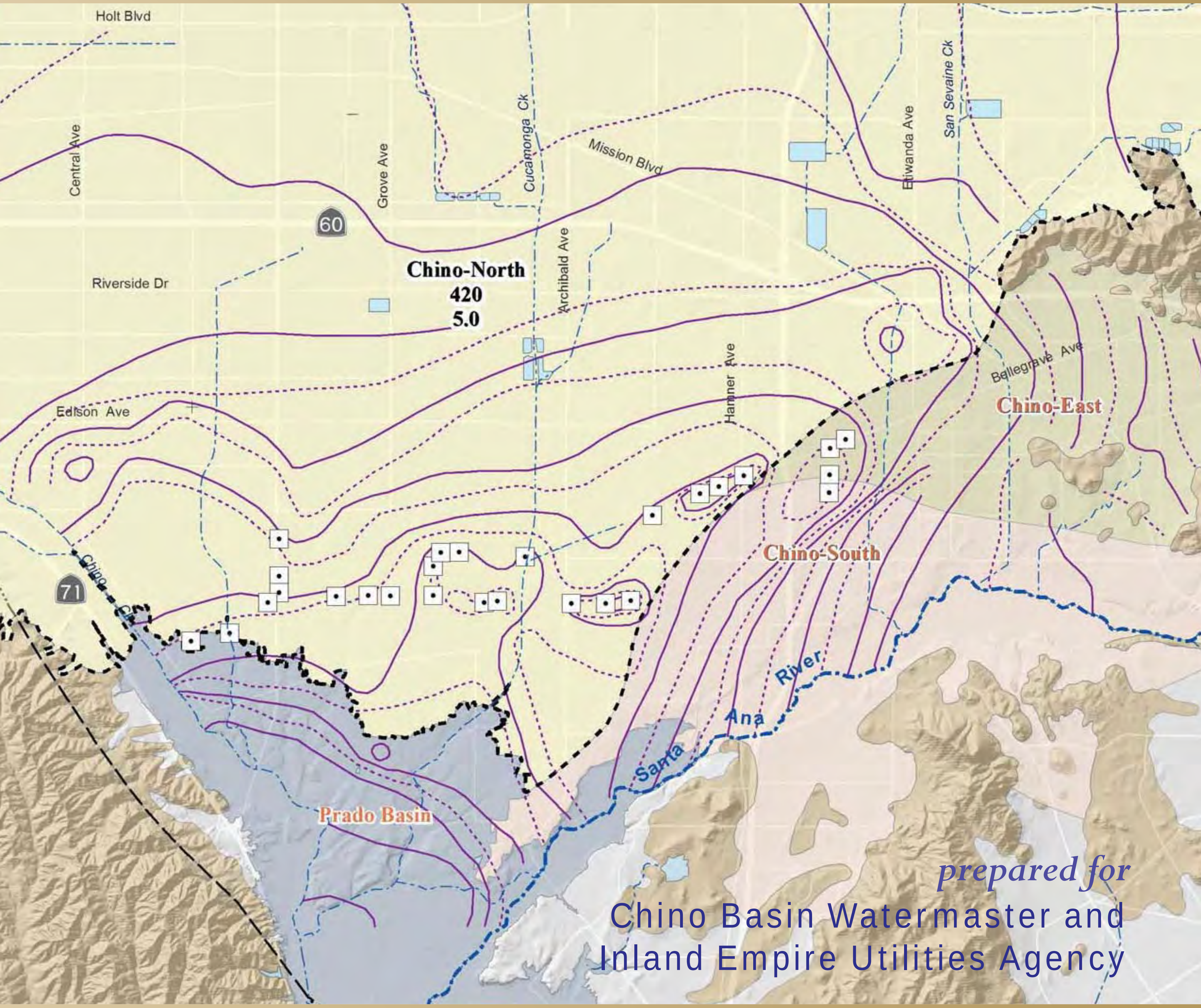
Optimum Basin Management Program

Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report

2015



prepared for

Chino Basin Watermaster and
Inland Empire Utilities Agency

April 2016

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

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PETER KAVOUNAS, P.E.
General Manager

April 15, 2016

Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region
Attention: Mr. Kurt Berchtold
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, California 92501-3348

Subject: Transmittal of the Chino Basin 2015 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

Dear Mr. Berchtold:

The Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) hereby submits the Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report for 2015. This Annual Report is in partial fulfillment of the maximum benefit commitments made by Inland Empire Utility Agency and Watermaster as discussed in Resolution No. R8-2004-0001 and its attachment: Resolution Amending the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin to Incorporate an Updated Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Nitrogen Management Plan for the Santa Ana Region Including Revised Groundwater Subbasin Boundaries, Revised TDS and Nitrate-Nitrogen Quality Objectives for Groundwater, Revised TDS and Nitrogen Wasteload Allocations, and Revised Reach Designations, TDS and Nitrogen Objectives and Beneficial Uses for Specific Surface Waters. Table 5-8a in the attachment to the Resolution identifies the Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Commitments which are specific projects and requirements that must be implemented to demonstrate that water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained, termed. This Annual Report describes the status of compliance with each commitment and the work performed during 2015.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

P. Kavo

Peter Kavounas, P.E.
General Manager

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Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Initialisms

acre-ft/yr	acre-feet per year
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin
CCWF	Chino Creek Well Field
CDA	Chino Basin Desalter Authority
Chino-North	Chino-North Groundwater Management Zone
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substance Control
ET	evapotranspiration
GMZ	Groundwater Management Zone
GWQMP	Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program
HCMP	Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program
IEUA	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Judgment	OCWD vs. City of Chino et al., Case No. 117628, County of Riverside
mgd	million gallons per day
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MS	Microsoft
NAWQA	National Water Quality Assessment
OBMP	Optimum Basin Management Program
OCWD	Orange County Water District
PBMZ	Prado Basin Management Zone
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
Regional Board	Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region
SAR	Santa Ana River
SARWC	Santa Ana River Water Company
SARWM	Santa Ana River Watermaster
SOB	State of the Basin
SWMP	Surface Water Monitoring Program
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	total dissolved solids
TIN	total inorganic nitrogen
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VOC	volatile organic compound
Watermaster	Chino Basin Watermaster
WEI	Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.
WRCRWA	Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority

This 2015 Maximum Benefit Annual Report was prepared by the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) pursuant to their maximum-benefit commitments, as described in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Basin Plan) (California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region [Regional Board], 2008).

This introductory section provides background on: the Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) and Implementation Plan; the Regional Board's recognition of the Chino Basin OBMP Implementation Plan; the establishment of alternative, maximum-benefit groundwater-quality objectives for the Chino Basin; and the commitments made by Watermaster and the IEUA when the Regional Board granted them access to the assimilative capacity created by the application of the maximum-benefit objectives for regulatory purposes. This Annual Report describes the status of compliance with each commitment and the work performed during calendar year 2015.

1.1 Investigations of the Relationship between Groundwater Production and Santa Ana River Discharge

Figure 1-1 is a map of the Chino Basin. Groundwater generally flows from the forebay regions in the north and east toward the Prado Basin, where rising groundwater can become surface water in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. Recent and past studies have provided some insight into the influence of groundwater production in the southern end of the Chino Basin on the Safe Yield of the Basin and the ability of production in this part of the Basin to control the discharge of rising groundwater to the Prado Basin and Santa Ana River. Several studies, as discussed below, quantify the impacts of the groundwater desalters in the southern Chino Basin on groundwater discharge to the Prado Basin and the Santa Ana River.

Desalter well fields were first described in *Nitrogen and TDS Studies, Upper Santa Ana Watershed* (James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc., 1991). This study matched desalter production to meet future potable demands in the lower Chino Basin through 2015. Well fields were sited to maximize the interception of rising groundwater discharge and to induce streambed percolation in the Santa Ana River. The decrease in rising groundwater and increase in streambed infiltration were projected to account for 45 to 65 percent of total desalter production.

A design study for the Chino Basin Desalter well fields provided estimates of the volume of rising groundwater discharge intercepted by desalter production (Wildermuth, 1993). This study used a detailed model of the lower Chino Basin (a rectangular grid with 400-foot by 400-foot cells, covering the southern Chino Basin) to evaluate the hydraulic impacts of desalter production on rising groundwater discharge and groundwater levels at nearby wells. This study showed the relationship of intercepting rising groundwater discharge to well field locations and capacity. The fraction of total desalter well production composed of decreased rising groundwater discharge and increased streambed infiltration was estimated to range from 40 to 50 percent.

A subsequent analysis, consistent with the OBMP Implementation Plan and the Peace II Agreement, projected the increase in streambed infiltration to be about 20 percent of desalter production due to Watermaster's basin re-operation plan alone (Wildermuth Environmental, Inc. [WEI], 2009d). This projection resulted from evaluating the Peace II project description through 2060 with the 2007 Chino Basin Model using then current and projected groundwater production at the Chino Desalter wells.

In 2011, the Chino Basin Watermaster started the process of recalculating safe yield. The Watermaster updated its groundwater model and used that model to conduct a detail investigation of the state of hydraulic control. The 2013 Chino Basin Model was used to estimate the historical amounts of Santa Ana River recharge and rising groundwater discharge to the Santa Ana River for the period 1961 through 2011, and to project the same through 2050. (WEI, 2015c). The New Yield[1] from Santa Ana River recharge determined by the 2013 Chino Basin Model is 61 percent of desalter well production in fiscal year 2011 and levels off to about 49 percent of total future desalter well production through fiscal year 2030. This new yield induced by pumping at the desalter wells and reoperation is consistent with the planning estimates described in the previous studies.

These studies demonstrate that the yield of the Chino Basin is enhanced by increasing groundwater production near the River. These studies also indicate that the Chino Basin Desalter program and a slight permanent decrease in basin storage authorized in the Peace II agreement and approved by the Court will (i) capture groundwater flowing south from the forebay regions of the Chino Basin and (ii) reduce the outflow of high-salinity groundwater from the southern Chino Basin to the Santa Ana River, thereby providing greater protection of downstream beneficial uses.

1.2 The OBMP and the 2004 Basin Plan Amendment

The Chino Basin OBMP (WEI, 1999) was developed by Watermaster and the parties to the 1978 Chino Basin Judgment (Chino Basin Municipal Water District *v.* City of Chino et al.) pursuant to a February 19, 1998 court ruling. The OBMP maps a strategy that provides for the enhanced yield of the Chino Basin and seeks to provide reliable water supplies for development that is expected to occur within the Basin. The goals of the OBMP are: to enhance basin water supplies, to protect and enhance water quality, to enhance the management of the Basin, and to equitably finance the OBMP. The OBMP Implementation Plan is the court approved governing document for achieving the goals defined in the OBMP. The OBMP Implementation Plan is a comprehensive, long-range water management plan for the Chino Basin and includes the use of recycled water for direct reuse and artificial recharge. It also includes the capture of increased quantities of high quality storm water runoff, the recharge of imported water when total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations are low, improving the water supply by desalting poor-quality groundwater, supporting regulatory efforts to improve water quality in the Basin, and the implementation of management activities that will result in the reduced outflow of high-

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[1] New Yield as defined in the Peace Agreement "means proven increases in yield in quantities greater than historical amounts from sources of supply including, but not limited to, […] operations of the Desalters […] and other management activities implemented and operational after June 1, 2000." The net Santa Ana River recharge in fiscal year 2000 is the baseline from which to measure New Yield from Santa Ana River recharge in all subsequent years.

TDS/high-nitrate groundwater to the Santa Ana River and the Orange County Basin, thus ensuring the protection of downstream beneficial uses and water quality (WEI, 1999).

The 1995 Basin Plan contained restrictions on the use of recycled water for irrigation and groundwater recharge. In particular, it contained TDS objectives ranging from 220 to 330 milligrams per liter (mg/L) over most of the Basin. The ambient TDS concentrations in the Chino Basin exceeded these objectives, which meant that no assimilative capacity existed for the Basin. Therefore, the use of the IEUA's recycled water (which has a TDS concentration of about 530 mg/L) for irrigation and groundwater recharge—one of the key elements of the OBMP Implementation Plan—would require mitigation even though recycled water reuse would not materially impact future TDS concentrations or impair the beneficial uses of Chino Basin groundwater.

In 1995, in part because of these considerations, the Regional Board initiated a collaborative study with 22 water supply and wastewater agencies, including Watermaster and the IEUA, to devise a new TDS and nitrogen management plan for the Santa Ana Watershed Basin. This study culminated in the Regional Board's adoption of a Basin Plan amendment in January 2004 (Regional Board, 2004). This amendment included revised groundwater subbasin boundaries, termed "groundwater management zones" (GMZs), revised TDS and nitrate-nitrogen objectives for groundwater, revised TDS and nitrogen wasteload allocations, revised surface water reach designations, and revised TDS and nitrogen objectives and beneficial uses for specific surface waters. The technical work supporting the 2004 Basin Plan amendment was directed by the TIN/TDS Task Force and is summarized in *TIN/TDS Phase 2A: Tasks 1 through 5, TIN/TDS Study of the Santa Ana Watershed* (WEI, 2000).

The new TDS and nitrate-nitrogen objectives for the GMZs in the Santa Ana Watershed Basin were established to ensure that water quality is maintained pursuant to the State's antidegradation policy (State Board Resolution No. 68-16). These objectives were termed "antidegradation" objectives. Figure 1-1 shows the antidegradation objectives for the Chino Basin GMZs[2]. Note that the antidegradation TDS objectives across most of the Chino Basin are low (250 to 280 mg/L) and would restrict recycled water reuse and artificial recharge, as well as the recharge of imported water when its TDS concentration is above the objectives, without mitigation. Figure 1-2 shows the percent of time that the TDS concentration of State Water Project (SWP) water at Silverwood Lake[3] has been less than or equal to the TDS antidegradation objectives based on the observed TDS concentrations over the last 36 years. As shown, the TDS concentrations of SWP water exceeded the antidegradation objectives in the Chino-1, -2, and -3 GMZs about 33, 49, and 43 percent of the time, respectively.

To address this issue, Watermaster and the IEUA proposed, and the Regional Board accepted, alternative and less stringent "maximum-benefit" objectives for a large portion of the Chino Basin, the Chino-North GMZ (Chino-North). Figure 1-1 shows the maximum-benefit objectives for Chino-North—specifically the 420 mg/L TDS objective. This maximum-benefit TDS objective is higher than the current ambient TDS concentration (350 mg/L in 2012), thus creating 70 mg/L of assimilative capacity for TDS and allowing for recycled water reuse and

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[2] Note that the Prado Basin Management Zone is regulated by the Regional Board as a surface water management zone and does not have groundwater objectives assigned.

[3] The Silverwood Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains is a reservoir on the east branch of the SWP that supplies the IEUA region with SWP water deliveries from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) via Devil Canyon Power Plant Afterbay and the Upper Feeder Pipeline.

recharge, and imported water recharge without mitigation. Under maximum benefit, the TDS concentration of SWP water only exceeds the objective of 420 mg/L less than one percent of the time, as shown in Figure 1-2.

The maximum-benefit objectives were established based on demonstrations by Watermaster and the IEUA that the antidegradation requirements were satisfied. First, they demonstrated that beneficial uses would continue to be protected. Second, they showed that water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State of California would be maintained. Other factors—such as economics, the need to use recycled water, and the need to develop housing in the area—were also taken into account in establishing the maximum-benefit objectives.

1.3 Maximum Benefit Implementation Plan for Salt Management: Maximum-Benefit Commitments

The application of the maximum-benefit objectives is contingent upon the implementation of specific projects and programs by Watermaster and the IEUA. These projects and programs, termed the "Chino Basin maximum-benefit commitments," are described in the Maximum Benefit Implementation Plan for Salt Management in Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan and listed in Table 5-8a therein (Regional Board, 2008). These commitments include:

1. The implementation of a surface-water monitoring program.
2. The implementation of a groundwater monitoring program.
3. The expansion of the Chino-I Desalter to 10 million gallons per day (mgd) and the construction of the Chino-II Desalter with a design capacity of 10 mgd.
4. The additional expansion of desalter capacity (20 mgd) pursuant to the OBMP and the Peace Agreement (tied to the IEUA's agency-wide effluent concentration).
5. The completion of the recharge facilities included in the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Program.
6. The management of recycled water quality to ensure that the agency-wide, 12-month running average wastewater effluent quality does not exceed 550 mg/L and 8 mg/L for TDS and total inorganic nitrogen (TIN), respectively.
7. The management of basin-wide, volume-weighted TDS and nitrogen concentrations in artificial recharge to less than or equal to the maximum-benefit objectives.
8. The achievement and maintenance of the "hydraulic control" of groundwater outflow from the Chino Basin to protect Santa Ana River water quality.
9. The determination of ambient TDS and nitrogen concentrations of Chino Basin groundwater every three years.

If these maximum-benefit commitments are not met, the antidegradation objectives would apply for regulatory purposes. The application of the antidegradation objectives would result in no assimilative capacity for TDS and nitrate-nitrogen in the Chino-1, Chino-2, and Chino-3 GMZs, and the Regional Board would require mitigation for both recycled water and imported SWP water discharges to these GMZs that exceed the antidegradation objectives. Furthermore, the Regional Board would require that Watermaster and the IEUA mitigate the effects of discharges of recycled and imported SWP water that took place in excess of the antidegradation objectives under the maximum benefit objectives retroactively to January 2004. The mitigation for past discharges would be required to be completed within a ten-year period following the Regional Board's finding that the maximum-benefit commitments were not met.

1.4 Purpose and Report Organization

This report describes the status of compliance with the maximum-benefit commitments listed above and is organized as follows:

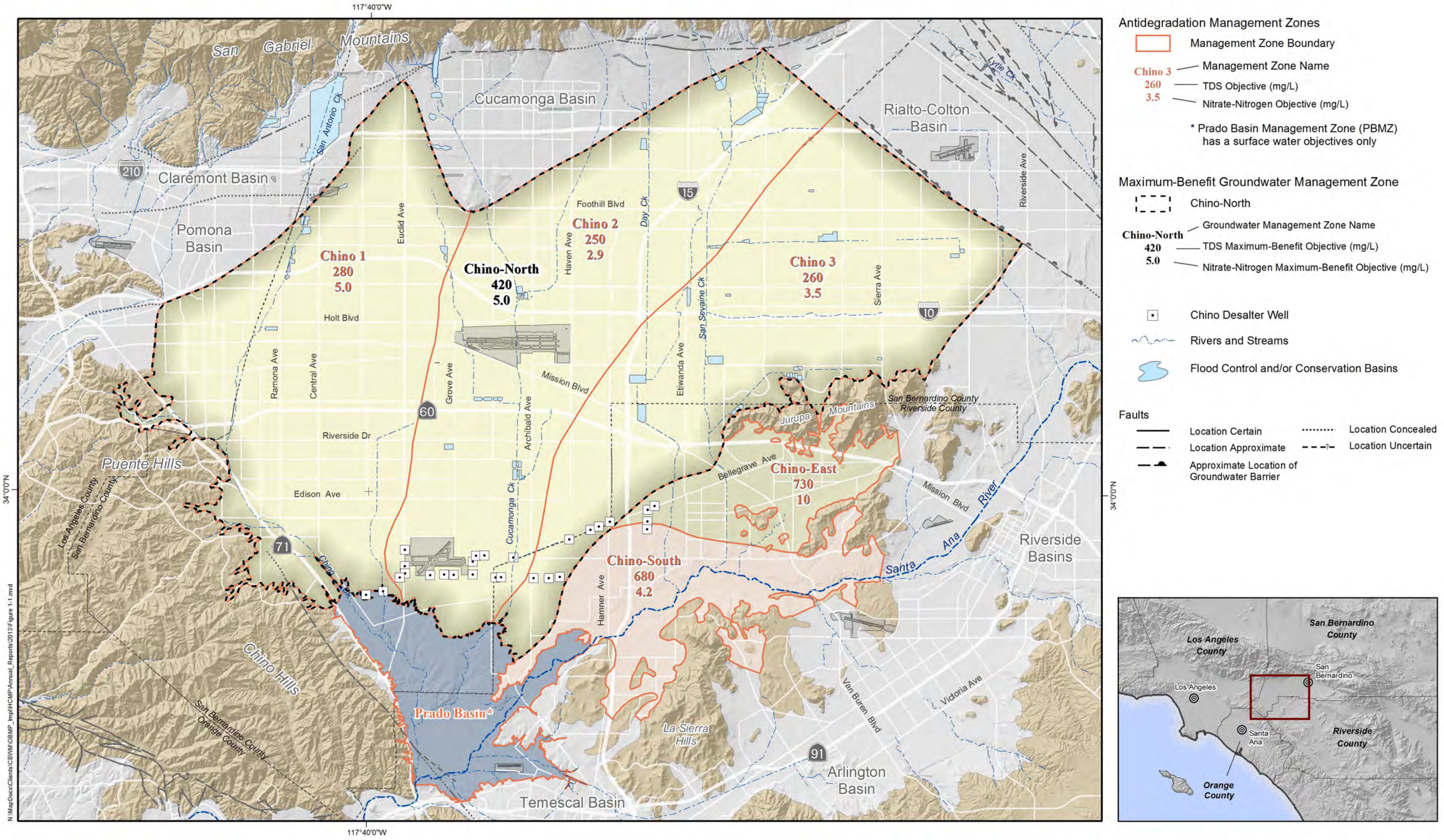
Section 1 – Introduction: This section provides context and background regarding the development of the maximum-benefit objectives and the associated maximum-benefit commitments for the Chino Basin.

