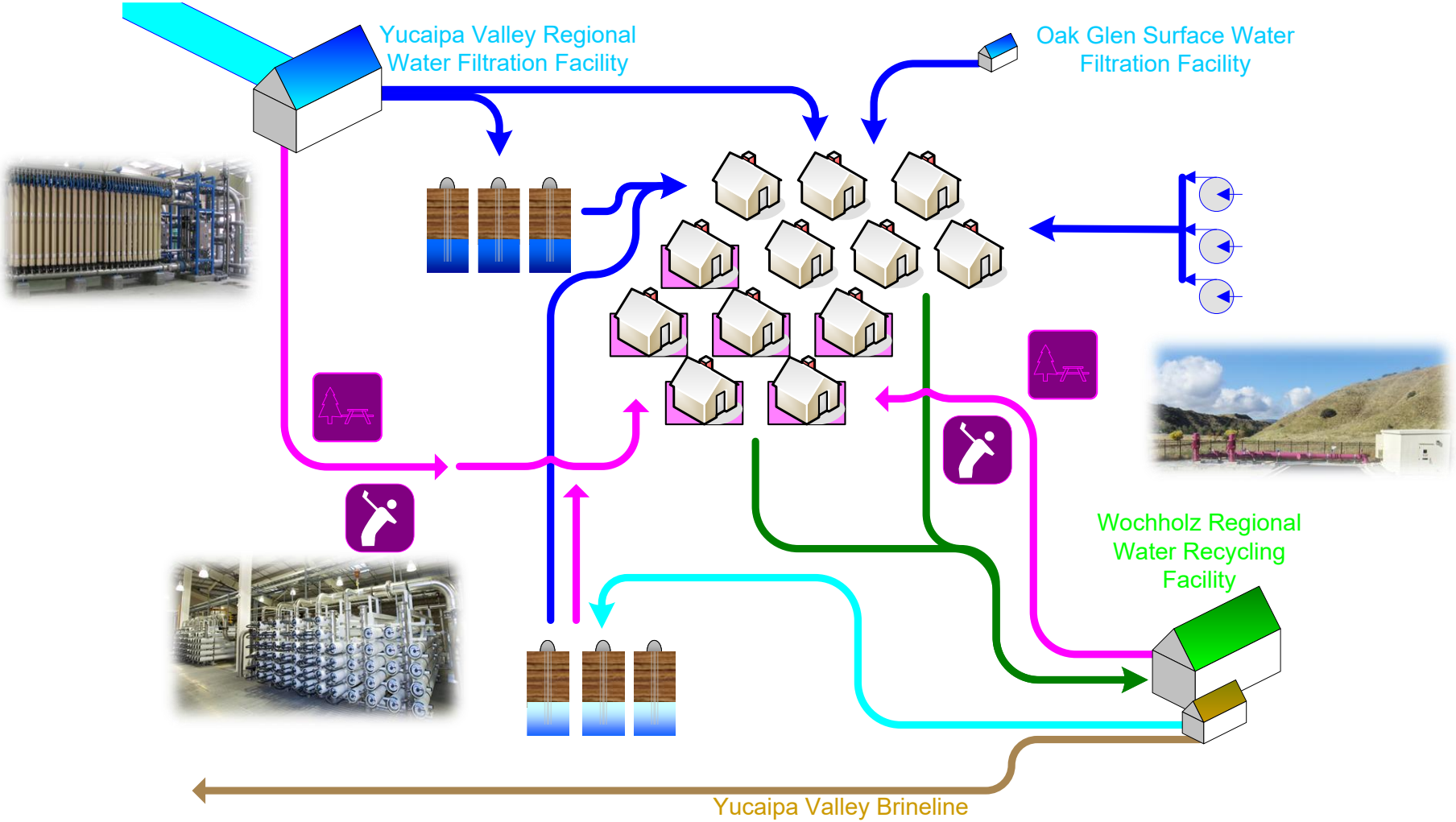

Crescent City
Yreka
Redwood National and State Parks
Mount Shasta 14,180 ft
SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST
Eureka
Arcata
LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST
Cape Mendocino
Redding
Susanville
PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE RESERVATION
PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST
Chico
Reno
Dornner Pass
Carson City
Ukiah
Yuba City
South Lake Tahoe
Sacramento
Santa Rosa
Elk Grove
Petaluma
Concord
Stockton
San Francisco
Modesto
Merced
CALIFORNIA
Santa Cruz
Fresno
Salinas
Hanford
Paso Robles

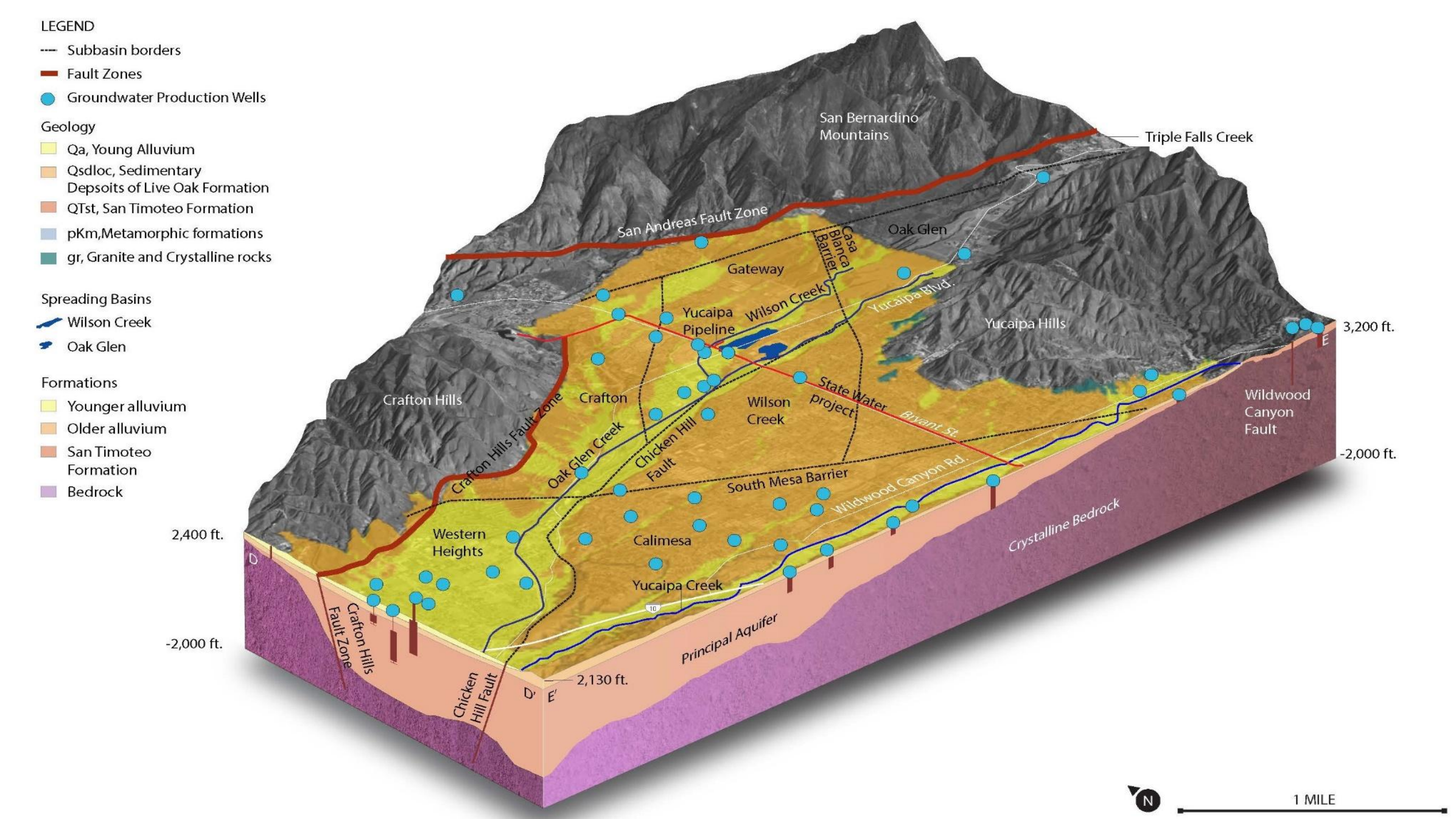

Oroville Reservoir - Water Level
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Oroville Dam Crest
06/27/2011
11/08/2012
03/23/2014
08/05/2015
12/17/2016
05/01/2018
09/13/2019
01/25/2021
06/09/2022
10/22/2023
03/05/2025

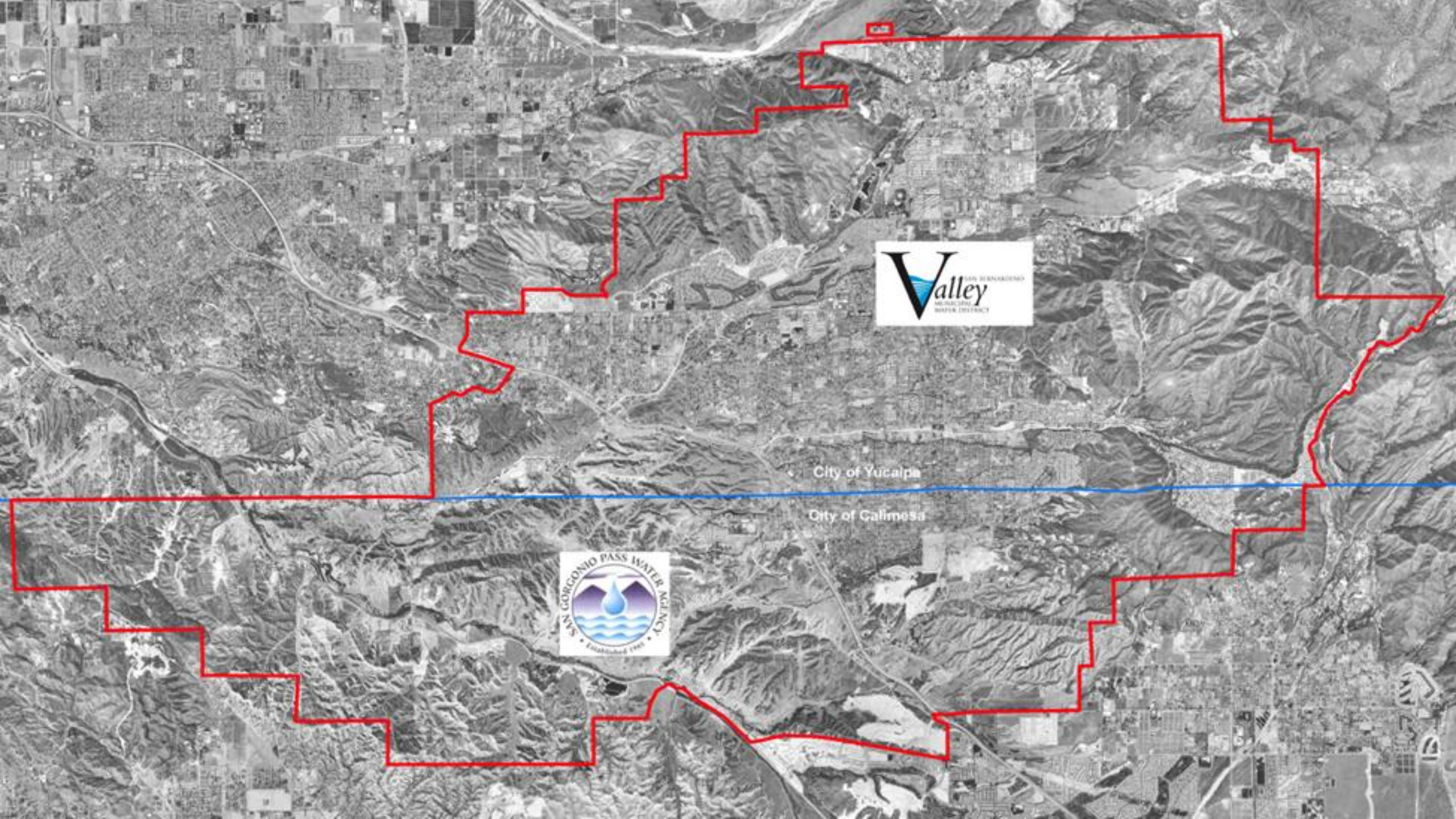

Oroville Storage and DWR Allocations
Acre Feet of Storage
3,500,000
3,000,000
2,500,000
2,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
Percentage of State Water Project Allocation
100
80
60
40
20
0
2021
1968
2008
2014
1992
2001
2018
1994
1988
2017
2013
1987
2007
1997
1986
1980
1984
1981
2019
1975
1983
2005
1979
2023
2003
1973
2011
1971
2024
Storage Maximum (AF)
DWR Allocation Maximum (%)

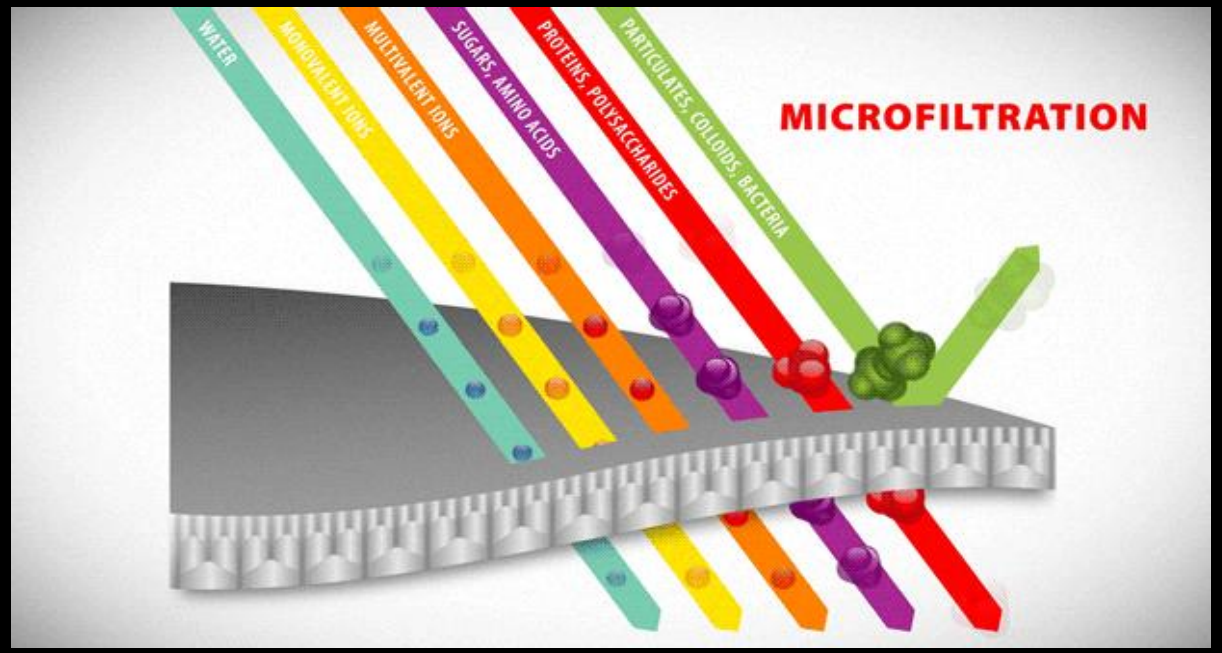

Oroville Storage and DWR Allocations
Acre Feet of Storage
3,500,000
3,000,000
2,500,000
2,000,000
1,500,000
Percentage of State Water Project Allocation
100
80
60
40
20
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
Storage Maximum (AF)
DWR Allocation Maximum (%)

