Commenter Name	Commenter Organization	Comment Received	Subject	Line #s or Figure #	Comment
Peter Quinlan	Dudek, Rancho Guejito	Email 5/29/20	Monitoring Well Construction	-	Draft Power Point page 49. Field Program Update – Monitoring Wells The photo on the right (Photo 3 in the Kleinfelder Well Installation Report) appears to show two casing strings and a short spacer pipe bundled together with a centralized around all being lowered into the borehole. Is this how the casing strings were installed in the borehole? The well construction schematics in the report and power point appear to show the mode traditional approach of installing the casing strings individually and sequentially following placement of filter pack and annular seals to isolate the nested screens from one another. If the casing strings were installed as a bundle and filter pack and annular seals between the wells were installed afterwards, there is a greater possibility that the annular seals will not reach the spaces between the casing strings resulting leaky seals. Leaky seals may yield unrepresentative depth discrete water levels.
Matt Weidlin	Weidlin Assoc.	Email 5/29/20	Monitoring Well Construction	-	Top of shallow screen comes right to the alluvium-DG contact. Filter pack extends 2' into alluvium, the top of the borehole collapse extends a total of 10' into alluvium. The seal, meant to keep alluvial water from entering DG well screen, starts 10' above the contact & goes 20' into alluvium.
Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 1		As part of the 2nd TPR meeting it was evident that the initial compilation of landuse mapping was inadequate. Will Woodard-Curran be providing an update on how they are characterizing landuse?
Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 2	WF-13	1)What is the status on obtaining groundwater elevations at Rancho Guejito. This is a necessary part of the basin characterization in order to estimate how much groundwater flow is coming into or out of that subarea of SPV. 2) USGS online records indicate that groundwater elevations at the USGS Monitoring Well, Site 33055511701010103, from 3/22/15 to 6/22/15 ranged between 353 and 355 ft NAVD88. Figure WF-13 reports an elevation of 347. DTW values reported by W-C are generally consistent with USGS records, suggesting an error in W-C's ref. point elevation. This suggests that RP elevations should be double checked at all wells. 3) A northward gradient at the upstream end of Cloverdale Creek would not be expected under static conditions and therefore implies pumping at the basin boundary. This elevation should be double checked to confirm this. 4) Include flow direction arrows and hydraulic gradient values where gradients are different in the basin.
Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 2	WF-14	How was the DTW contour map prepared?
Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 2	WF-16	Northward gradient depicted in WF-13 is not occuring in this data set, but error in gw elevation at the USGS monitoring well does persist inthis figure.
Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 2	Page 7	1) The same USGS Stream Gauge data is presented three times, just in different units. Better to show stream flow values at all gaging stations serving the basin. 2) Recommend getting in touch with City of SD hydrographers on their estimates of surface water inflow into Lake Hodges as a means to estimated surface water flow out of SPV. Will need to separate San Dieguito River flow from SPV flow entering Lake Hodges. 3) BTW there is no figure no. on this one.
Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 2	Page 10	There is a spike in surface water TDS in all 6 charts presented here someime in 2011. Suggest that W-C check to see if a wildfire in the watershed the previous fall occurred. If so, consider rescaling the charts to better show more normal TDS variation
Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 2	Page 12/Fig 2	In cross referencing this figure to other SPV maps, it is difficult to identify geographic features on this map because the masking is too strong.
Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 2	Page 13/Fig 3	1) General comments, A) The cross section should tell the story of how transmissivity/well yield decreases from east to west. This could be done by plotting transmissivity values on the cross section or using Izbicki's Figure 26 map (provided in my email). B) Driller's logs frequently provide well yield estimates that are admittedly gross over -estimates. However, it may still be possible to use the estimates in a generalized fashion to demonstrate the change in well yield across the basin. C) If the USGS monitoring wells are multiple completions, that should be shown. If there is a head difference between wells, that should be indicated. D) Recommend re-visiting the DG thickness estimates by reviewing the multiple well completion logs that pass thru DG and with that understanding going back to the driller's log and possibly adjusting DG thickness estimates. E) The wells should show the depth interval that they are open to the aquifer. F) This is a fairly well studied basin, there is more useful information to present than is actually presented. Cross Section A-A' specific comments 1) There are professional geologist logs and geophysical logs available to you at the beginning and end of X-Section A-A'. Why not show the sediment texture at these locations? Does it get finer-grained at the downstream end of the valley? W&A provided geophysical logs, geologist logs, aquifer test, and water quality data for well 12S01W35_0943645, it could easily be incorporated into Section A-A'. 2) LWELL00509 shows a huge rise in the elevation of the bedrock-alluvium contact. This effectively eliminates the aquifer at this location in the center of the valley. Verify the well log and well location before including it in the cross section. 3) Note the location of the fault on the X-section. You probably don't know the dip, so you can't really plot in the vertical view, but you can show where it's surface trace is.
Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 2	page 14 Fig 4	1)Where's the water table? If the wells depicted have not been measured, utilize your groundwater elevation contour map. State the water table date. 2) The general comments from Fig 3 apply here as well.

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Matt Wiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	TPR-05-14-20 Handout 3		I have a significant concern with the monitoring well installation report. At location SP-129, the failure to install a monitoring well in the allluvial aquifer, all but defeats the purpose of the project. While there was some discussion that the reason well screen was not installed in the alluvial aquifer was because the alluvium was unsaturated, this seems unlikely. Based on the surveyed ground elevation of 380 ft and W-C's gw elevation map indicating a gw elevation 340 feet, DTW should be roughly 40 feet. In fact the geologist's log at SP-129 indicates that the groundwater was observed at 42 feet bgs during drilling. The alluvium-decomposed granite contact was reported at 95 feet. Based on this information the alluvial aquifer is 53 feet thick. Kleinfelder reports that the borehole collapsed on top of the filter pack for the DG well screen (95-105 ft) from 93 to 85 feet and a 10 foot bentonite-sand seal was placed on top of the collapsed debris. For reasons not explained, the remaining annulus was filled with Portland Cement, rather than installing a well screen in the alluvial aquifer. The primary purpose of the well installation is to measure the head difference between the alluvium and bedrock. That objective was not met.
Matt Weiedlin	Weidlin Assoc.	5/29/2020	Meeting summary for TPR		believe the point I was likely trying to make here did not pertain to groundwater quality, but to groundwater elevation. It is likely that my point was that 2019 groundwater elevations are likely to be relatively high due to above average rainfall and this data set should be used to help develop the conceptual model.