Section 2 – Maximum-Benefit Commitment Compliance: Section 2 describes the status of compliance with each of the maximum-benefit commitments.

Section 3 – Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program: Data Collected in 2015: Section 3 describes the data collected in 2015 as part of the monitoring program.

Section 4 – The Influence of Rising Groundwater on the Santa Ana River: Section 4 characterizes the influence of rising groundwater on the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam.

Section 5 – References: Section 5 provides the references consulted in performing the analyses described herein and in writing this report.



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0 1 2 3 4 Miles
0 2 4 6 Kilometers

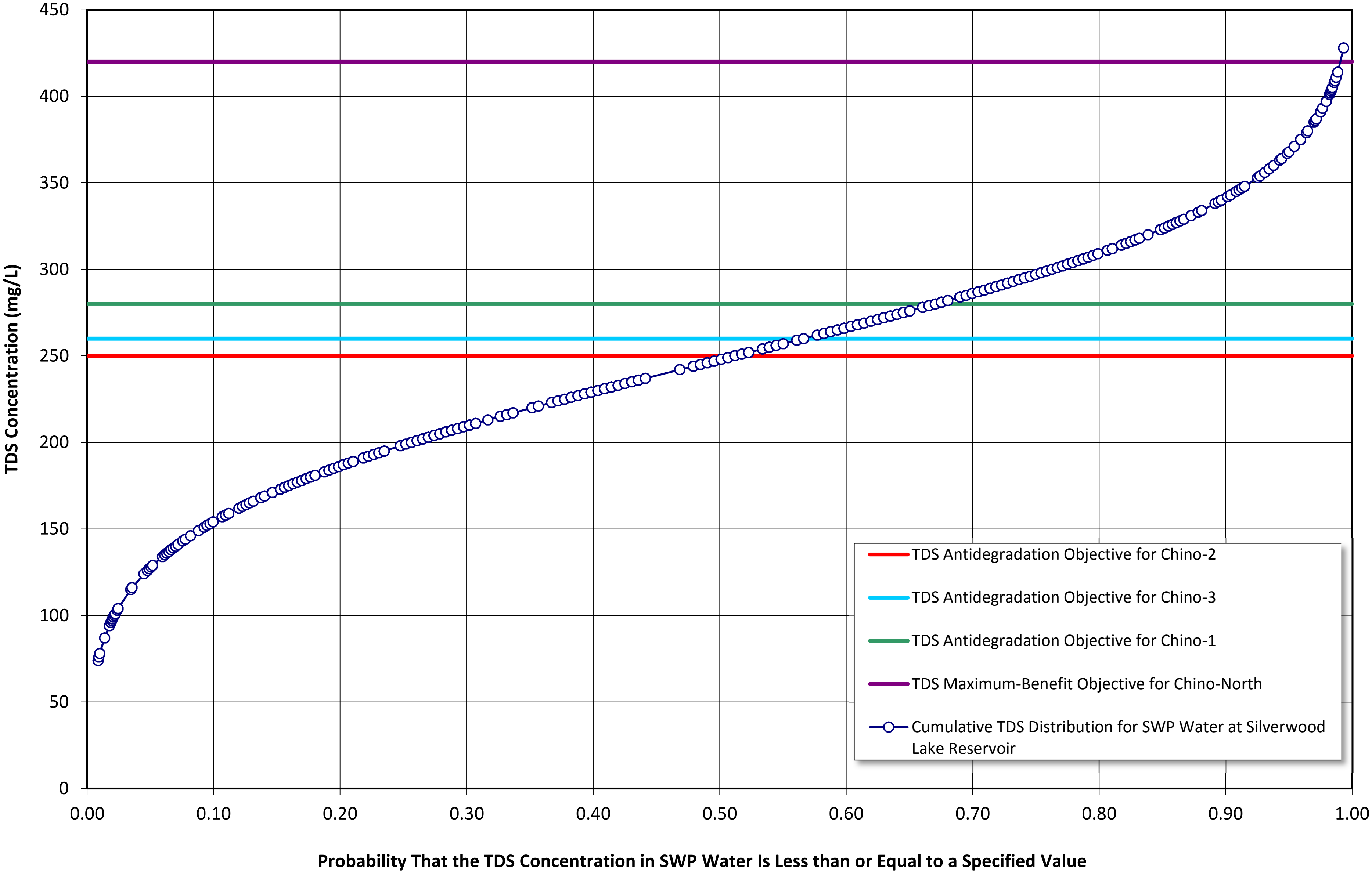
2015 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

Chino Basin Management Zones

Antidegradation & Maximum-Benefit Objectives for TDS and Nitrate-Nitrogen

Figure 1-1

Figure 1-2
Historical TDS Concentration in State Water Project (SWP) Water at Silverwood Lake Reservoir



Section 2 – Maximum-Benefit Commitment Compliance

Table 2-1 lists the status of compliance for each of the nine maximum-benefit commitments outlined in the Maximum Benefit Implementation Plan for Salt Management in Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan (Regional Board, 2008). A discussion of ongoing activities related to compliance with the commitments is provided below. For this discussion, the commitments are grouped together by the four main topics; they address: hydraulic control, Chino Basin Desalters, recycled water recharge, and the recomputation of ambient groundwater quality.

2.1 Hydraulic Control

The Regional Board requires that Watermaster and the IEUA achieve and maintain "hydraulic control" of groundwater outflow from the Chino Basin (Commitment number 8). The Basin Plan defines hydraulic control as: "[…] eliminating groundwater discharge from the Chino Basin to the Santa Ana River, or controlling the discharge to *de minimis* levels […]." In practice, Watermaster and the IEUA use a more measurable definition of hydraulic control: eliminating groundwater discharge from Chino-North to the Prado Basin Management Zone (PBMZ) or controlling the discharge to *de minimis* levels. The surface-water and groundwater monitoring programs (Commitments number 1 and number 2) were required, in part, to collect the data necessary to determine the state of hydraulic control and are thus referred to collectively as the Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program (HCMP).

2.1.1 Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program

In May 2004, Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a surface-water and groundwater monitoring program work plan to the Regional Board: *Final Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program Work Plan for the Optimum Basin Management Program* (Work Plan [WEI, 2004b]). The Regional Board adopted Resolution R8-2005-0064, approving this Work Plan, and required Watermaster and the IEUA to implement the HCMP. The concept of using multiple lines of evidence was included in the initial design of the HCMP because it was not clear at that time whether one line of evidence would clearly demonstrate hydraulic control. These multiple lines of evidence are summarized as follows:

- Collect and analyze groundwater-elevation data to determine the direction of groundwater flow in the southern part of the Basin and whether pumping at the Chino Desalter well fields is completely capturing all groundwater that would otherwise discharge out of Chino-North and into the PBMZ.
- Collect and analyze the chemistry of basin-wide groundwater and the Santa Ana River (a) to track the migration, or lack thereof, of the South Archibald volatile organic compound (VOC) plume beyond the Chino Desalter well fields, and (b) to identify the source of groundwater in the area of the Chino Basin between the Santa Ana River and the Chino Desalter well fields.
- Collect and analyze surface-water quality data and surface-water discharge measurements to determine if groundwater from the Chino Basin is rising as surface water and contributing to flow in the Santa Ana River or if the River is recharging the Basin.

- Use Watermaster's numerical groundwater-flow model to corroborate the results and interpretations of the first three lines of evidence.

Watermaster and the IEUA executed this surface-water and groundwater-monitoring program per the 2004 Basin Plan Amendment and Work Plan from 2004 through 2011 (WEI, 2007b; 2008b; 2009a; 2010; 2011a; and 2012b), and concluded that (i) hydraulic control east of Chino-I Desalter Well 5 has been achieved (ii) hydraulic control west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5 has not been achieved, and (iii) the impact of rising groundwater discharge from Chino-North on surface-water quality in the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam has been *de minimis*. Watermaster and the IEUA also concluded that the data collected as part of the surface-water monitoring program were not necessary to determine the state of hydraulic control, and began the process of modifying the surface-water and groundwater-monitoring program and commitments accordingly.

In 2010, the Chino Basin Desalter Authority[4] began construction of the Chino Creek Well Field (CCWF) that was designed to achieve hydraulic control west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5 (see Figure 2-1, Section 2.1.3). In a letter from the Regional Board to Watermaster and the IEUA, dated October 12, 2011, the Regional Board defined the *de minimis* discharge of groundwater from Chino-North to the PBMZ as less than 1,000 acre-feet/yr. (Regional Board, 2011).

On February 10, 2012, the Regional Board adopted an amendment to the Basin Plan to remove all references to specific monitoring locations and sampling frequencies for groundwater and surface-water monitoring and, in their place, required that Watermaster and the IEUA submit (i) an updated surface-water monitoring program by February 25, 2012 and (ii) a revised groundwater monitoring program and schedule for the demonstration of hydraulic control by December 31, 2013. Pursuant to (i), Watermaster and the IEUA submitted the *2012 Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program Work Plan* (2012 Work Plan) to the Regional Board on February 25, 2012 (WEI, 2012a). The 2012 Work Plan was adopted by the Regional Board on March 16, 2012 (Regional Board, 2012).[5] Pursuant to (ii), Watermaster and the IEUA submitted the *2014 Maximum Benefit Monitoring Work Plan* (2014 Work Plan) to the Regional Board on December 23, 2013 (WEI, 2013c).[6] The 2014 Work Plan was approved by the Regional Board on April 25, 2014 (Regional Board, 2014b).

2.1.2 Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program Objectives and Methods

Based on the results to date, the ongoing questions to be answered by the HCMP are:

1. Will hydraulic control be maintained east of Chino-I Desalter Well 5?

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[4] www.chinodesalter.org

[5] The work plan was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on December 6, 2012, and at that time, the revised surface-water monitoring program was implemented.

[6] The name was changed from the Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program Work Plan to the Maximum Benefit Monitoring Program Work Plan because the revised 2014 Work Plan contains the monitoring and data collection strategy for complying with both the maximum-benefit monitoring directives of demonstrating hydraulic control and computing ambient water quality every three years.

2. Will the CCWF reduce groundwater discharge from Chino-North to the PBMZ past the desalter well field west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5 to the *de minimis* threshold of 1,000 acre-feet/yr or less?
3. Will the impact of groundwater discharge from Chino-North to the PBMZ that becomes rising groundwater on the surface-water quality in the Santa Ana River remain *de minimis*?

Watermaster and the IEUA use the following methods to answer these questions:

Method to Address Question 1. The groundwater monitoring program (groundwater level and quality) and periodic modeling will continue to be used to define the capture zone created by the Chino Desalter well field east of Chino-I Desalter Well 5. These methods will be sufficient to demonstrate hydraulic control in this area in the future.

Watermaster prepares a State of the Basin (SOB) Report every two years (WEI, 2002; 2005; 2007c; 2009c; 2011c; 2013b, and 2015b). The SOB Report includes a spring groundwater-elevation contour map of the southern portion of Chino Basin, showing the capture zone of the Chino Desalter well field, and a characterization of the state of hydraulic control based on the groundwater-elevation contours. The most up-to-date hydraulic control findings in the SOB Report will be referenced in the Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report.

Watermaster recalibrates and runs its groundwater-flow model at least every five years to assess the physical impacts of the implementation of the OBMP and Peace II Agreement, the state of hydraulic control, the balance of recharge and discharge, the cumulative impact of transfers among the parties, and to recalculate safe yield. The most up-to-date modeling assessment of the then current and projected state of hydraulic control will be referenced in the Maximum Benefit Annual Report. Watermaster assessed the state of hydraulic control in 2015 with the recalibrated 2013 Chino Basin Model (WEI, 2015c).

Method to Address Question 2. Groundwater modeling will be used to calculate the amount of Chino-North groundwater flowing past the CCWF (west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5) to determine if the flow is *de minimis* or not based on the threshold of 1,000 acre-feet/yr. At least every five years, historical production and groundwater-level data for the CCWF and other wells will be used to recalibrate the Chino Basin Model. The model will be used to calculate annual groundwater discharge past the CCWF since the start of CCWF operations and to estimate future groundwater discharge past the CCWF based on projected groundwater pumping in the Basin. The most up-to-date modeling assessment of the then current and projected groundwater discharge past the CCWF will be referenced in the Maximum Benefit Annual Report. In 2015, Watermaster assessed the groundwater discharge from Chino-North to the PBMZ past the CCWF with the recalibrated 2013 Chino Basin Model using planning data for the CCWF (WEI, 2015c).

Method to Address Question 3. The HCMP has shown that the historical and current impacts of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ that becomes rising groundwater on the surface-water quality of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam is *de minimis*. Groundwater modeling shows that the implementation of CCWF pumping will further decrease the volume of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North that becomes rising groundwater in the PBMZ and thereby further reduce its impact on the Santa Ana River's water quality. Continued monitoring and analysis of Santa Ana River flow and quality will help determine the nature of the impact of groundwater discharge from Chino-North that becomes rising groundwater in the PBMZ. The impact of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ on Reach 2 of the Santa Ana River will be characterized annually and is described in Section 4 of this report.

2.1.3 Status of Hydraulic Control

Watermaster and the IEUA have demonstrated in previous Annual Reports (WEI, 2007b; 2008b; 2009a; 2010; 2011a; 2012b; 2013; 2014b; and 2015a) that complete hydraulic control has been achieved at and east of Chino-I Desalter Well 5. Figure 2-1 shows the most current characterization of the state of hydraulic control based on groundwater-elevation contours for spring 2014 from the 2014 SOB Report (WEI, 2015b). The spring 2014 groundwater-elevation contours are concurrent with the aforementioned analysis of hydraulic control and depict a regional depression in groundwater elevation around the desalter wells from and east of Chino-I Desalter Well 5, demonstrating the complete capture of all Chino-North groundwater by the desalter wells in this area and complete hydraulic containment.

The construction and operation of the CCWF is intended to achieve hydraulic control in the area west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5. Groundwater discharge from Chino-North to the PBMZ is not projected to be fully contained by the CCWF in this area. The projected state of hydraulic control was evaluated with the recalibrated 2013 Chino Basin Model (WEI, 2015c), and that investigation shows that with planned production at the CCWF, groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ past the CCWF will be less than the *de minimis* threshold of 1,000 acre-ft/yr—a level of hydraulic control acceptable to the Regional Board pursuant to their October 2011 letter. The CCWF began operating completely in February 2016, with production at wells I-16, I-17, I-20, and I-21.

In a letter dated January 23, 2014, the Regional Board required that Watermaster and the IEUA submit a plan detailing how hydraulic control will be sustained in the future as agricultural production in the southern region of Chino-North continues to decrease, and how the Chino Basin Desalters will achieve the required total groundwater production level of 40,000 acre-ft/year[7]. Watermaster and the IEUA coordinated with the CDA to develop a plan to achieve 40,000 acre-ft/yr of desalter well production and submitted a final plan to the Regional Board on June 30, 2015 (Watermaster & IEUA, 2015). The plan includes the construction and operation of three new wells for the Chino-II Desalter (See Figure 2-1 and Section 2.2 of this Report).

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[7] The OBMP Phase I Report determined that at least 40,000 acre-ft/yr of groundwater production in the southern Chino Basin was necessary to maintain hydraulic control. This was based on the estimate agricultural production in the southern portion of the basin in 2000. Additionally, the OBMP specified that production at the Chino Basin Desalter wells would replace the agricultural production in the southern portion of the Basin that would be eliminated as the land use transitioned to urban uses. The Peace Agreement indicated that the need for and future location of desalter wells shall be determined by Watermaster to carry out the purpose of the OBMP. Per the 2007 Peace II Agreement (Article V), the required groundwater production of all desalter wells in Chino Basin will cumulatively be 40,000 acre-ft/yr.

The most current characterization of the projected state of hydraulic control based on modeling results is from the 2013 Chino Basin Model Final Report (WEI, 2015c), which includes the land use transition from agricultural uses to urban uses. Figure 2-2a and Figure 2-2b show the model-projected state of hydraulic control in 2020 and 2025, respectively. These figures include groundwater-elevation contours and arrows that depict groundwater-flow direction, which show full hydraulic containment of Chino-North groundwater at and east of Chino-I Desalter Well 20 in 2020 and 2025.

The 2013 Chino Basin Model also estimated the amount of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ past the CCWF. The modeling results indicate that with CCWF operation and Chino-II Desalter expansion, hydraulic control will likely be established in 2016, and maintained thereafter, based on the *de minimis* discharge threshold of 1,000 acre-ft/yr or less. The Regional Board has agreed that the data collected and analyzed per the 2014 Work Plan is adequate to demonstrate hydraulic control, and if groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ is not demonstrated to be reduced to the *de minimis* threshold level, additional actions may be required.

2.2 Chino Basin Desalters

The operation of the Chino Basin Desalters is fundamental to achieving hydraulic control, maximizing the yield of the Chino Basin, minimizing the loss of stored water, and protecting the water quality of the Santa Ana River. The first Chino Basin Desalter, Chino-I, began operation in late 2000 and had an original design capacity of 8 mgd. Commitment number 3 requires the expansion of Chino-I Desalter and the construction of Chino-II Desalter. Prior to the recharge of recycled water in the Chino Basin, the Chino-I Desalter was expanded to a capacity of 14 mgd, and a contract was awarded for the construction of the Chino-II Desalter. The Chino-II Desalter came online in June 2006 and has a capacity of 15 mgd.

Commitment number 4 requires the submittal of plans to construct additional wells and facilities in addition to those described in Commitment number 3. Watermaster and the IEUA have submitted several plans for desalter expansion since 2005. The most recent expansion is the construction of the five CCWF wells (I-16, I-17, I-18, I-20, and I-21), completed between September 2011 and May 2012[8] in the southwestern portion of the Chino Basin (see Figure 2-1). Production at the CCWF commenced in mid-2014 with wells I-16 and I-17. Production at wells I-20 and I-21 started in February 2016. The combined production capacity of these four wells is about 1,500 acre-ft/yr. Currently, there is some production occurring at well I-18 for a pilot study to evaluate the biological treatment of VOCs and nitrate; however, at this time there is no plan for long-term production at well I-18 for the Chino-I Desalter system. Figure 2-3 shows the location of all Chino Basin Desalter wells and total annual production since 2000. In 2015, the total annual production of the Chino Desalter wells was 29,500 acre-ft.

As articulated in the OBMP Implementation Plan, the Peace Agreement, and the 2007 court-approved Peace II agreement, Watermaster and IEUA are required to expand desalter well production to about 40,000 acre-ft/yr. The plan to achieve the 40,000 acre-ft/yr of production

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[8] Proposed CCWF Well I-19 was not constructed because the projected pumping estimates during borehole testing were too low to warrant construction.

is to construct and operate three new wells for the Chino-II Desalter (II-10, II-11, and II-12) as shown in Figure 2-3. Due to the location of these wells in proximity to the South Archibald trichloroethene (TCE) Plume[9], the CDA is collaborating with identified parties to integrate these wells into a remedial solution to address groundwater cleanup while maintaining hydraulic control. The construction of wells II-10 and II-11 was completed in September 2015, and the operation of these wells is planned for November 2016. Well II-12 is currently in the land acquisition process, construction is anticipated to begin by November 2016, and operation of the well is planned to initiate by June 2018.

2.3 Recycled Water Recharge and Quality

The recharge of recycled water, imported water, and storm water is an integral part of the OBMP Implementation Plan, and necessary to maximize the use of the water resources of the Chino Basin. The IEUA, Watermaster, Chino Basin Water Conservation District, and San Bernardino County Flood Control District are partners in the implementation of the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program. The IEUA manages the recharge program and performs recycled water recharge operations pursuant to Regional Board Orders R8-2007-0039 and R8-2009-0057. As required by these orders, the IEUA and Watermaster submit quarterly and annual reports to the Regional Board on Chino Basin recycled water recharge activities. Figure 2-4 is a map of existing recharge facilities in the Chino Basin, and Table 2-2 summarizes total annual recharge by water type from July 2005 (commencement of recycled water recharge activities) through 2015. Since 2005, about 112,000 acre-ft of imported water, 111,000 acre-ft of storm water, and 73,000 acre-ft of recycled water have been recharged to the Chino Basin.