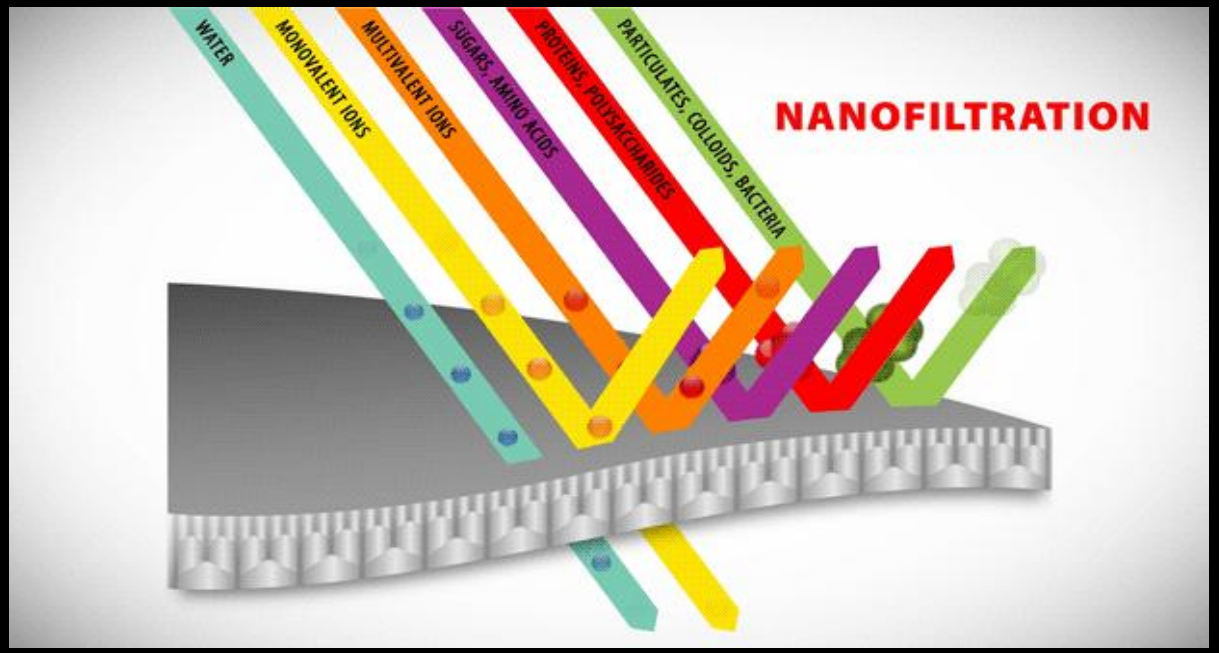
Water Resource Management Schematic for the Yucaipa Valley Water District

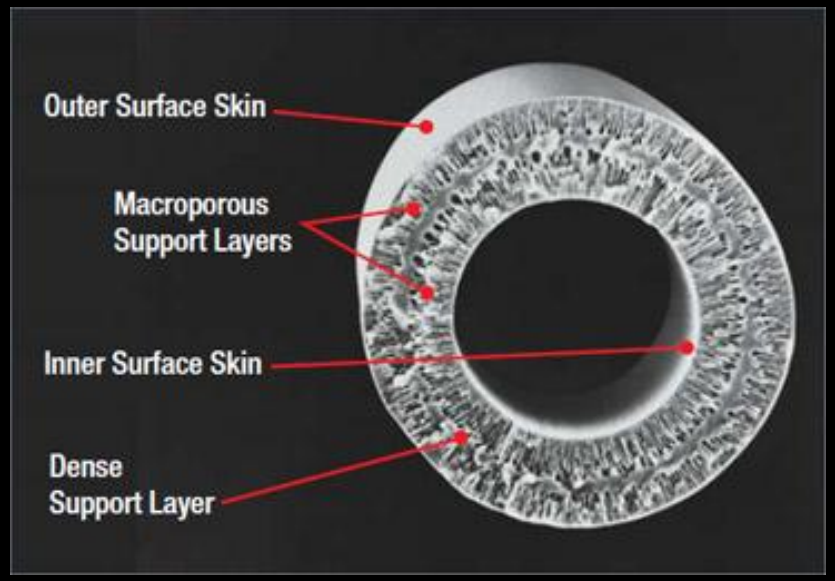


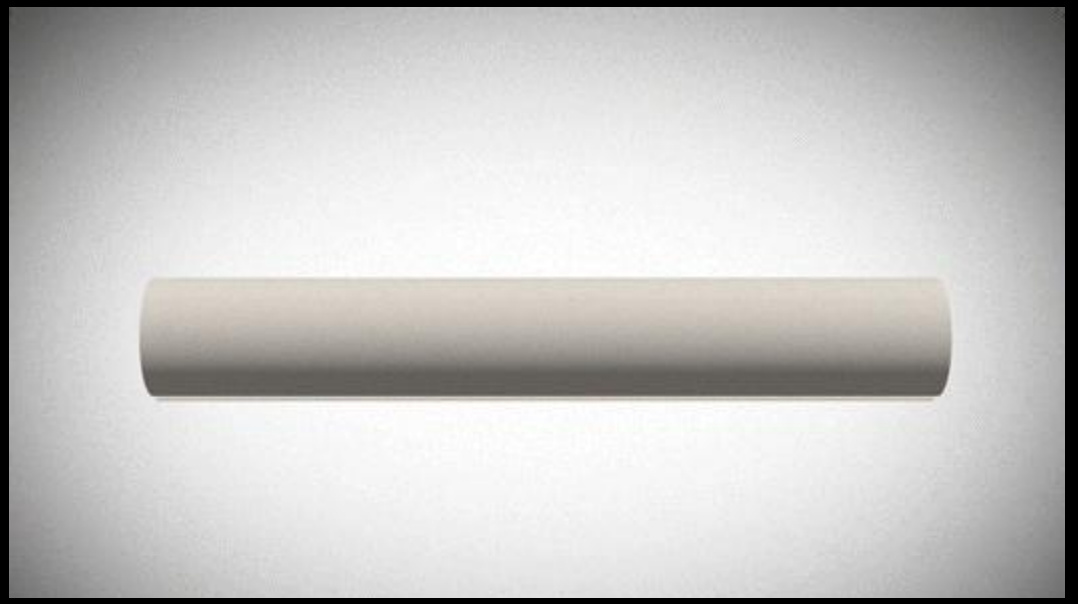

LEGEND
Subbasin borders
Fault Zones
Groundwater Production Wells
Geology
Qa, Young Alluvium
Qsdloc, Sedimentary Depsoits of Live Oak Formation
QTst, San Timoteo Formation
pKm,Metamorphic formations
gr, Granite and Crystalline rocks
Spreading Basins
Wilson Creek
Oak Glen
Formations
Younger alluvium
Older alluvium
San Timoteo Formation
Bedrock
San Bernardino Mountains
Triple Falls Creek
San Andreas Fault Zone
Oak Glen
Casa Blanca Barrier
Gateway
Yucaipa Blvd.
Yucaipa Pipeline
Wilson Creek
Yucaipa Hills
3,200 ft.
Crafton Hills
Crafton Hills Fault Zone
Crafton
Wilson Creek
State Water project
Bryant St.
Wildwood Canyon Fault
Oak Glen Creek
Chicken Hill Fault
-2,000 ft.
South Mesa Barrier
Wildwood Canyon Rd.
2,400 ft.
Western Heights
Calimesa
Crystalline Bedrock
Yucaipa Creek
Principal Aquifer
Crafton Hills Fault Zone
Chicken Hill Fault
2,130 ft.
D
D'
E
E'
N
1 MILE


Valley
City of Yucaipa
City of Calimesa
SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY

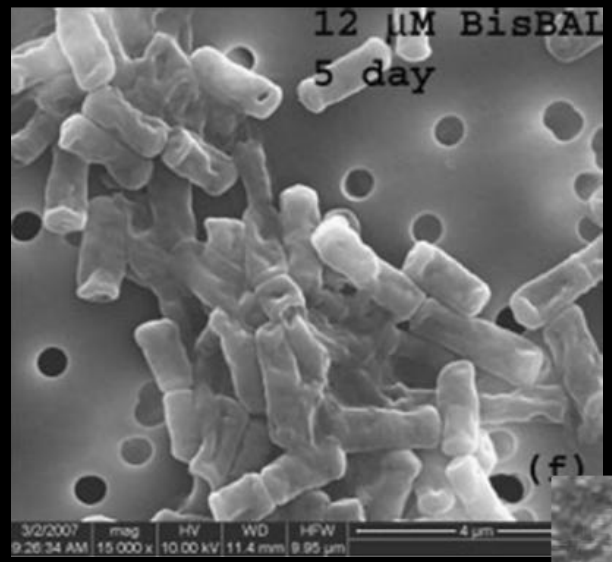

MICROFILTRATION
WATER
MONOVALENT IONS
MULTIVALENT IONS
SUGARS, AMINO ACIDS
PROTEINS, POLYSACCHARIDES
PARTICULATES, COLLOIDS, BACTERIA

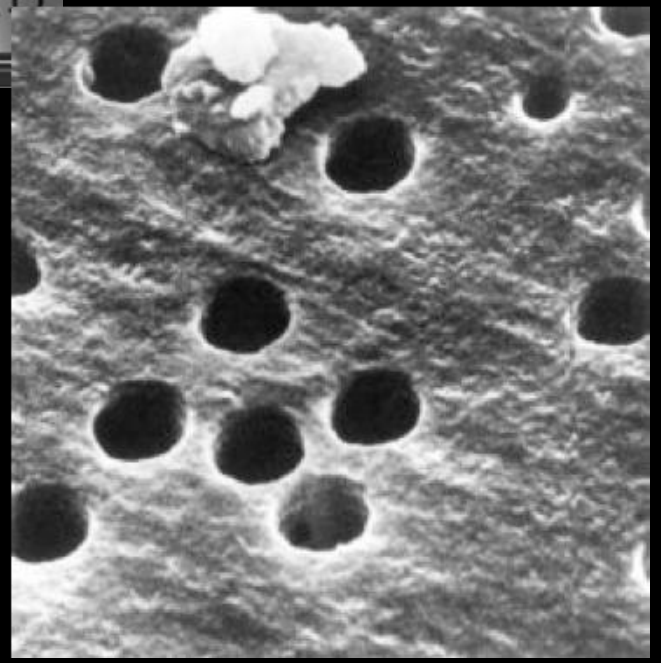

NANOFILTRATION
WATER
MONOVALENT IONS
MULTIVALENT IONS
SUGARS, AMINO ACIDS
PROTEINS, POLYSACCHARIDES
PARTICULATES, COLLOIDS, BACTERIA


Outer Surface Skin
Macroporous
Support Layers
Inner Surface Skin
Dense
Support Layer

