

From: kbiala@milestonemma.net
Sent: Wednesday, May 27, 2015 4:34 PM
To: MPWSP-EIR
Subject: Comments on DEIR
Attachments: Biala CPUC DEIR Comments 2 .docx

Dear Mr. Barnsdale, attached is another comment for the DEIR. Each day, we seem to be learning more about the complexity of this project so we will be forwarding more comments, I'm sure.

Thank you for your kind attention to our concerns. Please understand that our area is a very special place not only for us locals but for all the tourists who come to commune with nature here, in terms of appreciating plants, trees, wildlife and marine life. Should something go wrong with the operations of such an enormous project, we may destroy our natural habitat forever as is the case in every urban population. Please help us protect and preserve what little we have left.

Cordially,
Kathy Biala

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Comments regarding CalAm Desalination EIR:

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Under section 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 the current DEIR does not mention the recent (2015), electrical resistivity imaging of this entire region conducted by Stanford University under the auspices of Dr. Margaret Knight and Dr. Adam Pidlisecky.

We recently attended the May 26, 2015 presentation by Dr. Knight and Dr. Pidlisecky at the Hopkins Marine Laboratory in Monterey on saltwater intrusion in the Monterey Bay area. They have successfully plotted the salt intrusion and fresh water subsurfaces using electrical resistivity imaging. This technique has been used by the oil and gas industries and now, thanks to Dr. Knight and her team of geophysicists, this has been applied to the mapping of water resources and saltwater intrusion. The imaging of the Monterey Bay subsurface by this technique is superior to drilling sentinel wells for data collection because of the breadth and depth of the imaging. It can track regional impacts of localized water extractions and water migration patterns.

Along the entire perimeter of Monterey Bay coast, two notable exclusions of data were from Moss Landing and the Cemex area. At both locations, approvals were not granted. As the property of Cemex is the precise location of a proposed massive desalination plant, it is unacceptable to not have electrical resistivity imaging for this site when it has been made available to us.

Furthermore, there is apparently a significant possibility that the clay aquatard may have multiple fracture lines in the location of the Cemex plant. Fractures allow seepage of saltwater that may increase the intrusion rates and can be monitored by the electrical resistivity imaging techniques.

The imaging produced by the Stanford team helps us understand the changes to an *entire* region from water extractions of localized wells and desalination efforts. This information is vital to the EIR for monitoring and verification of changes within the subsurface region for future impacts. Association with Stanford University is highly beneficial from an impartial, science based monitoring approach as we move towards the development of desalination plants, the long term effects of which cannot be accurately predicted.

CPUC must do all it can to insist that the electrical resistivity imaging data be collected at the Cemex site with mandatory participation at future data collection points of the Stanford research for Monterey Bay. The Stanford researchers have confirmed that collecting imaging data from the approximate 8 kilometers of the Cemex coast property is quite possible if funding is provided. The next date for restudy of the coast may be in October of this year. It would be advisable to have Cemex property surveyed as soon as possible so that it may be included in the next anticipated data collection point. If CalAm is serious about transparency and maximizing the long term success of their plant, this data should be mandatory.