



Other key map features are described in the legend of Exhibit 1-1.

The VOC plumes shown on this map are generalized illustrations of the estimated spatial extent of TCE or PCE, based on the maximum concentration measured at wells from July 2015 to June 2020. The estimated spatial distribution of VOC concentrations were generated by an ordinary kriging method performed using PyKriging, a kriging toolkit for Python. The experimental semivariograms were approximated using a spherical semivariogram whose parameters (range, sill and nugget) and anisotropy (ratio and angle) were chosen through trial and error, taking into account local groundwater flow directions predicted by the Chino Basin groundwater flow model. The plume extents were determined based on measured concentrations and local groundwater flow patterns.

The VOC plumes characterized by color ramp are Watermaster's most recent delineation of the plumes for the primary contaminant based on the five-year maximum concentrations from July 2015 to June 2020. The primary VOC contaminant for all the plumes is TCE with the exception of the CIM plume, which is PCE. The VOC plumes associated with the Upland Landfill and the Alger Manufacturing Facility are of limited geographical extent at the scale of this map, so only their general locations are identified. Other point-source contamination plumes in the Chino Basin include the former Kaiser Steel Mill, the former Alumax Facility, and the Stringfellow NPL Site perchlorate plume, which are labeled by name and the primary contaminants associated with the sites. The former Kaiser Steel Mill TDS and TOC plume has not been delineated since 2008 (WEI, 2008b), and there are no plume delineations for the contamination associated with the former Kaiser Steel Mill CCG Property or the former Alumax Facility. The Stringfellow perchlorate plume shown here was delineated in the most recent remediation evaluation report for the site (Kleinfelder, 2019).