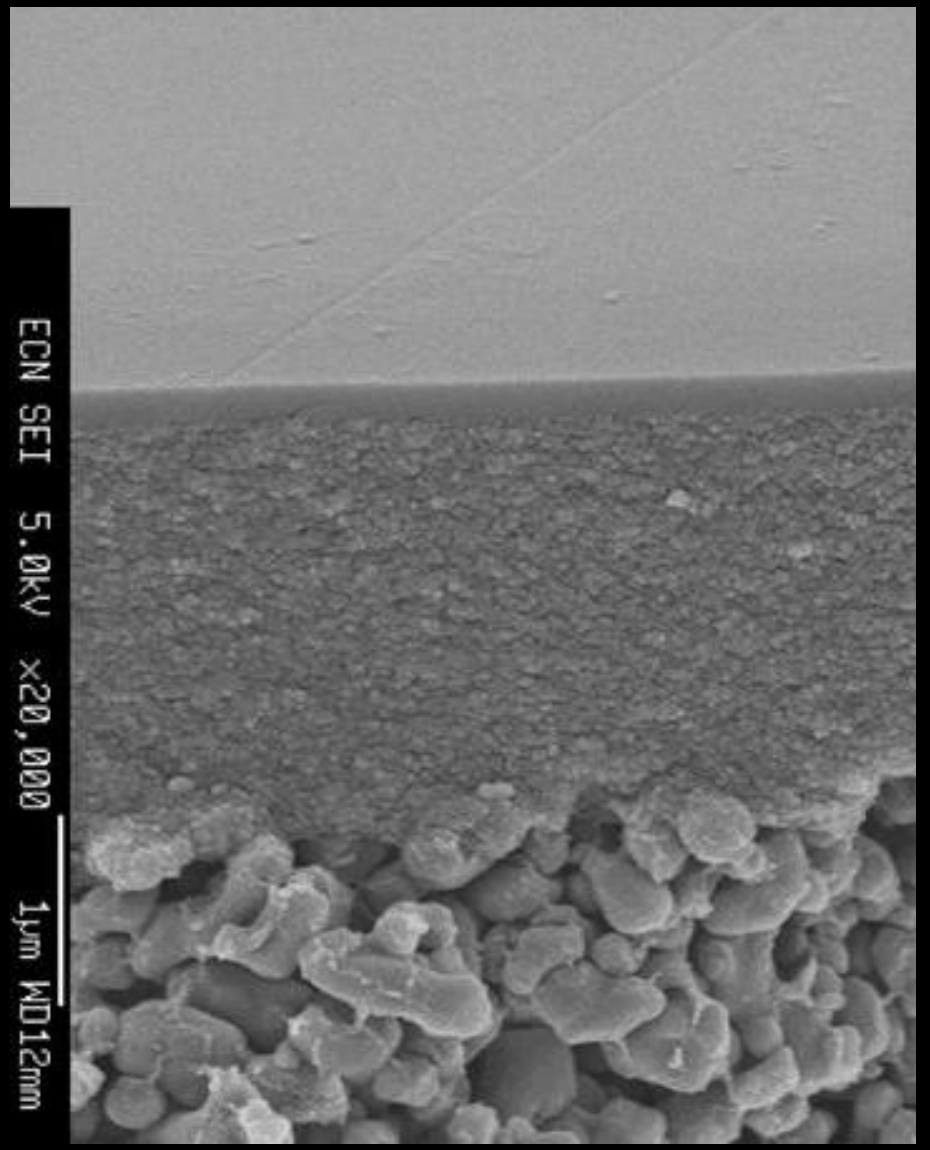


Microfiltration Membrane





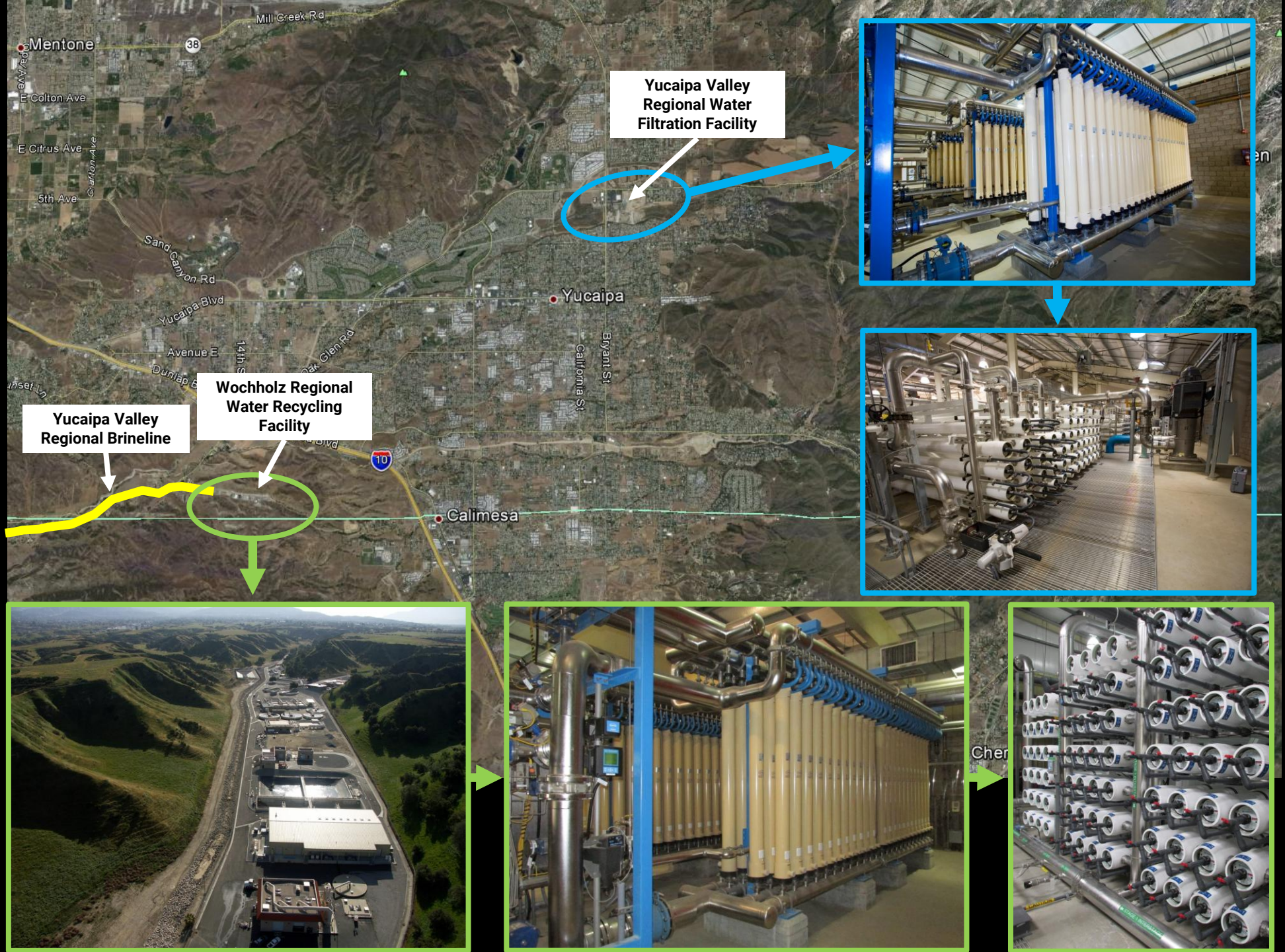
Nanofiltration Membrane




PALL


NF FEED


STAGE 1 PERMEATE
RO FEED
RO REJECT
RO SUPPLY

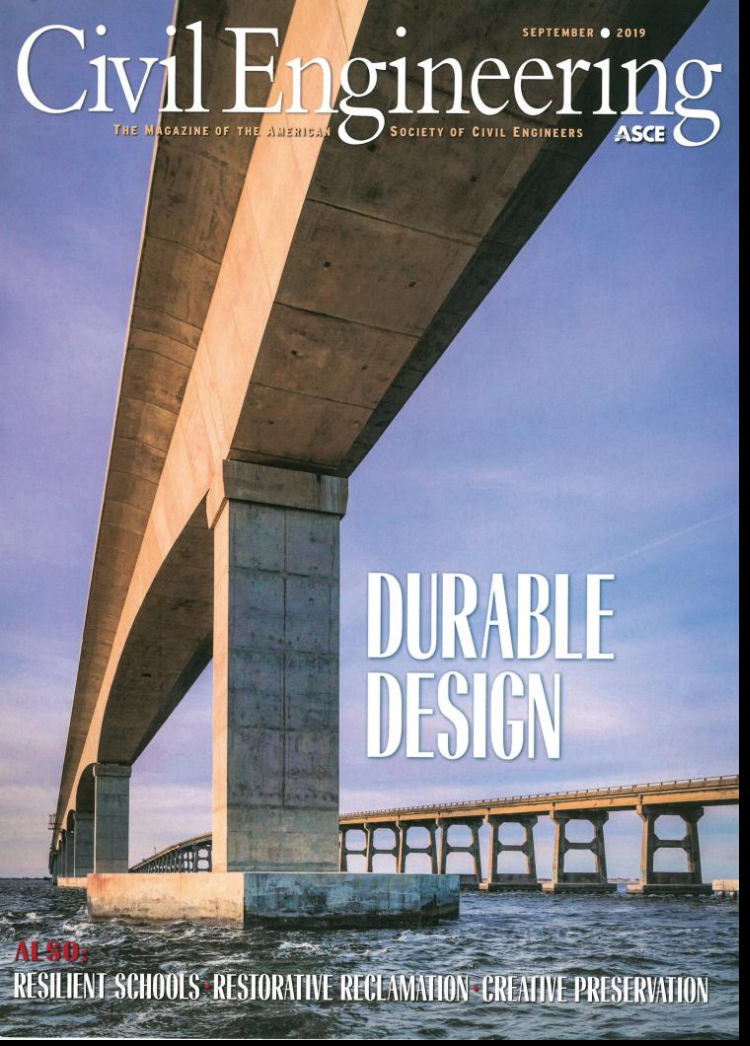

Mentone
Mill Creek Rd
E Colton Ave
E Citrus Ave
5th Ave
Sand Canyon Rd
Yucaipa Blvd
Avenue E
Dunlap Blvd
Yucaipa
California St
Bryant St
Calimesa
Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility
Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility
Yucaipa Valley Regional Brineline


CAUTION


SUMMERWIND
TRAILS
SUMMERWIND TRAILS PROVIDES GREENER LIVING THROUGH RESPONSIBLE WATER USE
Our Landscaping Is Irrigated With Recycled Water In Association With YVWD
PLEASE DO NOT DRINK
YUCAIPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT


FOR WATER CONSERVATION
THIS PROPERTY IS IRRIGATED
WITH RECLAIMED WATER
DO NOT DRINK
COMO PARTE DE LOS ESFUERZOS DE CONSERVACION DE LA CIUDAD; ESTA AGUA HA SIDO TRATADA CON EL PROPOSITO DE SER UTILIZADA UNICAMENTE PARA RIEGO


SALES CENTER
1006
FOR WATER CONSERVATION
THIS PROPERTY IS IRRIGATED
WITH RECLAIMED WATER
DO NOT DRINK
COMO PARTE DE LOS ESFUERZOS DE CONSERVACION DE LA CIUDAD; ESTA AGUA HA SIDO TRATADA CON EL PROPOSITO DE SER UTILIZADA UNICAMENTE PARA RIEGO



CIVIL ENGINEERING NEWS | SUSTAINABILITY

California Housing Development Will Rely Heavily on Recycled Water

A NEW MASTER-PLANNED community under construction in Southern California has been designed to use recycled water to meet all its nonpotable needs, including the irrigation of private residences' yards. Featuring a dual-plumbed system for distributing potable and nonpotable water, the 2,600-acre Summerwind Trails community in Calimesa, California, is expected to require significantly less treated drinking water compared with similarly sized developments.

California Code of Regulations, Title 22

The four types of recycled water are categories based on treatment levels for nonpotable reuse applications. They are:

- **Non-disinfected secondary recycled water** (or undisinfected secondary): Oxidized but not disinfected, suitable for very limited uses like certain agricultural irrigation where no human contact occurs.

- **Disinfected secondary recycled water** (often specified as disinfected secondary-2.2 or similar variants): Oxidized and disinfected to a basic level, allowing uses such as some food crop irrigation (with restrictions) and landscape irrigation without public access.

- **Disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water:** A specific subset of disinfected secondary with stricter total coliform limits (median ≤2.2 per 100 mL), enabling broader restricted uses.

- **Disinfected tertiary recycled water:** Oxidized, coagulated (or filtered), and disinfected to a high level, allowing unrestricted use including irrigation of food crops eaten raw, parks, playgrounds, and other high-contact areas.

Artificial Recharge via Surface Application (Title 22, Article 5.1)

This involves spreading recycled water on land for percolation through the soil-aquifer system (SAT) to recharge groundwater basins used for drinking water.

- **Advanced Treatment Processes**: Minimum treatment includes filtered wastewater and disinfected tertiary recycled water (e.g., coagulation, filtration, and disinfection to reduce coliforms). Full advanced treatment (e.g., reverse osmosis [RO] and advanced oxidation [AOx]) may be required for the entire flow if SAT alone cannot meet standards.
- **Pathogen Log Reduction Requirements**: At least 12-log reduction for enteric viruses, 10-log for Giardia cysts, and 10-log for Cryptosporidium oocysts, achieved via at least 3 separate processes (each ≥1-log, max 6-log per process).
- **Chemical Control Measures**: Total organic carbon (TOC) limited to ≤0.5 mg/L (20-week running average, adjusted for recycled water contribution [RWC]). Total nitrogen ≤10 mg/L (weekly average). Priority pollutants, disinfection byproducts (DBPs), and chemicals with notification levels (NLs) must meet drinking water standards (MCLs). Source control program required to minimize contaminants.
- **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**: Weekly TOC and nitrogen; quarterly inorganics, organics, radionuclides, DBPs; annual secondary contaminants. Monitoring wells (≥2 downgradient) track retention (minimum 2-month response time via tracer studies). Annual reporting on compliance, violations, trends, and RWC (initial max ≤0.20). Exceedances trigger suspension and corrective actions.
- **Operator Qualifications**: Licensed engineers validate processes; operators must meet general recycled water handling certifications (e.g., T3–T5 levels under Title 23 CCR).

Artificial Recharge via Subsurface Application (Title 22, Article 5.2)

This involves direct injection of recycled water into groundwater aquifers, bypassing surface spreading.

- **Advanced Treatment Processes**: Full advanced treatment required for the entire flow: RO (≥99% NaCl rejection, permeate TOC ≤0.25 mg/L in ≥95% of initial samples) followed by oxidation (≥0.5-log reduction of 1,4-dioxane or 9 indicator compounds). At least 3 processes total.
- **Pathogen Log Reduction Requirements**: Same as surface application: 12-log virus, 10-log Giardia, 10-log Cryptosporidium. Underground retention provides 1-log virus credit per month (minimum 2-month response time via tracer studies).
- **Chemical Control Measures**: RO and oxidation ensure chemical reduction (e.g., permeate TOC limits). Total nitrogen ≤10 mg/L. Same MCL/NL compliance for priority pollutants, DBPs, etc. Source control and aquifer baseline sampling (4 samples per aquifer) required.
- **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**: Weekly nitrogen; quarterly/annual chemicals as above; monthly effluent for MCL/NL contaminants (reducible after 12 months compliance). Monitoring wells with controlled construction zones based on retention times. Annual reporting includes hydrogeologic assessments.
- **Operator Qualifications**: Same as surface application, with emphasis on advanced treatment system operation.

Indirect Potable Reuse via Surface Water Augmentation
(Reservoir Augmentation - Title 22, Article 5.3)

This involves adding recycled water to a surface reservoir upstream of a drinking water treatment plant.

- **Advanced Treatment Processes**: Full advanced treatment: RO (≥99% NaCl rejection) and oxidation (≥0.5-log 1,4-dioxane reduction). Continuous surrogate monitoring with alarms.
- **Pathogen Log Reduction Requirements**: 8–9-log virus, 7–9-log Giardia, 8–9-log Cryptosporidium (higher if public water system [PWS] lacks certain treatments). At least 2–3 processes (each ≥1-log, max 6-log per process).
- **Chemical Control Measures**: RO permeate TOC ≤0.25 mg/L (first 20 weeks). MCL/NL compliance for chemicals; source control program.
- **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**: Monthly reservoir monitoring (TOC, nitrogen, E. coli, temperature, etc.); quarterly/annual chemicals. Reservoir retention ≥180 days (or ≥60 days with extra log reductions, demonstrated via tracers/models). Baseline reservoir data (2–5 years). Annual reporting; joint plan with PWS.
- **Operator Qualifications**: Similar to GRRPs, plus training in joint operation plan.

Direct Potable Reuse
(Title 22, CCR Sections 64669.00-64669.130, Effective October 1, 2024)

DPR introduces recycled water directly into a raw water supply (raw water augmentation) or finished drinking water system (finished water augmentation), without an environmental buffer.

- **Advanced Treatment Processes**: Full advanced treatment with RO and AOx, plus additional redundancies (e.g., multiple barriers for chemicals and pathogens). Must include at least 4 separate processes for pathogens.
- **Pathogen Log Reduction Requirements**: Significantly higher than IPR: 20-log for viruses, 14-log for Giardia, and 15-log for Cryptosporidium (to account for no buffer). Validated through challenge tests and surrogates.
- **Chemical Control Measures**: Enhanced reduction via RO/AOx (e.g., ≥0.5-log for indicator compounds like 1,4-dioxane). Compliance with all MCLs, NLs, and additional controls for unregulated chemicals. Robust source control program.
- **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**: Continuous online monitoring with alarms/shutdowns for critical processes. Weekly/quarterly for chemicals/pathogens; real-time surrogates. Annual reporting on compliance, trends, and incidents. Requires a "Direct Potable Reuse Responsible Agency" (DiPRRA, typically the PWS) for oversight, plus a signed joint plan among agencies. Enables State Board inspections at any time.
- **Operator Qualifications**: Higher standards: Operators must hold advanced certifications (e.g., A5 level for advanced water treatment), with specific training for DPR systems.