Commitment number 7 requires that the use of recycled water for artificial recharge be limited to the amount that can be blended on a volume-weighted basis with other sources of recharge to achieve five-year running-average concentrations of no more than the maximum-benefit objectives (420 mg/L for TDS and 5 mg/L for nitrate-nitrogen).[10] Recycled water recharge began in July 2005; thus, the first five-year period for which the metric was computed was July 2005 through June 2010. The metric is computed on a monthly basis. Table 2-3 summarizes the five-year running-average volume-weighted TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of recharge. The monthly recharge and water-quality data used to compute the five-year running-average TDS and nitrate-nitrogen metrics are plotted in Figures 2-5a and 2-5b, respectively. From June 2010 to December 2015, the five-year running-average, volume-weighted, TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations have not exceeded the maximum-benefit objectives for TDS or nitrate-nitrogen. That said, over this time period the five-year running average, volume-weighted, TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations monotonically increased: TDS increased

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[9] In June 2013, the CDA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with CDA Sponsor Agencies (Western Municipal Water District, City of Ontario, and Jurupa Community Service District), the IEUA, and City of Upland, regarding the South Archibald TCE Plume cleanup. The CDA is working with this group, and the "Airport Parties" (former industrial companies on the Ontario Airport property and the United States Army and Air Force) to find a mutually agreeable and beneficial solution to mitigate the TCE contamination.

[10] As allowed by the Basin Plan, a 25% nitrogen loss is applied when calculating the volume-weighted, five-year running average nitrate-nitrogen concentration of all recharged waters.

from 203 to 291 mg/L, and nitrate-nitrogen increased from 1.1 to 2.2 mg/L. A table of the data used to compute these metrics has been included as Appendix A to this report.

As described in the Basin Plan, the IEUA wastewater effluent TDS and TIN permit limits are an important component of the maximum-benefit demonstration and provide a controlling point for the management of TDS and nitrate quality in the Chino Basin. The TDS and TIN permit limits for the IEUA agency-wide effluent (a volume-weighted average for all IEUA wastewater treatment facilities) are 550 mg/L and 8 mg/L, respectively, based on a 12-month running average. Commitment number 6 requires that the IEUA submit a plan and schedule to the Regional Board for the implementation of measures to ensure that the 12-month running-average of the IEUA agency-wide effluent concentration does not exceed these permit limits when either the 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration exceeds 545 mg/L for three consecutive months, or the TIN concentration exceeds 8 mg/L in any one month. The plan must be submitted within 60 days of finding an exceedance of one of these trigger limits. The plan and schedule must be implemented upon Regional Board approval. The 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide effluent water quality is reported by the IEUA in the Groundwater Recharge Program Quarterly Monitoring Reports. Table 2-4 and Figure 2-6a show the monthly and 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS and TIN concentrations for 2005 through 2015. Since the initiation of recycled water recharge in July 2005, the 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide TDS and TIN concentrations have never exceeded the triggers and have ranged between 459 and 534 mg/L and 5.0 and 7.8 mg/L, respectively. During 2015, the 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide TDS and TIN concentrations ranged between 519 and 534 mg/L and 5.2 and 5.8 mg/L, respectively.

During 2015, a historical-high 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration of 534 mg/L was calculated for three consecutive months: June, July and August. This 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration of 534 mg/L is only 11 mg/L below the trigger in Commitment number 6 to prepare a plan and schedule to ensure that the 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide wastewater effluent TDS concentration does not exceed the permit limit of 550 mg/L.

Figure 2-6b shows the monthly and 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration, plotted with: the monthly TDS concentrations of SWP water from Silverwood Lake[11]; the monthly volume-weighted TDS concentrations of the water supply served in the area tributary to IEUA's treatment plants; and the volume of water supply served in the area tributary to IEUA's treatment plants that is SWP water, and from local sources (groundwater and surface water). Since about mid-2011, the monthly SWP water seasonal-high TDS concentrations have continuously increased, correlating to the increase of the monthly water supply TDS concentrations, and the monthly and 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentrations. The increase in the TDS concentration of the monthly water supply is less than the increase in monthly SWP water TDS concentrations because of volume weighting the SWP water with lower-TDS local sources. In 2015, the proportion of the water supply volume that is SWP water decreased, reducing the effect of the

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[11] Source of imported SWP water to IEUA agencies.

increasing TDS concentration of the SWP water on the volume-weighted TDS concentration of the total water supply.

The relationships of the TDS concentrations plotted in Figure 2-6b indicate that the increase in the SWP water TDS concentration over the last few years has contributed in part to the increase in the TDS concentration of the IEUA agency-wide effluent. The increasing trend in the TDS concentration of the effluent is not solely explained by the TDS concentrations plotted in Figure 2-6b, and there are likely other factors contributing to the increase as suggested by the difference in the magnitude of increase between the monthly water supply TDS concentrations (about 70 mg/L) and the monthly IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentrations (about 120 mg/L) since mid-2011. Another likely cause of the increase in the effluent TDS concentration is the incorporation of the water conservation practices required by the State of California during the current drought. Water conservation practices in 2015 are evident in the time history of the volume of total water supply plotted in Figure 2-6b, where overall there was a 25 percent reduction from 2014 to 2015.

2.4 Ambient Groundwater Quality

Commitment number 9 requires that Watermaster and the IEUA recompute the ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations for the Chino Basin and Cucamonga GMZs every three years, beginning in July 2005. The method used to compute ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations must be consistent with the method used by the TIN/TDS Task Force to determine the antidegradation objectives for the GMZs of the Santa Ana River Watershed. Watermaster and the IEUA have participated in each triennial, watershed-wide ambient water quality determination as members of the Basin Monitoring Program Task Force. The most recent recomputation, covering the 20-year period from 1993 to 2012, was completed in August 2014 (WEI, 2014c). Table 2-5 shows the results of the current and all historical ambient TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentration determinations.

Table 2-1
Status of Compliance with the Chino Basin Maximum-Benefit Commitments

Description of Commitment	Compliance Date – as soon as possible, but no later than	Status of Compliance
1. Surface Water Monitoring Program[1]		
a. Submit draft Monitoring Program to Regional Board	a. January 23, 2005	a. Draft work plan submitted to the Regional Board on January 23, 2005
b. Implement Monitoring Program	b. Within 30 days from the date of Regional Board approval of the monitoring plan	b. Monitoring plan initiated prior to Regional Board approval
c. Submit Draft Revised Monitoring Program to Regional Board	c. 15 days from 2012 Basin Plan Amendment (BPA) approval	c. Draft work plan submitted to the Regional Board on February 16, 2012, six days after 2012 BPA approval
d. Implement Revised Monitoring Program	d. Upon Regional Board approval	d. Revised monitoring program began in December 2012 after the BPA was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on December 6, 2012
e. Submit Draft revised Monitoring Program(s) (subsequent to that required in "c", above) to Regional Board	e. Upon notification of the need to do so from the Regional Board Executive Officer and in accordance with the schedule prescribed by the Executive Officer	e. No revisions required by the Regional Board at this time
f. Implement Revised Monitoring Program(s)	f. Upon Regional Board approval	f. n/a
g. Annual data report submittal	g. April 15th	g. All annual reports submitted by April 15 of each year
2. Groundwater Monitoring Program[1]		
a. Submit Draft Monitoring Program to Regional Board	a. January 23, 2005	a. Draft monitoring plan submitted to Regional Board on January 23, 2005
b. Implement Monitoring Program	b. Within 30 days from the date of Regional Board approval of the monitoring plan	b. Monitoring program initiated prior to Regional Board approval
c. Plan and schedule for demonstrating hydraulic control	c. By December 31, 2013	c. Plan and schedule for demonstrating hydraulic control submitted in the 2014 Work Plan to the Regional Board on December 23, 2013

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[1] The commitments related to surface water and groundwater monitoring were revised by a Basin Plan amendment approved by the Regional Board on February 10, 2012. The commitments and status of compliance shown in this table reflect the amended commitments for surface water and groundwater monitoring.

Table 2-1
Status of Compliance with the Chino Basin Maximum-Benefit Commitments

Description of Commitment	Compliance Date – as soon as possible, but no later than	Status of Compliance
d. Implement hydraulic control demonstration e. Submit Draft Revised Monitoring Program(s) (subsequent to that required in "a", above) to Regional Board f. Implement revised monitoring plans (s) g. Annual data report submittal	d. Upon Regional Board approval e. Upon notification of the need to do so from the Regional Board Executive Officer and in accordance with the schedule prescribed by the Executive Officer f. Upon Regional Board approval g. April 15th	d. Implemented upon Regional Board approval e. No revisions required by Regional Board at this time f. n/a g. All annual reports submitted by April 15 of each year
3. Chino Desalters a. Chino-I Desalter expansion to 10 mgd b. Chino-II Desalter construction to 10 mgd capacity	a. Prior to the recharge of recycled water b. Recharge of recycled water allowed once award of contract and notice to proceed issued for construction of desalter treatment plant	a. Chino-I Desalter expansion to about 14 mgd was completed in April 2005 and operation began in October 2005; recycled water recharge began in July 2005. b. Contract for Chino-II Desalter awarded in early 2005; construction was completed to a capacity of 15 mgd, and the facility went online in June 2006.
4. Submittal of future desalters plan and schedule	October 1, 2005 Implement plan and schedule upon Regional Board approval	Several plans for desalter expansion have been submitted to the Regional Board since 2005 in support of hydraulic control. The current capacity of the constructed desalter wells (about 30 mgd) is more than the 20 mgd required in Commitment number 3. Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a plan for desalter expansion to the Regional Board on June 30, 2015; This plan incorporates how to increase production to 40,000 acre-ft/yr per the Peace and Peace II Agreements (See Section 2.2 of this report).

Table 2-1
Status of Compliance with the Chino Basin Maximum-Benefit Commitments

Description of Commitment	Compliance Date – as soon as possible, but no later than	Status of Compliance
5. Recharge facilities (17) built and in operation	June 30, 2005	All facilities were built by June 30, 2005 for the Phase I Project of the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge (GWR) Program and consisted of seven recharge sites. The Phase II Project of the Recycled Water GWR Program began in May 2007 and incorporated seven additional recharge sites.
6. Submittal of IEUA wastewater quality improvement plan and schedule	60 days after agency-wide, 12-month running average effluent TDS quality equals or exceeds 545 mg/L for 3 consecutive months, or after agency-wide, 12-month running average TIN equals or exceeds 8 mg/L in any month Implement plan and schedule upon approval by Regional Board	These threshold events have not occurred; therefore, a wastewater quality improvement plan has not been submitted (See Table 2-4 and Figures 2-6a and 2-6b of this report)

Table 2-1
Status of Compliance with the Chino Basin Maximum-Benefit Commitments

Description of Commitment	Compliance Date – as soon as possible, but no later than	Status of Compliance
7. Recycled water will be blended with other recharge sources such that the volume-weighted, 5-year running average TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of recharge are equal to or less than the maximum benefit water quality objectives. a. Submit a report that documents the location, amount of recharge, and TDS and nitrogen quality of storm water recharge before the OBMP recharge improvements were constructed and what is projected to occur after the recharge improvements are completed. b. Submit documentation of the amount and TDS and nitrogen quality of all sources of recharge and recharge locations. For storm water recharge used for blending, submit documentation that the recharge is the result of OBMP enhanced recharge facilities.	Compliance must be achieved by the end of the 5th year after initiation of recycled water recharge operations. a. Prior to initiation of recycled water recharge b. Annually, by April 15th, after initiation of construction of basins/other facilities to support enhanced storm water recharge	a. No documentation of water quality data or quantity for storm water prior to OBMP initiation exists. Storm water has been monitored for flow, TDS, and nitrogen since 2005. b. The first report documenting the 5-year, running average TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of recharge was submitted by the IEUA in June 2011. The volume-weighted, 5-year running average TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of Chino Basin recharge are less than the maximum-benefit water quality objectives (See Table 2-3, and Figures 2-4a and 2-4b of this report).

Table 2-1
Status of Compliance with the Chino Basin Maximum-Benefit Commitments

Description of Commitment	Compliance Date – as soon as possible, but no later than	Status of Compliance
8. Hydraulic Control Failure a. Plan and schedule to correct loss of hydraulic control b. Achievement and maintenance of hydraulic control c. Mitigation plan for temporary failure to achieve/maintain hydraulic control	a. 60 days from Regional Board finding that hydraulic control is not being maintained b. In accordance with plan and schedule approved by the Regional Board c. By January 23, 2005	a. No mitigation plan and schedule for the loss of hydraulic control has been requested. b. Hydraulic control has been achieved to the east of Chino-I Desalter Well 5. Production at the CCWF is designed to achieve hydraulic control west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5 to *de minimis* levels (<1,000 acre-ft/yr of groundwater flow past the CCWF well field); full production at the CCWF was initiated in February 2016. As required by the Regional Board, Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a plan on June 30, 2015 on how to achieve the desired level of desalter pumping of 40,000 acre-ft. c. Plan submitted to the Regional Board on March 3, 2005. No mitigation action has been triggered.
9. Ambient groundwater quality determination	July 1, 2005 and every three years thereafter	Watermaster and the IEUA have participated in the regional ambient water quality determination as requested by SAWPA. Watermaster and the IEUA provide their fair share of funds and substantial groundwater data for this effort.

Table 2-2

Annual Groundwater Recharge at Chino Basin Facilities since 2005

Year	Imported water (acre-ft)	Storm water (acre-ft)	Recycled Water (acre-ft)	Total (acre-ft)
2005	22,015	16,334	868	39,217
2006	47,426	11,852	2,699	61,977
2007	3,948	6,074	1,622	11,644
2008	0	10,568	2,781	13,349
2009	20	8,220	4,516	12,756
2010	4,980	19,390	8,304	32,674
2011	32,913	10,762	6,914	50,589
2012	0	9,372	7,823	17,195
2013	0	3,429	14,394	17,823
2014	795	8,166	10,997	19,958
2015	0	6,762	12,056	18,818
Total	**112,098**	**110,929**	**72,974**	**296,001**

Table 2-3

Monthly Calculation of the Five-Year, Volume-Weighted, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Nitrate-Nitrogen Concentrations of Recharge Water Sources to the Chino Basin

Five-Year Period	TDS (mg/L)	Nitrate-N (mg/L)
July 2005 - June 2010	203	1.1
Aug 2005 - July 2010	205	1.1
Sept 2005 - Aug 2010	207	1.1
Oct 2005 - Sept 2010	208	1.1
Nov 2005 - Oct 2010	210	1.1
Dec 2005 - Nov 2010	211	1.2
Jan 2006 - Dec 2010	213	1.1
Feb 2006 - Jan 2011	212	1.2
March 2006 - Feb 2011	214	1.2
April 2006 - March 2011	216	1.2
May 2006 - April 2011	221	1.3
June 2006 - May 2011	222	1.3
July 2006 - June 2011	222	1.3
Aug 2005 - July 2011	218	1.2
Sept 2006 - Aug 2011	215	1.2
Oct 2006 - Sept 2011	213	1.2
Nov 2006 - Oct 2011	217	1.3
Dec 2006 - Nov 2011	220	1.3
Jan 2007 - Dec 2011	218	1.4
Feb 2007 - Jan 2012	218	1.4
March 2007 - Feb 2012	218	1.4
April 2007 - March 2012	216	1.4
May 2007 - April 2012	215	1.4
June 2007 - May 2012	217	1.4
July 2007 - June 2012	220	1.4
Aug 2007 - July 2012	221	1.4
Sept 2007 - Aug 2012	221	1.4
Oct 2007 - Sept 2012	222	1.4
Nov 2007 - Oct 2012	222	1.4
Dec 2007 - Nov 2012	223	1.4
Jan 2008 - Dec 2012	224	1.5
Feb 2008 - Jan 2013	231	1.6
March 2008 - Feb 2013	233	1.6
April 2008 - March 2013	235	1.6
May 2008 - April 2013	236	1.6
June 2008 - May 2013	237	1.6
July 2008 - June 2013	239	1.7
Aug 2008 - July 2013	240	1.7
Sept 2008 - Aug 2013	241	1.7
Oct 2008 - Sept 2013	243	1.7
Nov 2008 - Oct 2013	245	1.7
Dec 2008 - Nov 2013	247	1.7
Jan 2009 - Dec 2013	251	1.8

Table 2-3

Monthly Calculation of the Five-Year, Volume-Weighted, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Nitrate-Nitrogen Concentrations of Recharge Water Sources to the Chino Basin

Five-Year Period	TDS (mg/L)	Nitrate-N (mg/L)
Feb 2009 - Jan 2014	253	1.8
March 2009 - Feb 2014	257	1.8
April 2009 - March 2014	259	1.9
May 2009 - April 2014	261	1.9
June 2009 - May 2014	263	1.9
July 2009 - June 2014	264	1.9
Aug 2009 - July 2014	265	1.9
Sept 2009 - Aug 2014	266	1.9
Oct 2009 - Sept 2014	268	1.9
Nov 2009 - Oct 2014	269	1.9
Dec 2009 - Nov 2014	269	1.9
Jan 2010 - Dec 2014	266	1.9
Feb 2010 - Jan 2015	273	2.0
March 2010 - Feb 2015	280	2.0
April 2010 - March 2015	280	2.0
May 2010 - April 2015	281	2.0
June 2010 - May 2015	280	2.0
July 2010 - June 2015	280	2.0
Aug 2010 - July 2015	281	2.0
Sept 2010 - Aug 2015	281	2.0
Oct 2010 - Sept 2015	282	2.0
Nov 2010 - Oct 2015	282	2.0
Dec 2010 - Nov 2015	284	2.0
Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	287	2.1

Table 2-4

Monthly and 12-Month Running Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations

2005 to 2015

Month	TIN (mg/L)		TDS (mg/L)	
	Monthly	12-Month Running Average [1]	Monthly	12-Month Running Average
Jan-05	7.3	8.4	492	486
Feb-05	8.4	8.4	496	487
Mar-05	7.5	8.4	516	488
Apr-05	6.9	8.2	534	491
May-05	6.7	8.0	513	492
Jun-05	7.0	8.0	507	492
Jul-05	5.4	7.8	466	492
Aug-05	5.9	7.7	452	490
Sep-05	5.4	7.4	469	491
Oct-05	5.5	7.1	468	491
Nov-05	5.5	6.7	467	490
Dec-05	8.4	6.7	481	488
Jan-06	9.9	6.9	491	488
Feb-06	9.0	6.9	467	486
Mar-06	8.8	7.1	471	482
Apr-06	7.8	7.1	464	476
May-06	8.3	7.2	454	471
Jun-06	6.5	7.2	466	468
Jul-06	6.8	7.3	472	469
Aug-06	5.9	7.3	475	470
Sep-06	6.5	7.4	465	470
Oct-06	6.4	7.6	457	469
Nov-06	6.9	7.6	456	468
Dec-06	7.1	7.5	470	467
Jan-07	7.7	7.3	488	467
Feb-07	6.2	7.1	481	468
Mar-07	6.7	6.9	490	470
Apr-07	5.6	6.7	491	472
May-07	5.6	6.5	489	475
Jun-07	6.0	6.5	495	477
Jul-07	5.1	6.3	492	479
Aug-07	5.2	6.3	478	479
Sep-07	5.9	6.2	478	480
Oct-07	6.0	6.2	517	485
Nov-07	7.6	6.2	514	490
Dec-07	7.4	6.3	522	495
Jan-08	6.8	6.2	511	481
Feb-08	6.4	6.2	492	483
Mar-08	6.6	6.2	515	484
Apr-08	6.7	6.3	519	487
May-08	7.2	6.4	502	489
Jun-08	6.8	6.5	490	490

Table 2-4

Monthly and 12-Month Running Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations

2005 to 2015

Month	TIN (mg/L)		TDS (mg/L)	
	Monthly	12-Month Running Average [1]	Monthly	12-Month Running Average
Jul-08	6.1	6.6	499	491
Aug-08	5.8	6.6	514	492
Sep-08	8.3	6.8	510	494
Oct-08	7.0	6.9	503	496
Nov-08	5.7	6.7	496	498
Dec-08	6.3	6.7	494	504
Jan-09	6.5	6.6	497	503
Feb-09	7.8	6.7	463	500
Mar-09	6.9	6.8	496	499
Apr-09	6.6	6.8	509	498
May-09	5.8	6.6	501	498
Jun-09	5.4	6.5	505	499
Jul-09	5.0	6.4	512	499
Aug-09	4.5	6.3	499	497
Sep-09	4.0	6.0	498	497
Oct-09	4.6	5.8	500	497
Nov-09	4.8	5.7	489	497
Dec-09	5.5	5.6	494	497
Jan-10	5.7	5.6	493	496
Feb-10	6.2	5.4	489	498
Mar-10	6.4	5.4	482	497
Apr-10	5.7	5.3	473	494
May-10	5.2	5.3	471	492
Jun-10	5.0	5.2	478	490
Jul-10	5.1	5.2	477	487
Aug-10	4.6	5.2	477	485
Sep-10	3.7	5.2	476	483
Oct-10	5.5	5.3	478	481
Nov-10	5.7	5.3	479	481
Dec-10	5.0	5.3	472	479
Jan-11	6.4	5.4	474	477
Feb-11	6.9	5.4	455	474
Mar-11	6.4	5.4	468	473
Apr-11	6.5	5.5	460	472
May-11	6.0	5.6	462	471
Jun-11	5.7	5.6	464	470
Jul-11	4.3	5.5	454	468
Aug-11	4.4	5.5	457	467
Sep-11	5.8	5.7	457	465
Oct-11	5.2	5.7	457	463
Nov-11	5.9	5.7	453	461
Dec-11	6.3	5.8	454	460

