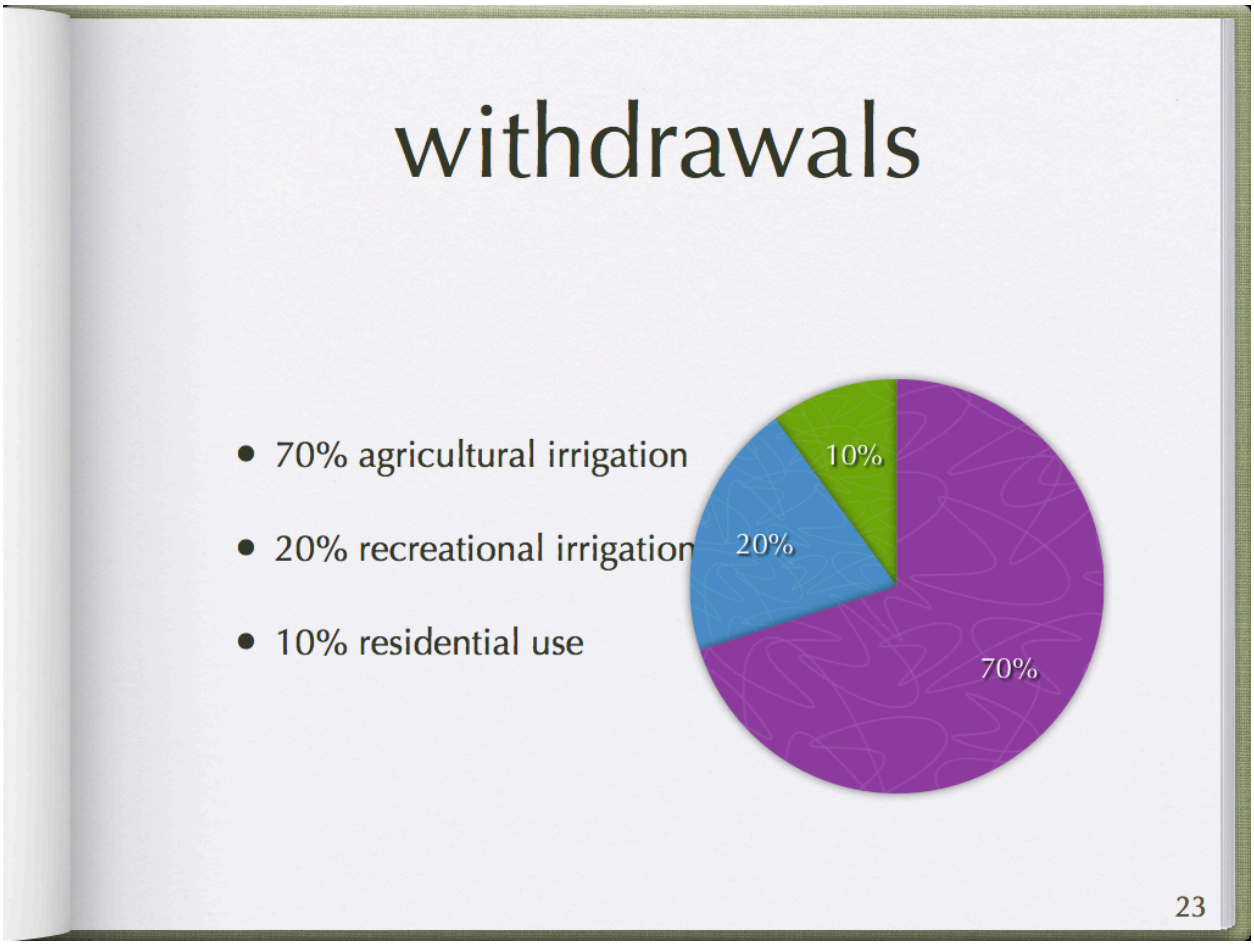


Overdraft: a condition where the water extracted from a groundwater basin exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin over a period of years where the water supply approximates average conditions (Bulletin 118-2003 p. 216; see http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/bulletin118/update2003.cfm).

Groundwater Mining: "The process, deliberate or inadvertent, of extracting groundwater from a source at a rate in excess of the replenishment rate such that the groundwater level declines persistently, threatening exhaustion of the supply or at least a decline in pumping levels to uneconomic depths" (DWR Bulletin 118-2003 p. 216).

Dewatering: the removal of groundwater from an aquifer such that groundwater levels decline and a portion of the basin becomes unsaturated. As an aquifer is dewatered, pore space in the groundwater basin can collapse, reducing the space in which water can be stored.