Full Reverse Osmosis Recycled Water

Stormwater

Ocean Water

Non-Potable Groundwater

Title 22 Recycled Water

Drinking Water (Treated)

Ocean Desalination

State Water Project (Untreated)

Based on the chemical, biological, and microbial constituents in various water sources, rank the following water types from the most to the fewest chemical constituents, including bacteria and viruses

Stormwater

Non-Potable Groundwater

Full Reverse Osmosis Recycled Water

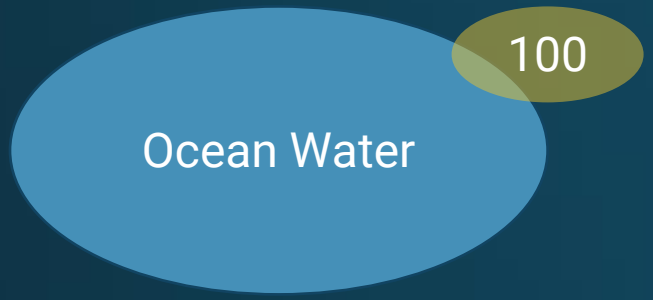
Title 22 Recycled Water

Ocean Desalination

Ocean Water

State Water Project (Untreated)

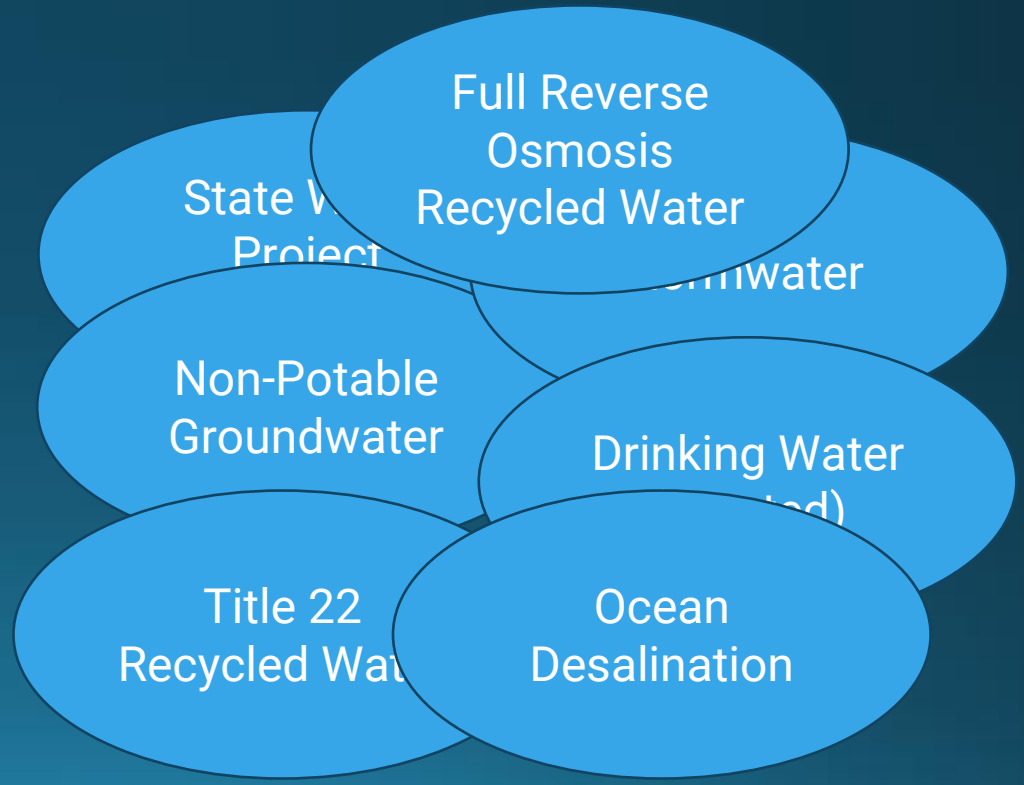
Drinking Water (Treated)

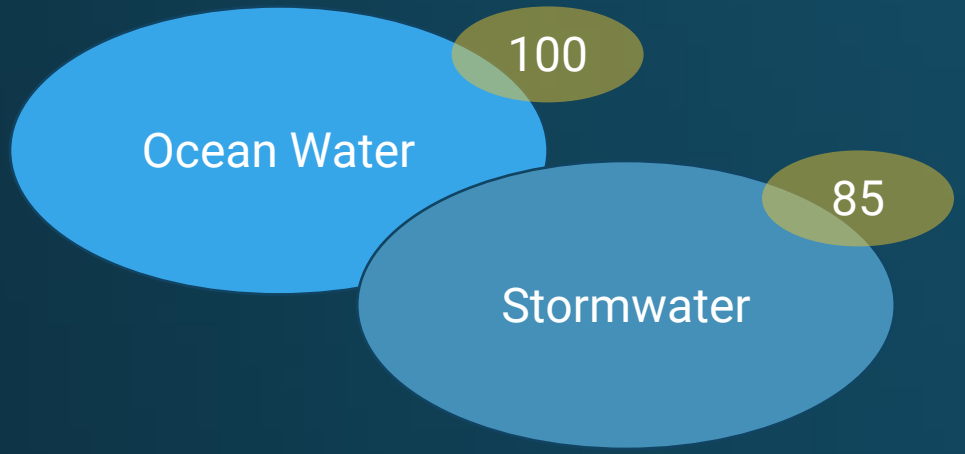


Based on the chemical, biological, and microbial constituents in various water sources, provide a ranking from most to fewest constituents, including bacteria and viruses (Ocean Water = 100 and Ocean Desalination = 1)

Ocean Water (Seawater)

- Constituent variety: Highest; contains dozens of major and trace inorganic ions (chloride, sodium, sulfate, magnesium, calcium, potassium, bromide, boron, strontium, fluoride, and many more), organic matter, dissolved gases, nutrients, and a diverse array of bacteria and viruses.
- Microbial content: Large populations of bacteria and viruses, essential to marine ecology.
- Total dissolved solids: About 34,000–37,000mg/L.



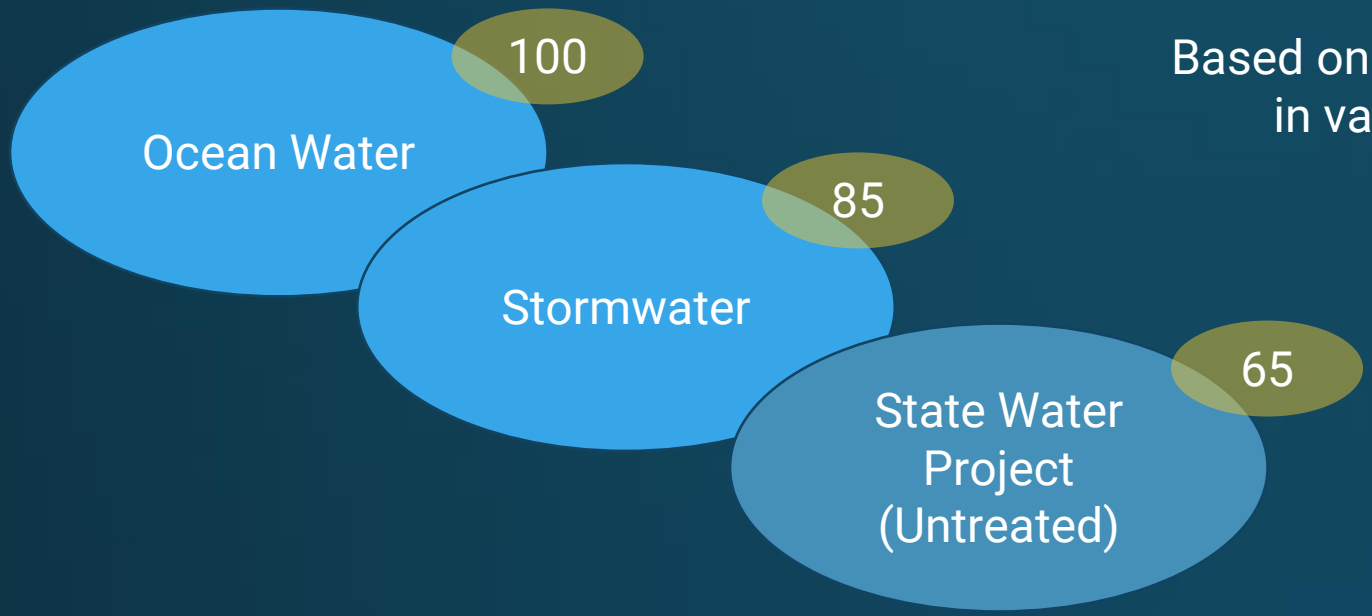


Based on the chemical, biological, and microbial constituents in various water sources, provide a ranking from most to fewest constituents, including bacteria and viruses (Ocean Water = 100 and Ocean Desalination = 1)

Stormwater (Rain Water)

- Constituent variety: Fewer dissolved ions than ground or surface water, usually dominated by sodium, calcium, magnesium, chloride, sulfate, nitrate; organics are usually low, but local atmospheric pollution can increase chemical complexity. Often contains dust, pollen, and microorganisms washed out of the air.

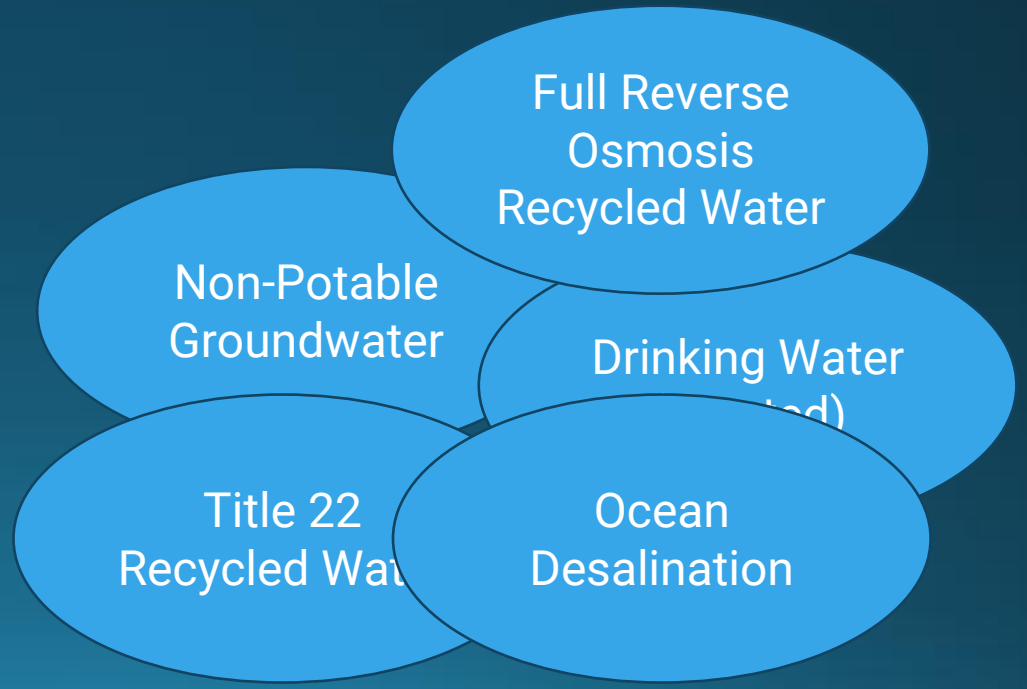
- Microbial content: Variable; can include airborne bacteria and viruses, especially after first flush.

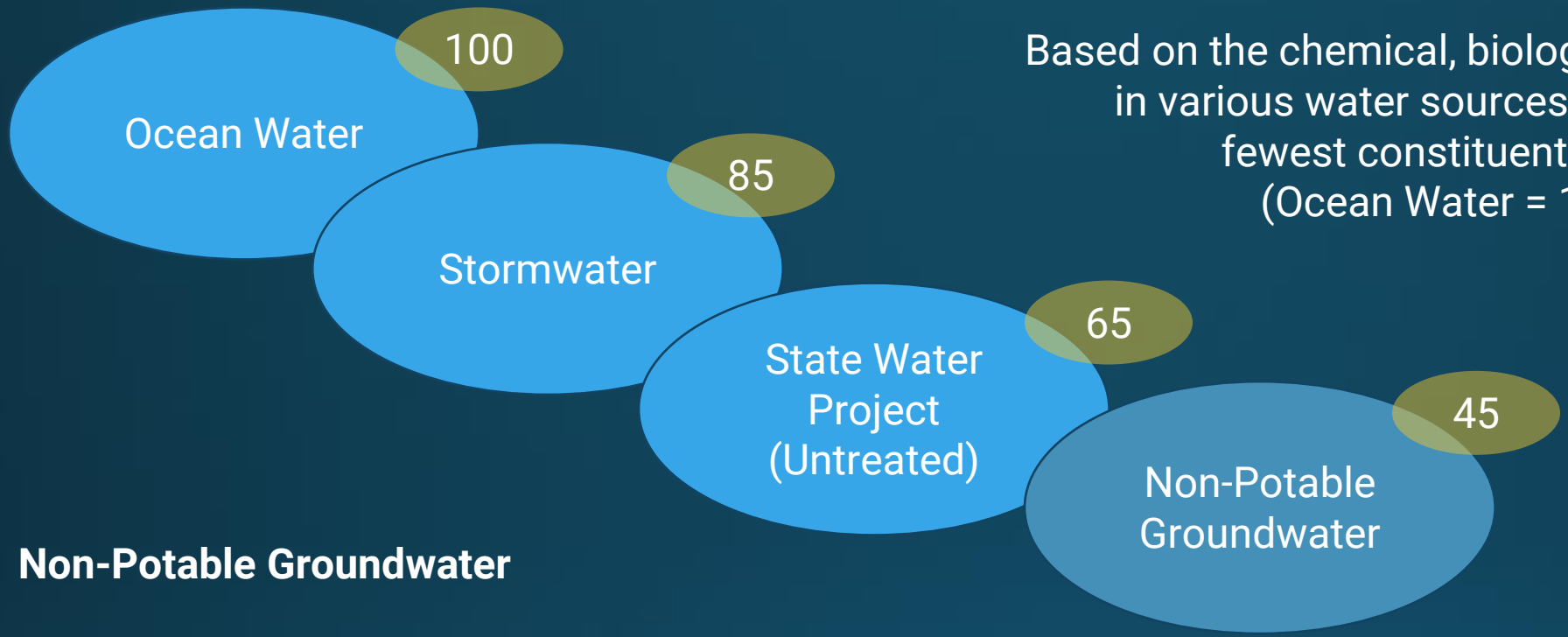


Based on the chemical, biological, and microbial constituents in various water sources, provide a ranking from most to fewest constituents, including bacteria and viruses (Ocean Water = 100 and Ocean Desalination = 1)

Untreated California State Water Project Water (Surface Water)

- Constituent variety: Contains major ions, organic matter, pesticides, herbicides, industrial and agricultural pollutants, naturally occurring minerals, and typically moderate-to-high levels of microorganisms including pathogens. Intermediate between ocean (inorganics) and untreated groundwater (lower organics).
- Microbial content: Often high; includes bacteria, viruses, and protozoa.
- Notes: Water quality varies seasonally and geographically.

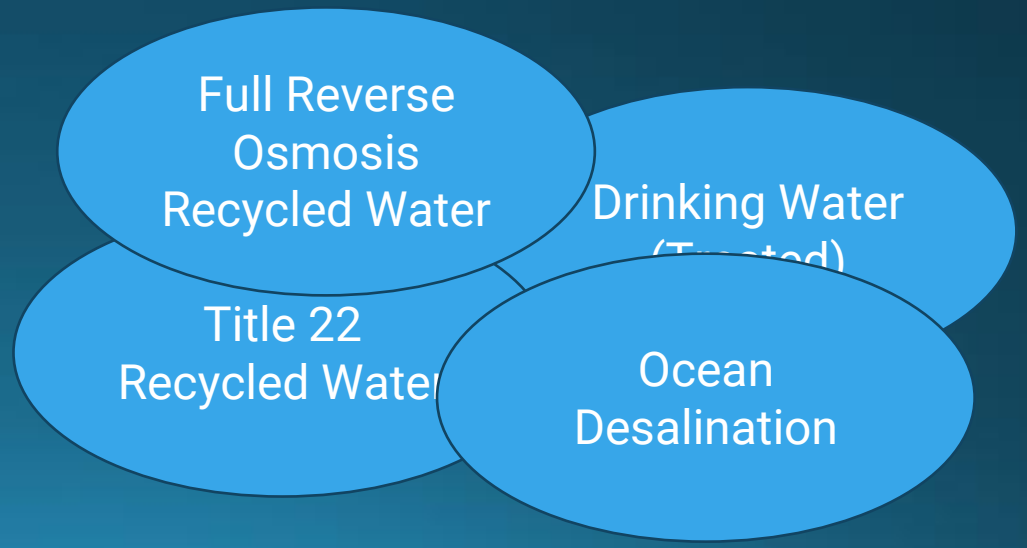




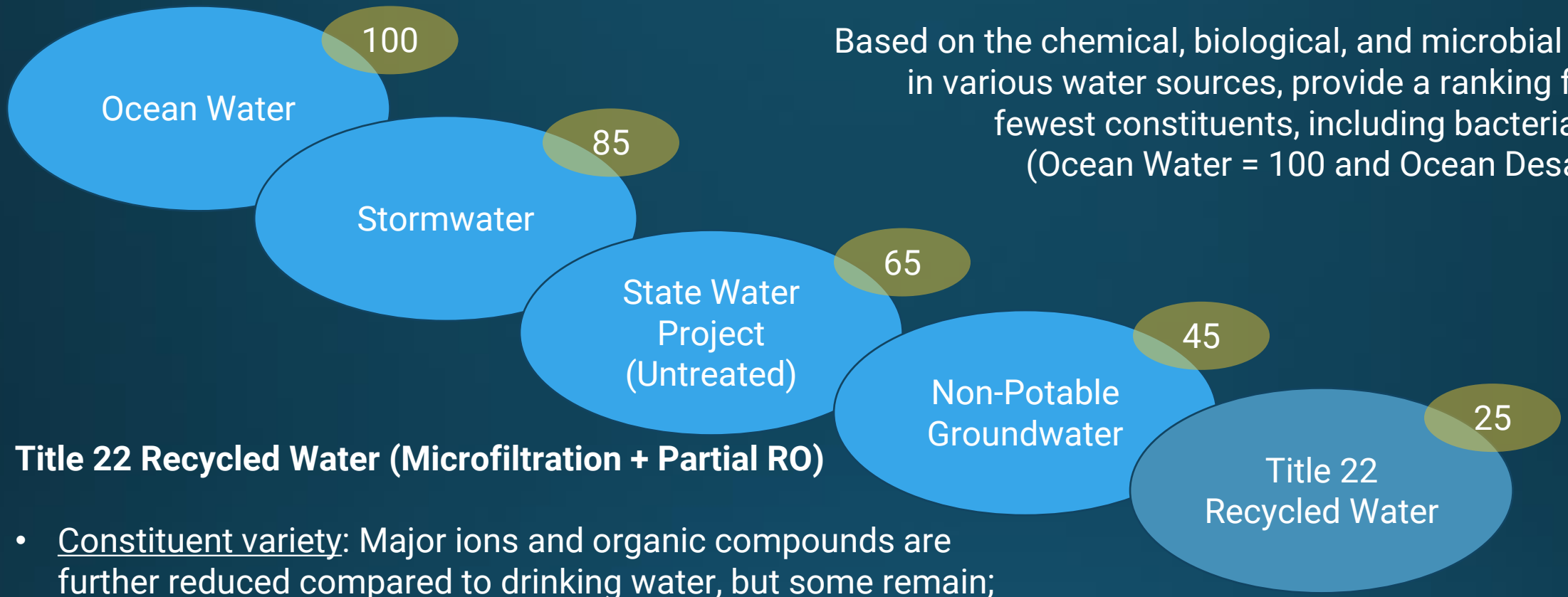
Based on the chemical, biological, and microbial constituents in various water sources, provide a ranking from most to fewest constituents, including bacteria and viruses (Ocean Water = 100 and Ocean Desalination = 1)