Table 2-4

Monthly and 12-Month Running Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations

2005 to 2015

Month	TIN (mg/L)		TDS (mg/L)	
	Monthly	12-Month Running Average [1]	Monthly	12-Month Running Average
Jan-12	6.4	5.8	465	459
Feb-12	6.7	5.8	476	461
Mar-12	6.7	5.8	497	463
Apr-12	7.4	5.9	496	466
May-12	6.4	5.9	493	469
Jun-12	5.8	5.9	482	470
Jul-12	5.4	6.0	477	472
Aug-12	4.8	6.1	463	473
Sep-12	5.1	6.0	472	474
Oct-12	4.9	6.0	486	476
Nov-12	6.1	6.0	485	479
Dec-12	6.0	6.0	492	482
Jan-13	6.1	5.9	495	484
Feb-13	6.8	5.9	490	486
Mar-13	6.1	5.9	493	485
Apr-13	6.4	5.8	501	486
May-13	6.4	5.8	503	487
Jun-13	5.8	5.8	502	488
Jul-13	5.6	5.8	496	490
Aug-13	6.9	6.0	496	493
Sep-13	7.3	6.2	499	495
Oct-13	7.4	6.4	496	496
Nov-13	6.7	6.4	507	497
Dec-13	7.6	6.6	511	499
Jan-14	5.9	6.6	510	500
Feb-14	6.1	6.5	509	502
Mar-14	5.5	6.5	497	502
Apr-14	5.2	6.4	517	504
May-14	5.2	6.3	524	505
Jun-14	4.4	6.1	506	506
Jul-14	3.5	6.0	494	505
Aug-14	3.5	5.7	508	506
Sep-14	4.1	5.4	524	508
Oct-14	4.9	5.2	541	512
Nov-14	5.9	5.1	571	518
Dec-14	6.2	5.0	565	522
Jan-15	7.9	5.2	546	525
Feb-15	7.4	5.3	560	529
Mar-15	6.2	5.4	528	532
Apr-15	5.2	5.4	531	533
May-15	6.1	5.4	520	533
Jun-15	4.6	5.4	515	534

Table 2-4

Monthly and 12-Month Running Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations

2005 to 2015

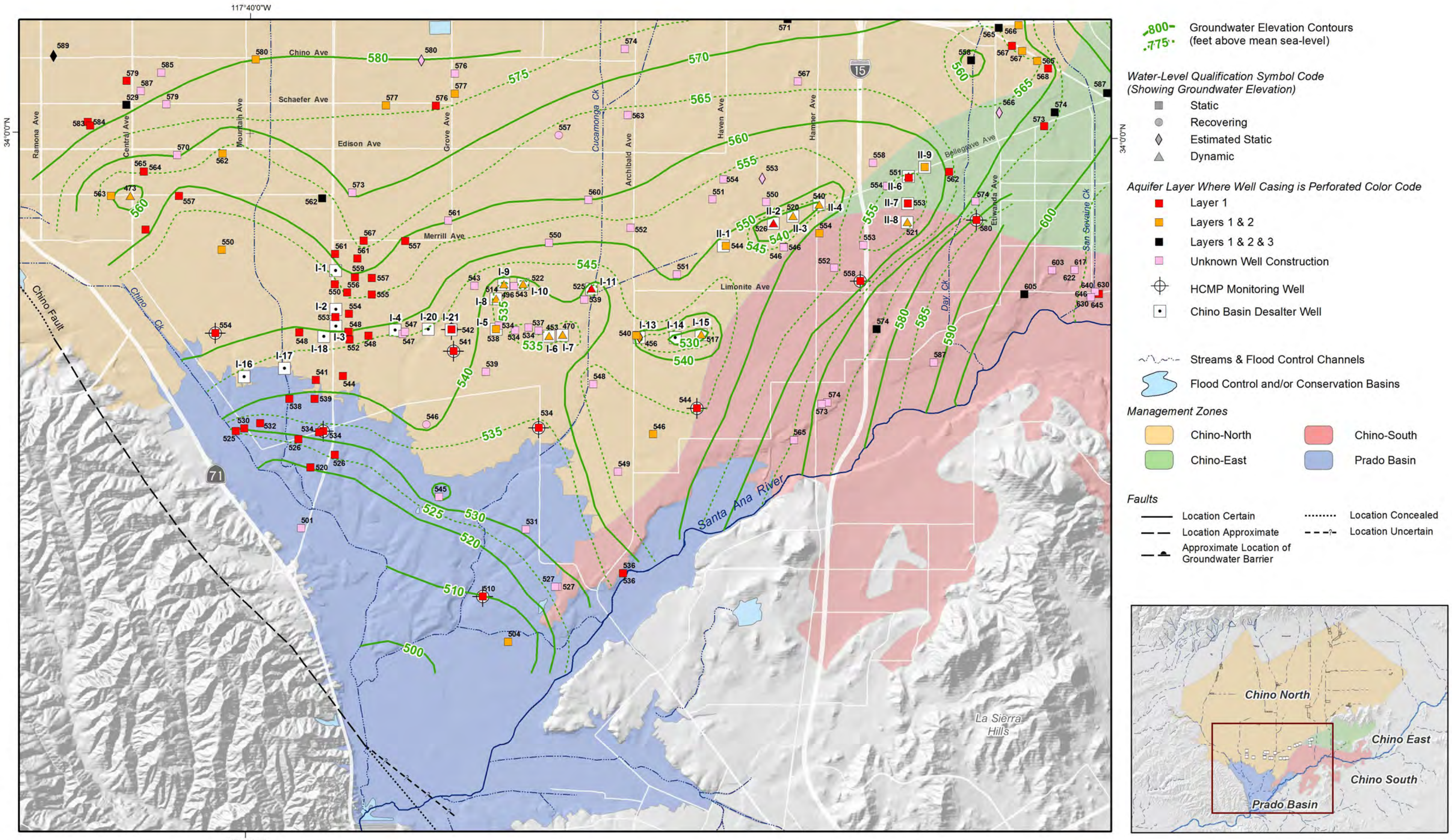
Month	TIN (mg/L)		TDS (mg/L)	
	Monthly	12-Month Running Average [1]	Monthly	12-Month Running Average
Jul-15	5.2	5.6	500	534
Aug-15	4.7	5.7	503	534
Sep-15	4.8	5.7	508	532
Oct-15	5.2	5.8	506	529
Nov-15	5.4	5.7	505	524
Dec-15	6.2	5.7	503	519

1- The Agency-wide 12-month running average TIN limit in the NPDES permit was decreased from 10 mg/L to 8 mg/L, effective July 8, 2006. This decreased limit was anticipated; therefore, secondary treatment at all facilities was optimized to attain lower TIN. The 12-Month Running Average TIN has not been above the limit of 8 mg/L since the recycled water recharge program began in July 2005.

Table 2-5

Water Quality Objectives and Ambient Water Quality Determinations for the Chino Basin and Cucamonga Groundwater Management Zones

Groundwater Management Zone	Water Quality Objectives (mg/L)				Ambient Water Quality Determination (mg/L)									
	Antidegradation		Maximum Benefit		1997		2003		2006		2009		2012	
	TDS	NO_3-N	TDS	NO_3-N	TDS	NO_3-N	TDS	NO_3-N	TDS	NO_3-N	TDS	NO_3-N	TDS	NO_3-N
Chino-North	--	--	420	5	300	7.4	320	8.7	340	9.7	340	9.5	350	10
Chino 1	280	5	--	--	310	8.4	330	8.9	340	9.3	340	9.1	350	10
Chino 2	250	2.9	--	--	300	7.2	340	9.5	360	10.7	360	10.3	380	10.7
Chino 3	260	3.5	--	--	280	6.3	280	6.8	310	8.2	320	8.4	320	8.5
Cucamonga	210	2.4	380	5	260	4.4	250	4.3	250	4.0	250	4.1	260	4.1



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0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 KM

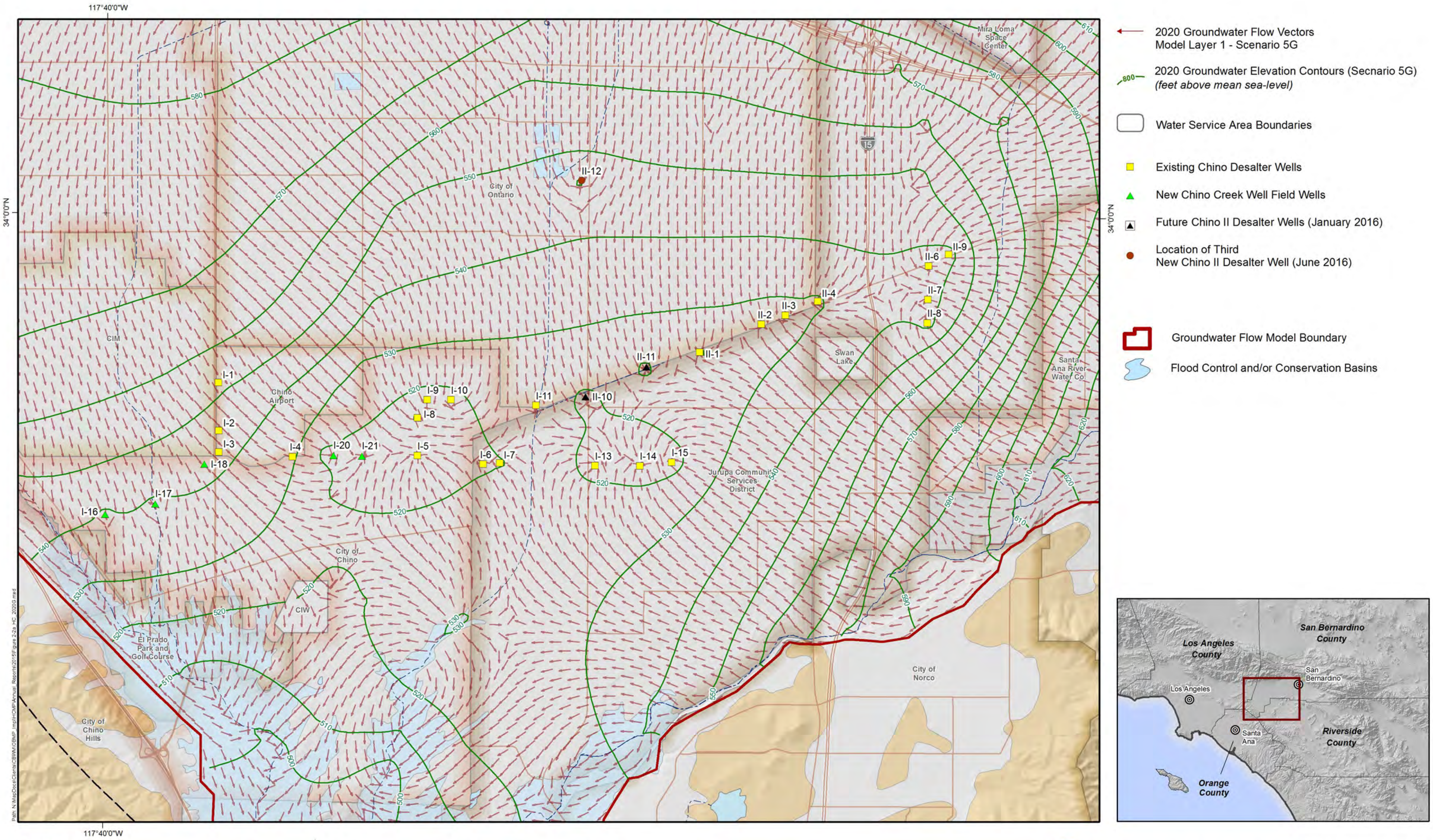
(Exhibit 22 from the 2014 Chino Basin State of the Basin Report - June 2015)

2015 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

State of Hydraulic Control in Spring 2014

Shallow Aquifer System

Figure 2-1



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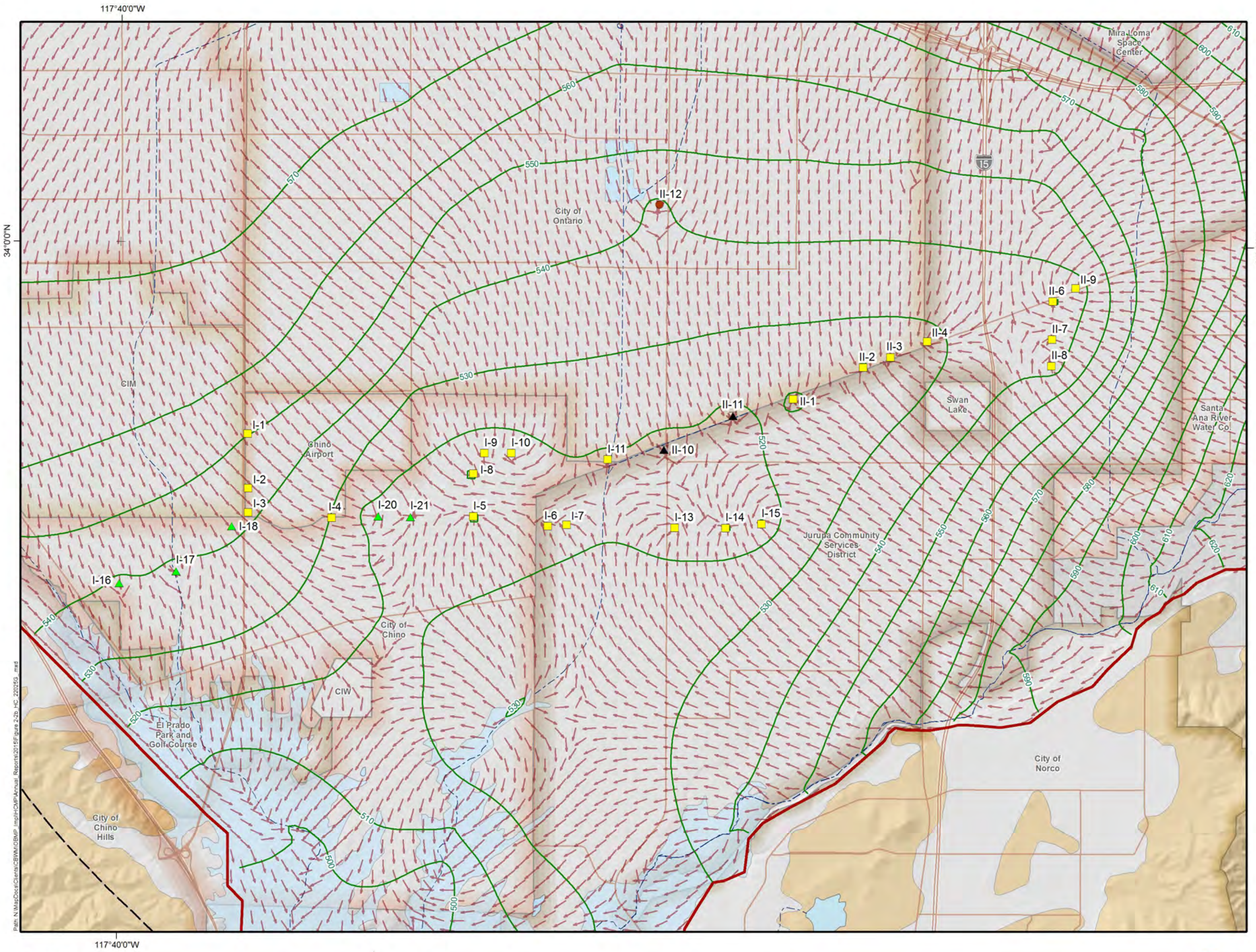
(Figure 7-8a from the 2013 Chino Basin Groundwater Model Update and Analysis of Safe Yield - October 2015)

2015 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

State of Hydraulic Control in 2020

Scenario 5G

Figure 2-2a



2025 Groundwater Flow Vectors
Model Layer 1 - Scenario 5G

2025 Groundwater Elevation Contours (Secnario 5G) *(feet above mean sea-level)*

Water Service Area Boundaries

Existing Chino Desalter Wells

New Chino Creek Well Field Wells

Future Chino II Desalter Wells (January 2016)

Location of Third New Chino II Desalter Well (June 2016)

Groundwater Flow Model Boundary

Flood Control and/or Conservation Basins

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0 1 2 Miles
0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

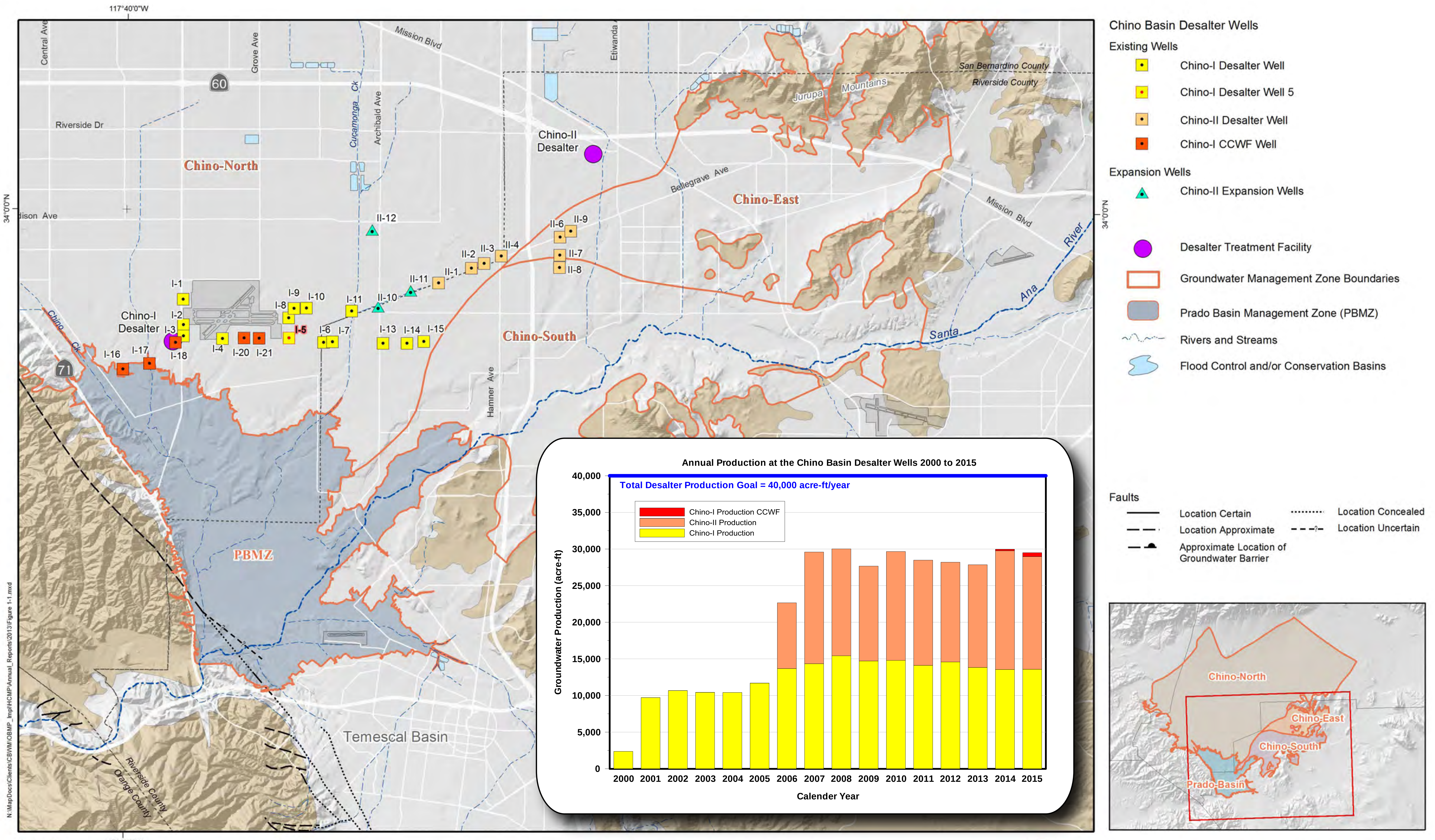
(Figure 7-8b from the 2013 Chino Basin Groundwater Model Update and Analysis of Safe Yield - October 2015)