Recharge: "Water added to an aquifer or the process of adding water to an aquifer. Groundwater recharge occurs either naturally as the net gain from precipitation, or artificially as the result of human influence." (DWR Bulletin 118-2003, p. 219) Natural groundwater recharge may include deep percolation of precipitation falling on the ground surface, percolation of stream flow, and subsurface flow into the basin from underlying or adjacent permeable materials. Artificial recharge may include water infiltrated through a percolation basin, water injected into the subsurface, and water applied to the land surface that percolates to the groundwater table.

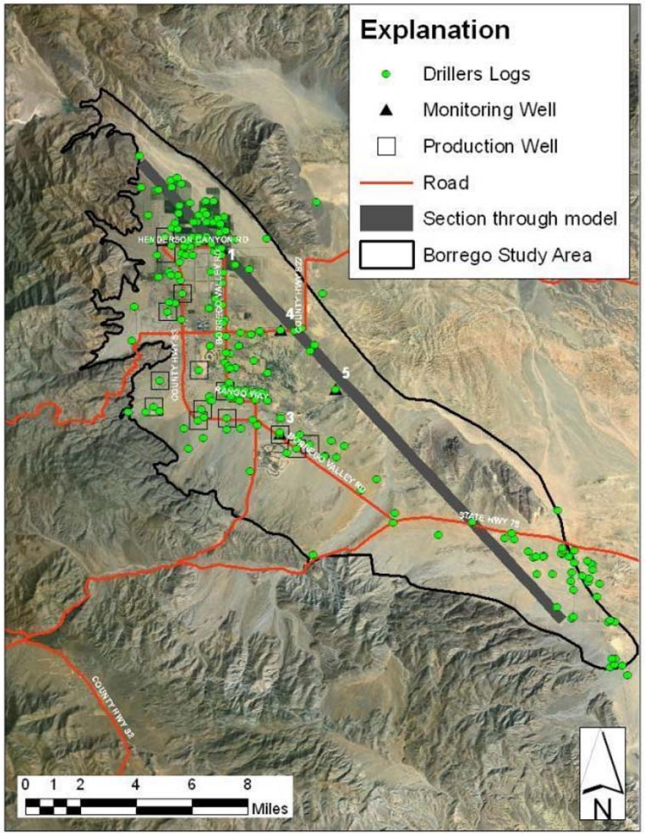
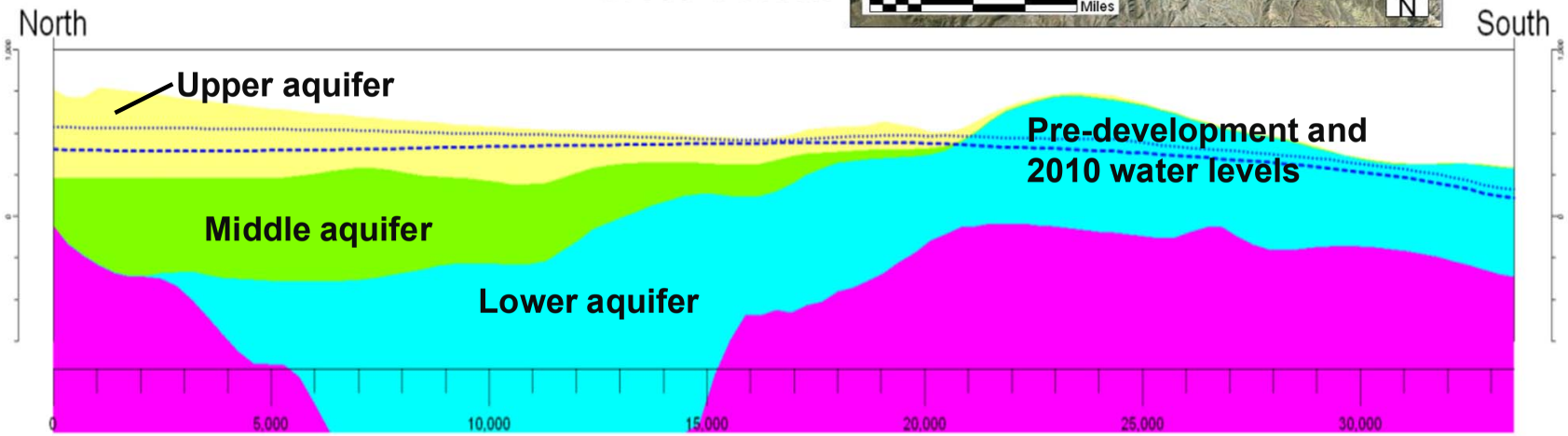
Horizontal hydraulic conductivity (Permeability)

- Upper aquifer 43-81 feet/day
- Middle aquifer 5.8 feet/day
- Lower aquifer 1.4 feet/day

Specific Yield (Storage)

- Upper aquifer 14%
- Middle aquifer 7%
- Lower aquifer 3%

Preliminary Estimates



Cross-Section