Non-Potable Groundwater

- Constituent variety: Contains major ions (sodium, calcium, magnesium, bicarbonate, sulfate, chloride), trace metals (iron, manganese, arsenic), organics, and, if not well-confined, microbes and sometimes industrial/agricultural pollutants.
- Microbial content: Lower than surface water but still present, especially near points of contamination.



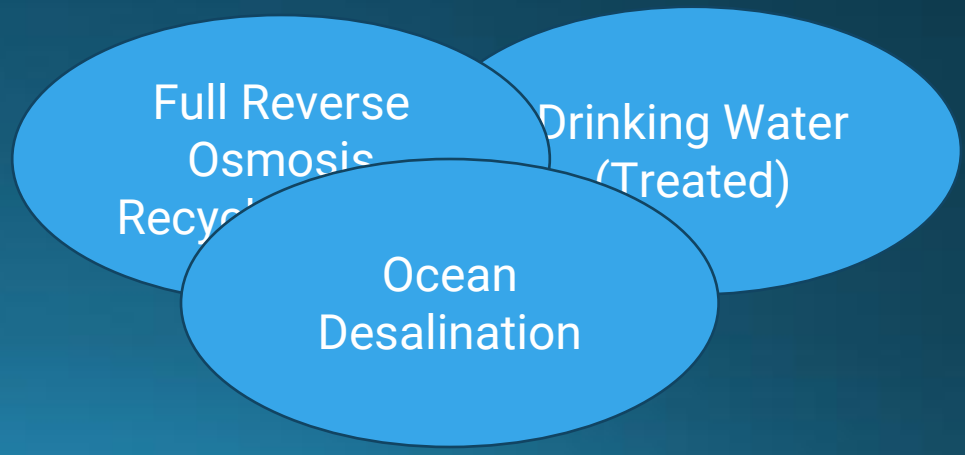
Based on the chemical, biological, and microbial constituents in various water sources, provide a ranking from most to fewest constituents, including bacteria and viruses (Ocean Water = 100 and Ocean Desalination = 1)



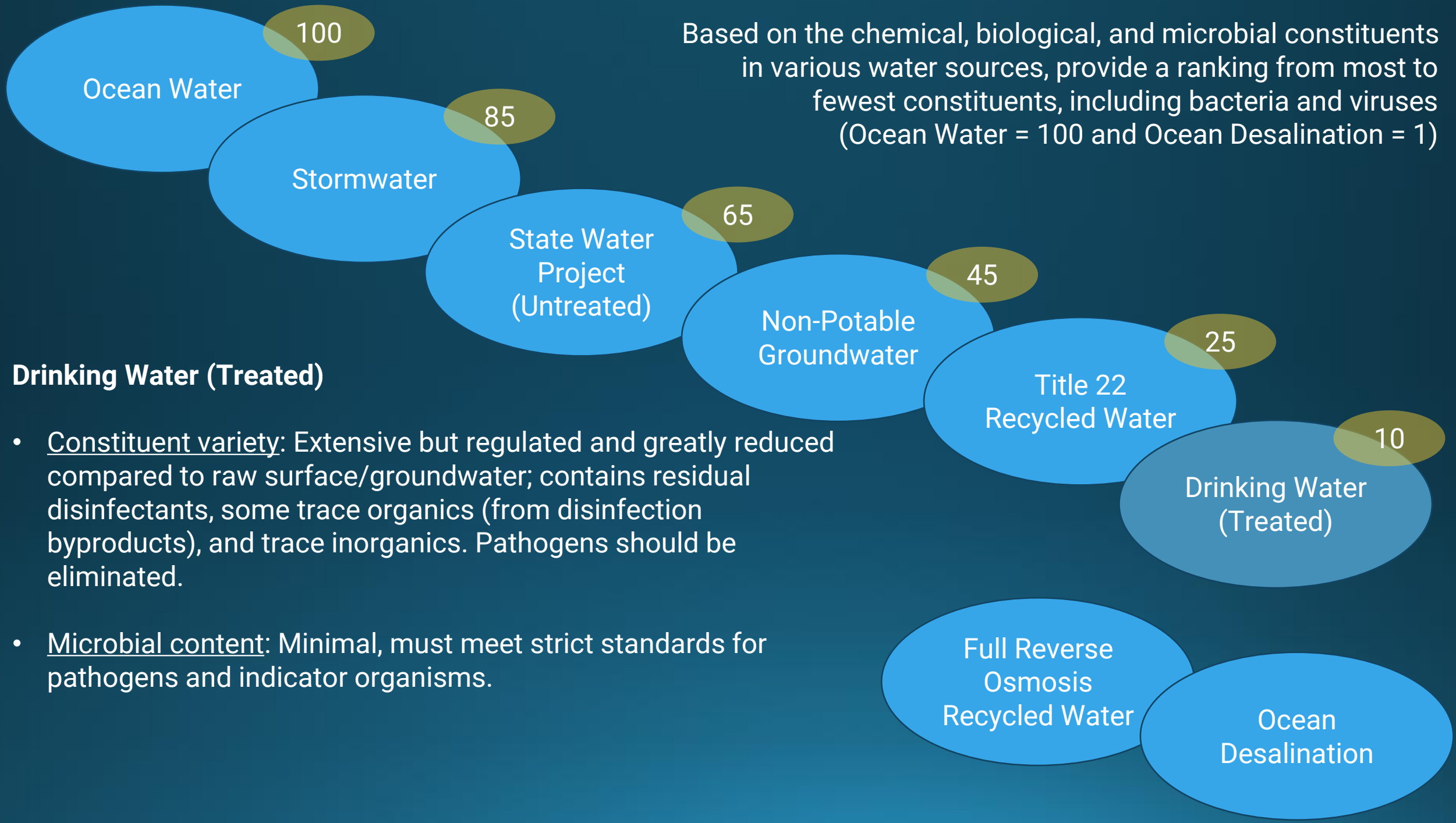
Title 22 Recycled Water (Microfiltration + Partial RO)

- Constituent variety: Major ions and organic compounds are further reduced compared to drinking water, but some remain; microfiltration removes suspended solids and most bacteria, partial reverse osmosis (RO) reduces ions and dissolved organics but does not eliminate all.

- Microbial content: Very low, but can be higher than potable (full advanced purified) water if only partial RO and standard disinfection are used.

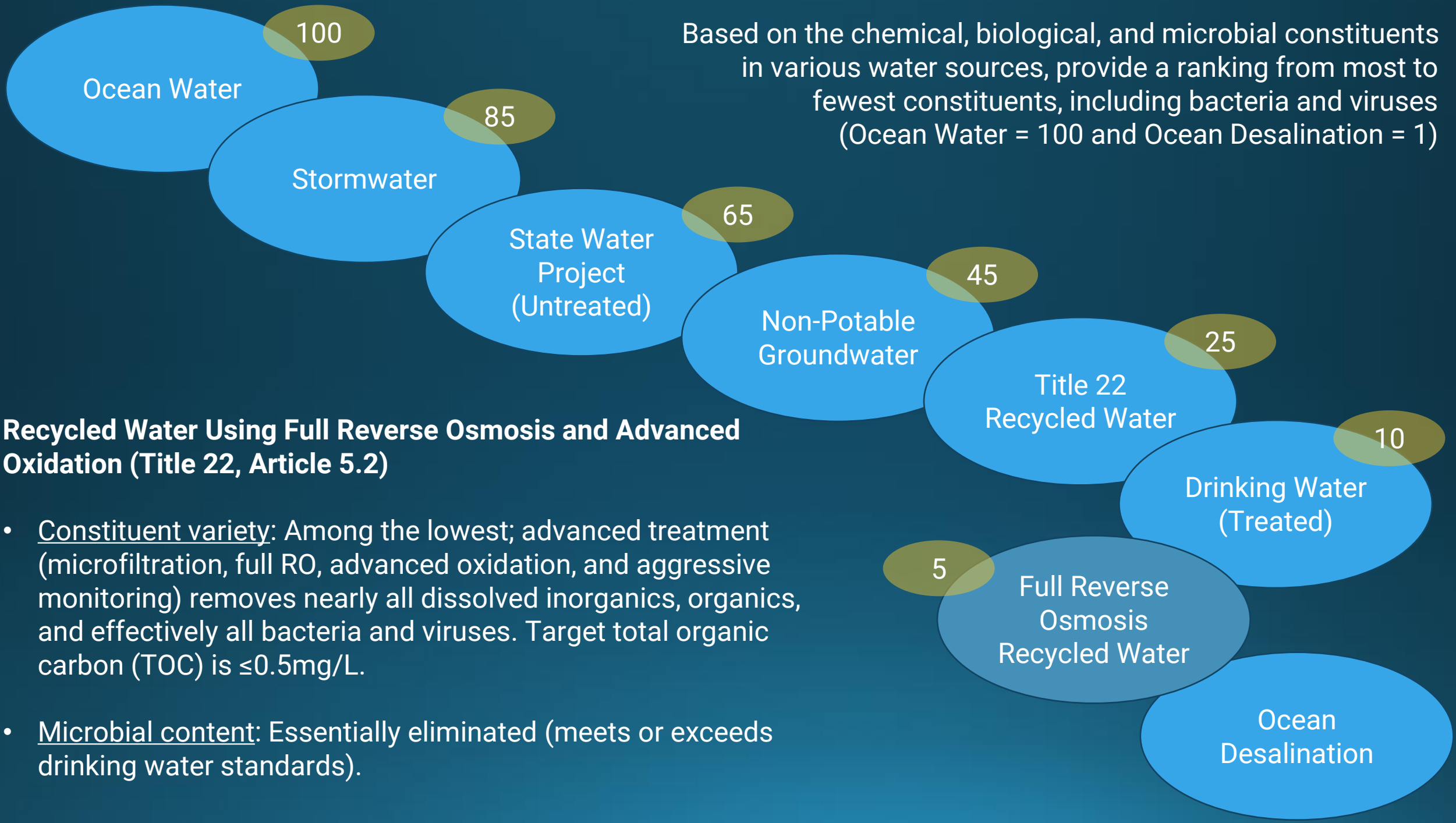


Based on the chemical, biological, and microbial constituents in various water sources, provide a ranking from most to fewest constituents, including bacteria and viruses (Ocean Water = 100 and Ocean Desalination = 1)



Drinking Water (Treated)

- Constituent variety: Extensive but regulated and greatly reduced compared to raw surface/groundwater; contains residual disinfectants, some trace organics (from disinfection byproducts), and trace inorganics. Pathogens should be eliminated.
- Microbial content: Minimal, must meet strict standards for pathogens and indicator organisms.

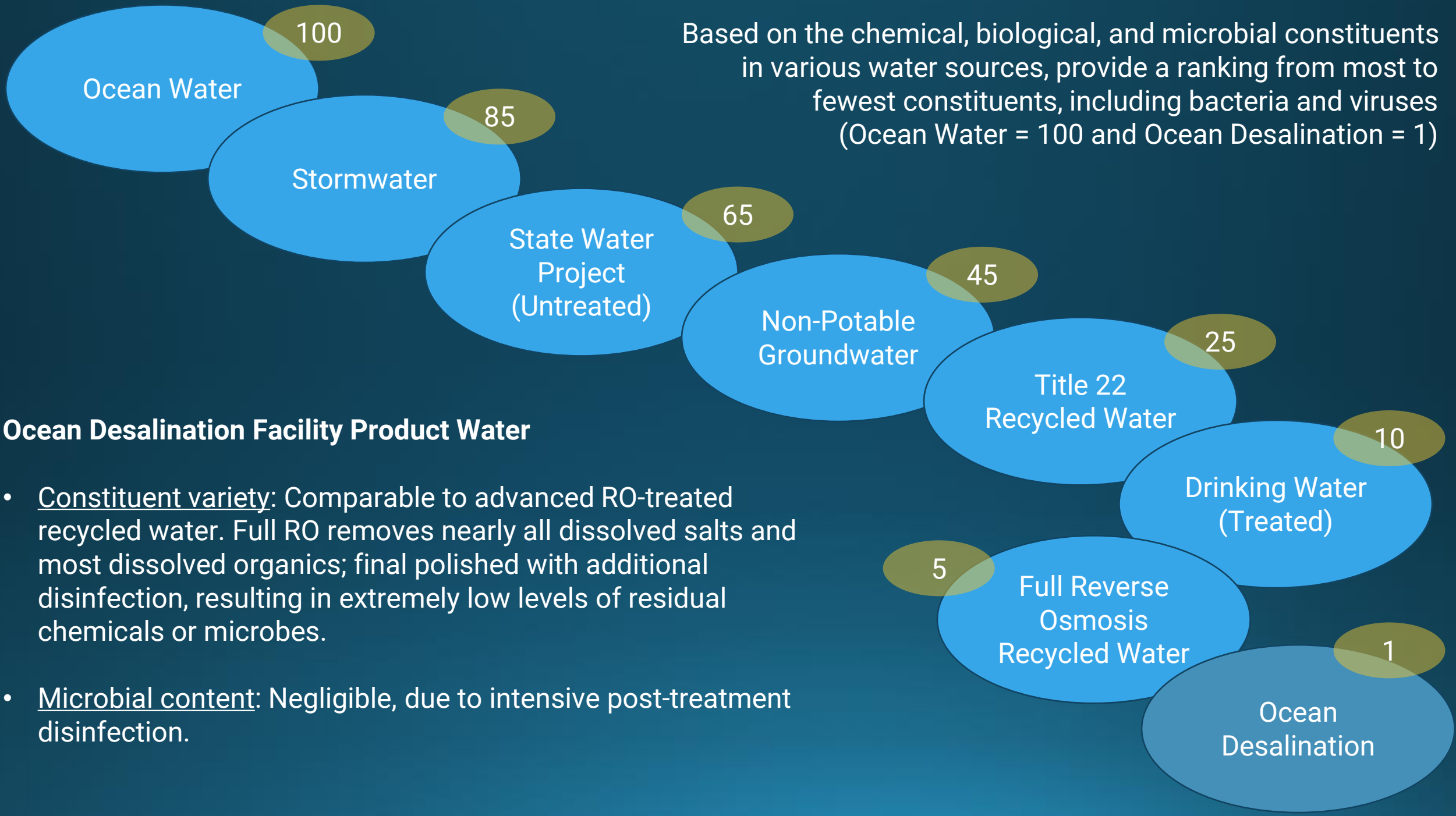


Based on the chemical, biological, and microbial constituents in various water sources, provide a ranking from most to fewest constituents, including bacteria and viruses (Ocean Water = 100 and Ocean Desalination = 1)

Recycled Water Using Full Reverse Osmosis and Advanced Oxidation (Title 22, Article 5.2)

- Constituent variety: Among the lowest; advanced treatment (microfiltration, full RO, advanced oxidation, and aggressive monitoring) removes nearly all dissolved inorganics, organics, and effectively all bacteria and viruses. Target total organic carbon (TOC) is ≤0.5mg/L.
- Microbial content: Essentially eliminated (meets or exceeds drinking water standards).