2015 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

State of Hydraulic Control in 2025

Scenario 5G

Figure 2-2b



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0 1 2 3 4 Miles

0 2 4 6 Kilometers

2015 Maximum Benefit
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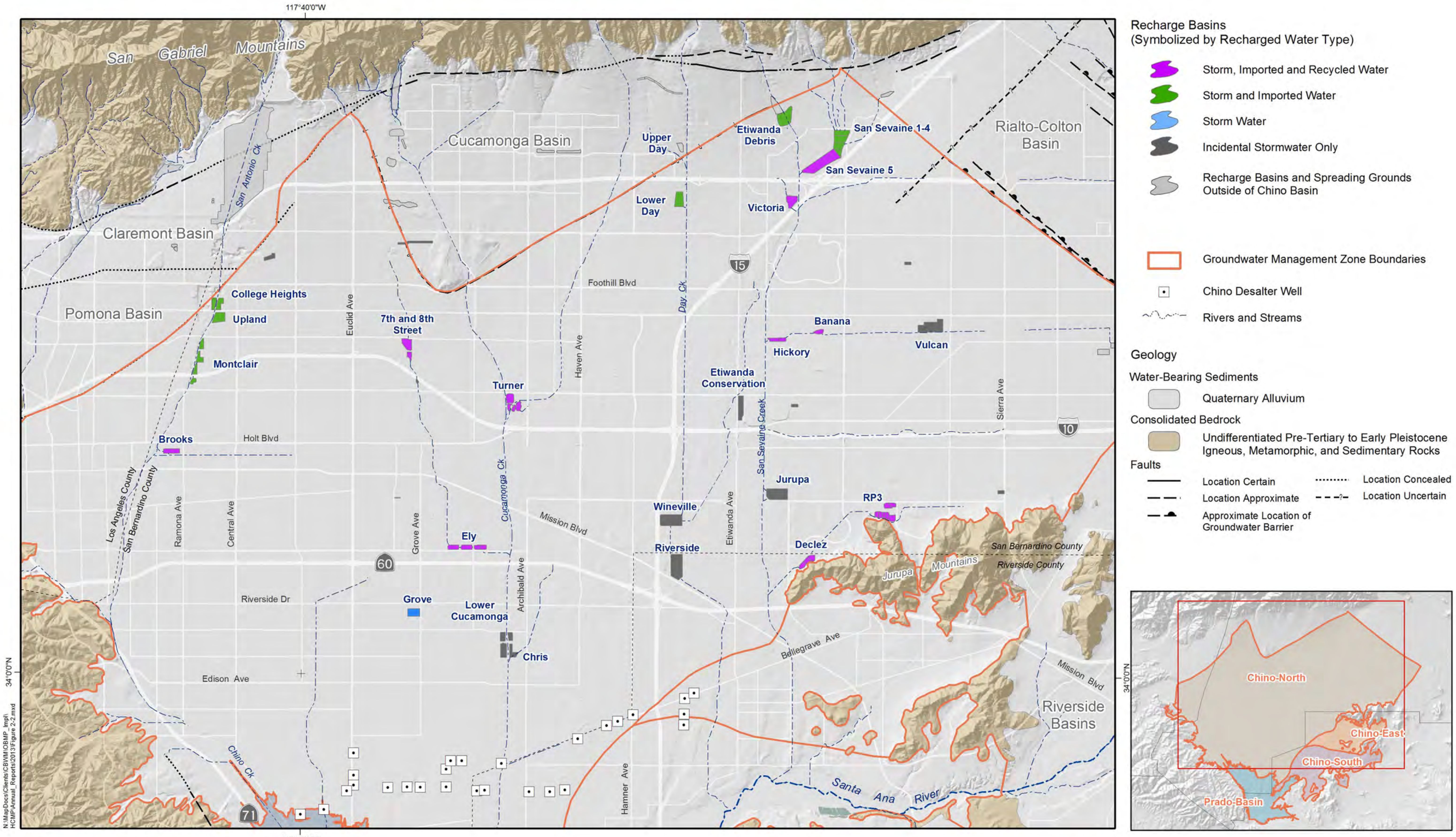
Chino Basin Desalter Wells

Annual Production 2000 to 2015

Figure 2-3



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2015 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

Chino Basin Recharge Basins

Existing Facilities by Recharge Type as of 2015

Figure 2-4

Figure 2-5a
Five-Year Volume-Weighted Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations of Recharge Water Sources in the Chino Basin

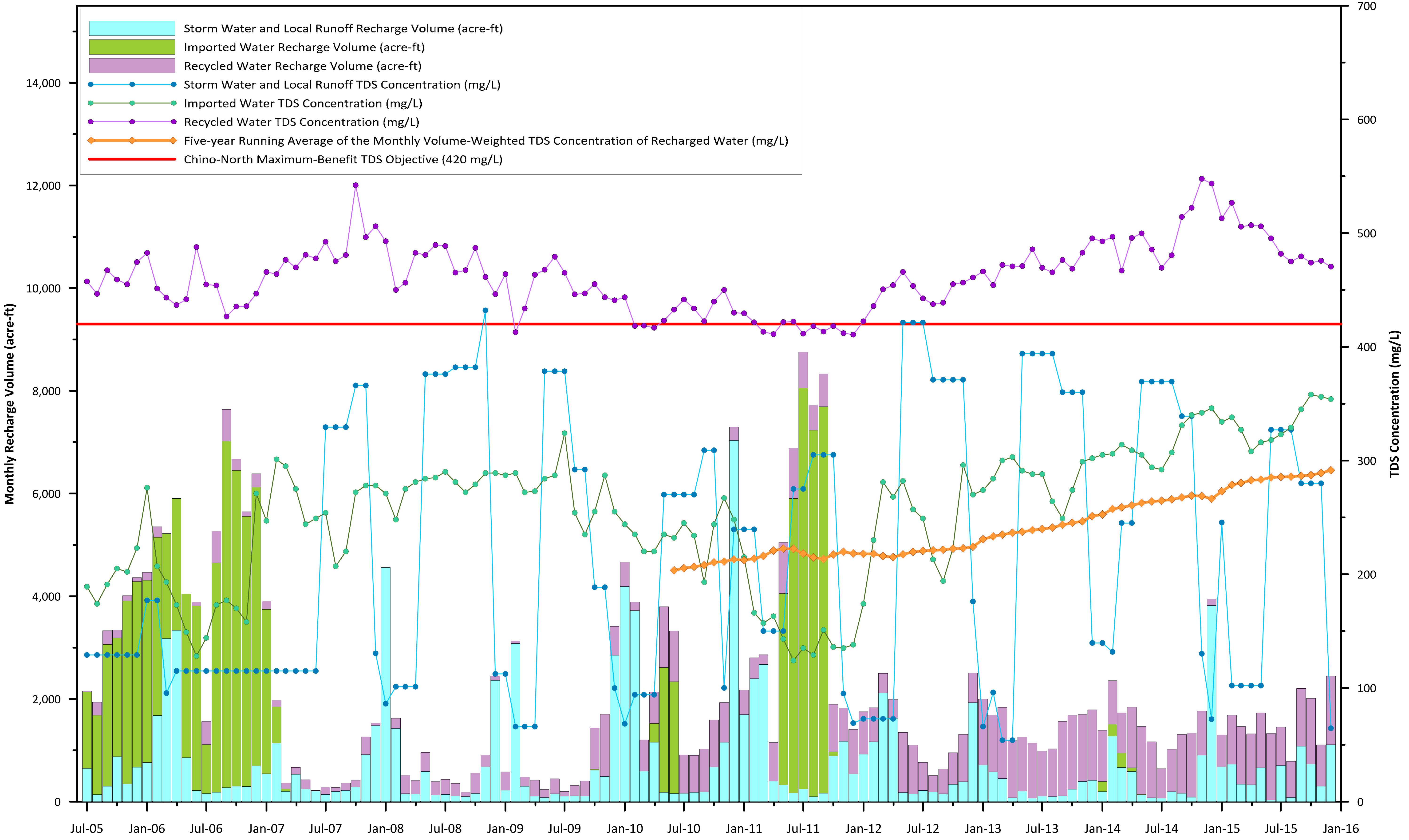


Figure 2-5b
Five-Year Volume-Weighted Nitrate-Nitrogen Concentrations of Recharge Water Sources in the Chino Basin

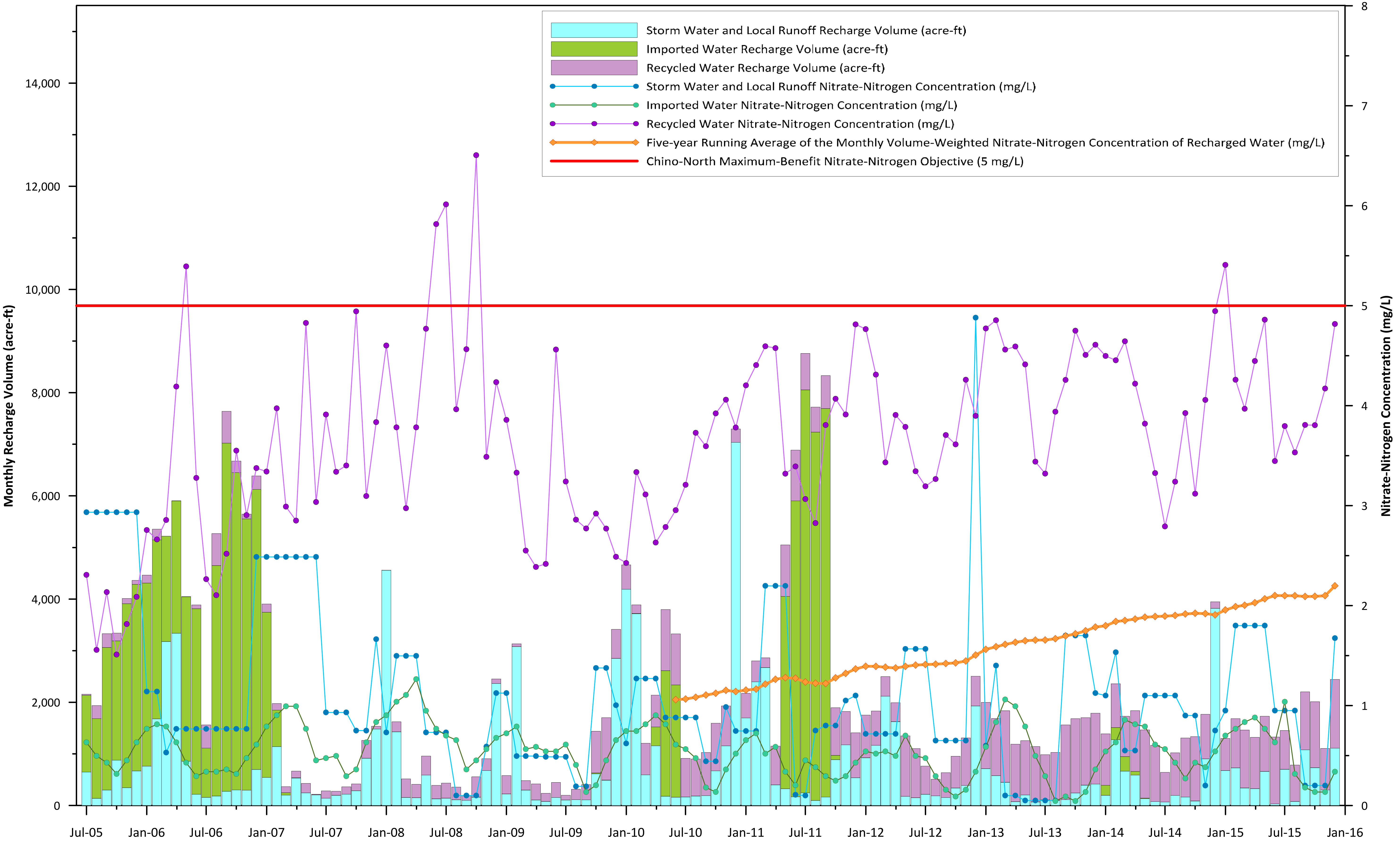


Figure 2-6a
Monthly and 12-Month Running Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) Concentrations, 2005 to 2015

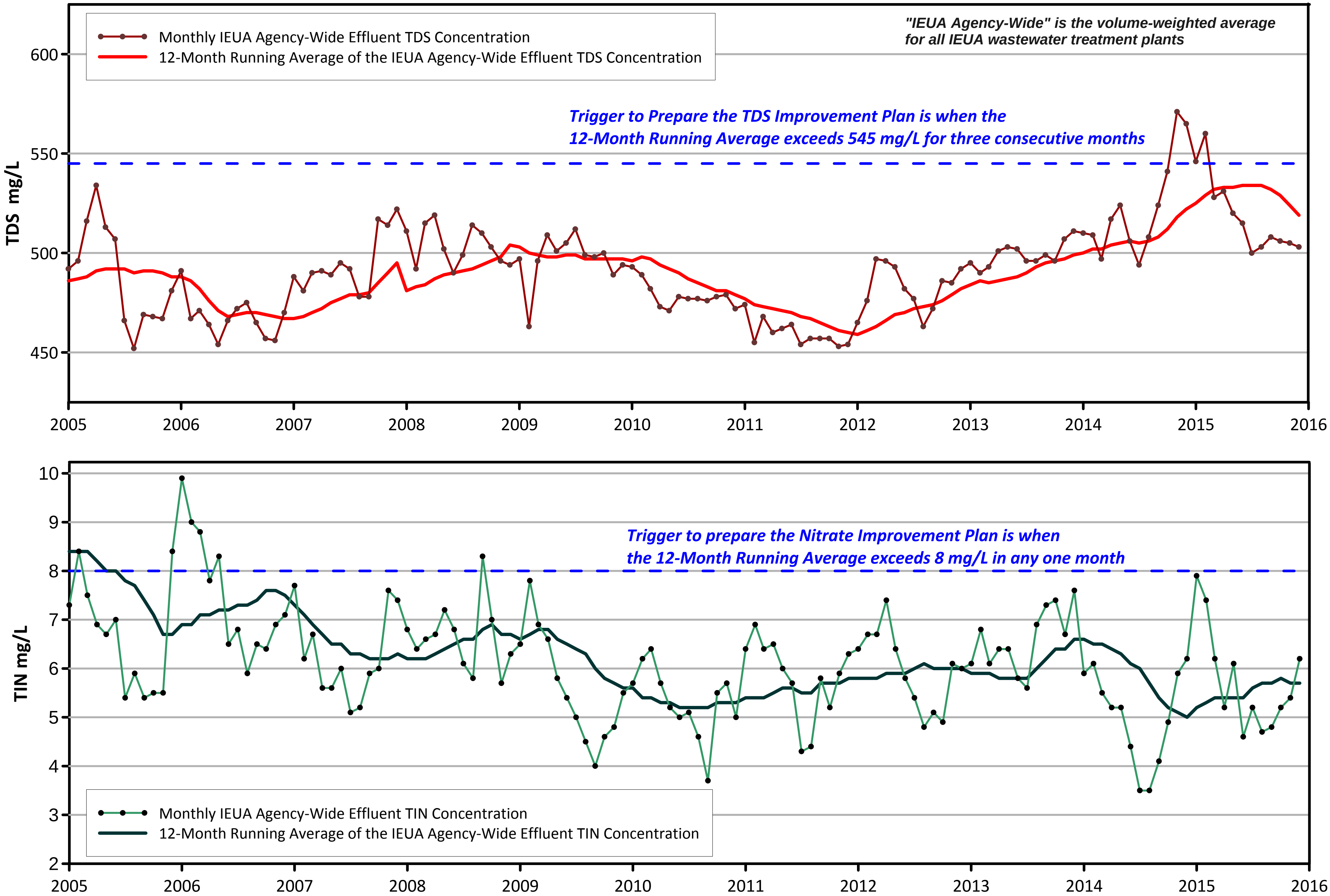
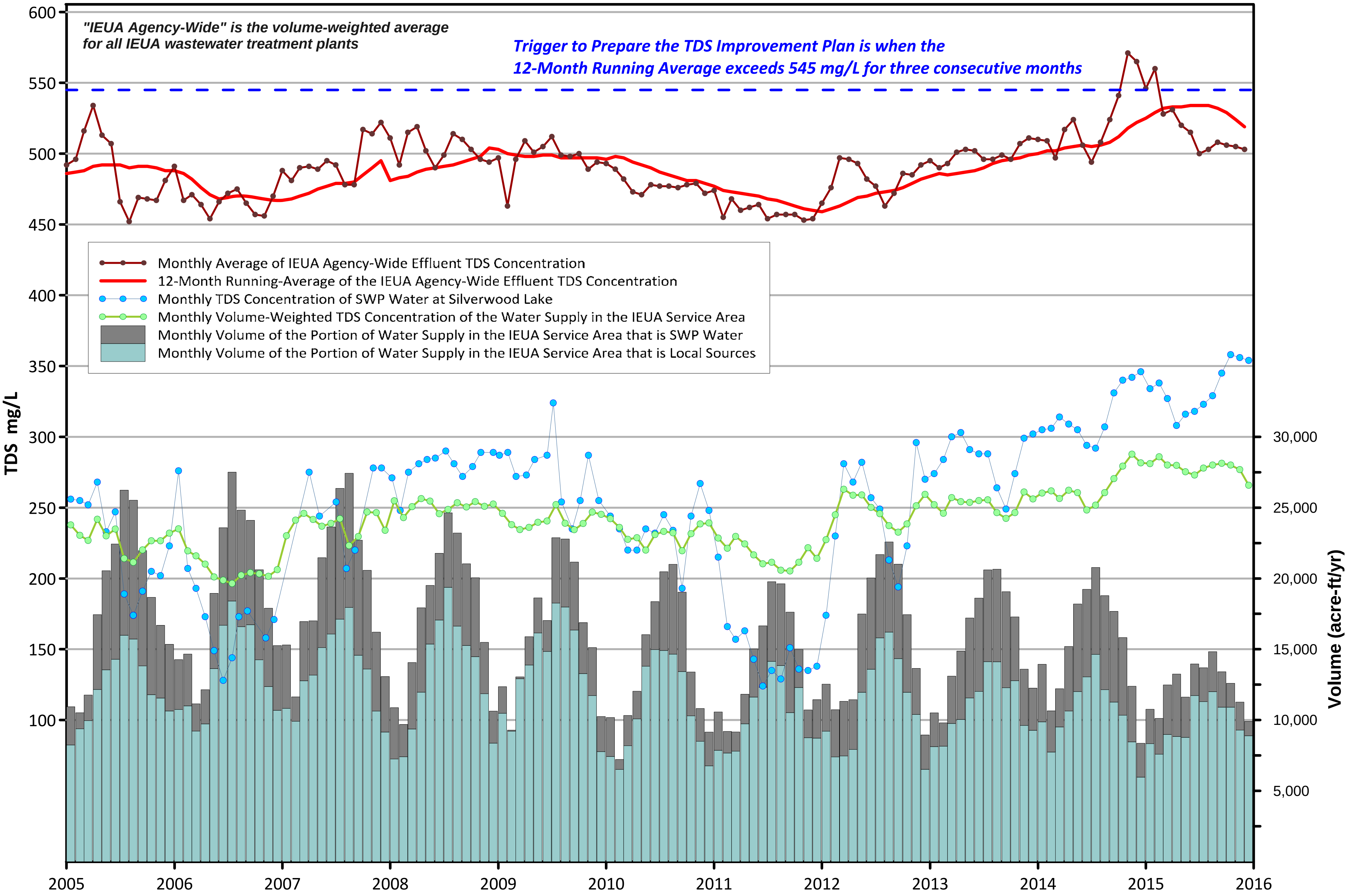


Figure 2-6b

Monthly and 12-Month Running Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations, versus Monthly TDS Concentrations of the State Water Project (SWP) Water and the Monthly IEUA Volume-Weighted Water Supply, 2005 to 2015



"IEUA Agency-Wide" is the volume-weighted average for all IEUA wastewater treatment plants

Trigger to Prepare the TDS Improvement Plan is when the 12-Month Running Average exceeds 545 mg/L for three consecutive months

Section 3 – Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program: Data Collected in 2015

Groundwater and surface-water data collected for the Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program pursuant to the 2014 Work Plan are used for both maximum-benefit monitoring directives of demonstrating hydraulic control and computing ambient water quality every three years. The data collected in 2015 for the Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program include groundwater elevation, groundwater quality, and surface-water quality. The 2015 data collection efforts are described below.

3.1 Groundwater Monitoring Program

Watermaster's Groundwater Monitoring Program consists of two main components: a groundwater-level monitoring program and a groundwater-quality monitoring program. These monitoring programs were designed and implemented to support the OBMP Implementation Plan and the other regulatory requirements of Watermaster and the IEUA. Watermaster's Groundwater Monitoring Program is summarized below with specific reference to the monitoring requirements of the maximum-benefit commitments.

3.1.1 Groundwater-Level Monitoring Program

Figure 3-1 shows the locations of the wells that are included in Watermaster's groundwater-level monitoring program. In total there are about 1,180 wells in the groundwater-level monitoring program. Watermaster obtains groundwater-level data, in part, to comply with two maximum-benefit commitments: the triennial ambient water quality recomputation and the analysis of hydraulic control. The groundwater-level monitoring program supports many Watermaster management functions, including: the periodic assessment of Safe Yield, groundwater model development and recalibration, cumulative impacts of transfers, balance of recharge and discharge, subsidence management, material physical injury assessments, estimation of storage change, other scientific demonstrations required for groundwater management; and many regulatory requirements such as demonstration of hydraulic control and the triennial ambient water quality recomputation. The wells in the monitoring program within the southern portion of the Basin were selected to assist in Watermaster's analyses of hydraulic control, land subsidence, and desalter impacts to private well owners and riparian vegetation in the PBMZ. The density of groundwater-level monitoring near the desalter well fields is greater than in outlying areas because hydraulic gradients are expected to be steeper near the desalter well fields, and these data are needed to assess the state of hydraulic control.

Figure 3-1 shows the wells where groundwater-level data were collected in 2015, symbolized by measurement frequency. At about 950 of these wells, water levels are measured by well owners, including municipal water agencies, the California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), the County of San Bernardino, and various consulting firms on behalf of their clients. The measurement frequency by municipal water agencies is typically about once per month, and Watermaster compiles these water level data quarterly. The measurement frequency by other well owners varies, and Watermaster compiles these water level data twice per year. The remaining approximately 230 wells shown in Figure 3-1 are mainly privately owned wells or dedicated monitoring wells that are primarily located in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. Watermaster staff measures water levels at these wells using manual methods once per month or with pressure transducers that record water levels once every 15 minutes. All water-level data are reviewed by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE^{SM}. All water-level data collected in 2015 are contained in the Microsoft (MS) Access database that has been included with this report as Appendix B. The well location information for private wells with water-level data is excluded from the database in this report for confidentiality reasons.

3.1.2 Groundwater-Quality Monitoring Program

Figure 3-2 shows the locations of the wells that are included in Watermaster's groundwater – quality monitoring program. In total there are about 1,020 wells in the groundwater-quality monitoring program. Watermaster obtains groundwater-quality data, in part, to comply with two maximum-benefit commitments: the triennial ambient water quality recomputation and the analysis of hydraulic control. These data are also used for Watermaster's biennial SOB report, to support groundwater modeling, to characterize non-point source contamination and plumes associated with point-source discharges, and to characterize present trends in water quality of the Basin.

Figure 3-2 shows the wells where groundwater-quality data were collected in 2015. At about 920 of these wells, water-quality samples were collected by well owners, including municipal water agencies, the DTSC, the County of San Bernardino, and various private companies and consulting firms. The sampling frequency and constituents tested vary by well and owner. These water quality data are compiled by Watermaster twice per year. The remaining approximately 100 wells shown in Figure 3-2 are privately owned agricultural wells or dedicated monitoring wells that were sampled by Watermaster for various purposes. All groundwater samples collected by Watermaster are tested for the analytes listed in Table 3-1. VOCs are sampled only at wells within or adjacent to plumes.

During 2015, Watermaster performed the following groundwater-quality sampling:

- Annual and triennial samples were collected for the Key Well Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program (GWQMP). The Key Well GWQMP consists of a network of about 100 private wells predominantly in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. About nine of these private wells are sampled every year; the remaining private wells are sampled every three years. During 2015, 49 private wells were sampled from September through November 2015. Watermaster is constantly evaluating and revising the private wells in the Key Well GWQMP as wells are abandoned or destroyed due to urban development. In addition to the private wells, 11 monitoring wells are sampled annually for the Key Well GWQMP; two multi-nested MZ-3 monitoring wells (six well casings), and two multi-nested former Kaiser Steel monitoring wells (five well casings). Sampling of these monitoring wells occurred in November 2015.

- Annual samples were collected from the nine multi-nested HCMP monitoring wells (21 well casings) in the southern portion of Chino Basin in September 2015.

- Quarterly samples were collected at four shallow monitoring wells along the Santa Ana River, which consist of two former United States Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program wells (Archibald 1 and Archibald 2) and two Santa Ana River Water Company (SARWC) wells (Wells 9 and 11). Samples were collected in January, April, July, and October 2015.

- Quarterly samples were collected at the nine multi-nested Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP) monitoring wells (18 well casings). The wells were constructed from March through May 2015, and quarterly samples were collected in June, September, and December 2015.

All groundwater-quality data were reviewed by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE^{SM}. All publically available water-quality data collected in 2015 are contained in the MS Access database included with this report as Appendix B. Groundwater-quality data collected at private wells in the Basin are excluded from the database in this report for confidentiality reasons.

3.2 Surface-Water Quality Monitoring Program

Watermaster collects quarterly surface-water quality samples from two sites along the Santa Ana River: *SAR at Etiwanda* and *SAR at River Road*. Figure 3-2 shows the locations of these sites. Surface-water quality data are used to characterize surface water and groundwater interactions along the Santa Ana River. Samples are collected on the same day as the quarterly groundwater-quality samples at the near-river NAWQA and SARWC wells. Samples were collected in January, April, July, and October 2015. Surface-water quality samples are tested for the analytes listed in Table 3-2. All surface-water quality data are reviewed by Watermaster and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE^{SM}. All surface-water quality data collected in 2015 are contained in the MS Access database included with this report as Appendix B.

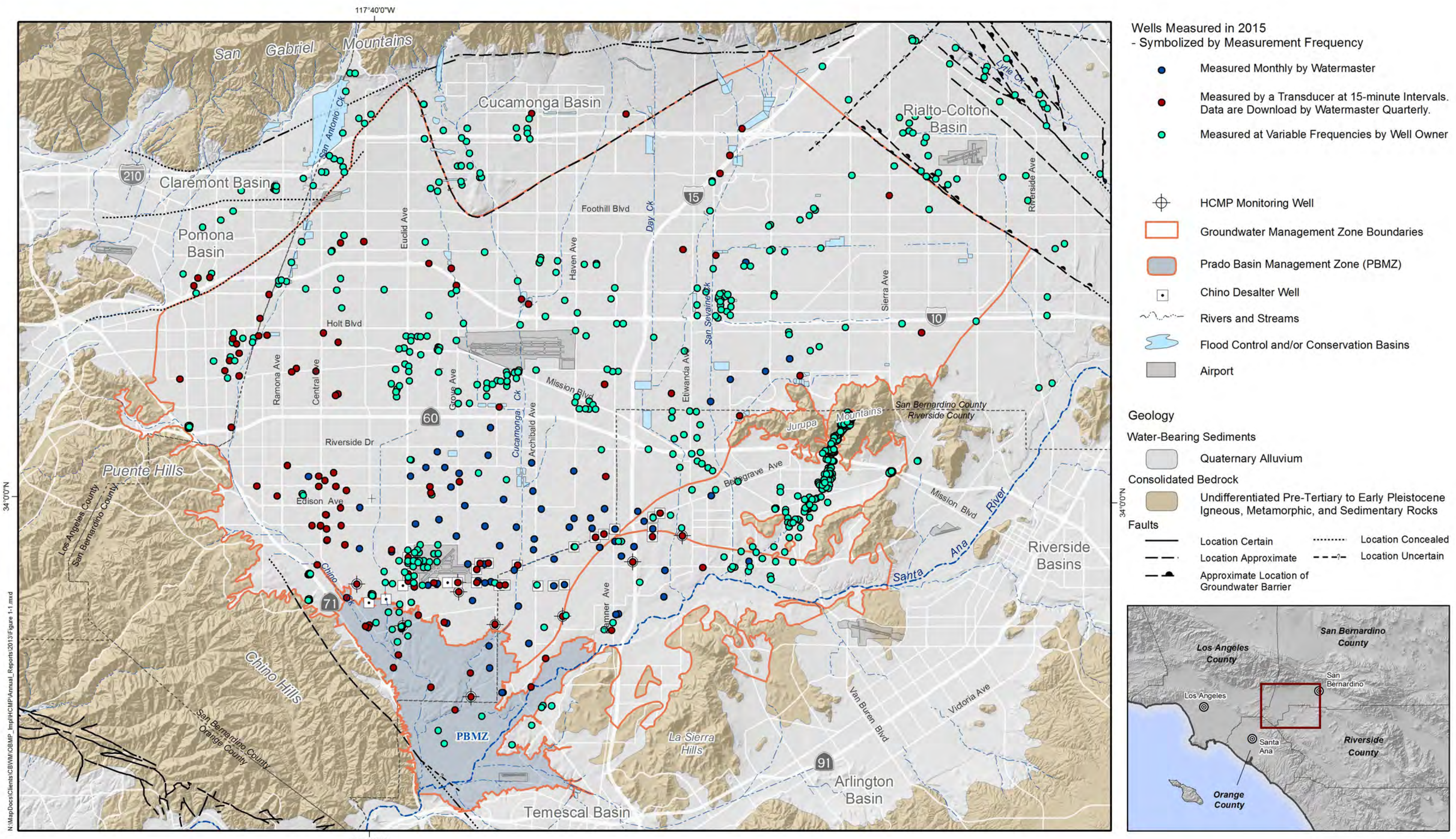
Table 3-1
Analyte List for the Groundwater-Quality Monitoring Program

Analyte	Method
Major cations: Ca, Mg, K, Si, Na	EPA 200.7
Major anions: Cl, SO_4, NO_2, NO_3	EPA 300.0
Total Hardness	SM 2340B
Total Alkalinity (incl. Carbonate, Bicarbonate, Hydroxide)	SM 2320B
Ammonia Nitrogen	EPA 350.1
Arsenic	EPA 200.8
Boron	EPA 200.7
Chromium, Total	EPA 200.8
Hexavalent Chromium	EPA 218.6
Fluoride	SM 4500F-C
Perchlorate	EPA 314.0
pH	SM2330B/SM 4500-HB
Specific Conductance	SM 2510B
Total Dissolved Solids	EPA 160.1/SM 2540C
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	EPA 351.2
Organic Nitrogen	EPA 351.2
Total Organic Carbon	SM5310C/E415.3
Turbidity	EPA 180.1
VOCs[1]	EPA 524.2
1,2,3 -Trichloropropane (Low Detection)	CASRL 524M-TCP

[1] Only at wells within or near known VOC plumes (Chino Airport, South Archibald, etc.)

Table 3-2
Analyte List for the Surface-Water Monitoring Program

Analytes	Method
Major cations: K, Na, Ca, Mg	EPA 200.7
Major anions: Cl, SO_4, NO_2, NO_3	EPA 300.0
Total Hardness	SM 2340B
Total Alkalinity (incl. Carbonate, Bicarbonate, Hydroxide)	SM 2320B
Boron	EPA 200.7
Ammonia-Nitrogen	EPA 350.1
pH	SM 4500-HB
Specific Conductance	SM 2510B
Total Dissolved Solids	E160.1/SM2540C
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	EPA 351.2
Organic Nitrogen	EPA 351.2
Turbidity	EPA 180.1
Total Organic Carbon	SM5310C/E415.3



0 1 2 3 4 Miles

0 2 4 6 Kilometers

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2015 Maximum Benefit
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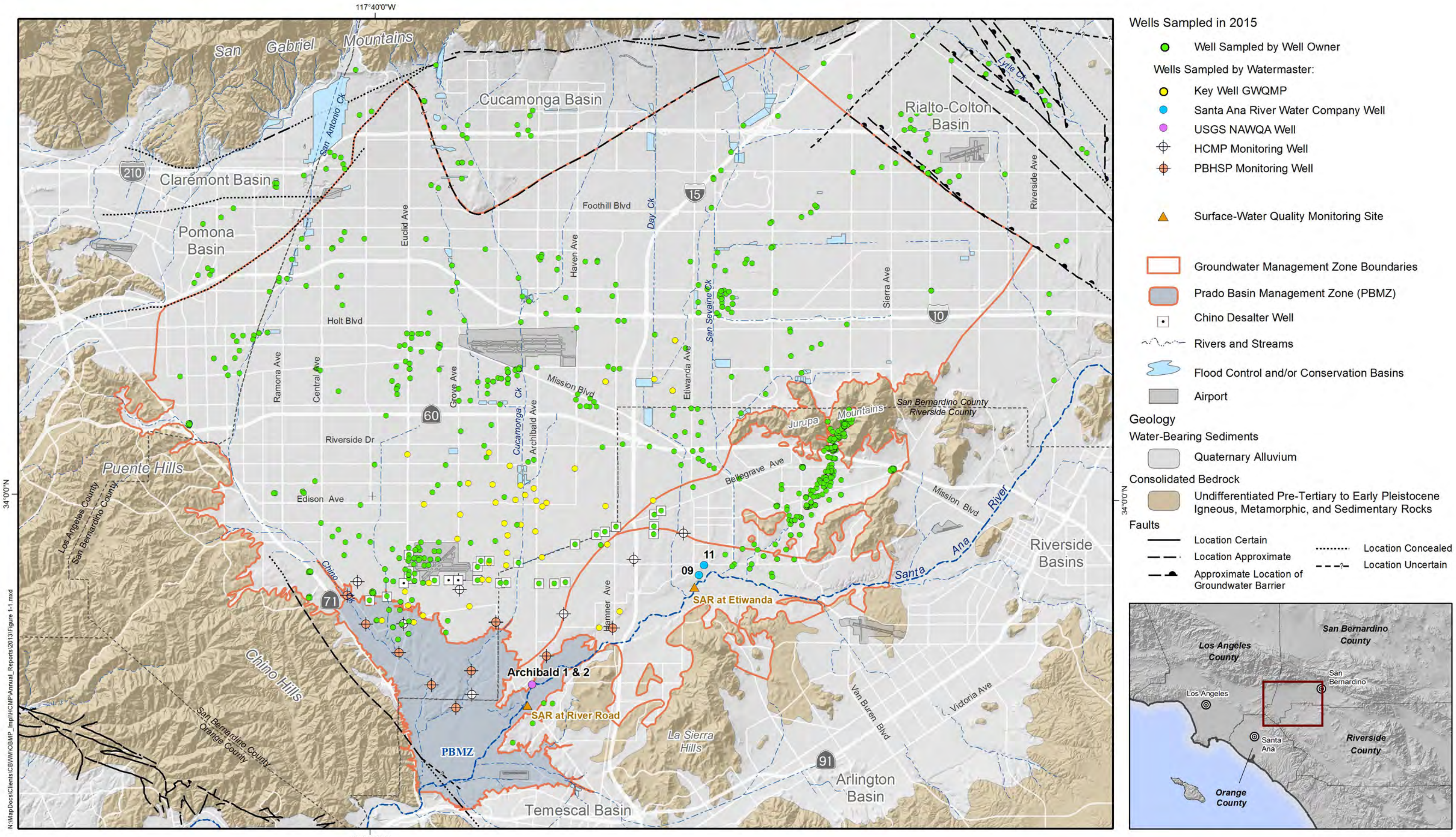
Groundwater-Level Monitoring Program

Figure 3-1



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File: Figure 3-2.mxd

2015 Maximum Benefit
Annual Report

Groundwater and Surface-Water Quality Monitoring Program

Figure 3-2

Section 4 - The Influence of Rising Groundwater on the Santa Ana River

This section characterizes the influence of rising groundwater on the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam. This characterization is based on data that were collected and compiled by the Santa Ana River Watermaster (SARWM) and reported in their annual reports.

The Santa Ana River was adjudicated in the 1960s, and a stipulated judgment was filed in 1969 (Judgment) (OCWD v. City of Chino et al., Case No. 117628, County of Orange). Since the Judgment was filed, the SARWM has compiled annual reports that contain estimates of significant discharges to the Santa Ana River. The SARWM uses these data to estimate the storm flow discharge and base flow discharge of the River each water year as well as the volume-weighted TDS concentration of discharge at the Riverside Narrows and at Prado Dam. As defined in the Judgment, base flow discharge consists of rising groundwater and recycled water discharged in the upper Santa Ana River Watershed.

The available records from the SARWM were investigated to determine the relationship between the Santa Ana River and groundwater in the southern part of the Chino Basin. All available hydrologic studies conducted in support of the Judgment and the subsequent SARWM reports through water year 2015 were compiled (i) to estimate the annual net contribution of rising groundwater to the Santa Ana River and (ii) to examine the influence of rising groundwater on the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River.

4.1 Surface-Water Discharge Accounting

Data from the SARWM annual reports (SARWM, 2016) were used to develop a hydrologic budget for the Santa Ana River between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam. The purpose of this analysis is to estimate the magnitude of net rising groundwater in the Santa Ana River. Net rising groundwater is the combined losses and gains in flow due to rising groundwater, infiltration, and evapotranspiration (ET). Achieving hydraulic control should decrease net rising groundwater.

Table 4-1 lists the Santa Ana River storm and base flow discharges that enter the Chino Basin at the Riverside Narrows and leave the Chino Basin at below Prado Dam and the various discharge components in the reach between the San Jacinto Fault and Prado Dam. The SARWM estimates the storm flow discharge component of the hydrograph and subtracts storm flow discharge from the total observed discharge to obtain a "trial base flow." Note that subsurface inflow to the Chino Basin at the Riverside Narrows is negligible because the Riverside Narrows is a shallow bedrock narrows that forces groundwater in the Riverside Basin to rise and become surface flow. In addition, there is negligible subsurface discharge from the Chino Basin under the Santa Ana River because Prado Dam was constructed in a similar bedrock narrows and sits on a grout curtain that was constructed to eliminate underflow. Given these subsurface flow assumptions, the net rising groundwater to the Santa Ana River in the reach between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam can be calculated from the SARWM tabulations using the following equation:

$$Q_{RW} = Q_{BF\_PD} - Q_{BF\_RN} - \Sigma Q_{RECi} - \Sigma Q_{NONTDj}$$

Where:

- Q_{RW} is net rising groundwater to the Santa Ana River between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam.
- Q_{BF_PD} is non-storm discharge at Prado Dam
- Q_{BF_RN} is non-storm discharge at the Riverside Narrows
- ΣQ_{RECi} is the sum of all recycled water discharges to the Santa Ana River in the reach between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam
- ΣQ_{NONTDj} is the sum of all other estimated non-tributary discharges to the Santa Ana River in the reach between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam.

Estimates of net rising groundwater in the Santa Ana River between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam are shown in Column 15 of Table 4-1 for water years 1971 through 2015. The time history of net rising groundwater is shown graphically in Figure 4-1. With two exceptions, the net rising groundwater estimate is negative over the last 40 years. Negative values for net rising groundwater indicate that the volume of rising groundwater in this reach of the Santa Ana River is less than the combined volume of losses from the river due to streambed infiltration and ET. Net rising groundwater has decreased (larger negative values) since the Chino-I and Chino-II Desalters began pumping groundwater in the southern Chino Basin. These observations are consistent with the conclusion from the monitoring data that the achievement of hydraulic control is occurring.

4.2 Surface-Water Quality at Prado Dam

Analysis of groundwater-elevation data in previous Annual Reports (WEI, 2007b; 2008b; 2009a; 2010; 2011a; 2012b; 2013b; and 2014b) and the current SOB Report (WEI, 2015b) indicates that the capture of Chino-North groundwater is incomplete in the southwestern portion of the Chino Basin. Groundwater modeling performed by the Watermaster has indicated that in the absence of pumping from the CCWF about 2,400 acre-ft/yr of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ moves through this area within the shallow aquifer (WEI, 2014a). Groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ is either pumped by wells, consumed by riparian vegetation in the PBMZ, or becomes rising groundwater and contributes to the Santa Ana River discharge at Prado Dam. Calibration of the Wasteload Allocation Model (1994-2006) determined that rising groundwater in the PBMZ had an average TDS concentration of about 850 mg/L (WEI, 2009b).