Based on the chemical, biological, and microbial constituents in various water sources, provide a ranking from most to fewest constituents, including bacteria and viruses (Ocean Water = 100 and Ocean Desalination = 1)

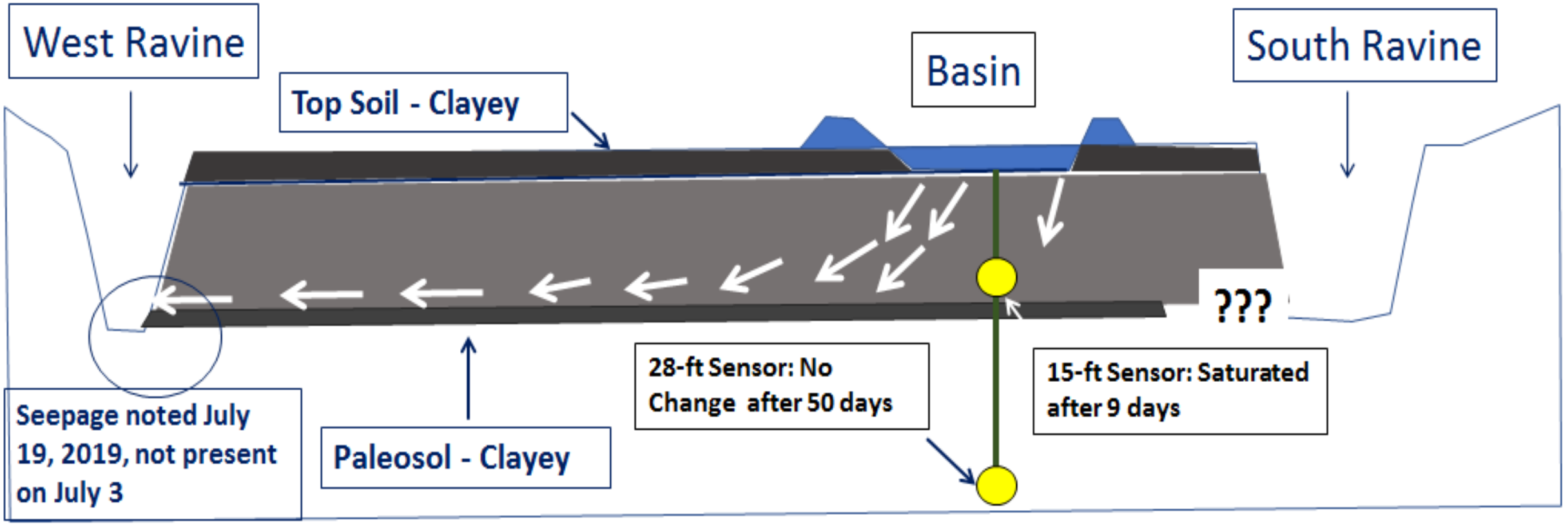


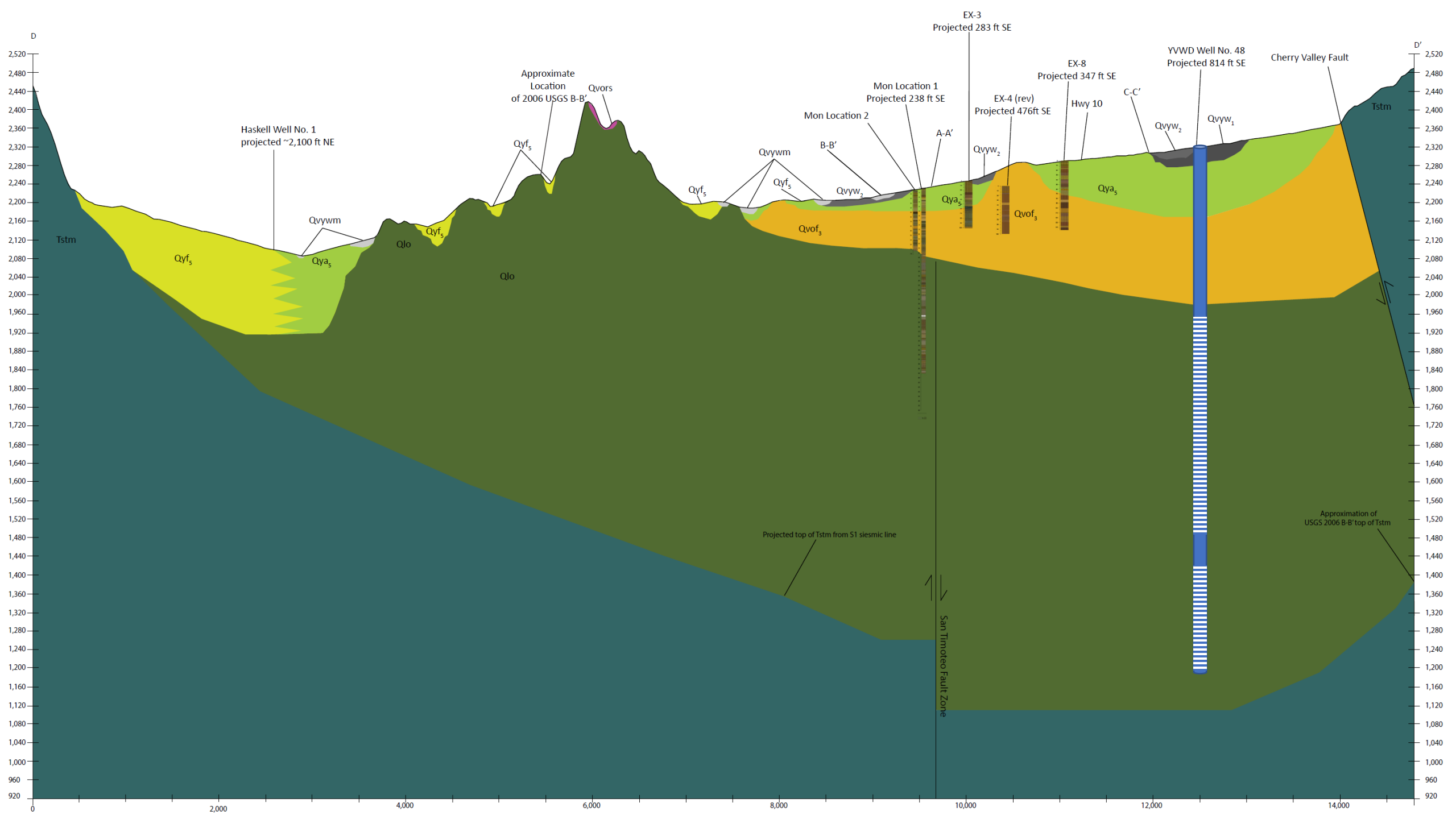
Ocean Desalination Facility Product Water

- Constituent variety: Comparable to advanced RO-treated recycled water. Full RO removes nearly all dissolved salts and most dissolved organics; final polished with additional disinfection, resulting in extremely low levels of residual chemicals or microbes.
- Microbial content: Negligible, due to intensive post-treatment disinfection.

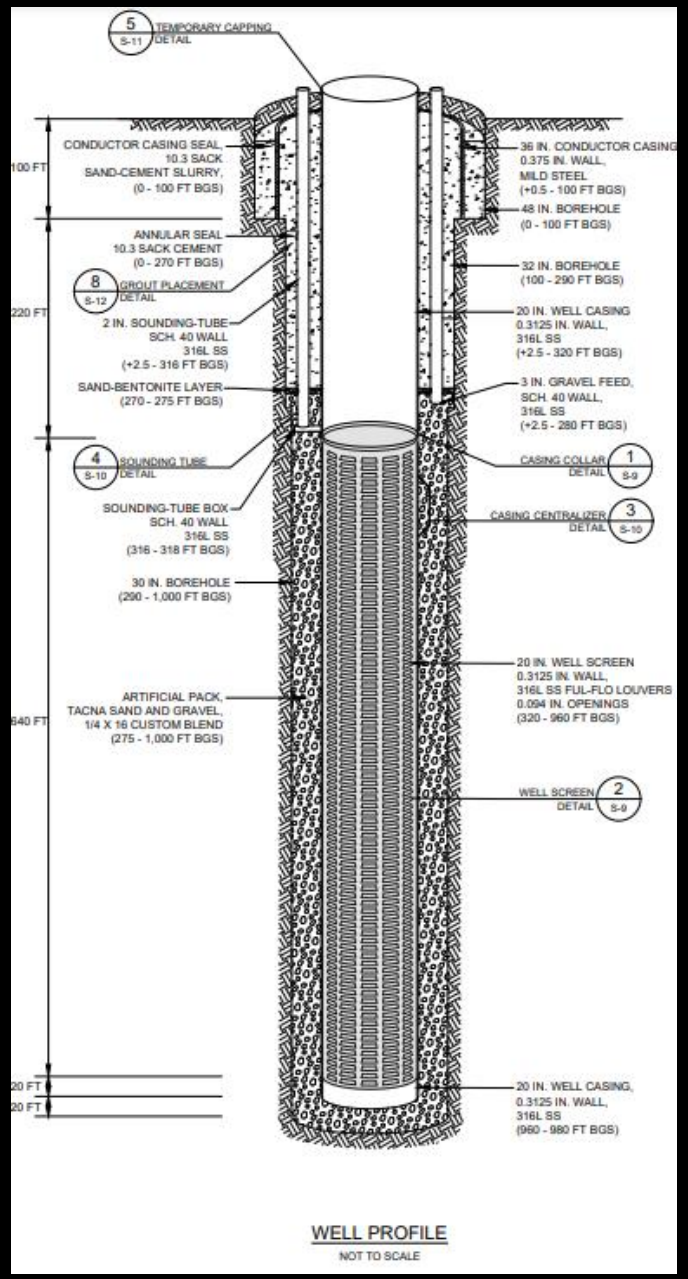

Seepage
Seepage
Validate Flow Path
Roberts Rd
Calimesa Blvd
Christopher Columbus Transcontinental Hwy

Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model
Shallow Zone



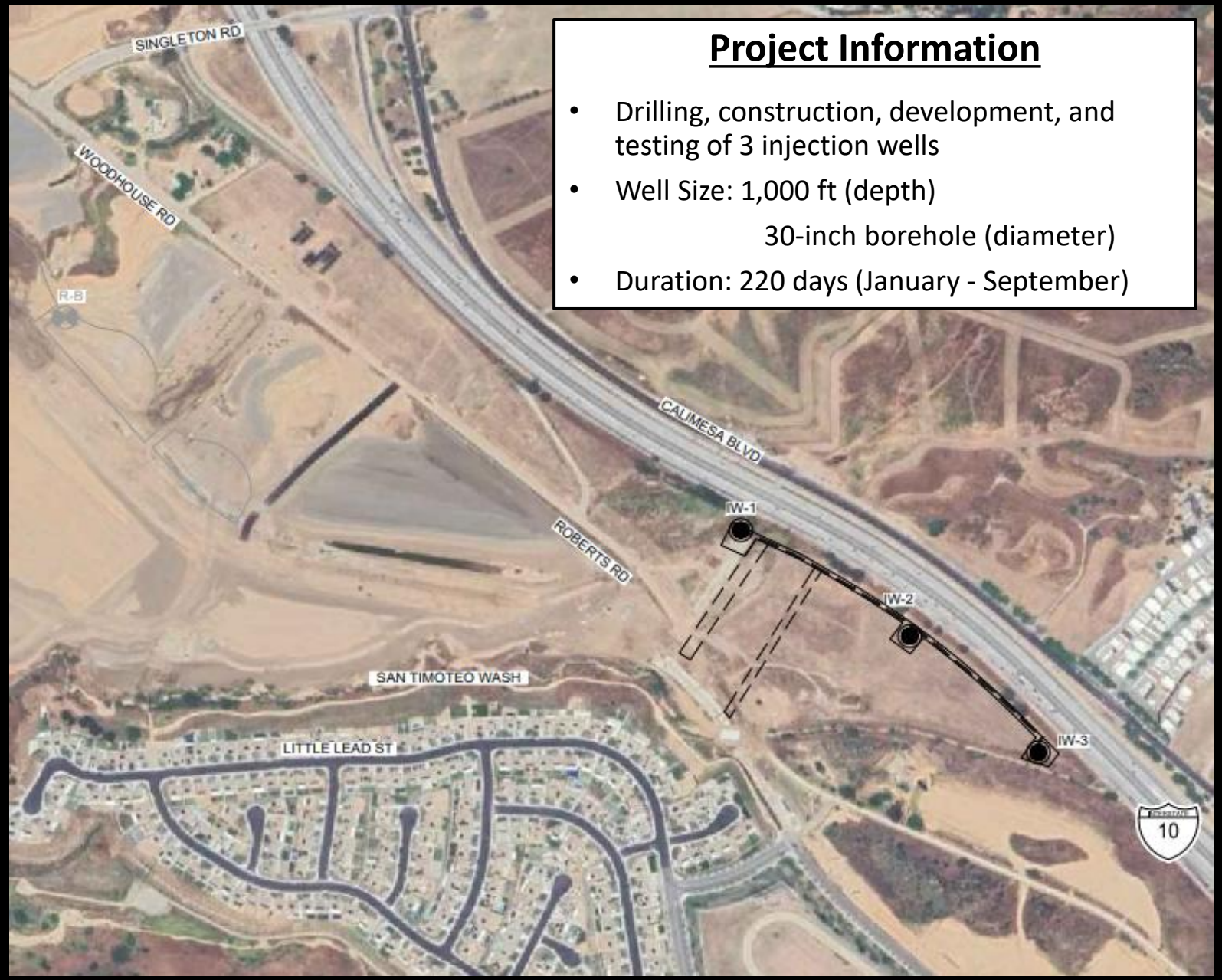

D
D'
EX-3
Projected 283 ft SE
YVWD Well No. 48
Projected 814 ft SE
Cherry Valley Fault
EX-8
Projected 347 ft SE
Approximate
Location
of 2006 USGS B-B'
Qvors
Mon Location 1
Projected 238 ft SE
EX-4 (rev)
Projected 476ft SE
Hwy 10
C-C'
Mon Location 2
A-A'
B-B'
Haskell Well No. 1
projected ~2,100 ft NE
Qvywm
Qyf5
Qya5
Qlo
Qvof3
Qvyw2
Qvyw1
Tstm
Projected top of Tstm from S1 siesmic line
Approximation of
USGS 2006 B-B' top of Tstm
San Timoteo Fault Zone
2,520
2,480
2,440
2,400
2,360
2,320
2,280
2,240
2,200
2,160
2,120
2,080
2,040
2,000
1,960
1,920
1,880
1,840
1,800
1,760
1,720
1,680
1,640
1,600
1,560
1,520
1,480
1,440
1,400
1,360
1,320
1,280
1,240
1,200
1,160
1,120
1,080
1,040
1,000
960
920
0
2,000
4,000
6,000
8,000
10,000
12,000
14,000

Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Project



WELL PROFILE

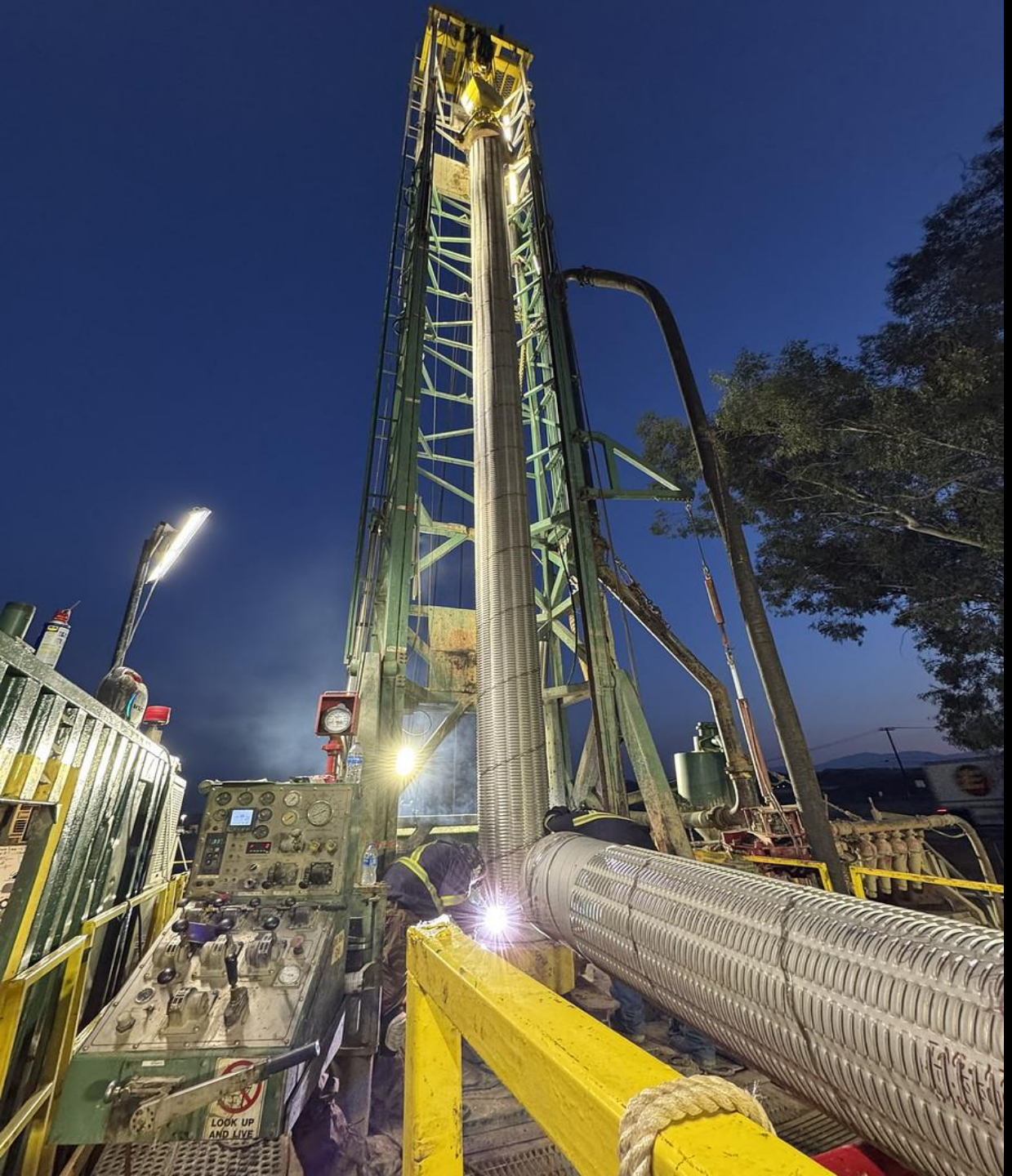
NOT TO SCALE



Project Information

- Drilling, construction, development, and testing of 3 injection wells
- Well Size: 1,000 ft (depth)
  30-inch borehole (diameter)
- Duration: 220 days (January - September)


Layne


LOOK UP
AND LIVE

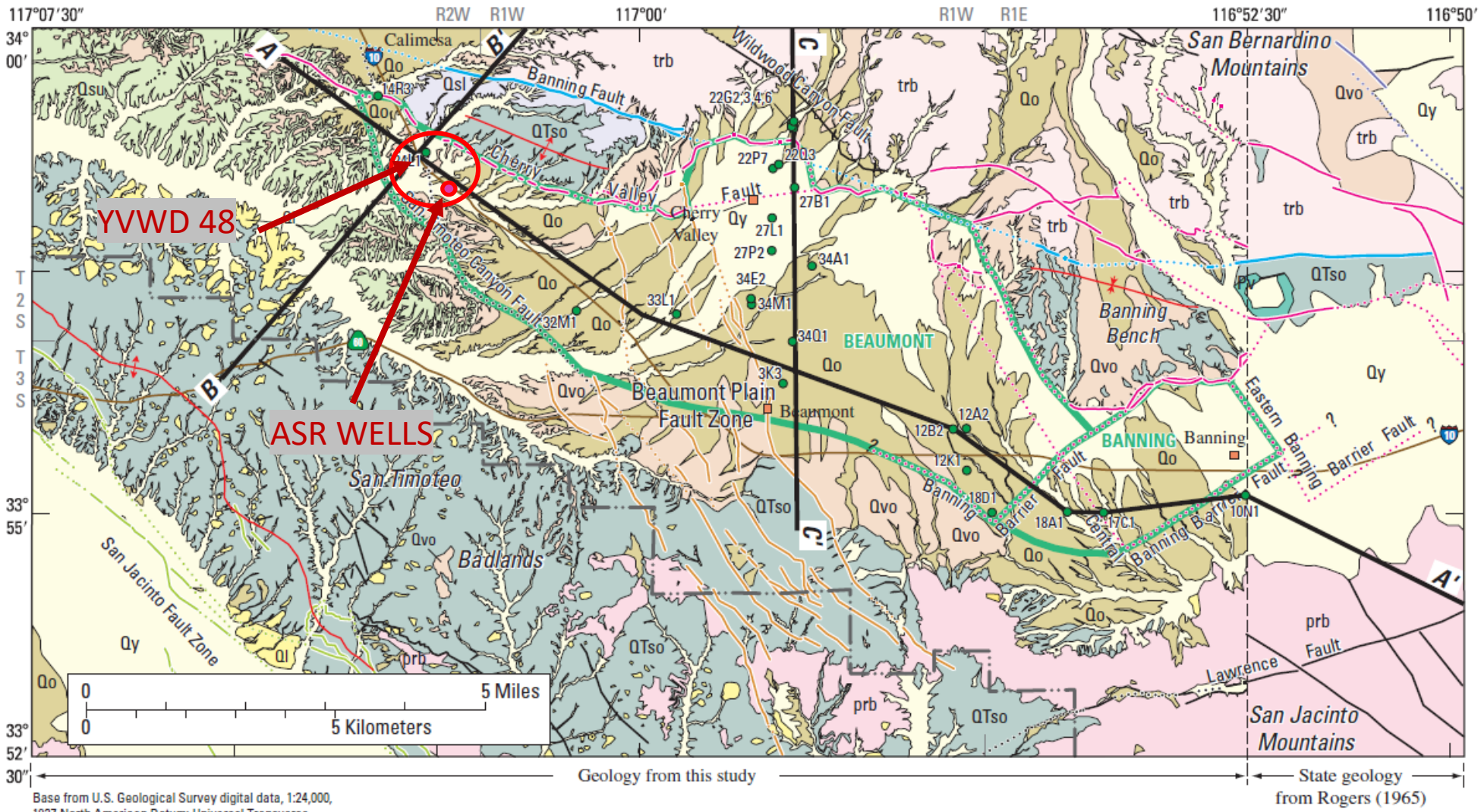
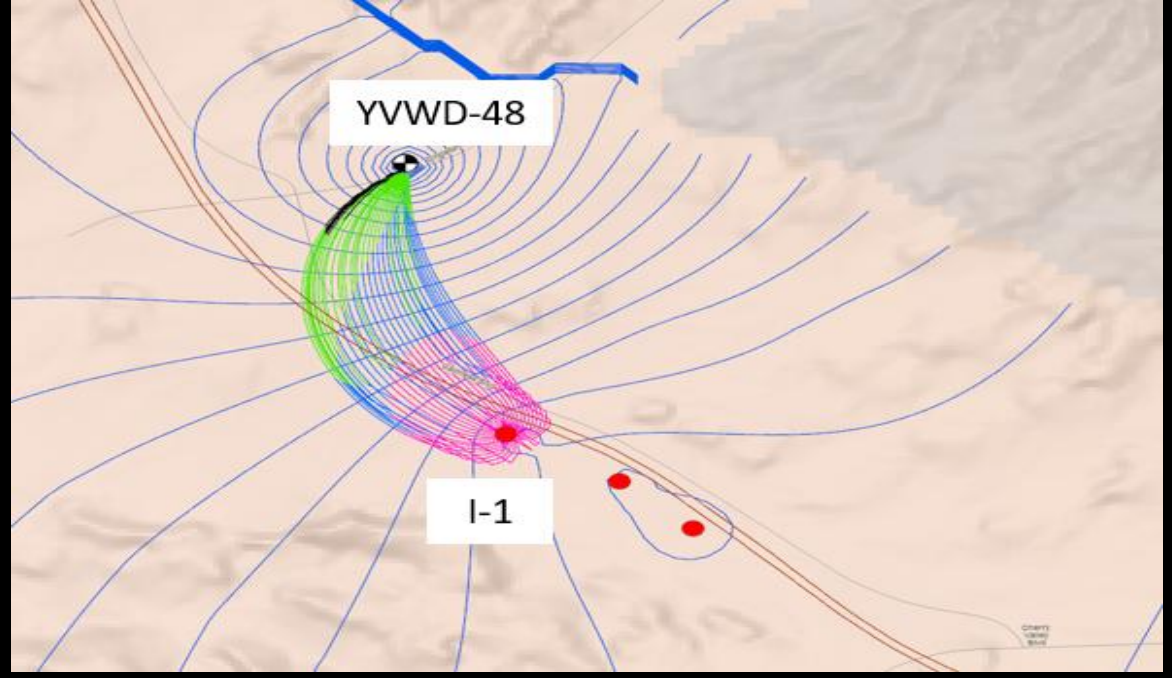
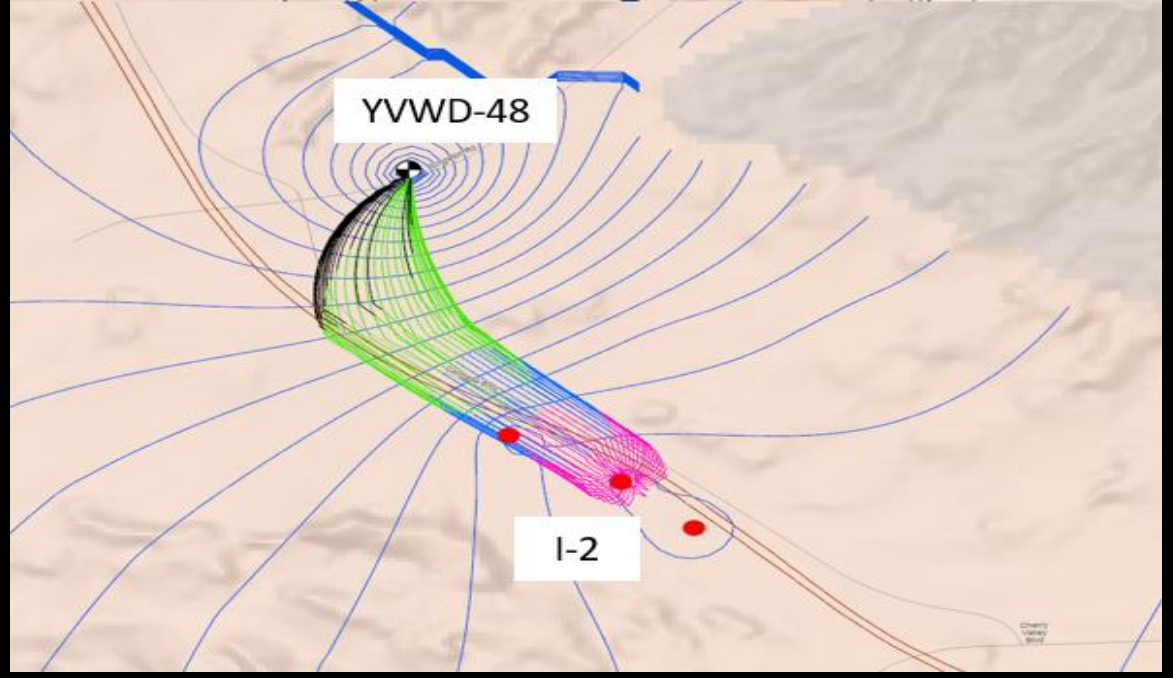
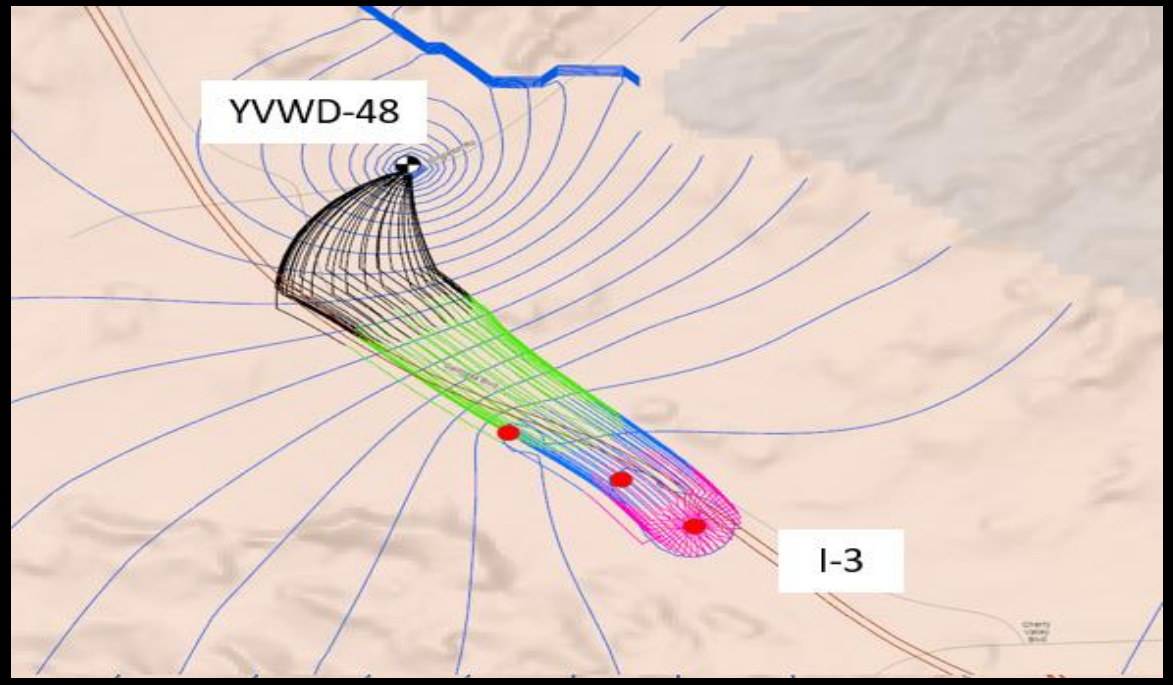



Figure 5. Map showing the generalized geology of the San Gorgonio Pass area, Riverside County California.