The volume and TDS concentrations of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam, as reported in the SARWM Annual Reports (SARWM, 2016), were compiled to examine the influence of the groundwater discharge from Chino-North to the PBMZ that becomes rising groundwater. Figure 4-2 is a time-history chart of the annual discharge components in the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam and the associated annual volume-weighted TDS concentration as reported by the

SARWM. The base flow discharge is represented by two bars, the rising groundwater discharge to the Santa Ana River from the Chino Basin, and the SARWM estimate of base flow discharge at Prado Dam minus the rising groundwater from the Chino Basin component— the sum of these two terms is equal to the SARWM estimate of base flow discharge at Prado Dam. The rising groundwater discharge to the Santa Ana River from the Chino Basin was estimated with the 2013 Chino Basin Model (WEI, 2015c). Finally, Figure 4-2 shows the five-year moving average of the annual flow-weighted TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam, which is the metric the Regional Board uses to determine compliance with the TDS concentration objective for Reach 2 of the Santa Ana River (Reach 2 TDS metric). Note that:

- Since about 1980, the annual estimates of the rising groundwater discharge to the Santa Ana River from the Chino Basin have been a small percentage of the total annual flow at Prado Dam, ranging from about three percent during wet years to about 20 percent during dry years. Under the current state of hydraulic control, the groundwater discharge from Chino-North to the PBMZ (2,400 acre-ft/yr without CCWF operation) is only a relatively small fraction shown in the rising groundwater discharge to the Santa Ana River from the Chino Basin time history (about 18,000 acre-ft/yr). Over the last ten years, the groundwater discharge from the Chino-North into the PBMZ averages about 13 percent of the total rising groundwater discharge to the Santa Ana River from the Chino Basin, and about two percent of the total flow in the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam.
- Since about 1980, the Reach 2 TDS metric has ranged between 481 and 603 mg/L and has never exceeded the TDS objective of 650 mg/L—even during extended dry periods when storm water dilution of the Santa Ana River is relatively little (e.g. water years 1984 through 1992, 1999 through 2004, and 2012 through 2015).
- The Reach 2 TDS metric has been increasing since water year 2005, which coincides with a dry climatic period and a steady decrease in the volume of base flow discharge, which is mostly attributable to the decrease in wastewater discharges to the Santa Ana River. The reduction of low-TDS sources of discharge to the river (storm flow and wastewater discharges), has resulted in less dilution of the rising groundwater discharge to the Santa Ana River from the Chino Basin that is occurring, and is not related to hydraulic control.
- In water year 2015, the Reach 2 TDS metric was 569 mg/L.

These observations suggest that the rising groundwater discharge to the Santa Ana River from the Chino Basin has had a *de minimis* impact on the flow and TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River since about 1980 and has never contributed to an exceedance of the TDS objective for Reach 2. Since the attainment of hydraulic control east of Chino-I-Desalter Well 5, groundwater discharge from Chino-North to the PBMZ that becomes rising groundwater in the Santa Ana River has decreased, and is only a small portion of the total rising groundwater in the Santa Ana River from the Chino Basin, and therefore has a small impact on the surface water quality in the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam. With full operation of the CCWF initiating in 2016, groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ is projected to decrease (from about 2,400 to 900 acre-ft/yr), and will have even less influence on the TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam. Based on the past 38 years of historical data, it appears unlikely that the metric will approach the Reach 2 objective of 650 mg/L unless other conditions that affect the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River change substantially, such as continued reduction of wastewater effluent discharges to the River, and/or a prolonged dry period.

To further demonstrate the impact of the groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ that becomes rising groundwater on the surface water quality of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam, a simple mass-balance analysis was completed. Table 4-2 shows the estimated impact on the annual discharge and discharge-weighted TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam resulting from groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ through the CCWF area for two hydraulic control scenarios: 1) achievement of hydraulic control to the *de minimis* threshold (<1,000 acre-ft/yr) of Chino-North discharge to the PBMZ, and 2) hydraulic control at full containment, meaning zero Chino-North discharge to the PBMZ.

This analysis was first completed for the 2013 Chino Basin Model Draft Report (WEI, 2014a) for water years: 2010, 2011, and 2012. Table 4-2 shows updated estimations through water year 2015. For each hydraulic control scenario, Table 4-2 shows:

- the annual discharge of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam and its associated TDS concentration without CCWF operation (historical reported values [SARWM, 2016]); values are the same for both scenarios,
- the volume and TDS concentration of groundwater produced by the CCWF,
- the estimated annual discharge and associated TDS of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam had the CCWF been in operation,
- the estimated change in TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam that results from the operation of the CCWF, and
- the estimated increase in the TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam due to non-containment by the CCWF (e.g. the change in TDS concentration attributable to Scenario 2 minus the change in TDS concentration attributable to Scenario 1).

The mass-balance analysis in Table 4-2 demonstrates that operation of the CCWF reduces the TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam by 2 to 7 mg/L (average of one percent decrease) for the *de minimis* threshold scenario, and by 3 to 11 mg/L (average of 1.5 percent decrease) for the complete hydraulic control scenario. In addition, operating to full containment instead of the *de minimis* threshold only improves the TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam by 1 to 4 mg/L, which is less than one percent of the TDS concentration at Prado Dam. Overall, the estimated impact of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North to the PBMZ that becomes rising groundwater on the TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam without CCWF operation is small, and from a mass-balance perspective is increasing the TDS concentration of the River by about 1.5 percent. The operation of the CCWF to the *de minimis* threshold will reduce this impact.

Table 4-1

Estimate of Net Rising Groundwater to the Santa Ana River between Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam

(acre-ft/yr)

Water Year	Santa Ana River at Riverside Narrows								Santa Ana River below Prado Dam								
	(1) Groundwater Discharge from Bunker Hill	(2) Recycled Water Discharges	(3) Non-Tributary Discharges	(4)=(6)-(5) Q_{BF_RN} Non-Storm Discharge at Riverside Narrows	(5) Storm Discharge at Riverside Narrows	(6) Total Discharge at Riverside Narrows	(7)=(1)+(2)+(3) Groundwater Discharge from Bunker Hill + Recycled Water Discharge + Other Non-Tributary Discharges	(8)=(4)-(7) Net Rising Groundwater Contribution to Surface Discharge	(9) ΣQ_{REC} Recycled Water Discharges	(10) ΣQ_{NONTD} Non-Tributary Discharges	(11)=(13)-(12) Q_{BF_PD} Non-Storm Discharge at Prado Dam	(12) Storm Discharge at Prado Dam	(13) Total Discharge at Prado Dam	(14)=(4)+(9)+(10) Non-Storm Discharge at Riverside Narrows + Recycled Water Discharge + Other Non-Tributary Discharges	(15)=(11)-(14) Q_{RW} Net Rising Groundwater Contribution to Surface Discharge	(16)=(13)-(6) Gain in Total Flow from Riverside Narrows to Prado Dam	(17)=(12)-(5) Gain in Storm Water Discharge between Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam
1970 - 1971	0	22,650	0	35,681	7,051	42,732	22,650	13,031	21,810	0	38,402	13,462	51,864	57,491	(19,089)	9,132	6,411
1971 - 1972	0	20,650	0	35,161	6,096	41,257	20,650	14,511	28,980	0	40,416	11,327	51,743	64,141	(23,725)	10,486	5,231
1972 - 1973	0	23,460	11,617	17,582	15,466	33,048	35,077	(17,495)	32,780	0	49,472	28,485	77,957	50,362	(890)	44,909	13,019
1973 - 1974	0	22,530	0	17,203	8,291	25,494	22,530	(5,327)	36,830	63,035	107,784	19,543	127,327	117,068	(9,284)	101,833	11,252
1974 - 1975	0	21,050	0	16,771	4,199	20,970	21,050	(4,279)	40,600	27,939	81,742	11,655	93,397	85,310	(3,568)	72,427	7,456
1975 - 1976	0	22,030	0	18,350	9,277	27,627	22,030	(3,680)	42,680	60,170	106,797	13,793	120,590	121,200	(14,403)	92,963	4,516
1976 - 1977	0	23,240	0	19,474	5,397	24,871	23,240	(3,766)	41,800	8,350	57,603	14,675	72,278	69,624	(12,021)	47,407	9,278
1977 - 1978	0	24,780	0	23,100	159,400	182,500	24,780	(1,680)	44,220	1,466	60,707	194,349	255,056	68,786	(8,079)	72,556	34,949
1978 - 1979	200	25,940	0	27,208	20,708	47,916	26,140	1,068	46,570	9,897	82,572	62,646	145,218	83,675	(1,103)	97,302	41,938
1979 - 1980	1,000	27,540	0	25,805	228,528	254,333	28,540	(2,735)	48,200	23,820	90,921	445,253	536,174	97,825	(6,904)	281,841	216,725
1980 - 1981	3,000	27,850	0	18,915	15,783	34,698	30,850	(11,935)	52,300	0	91,377	26,923	118,300	71,215	20,162	83,602	11,140
1981 - 1982	6,500	30,590	0	31,715	51,335	83,050	37,090	(5,375)	55,990	0	81,883	61,819	143,702	87,705	(5,822)	60,652	10,484
1982 - 1983	11,000	31,380	0	55,884	224,103	279,987	42,380	13,504	55,960	7,720	120,566	306,519	427,085	119,564	1,002	147,098	82,416
1983 - 1984	14,000	29,610	0	55,403	27,684	83,087	43,610	11,793	57,190	12,550	122,116	55,825	177,941	125,143	(3,027)	94,854	28,141
1984 - 1985	12,000	31,170	0	63,968	15,145	79,113	43,170	20,798	63,440	3,883	125,358	37,889	163,247	131,291	(5,933)	84,134	22,744
1985 - 1986	8,000	33,450	0	64,631	34,969	99,600	41,450	23,181	65,620	1,836	127,550	70,158	197,708	132,087	(4,537)	98,108	35,189
1986 - 1987	5,000	36,330	0	57,965	20,128	78,093	41,330	16,635	68,670	0	120,182	23,343	143,525	126,635	(6,453)	65,432	3,215
1987 - 1988	3,000	39,160	0	53,526	26,521	80,047	42,160	11,366	77,500	5,679	130,117	42,714	172,831	136,705	(6,588)	92,784	16,193
1988 - 1989	1,700	39,470	0	50,330	12,387	62,717	41,170	9,160	85,260	6,582	126,488	33,171	159,659	142,172	(15,684)	96,942	20,784
1989 - 1990	1,000	40,420	0	51,500	7,000	58,500	41,420	10,080	82,840	1,020	120,503	24,314	144,817	135,360	(14,857)	86,317	17,314
1990 - 1991	500	39,530	394	43,710	30,815	74,525	40,424	3,286	84,230	8,052	119,911	75,275	195,186	135,992	(16,081)	120,661	44,460
1991 - 1992	100	37,080	0	38,610	33,158	71,768	37,180	1,430	89,360	8,033	115,551	82,729	198,280	136,003	(20,452)	126,512	49,571
1992 - 1993	0	38,220	0	39,714	227,670	267,384	38,220	1,494	95,570	5,273	133,438	438,563	572,001	140,557	(7,119)	304,617	210,893
1993 - 1994	0	36,170	144	29,639	15,838	45,477	36,314	(6,675)	90,180	5,424	117,075	41,622	158,697	125,243	(8,168)	113,220	25,784
1994 - 1995	0	38,650	2,206	45,632	199,985	245,617	40,856	4,776	95,020	18,945	144,619	284,651	429,270	159,597	(14,978)	183,653	84,666
1995 - 1996	0	43,660	1,470	53,935	29,321	83,256	45,130	8,805	95,270	25,137	158,468	58,692	217,160	174,342	(15,874)	133,904	29,371
1996 - 1997	0	49,960	2,762	63,285	43,995	107,280	52,722	10,563	93,760	48,473	187,911	61,783	249,694	205,518	(17,607)	142,414	17,788
1997 - 1998	0	56,746	1,342	64,147	150,228	214,375	58,088	6,059	104,774	6,665	162,029	300,604	462,633	175,586	(13,557)	248,258	150,376
1998 - 1999	0	54,111	0	70,912	5,382	76,294	54,111	16,801	112,349	2,684	161,321	23,673	184,994	185,945	(24,624)	108,700	18,291
1999 - 2000	0	52,404	0	61,260	14,312	75,572	52,404	8,856	112,380	19,945	168,214	40,269	208,483	193,585	(25,371)	132,911	25,957
2000 - 2001	0	57,753	2,760	62,366	15,725	78,091	60,513	1,853	115,097	10,686	167,305	54,621	221,926	188,149	(20,844)	143,835	38,896
2001 - 2002	0	52,465	9,410	65,845	2,999	68,844	61,875	3,970	110,283	9,053	164,353	10,615	174,968	185,181	(20,828)	106,124	7,616
2002 - 2003	0	53,833	3,664	59,089	33,077	92,166	57,497	1,592	117,208	8,570	158,347	97,810	256,157	184,867	(26,520)	163,991	64,733
2003 - 2004	0	52,808	1,537	53,980	23,356	77,336	54,345	(365)	110,907	10,598	156,785	57,317	214,102	175,485	(18,700)	136,766	33,961
2004 - 2005	0	54,429	0	63,384	292,119	355,503	54,429	8,955	133,684	964	169,017	469,515	638,532	198,032	(29,016)	283,028	177,396
2005 - 2006	0	54,427	727	65,570	46,270	111,840	55,154	10,416	126,192	1,473	161,840	85,734	247,574	193,235	(31,395)	135,734	39,464
2006 - 2007	0	51,675	1,846	55,002	2,866	57,868	53,521	1,481	120,247	2,324	143,246	12,901	156,147	177,573	(34,327)	98,279	10,035
2007 - 2008	0	50,252	4,065	48,537	30,082	78,619	54,317	(5,780)	108,175	5,385	130,798	68,896	199,694	162,097	(31,299)	121,075	38,814
2008 - 2009	0	47,297	1,460	43,080	25,947	69,027	48,757	(5,677)	97,676	1,671	109,039	53,662	162,701	142,427	(33,388)	93,674	27,715
2009 - 2010	0	47,628	0	43,671	68,960	112,631	47,628	(3,957)	92,603	86	107,999	135,775	243,774	136,360	(28,361)	131,143	66,815
2010 - 2011	0	47,335	0	47,516	126,559	174,075	47,335	181	91,195	11,874	119,323	205,568	324,891	150,585	(31,262)	150,816	79,009
2011 - 2012	0	44,745	0	40,447	4,602	45,049	44,745	(4,298)	76,192	0	93,803	27,325	121,128	116,639	(22,836)	76,079	22,723
2012 - 2013	0	42,045	0	34,214	7,123	41,337	42,045	(7,831)	71,100	268	82,222	17,776	99,998	105,582	(23,360)	58,661	10,653
2013 - 2014	0	39,943	0	30,083	12,683	42,766	39,943	(9,860)	63,214	0	63,536	22,950	86,486	93,297	(29,761)	43,720	10,267
2014 2015	0	37,954	0	26,084	15,874	41,958	37,954	(11,870)	66,879	0	64,048	45,452	109,500	92,963	(28,915)	67,542	29,578
Total	67,000	1,754,420	45,404	1,989,884	2,358,414	4,348,298	1,866,824	123,060	3,522,785	445,530	5,242,754	4,271,641	9,514,395	5,958,199	(715,445)	5,166,096	1,913,227
Average	1,489	38,987	1,009	44,220	52,409	96,629	41,485	2,735	78,284	9,901	116,506	94,925	211,431	132,404	(15,899)	114,802	42,516
Standard Dev	3,423	11,445	2,337	16,366	74,401	77,750	11,586	9,257	29,282	14,734	38,319	121,715	135,259	42,547	11,464	64,243	51,321
Coef of Var	230%	29%	232%	37%	142%	80%	28%	339%	37%	149%	33%	128%	64%	32%	-72%	56%	121%
Median	0	39,160	0	45,632	20,708	76,294	41,450	1,494	82,840	5,424	120,182	53,662	174,968	135,360	(15,874)	98,279	25,957
Max	14,000	57,753	11,617	70,912	292,119	355,503	61,875	23,181	133,684	63,035	187,911	469,515	638,532	205,518	20,162	304,617	216,725
Min	0	20,650	0	16,771	2,866	20,970	20,650	(17,495)	21,810	0	38,402	10,615	51,743	50,362	(34,327)	9,132	3,215

Source -- All data except historical values for "Groundwater Discharge from Bunker Hill" were obtained from the Annual Reports of the SARWM. "Groundwater Discharge from Bunker Hill" was abstracted from Table 6 of the draft report *Hydrology, Description of Computer Models, and Evaluation of Selected Water-Management Alternatives in the San Bernardino Area, California* (USGS, 1997).

(Red Text) indicates negative values.

Table 4-2

Estimated Impacts on the Annual Discharge and Annual Discharge-Weighted Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentration for the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam for Two Scenarios of Hydraulic Control

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
						= (3) - (5)	=[(3)*(4) - (5)*(6)]/(7)	= (8) - (4)	= (9)/(4)*100		= (11)/(4)*100
Hydraulic Control Scenario	**Water Year**	**Santa Ana River (SAR) at Prado Dam without CCWF in Operation[1]**		**CCWF Production**		**SAR at Prado Dam with CCWF in Operation[3]**		**Change in SAR at Prado Dam TDS Due to CCWF Operation**		**Difference in SAR at Prado Dam TDS Due to Non-Full Containment at CCWF[4]**	**Percentage of the SAR at Prado Dam TDS that is the Difference in TDS Due to Non-Full Containment at CCWF**
		Discharge (AFY)	**TDS** (mg/L)	**Production** (AFY)	**TDS** (mg/L)	**Discharge** (AFY)	**TDS** (mg/L)	**TDS** (mg/L)	**TDS** %	**TDS** (mg/L)	**TDS** %
Hydraulic Control at de minimis Threshold [5]	2009/2010	243,776	443	1,529	966	242,247	440	-3	-0.7	**2**	**0.4**
	2010/2011	324,892	528	1,529	966	323,363	526	-2	-0.4	**1**	**0.2**
	2011/2012	121,123	597	1,529	966	119,594	592	-5	-0.8	**3**	**0.5**
	2012/2013	100,003	621	1,529	966	98,474	616	-5	-0.9	**3**	**0.5**
	2013/2014	86,486	582	1,529	966	84,957	575	-7	-1.2	**4**	**0.7**
	2014/2015	107,600	522	1,529	966	106,071	516	-6	-1.2	**4**	**0.7**
Hydraulic Control at Full Containment[6]	2009/2010	243,776	443	2,405	966	241,371	438	-5	-1.2	-	-
	2010/2011	324,892	528	2,405	966	322,487	525	-3	-0.6	-	-
	2011/2012	121,123	597	2,405	966	118,718	590	-7	-1.3	-	-
	2012/2013	100,003	621	2,405	966	97,598	612	-9	-1.4	-	-
	2013/2014	86,486	582	2,405	966	84,081	571	-11	-1.9	-	-
	2014/2015	107,600	522	2,405	966	105,195	512	-10	-1.9	-	-

[1] Annual discharge and TDS Concentration as estimated and reported by the Santa Ana River Watermaster

[2] Based on the volume-weighted average of measured TDS concentration at each CCWF well

[3] Annual discharge and TDS concentration for various estimates of CCWF production

[4] Relative to the comparable water year and hydraulic control at full containment scenario

[5] Groundwater discharge from the Chino-North of about 900 acre-ft/yr in the CCWF area, with production at CCWF wells I-16, I-17, I-20, and I-21.

[6] Achieves full hydraulic containment of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North through the CCWF area

Figure 4-1
Net Annual Rising Groundwater to the Santa Ana River between Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam
Water Years 1971 through 2015

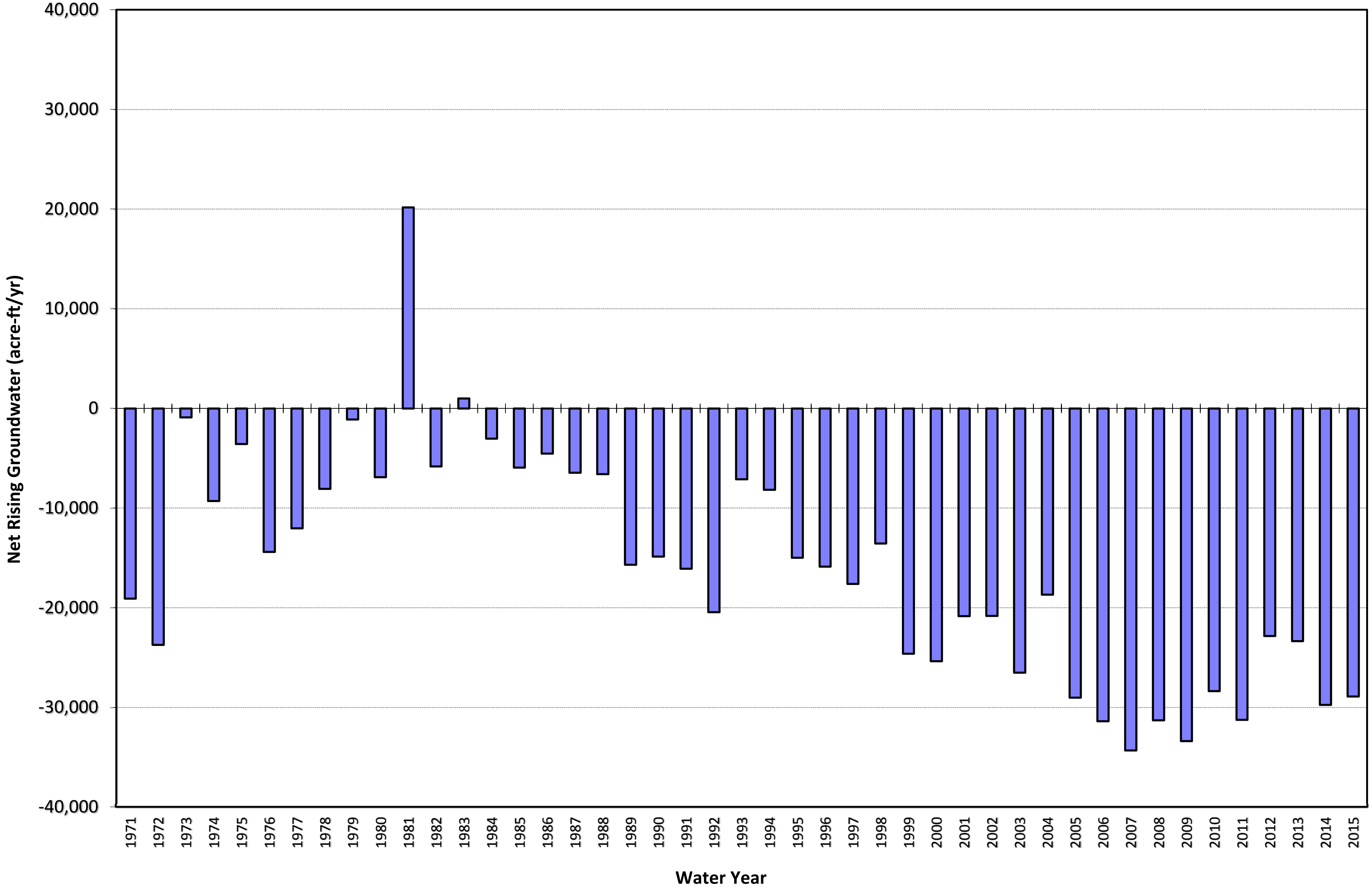

Figure 4-2
TDS and Components of Discharge of the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam

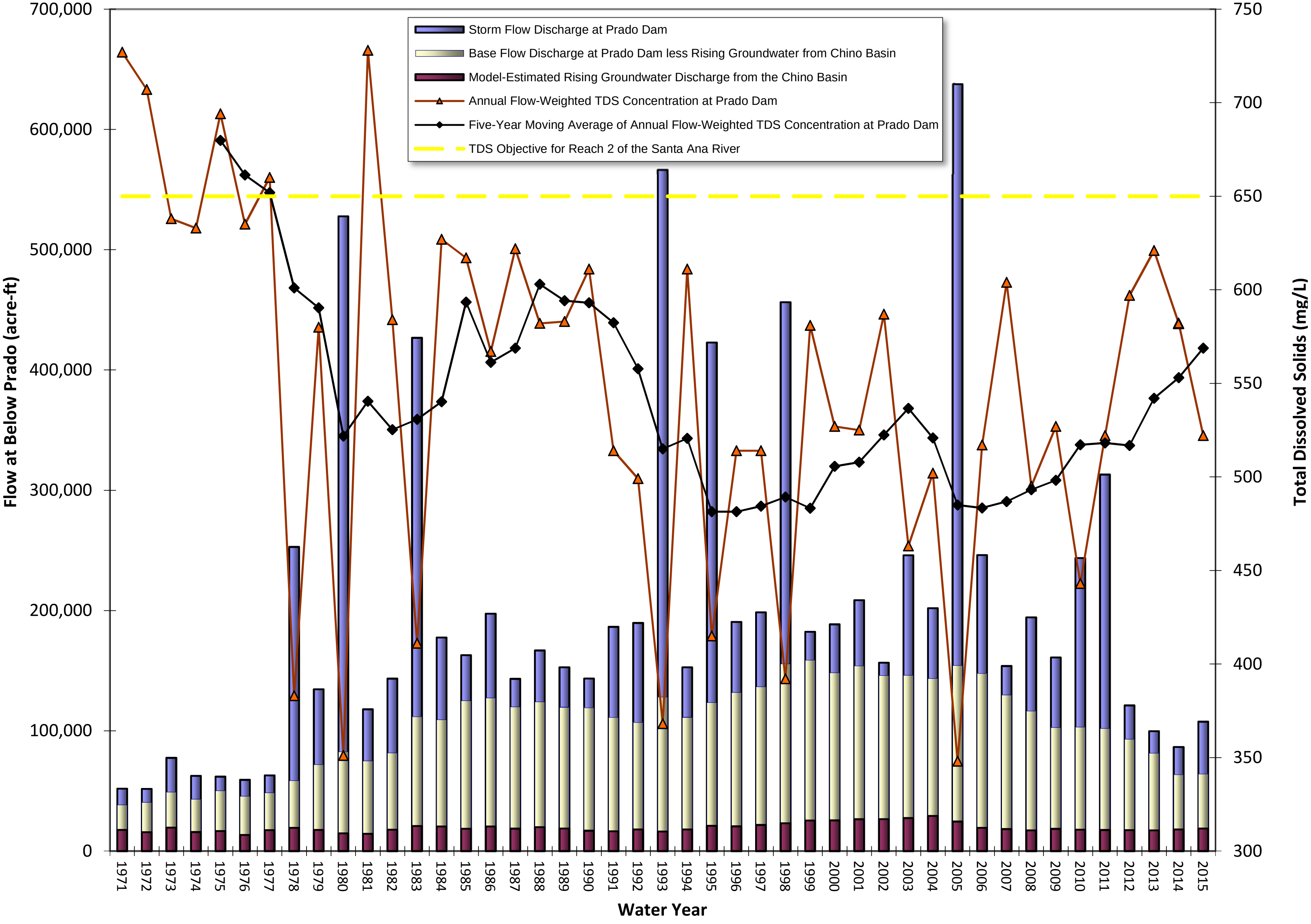

Figure 4-2_Impact at Prado_2013 model.xlsx -- Figure_4-2

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Appendix A

IEUA Five-Year Volume-Weighted TDS and TIN Computation

Table No. 1: TDS and NO_3-N Data Table

	Volume (acre-feet)				TDS (mg/L)					NO_3-N (mg/L)				
Month	SW/LR	IW	RW	Total	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW	**Σ (Vol x TDS)**	5-yr Avg	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW*	**Σ (Vol x TDS)**	5-yr Avg
Jul-05	647	1,488	20	2,155	129	189	458	373806		2.9	0.6	2.3	2885	
Aug-05	137	1,545	254	1,936	129	174	447	399909		2.9	0.5	1.6	1564	
Sep-05	299	2,763	268	3,329	129	191	467	691278		2.9	0.4	2.1	2634	
Oct-05	876	2,313	150	3,340	129	205	459	656175		2.9	0.3	1.5	3529	
Nov-05	344	3,567	100	4,010	129	202	455	810393		2.9	0.5	1.8	2800	
Dec-05	669	3,617	77	4,362	129	223	475	929286		2.9	0.6	2.1	4408	
Jan-06	762	3,548	154	4,463	177	276	483	1188208		1.1	0.8	2.8	4015	
Feb-06	1,679	3,467	209	5,355	177	207	451	1109014		1.1	0.8	2.7	5287	
Mar-06	3,177	2,043	0	5,219	95	193	443	697408		0.5	0.8	2.9	3297	
Apr-06	3,337	2,568	0	5,905	115	173	437	827652		0.8	0.6	4.2	4182	
May-06	857	3,190	0	4,046	115	149	442	573690		0.8	0.4	5.4	2025	
Jun-06	216	3,597	73	3,886	115	128	488	520838		0.8	0.3	3.3	1460	
Jul-06	156	956	449	1,561	115	144	455	359551		0.8	0.3	2.3	1459	
Aug-06	182	4,467	619	5,269	115	173	454	1074838		0.8	0.3	2.1	2955	
Sep-06	273	6,749	616	7,638	115	177	427	1488730		0.8	0.4	2.5	4197	
Oct-06	300	6,150	224	6,675	115	170	435	1177526		0.8	0.3	3.6	2969	
Nov-06	296	5,257	93	5,646	115	158	436	905165		0.8	0.5	2.9	2989	
Dec-06	697	5,429	260	6,386	115	271	447	1667416		2.5	0.6	3.4	5918	
Jan-07	543	3,201	160	3,904	115	247	466	927308		2.5	0.8	3.3	4413	
Feb-07	1,140	706	130	1,976	115	301	464	403809		2.5	0.9	4.0	3989	
Mar-07	200	48	117	365	115	295	477	93031		2.5	1.0	3.0	895	
Apr-07	532	4	130	666	115	275	470	123292		2.5	1.0	2.8	1698	
May-07	245	0	182	427	115	244	481	115621		2.5	0.8	4.8	1487	
Jun-07	206	0	10	216	115	249	478	28445		2.5	0.5	3.0	543	
Jul-07	141	0	141	282	329	254	492	115864		0.9	0.5	3.9	683	
Aug-07	197	0	78	275	329	207	475	101948		0.9	0.5	3.3	444	
Sep-07	218	0	143	361	329	220	481	140613		0.9	0.3	3.4	690	
Oct-07	285	0	132	417	366	272	542	175777		0.7	0.4	4.9	865	
Nov-07	915	0	346	1,261	366	278	497	506679		0.7	0.6	3.1	1757	
Dec-07	1,481	0	53	1,534	130	278	506	219871		1.7	0.8	3.8	2667	
Jan-08	4,558	0	1	4,559	86	271	493	392987		0.7	0.9	4.6	3337	
Feb-08	1,427	0	196	1,623	101	248	450	232422		1.5	1.0	3.8	2878	
Mar-08	155	0	360	515	101	275	456	179969		1.5	1.1	3.0	1303	
Apr-08	150	0	260	410	101	281	483	140669		1.5	1.3	3.8	1208	
May-08	588	0	369	957	376	284	481	398503		0.7	0.9	4.8	2190	
Jun-08	128	0	261	389	376	285	490	175914		0.7	0.8	5.8	1612	
Jul-08	142	0	291	433	376	290	489	195594		0.7	0.7	6.0	1854	
Aug-08	111	0	245	356	382	281	465	156409		<0.1	0.7	4.0	982	
Sep-08	99	0	86	185	382	272	467	78001		<0.1	0.4	4.6	402	
Oct-08	161	0	395	556	382	279	487	253867		<0.1	0.5	6.5	2586	
Nov-08	677	0	229	906	432	289	461	398131		0.6	0.6	3.5	1198	
Dec-08	2,363	0	88	2,451	112	289	446	304660		1.1	0.7	4.2	3031	

Table No. 1: TDS and NO_3-N Data Table

	Volume (acre-feet)				TDS (mg/L)					NO_3-N (mg/L)				
Month	SW/LR	IW	RW	Total	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW	**Σ (Vol x TDS)**	5-yr Avg	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW*	**Σ (Vol x TDS)**	5-yr Avg
Jan-09	224	0	356	580	112	287	464	190341		1.1	0.7	3.9	1625	
Feb-09	3,080	0	52	3,132	66	289	413	224746		0.5	0.8	3.3	1698	
Mar-09	299	0	182	481	66	272	434	98661		0.5	0.6	2.6	612	
Apr-09	106	0	311	417	66	273	463	151093		0.5	0.6	2.4	795	
May-09	79	0	156	235	379	284	468	102878		0.5	0.5	2.4	416	
Jun-09	153	0	293	446	379	287	479	198306		0.5	0.5	4.6	1411	
Jul-09	107	0	90	197	379	324	465	82368		0.5	0.6	3.2	344	
Aug-09	113	0	200	313	292	254	446	122229		0.2	0.4	2.9	594	
Sep-09	108	0	296	404	292	235	447	163848		0.2	0.1	2.8	841	
Oct-09	614	17	807	1,438	189	255	455	487420		1.4	0.2	2.9	3205	
Nov-09	489	3	1,210	1,702	189	287	444	629794		1.4	0.5	2.8	4026	
Dec-09	2,851	0	563	3,414	100	255	441	532946		1.0	0.7	2.5	4262	
Jan-10	4,190	0	473	4,663	68	244	444	496489		0.6	0.7	2.4	3751	
Feb-10	3,715	6	167	3,888	94	235	418	420493		1.3	0.7	3.3	5281	
Mar-10	593	0	612	1,205	94	220	419	311908		1.3	0.8	3.1	2658	
Apr-10	1,156	365	617	2,138	94	220	417	446130		1.3	0.9	2.6	3421	
May-10	179	2,433	1,185	3,797	270	235	423	1121340		0.9	0.8	2.8	5436	
Jun-10	159	2,176	990	3,325	270	232	433	976102	203	0.9	0.6	3.0	4391	1.1
Jul-10	164	0	748	912	270	245	442	374597	205	0.9	0.6	3.2	2544	1.1
Aug-10	183	0	718	901	270	234	434	360817	207	0.9	0.5	3.7	2838	1.1
Sep-10	190	0	836	1,026	309	193	423	411920	208	0.4	0.2	3.6	3088	1.1
Oct-10	670	0	923	1,593	309	244	440	612919	210	0.4	0.1	3.9	3917	1.1
Nov-10	1,156	0	773	1,929	100	267	450	463450	211	1.0	0.4	4.1	4277	1.2
Dec-10	7,036	0	262	7,298	240	248	430	1797782	213	0.7	0.5	3.8	6238	1.1
Jan-11	1,695	0	478	2,173	240	215	430	611254	212	0.7	0.7	4.2	3273	1.2
Feb-11	2,395	0	407	2,802	240	166	422	745176	214	0.7	0.7	4.4	3579	1.2
Mar-11	2,673	0	188	2,861	150	157	413	478632	216	2.2	0.5	4.6	6738	1.2
Apr-11	399	0	751	1,150	150	163	411	368605	221	2.2	0.6	4.6	4313	1.3
May-11	323	3,729	997	5,049	150	143	422	1002210	222	2.2	0.3	3.3	5282	1.3
Jun-11	167	5,736	984	6,887	275	124	422	1172590	222	0.1	0.2	3.4	4521	1.3
Jul-11	244	7,810	706	8,760	275	135	412	1412035	218	0.1	0.5	3.1	5715	1.2
Aug-11	97	7,138	486	7,721	305	129	418	1153623	215	0.8	0.4	2.8	4185	1.2
Sep-11	163	7,529	639	8,331	305	151	413	1450791	213	0.8	0.3	3.8	4772	1.2
Oct-11	888	83	924	1,895	305	136	418	668564	217	0.8	0.2	4.1	4490	1.3
Nov-11	1,174	0	648	1,822	95	135	412	378506	220	1.1	0.3	3.9	3767	1.3
Dec-11	538	0	870	1,408	69	138	411	394455	218	1.1	0.4	4.8	4779	1.4
Jan-12	926	0	826	1,752	73	174	422	416352	218	0.7	0.5	4.8	4600	1.4
Feb-12	1,166	0	664	1,830	73	230	436	374306	218	0.7	0.5	4.3	3698	1.4
Mar-12	2,117	0	381	2,498	73	281	451	325796	216	0.7	0.5	3.4	2825	1.4
Apr-12	1,625	0	367	1,992	73	268	454	285010	215	0.7	0.5	3.9	2598	1.4
May-12	177	0	1,171	1,348	421	282	466	620049	217	1.6	0.7	3.8	4712	1.4
Jun-12	151	0	952	1,103	421	257	454	495353	220	1.6	0.5	3.3	3420	1.4
Jul-12	216	0	547	763	421	249	443	333110	221	1.6	0.5	3.2	2085	1.4
Aug-12	186	0	322	508	371	213	438	209899	221	0.7	0.3	3.3	1173	1.4
Sep-12	154	0	481	635	371	194	439	268173	222	0.7	0.2	3.7	1883	1.4
Oct-12	338	0	615	953	371	223	455	405346	222	0.7	0.1	3.6	2441	1.4
Nov-12	388	0	921	1,309	371	296	456	564333	223	0.7	0.2	4.3	4175	1.4
Dec-12	1928	0	576	2,504	176	270	461	604864	224	4.9	0.3	3.9	11654	1.5

Table No. 1: TDS and NO_3-N Data Table

	Volume (acre-feet)				TDS (mg/L)					NO_3-N (mg/L)				
Month	SW/LR	IW	RW	Total	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW	**Σ (Vol x TDS)**	5-yr Avg	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW*	**Σ (Vol x TDS)**	5-yr Avg
Jan-13	713	0	1,284	1,997	66	274	466	645687	231	0.6	0.6	4.8	6556	1.6
Feb-13	579	0	1,107	1,686	96	284	454	558439	233	1.4	0.8	4.9	6185	1.6
Mar-13	449	0	1,387	1,836	54	300	472	678910	235	0.1	1.1	4.6	6370	1.6
Apr-13	75	0	1,113	1,188	54	303	471	527969	236	0.1	1.0	4.6	5117	1.6
May-13	200	0	1,052	1,252	394	291	471	574292	237	0.1	0.8	4.4	4651	1.6
Jun-13	45	0	1,074	1,119	394	288	486	539426	239	0.1	0.5	3.4	3696	1.7
Jul-13	108	0	876	984	394	288	469	453794	240	0.1	0.3	3.3	2914	1.7
Aug-13	98	0	930	1,028	394	264	466	471527	241	0.1	0.0	3.9	3669	1.7
Sep-13	112	0	1449	1,561	360	249	476	730624	243	1.7	0.1	4.3	6359	1.7
Oct-13	242	0	1441	1,683	360	274	469	762469	245	1.7	0.0	4.7	7255	1.7
Nov-13	382	0	1307	1,689	360	299	483	768474	247	1.7	0.1	4.5	6541	1.7
Dec-13	414	0	1374	1,788	140	302	495	738433	251	1.1	0.4	4.6	6798	1.8
Jan-14	196	195	997	1,388	140	305	493	578128	252	1.1	0.5	4.5	4805	1.8
Feb-14	1,274	235	848	2,357	132	306	497	661107	257	1.5	0.6	4.5	5879	1.8
Mar-14	665	282	782	1,729	245	314	467	616698	259	0.6	0.9	4.6	4239	1.9
Apr-14	589	72	1,177	1,838	245	309	496	749989	261	0.6	0.8	4.2	5349	1.9
May-14	131	11	1,322	1,464	369	305	500	712383	263	1.1	0.8	3.8	5203	1.9
Jun-14	76	0	1,090	1,166	369	294	486	557325	264	1.1	0.6	3.3	3708	1.9
Jul-14	67	0	574	641	369	292	470	294238	265	1.1	0.6	2.8	1676	1.9
Aug-14	195	0	825	1,020	369	307	481	468433	266	1.1	0.4	3.2	2887	1.9
Sep-14	163	0	1145	1,308	339	331	514	643986	267	0.9	0.3	3.9	4641	1.9
Oct-14	87	0	1247	1,334	339	340	522	680739	269	0.9	0.4	3.1	3968	1.9
Nov-14	903	0	864	1,767	130	342	548	590670	269	0.2	0.4	4.1	3686	1.9
Dec-14	3820	0	126	3,946	73	346	544	345444	266	0.8	0.5	4.9	3488	1.9
Jan-15	676	0	623	1,299	246	334	513	485557	273	1.0	0.7	5.4	4011	2.0
Feb-15	0	0	954	954	102	338	527	502440	280	1.8	0.8	4.3	4063	2.0
Mar-15	0	0	0	0	102	327	506	0	280	1.8	0.8	4.0	0	2.0
Apr-15	0	0	0	0	102	308	507	0	281	1.8	0.9	4.4	0	2.0
May-15	0	0	0	0	102	316	506	0	280	1.8	0.8	4.9	0	2.0
Jun-15	0	0	0	0	327	318	495	0	280	1.0	0.6	3.4	0	2.0
Jul-15	702	0	750	1,452	327	323	482	590867	281	1.0	1.0	3.8	3514	2.0
Aug-15	79	0	705	784	327	329	475	360708	281	1.0	0.3	3.5	2565	2.0
Sep-15	1,078	0	1,125	2,203	280	345	480	841340	282	0.2	0.2	3.8	4498	2.0
Oct-15	732	0	1,278	2,010	280	358	474	810732	282	0.2	0.1	3.8	5009	2.0
Nov-15	300	0	806	1,106	280	356	476	467334	284	0.2	0.1	4.2	3422	2.0
Dec-15	1,110	0	1,333	2,443	65	354	470	698697	287	1.7	0.3	4.8	8280	2.1

SW/LR (Mean): Stormwater / Local Runoff (Mean) is a monthly average value of all SW/LR data collected during the month. For months without data available, previous month's data is carried down

IW: Imported Water based on monthly Table D data received from the Metropolitan Water District

RW: Recycled Water based on a monthly average of all available RP-1 & RP-4 effluent data and RP-1/RP-4 RW Blend at NRG Turnout data

* 25% nitrogen loss coefficient has been applied to calculate recycled water nitrate-nitrogen quality per Basin Plan Amendment

Maximum Benefit Water Quality Objectives in Chino North Management Zone for TDS is 420 mg/L and nitrate-nitrogen is 5 mg/L, based on a 5-year running average

Appendix B

Database