Injection Well	Recovery Well	Travel Time (Months)
I-1	YVWD-48	6 (188 days) – 13
I-2	YVWD-48	10 – 17
I-3	YVWD-48	15 – 23



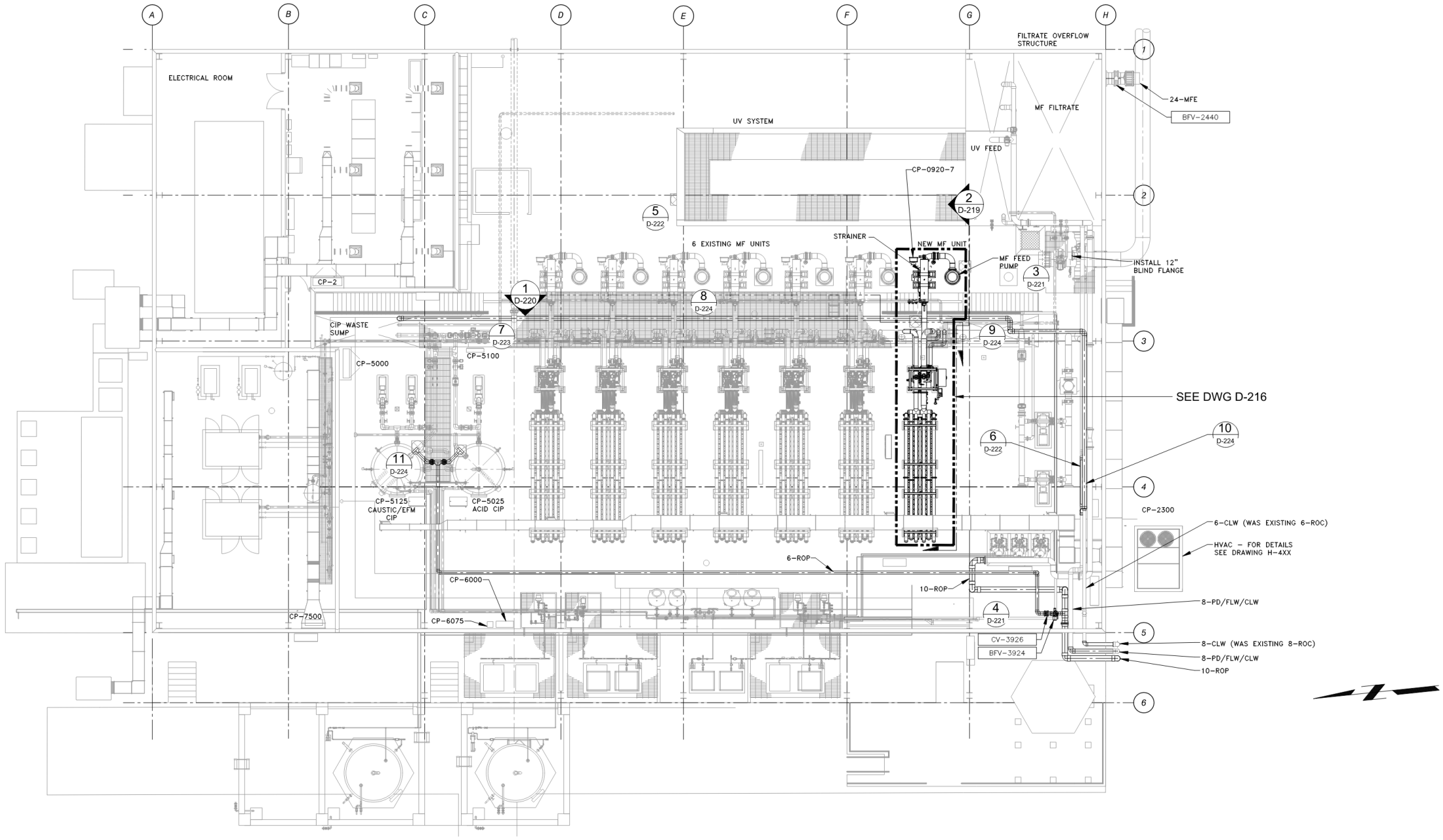
0 to 3 months

3 to 6 months

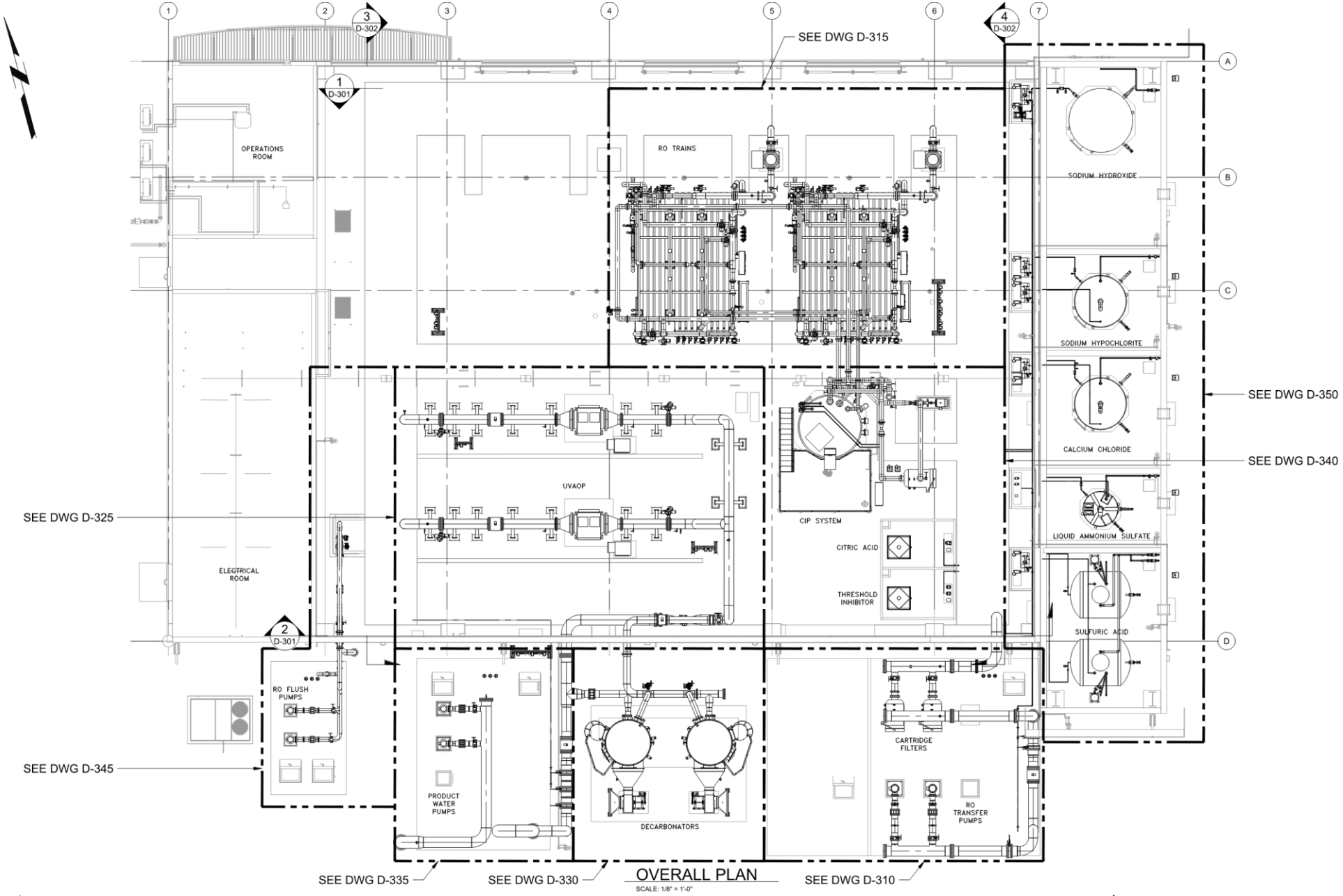
6 to 12 months

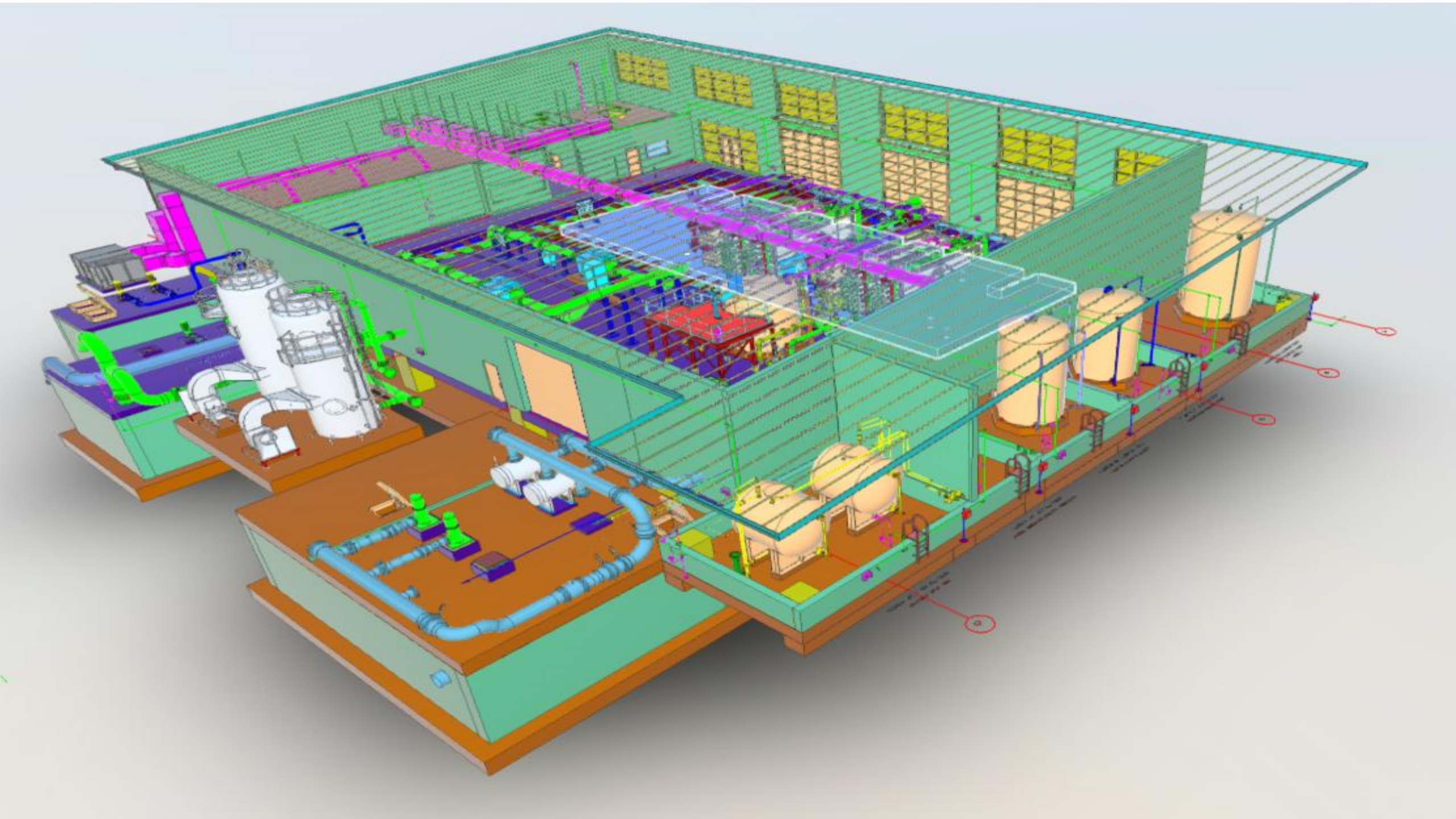
12 to 24 months

Site Layout - Existing MF/UV Building



Site Layout - AWP Building



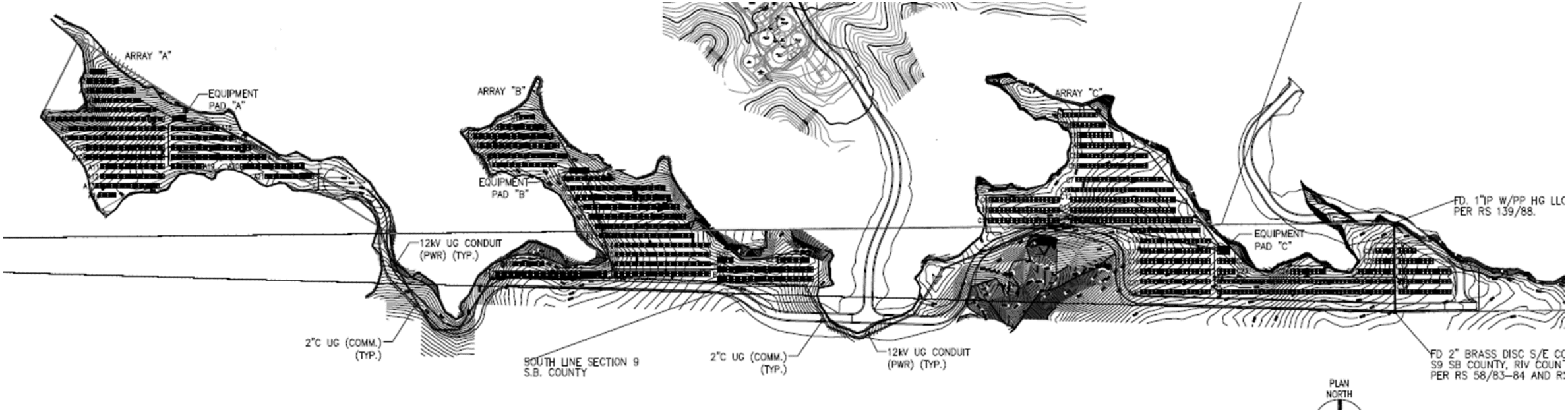


Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility

Solar PV: 3,763 kW

Battery Energy Storage System: 1,795 kW / 7,181 kWh

Natural Gas Generator: 1,750 kW




GENERAC

The Judgment and the Rules and Regulations direct the Watermaster to pursue and obtain the highest practicable quality of replenishment water available. The Calimesa Crystal Vault Project directly advances this objective by delivering ultra-pure water representing one of the highest-quality supplemental sources ever used within the Beaumont Basin. Additionally, the Calimesa Crystal Vault relies on established mechanisms already in use within the basin, including existing water storage accounts and the “put-and-take” recovery of injected volumes, both of which are explicitly contemplated and supported under the Judgment’s storage and accounting framework.

The Yucaipa Valley Water District respectfully requests that the Beaumont Basin Watermaster:

1. Receive and file this report;
2. Adopt by minute order the acknowledgement of the Project's consistency with the Amended Judgment, its demonstrable basin-wide benefits - including improved groundwater quality and enhanced drought resilience - and the absence of any adverse impacts.